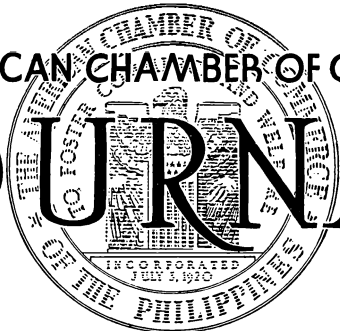


# THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

# JOURNAL



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*Editor and Manager*

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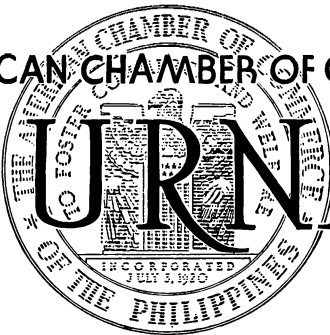


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## Editorials

“... to promote the general welfare”

The *Philippines Herald* for Sunday, March 23, gave great emphasis, yet, in our opinion, not too great an emphasis,

### Speaker Perez On the Attitude of American Investors

to an account of an exclusive radio interview with Speaker Eugenio Perez, broadcast the previous evening by the *Herald* over a Manila radio station. The interview took place the day after the Speaker's return from a three-months' stay in the United States where he underwent a serious surgical operation.

The *Herald* accorded the interview an eight-column headline on the front page,—“PROTECT FOREIGN INVESTORS—PEREZ”, and the sub-heads read: “U S Capital Eyeing P I Policies—Speaker Wants Tax Plans Re-Examined with Revision of Bell Act”.

According to the article:

“American financiers would invest more heavily in the Philippines if we can give their capital the proper protection and if we can assure them that they can take home without any difficulty a fair share of their profits”, Speaker Eugenio Perez said last night in an exclusive radio interview with the *Herald*...

“Speaker Perez implied in the interview that the 17% foreign exchange tax and other taxes affecting foreign capital should be re-examined with a view to giving foreign investors 'fair and favorable' treatment.

“Speaker Perez was reporting on his impressions of the attitude and plans of American financiers toward investments in the Philippines. After his kidney operation, the Speaker conferred with a considerable number of American financiers and businessmen.

“The greatest deterrent to foreign investments here,” Speaker Perez said, “is the unsettled Far Eastern situation.”

“Besides this, he added, American investors were closely following foreign exchange, monetary, and trade policies in the Philippines. He said that the recent favorable publicity about the Philippines ‘has raised the prestige of our country in the United States and throughout the world...’

“He gave the impression, however, that there was considerable worry over Philippine foreign exchange policies. While he did not advocate the outright abolition of the foreign exchange tax and other taxes on foreign investments, he came out strongly in favor of re-studying the entire picture in the light of recent developments.

“Mr. Perez suggested that this could be in connection with the forthcoming revision of the Philippine Trade Act of 1946 (Bell Act). In this way, he implied, taxes on foreign investments could be made to harmonize with the overall economic policies.

“He did not go into details in discussing the proposed changes in the Bell Act, but he reported that American legislative leaders and

businessmen with whom he conferred indicated they would be glad to have the Trade Act revised to conform to new conditions...

“Reporting on the American attitude toward rendering the Philippines additional assistance, Speaker Perez said that everyone he talked with gave him the impression that America was willing to facilitate ‘substantial economic and military aid’...”

That a man of Speaker Perez' importance should make such a report as to the attitude of American financiers and businessmen with respect to American investment in the Philippines and should voice such outspoken opinions of his own immediately after his return to this country, strongly reinforces the testimony to the same effect laid before the Philippine Congress recently by some of our local businessmen such as Mr. J. A. Parrish and several other members of the American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines.

Especially worthy of note is the Speaker's fundamental observation that the foreign exchange tax and other measures affecting foreign investment “should be made to harmonize with the overall economic policies” of the Government.

There has for a long time been no such concordance and the Government has continuously, so to speak, undone with one hand what it has tried to do with the other. Numerous specific measures have been taken which directly contradict and subvert the announced aims of the Government.

Mr. H. P. Vibal, in his “The Day's Business” column in the *Philippines Herald* for March 22, quoted some

### The Increasing Share of Filipino Traders in Philippine Foreign Trade

figures, which he stated were based on Import Control Commission records, showing that during the period from July 1 of last year to March 19 of this year, the Filipino share of the import licenses issued amounted to only 16%, and he compared this figure to figures issued by the Bureau of Census and Statistics for 1948 showing that the Filipino traders' share in the total imports that year was 23%. The comparison shows a drop of 7% and he concluded that

"it looks as if after the imposition of import control, Filipino importers, instead of improving their position, have suffered instead.

Mr. Vibal's figures and his conclusion are interesting. We made an effort to verify his ICC figures but were unable to do so, but assuming they are correct, the fact remains that the import license figures could not be strictly compared with the figures supplied by the Bureau of Census and Statistics which are based on data obtained from the Bureau of Customs. However, both sets of figures are highly interesting in themselves.

Since the Bureau of Census and Statistics recently issued the Philippine foreign trade statistics for the year 1951, which are published in this issue of the *Journal*, we were able to compile the accompanying table covering the pertinent annual statistics of that Bureau for four years.

These figures show that during 1951, the Filipino traders for the first time took second place, instead of third (after the American and the Chinese) in the total export and import trade, and that they also, for the first time, took first place in the import trade, while, they retain second place in the export trade, which they have occupied during the entire four-year period.

As compared to 1950, the shares in both the export and import trades have risen for all three elements,—American, Chinese, and Filipino, but a graph line would show by far the sharpest upward movement for the Filipinos.

Now it might be thought that whether this is "good" or "bad" depends on the point of view, but this is not entirely true because we believe it is generally felt, even by the non-Filipino elements active in Philippine foreign trade, that for the Filipinos to take a larger part in this activity would be a natural and sound development and therefore desirable from the point of view of all those whose interests are tied up with the Philippines. And from the world point of view, it is the trade, the exchange of goods, which is of primary importance, not who handles the trade.

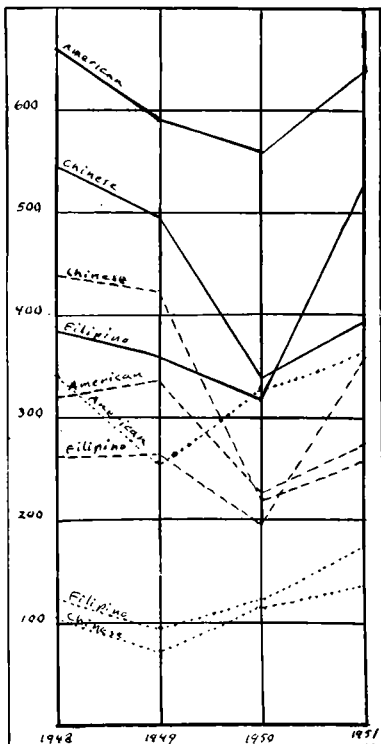
As the *Journal* always has held, all that foreign traders in any country have a right to ask is that they shall not, in law or in policy, be discriminated against; they can not object to the very natural trend in underdeveloped countries toward the people of the country themselves taking an increasing part in its development. This natural trend can be allowed for and prepared for in business planning over a period of years and can be accepted with equanimity and is even to be welcomed. But foreign business in a country can never adequately prepare for sudden and arbitrary discriminatory government action against it; that is confiscatory and wrong,—and damaging all around.

**Philippine Foreign Trade**  
By the traders of the principal three nationalities engaged in it\*  
In Millions of Pesos

| Year          | Total Trade | Imports | Exports |
|---------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| 1948.....     | 1,774       | 1,136   | 638     |
| American..... | 660         | 319     | 341     |
| Chinese.....  | 542         | 438     | 104     |
| Filipino..... | 384         | 260     | 124     |
| 1949.....     | 1,646       | 1,134   | 512     |
| American..... | 589         | 333     | 256     |
| Chinese.....  | 495         | 423     | 72      |
| Filipino..... | 359         | 263     | 96      |
| 1950.....     | 1,378       | 712     | 666     |
| American..... | 556         | 227     | 329     |
| Chinese.....  | 337         | 221     | 116     |
| Filipino..... | 318         | 197     | 121     |
| 1951.....     | 1,790       | 959     | 831     |
| American..... | 639         | 275     | 364     |
| Filipino..... | 528         | 354     | 174     |
| Chinese.....  | 393         | 257     | 136     |

\*Figures for the traders of other nationalities are not given here. See the official figures for 1951 in the table on page 142.

**PHILIPPINE FOREIGN TRADE**  
By NATIONALITY OF THE THREE PRINCIPAL TRADERS  
In millions of pesos



**TOTAL TRADE** ——— **IMPORT TRADE** - - - **EXPORT TRADE** .....

The U. S. Defense Department in Washington announced on March 13 that President Truman had approved the transfer, effective March 15, of military responsibilities in the Philippine-Formosa area from the Commander-in-Chief of the Far East (Army) to the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Area (Navy). The spokesman stated that this meant simply a "command change" relieving the Far East Commander General Matthew B. Ridgway of responsibilities in the area and assigning them to Admiral Arthur W. Radford, Commander-in-Chief, Pacific.

The Army thus retains top responsibility in Japan, Korea, and Okinawa, and the Navy now exercises it in Formosa and the Philippines. However, it was also announced that the shift in command "will not involve any change in forces, subordinate commanders, or policy".



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In the Philippines, the change meant that, as of March 17, Rear Admiral Richard H. Cruzen, Commander, U. S. Naval Forces, Philippines, with headquarters at the U. S. Naval Station, Sangley Point, Cavite, replaced Major-General Ernest Moore, Commanding-General, 13th Air Force, with headquarters at the Clark Air Force Base, Clark Field, Pampanga, as the senior American military officer here. Admiral Cruzen assumed command control of all United States military forces in the Philippines as Commander of the newly created "Philippine Command (United States)". He retains his naval command and is directly under the orders of Admiral Radford, whose headquarters are at Pearl Harbor.

Commentators have linked the establishment of two separate commands in the place of the unified command heretofore exercised by General Ridgway and before him by General MacArthur, with the American Senate's ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Japan and also with the Korean situation, but military sources at Pearl Harbor were quoted as saying that the command area shift follows a policy now established by the Joint Chiefs of Staffs that "authority in unified commands shall go to the service branch with paramount interest in the mission and area involved", and it was pointed out that as top responsibility for defending the Formosa-Philippine area is a "sea job", it is logical that a Navy Commander should hold top responsibility.

During World War II, General MacArthur insisted upon as was given full command control of all forces,—naval, air, and ground, which entered the Southwest Pacific area, and his general view, even after the war, was that Japan, Okinawa, Formosa, and the Philippines constituted a defense line which should be under a single command. Such an opinion is of possibly lesser weight today than it was when the entire area was involved in warfare.

WHATEVER the truth of this may be, in the Philippines the change means something of a wrench, even though the country is now an independent nation. The change will call for a readjustment in long-established habits of thought.

IT is true that it was a naval squadron under Commodore Dewey which won the Battle of Manila Bay on May 1, 1898, but although the Spanish Captain-General soon intimated his willingness to surrender the city, Dewey himself wrote as to this:

"At that time I could not entertain the proposition because I had no force with which to occupy the city..."

On August 7, more than two months later and after several contingents of American troops had arrived, General Merritt and Admiral Dewey jointly sent the Spanish Commander the following notice:

"... the operations of the land and naval forces of the United States against the defenses of Manila may begin at any time after the expiration of forty-eight hours from the hour of receipt by you of this communication, or sooner if made necessary by attack on your part. This notice is given in order to afford you an opportunity to remove all non-combatants from the city..."

Manila surrendered on the 13th after a brief and actually only a token bombardment of the outer fortifications by the fleet and an attack by the troops. General Arthur MacArthur was appointed Provost-Marshal-General and Civil Governor of the city.

During the next four years the government established by the Americans in the Philippines was headed by four successive Military Governors, all major-generals,—Merritt, Otis, MacArthur, and Chaffee, although civil administration by Americans under the direction of the military commanders began immediately after the occupation of Manila.

The Schurman Commission arrived in Manila on March 4, 1899, but its purpose was chiefly one of conciliation and its activities were definitely subordinate to military authority; it was recalled in September of the same year.

The Second Philippine Commission, headed by Judge William H. Taft, arrived on June 3, 1900, and began the exercise of all the legislative functions of the Government on September 1 of that year, but the Commanding General remained Governor. The famous letter, "The President's Instructions to the Commission", was written for President McKinley's signature by Elihu Root, Secretary of War, and the Commission was required to report to the Secretary of War and all its actions were subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Civil government was fully established on July 4, 1901, when Taft was inaugurated as the first Civil Governor, but the Military Governor, General Chaffee, continued for a year longer in the exercise of his authority over those districts where insurrectionary activities still continued or where public order was not yet sufficiently established.

W. Cameron Forbes, one of the great early governor-generals of the Philippines, states in his book, "The Philippine Islands":

"During the period of pacification of the Islands, the Philippine Government naturally found its Washington home in the War Department. Afterward there were so many questions constantly arising between the army and the civil government that this arrangement persisted... The Islands were most fortunate in the character of the men chosen to hold the position of Secretary of War. President McKinley's appointee was the Hon. Elihu Root, who succeeded in President Roosevelt's day by the Hon. William H. Taft, fresh from the governorship of the Philippine Islands, and who in turn was succeeded, unfortunately for only a brief term, by the Hon. Luke E. Wright, who had been Vice-Governor and Governor-General of the Islands."

Henry L. Stimson, who first was Secretary of War under President Taft (appointed 1911), was Governor-General of the Philippines in 1928 and 1929; Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War under President Coolidge (appointed 1925) was Governor-General of the Philippines from 1929 to 1931. Never Secretary of War, but a famous army figure, was Major-General Leonard Wood, who was appointed Governor-General of the Philippines by President Harding in 1921 and served until 1927. Other great soldiers who played important parts in the Philippines were General Pershing, Bliss, Harbord, and, of course, General Douglas MacArthur.

The Organic Act of 1902, or the so-called Philippine Bill, incorporated the instructions of President McKinley to the Taft Commission in its provisions, thus continuing the authority of the Secretary of War; the Philippine Commission addressed its annual reports to him.

The Jones Act of 1916, which granted the Philippine Government a considerable degree of autonomy, still required the Governor-General to report annually the transactions of the Government of the Philippine Islands to the War Department, by which the report was transmitted to Congress.

It was only with the enactment of the so-called Tydings-McDuffie Act of 1934, which provided for the establishment of the Philippine Commonwealth under a Filipino President and for complete independence ten years thereafter, that the authority of the War Department over the Philippine Government virtually ended. During the Commonwealth period, large powers were reserved to the President of the United States, who was represented in the Philippines by the United States High Commissioner; foreign affairs were to be "under the direct supervision and control of the United States", and the powers of review by the U. S. Supreme Court were continued, but both the Commonwealth President and the High Commissioner (the latter had no administrative duties or authority within the Commonwealth Government), were required to report annually "to the President and the Congress of the United States". They did so direct, and no longer through the War Department.

It is a more or less open secret that considerable friction developed during the early years of the Common-

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wealth between the War Department and the Office of the High Commissioner over this matter, the successive High Commissioners taking the position that under the law they were responsible to the President and to him alone. President Quezon also chose to deal with government entities in Washington principally through the Philippine Resident Commissioner's Office.

In 1939 the powers and functions of the long-established Bureau of Insular Affairs were transferred from the War Department to the Department of the Interior and consolidated with the Division of Territories and Insular Possessions in that Department, Mr. Richard R. Ely at that time leaving the Philippines to become Chief of the Philippine Section of the Division.

Early during the war, High Commissioner Sayre having resigned and the High Commissionership being vacant, President Roosevelt transferred the powers and duties of the High Commissioner to the Secretary of the Interior and an "Office of the High Commissioner" was then opened in the Department to which Mr. Ely and Mr. E. D. Hester were both attached for some years. The Office was closed when, after the Liberation, in September, 1945, Paul V. McNutt was again appointed High Commissioner, he holding this position until the establishment of the Philippine Republic on July 4, 1946. Several days earlier, Mr. Ely became Assistant Chief of the Division of Philippine Affairs in the State Department, later merged with the Division of South East Asian Affairs, now called the Division of Philippine and South East Asian Affairs.

THUS, though the importance of the War Department in Philippine affairs diminished through the years, it did loom vast on the Philippine horizon for nearly four decades and the telegraphic signature, "SECWAR", served for long to alert the higher echelons of Philippine officialdom.

THE United States Army, itself, of course, or those units of it active here, played a much more noticeable role in the country than the United States Navy ever did.

The Army suppressed the "insurrection",—which the Filipinos rather call the war, in which at one time some 120,000 men were engaged on the American side. The fighting lasted some three and a half years. The Army in 1901 was garrisoning no less than 639 towns and stations and for years maintained numerous camps and "forts" here. Soldiers of the Army opened the first public schools, as well as many of the first police- and fire-stations. Army officers, or former army officers, assumed various insular government positions as well as provincial governorships and other provincial posts, and held them for many years especially in the non-Christian provinces. The Army early organized the famous Philippine Scouts as an integral part of the Army and also the equally famous Philippine Constabulary. Manila had its own American regiment, the 31st Infantry, which took an important part in the relief of Peking during the Boxer Rebellion in 1900, and which was virtually annihilated in Bataan in 1942.

Then, in the memory of all today, there was General Douglas MacArthur who, as military advisor to President Quezon, organized the Philippine Army under the provisions of Act No. 1 of the First Commonwealth Assembly, and who, at the outbreak of the war with Japan, organized and commanded the USAFFE (United States Army Forces in the Far East), composed at the outset of some 25,000 U. S. Army and Air Force, Navy, and Marine personnel, 12,000 Philippine Scouts, and 100,000 Philippine Army troops. There was the hopeless fight in Central Luzon, the desperate resistance in Bataan, the last stand on Corregidor. All was Army, not Navy.

Then again, with the Liberation, in so far as the people knew, though the bombing from the air was mostly Navy, as well as, of course, the sea-action and the coastal bom-

bardments, which was all Navy, the landing and the liberation forces were practically wholly Army, and MacArthur again.

During the Liberation and the months following, when the Philippines became the staging area for the further conduct of the war, the people of the country saw at least a half a million American soldiers, gave them delirious welcome, feasted them, and finally, it must be confessed, got a little tired of them. The Philippines saw few sailors and few marines ashore.

The Army, during all the pre-war years, had its headquarters in old Fort Santiago, in the ancient Walled City, the heart of Manila. There were large barracks, too, and there was the big Sternberg Army Hospital. The extensive parks of Fort William McKinley lay only a few kilometers away. Grim Corregidor, at the mouth of the Bay, plain to the eye except in stormy weather, was another constant reminder of the Army and its power and the protection it afforded.

The Navy had its headquarters in Cavite, out of sight of Manila except for the high radio-towers on Sangley Point. The Subic Bay establishment was a hundred kilometers away. The U. S. Asiatic Fleet "wintered" in the Philippines and every year the people saw the cruiser or two and the destroyers and submarines which composed this small fleet, called the "suicide fleet" in later years. On certain days each year the people were privileged to visit the ships. But that was about the only contact they had with the Navy, except for the Filipino workers employed mainly at the Cavite Navy Yard.

Cavite Navy Yard was totally destroyed by enemy air attack on the third day of the war, Wednesday, December 10, the loss of life being estimated at over 2,000, including many civilian Filipino workers. At the time of the outbreak of the war, the Asiatic Fleet consisted of 3 cruisers, 13 (over-age) destroyers, and 29 submarines, various auxiliary ships, and some 30 PBV planes,—also 6 of the motor torpedo boats which later became so famous. Not all of these ships were in the Manila area at the time, some were elsewhere in Philippine waters and several were fueling in Borneo. The Fleet was ordered south almost immediately and did most of its fighting in Borneo and Java waters, suffering heavy losses, including the loss of the famous flagship, the USS *Houston*.

Except, therefore, for the Battle of Manila Bay, in 1898, the Navy always played a quite subordinate role in the Philippines,—or so it has seemed. Actually, of course, during all of those years following the first years of the American occupation, the Army was only a holding force, hardly more than a token force. It was the Navy which controlled the Pacific or which held the potential control. The Japanese were not afraid of the local land and air forces. When they started the war they sought to cancel out the Navy by their attack on Pearl Harbor. And it was mainly the Navy and the Marines and the carrier air forces which won most of the important Pacific island victories during World War II. The Army did the heavy slugging in the larger islands and archipelagoes, like New Guinea and the Philippines.

To win the war took the sea, ground, and air forces, all working together as a great and irresistible combination of force, but though the Chiefs of Staffs are no doubt correct in considering that the responsibility for defending the Formosa-Philippine area is mainly a "sea job", the fact remains that the Army has always played by far the more conspicuous role in the Philippines, both administratively and militarily, and therefore we said that the recent command shift from Army to Navy is something of a "wrench" to the Philippines which will require some readjustment of attitude.

It is not without significance, certainly, that we never had a Navy man here either as Governor-General or as High Commissioner, or as Ambassador, until the appoint-



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MAIN OFFICE: MANILA

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ment of the noted Admiral Spruance (retired), as American Ambassador, only a month or two before the change in area command control. These developments can not be unrelated.

They appear to indicate an underlying shift to greater realism, at least with a view to present-day conditions, on the part of American strategists. The Philippines is independent and the authority once exercised by the United States, whether through the President or various executive

departments, the Congress, or the Supreme Court, has ended. And despite the treaty agreements between the United States and the Philippines providing for mutual defense, we shall probably never see any large American army establishments here again, or American navy establishments, either.

But if, nevertheless, we are to become more Navy-minded than we have been, let us hold in mind what this country owes both the American Army and the U. S. War Department.

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## As American Business Here Sees the Future\* Deterrents to Continued Friendly Partnership Cited

By J. L. MANNING

*President, American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines*

*The following article, written by request for the Anniversary Edition of the Bulletin, is an expression of Mr. Manning's personal views and does not necessarily reflect the official opinion of the American Chamber of Commerce.*

THE local American business community, comprised largely of importers, exporters, producers, and merchants, with their managerial executives, technicians, and professional men, takes a natural pride in the great contribution which it has made toward the establishment and advancement of the Philippine economy during the past half century.

American businessmen here look forward to the future with the conviction that they are well able to continue to make a highly constructive contribution to the further expansion of the economy, hand in hand with Filipino enterprise, but they feel, too, that whether they actually will make this contribution depends on whether the need for it is felt by the people and the Government of the country.

The contribution that any business element can make consists of three factors, namely: men, merchandise, and money.

The present restrictions on entry into the country and the trend toward a high degree of nationalization of employment, even technological, together with certain aspects of the foreign exchange control affecting the remittance of funds which Americans employed here wish to send home, make it appear less likely that Americans may look forward to supplying any large number of trained and experienced men as their contribution to the up-building and advancement of the economy.

A substantial section of the American business community has historically been engaged in the function of importing American manufactured and semi-manufactured merchandise. The import and exchange controls of the past few years, coupled with United States shortages in material available for export, has greatly reduced the volume of the business done by the American importers.

The present trend toward the nationalization of the retail trade in general, and the relation of this trade to the import trade handled by American business, will further tend to reduce the importance of the American contribution in both the importation and the local distribution of goods.

That section of the American business community engaged in the field of exporting Philippine raw, semi-finished, and manufactured goods, and that other section engaged in the production and processing of raw materials for foreign and local consumption may look forward to a brighter future.

In looking to the future, the contribution of money to the Philippine economy by American business naturally falls into two distinct categories—first, capital investment already here, and second, possible future dollar capital investments.

As for the first, American businessmen may feel reasonably assured that this will remain in productive use in so far as this is possible under present trade restrictions, —if for no other reason than the great difficulty of repatriating such funds to the United States, a difficulty that amounts to a practical impossibility not only because of the exchange control but the high exchange tax.

This brings us to the second category,—possible future investment, and in this connection it must be borne in mind that the same restrictions which prevent the withdrawal of already invested capital and the remittance of profits, naturally work also definitely to discourage the bringing in of new capital.

On the whole, therefore, the outlook with respect to all three of the factors mentioned—men, merchandise, money—is none too cheerful from the point of view of the American businessmen.

There is, however, an underlying, important, essentially hopeful and optimistic element in the picture of the future which should be borne in mind and emphasized.

For fifty years Americans and Filipinos have been friendly partners in a common effort that has proved highly constructive and productive in the past and which indeed is still so.

American business in the Philippines enjoys the position of a most welcome guest in the house of the friendly and hospitable Filipino people. To the extent that the above mentioned conditions will permit, our relationship should continue on the basis of friendly partners in a common productive effort to insure a healthy overall economy, in which we all shall share in proportion to our contribution.

—From the 52nd Anniversary Edition of the  
*Manila Daily Bulletin*, March 31, 1952.



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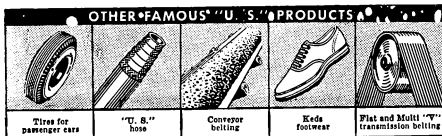
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# The Mutual Security Agency Essential Supplies Program

By A. F. ALBERS AND O. J. McDIARMID\*  
U. S. Mutual Security Agency

FROM the inception of the United States Aid Program for the Philippines, in April, 1951, to the end of the current fiscal year, it is anticipated that about \$47,000,000 will have been authorized for expenditure on goods and services for the economic betterment of the country. While by far the largest segment of the program is based on funds earmarked or expended for specific projects in agriculture, transportation, industrial development, public health, and vocational education, a not inconsiderable sum, probably amounting to nearly one-third of the total, will be used for the importation of commodities for more general use in the Philippine economy. Inasmuch as this "commodities" part as distinct from the "project" part of the program touches most directly the normal private activities of the commercial community, a brief explanation of the reason for this part of the program and its manner of operation may be helpful.

It should be noted at the outset that the use of United States aid funds for the importation into the participating countries of essential supplies, has been a very important element in the European recovery program, and that furnishing economic assistance in this manner contributes to the effectuation of the general policy of operating through private commercial channels, thus leaving it to competitive market forces to determine the ultimate use and impact of the aid furnished. In addition to this general consideration favoring the "commodities" method of furnishing economic assistance, the "commodities" portion of the Philippine program has certain specific objectives arising from local financial and economic considerations.

When the Mutual Security Agency program was initiated in early 1951, the Philippine economy was suffering from serious shortages in many types of imported materials and essential producers' goods. The stringent import controls which it was necessary to impose in 1949 and 1950, combined with the international shortages and inflated prices following the war in Korea, had generated serious inflationary pressures in the local market. It will be recalled that the Philippine Government decided to relax import controls in the winter and spring of 1951, partly to cope with this internal inflationary situation and to raise levels of production, which had been somewhat reduced by the import control policy. Although the contribution which the relatively small MSA program (approximately \$5,000,000 of essential supplies in 1951) could make in this difficult situation, was obviously of secondary significance, the MSA financing of selected materials did contribute to domestic stability and productivity at this juncture.

An additional reason for the inclusion of this element in the program was supplied by the fact that the import requirements of the Philippines might be expected to exceed the foreign exchange availabilities under a broad development program. It could not be assumed that enough foreign exchange would be available, even under the most optimistic expectations regarding Philippine exports and other foreign exchange earnings, to overcome the general balance-of-payment difficulties and permit the elimination of import and exchange controls. However, by financing additional imports required for certain productive operations, production bottlenecks could be minimized and export industries stimulated during a period of more ex-

tensive internal investment. If, as a result of making MSA financed imports available, the liquidation of excessive inventories and some reduction of domestic prices toward international price levels could be accomplished, the competitive position of Philippine exports abroad would be correspondingly improved.

A third though related object of the general commodity program has been to provide a source of peso-funds to supplement whatever domestic investment-surplus was otherwise available from savings or tax revenues. Inasmuch as the general commodities program is the only portion of the MSA program which results in the importation of saleable commodities, thus generating peso-funds for deposit in the counterpart-fund, it makes a direct contribution to the other capital-consuming projects as well as to the general supply of investment capital for private industrial undertakings. Of course, as the internal financial situation improves, as it has improved substantially during the past year, it should be possible to finance a larger portion of the peso-expenditures connected with MSA-Philcusa\*\* projects from the tax revenues and other sources available in the budget of the Philippine Government, and to this extent the general supplies program may be reduced.

So much for the rationale of the program. In respect to operations under the program, as is clear from the above discussion of the part it plays in contributing to the counterpart-fund, MSA does not import goods for the purpose of their free distribution to manufacturers or consumers in the Philippines. It is in no sense a subsidy program except in the sense of giving balance-of-payment assistance to the economy as a whole.

In the particular environment which has prevailed in the Philippines under the import and exchange controls, the selection of commodities to be imported with MSA funds has given rise to particularly difficult problems. Conscious of the various and sometimes conflicting interests that may be involved in the selection of a particular commodity, the MSA Mission, in collaboration with the Philcusa, has attempted to make as comprehensive a canvass as possible of the local business community before final recommendations are submitted to Washington. The various local chambers of commerce and trade organizations, as well as individual importers and manufacturers, have given the Mission very valuable assistance in making these selections. The final decision must of course rest with the government agencies concerned and must be based on their best judgment as to the contribution the commodities can make to the Philippine economy. The availability in the international markets of the commodities requested may also have a decisive bearing on items programmed. Thus far, MSA-financed imports have included raw materials and capital equipment in about equal proportions, with special emphasis on materials such as raw cotton, industrial chemicals, knitting yarns, and unmanufactured leather, required for dollar-saving or dollar-earning industrial operations, and agricultural and industrial machinery.

The amounts which are made available for the commodities selected, are announced in the local newspapers and through the commercial banks. Importers interested in the importation of these commodities then submit appli-

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\*\*Philcusa—Philippine Council for United States Aid.

cations directly to their commercial banks which, in turn, contact the Central Bank. The Central Bank, having made sure that MSA regulations are observed, issues so-called subauthorizations in favor of the applying manufacturers or traders. These subauthorizations are the equivalent of import licenses. The subauthorizations enable the importers to place firm orders abroad with the assurance that the MSA will pay for the necessary letters of credit. On receipt of the documents, the importers pay for the goods in pesos, usually including the Philippine foreign exchange tax of 17% as in other import transactions.

In order to assure a fair distribution of the MSA fund, the subauthorizations are issued by the Central Bank following, in general, the principle of "First come, first served". Additional provisions are made to insure that no one importer will receive more than a fair share of the allocation made for the procurement of any specific commodity. Moreover, in case of over-subscriptions, pro-rata allocations are made. These principles are adhered to so that the most efficient and non-discriminatory use of MSA funds will be attained.

As indicated above, many of the suggestions and recommendations which have been received in connection with this program have proved most constructive in connection with future programing operations. It cannot be expected, of course, that any selection of commodities on the somewhat arbitrary basis which must be employed, will meet with the unanimous approval of all parties concerned. To an importer who has acquired a substantial inventory for sale in a market subject to the scarcities induced by import control, further allocation of funds for his particular commodity may result in prices lower than he contemplated at the time his original importation was

made. Even though the total amount imported, including that financed by MSA, may still be below the requirements of the market, such an importer may feel somewhat aggrieved, particularly if the price of his commodity has also declined in the international market in the interim. On the other hand, an importer with a small inventory may feel that larger amounts of MSA funds should be allocated for his commodity. If a person is in need of production-equipment not available in the Philippines, he may feel nothing is more important than to make dollars available for that purpose, regardless of the point of view of members of the trading community whose profits depend on the foreign production and importation of the item involved.

Like the plight of the merchant in the fable who, by attempting to please all the passers-by, finally met with disaster by losing his donkey in the river, the lot of those trying to decide between such not infrequently conflicting interests, is not always a happy one. However, the continuing cooperation and assistance of the business community will help MSA to make the best judgments possible, and regardless of shorter-term considerations the progress and stability of the Philippine economy will redound to the benefit of all those doing business in this country.

One should also be mindful of the fact that the relatively small amount of United States dollars expended in the essential supplies program will seldom determine whether or not a particular commodity is imported into the Philippines. Decisions with respect to international allocation of materials and decisions of the Philippines' own authorities are of much greater significance. MSA, through its technical assistance program, is doing its best to contribute to the efficiency of the latter.

## The Decline in the Copra and Coconut Oil Markets

By H. DEAN HELLIS

*Vice-President, Philippine Refining Company, Inc.*

**H**OW FAR IS "DOWN"? This is no doubt the question the answer to which the Philippine Government, and we in the copra and coconut oil industry in particular, would very much like to know, as the continued sharp decline in the markets abroad for all oils and fats in general is definitely creating a serious problem in the overall Philippine economy and for those primarily engaged in the trade here.

Based upon the average export values of both copra and coconut oil during 1951, and assuming that the total Philippine crop of coconuts is in the neighborhood of the equivalent of 1,000,000 tons of copra per annum, it would appear that the Philippines in 1952 may suffer the severe reduction in export values of copra and coconut oil alone to the extent of close to \$100,000,000 unless there is a decided improvement in the overall market situation later on in the year. Under such conditions, business in general throughout the Philippines must, of course, be affected and imports substantially reduced.

The discouraging part of it all is that there presently appears to be no hope of support anywhere for improved prices of copra or coconut oil within the foreseeable future. As a matter of fact, all indications are that the markets have not yet reached bottom, as a consequence of which still lower prices seem at this writing practically certain. Statistically the oils and fats markets throughout the world continue very weak, inasmuch as the overall supply situation points to a surplus. For the first time since the war, Europe is faced with a surplus over requirements,

and as far as the United States is concerned, there also is the problem of greatly increased domestic supplies and a severe reduction in the demand and usage of Philippine coconut oil.

It is probably not generally realized by those not actually engaged in the trade that Philippine copra and coconut oil do not stand alone in the sharp decline in prices in the world's markets. Practically all oils and fats everywhere have suffered much the same percentage-degree of price reduction, including copra both in the Straits and Indonesia. Likewise the markets in the United States for domestically produced cottonseed oil, soyabean oil, lard, tallow, etc., have declined in approximately the same proportion. The same is true of palm kernels, palm oil, whale oil, and other oilseeds, oils and fats everywhere in the world where they are either produced or used. In general, at least for the present, the post-war scarcity of oils and fats seems a thing of the past.

The unfortunate result here in the Philippines is that we are so largely dependent upon the coconut industry that such a drastic reduction in price for both copra and coconut oil represents a truly major blow to the overall economy of the country. Yet there seems little that can be done at the present moment in the way of any relief.

Considerable progress is being made both here and in the United States in the effort to seek repeal of the 3-cent excise tax on the first processing of Philippine coconut oil in the United States, and perhaps it is not too early to begin to feel some optimism of eventual success. If the

tax is repealed, there is no doubt but that it must work to the benefit of the Philippine coconut industry. At the same time, however, we doubt that we should expect any prolonged substantial price improvement as a result of the repeal, the principal objective being to make Philippine coconut oil cheaper to the consumer in the United States and thus to place it in a far better competitive position, with resultant increased demand and usage.

Furthermore, whereas the overall Philippine economy is so largely dependent upon the coconut industry, the coconut industry in the Philippines, in turn, is greatly dependent upon the United States. It is true that from time to time Europe is a large buyer of Philippine copra, but this can be so only to the extent that the countries there have dollars available and that such dollars cannot be used to better advantage. In other words, Europe will always prefer to buy its requirements of copra and coconut oil from the soft-currency producing areas, rather than to buy from the Philippines in terms of dollars, unless the amount of dollars available can purchase copra and coconut oil here at much lower equivalents than in terms of the soft currencies. For example, the last quotation we have on Straits copra is £65-5-0 c.i.f. Europe, and on Indonesian copra the equivalent of £64-9-0 c.i.f. Europe. Philippine copra, however, was quoted then at \$155 c.i.f. Europe, which at the current London rate of exchange was the equivalent of £55-14-6. This is a difference of more than \$25 per ton, while at other times we have seen the difference in similar quotations range as high as \$35 to \$45 per ton.

WHAT then can be done, if anything, to enable Philippine suppliers to sell in terms of sterling, as well as in terms of dollars? If such a program were made possible, there is no doubt in our minds that the coconut industry here in the Philippines would be on a much sounder basis, as in the first place, we would not be so entirely dependent

upon the United States, and secondly, we would thus become more competitive in the world's markets, with every probability of obtaining higher prices for our copra and coconut oil than under the present currency restrictions.

Another means of improving the position of Philippine copra in the world's markets could result from an improvement in the quality of our copra. For years Philippine copra has had the reputation in the markets abroad of being practically the worst quality produced anywhere in the world. We have only recently received information to the effect that the quality of Indonesian copra, which before the war was also rather a poor article, has improved considerably over the past years, and recent deliveries have been of excellent quality and far superior to the normal run of Philippine copra.

This quality aspect has naturally not been of great importance during the acute shortages of oils and fats throughout the world in the post-war years, but now with an apparent surplus in the world it becomes an entirely different matter, as obviously good quality copra must be given preference over poor quality if at approximately the same levels of price.

It is true that attempts have been made on many occasions here in the Philippines in the past to seek some improvement by way of export inspections and regulations, through various associations, official and otherwise, and by means of personal contact, unfavorable publicity, etc., but thus far it may be said that little, if anything, has been gained. The only place where the quality condition can be corrected is right at the source where the coconuts are grown and harvested, and where the copra is made therefrom. And unless the actual producer has the desire and the will to improve his product, we are afraid that not much can be expected in the nature of a general overall quality improvement.

## The Surrender in Bataan—A Civilian Account

As told to A. V. H. HARTENDORP  
In Santo Tomas Internment Camp, 1942

THE people in the Santo Tomas Internment Camp still refused to believe the reports of the fall of Bataan published in the Japanese-edited *Tribune*, but on Sunday afternoon, April 12, a number of American and British civilians were brought into the camp from Bataan. They told conflicting stories, and one man told totally different stories, so it was said, before and after he had been called into the Commandant's office. One report was that the besieged American-Philippine forces had received no reinforcements whatever since the first of the year. The camp heard all this in bitterness, but still there were many who were unconvinced. Some people went about the camp saying that both the Corregidor and San Francisco radios had made broadcasts emphasizing that the Japanese were carrying on a campaign of unmatched lying and that not a word should be believed. . .

Monday the *Tribune* contained reproductions of photographs of the surrender of General King, and persons in the camp who knew him personally had to admit that the man shown in the photograph as sitting at a table opposite a Japanese officer was King. However, others said that the picture was taken during a period of truce arranged for the purpose of burying the dead. On Wednesday, the *Tribune* published another photograph showing American soldiers with their arms up in the air in surrender. But hope died hard, and it was pointed out that the photograph actually showed only a small number of Americans, and

there was also talk of faked photographs. Another rumor which ran through the camp was that the Japanese had violated the truce and seized some of the American officers and men by treachery. . .

*Story of the Refugees from Bataan.*—With the arrival in the camp of refugees from Bataan, it became possible to put down a number of personal narratives which corroborated each other and furnished an outline of what had transpired there.

ONE man<sup>1</sup> from the Pampanga Sugar Mills set out for Bataan on the night of the 1st of January with his wife and two other couples, under the impression that American civilians would be allowed to take refuge on Corregidor. He knew that they could not get to Manila because of the blowing up of the bridges. He said that the Army had started building a large airfield 3 or 4 kilometers from Del Carmen in October and that there was an engineering unit of 180 men there. They were still leveling the field at the outbreak of the war and the hangars had not yet been built, although the structural steel for the purpose was on the ground. A week before, when a "state of alert" had been ordered, an air-corp unit of around 80 officers and men had arrived and some 24 or 25 pursuit-planes were based at the field. These were P-35's, unarmored and mounted with only light machine-guns. On Wednesday, December 10, the planes were up in the air most of the morning and had come down for refueling when, at around 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the Japanese attacked, destroying most of the planes on the ground. The same morning, the commanding officer of the squadron, Lieutenant Merritt, lost his life in sinking an enemy transport off Vigan. He had swooped down low over the ship and his first

<sup>1</sup>Because of the possibility that his manuscript might be seized by the Japanese, the writer always scrupulously avoided naming the sources of his information.

machine-gun burst penetrated to the ammunition hold, his own plane being caught in the explosion. The officer was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. The loss of their commander and their planes took the heart out of the youthful pilots of the squadron and they moved to the sugar central to await orders. Among them, Lieutenant Hall was cited for bravery in Bataan later, he also receiving the D.F.C. Unhappily, this brave officer, too, was subsequently listed as missing. Although the Del Carmen continued to be bombed almost daily after December 10, the engineers stayed on the job, trying to keep it in usable condition.

Three or four days after the attack on Clark Field on the 9th, the people at Del Carmen saw five flying fortresses coming from that direction, headed for Manila, confirming the fact that not all of these planes had been destroyed by the enemy. The Del Carmen people also said that there had been considerable fifth-column activity around the sugar central and the near-by airfield, especially by way of signalling at night with lights. The central itself was never bombed.

The three families left in three automobiles around 8:30 in the evening of January 1, and arrived at Mariveles about 2:40 in the morning, a journey of around 100 kilometers. They passed through Lubao, Pampanga, the railhead, where freight-cars and trucks with supplies intended for Bataan had been bombed about noon on the preceding day. There had been no great loss of supplies, but many people had been killed or injured at the railway station. All the way to Mariveles the three cars had been mixed in with USAFFE convoys moving in an orderly manner in the same direction. The Del Carmen people had been frequently halted by sentries, but they carried a letter from an army officer stating that they had rendered valuable services to the USAFFE and that it was requested that they be aided to reach Mariveles or Corregidor.

They found that Mariveles had also been bombed on the preceding day; a fire had swept it and there was practically nothing left standing in the town. They were advised by sentries to go back on the road for a few kilometers and stay there until the next morning, which they did, spending the night in their cars. The next day, however, they were not permitted to re-enter Mariveles and were directed to go to General McBride's headquarters at Km. 167 (Mariveles is at Km. 178, — from Manila). They showed the General their letter and he said, "Since there is no place else for you to go, you may as well stay here." His headquarters had been established there just that week, and the officers and their families were camped under canvas. The Del Carmen people had not even pitched their tents. The place was rather hilly country, some kilometers from the Manila Bay coastline, and was thickly wooded. There were no mosquitoes in the locality. The Del Carmen people made their camps under the big trees and for a time subsisted on groceries they had brought along with them. There were ten American civilians camped in the neighborhood. Later on they all received supplies from the quartermaster who, in time, also fed some 17,000 civilian Filipino refugees who lived in three different camps,—at Cabacben, at Km. 165 (near Lamo), and at Km. 180 (2 kilometers beyond Mariveles).

According to other sources, there were ugly reports of the "high-jacking" of supplies by certain army men and provincial officials and even of similar interference with supplies destined for the troops at the front. Some said that the drivers of the trucks gave away supplies to unlisted refugees and arrived at their destinations with little of their loads left.

As early as the second week in January, army meals were reduced to two a day. Rations for the American and Filipino soldiers were the same except that the Filipinos got more rice and fish than the Americans and the Americans got more meat-hash. The lack of ice made it difficult to bring in any fresh fish to the lines. Some supplies from the Visayas, rice and canned goods, reached Bataan in February and early March. On several occasions the coffee gave out and a substitute was made from the pods of a local tree which tasted something like "postum". The 26th Cavalry, a Philippine Scout regiment, ran out of feed for the horses and, in March, the animals were butchered. Everyone was glad to have a little horse-steam.

For the first six weeks, the Del Carmen people listened especially at night to the heavy front-line artillery fire, which gradually dwindled in volume and became sporadic early in March. The Japanese attempted landings behind the USAFFE lines across the peninsula, but were always repulsed with heavy losses. Early in February, they almost succeeded at one place, only 4 or 5 kilometers from Mariveles, at which time it was discovered that the Japanese had secret stores of supplies there, brought in only a few days before the outbreak of the war. The Del Carmen people also heard the heavy guns of Corregidor again and again shelling the Cavite coast and other localities along the Bay shore where the Japanese were reportedly constructing barges for the invasion of the island fortress. Corregidor was bombed very heavily by the enemy during the first week of January, but after that there seemed to be little bombing until toward the end of March. The Japanese bombed the USAFFE front lines on Bataan almost continuously, however, and with ever-increasing ferocity. Reports were that the USAFFE artillery fire was deadly and did great execution, but in so far as the air-arm was concerned, the American-Philippine forces appear to have been unable to have any effect on the enemy so far as the Japanese sent over a photographic plane almost every day and this became so familiar that the soldiers called the plane "Photo-Joe".

The thick woods, however, effectively concealed the USAFFE installations in the rear of the lines and there was never much bombing there until March 25 and after.

The Del Carmen people never saw General MacArthur, but on several occasions they heard motor-cycle sirens and were told that he had passed through on inspection. General Wainwright was in command in Bataan and stayed there until he took over the command of all USAFFE forces in the Philippines at the departure of General MacArthur for Australia, after which Wainwright made his headquarters on Corregidor.

It was estimated that there were some 98,000 USAFFE troops in Bataan, of whom a maximum of 10,000 were Americans. The best relations existed between the American and Filipino soldiers. Daily communiques were issued regarding the fighting, and on January 15 MacArthur made the definite statement that "hundreds of planes and thousands of men" were on the way to reinforce the defenders. Up to the end there was the liveliest hope that reinforcements would reach Bataan in time.

For a time, the USAFFE used the provincial hospital at Balanga. Hospital No. 1, which had room for 300 patients, was originally at Limay and took care of the most badly wounded. Less serious cases were taken further back from the front lines to Hospital No. 2 near Cabacben at Km. 162. Later, with a shift in the fighting lines, Hospital No. 1 was moved to the rear of Hospital No. 2, to a place called "Little Baguio", at Km. 168. There was shelter there and the hospital was provided with a sheltered operating room. On the 13th and 14th of March, according to another source, the enemy bombed the village of Cabacben with incendiary bombs of white phosphorus. Some 40 Filipino women and children were brought into the hospital, it was reported, "with their bodies still smoking". According to the same source, there were on the morning of April 5, at this Hospital No. 2, then the advanced hospital, some 4,000 patients, of whom about half were wounded and the other half ill, the latter suffering mostly from dysentery and malaria in about equal proportions. Fifty-two were American officers, 90 were Filipino officers, 356 were American soldiers, and the rest were Filipino soldiers. This was only a few days before the surrender.

According to the Del Carmen people, there was little sickness until the last, when they heard that beri-beri was becoming bad among the troops. All troops were regularly dosed with quinine and when the officers thought the men were not taking it, they put it in the drinking water.<sup>3</sup> A quantity of quinine was received from the South late in March and a supply of vitamin tablets arrived, too. It was estimated that up to the end of March the USAFFE had suffered a total of around 8,000 casualties as against from 40,000 to 50,000 suffered by the Japanese.

Heavy sectional bombing behind the lines began when, with the onset of the hot season, the trees began shedding their leaves. A number of rice-mills having been set up near the place where the Del Carmen people were camped and the locality having been made a food-dump, the Japanese discovered it and started dropping bombs. One fell within 400 yards and the next day another exploded within 200 yards of the big tree under which one family lived. The quartermaster had by this time moved his dumps some 3 kilometers to the south where there was a better coverage. The people from Del Carmen after making another effort through MacBride, to get permission to go to Corregidor, moved to the new location, too. MacBride had said that it might be possible to make arrangements for the women to be taken to Corregidor, but the women would not hear of leaving their husbands.

On the second day at the new camp, an incendiary bomb exploded within 50 feet of the Del Carmen party, and this so frightened everybody that they decided to move to some cave or hole in Mariveles Mountain. An old resident in the district directed them to a spot just off the road near Km. 174. There was only shrubbery growing there, but shelter was provided by huge boulders on the slopes of the mountain. The three families found dug-outs constructed there by navy men in January and moved into them. They got their water from a near-by creek. There were mosquitoes in this area, and though they took their quinine daily, they later developed malaria due to their stay in this spot, which was relatively short, only from the 1st or 2nd of April to the 9th, the day of the surrender.

**T**HE surrender took them by surprise, for up to the last there were innumerable rumors of the arrival of reinforcements. Officers and soldiers alike had appeared confident,—at least until the 5th, after which the Del Carmen people lost contact with the troops. They

<sup>2</sup>Note (1945)—The forces available in the Philippines at the beginning of the war numbered around 19,000 U.S. Army troops, 12,000 Philippine Scouts, and around 100,000 partly-trained Philippine Army troops. There were in addition some 8,000 men in the U.S. Army air forces, equipped with around 250 planes. According to General Wainwright's own story, published after the war, around 40% of the available armed forces were lost in the withdrawal into Bataan. He said that when he took command there, he had 25,000 men in his own Corps 1, 15,000 men in the Philippine Scouts, and 10,000 service corps men. On Corregidor there were another 10,000 men, including a regiment of marines. In the north he had two small guerrilla bands, totaling 2,000 men, still reachable by radio. His "navy" consisted of 4 motor torpedo boats and 10 small mine-sweepers and a few miscellaneous craft. His "air force" consisted of one P-40 in bad condition.

<sup>3</sup>Note (1945)—This is incorrect. The soldiers were all eager to take the quinine. It was put in the drinking water to conserve the supply which was rapidly dwindling and to give everybody a share.

never knew just what happened. Some 31st-Infantry men told them later that they could have held out if they had had some food in their stomachs and a few planes of their own overhead. According to another source, the men at the front had had nothing to eat during the final 36 hours. They were heavily outnumbered, and they were shelled, bombed, and machine-gunned incessantly, the shelling taking the greatest toll. The last fighting was with hand-grenades and knives and even stones. An American officer in command of a front-line unit told his men, "Do what you like from now on. If you can save your life, do so." Another officer, separated from his men, was overtaken by darkness and lay down in the jungle to get some rest. He had picked up a Japanese helmet during the day and kept that on his head. During the night he heard someone approaching. The unknown stumbled over him and the officer decided to pretend that he was asleep. Then he felt a hand passing softly over his body and touching his Japanese helmet. This appeared to satisfy the man and he lay down beside the officer with a sigh of weariness. When the man, who must have been a Japanese soldier, was asleep, the American quietly crept away, doing the Japanese no harm.

On the night of the 8th, the Del Carmen people heard the noise of heavy traffic over the road below them, moving to the south and then turning west over the new cut-off to the west coast of the peninsula. After midnight they heard great explosions in the direction of the ordnance and signal corps dumps, as if ammunition and supplies were being blown up. About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 9th, a civilian employee came to them with a message from Colonel McConnel of the quartermaster corps to the effect that he did not know what to advise them to do except that, if the Japanese came in, they should do whatever they were told, without argument. It was clear that the Colonel knew the jig was up.

One of the Del Carmen men accompanied the messenger to the Bay shore several kilometers away, where there was a small pier, and got there just in time to see a launch chugging off with a load of army nurses. All the installations had been blown up and there was nobody left but a few American hospital-corps men and some Filipino employees. Japanese planes were overhead and swept down from time to time to strafe the beach. They also dropped a few bombs over the launch, but did not hit it. The Del Carmen man made his way back to the dug-outs on the mountain, taking advantage of every tree and ditch and crawling through a culvert to cross the road. During the rest of the day the Del Carmen people saw American and Filipino soldiers and Filipino civilians alone or in small groups coming down the road or crossing the fields below. The soldiers carried their rifles and some of them waved white handkerchiefs. At times, they heard machine-gun fire from a nest concealed somewhere on the mountain, but they did not see any of the soldiers drop. Later in the afternoon they saw army cars and trucks rushing up and down the road, flying the Japanese flag.

About 4 o'clock, the Del Carmen people decided to join what appeared to be a general movement toward Mariveles, taking two of their cars and leaving one man to guard the other which had a defective battery. Just before they left they were joined by a young man and his Chinese wife and their small baby. The man, who was a civilian employee of the Army, had been connected with a religious organization in Burma. The baby had been born in Hospital No 1, in February, and had been named "Victoria Bataan". Reaching the road, the party came upon two Japanese sentries, the first Japanese they saw, close to, since the beginning of the war. One of them spoke a little English, and when they told him they were on their way to Mariveles, he said, "All right". They arrived at Mariveles about 6 o'clock. The town was full of USAFFE soldiers, with only a few officers in sight. There were no Japanese in evidence. No one seemed to know what to do. They met an American quartermaster lieutenant who told them he could give them a battery for their car and they all went back, including the Lieutenant and his wife. When they reached the sentries at the road junction, they were told they must remain there until the following morning, but the Lieutenant asked whether it would be all right for them to go back and spend the night at his house in Mariveles and report at the junction the next morning at 7 o'clock. The sentry said, "All right".

The next morning they started out, but were halted in the center of the town by the Japanese who were stopping all cars and taking out everything in the nature of weapons and tools, including not only bolos, but picks and shovels. The street was full of all sorts of goods which

the Japanese had confiscated from the possessions of people who were seeking to leave the town either to return to their homes to the north or in the hope of reaching Manila. The Del Carmen people, accompanied by the Lieutenant and his wife, were made to get out of their car and ordered to get into an army reconnaissance car which was being driven by a Filipino civilian who was on his way to Manila. A Japanese officer gave them a written pass which, as it was in Japanese, they could not read. The young Chinese mother and her baby were in another car which was also stopped, and the Del Carmen people did not see her again.

For several hours they drove on against the stream of the victorious Japanese army on its way to Mariveles. They were stopped innumerable times by men who broke ranks and searched them and their baggage, relieving them of whatever took their fancy. The men in the party were roughly treated on several occasions and everyone was in desperate fear. The pass that had been given them aroused amusement every time they showed it, and it was passed around among the Japanese soldiers so much that soon the writing was almost obliterated. An officer then gave them a new pass, but the wording must have been similar to the first, for it also elicited laughter. After a few hours, the Lieutenant, though he was in uniform, and an American enlisted man whom they had picked up on the way, were ordered out of the car and forced to shoulder loads and start back to Mariveles; the officer was given a heavy box of ammunition to carry. The weeping wife was not permitted to accompany him. Later on, a Japanese ordered one of the Del Carmen civilians to get out of the car, yanking at his arm, but his wife grabbed his other arm, and after a short tug between them, the soldier gave up.

About 1 o'clock in the afternoon, a Japanese colonel told the party that their car was interfering with the traffic and that they would have to walk, but when an under-officer, apparently an aide to the Colonel, saw that one of the American women had gray hair and that another could walk only with a cane, he took pity on the party and stopped an empty truck being driven north by a Filipino and told them they could ride in that. The truck had a Japanese placard on the wind-shield.

All the way from Mariveles a pitiful stream of Filipino men, women, and children was moving northward along the sides of the road. As the USAFFE lines across the peninsula had fallen back, these people had fled from their homes, trusting to the defense line between them and the enemy. They had been living in the refugee camps, fed by the Army, but now there was nobody to look after them or feed them. They hoped to get back to their homes, but few would find the homes as they had left them. The Del Carmen people saw no signs of any Filipino habitations until they reached Lubao, Pampanga. The whole Bataan countryside was laid waste. There was room in their truck for some of these weary people, and when one of the Del Carmen women signalled to a little girl she recognized to climb onto the truck and the child was clambering aboard, shouting to her mother to join her, the driver interfered and said that he was not permitted to allow any others to ride on the truck.

When they arrived at Balanga, where the Japanese had established their headquarters, the Filipino who had driven them part of the way in the reconnaissance car was arrested as a USAFFE deserter and also the driver of the truck was accused of having tried to make off with it. Whether these charges were true or not, the Del Carmen people did not know, but both men were locked up. The party stayed overnight at Balanga and the next day military police took them and another American couple with two children to San Fernando. Arrived there, they were treated to white bread, butter, and cocoa, the first time they had seen such delicacies for months, and nothing, they said, ever tasted better. In the afternoon they were brought into the Santo Tomas Camp, April 11, and, as has been recounted, no one there would believe them at first when they said that Bataan had been surrendered.

THE Del Carmen people learned from an American who was interned in Santo Tomas some time later that the young Chinese woman and her child and the people with her had been detained at Mariveles for two days and that then they had started out for the north on foot. She had been separated from her husband and was anxious and unstrung. She began to walk much faster than the two elderly people she was with, and despite their pleas that she remain with them, she disappeared with the baby, Victoria Bataan, in her arms around a bend in the road, accompanied by a young Filipino soldier who had taken it upon himself to look after her. Later it was learned that the husband was in the prison-camp at Cabanatuan. But where was his young wife and little Victoria Bataan?

<sup>4</sup>An all-American regiment.

**Y**OU cannot bring about prosperity by discouraging thrift. You cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong. You cannot help the wage earner by pulling down the wage payer. You cannot further the brotherhood of man by encouraging class hatred. You cannot help the poor by discouraging the rich. You cannot establish sound security on borrowed money. You cannot keep out of trouble by spending more than you earn. You cannot build character and courage by taking away man's initiative and independence. You cannot help men permanently by doing for them what they could and should do for themselves."

—Abraham Lincoln.



## Trade Statistics, 1951, compared with 1950

By the Bureau of the Census and Statistics

### I. FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PHILIPPINES: 1951 COMPARED WITH 1950

|                   | 1951          |         | 1950          |         |
|-------------------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|
|                   | Value (Pesos) | Percent | Value (Pesos) | Percent |
| TOTAL TRADE       | 1,790,516,663 | 100.00  | 1,377,763,798 | 100.00  |
| IMPORTS           | 959,032,606   | 53.56   | 712,359,034   | 51.70   |
| EXPORTS           | 831,484,057   | 46.44   | 665,404,764   | 48.30   |
| Balance of trade: |               |         |               |         |
| Unfavorable       | 127,548,549   |         | 46,954,270    |         |

### II. TWENTY PRINCIPAL IMPORTS: 1951 and 1950

| Article and Country of Origin               | 1951          |            | 1950          |         |
|---|---------------|------------|---------------|---------|
|   | Value (Pesos) | Percent    | Value (Pesos) | Percent |
| 1. Cotton and Manufactures, Total           | 145,999,374   | 74,475,582 |               |         |
| United States                               | 129,200,884   | 60,701,108 |               |         |
| Japan                                       | 7,295,828     | 4,709,286  |               |         |
| Great Britain                               | 3,389,582     | 1,514,118  |               |         |
| Hongkong                                    | 3,222,576     | 4,756,642  |               |         |
| China                                       | 982,330       | 943,422    |               |         |
| Switzerland                                 | 722,372       | 548,520    |               |         |
| France                                      | 500,166       | 409,378    |               |         |
| India                                       | 354,528       | 708,962    |               |         |
| Italy                                       | 125,690       | 64,830     |               |         |
| Belgium                                     | 92,516        | 76,460     |               |         |
| Other countries                             | 112,902       | 42,856     |               |         |
| 2. Grains and Preparations, Total           | 90,512,800    | 50,854,010 |               |         |
| Thailand                                    | 32,576,580    | 1,242,374  |               |         |
| Canada                                      | 28,123,054    | 22,091,670 |               |         |
| United States                               | 27,792,766    | 25,539,734 |               |         |
| China                                       | 589,674       | 460,206    |               |         |
| 3. Iron and Steel and Manufactures, Total   | 71,523,364    | 55,104,434 |               |         |
| Japan                                       | 34,366,874    | 13,981,582 |               |         |
| United States                               | 25,345,846    | 29,210,462 |               |         |
| Belgium                                     | 5,690,292     | 4,266,110  |               |         |
| Germany                                     | 2,299,360     | 2,238,160  |               |         |
| Great Britain                               | 1,561,642     | 3,309,592  |               |         |
| Netherlands                                 | 475,074       | 116,276    |               |         |
| France                                      | 348,788       | 101,088    |               |         |
| Sweden                                      | 260,466       | 155,096    |               |         |
| Hongkong                                    | 259,032       | 999,170    |               |         |
| Italy                                       | 226,298       | —          |               |         |
| Denmark                                     | 224,568       | 6,736      |               |         |
| Other countries                             | 465,124       | 720,162    |               |         |
| 4. Mineral Oils (Petroleum Products), Total | 71,500,332    | 69,017,974 |               |         |
| Denmark                                     | 398,194       | 357,870    |               |         |
| Germany                                     | 247,112       | 169,418    |               |         |
| Hongkong                                    | 185,184       | 215,616    |               |         |
| Argentina                                   | 165,924       | —          |               |         |
| Great Britain                               | 106,980       | 51,832     |               |         |
| French East Indies                          | 87,896        | —          |               |         |
| Other countries                             | 239,436       | 725,290    |               |         |

## AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE PHILIPPINES *ESTABLISHED 1920*

**PURPOSES.** The promotion and development of American trade, commerce, and industry in the Philippines and the Far East;

The provision of means for the convenient exchange of ideas in this promotion and development;

The cultivation of friendly relations between Americans and Filipinos and other peoples of the Far East;

The enrolment of all American citizens residing in the Philippines with a view to bringing about closer association in the achievement of the purposes set forth. **MEMBERSHIP.** *Active membership* is limited to (1) commercial, industrial, and other organizations, partnerships, and corporations organized under the laws of the Philippines or of the United States of America which are controlled by American citizens, the responsibilities and privileges of this class of membership being exercised by individual representatives of the member-entities who must rank among their senior members but need not be American citizens; (2) individual Americans residing in the Philippines, other parts of the Far East, or the United States. *Associate membership* is limited to individual American citizens who may be either Residents (residing within 100 kilometers of Manila), or Non-residents (residing in the Philippines outside this radius or elsewhere in the Far East or in the United States).

American business houses and individual Americans, not already members, are cordially invited to join the Chamber and to assist in the promotion of its purposes.

|   |            |            |  |            |            |
|---|------------|------------|--|------------|------------|
| Indonesia.....  | 33,512,374 | 31,430,928 | 10. <i>Rayon and Other Synthetic Textiles, Total.....</i>    | 28,172,132 | 32,053,264 |
| United States.....  | 15,234,294 | 8,565,964  | United States.....   | 27,832,920 | 31,775,494 |
| Arabia.....   | 14,139,370 | 8,548,534  | Hongkong.....  | 158,922    | 59,676     |
| British East Indies.....  | 7,789,164  | 18,533,384 | Switzerland.....   | 72,598     | 74,854     |
| Iran.....   | 590,246    | 1,841,760  | Japan.....   | 43,746     | 40,482     |
| Malaya.....   | 155,634    | —          | China.....   | 16,802     | 7,594      |
| Hongkong.....   | 49,474     | 18,620     | France.....  | 13,296     | 30,104     |
| Italy.....  | 28,192     | —          | Sweden.....  | 9,688      | 8,614      |
| Great Britain.....  | 1,534      | —          | Belgium.....   | 7,246      | 21,636     |
| Other countries.....  | —          | 78,784     | Italy.....   | 4,916      | 7,164      |
| 5. <i>Automobiles, Parts of and Tires, Total.....</i>                         | 57,843,960 | 33,430,966 | Malaya.....  | 4,730      | 88         |
| United States.....  | 57,271,582 | 33,232,562 | Other countries.....   | 7,268      | 27,558     |
| Japan.....  | 252,350    | 324        | 11. <i>Fish and Fish Products, Total.....</i>                | 25,366,202 | 14,970,726 |
| Great Britain.....  | 193,334    | 138,666    | United States.....   | 23,089,340 | 14,148,420 |
| Hongkong.....   | 50,300     | 11,852     | Canada.....  | 1,071,506  | 256,596    |
| France.....   | 34,244     | 10,784     | Japan.....   | 453,472    | 132,930    |
| Germany.....  | 12,242     | 38         | China.....   | 248,688    | 136,604    |
| Canada.....   | 11,894     | 6,258      | Portugal.....  | 228,948    | 148,554    |
| Spain.....  | 11,000     | 2,980      | Mexico.....  | 190,576    | 49,806     |
| Italy.....  | 5,200      | 118        | Hongkong.....  | 61,252     | 13,950     |
| Guam.....   | 1,814      | —          | France.....  | 13,834     | 3,488      |
| Other countries.....  | —          | 27,384     | Switzerland.....   | 7,066      | —          |
| 6. <i>Dairy Products, Total.....</i>  | 49,665,724 | 36,839,720 | Great Britain.....   | 3,262      | 4,926      |
| United States.....  | 38,051,884 | 34,446,042 | Other countries.....   | 258        | 75,452     |
| Netherlands.....  | 7,259,972  | 408,972    | 12. <i>Electrical Machinery and Appliances, Total.....</i>   | 22,234,894 | 26,241,528 |
| Great Britain.....  | 1,570,880  | 5,486      | United States.....   | 20,679,524 | 25,464,288 |
| Australia.....  | 1,059,342  | 1,025,434  | Japan.....   | 845,372    | 195,386    |
| Switzerland.....  | 828,722    | 732,700    | Netherlands.....   | 220,866    | 105,332    |
| Denmark.....  | 319,912    | 41,118     | Great Britain.....   | 103,504    | 52,446     |
| Canada.....   | 259,052    | 50,108     | Switzerland.....   | 84,942     | 766        |
| Japan.....  | 97,002     | —          | Hongkong.....  | 84,076     | 201,224    |
| China.....  | 84,288     | 2,976      | Germany.....   | 72,950     | 22,556     |
| Hongkong.....   | 82,994     | 18         | Belgium.....   | 57,586     | 662        |
| Other countries.....  | 51,906     | 126,866    | Italy.....   | 22,332     | 10,616     |
| 7. <i>Paper and Manufactures, Total.....</i>                                  | 49,187,550 | 35,553,746 | Canada.....  | 20,834     | 46,312     |
| United States.....  | 44,448,044 | 32,074,100 | Other countries.....   | 42,908     | 141,940    |
| Canada.....   | 1,464,488  | 517,698    | 13. <i>Jute and Other Fibers, Total.....</i>                 | 19,443,190 | 11,201,810 |
| Japan.....  | 948,052    | 425,792    | India.....   | 6,358,674  | 3,533,332  |
| Sweden.....   | 366,890    | 226,742    | United States.....   | 4,840,814  | 2,141,020  |
| Germany.....  | 329,218    | 60,960     | Italy.....   | 3,188,234  | 3,447,546  |
| Hawaii.....   | 298,494    | 378,378    | Spain.....   | 1,366,020  | 101,758    |
| Great Britain.....  | 258,032    | 106,050    | Japan.....   | 1,363,046  | 1,735,638  |
| Spain.....  | 234,510    | 270,286    | Pakistan.....  | 742,736    | —          |
| Hongkong.....   | 196,884    | 512,132    | Belgium.....   | 455,108    | 144,700    |
| Austria.....  | 142,712    | 117,376    | France.....  | 281,326    | —          |
| Other countries.....  | 500,226    | 864,232    | Canada.....  | 224,786    | 45,460     |
| 8. <i>Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, and Medicines, Total.....</i>                   | 45,946,968 | 33,327,604 | Switzerland.....   | 159,336    | —          |
| United States.....  | 41,887,616 | 31,093,386 | Other countries.....   | 463,110    | 52,356     |
| Switzerland.....  | 1,020,710  | 781,270    | 14. <i>Tobacco and Manufactures, Total.....</i>              | 17,246,216 | 23,135,572 |
| Japan.....  | 927,144    | 62,220     | United States.....   | 17,213,702 | 23,134,482 |
| Great Britain.....  | 489,446    | 325,198    | Turkey.....  | 16,948     | —          |
| France.....   | 485,364    | 200,218    | Greece.....  | 9,214      | —          |
| Netherlands.....  | 228,918    | 72,220     | Hawaii.....  | 3,682      | —          |
| Germany.....  | 209,734    | 124,696    | Hongkong.....  | 2,232      | 946        |
| Canada.....   | 204,616    | 11,802     | Great Britain.....   | 398        | 84         |
| Sweden.....   | 143,412    | 90,318     | Japan.....   | 16         | —          |
| Hongkong.....   | 66,878     | 213,874    | Malaya.....  | 14         | 2          |
| Other countries.....  | 283,830    | 342,402    | Canada.....  | 10         | 12         |
| 9. <i>Machinery and Parts, except Agricultural and Electrical, Total.....</i> | 45,733,184 | 34,461,592 | Other countries.....   | —          | 46         |
| United States.....  | 35,334,340 | 25,484,536 | 15. <i>Fertilizers and Fertilizing Materials, Total.....</i> | 16,080,050 | 13,747,758 |
| Japan.....  | 4,623,380  | 1,606,654  | United States.....   | 12,757,542 | 11,955,858 |
| Great Britain.....  | 1,517,778  | 2,009,176  | Canada.....  | 1,935,716  | 1,626,638  |
| Italy.....  | 1,387,812  | 2,581,578  | Japan.....   | 757,650    | —          |
| Germany.....  | 1,073,446  | 669,376    | Netherlands.....   | 455,000    | —          |
| Sweden.....   | 754,332    | 170,824    | China.....   | 87,388     | 3,262      |
| Hongkong.....   | 282,150    | 590,468    | France.....  | 86,754     | 53,830     |
| Switzerland.....  | 224,960    | 62,300     | Other countries.....   | —          | 108,170    |
| Belgium.....  | 113,508    | —          |  |            |            |
| Denmark.....  | 90,516     | 6,642      |  |            |            |
| Other countries.....  | 330,962    | 1,249,998  |  |            |            |

|   |             |             |                                      |               |             |               |             |
|---|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 16. <i>Non-Ferrous Metals, Total</i> .....                          | 15,376,162  | 14,486,918  | United States.....                   | 382,155,621   | 151,434,074 | 439,090,628   | 170,435,552 |
|   |             |             | Netherlands.....                     | 91,633,730    | 35,104,887  | 30,789,360    | 12,490,176  |
|   |             |             | Belgium.....                         | 67,322,518    | 26,702,443  | 35,132,809    | 13,706,045  |
|   |             |             | Italy.....                           | 32,108,965    | 12,892,832  | 24,016,226    | 9,215,997   |
|   |             |             | Guam.....                            | 19,824,000    | 10,170,942  | —             | —           |
|   |             |             | Colombia.....                        | 24,566,671    | 9,481,906   | 18,070,460    | 7,032,722   |
|   |             |             | Canada.....                          | 22,790,836    | 9,305,471   | 21,666,229    | 8,294,644   |
|   |             |             | Denmark.....                         | 21,945,609    | 8,634,450   | —             | —           |
|   |             |             | Sweden.....                          | 17,627,600    | 7,153,144   | —             | —           |
|   |             |             | Venezuela.....                       | 15,240,000    | 6,770,700   | 22,811,028    | 3,505,897   |
|   |             |             | Other countries.....                 | 76,887,232    | 30,537,578  | 98,785,665    | 39,403,793  |
|   |             |             | 2. <i>Sugar, Centrifugal</i> ,       |               |             |               |             |
|   |             |             | Total..... Kilo                      | 615,543,898   | 136,923,008 | 438,850,060   | 97,679,891  |
| 17. <i>Cocoa, Coffee, and Tea, Total</i> ....                       | 14,131,928  | 6,908,954   | United States...                     | 608,323,680   | 135,234,824 | 438,849,925   | 97,679,823  |
|   |             |             | Japan.....                           | 5,029,753     | 1,296,073   | 135           | 68          |
|   |             |             | French East Indies.....              | 1,999,965     | 347,111     | —             | —           |
|   |             |             | Arabia.....                          | 190,500       | 45,000      | —             | —           |
|   |             |             | 3. <i>Abaca, Unmanufactured</i> ,    |               |             |               |             |
|   |             |             | Total..... Bale                      | 991,381       | 134,298,800 | 753,016       | 80,265,488  |
|   |             |             | United States...                     | 496,088       | 72,172,658  | 377,229       | 44,602,562  |
|   |             |             | Great Britain...                     | 159,092       | 20,589,001  | 87,626        | 8,260,495   |
|   |             |             | Japan.....                           | 124,855       | 15,862,112  | 119,192       | 12,179,384  |
|   |             |             | France.....                          | 45,659        | 5,084,779   | 26,680        | 2,167,548   |
|   |             |             | Germany.....                         | 28,274        | 3,496,050   | 20,866        | 1,996,805   |
|   |             |             | Norway.....                          | 19,618        | 2,805,963   | 14,200        | 1,560,256   |
|   |             |             | Belgium.....                         | 21,918        | 2,651,473   | 13,317        | 1,243,663   |
|   |             |             | British Africa...                    | 16,970        | 1,982,053   | 7,450         | 628,115     |
|   |             |             | Denmark.....                         | 15,497        | 1,828,081   | 14,624        | 1,290,140   |
|   |             |             | Canada.....                          | 13,013        | 1,802,586   | 6,918         | 714,799     |
|   |             |             | Other countries.....                 | 50,397        | 6,024,044   | 64,914        | 5,621,721   |
|   |             |             | 4. <i>Coconut Oil</i> ,              |               |             |               |             |
|   |             |             | Total..... Kilo                      | 76,893,679    | 49,532,960  | 71,436,627    | 43,476,033  |
| 18. <i>Leather and Manufactures, Total</i> ....                     | 13,209,594  | 11,691,362  | United States...                     | 44,324,956    | 28,151,561  | 65,817,039    | 40,025,836  |
|   |             |             | Netherlands.....                     | 7,142,477     | 4,732,935   | —             | —           |
|   |             |             | Switzerland.....                     | 6,787,400     | 4,485,010   | 1,290,320     | 868,362     |
|   |             |             | British Africa...                    | 4,690,639     | 3,388,286   | 2,717,974     | 1,651,444   |
|   |             |             | Belgium.....                         | 3,261,095     | 2,137,868   | —             | —           |
|   |             |             | Germany.....                         | 2,870,148     | 1,866,254   | —             | —           |
|   |             |             | Italy.....                           | 3,183,877     | 1,760,234   | —             | —           |
|   |             |             | India.....                           | 2,628,403     | 1,552,395   | —             | —           |
|   |             |             | China.....                           | 812,257       | 603,497     | 5,102         | 4,613       |
|   |             |             | Venezuela.....                       | 503,200       | 425,407     | 847,615       | 562,622     |
|   |             |             | Other countries.....                 | 689,227       | 429,513     | 758,577       | 363,156     |
|   |             |             | 5. <i>Logs, Lumber, and Timber</i> , |               |             |               |             |
|   |             |             | Total... Bd. Ft.                     | 265,030,196   | 34,860,547  | 137,251,662   | 19,638,110  |
| 19. <i>Vehicles, Other Than Automobiles, and Parts, Total</i> ..... | 10,764,792  | 12,263,880  | Japan.....                           | 165,512,941   | 18,427,965  | 55,467,762    | 7,618,409   |
|   |             |             | United States.....                   | 72,889,358    | 12,442,705  | 61,556,714    | 9,524,999   |
|   |             |             | British Africa...                    | 7,440,502     | 1,301,619   | 1,764,149     | 344,311     |
|   |             |             | Great Britain...                     | 3,656,095     | 592,454     | 90,316        | 25,019      |
|   |             |             | China.....                           | 7,538,066     | 535,849     | 9,142,937     | 79,592      |
|   |             |             | Hawaii.....                          | 1,990,143     | 529,894     | 990,745       | 263,560     |
|   |             |             | Canada.....                          | 1,514,622     | 302,304     | 1,492,110     | 215,127     |
|   |             |             | Hongkong.....                        | 2,479,887     | 271,564     | 3,717,106     | 362,581     |
|   |             |             | Guam.....                            | 936,701       | 177,215     | 479,387       | 84,694      |
|   |             |             | Ireland.....                         | 482,791       | 113,668     | 326,412       | 80,376      |
|   |             |             | Other countries.....                 | 589,090       | 165,310     | 2,224,024     | 321,442     |
|   |             |             | 6. <i>Desiccated Coconut</i> ,       |               |             |               |             |
|   |             |             | Total..... Kilo                      | 44,279,567    | 28,678,760  | 72,869,462    | 47,935,667  |
| 20. <i>Vegetables and Preparations, Total</i> .....                 | 10,396,096  | 7,220,314   | United States...                     | 43,542,730    | 28,192,951  | 69,992,604    | 45,911,273  |
|   |             |             | Canada.....                          | 499,714       | 337,885     | 1,956,227     | 1,377,008   |
|   |             |             | Belgium.....                         | 194,631       | 118,013     | 716,528       | 513,140     |
|   |             |             | Hawaii.....                          | 26,865        | 17,181      | 22,676        | 15,610      |
|   |             |             | Germany.....                         | 11,927        | 9,327       | —             | —           |
|   |             |             | Japan.....                           | 3,145         | 2,902       | —             | —           |
|   |             |             | Guam.....                            | 555           | 501         | —             | —           |
|   |             |             | Hongkong.....                        | —             | —           | 115,439       | 76,485      |
|   |             |             | Switzerland.....                     | —             | —           | 43,199        | 26,459      |
|   |             |             | Italy.....                           | —             | —           | 22,789        | 15,692      |
| OTHER IMPORTS.....  | 138,696,094 | 115,371,320 |                                      |               |             |               |             |
| III. TWENTY PRINCIPAL EXPORTS: 1951 AND 1950                        |             |             |                                      |               |             |               |             |
| Article and Country of Destination                                  | Unit        | 1951        | Quantity                             | Value (Pesos) | Quantity    | Value (Pesos) |             |
| 1. <i>Copra</i> ,   |             |             |                                      |               |             |               |             |
| Total.....  | Kilo        | 772,102,782 | 308,188,427                          | 698,490,405   | 272,832,414 |               |             |

|   |               |            |             |                                     |  |            |            |            |            |
|---|---------------|------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <b>7. Base Metals and Concentrates,</b>         |               |            |             | Hongkong...                         | 15,196,024   | 630,216    | 8,255,920  | 153,170    |            |
|   |               |            |             | Thailand...                         | 10,789,616   | 311,740    | 14,920,563 | 234,070    |            |
|   |               |            |             | United States...                    | 3,363,900  | 135,751    | —          | 50         |            |
| Total..... Kilo                                 | 1,303,807,584 | 25,938,899 | 857,399,541 | 18,002,819                          | —  | —          | 80         | —          |            |
| <b>8. Embroideries, Cotton and Silk,</b>        |               |            |             | <b>15. Scrap Metals, Total Kilo</b> |  |            |            |            |            |
|   |               |            |             | United States...                    | 54,157,489   | 4,231,521  | 29,766,478 | 3,304,532  |            |
| Japan.....                                      | 969,107,301   | 16,570,715 | 585,950,690 | 8,300,281                           |  |            |            |            |            |
| United States...                                | 334,192,283   | 9,338,184  | 261,254,851 | 9,443,378                           |  |            |            |            |            |
| Spain.....                                      | 508,000       | 30,000     | —           | —                                   |  |            |            |            |            |
| Canada.....                                     | —             | —          | 9,982,400   | 252,000                             | United States...   | 40,540,089 | 3,357,810  | 21,809,153 | 2,407,963  |
| Italy.....                                      | —             | —          | 211,600     | 7,160                               | Japan.....   | 13,617,400 | 873,711    | 81,280     | 51,850     |
|   |               |            |             |                                     | India.....   | —          | —          | 992,665    | 668,709    |
| <b>Total.....</b>                               |               |            |             |                                     | Hongkong.....  | —          | —          | 6,415,880  | 128,010    |
|   | —             | 18,468,864 | —           | 11,276,352                          | Malta, Gozo,   | —          | —          | —          | —          |
| United States...                                | —             | 18,454,933 | —           | 11,239,891                          | Cyprus.....  | —          | —          | 190,000    | 38,000     |
| Japan.....                                      | —             | 7,110      | —           | 33,502                              | China.....   | —          | —          | 37,500     | 7,000      |
| Guam.....                                       | —             | 3,848      | —           | 2,750                               | Israel.....  | —          | —          | 240,000    | 3,000      |
| Hawaii.....                                     | —             | 2,973      | —           | 209                                 | <b>16. Chemicals,</b>  |            |            |            |            |
| <b>9. Pineapple, canned,</b>                    |               |            |             | <b>Total.....</b>                   |  |            |            |            |            |
| Total..... Kilo                                 | 50,767,886    | 15,382,500 | 66,506,033  | 19,362,762                          | United States...   | —          | 3,954,173  | —          | 1,244,458  |
| <b>10. Copra Meal or Cake,</b>                  |               |            |             | United States...                    | 3,714,199  | —          | —          | —          | 1,188,034  |
| Total..... Kilo                                 | 68,072,631    | 7,099,722  | 59,944,881  | 6,219,572                           | Malaya.....  | 150,471    | —          | —          | —          |
| United States...                                | 57,230,640    | 5,979,470  | 46,146,453  | 4,619,143                           | Thailand.....  | 86,524     | —          | —          | 54,603     |
| Denmark.....                                    | 8,952,200     | 922,512    | 11,888,429  | 1,405,293                           | Hongkong.....  | 2,919      | —          | —          | 1,266      |
| Hawaii.....                                     | 1,483,391     | 160,140    | 1,554,399   | 160,936                             | China.....   | 60         | —          | —          | —          |
| Belgium.....                                    | 406,400       | 37,600     | 355,600     | 34,200                              | Japan.....   | —          | —          | —          | 555        |
| <b>11. Rope,</b>                                |               |            |             | <b>17. Shells and Manufactures,</b> |  |            |            |            |            |
| Total..... Kilo                                 | 5,632,410     | 6,513,369  | 4,034,551   | 4,000,424                           | Total.....   | 2,204,101  | —          | —          | 1,866,779  |
| United States...                                | 2,344,618     | 2,881,343  | 2,012,469   | 2,129,304                           | United States...   | 2,102,381  | —          | —          | 1,824,527  |
| Indonesia.....                                  | 722,510       | 944,100    | 225,733     | 244,333                             | Japan.....   | 88,557     | —          | —          | 23,580     |
| Malaya.....                                     | 647,724       | 634,613    | 41,580      | 40,446                              | Spain.....   | 12,964     | —          | —          | 9,746      |
| Hongkong.....                                   | 379,545       | 399,054    | 450,422     | 359,445                             | Mexico.....  | 147        | —          | —          | —          |
| French East Indies.....                         | 322,283       | 371,453    | 285,356     | 265,033                             | France.....  | 50         | —          | —          | —          |
| Chile.....                                      | 312,481       | 328,061    | 45,948      | 44,072                              | Hawaii.....  | 2          | —          | —          | 60         |
| Thailand.....                                   | 219,614       | 221,744    | 158,319     | 144,395                             | Italy.....   | —          | —          | —          | 5,625      |
| Peru.....                                       | 146,299       | 170,979    | 200,315     | 203,083                             | Canada.....  | —          | —          | —          | 3,241      |
| Puerto Rico.....                                | 159,206       | 143,938    | 230,921     | 172,669                             | <b>18. Maguey, Unmanufactured,</b>                               |            |            |            |            |
| Hawaii.....                                     | 59,363        | 73,874     | 16,939      | 21,849                              | Total..... Bale  | 18,137     | 1,617,632  | 9,190      | 509,221    |
| Other countries.....                            | 318,765       | 344,210    | 366,549     | 375,795                             | United States...   | 8,266      | 747,368    | 42         | 1,904      |
| <b>12. Tobacco and Manufactures, Total.....</b> |               |            |             | United States...                    | 2,118  | 201,839    | —          | —          | —          |
|   | —             | 6,035,252  | —           | 3,473,266                           | Japan.....   | 2,227      | 191,979    | 4,040      | 220,043    |
| Spain.....                                      | —             | 4,064,095  | —           | 2,119,660                           | Belgium.....   | 1,050      | 95,047     | 150        | 9,649      |
| French East Indies.....                         | —             | 520,632    | —           | 382,214                             | Germany.....   | 1,000      | 85,917     | 1,656      | 88,528     |
| United States...                                | —             | 369,124    | —           | 328,390                             | Sweden.....  | 850        | 65,428     | 100        | 6,344      |
| French Africa.....                              | —             | 368,379    | —           | 328,390                             | Netherlands.....   | 700        | 64,220     | 300        | 17,975     |
| Hongkong.....                                   | —             | 222,384    | —           | 188,604                             | Hongkong.....  | 625        | 52,759     | 750        | 41,080     |
| Belgium.....                                    | —             | 221,820    | —           | 288,596                             | Finland.....   | 500        | 40,449     | —          | —          |
| Morocco.....                                    | —             | 98,386     | —           | —                                   | Italy.....   | 295        | 28,493     | 392        | 23,714     |
| Hawaii.....                                     | —             | 71,683     | —           | 49,200                              | Other countries.....   | 506        | 44,133     | 1,750      | 99,984     |
| Japan.....                                      | —             | 32,120     | —           | 1,245                               | <b>19. Rubber and Manufactures,</b>                              |            |            |            |            |
| Australia.....                                  | —             | 23,400     | —           | 67,138                              | Total.....   | —          | 1,445,882  | —          | 1,183,763  |
| Other countries.....                            | —             | 43,229     | —           | 48,219                              | United States...   | 1,436,173  | —          | —          | 1,178,973  |
| <b>13. Gold and Concentrates, Total.....</b>    |               |            |             | Guam.....                           | 6,500  | —          | —          | —          | 2,373      |
|   | —             | 5,807,915  | —           | 3,943,528                           | Other U. S. Insular Possessions.....                             | 3,209      | —          | —          | —          |
| United States...                                | —             | 3,716,588  | —           | 3,886,672                           | Hongkong.....  | —          | —          | —          | 2,417      |
| Great Britain...                                | —             | 2,091,327  | —           | 56,856                              | <b>20. Abaca, other than rope and Unmanufactured, Total.....</b> |            |            |            |            |
| <b>14. Molasses,</b>                            |               |            |             | United States...                    | 1,267,437  | —          | —          | —          | 1,073,615  |
| Total..... Kilo                                 | 126,030,970   | 5,695,092  | 58,534,815  | 1,074,554                           | Hawaii.....  | 46,386     | —          | —          | 54,529     |
| Japan.....                                      | 47,735,680    | 2,790,235  | 35,358,252  | 687,264                             | Japan.....   | 16,480     | —          | —          | 7,820      |
| Great Britain...                                | 48,945,750    | 1,827,150  | —           | —                                   | Switzerland.....   | 9,757      | —          | —          | 2,682      |
|   |               |            |             |                                     | Australia.....   | 288        | —          | —          | —          |
|   |               |            |             |                                     | Guam.....  | 252        | —          | —          | —          |
|   |               |            |             |                                     | Puerto Rico.....   | 175        | —          | —          | 19,693     |
|   |               |            |             |                                     | British Africa.....  | —          | —          | —          | 3,147      |
|   |               |            |             |                                     | Hongkong.....  | —          | —          | —          | 2,518      |
|   |               |            |             |                                     | Peru.....  | —          | —          | —          | 1,615      |
|   |               |            |             |                                     | Other countries.....   | —          | —          | —          | 1,837      |
|   |               |            |             |                                     | <b>Other Exports (including re-exports)</b>                      |            |            |            |            |
|   |               |            |             |                                     | —  | 33,265,858 | —          | —          | 26,947,675 |

IV. IMPORTS, BY COUNTRIES: 1951

(Value in Pesos)

| Country                    | Total Trade   | Percentage distribution | Imports     | Percentage distribution |
|----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| Total                      | 1,790,516,663 | 100.00                  | 959,032,606 | 100.00                  |
| United States              | 1,194,593,576 | 66.72                   | 672,203,280 | 70.09                   |
| Japan                      | 125,141,598   | 6.99                    | 63,603,076  | 6.63                    |
| Netherlands                | 50,869,274    | 2.84                    | 9,285,065   | 0.97                    |
| Canada                     | 45,734,053    | 2.55                    | 33,994,982  | 3.54                    |
| Belgium                    | 40,783,580    | 2.28                    | 8,610,828   | 0.90                    |
| Great Britain              | 37,978,128    | 2.12                    | 12,728,850  | 1.33                    |
| Indonesia                  | 36,979,192    | 2.07                    | 33,972,300  | 3.54                    |
| Thailand                   | 33,405,937    | 1.87                    | 32,599,678  | 3.40                    |
| Italy                      | 20,877,131    | 1.17                    | 5,383,358   | 0.56                    |
| Germany                    | 15,418,384    | 0.86                    | 6,639,590   | 0.69                    |
| Arabia                     | 14,222,113    | .79                     | 14,147,826  | 1.48                    |
| Switzerland                | 13,783,922    | .77                     | 3,954,730   | .41                     |
| France                     | 12,852,393    | .72                     | 2,298,684   | .24                     |
| Denmark                    | 12,580,083    | .70                     | 1,077,896   | .11                     |
| Guam                       | 11,282,015    | .63                     | 15,376      | —                       |
| Hongkong                   | 11,082,370    | .62                     | 7,567,090   | .79                     |
| Sweden                     | 10,395,076    | .58                     | 2,568,784   | .27                     |
| India                      | 9,963,797     | .56                     | 7,619,234   | .79                     |
| Colombia                   | 9,523,569     | .53                     | 1,760       | —                       |
| China                      | 9,021,477     | .50                     | 7,761,630   | .81                     |
| Brazil                     | 8,418,654     | .47                     | 8,418,654   | .88                     |
| British East Indies        | 7,938,106     | .44                     | 7,892,766   | .82                     |
| Norway                     | 7,679,395     | .43                     | 365,400     | .04                     |
| Venezuela                  | 7,234,922     | .40                     | 1,750       | —                       |
| British Africa             | 6,896,188     | .38                     | 36,022      | —                       |
| Spain                      | 6,685,032     | .37                     | 2,233,362   | .23                     |
| Israel                     | 5,434,085     | .30                     | 24          | —                       |
| Argentina                  | 3,477,893     | .19                     | 3,429,046   | .36                     |
| Australia                  | 2,797,233     | .16                     | 2,321,242   | .24                     |
| Malaya                     | 2,435,017     | .14                     | 1,600,658   | .17                     |
| Ceylon                     | 1,849,998     | .10                     | 1,849,998   | .19                     |
| Hawaii                     | 1,815,449     | .10                     | 432,070     | .04                     |
| French East Indies         | 1,335,906     | .07                     | 88,158      | .01                     |
| Lebanon                    | 783,538       | .04                     | —           | —                       |
| Pakistan                   | 742,778       | .04                     | 742,778     | .08                     |
| Mexico                     | 733,041       | .04                     | 707,898     | .07                     |
| Uruguay                    | 698,576       | .04                     | 698,576     | .07                     |
| French Africa              | 689,935       | .04                     | 6           | —                       |
| Chile                      | 684,249       | .04                     | 188         | —                       |
| Iran                       | 590,716       | .03                     | 590,716     | .06                     |
| Peru                       | 538,278       | .03                     | —           | —                       |
| New Zealand                | 513,620       | .03                     | 43,876      | —                       |
| Ireland                    | 489,197       | .03                     | 274         | —                       |
| British West Indies        | 405,360       | .02                     | 320         | —                       |
| Portugal                   | 383,579       | .02                     | 314,068     | .03                     |
| Morocco                    | 367,606       | .02                     | —           | —                       |
| Costa Rica                 | 336,694       | .02                     | 336,244     | .04                     |
| Korea                      | 292,564       | .02                     | 254         | —                       |
| Porto Rico                 | 246,134       | .01                     | —           | —                       |
| Luxemburg                  | 214,586       | .01                     | 214,586     | .02                     |
| Poland                     | 201,536       | .01                     | 201,536     | .02                     |
| Austria                    | 178,512       | .01                     | 178,512     | .02                     |
| Czechoslovakia             | 171,836       | .01                     | 171,836     | .02                     |
| Portuguese Africa          | 171,415       | .01                     | —           | —                       |
| Panama, Republic of        | 149,178       | .01                     | 70          | —                       |
| Egypt                      | 93,252        | .01                     | 92,646      | .01                     |
| Panama, Canal Zone         | 62,093        | —                       | —           | —                       |
| Turkey                     | 45,616        | —                       | 34,436      | —                       |
| Finland                    | 40,449        | —                       | —           | —                       |
| Dutch West Indies          | 36,942        | —                       | —           | —                       |
| Cuba                       | 27,074        | —                       | 21,382      | —                       |
| Syria                      | 25,360        | —                       | 240         | —                       |
| Ecuador                    | 17,039        | —                       | 38          | —                       |
| Dominican Republic         | 14,973        | —                       | —           | —                       |
| Dutch Guiana               | 12,993        | —                       | —           | —                       |
| Cyprus Is., Malta and Gozo | 11,946        | —                       | 11,946      | —                       |
| Greece                     | 9,214         | —                       | 9,214       | —                       |
| Other U.S. Insular Poss.   | 8,941         | —                       | —           | —                       |
| Portuguese China           | 8,772         | —                       | 32          | —                       |
| El Salvador                | 8,327         | —                       | 552         | —                       |
| British Guiana             | 5,162         | —                       | 5,162       | —                       |
| Nicaragua                  | 4,388         | —                       | —           | —                       |
| British Oceania            | 2,166         | —                       | 276         | —                       |
| Jugoslavia                 | 1,334         | —                       | 1,334       | —                       |
| Honduras                   | 1,081         | —                       | —           | —                       |
| Burma                      | 665           | —                       | 40          | —                       |
| Italian Africa             | 402           | —                       | 402         | —                       |

V. EXPORTS, BY COUNTRIES: 1951

| Country                    | Exports     | Percentage distribution | Domestic Exports | Re-Exports |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Total                      | 831,484,057 | 100.00                  | 826,057,213      | 5,426,844  |
| United States              | 522,390,296 | 63.24                   | 520,386,728      | 2,003,568  |
| Japan                      | 61,538,522  | 7.40                    | 61,400,760       | 137,762    |
| Netherlands                | 41,584,208  | 5.00                    | 41,566,162       | 18,046     |
| Canada                     | 11,789,071  | 1.42                    | 11,785,235       | 3,836      |
| Belgium                    | 32,172,752  | 3.87                    | 32,171,372       | 1,380      |
| Great Britain              | 25,259,278  | 3.04                    | 25,256,120       | 3,158      |
| Indonesia                  | 3,006,892   | .36                     | 1,035,089        | 1,971,803  |
| Thailand                   | 806,259     | .10                     | 775,790          | 30,469     |
| Italy                      | 15,493,773  | 1.86                    | 15,493,773       | —          |
| Germany                    | 8,778,794   | 1.06                    | 8,778,794        | —          |
| Arabia                     | 78,927      | .01                     | 74,287           | —          |
| Switzerland                | 9,829,192   | 1.18                    | 9,824,192        | 5,000      |
| France                     | 10,553,709  | 1.27                    | 10,548,909       | 4,800      |
| Denmark                    | 11,502,187  | 1.38                    | 11,500,033       | 2,154      |
| Guam                       | 11,266,639  | 1.36                    | 10,865,132       | 401,507    |
| Hongkong                   | 3,515,280   | .42                     | 3,243,439        | 271,841    |
| Sweden                     | 7,826,292   | .94                     | 7,826,292        | —          |
| India                      | 2,344,563   | .28                     | 2,319,478        | 25,085     |
| Colombia                   | 9,521,809   | 1.14                    | 9,521,809        | —          |
| China                      | 1,259,847   | .15                     | 1,185,146        | 74,701     |
| Brazil                     | —           | —                       | —                | —          |
| British East Indies        | 45,340      | .01                     | —                | 45,340     |
| Norway                     | 7,133,995   | .88                     | 7,312,370        | 1,625      |
| Venezuela                  | 7,233,172   | .87                     | 7,230,364        | 2,808      |
| British Africa             | 6,860,166   | .82                     | 6,856,166        | 4,000      |
| Spain                      | 4,451,670   | .54                     | 4,431,840        | 19,830     |
| Israel                     | 5,434,061   | .65                     | 5,434,041        | 20         |
| Argentina                  | 48,847      | .01                     | 41,897           | 6,950      |
| Australia                  | 475,991     | .06                     | 312,437          | 163,554    |
| Malaya                     | 834,359     | .10                     | 806,582          | 27,777     |
| Ceylon                     | —           | —                       | —                | —          |
| Hawaii                     | 1,383,379   | .17                     | 1,365,414        | 17,965     |
| French East Indies         | 1,247,748   | .15                     | 1,239,196        | 8,552      |
| Lebanon                    | 783,538     | .09                     | 776,900          | 6,638      |
| Pakistan                   | —           | —                       | —                | —          |
| Mexico                     | 25,143      | —                       | 25,143           | —          |
| Uruguay                    | 684,061     | .08                     | 684,061          | —          |
| French Africa              | 689,929     | .08                     | 689,929          | —          |
| Chile                      | 684,061     | .08                     | 684,061          | —          |
| Iran                       | —           | —                       | —                | —          |
| Peru                       | 538,278     | .06                     | 538,278          | —          |
| New Zealand                | 469,744     | .06                     | 469,744          | —          |
| Ireland                    | 488,223     | .06                     | 488,223          | —          |
| British West Indies        | 405,040     | .05                     | 405,040          | —          |
| Portugal                   | 69,511      | .01                     | 69,511           | —          |
| Morocco                    | 367,606     | .04                     | 367,606          | —          |
| Costa Rica                 | 450         | —                       | 450              | —          |
| Korea                      | 292,310     | .04                     | 292,310          | —          |
| Porto Rico                 | 246,134     | .03                     | 246,134          | —          |
| Luxemburg                  | —           | —                       | —                | —          |
| Poland                     | —           | —                       | —                | —          |
| Austria                    | —           | —                       | —                | —          |
| Czechoslovakia             | —           | —                       | —                | —          |
| Portuguese Africa          | 171,415     | .02                     | 6,015            | 165,400    |
| Panama, Republic of        | 149,108     | .02                     | 149,108          | —          |
| Egypt                      | 606         | —                       | 371              | 235        |
| Panama, Canal Zone         | 62,093      | .01                     | 62,093           | —          |
| Turkey                     | 11,180      | —                       | 11,180           | —          |
| Finland                    | 40,449      | .01                     | 40,449           | —          |
| Dutch West Indies          | 36,942      | .01                     | 36,942           | —          |
| Cuba                       | 5,692       | —                       | 5,692            | —          |
| Syria                      | 25,120      | —                       | 25,120           | —          |
| Ecuador                    | 17,001      | —                       | 17,001           | —          |
| Dominican Republic         | 14,973      | —                       | 14,973           | —          |
| Dutch Guiana               | 12,993      | —                       | 12,993           | —          |
| Cyprus Is., Malta and Gozo | —           | —                       | —                | —          |
| Greece                     | —           | —                       | —                | —          |
| Other U. S. Insular Poss.  | 8,941       | —                       | 7,901            | 1,040      |
| Portuguese China           | 8,740       | —                       | 8,740            | —          |
| El Salvador                | 7,775       | —                       | 7,775            | —          |
| British Guiana             | —           | —                       | —                | —          |
| Nicaragua                  | 4,388       | .02                     | 4,388            | —          |
| British Oceania            | 1,890       | —                       | 1,890            | —          |
| Jugoslavia                 | —           | —                       | —                | —          |
| Honduras                   | 1,081       | —                       | 1,081            | —          |
| Burma                      | 625         | —                       | 625              | —          |
| Italian Africa             | —           | —                       | —                | —          |

# The Business View

A monthly review of facts, trends, forecasts, by Manila businessmen

## The Government

From Official Sources

**MARCH 1** — President Elpidio Quirino receives certain members of Congress and a delegation of Pampanga Sugar Development Company planters and other planter groups in Pampanga who tell him that the killing of the late Serafin Lazatin, of Pasudeco, was not due to unsatisfactory planter-tenant relations but to worsening peace and order conditions in the province.

**March 2** — The President and his party leave Manila by plane and arrive in Legaspi, on the first leg of a scheduled 6-day inspection trip of the Bicol. In the afternoon he opens the interscholastic athletic meet and inaugurates the new ₱278,000 Quirino Stadium in the city. During a conference with local officials, the President authorizes Secretary of Public Works Sotero Baluyot to release ₱100,000 for the improvement of the Legaspi wharf.

**March 3** — After seeing the devastation of the coconut plantations wrought by typhoons and the kadang-kadang coconut disease, the President sends instructions to Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo to reiterate the Philippine request for the abolition of the United States excise tax on Philippine coconut oil.

**March 4** — The President officiates at the laying of the marker for the new ₱850,000 high school at Sorsogon, being erected on the site of the former school there burned down by the Japanese.

Announced that the Department of Foreign Affairs has proposed to the Indonesian Ambassador a restudy of the matter of the possible repatriation of many Indonesians who have entered the Philippines illegally.

**March 5** — The President, on learning of the breaking of the deadlock in the Senate and the election of Senator Quintin Paredes as President of that body after Senator Felisberto M. Verano broke the Nationalista Party line by voting with the Liberals, writes letters of congratulation to both. (A week later, March 13, Verano is expelled from the Nationalista Party.)

**March 7** — Announced at Malacañan that the President has banned a prominent Chinese businessman in Manila, Chan Kian, a soy manufacturer, from doing business in the Philippines, the law department of the Import Control Commission, on investigation, having determined that he was guilty of "material misrepresentation" in connection with an application for a license covering the importation of empty bottles worth some \$14,000. The then ICC Chairman Alfredo Montelibanos recommended the withdrawal of importing privileges from Chan, "but considering the gravity of the offense, the President banned the offender from doing business altogether in the country".

**March 8** — The President receiving a group of coconut producers informs them of his desire to meet all the members of the Philippine Coconut Planters Association during their convention in Manila this week to consult them about the plight of the industry and to find out the reason for the slump in the price of copra which has dropped to a new low of ₱19 per 100 kilos as against three times that amount during the latter part of last year.

The President and Secretary of Commerce and Industry Cornelio Balmaceda confer on the proposed Philippine International Fair to be held in Manila in 1953 to coincide with the second session of the Trade Promotion Committee of the ECAFE scheduled to meet here during

### VI. FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PHILIPPINES, BY NATIONALITY OF TRADER: 1951

| Nationality       | Total Trade (Pesos) | Imports (Pesos) | Total Export (Pesos) | Dom. Export (Pesos) | Re-export (Pesos) |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Total             | 1,790,516,663       | 959,032,606     | 831,484,057          | 826,057,213         | 5,426,844         |
| American          | 638,999,657         | 275,136,652     | 363,863,005          | 361,748,060         | 2,114,945         |
| Filipino          | 527,769,218         | 353,528,164     | 174,231,054          | 173,044,580         | 1,196,474         |
| Chinese           | 392,965,506         | 256,635,242     | 136,330,264          | 134,334,103         | 1,996,161         |
| British           | 100,925,062         | 46,642,336      | 56,282,726           | 56,245,821          | 36,905            |
| Spanish           | 73,809,398          | 5,910,150       | 67,899,248           | 67,876,648          | 22,600            |
| Danish            | 33,069,377          | 1,938,042       | 31,131,335           | 31,114,811          | 16,524            |
| Swiss             | 12,591,905          | 12,350,150      | 241,755              | 236,598             | 5,157             |
| Indian (Hindu)    | 4,866,602           | 4,576,228       | 270,374              | 270,374             | —                 |
| German            | 911,008             | 12,296          | 898,712              | 898,712             | —                 |
| Swedish           | 869,362             | 869,362         | —                    | —                   | —                 |
| Syrian            | 842,408             | 555,886         | 286,522              | 286,522             | —                 |
| Argentinian       | 174,084             | 174,084         | —                    | —                   | —                 |
| Panaman           | 129,548             | 129,548         | —                    | —                   | —                 |
| Czechoslovakian   | 43,444              | 43,444          | —                    | —                   | —                 |
| Dutch             | 38,848              | 35,098          | 3,750                | —                   | 3,750             |
| Turkish           | 30,852              | 30,852          | —                    | —                   | —                 |
| Austrian          | 25,576              | 25,576          | —                    | —                   | —                 |
| Indo-Chinese      | 23,308              | 23,308          | —                    | —                   | —                 |
| Belgian           | 22,994              | 22,994          | —                    | —                   | —                 |
| French            | 22,176              | 22,176          | —                    | —                   | —                 |
| Thai (Siamese)    | 22,074              | 166             | 21,908               | —                   | 21,908            |
| Jewish            | 21,568              | 20,564          | 1,004                | 984                 | 20                |
| Hungarian         | 20,876              | 20,876          | —                    | —                   | —                 |
| Indonesian        | 11,830              | 1,230           | 10,600               | —                   | 10,600            |
| Polish            | 11,044              | 11,044          | —                    | —                   | —                 |
| British Malayan   | 9,360               | 9,360           | —                    | —                   | —                 |
| Finnish           | 7,454               | 7,454           | —                    | —                   | —                 |
| Norwegian         | 4,594               | 4,594           | —                    | —                   | —                 |
| Italian           | 3,808               | 3,808           | —                    | —                   | —                 |
| Armenian          | 3,460               | 3,460           | —                    | —                   | —                 |
| Irish (Free)      | 2,484               | 2,484           | —                    | —                   | —                 |
| Ecuadorian        | 2,304               | 2,304           | —                    | —                   | —                 |
| Cuban             | 2,006               | 2,006           | —                    | —                   | —                 |
| Persian           | 1,914               | 1,914           | —                    | —                   | —                 |
| Australian        | 1,406               | 1,406           | —                    | —                   | —                 |
| Greek             | 1,258               | 1,258           | —                    | —                   | —                 |
| Burmese           | 402                 | 402             | —                    | —                   | —                 |
| Egyptian          | 390                 | 390             | —                    | —                   | —                 |
| Portuguese        | 114                 | 114             | —                    | —                   | —                 |
| Colombian         | 68                  | 68              | —                    | —                   | —                 |
| Korean            | 60                  | 60              | —                    | —                   | —                 |
| Peruvian          | 28                  | 28              | —                    | —                   | —                 |
| Uruguayan         | 26                  | 26              | —                    | —                   | —                 |
| Other nationality | 277,802             | 276,002         | 1,800                | —                   | 1,800             |

the early part of that year. The Fair has tentatively been set for four months, from May 1 to July 31, at Wallace Field, Luneta, and it is planned to organize a ₱6,000,000 private corporation to operate it as a national and civic enterprise.

The Philippine-Swiss Air Agreement is formally signed at the Department of Foreign Affairs by Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Joaquin M. Elizalde and Max E. Buchi, the Swiss Consul. Under the Agreement, flights of the Philippine Air Lines from Manila to Europe will include stops either at Zurich or Geneva. Other such agreements have been concluded with Pakistan, Greece, Spain, Great Britain, and the United States. Consul Buchi expresses the hope that the Agreement will be the "forerunner, in the not too distant future, of yet closer ties between our two countries in the form of a treaty of friendship and trade".

March 9 — Stockholders of the Manila Gas Corporation, of which the Government now controls 60% of the stock and the Inland Gas and Electric Company of New York 40%, at the annual meeting held today re-elect the existing board with the exception of Pablo Lorenzo, secretary-treasurer, who asked to be relieved and who is replaced by Ludovico Hidrosoloo. Jose F. Bengzon is president and chairman, and Marciano Angeles and Manuel Elizalde are directors, all representing the Government. The other members of the board, representing the minority stockholders, are H. P. Thomas, vice-president and general manager, Manuel Lichauco, and C. H. Coughlin. The Corporation is scheduled to resume operations during the last quarter of this year.

March 10 — The President nominates Presiding Justice of the Court of Appeals Alejo Labrador to the Supreme Court.

The Philippine Committee for United States Aid (PHILCUSA) invites bids to furnish the Bureau of Forestry with surveying and drafting equipment and other supplies for some 15 survey parties which the Bureau is organizing with ECA aid for the purpose of classifying some 150,000 hectares of land all over the country but chiefly in Mindanao, to enable its release for subdivision.

March 11 — The Cabinet at a meeting today decides on further steps to increase food production, including the drafting of a bill for submission to Congress, and also to intensify the campaign against communism. It is also decided to revive the Mobilization Bill which provides for preparedness in case of war. The President speaks of the slump in the price of copra and directs Secretary Balmaceda and Economic Coordination Administrator Lorenzo to "get to the bottom of this anomalous situation... The President wants to find out if there is any manipulation by the party or parties in the price of copra". The slump and squatter problem in Manila is also taken up.

March 12 — The President discusses the work of the World Health Organization in the Philippines with Dr. Brock Chisholm and other WHO and local health officials, especially the proposed measures to be taken against schistosomiasis, or snail fever, which affects some 700,000 people in the Philippines.

Malacañan announces that Ambassador Romulo has reported that the United States Government has given a priority rating for equipment and materials needed for the Maria Cristina and the pyrite plant projects in Lanao.

The President issues Executive Order No. 494 establishing the hot-season office hours in the government service,—5 continuous hours, 8 to 1 o'clock, from April 1 to June 15; the order does not apply to Baugo offices.

March 14 — The President signs Senate Bill No. 250, "An act to fix the salaries of physicians under the Department of Health", but vetoes two other bills, House Bill No. 1585 and House Bill No. 2126. The first, "An act providing for a revised schedule of salaries and automatic promotion of radio and telegraph operators and other technical and field employees of the Telecommunications Service of the Government", was vetoed, said the President, because it does not conform to the Minimum Wage Law and favors officials and employees in the higher salary brackets more than those in the lower, when it should be the reverse. The second, "An act to regulate the practice of chemistry in the Philippines", according to the President, runs counter to existing law and the general government policy governing the Boards of Examiners and the supervision of examinations.

March 15 — The Council of State endorses the President's recommendation for the extension of the four tax laws increasing the rates of individual and corporate income taxes, the specific taxes, and the tax on foreign exchange. It also endorses the civilian defense and mobilization bills which the Cabinet recently decided to activate. The Council also approves the creation of a clearing committee on pending and projected legislation to be composed of three members nominated by the President from the Cabinet, three members nominated by the President of the Senate, and three members nominated by the Speaker of the House.

The President extends the fifth annual fund campaign of the Philippine National Red Cross from March 14 for another month, up to April 15.

March 16 — As his guests at a cocktail party at Malacañan, the President tells the delegates of the National Coconut Planters Association that the Government will give full backing to the industrialization of the coconut industry; he expresses the hope that a Coconut Institute will be set up soon to make a scientific study of all the aspects and he

states that similar institutes should be organized also for rice, tobacco, abaca, etc. He expresses interest in the corporation which is planning to manufacture gasoline from the coconut.

March 17 — The President submits the Mutual Defense Treaty between the Philippines and the United States and the Treaty of Peace with Japan to the Senate for ratification together with a message stating that he is submitting them together because they are the product of complementary negotiations for a single purpose,—to assure the security of the Philippines by helping to strengthen the defense machinery of the democracies in Asia.

Manuel Ujuno, President of the Business Writers Association, at the annual awards dinner attended by President Quirino, pays tribute to the President's program of economic mobilization; the President in a short address, urges the promotion of small industries throughout the country, especially in the fields of cottage industries and the retail business.

March 18 — The President receives at breakfast two prominent American bank officials, Frederick Hartman and August Maffry, both vice-presidents of the Irving Trust Company of New York.

The Cabinet lays down a policy against raising the ceiling prices of foodstuffs and other articles which may be classified as luxuries, following a proposal of Secretary Balmaceda to raise the prices on a number of such articles, including salmon, sardines, coffee, cheese, and wines. The President states that if these articles can not be imported at present prices, it is for the best interest of the country that their entry should be limited and thereby encourage their production locally". In his address he recalls the pre-war plans for establishing a sardine cannery in Cebu.

The Cabinet selects Secretary of Justice Oscar Castelo, Secretary of Finance Aurelio Montinola, and Executive Secretary Marciano Roque, to represent it in the 9-man "clearing committee" the organization of which was decided upon in a recent meeting of the Council of State; the committee will facilitate action on bills pending or to be presented to Congress.

March 19 — The President sends a message to Congress recommending the extension for another 5 years of the 5-year period of the special quota of 1,200 American citizens to be admitted annually into the country under the terms of the Executive Agreement between the Philippines and the United States dated July 4, 1946.

The President submits to the Commission on Appointments two more nominations for confirmation: Salvador Araneta as member of the National Economic Council and Emiliano Morabe as Chief of the Wage Administration Service.

March 21 — The President approves House Bill No. 267 (which becomes Republic Act No. 672) appropriating ₱100,000 for the rehabilitation and maintenance of the Aborlan Agricultural School in Palawan.

Secretary Elizalde issues a statement declaring that it is significant that the United States Senate ratified the Japanese Peace Treaty and the Mutual Defense Pact on the same day, indicating that the Senate considers that they could not be separated.

March 21 — Speaker Eugenio Perez returns to Manila from the United States where he underwent a surgical operation, and is met at the airport by a large crowd headed by President Quirino.

Secretary of the Navy Dan A. Kimball arrives in Manila for a 3-day inspection trip of naval facilities in the Manila area and tells newspapermen that the United States maintains an adequate naval striking force in the Pacific to deter aggression. He is taken to Malacañan for an immediate conference with the President.

March 22 — The President, aboard a special train taking him to San Fernando, La Union, states the Government will carry out a plan to extend the railroad line to Echague, Isabela, and that Congress has already authorized the contracting of a ₱45,000,000 loan for the purpose.

Later in the day he lays the cornerstone of the ₱8,000,000 Cebu Post Office building at Canada Barricade, Santa Fe, San Fernando; it will be completed in 16 months and will have a capacity of 2,000,000 bags a year.

March 24 — The President, still in San Fernando, confers with Secretary of National Defense Ramon Magaysay on the "fruitful" conversations which the latter had with Secretary Kimball on the 22nd.

The President authorizes the release of ₱7,323,000 to cover the peso requirements of the Ambuklao hydro-electric project.

The President issues a proclamation declaring April 9 as Bataan Day, the day marking the 10th anniversary of the fall of Bataan.

Following criticism of the Japanese Peace Treaty by Senator Camillo Osias, Secretary Elizalde states he is glad that the Senator "has still an open mind in his attitude" and that he hopes that those who oppose the Treaty will "take into consideration the world situation and all the problems involved therein".

March 25 — The President issues Executive Order No. 496 fixing the ceiling prices of certain brands of imported coffee and canned fish.

The Department of Foreign Affairs announces that SCAP has made available to the Philippine Government the sum of \$412,935 and \$391,345 representing the Philippine share of the total proceeds of the sale of properties found in Japan which had been looted by the Japanese armed forces but could not be further identified, including such goods as gold, silver, gems, jewelry, etc. The total fund realized by SCAP from the disposal of these properties amounted to \$3,441,125

and Y3,261,210, and the countries each entitled to a share and the percentage allotments as fixed by the Commission are: Australia, 8%; Burma, 12%; China, 20%; France, 8%; India, 8%; Netherlands, 12%; and Philippines, 12%. The money will be remitted to the Philippine Treasury to be held until the manner of its disposition is decided upon by the Government.

March 27 — The President addresses the 4th national congress of the Junior Chamber of Commerce at Baguio, stressing the nation's economic preparedness program.

Mar. 28 — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, accompanied by American Ambassador Raymond A. Spruance, is received by the President at Malacañan and later is guest of honor at an official luncheon at the Palace. In the afternoon she addresses a rally held in her honor at the Rizal Memorial Stadium. Mrs. Roosevelt, who is on a world tour, arrived late yesterday afternoon from Java and enplanes for San Francisco tonight, after a dinner at the Embassy attended by Philippine women leaders.

The President inducts Victor H. Dizon as acting Civil Aeronautics Administrator and speaks to him about improving the Davao and Cebu air ports; he states the transfer of the Cebu air port to Opon Island, as proposed by Governor Sergio Osmeña, Jr., will have to wait as this would entail the construction of a bridge costing some ₱6,500,000.

March 30 — The President expresses great sorrow at the loss of life in the fatal accident to a Philippine Air Lines plane which took fire at the take-off from the Baguio air port. Ten persons were killed and 18 more injured, 8 of them seriously; the plane was a C-47 and was carrying 26 Philippine Junior Chamber of Commerce delegates and their wives, returning to their homes in Manila and Bacolod after a 3-day conference in Baguio. Among those killed was Joaquin V. Gonzales, President of the Chamber.

## Banking and Finance

By G. R. HUTCHISON  
*Manager, Port Area Branch*  
*National City Bank of New York*

COMPARATIVE statement of condition of the Central Bank:

|   | As of<br>Dec. 31<br>1949 | As of<br>Dec. 28<br>1951 | As of<br>Jan. 31<br>1952 | As of<br>Feb. 29<br>1952 |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>(In thousands of Pesos)</i>                                    |                          |                          |                          |                          |
| International Reserve.....  | ₱460,689                 | ₱492,456                 | ₱490,113                 | ₱480,482                 |
| Contribution to International Monetary Fund.....                  | 30,000                   | 30,000                   | 30,000                   | 30,000                   |
| Account to Secure Coinage.....                                    | 113,306                  | 107,570                  | 107,570                  | 107,570                  |
| Loans and Advances.....   | 77,047                   | 42,323                   | 51,882                   | 55,433                   |
| Domestic Securities.....  | 92,197                   | 241,700                  | 241,181                  | 240,586                  |
| Trust Account — Securities Stabilization Fund.....                | —                        | 6,848                    | 6,848                    | 12,233                   |
| Other Assets.....   | 20,390                   | 33,063                   | 33,685                   | 29,548                   |
|   | <b>₱793,629</b>          | <b>₱953,960</b>          | <b>₱961,279</b>          | <b>₱955,852</b>          |
| <b>LIABILITIES</b>  |                          |                          |                          |                          |
| Currency — Notes.....   | ₱555,576                 | ₱592,127                 | ₱576,776                 | ₱573,332                 |
| 74,384  | 93,128                   | 92,942                   | 92,775                   |                          |
| Demand Deposits.....  | 117,682                  | 226,463                  | 244,648                  | 247,176                  |
| Securities Stabilization Fund.....                                | 2,000                    | 6,848                    | 6,848                    | 12,233                   |
| Due to International Monetary Fund.....                           | 22,498                   | 496                      | 496                      | 496                      |
| Due to International Bank for Reconstruction and Development..... | 2,389                    | 2,383                    | 2,383                    | 2,383                    |
| Other Liabilities.....  | 2,636                    | 5,055                    | 8,660                    | 8,237                    |
| Capital.....  | 10,000                   | 10,000                   | 10,000                   | 10,000                   |
| Undivided Profits.....  | 6,464                    | 13,771                   | 14,837                   | 2,088                    |
| Surplus.....  | —                        | 3,689                    | 3,689                    | 7,132                    |
|   | <b>₱793,629</b>          | <b>₱953,960</b>          | <b>₱961,279</b>          | <b>₱955,852</b>          |

At the end of February, 1952, the international reserve, as published by the Central Bank of the Philippines, was ₱9,631,000 less than the previous month and approximately ₱20,000,000 in excess of the balance recorded on December 31, 1949. In July, 1950, the reserve was down to ₱440,000,000, or about ₱40,000,000 less than the present figure. Including the foreign exchange holdings of other banks, the reserve was reported to stand at \$286,000,000 at the end of January, 1952.

The tight money situation continues unabated. Merchants are reported to be holding on to their inventories hoping for higher prices. On the whole, collection experience appears to be satisfactory but requests continue for the extension of import bills.

The Secretary of Finance has called for tenders for the purchase of about ₱15,000,000 of one-year Treasury bills on a discount basis under competitive bidding. Banks and trust companies are not required to put up a deposit with their bids but bids from others must be accompanied by a deposit of 5% of the amount of Treasury bills to be purchased. The funds realized from this issue are to be used for current government expenses.

The Collector of Internal Revenue announced recently that tax collections by the Bureau for the first 8 months of the current fiscal year (July, 1951, through February, 1952) amounted to ₱273,458,000, or an increase of ₱67,291,000 over the corresponding period of the previous year. In addition, the foreign exchange tax of 17% produced ₱115,869,000 in revenue for the same 8 months period, or an average of better than ₱14,000,000 monthly. From March 21, 1951, to February 29, 1952, the government realized ₱147,653,000 in revenue from the tax on sales of foreign exchange.

## Manila Stock Market

By A. C. HALL  
*Hall, Picornell, Ortigas & Co.*  
*February 23 to March 21*

GOLD mining shares have continued the easier trend of recent months and closing quotations show a preponderance of small losses as compared with a month ago. On the other hand, leading base-metal issues have registered small advances, during the period, principally as a result of moderate investment-demand encountering a lack of offerings.

The tight money situation, mentioned in this column for the past several months, continues to prevail, but its only noticeable effect on the market, so far, has been to create some restraint on the buying side.

The price of gold in the local free market has been steady throughout the period around ₱111/₱112 per fine ounce.

In the commercial and industrial section of the exchange, prices have tended lower in quiet trading.

### MINING SHARES

| 1951-52 Range |       |                             |        |        |        |             |           |
|---------------|-------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|-----------|
| High          | Low   | High                        | Low    | Close  | Change | Total Sales |           |
| 131.53        | 88.11 | M. S. E. Mining Share       | 127.11 | 122.95 | 125.03 | Up .52      | 8,549,892 |
| 0.37          | 0.16  | Atco Mining Company         | .30    | .275   | .275   | Off .015    | 222,300   |
| 0.0925        | 0.028 | Antamok Goldfields          | .05    | .048   | .048   | Off .001    | 225,000   |
| 7.80          | 4.20  | Atco Big Wedge Mining       | 5.70   | 5.20   | 5.20   | Off .20     | 46,141    |
| 0.14          | 0.08  | Batong Co.                  | .13    | .12    | .125   | Off .004    | 268,000   |
| 2.80          | 2.00  | Farco Mining Co.            | 2.00   | 2.00   | 2.00   | Off .40     | 100       |
| 0.0036        | 0.002 | Batung Buhay Gold Mines     | .0029  | .0025  | .0025  | Off .0005   | 700,000   |
| 5.30          | 3.30  | Benguet Consolidated        | 4.20   | 3.90   | 4.20   | Up .10      | 1,450     |
| 0.10          | 0.026 | Coco Grove, Inc.            | .055   | .048   | .048   | Off .012    | 25,000    |
| 0.04          | 0.011 | Consolidated Mines, Inc.    | .038   | .036   | .038   | Up .002     | 3,665,802 |
| 0.28          | 0.16  | Hibay Gold Mining Co.       | .26    | .20    | .215   | Up .015     | 370,000   |
| 0.17          | 0.075 | Itoyan Mining Company       | .125   | .11    | .11    | Off .075    | 150,000   |
| 0.06          | 0.031 | I.L.L. Mining Company       | .05    | .048   | .048   | Off .001    | 130,000   |
| 0.96          | 0.59  | Lepanto Consolidated        | .92    | .89    | .92    | Up .04      | 274,879   |
| 0.05          | 0.024 | Masbate Consolidated        | .035   | .034   | .034   | Off .001    | 760,000   |
| 0.43          | 0.24  | Mindanao Mother Lode        | .26    | .24    | .25    | Off .005    | 336,750   |
| 0.1275        | 0.06  | Paracale Gumau Consolidated | .1275  | .125   | .1275  | Off .005    | 50,000    |



|       |        |                             |        |        |        |     |       |         |
|-------|--------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----|-------|---------|
| 30.00 | 50.00  | Philippine Iron Mines, Inc. | 308.00 | 280.00 | 300.00 | Up  | 4.00  | 1,052   |
| 0.32  | 0.17   | San Mauricio Mining Co.     | 265    | 255    | 26     | Up  | .01   | 93.00   |
| 0.365 | 0.22   | Surigao Consolidated        | 33     | 315    | 32     | —   | —     | 150,000 |
| 0.035 | 0.0185 | Suzco Consolidated          | .012   | .0105  | .0105  | Off | .0165 | 685,000 |
| 0.13  | 0.05   | United Paracel Mining Co.   | 105    | 1025   | 1025   | Up  | 0.025 | 50,000  |

\*—Ex-Dividend

### COMMERCIAL SHARES

| 1951-52 | Range  | High                                       | Low    | Close  | Change  | Total Sales      |
|---------|--------|--|--------|--------|---------|------------------|
| 143.00  | 105.00 | Bank of the Philippine Islands             | 130.00 | 130.00 | 130.00  | Off 10.00 112    |
| 15.00   | 15.00  | Banco de Zelaya Milling Co.                | 15.00  | 15.00  | 15.00   | — 50             |
| 100.00  | 75.00  | Central Azucarera de Basin, Inc.           | 90.00  | 90.00  | 90.00   | — 150            |
| 171.00  | 135.00 | Central Azucarera de la Carlota*           | 140.00 | 135.00 | 135.00  | Off 10.00 24     |
| 111.00  | 100.00 | Central Azucarera de Pilar                 | —      | —      | 110.00a | —                |
| 50.00   | 30.00  | Central Azucarera de Tulaie                | 44.00  | 42.00  | 42.00   | Off 8.00 284     |
| 325.00  | 320.00 | China Banking Corp.                        | 325.00 | 325.00 | 325.00  | — 9              |
| 27.50   | 25.00  | Filipinas Cia. de Seguros                  | —      | —      | 28.00a  | —                |
| 0.12    | 0.085  | Mayon Metal, Class "B"                     | —      | —      | .11a    | —                |
| 0.12    | 0.085  | Mayon Metal, Class "A"                     | —      | —      | .11a    | —                |
| 105.50  | 100.00 | Meralco, 6-1/2% Metropolitan Insurance Co. | 101.00 | 100.00 | 100.00  | Off 1.00 T 450   |
| 0.75    | 0.50   | Pampanga Bus Company                       | 60     | 60     | 60      | — 1,650          |
| 7.50    | 7.00   | Philippine Air Lines                       | —      | —      | 7.50a   | —                |
| 27.50   | 27.00  | Philippine Guaranty Co., Inc.              | —      | —      | 28.00a  | —                |
| 0.0925  | 0.012  | Philippine Oil Development Co., Inc.       | .055   | .05    | .05     | Off .005 320,000 |
| 1.46    | 1.02   | Philippine Racing                          | 1.02   | 1.02   | 1.02    | Off .08 1,000    |
| 43.00   | 26.50  | San Miguel Brewery, com.                   | 41.00  | 40.50  | 40.50   | Off 50 19,109    |
| 100.00  | 94.00  | San Miguel Brewery, 7% pref.               | 97.00  | 96.00  | 96.00   | Off 4.00 1,220   |
| 108.00  | 102.00 | San Miguel Brewery, 8% pref.               | 108.00 | 107.00 | 107.00  | Off 1.00 360     |
| 16.00   | 13.50  | Universal Insurance & Indemnity            | 13.50  | 13.50  | 13.50   | Off 1.50 1,000   |
| 7.00    | 6.50   | Williams Equipment Co., com.               | —      | —      | 6.00b   | —                |

\*—Ex-Dividend

T—Bond sales reported in units of P100

### OVER-THE-COUNTER

| Company                              | High   | Low    | Close  | Total Sales |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|
| Demonstration Gold Mines             | P 0.02 | 0.02   | 0.02   | 96,000      |
| Jai Alai Corp. of the Phil.          | 8.00   | 8.00   | 8.00   | 100         |
| Kabalan Sugar Center                 | 85.00  | 85.00  | 85.00  | 36          |
| Manila Jockey Club                   | 2.35   | 2.35   | 2.35   | 3,500       |
| Marinduque Mines                     | 1.05   | 1.05   | 1.05   | 1,000       |
| Negros Navigation Co.                | 200.00 | 200.00 | 200.00 | 40          |
| Philippine Long Dist. Tel. Co., com. | 68.00  | 68.00  | 68.00  | 100         |
| Phil. Long Dist. Tel. Co., 6% bonds  | 97.00  | 97.00  | 97.00  | P 14,500.00 |
| Realty Investment, Inc.              | 8.00   | 8.00   | 8.00   | 1,200       |
| Victorias Milling Co., Inc.          | 175.00 | 175.00 | 175.00 | 29          |

## Credit

By C. W. MUILENBURG

Manager, Credit & Collection Department  
International Harvester Company of Philippines

ON Tuesday, April 15, the Association of Credit Men will hold its Annual General Meeting which will mark 20 years since this service organization was formed. At this meeting, 7 members of the board of directors will be elected who will be responsible for the affairs of the Association for the following year. A nominating committee has been appointed and will make nominations, while other nominations can be made from the floor during the meeting.

The Association of Credit Men is a non-profit cooperative organization, and the directors, elected annually from within the membership, all have regular full-time employment as credit executives in member firms, but year in and year out these directors contribute materially of their time and personal efforts to the successful operation of the Association. Except during the war period, it has been in continuous operation since it was incorporated in 1932. During most of its history the Association has not even had a paid manager. There can be no question of the substantial benefits, to the members themselves and to the business community as a whole, which have resulted from the activities of the Association.

A year ago the Association had a total of 66 active members. During the past year 2 members have resigned, — one a semi-government corporation and the other a local association; both found it difficult to take an active part in the Association due to the nature of their operations and activities. During the year 9 new members have been added, which brings the present active membership to 73 firms. The 9 firms which joined the Association during the year are: Philippine-American Drug Company, American Acetylene Company, Security Bank and Trust Company, Warner Barnes & Company, Ltd., Atlantic Gulf & Pacific Company, Muller & Phipps (Manila), Ltd., Machinery & Engineering Supplies, Inc., Provident Insurance Company, and Parson's Hardware.

While this list of additions is impressive under the present circumstances, there are other firms, not yet members, which are keenly interested in the Association, and the membership is therefore expected to increase considerably in the near future. Obviously, the wider and larger the membership, the broader the scope of service and benefits.

A printing schedule has been established for the Credit Manual, which, it is hoped, will be ready for distribution at the Annual General Meeting. Publication of this Manual, with specific reference to commercial laws and practices in the Philippines, is one of the most important projects of the Association. It is being prepared exclusively for the use of Association members and will be distributed to them at no charge.

## Electric Power Production

(Manila Electric Company System)

By J. F. CORTON

Treasurer, Manila Electric Company

1941 Average—16,316,000 KWH

|           | Kilowatt     |             | Hours |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|-------|
|           | 1952         | 1951        |       |
| January   | 45,152,000   | 40,713,000  |       |
| February  | 42,450,000*  | 37,066,000  |       |
| March     | 45,160,000** | 40,117,000  |       |
| April     |              | 39,197,000  |       |
| May       |              | 40,405,000  |       |
| June      |              | 40,712,000  |       |
| July      |              | 42,041,000  |       |
| August    |              | 42,817,000  |       |
| September |              | 41,852,000  |       |
| October   |              | 44,017,000  |       |
| November  |              | 42,628,000  |       |
| December  |              | 45,655,000  |       |
| Total     |              | 497,211,000 |       |

\*Revised  
\*\*Partially estimated

OUTPUT in March was 5,043,000 kwhs or 12.6% over March, 1951. The higher than normal increase is because the Easter holidays were in March last year.

THE editor of the Journal has asked me: (1) What area is covered by the Manila Electric Company system, and (2) How does Manila Electric Company power production compare with the production of the Philippines as a whole?

(1) The area served by the Company comprises 50 cities and municipalities. The load centers in Manila and surrounding territory. The system extends to Malolos in the north and in the south to Biñan, Sta. Rosa, and Cabuyao, as well as to Cavite City. San Pablo, Lucena, Lucban, and a few other municipalities are also served.

(2) Based on incomplete reports to the Public Service Commission, all other electric plants in the Philippines selling to the public produced about 75,000,000 kw h in

1951 or about 15% of the Manila Electric Company's production. These figures do not include the output of private industrial plants such as those in mines, sugar centrals, etc., since no data from these plants are available.

For comparative purposes the approximate energy output of a few of the larger provincial plants is shown below:

| Principal City Served | 1951 Output    | 1950 Output    | Increase |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------|
| Cebu                  | 10,300,000 kwh | 9,000,000 kwh  | 14%      |
| Iloilo                | 8,600,000 "    | 7,700,000 "    | 12%      |
| Baguio                | 5,200,000 "    | 4,200,000 "    | 24%      |
| Davao                 | 4,800,000 "    | 3,700,000 "    | 30%      |
| Bacolod               | 4,400,000 "    | 3,700,000 "    | 19%      |
| Zamboanga             | 1,000,000 "    | 630,000 "      | 59%      |
| Total                 | 34,300,000 kwh | 28,930,000 kwh | 18%      |

It will be seen from this sampling that the energy output in 1951 in provincial cities increased in percentage more than did the Manila Electric Company system which had an increase in energy output in 1951 of 38,689,000 kwh, or 8.4% over that of 1950. It may be noted, however, that the 1951 increase of Manila Electric Company production is more than the total 1951 output of six of the largest provincial plants.

## Real Estate

By ANTONIO VARIAS

Vice-President, C. M. Hoskins & Co., Inc., Realtors

REAL ESTATE sales in the Greater Manila area registered during the month of March, 1952, numbered 658, with a total value of ₱7,360,485, as compared with 535, with a total value of ₱6,022,789, registered during the preceding month of February.

Of the March sales, 224, with a total value of ₱3,757,283, represented deals within Manila proper, while 434, with a total value of ₱3,603,202, were sales within the cities of Quezon and Pasay, and in the suburban towns of Calococan, Makati, Malabon, Mandaluyong, Parañaque, and San Juan.

Among the bigger sales registered during the month were:

A concrete warehouse with a lot of 1,667.5 square meters on Basan Street, corner M. de La Quinta, Quiapo, sold by F. E. Zuellig, Inc. to Susana Realty, Inc. for ₱260,000;

A property with a lot of 387.4 square meters at Echague and Chica streets, Sta. Cruz, sold by Ana Hernandez Roman to Angela M. Butte for ₱200,000;

A property with a lot of 2,871.6 square meters on A. Mabini Street, corner Remedios Street, Malate, sold by Grims, Parson, and Razon to Edward M. Grimalt for the reported sum of ₱200,000;

A property with a lot of 34,150 square meters in Manila Heights, Cubao, Quezon City, sold by United Philippine Artists, Inc. to Luisa M. Gonzales for ₱177,500;

A property with a lot of 12,078 square meters in Makati, sold by Ayala Securities Corporation to Felipe Yupangco and Sons, Inc. for ₱157,014; and

A property with a lot of 2,812 square meters on Broadway, corner 8th Avenue, New Manila, Quezon City, sold by Arthur A. Landahl to Lorenzo M. Tañada for ₱122,000.

REAL ESTATE mortgages registered in the Greater Manila area during the month numbered 462, with a total value of ₱8,571,829, as compared with 458, with a total value of ₱7,459,943, registered during the month of February.

Of the March total, 195, with a total value of 4,543,653, represented deals within Manila proper, while 267, with a total value of ₱4,028,176, were deals within the cities of Quezon and Pasay, and in the suburban towns mentioned above.

### REAL ESTATE SALES, 1952

|           | Manila     | Quezon City | Pasay City | Suburban Towns | Total      |
|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| January.. | ₱6,085,610 | ₱1,592,939  | ₱197,596   | ₱1,285,689     | ₱9,161,834 |

|           |           |           |         |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| February  | 2,629,939 | 1,052,519 | 274,017 | 2,066,314 | 6,022,789 |
| March.... | 3,757,283 | 1,809,583 | 366,011 | 1,427,608 | 7,360,485 |

### REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES, 1952

|           |            |            |          |            |             |
|-----------|------------|------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| January.. | ₱6,184,617 | ₱4,245,805 | ₱265,740 | ₱3,933,904 | ₱14,630,066 |
| February  | 2,938,398  | 1,424,431  | 441,044  | 2,656,070  | 7,459,943   |
| March.... | 4,543,653  | 1,607,573  | 548,067  | 1,872,536  | 8,571,829   |

## Building Construction

By JOAN J. CARLOS

President, United Construction Co., Inc.  
President, Philippine Constructors' Association

DURING the month of February, the Office of the City Engineer approved building permits for construction work amounting to ₱4,226,040. For the same period last year, the volume of work authorized amounted to ₱3,623,250, in comparison with ₱4,018,690 in 1950 and ₱7,179,980 in 1949. Among the big projects that were started during the month under review and which account for the increase in the costs over those of last year were:

Reconstruction of a 3-story reinforced-concrete building on Anda, Walled City, formerly occupied by the Santa Catalina Girl's College, now to be used as annex to the San Juan de Letran College, estimated at ₱350,000.

A 2-story reinforced-concrete commercial edifice and bodega on Echague Street, adjacent to the Firestone Rubber Company Office, costing ₱300,000, for Genoveva S. Villalon.  
For William H. Reynolds Company, a commercial building at 84-92 Magallanes, Walled City, estimated at ₱180,000.

Two additional floors to the existing China Bank Building, at the corner of Juan Luna and Dasmariñas Street, costing ₱180,000.

Reconstruction and repair of the Central Student YMCA building on Arroceros Street, estimated at ₱160,000.

A steel building for the Caltex (Phillippines) Inc., on Jesus Street, Pandacan, containing an area of 1,052 square meters, costing ₱150,000.00.

A GREAT shortage in the supply of Portland cement was again felt in the market and blackmarketers took advantage of the situation by selling at ₱5 to ₱6 per bag, although the factory price is only ₱3.20 per bag.

With the inauguration of another cement factory at Guimaras Island, Iloilo, owned by Vice-President Fernando Lopez and his brother Eugenio Lopez, it is expected that the recurrent cement shortage problem in the country, which affect builders so adversely, will be solved finally.

## Ocean Shipping and Exports

By B. B. TUNOLD

Secretary-Manager  
Associated Steamship Lines

TOTAL exports for the month of February this year, showed a decrease of about 27,000 tons as compared with exports during February of last year.

106 vessels lifted 301,535 tons of exports during the month, as against 329,260 tons lifted by 95 vessels during the same month last year.

The decrease is mainly attributed to a reduction in junk metals, centrifugal and raw sugar, and general merchandise exports.

Exports during February, 1952, as compared with exports during February, 1951, were as follows:

| Commodity             | 1952     | 1951     |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|
| Alcohol               | 147 Tons | —        |
| Beef                  | 55 "     | 275 Tons |
| Cigars and cigarettes | 18 "     | 12 "     |
| Coconut, desiccated   | 4,774 "  | 5,325 "  |
| Coconut oil           | 6,898 "  | 3,456 "  |
| Concentrates, copper  | 9,839 "  | 6,397 "  |

|                              |           |       |           |       |
|------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 0.000,000                    | 274       | "     | 578       | "     |
| Copra                        | 50,973    | "     | 72,598    | "     |
| Copra cake and meal          | 6,349     | "     | 6,074     | "     |
| Embroideries                 | 142       | "     | 194       | "     |
| Empty cylinders              | 380       | "     | 368       | "     |
| Fish, salted                 | 18        | "     | 31        | "     |
| Fruits, fresh                | 13        | "     | 77        | "     |
| Furniture, rattan            | 954       | "     | 669       | "     |
| Gums, copal                  | 42        | "     | 54        | "     |
| Hemp                         | 75,849    | Bales | 80,953    | Bales |
| Household goods              | 206       | Tons  | 455       | Tons  |
| Junk, metal                  | 2,345     | "     | 9,072     | "     |
| Kapok                        | 18        | "     | —         | "     |
| Logs                         | 7,890,088 | Bft.  | 6,515,484 | Bft.  |
| Lumber                       | 4,704,092 | "     | 6,093,927 | "     |
| Molasses                     | 6,287     | Tons  | 7,533     | Tons  |
| Plywood and plywood products | 93        | "     | 89        | "     |
| Ores, chrome                 | 29,500    | "     | 22,000    | "     |
| Ores, iron                   | 60,854    | "     | 34,377    | "     |
| Ores, manganese              | 4,735     | "     | —         | "     |
| Pineapples, canned           | 7,718     | "     | 8,313     | "     |
| Rattan (palasan)             | 109       | "     | 217       | "     |
| Rope                         | 415       | "     | 520       | "     |
| Shell, shell waste           | 46        | "     | 23        | "     |
| Skins, hides                 | 22        | "     | 305       | "     |
| Sugar, cent./raw             | 70,456    | "     | 107,840   | "     |
| Tobacco                      | 758       | "     | 534       | "     |
| Vegetable oil                | 62        | "     | 16        | "     |
| Transit cargo                | 659       | "     | 794       | "     |
| Merchandise, general         | 643       | "     | 4,135     | "     |

## Mining

By NESTORIO N. LIM

Mining Engineer, Secretary-Treasurer  
Chamber of Mines of the Philippines

### PHILIPPINE GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION

| Names                                   | January          |                 | February     |           |
|---|------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------|
|   | Quantity         | Pesos           | Quantity     | Pesos     |
| Atok-Big Wedge Mining Co., Inc.         | Au. 2,404 oz.    | 168,266         | 1,458 oz.    | 102,073   |
|   | Ag. 1,484        | 2,107           | 816          | 1,159     |
| Baguio Gold Mining Company              | Au. 261 oz.      | 18,270          | 1,344 oz.    | 94,660    |
|   | Ag. 165          | 235             | 679          | 1,196     |
| Balato Mining Company                   | Au. 8,782 oz.    | 613,356         | 7,335 oz.    | 513,478   |
|   | Ag. 5,918        | 10,416          | 5,058        | 8,902     |
| Benguet Consolidated Mining Company     | M.O. 40,446 S.T. | 623,772         | 35,750       | 522,380   |
|   | Ag. 7,459 oz.    | 522,108         | 8,448 oz.    | 591,365   |
| Benguet Consolidated Mining Company     | Au. 5,838        | 8,866           | 5,825        | 10,252    |
|   | Ag. 35,071 S.T.  | 530,974         | 34,809       | 601,617   |
| Mindanao Mother Lode Mines, Inc.        | Au. 4,273 oz.    | 295,030         | 3,539 oz.    | 244,426   |
|   | Ag. 5,461        | 8,683           | 4,539        | 7,263     |
| Mindanao Mother Lode Mines, Inc.        | M.O. 10,800 S.T. | 303,713         | 10,400 S.T.  | 251,689   |
|   | Au. 4,060 oz.    | 284,172         | 3,863 oz.    | 270,374   |
|   | Ag. 3,190        | 5,614           | 4,750        | 8,360     |
| Surigao Consolidated Mining Co.         | M.O. 12,049      | 289,786         | 11,050 S.T.  | 278,734   |
|   | Au. 3,269 oz.    | 228,804         | 2,652 oz.    | 185,649   |
|   | Ag. —            | —               | —            | —         |
| Itogon Mining Company                   | M.O. 11,901 S.T. | 228,804         | 9,752 S.T.   | 185,649   |
|   | Au. 3,310 oz.    | 231,686         | 3,522        | 246,519   |
|   | Ag. —            | —               | —            | —         |
| Lepanto Consolidated Mining Co.         | M.O. 34,013 S.T. | 231,686         | 32,273       | 246,519   |
|   | Au. —            | —               | 43,981       | 77,407    |
|   | Ag. —            | —               | 1,700        | 77,407    |
| Looc Lead Silver Mines                  | Au. 332 oz.      | 23,230          | 130          | 14,342    |
|   | Ag. 62           | 105             | 22           | 39        |
| Nor-Min Ventures                        | Cu. Yd. 38,800   | 23,335          | 19,780       | 14,381    |
| Tambaj Gold Dredging Company            | None             | None            | None         | None      |
|   | Au. 132 oz.      | 9,220           | 137 oz.      | 9,594     |
| Surigao Placer Syndicate                | Cu. Yd. 40,000   | 9,220           | 45,000       | 9,594     |
| <b>Total Gold and Silver Production</b> | Au. 34,749 oz.   | 2,428,252 Au.   | 32,898 oz.   | 2,305,377 |
|   | Ag. 31,318 oz.   | 36,026 Ag.      | 65,670 oz.   | 114,578   |
| Lode Mill Ore                           | 162,283 S.T.     | 2,464,278       | 153,670 S.T. | 2,419,955 |
| Placer                                  | 201,800 Cu. Yd.  | 202,172 Cu. Yd. |              |           |

—Compiled in the Bureau of Mines.

## Lumber

By PACIFICO DE OCAMPO

Secretary-Treasurer

Philippine Lumber Producers' Association, Inc.

**E**XPORT of Philippine logs and lumber during February, dropped further to 13,338,420 bd. ft. as compared to 16,582,884 bd. ft. during the previous month, or a decrease of 3,244,464 bd. ft., and was 9,200,250 bd. ft. below the export of 22,538,670 bd. ft. during the same month last year. This decline was mainly due to a reduction in shipments of logs to Japan—from 10,998,385 bd. ft. in January, to only 7,113,225 bd. ft. in February, or a reduction of 3,885,160 bd. ft. Shipments to the United States and Canada increased slightly by 177,908 bd. ft.—from 4,134,187 bd. ft. in January to 4,312,095 bd. ft. during the month under review; and those to other countries also increased by 462,788 bd. ft.—from 1,450,312 bd. ft. in January to 1,913,100 bd. ft. this month of February.

The following are the figures for the logs and lumber inspected for export during February, as released by the Bureau of Forestry:

| Shipper                           | Destination  | Lumber Bd. Ft.   | Logs Bd. Ft.     |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| Agusan Timber Corp.               | U.S.A.       |                  | 124,991          |
| Anakan Lumber Co., Inc.           | Japan        |                  | 1,099,991        |
| Atlantic Gulf & Pacific Co., Inc. | U.S.A.       | 174,232          | 550,799          |
|                                   | Japan        |                  | 999,986          |
| Basilan Lumber Co., Inc.          | Guam         |                  | 7,009            |
|                                   | U.S.A.       | 541,934          |                  |
| Bislig Bay Lumber Co., Inc.       | Japan        |                  | 399,947          |
|                                   | Hongkong     | 137,729          |                  |
|                                   | S. Africa    | 226,610          |                  |
| Cipriano Luna Enterprises         | Germany      |                  | 29,991           |
| Dahican Lumber Co., Inc.          | Japan        |                  | 1,709,024        |
| Donaldo Enterprises               | U.S.A.       | 700,000          | 114,023          |
| Eduardo Co Seteng & Sons          | Japan        |                  | 490,393          |
| Getz Bros. & Co.                  | Japan        |                  | 450              |
| Gulf Lumber Co., Inc.             | South Africa | 89,249           |                  |
|                                   | U.S.A.       | 100,539          |                  |
|                                   | Singapore    |                  | 131,069          |
| In-sular Lumber Co.               | U.S.A.       | 667,840          |                  |
|                                   | Hongkong     |                  | 5,016            |
|                                   | Hawaii       |                  | 142,960          |
|                                   | Erie         |                  | 30,358           |
|                                   | Belgium      |                  | 99,397           |
| Marsman Development Co., Inc.     | U.S.A.       | 166,195          |                  |
| Misamis Lumber Co., Inc.          | Hongkong     |                  | 99,999           |
|                                   | U.S.A.       |                  | 70,000           |
| Nasipit Lumber Co., Inc.          | Japan        |                  | 1,000,001        |
|                                   | U.S.A.       | 616,579          |                  |
|                                   | Canada       |                  | 7,168            |
|                                   | Hawaii       |                  | 220,896          |
|                                   | Hongkong     |                  | 104,962          |
| North Bay Boulevard Sawmill       | U.S.A.       | 19,987           |                  |
| P.P. Geocheco & Co., Inc.         | S. Africa    | 24,960           |                  |
| Pan Asiatic Commercial Co., Inc.  | Japan        |                  | 400,129          |
| Reynaldo Lumber Co., Inc.         | U.S.A.       |                  | 46,180           |
| Sta. Cecilia Sawmills, Inc.       | Hawaii       |                  | 48,084           |
| Sta. Clara Lumber Co., Inc.       | U.S.A.       |                  | 355,403          |
|                                   | U.S.A.       |                  | 30,128           |
| Surigao Timber Co., Inc.          | Japan        |                  | 313,073          |
| Tagtag Sawmill Co., Inc.          | Hawaii       |                  | 129,024          |
| Western Mindanao Lumber Co., Inc. | Japan        |                  | 700,231          |
|                                   | U.S.A.       |                  | 8,971            |
| Woodcraft Works, Ltd.             | Hongkong     |                  | 225,788          |
|                                   | S. Africa    |                  | 159,999          |
| Zuellig, Inc.                     | U.S.A.       |                  | 17,126           |
| <b>Totals</b>                     |              | <b>4,882,232</b> | <b>8,456,188</b> |

## RÉSUMÉ of Exports to:

|                               | Lumber<br>(Bd. Ft.) | Logs<br>(Bd. Ft.) | Total<br>(Bd. Ft.) |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Japan.....                    | 450                 | 7,112,775         | 7,113,225          |
| United States and Canada..... | 3,136,751           | 1,175,344         | 4,312,095          |
| Other countries.....          | 1,745,031           | 168,069           | 1,913,100          |
| <b>Totals.....</b>            | <b>4,882,232</b>    | <b>8,456,188</b>  | <b>13,338,420</b>  |

## SUMMARY OF EXPORTS DURING FEBRUARY ARRANGED BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION IN THE ORDER OF VOLUME OF SHIPMENT TO EACH COUNTRY

|                    | Lumber<br>(Bd. Ft.) | Logs<br>(Bd. Ft.) | Total<br>(Bd. Ft.) |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Japan.....         | 450                 | 7,112,775         | 7,113,225          |
| United States..... | 3,129,583           | 1,175,344         | 4,304,927          |
| Hongkong.....      | 573,494             | —                 | 573,494            |
| Hawaii.....        | 540,964             | —                 | 540,964            |
| South Africa.....  | 500,818             | —                 | 500,818            |
| Singapore.....     | —                   | 131,069           | 131,069            |
| Belgium.....       | 99,397              | —                 | 99,397             |
| Erie.....          | 30,358              | —                 | 30,358             |
| Germany.....       | —                   | 29,991            | 29,991             |
| Canada.....        | 7,168               | —                 | 7,168              |
| Guam.....          | —                   | 7,009             | 7,009              |
| <b>Totals.....</b> | <b>4,882,232</b>    | <b>8,456,188</b>  | <b>13,338,420</b>  |

SHIPMENT of logs and lumber to Manila during February, increased for the first time, since the recession in September, 1951, to over 14,000,000 bd. ft. as against

shipment of 8,000,000 bd. ft. during the previous month, or an increase of 6,000,000 bd. ft. This increase in arrivals of logs and lumber may be attributed in part to favorable weather condition in places of production, improvement of prices in the local wholesale market during the previous month of January, and slackening of the export trade.

FOR some time or until the opening week of the month under review, ending February 9, the local wholesale market for lumber continued the firmness and strength gained during the previous month. The week was featured by a slight increase in the price of apitong to P155-P165 per 1000 bd. ft., as compared to P155-P160 of the previous week, and in the price of red lauan to P180-P190, as against P175-P185, with white lauan remaining stable at P145-P155. But when new arrivals of logs and lumber in big quantities began to flood the market, the pressure was moderately reduced and resulted in steady prices during the second and until the third week ending February 23, with red lauan slightly raised during the

## Trend of Exports to:

|                               | February            |                   | Month Ago           |                   | Year Ago            |                   |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
|                               | Lumber<br>(Bd. Ft.) | Logs<br>(Bd. Ft.) | Lumber<br>(Bd. Ft.) | Logs<br>(Bd. Ft.) | Lumber<br>(Bd. Ft.) | Logs<br>(Bd. Ft.) |
| Japan.....                    | 450                 | 7,112,755         | —                   | 10,998,385        | —                   | 14,400,485        |
| United States and Canada..... | 3,136,751           | 1,175,344         | 2,486,354           | 1,647,833         | 3,439,266           | 1,307,116         |
| All others.....               | 1,745,031           | 168,069           | 1,174,017           | 276,295           | 1,884,608           | 1,507,195         |
| <b>Totals.....</b>            | <b>4,882,232</b>    | <b>8,456,188</b>  | <b>3,660,371</b>    | <b>12,922,513</b> | <b>5,323,874</b>    | <b>17,214,796</b> |

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPORTS MADE TO DIFFERENT REGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1952

| Period                                       | Lumber in Bd. Ft. |                |             |            |           | Logs in Bd. Ft. |                |            | Grand Total |           |          |
|--|-------------------|----------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|------------|-------------|-----------|----------|
|  | Western States    | Eastern States | Gulf States | All Others | Total     | Western States  | Eastern States | All States |             |           |          |
| January, 1952.....                           | 1,813,995         | 376,546        | 35,016      | 260,797    | 2,486,354 | 224,484         | 1,023,349      | 400,000    | 1,647,833   | 4,134,187 |          |
| February, 1952.....                          | 2,284,884         | 627,516        | 15,297      | 201,886    | 3,129,583 | 989,827         | 185,517        | —          | 1,175,344   | 4,304,927 |          |
| Difference (Increased +;<br>Decrease -)..... | 470,889+          | 250,970+       | 19,719-     | 58,911-    | 643,229+  | 765,343+        | 185,517+       | 1,023,349- | 400,000-    | 472,489-  | 170,740+ |

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third week to P180-P195. As buyers began to restrict their purchases and sellers pressed the sales of their big stocks, the market, toward the closing week of the month, lapsed into an easy undertone, the price of white lauan being reduced to P140-P150, apitong to P155-P160, and red lauan to P180-P190.

## Copra and Coconut Oil

By H. DEAN HELLIS

Vice-President, Philippine Refining Company, Inc.

February 16 to March 15

It will be recalled that the export copra market closed during the middle of February at around \$140 c.i.f. Pacific Coast. During the month that followed—i.e., from February 16 to March 15—prices fell rather rapidly as a result of continued poor demand, particularly from Europe. Dealers and re-sellers, still feeling the weakness in the overall picture, continued to sell the market short at prices below actual offerings made by first-hand export sellers, and as the period under review closes, business has been done as low as \$120 c.i.f. Pacific Coast. Correspondingly, the European market for Philippine copra dropped from around \$165 c.i.f. during the middle of January to \$138 c.i.f. a month later, with buyers' ideas now being \$135 c.i.f.

Locally here in the Philippines there was much the same reduction in prices from about P24.50 per 100 kilos to around P20 to P21 per 100 kilos at mid-March.

The coconut oil markets registered similar declines, dropping from 9-1.2 to 8-1/4 cents per pound f.o.b. tank cars Pacific Coast, and bulk oil from 10-1.2 to sellers but

no buyers at 9-1/4 cents per pound c.i.f. Atlantic Coast. The European market for coconut oil was for the most part inactive, with buyers expressing ideas of \$195 c.i.f. at close.

Copra cake and meal values also suffered further declines, and as we close we quote the market at approximately \$72 per short ton c.i.f. Pacific Coast, against \$80 to \$82 per ton a month earlier.

Total exports of copra during February, 1952, were down considerably, as follows:

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| To United States Pacific Coast.....         | 12,796 long tons |
| United States Atlantic Coast.....           | 2,646 " "        |
| United States Gulf Ports.....               | 3,184 " "        |
| Canada, Pacific Coast.....                  | 1,000 " "        |
| Europe.....                                 | 21,725 " "       |
| South Africa.....                           | 3,075 " "        |
| West Indies, Central and South America..... | 5,480 " "        |
| Japan.....                                  | 197 " "          |
|   | 50,103 long tons |

By way of comparison, the January, 1952, exports of copra amounted to 66,683 long tons, while during February, 1951, there were exported 72,598 long tons. The total for January/February, 1952, now amounts to 116,786 long tons, against 127,723 long tons during January/February, 1951.

With regard to shipments of coconut oil, total exports during February, 1952, were as follows:

|                                      |                 |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| To United States Atlantic Coast..... | 2,318 long tons |
| Europe.....                          | 3,288 " "       |
| India.....                           | 759 " "         |
| South Africa.....                    | 533 " "         |
|                                      | 6,898 long tons |

This compares with 6,586 long tons exported during January, 1952, and 3,456 long tons during February, 1951.

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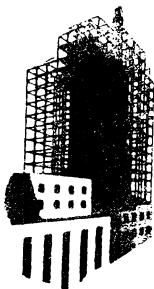
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The total for January/February, 1952, now amounts to 13,484 long tons, against 11,444 long tons during the same period in 1951.

In summary, it is impossible to foretell what the future may hold market-wise for Philippine copra and coconut oil, but right at the moment the outlook is most discouraging and grim. On the other hand, however, there is always the possibility of unforeseen developments or events occurring, as they have in the past when least expected, that could well result in at least some market improvement for these particular export commodities so essential to the overall economy of the Philippines.

## Desiccated Coconut

By VIRGIL F. MURRAY

*Provincial Manager*

*Peter Paul Philippine Corporation*

AS indicated in this column last month and further evidenced by the shipping statistics for the month of February, which follow, it may clearly be seen that production in those Philippine desiccated coconut factories still operating continues at only a fraction of that possible, or usual, in normal times. Whereas 16,946,750 lbs. of desiccated coconut were shipped in February, 1951, only 5,557,760 lbs. were shipped in February, 1952; and the feeling in the industry is that worse is yet to come. Further drastic cutbacks in production for those companies presently operating part-time are highly probable during the month of April and, unless some of the companies which have not operated throughout the first quarter resume production, the first month of the second quarter will undoubtedly set a new low in postwar desiccated coconut production—this, despite the fact that copra, to which the

price of nuts for desiccating is closely linked, is at a new postwar low and desiccators would ordinarily be taking advantage of low raw-material prices, which are unusual at this time of the year. In an effort to assure an adequate supply of nuts for their irregular operation and to obtain the best quality available for desiccating, producing desiccators have been paying several pesos more per thousand nuts than competing copra makers. The consistently falling market, in which the nut-buyers—thinking surely the price of nuts will not go any lower—contract 5 to 7 days' supply, only to learn the following day that copra has again dropped another peso or two, also enters in this picture.

In commenting on present-day production, it is interesting to note that of the 12 companies operating at one time or another since the last war, so far in 1952 only 4 (all pre-war companies with old established marketing facilities) have been in production even a part of the time.

At the regular annual meeting of the Philippine Desiccated Association held March 14, 1952, Mr. Jose Tiosejo of Cooperative Coconut Products, Inc., was elected to fill the chair of the outgoing president, Mr. Theobald Diehl, of the Franklin Baker Company of the Philippines.

In last month's column, mention was made of the impending purchase by the Department of Agriculture and National Resources of a plot of land in Quezon Province for the establishment of a badly needed coconut experiment station to be equipped with funds provided by the U. S. Mutual Security Administration. At this writing, more than a month later, although to the writer's knowledge many tracts of land, of varying degrees of suitability, have been offered for this purpose and inspected by representatives of the Department prior to the writing of last month's article, still no purchase, or at least selection, has been made and so another month has been subtracted



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from the time available for this Department to work on the many pressing problems which confront growers and threaten the continued existence of the coconut industry in some localities.

**R**EGARDING legislation affecting coconut desiccators, there are two bills which have had their first reading and are presently under consideration by the Committee on Government Enterprises. Interesting is the fact that while one proposes a new tax, the other proposes that the industry be exempted from an already existing tax affecting it.

One of these, House Bill No. 2243, introduced into the current session of Congress by Congressman Mangueira for the purpose of creating a Philippine Coconut Institute, is laudable in its announced objectives, but it must be pointed out that its provision for financing the Institute by the imposition of a 10-centavo tax for each 300 nuts processed could not, in the face of the obstacles currently confronting desiccators, be more untimely. Further taxation of this industry at this time could very well be the straw that will break the camel's back. While it is true that the increase in cost per pound of desiccated coconut the imposition would necessitate would be small, to an industry already keeping its books in red ink, or at best working on a marginal basis, the effect cannot be disregarded.

The other, House Bill No. 2493, introduced by Congressman Concordia of Laguna, is entitled "An Act to Amend Section 189 of the National Internal Revenue Code," and runs as follows:

"Allied industries"—local oil mills dependent wholly or in part upon the dried coconut parings which are a by-product of desiccated coconut manufacture, and charcoal makers who purchase the coconut shells not needed by the desiccated factories as fuel.

Shipments by an individual company are not necessarily indicative of the production by that company during the period covered by the shipping statistics report. The figures sometimes represent old or purchased stock.

"Section 1. Percentage tax upon proprietors or operators of rope factories, sugar centrals, rice mills, coconut oil mills, corn mills, and desiccated coconut factories.

Sec. 189.—Proprietors or operators of rope factories, sugar centrals, rice mills, coconut oil mills, corn mills, and desiccated coconut factories shall pay a tax equivalent to two percentum of the gross value in money of all the rope, sugar, rice, coconut oil, ground or milled corn, and desiccated coconut manufactured or milled by them, including the by-products of the raw materials from which said articles are produced or manufactured, such tax to be based on the actual selling price or market value of these articles at the time they leave the factory or mill warehouse: *Provided*, however, That this tax shall not apply to coconut oil (and) DESICCATED coconut AND the by-product of copra from which it is produced or manufactured, if such oil (and) COPRA by-products AND DESICCATED COCONUTS shall be removed for exportation and are actually exported without returning to the Philippines, whether so exported in their original state or as an ingredient or part of any manufactured article or product."

This wise and timely piece of legislation, if enacted, would serve as proof that the Government, which has never previously been asked for help by the desiccating coconut industry, is willing to assist one of its former largest dollar-producing industries in its time of need. Apparently its author realizes that the loss of revenue to the Government in this case is of far less significance than the loss of employment by the thousands of people dependent for their livelihood upon the desiccated coconut and allied industries.<sup>1</sup> The exemption of desiccated coconut from this tax would enable it to sell for approximately one-half a centavo less per pound, which again may not seem very much, but is at least a step in the right direction—toward meeting the threat of desiccated coconut, from sources other than the Philippines, underselling our coconut in the American market.

The shipping statistics for February 1952 follow:

| Shippers                         | Pounds shipped |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Franklin Baker Co.....           | 2,402,400      |
| Blue Bar Coconut Co.....         | 162,860*       |
| Peter Paul Philippines Corp..... | 0              |

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|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Red V Coconut Products, Ltd.       | 2,420,000             |
| Sun Ripe Coconut Products, Inc.    | 75,000                |
| Standard Coconut Corp.             | 50,000                |
| Cooperative Coconut Products, Inc. | 627,500               |
| Tabacalera                         | 0                     |
| Coconut Products (Phil.) Inc.      | 0                     |
| <b>Total</b>                       | <b>5,557,760 lbs.</b> |
| *Luscan factory production         | 44,360 lbs.           |
| Zamboanga factory production       | 118,500 lbs.          |
| <b>Total BLUE BAR SHIPMENT</b>     | <b>162,860 lbs.</b>   |

## Sugar

By S. JAMIESON  
Secretary-Treasurer  
Philippine Sugar Association

**T**HIS review covers the period from March 1 to March 31, 1952.

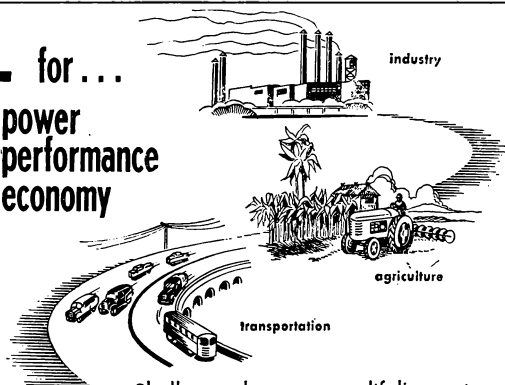
*New York Market.* Prices for raw sugar advanced during a month of heavy trading. Deliveries to refined distributors improved, and are now running ahead of last year. In spite of substantial purchases of duty-free Philippine and Porto Rican sugar, refiners realized that these were not enough to run their plants at capacity for long, and that, with the depletion of their stocks by heavy withdrawals by distributors, they must go to Cuban holders for supplies to fill their current refining requirements. It soon became evident that prices would have to improve before Cuban holders would sell in volume. The spectacular market advance that followed came as a boon to Philippine producers who had heretofore been forced to sell a large part of their production at the low prices prevailing since the start of the season. The upward trend of the market had begun before General Batista's seizure

of power in Cuba in the early part of the month, and this had little effect on the market, the trade feeling confident that no serious disturbances would result. With Cuban holders now in a strong trading position and the United States domestic consumption quota set at a low figure, the market may remain firm for some time to come.

On March 3, the opening trading day of the month, the market was firm; 2,000 tons Philippines, late March arrival, were sold at 5.80¢, which was also the spot price. Next day, 4,500 tons Philippines, March/April shipment, and 15,000 tons, May arrival, were sold at 5.90¢. On the 5th, spot advanced to 5.95¢; 1,000 tons Philippines, March/April shipment, were sold at 5.90¢, and 21,000 tons Porto Ricos and Philippines, March/April/May arrival, at 5.95¢. Operators started buying Philippines at prices varying with the date of arrival—the later the date, the higher the price. Parcels were taken at 6.05¢ for arrival after June 1, and at 6.10¢ and 6.14¢ for arrival after June 15 and July 1, respectively. On the 6th, spot rose to 6¢, and sales included 1,000 tons Philippines, March/April shipment, at 5.95¢, 2,000 tons Philippines, April/May shipment, at 6.05¢, and 24,000 tons Philippines and Porto Ricos, March/April arrival, at 5.99¢ to 6¢. Operators took four lots of Philippines at the following prices: 6.07¢ for arrival after June 1, 6.10¢ after June 15, 6.15¢ after July 1, and 6.20¢ after August 1. On the 7th, spot was 6.10¢, and there were sales of 8,000 tons Porto Ricos and Philippines, April arrival, at 6.10¢, and 16,000 tons Philippines, March/April shipment, at from 6.10¢ to 6.20¢. On the 10th, the news of the Cuban revolution had an unsettling effect on the market but did not stay the advance. Spot reached 6.20¢, and 6,000 tons Philippines, March/April shipment, were sold at 6.25¢. The 11th was a day of very heavy trading. Refiners alone probably bought over 100,000 tons of Cuban, Porto Rican, and Philippine sugar at 6.25¢, while operators bought the following Philippine parcels: 2,000 tons for

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arrival after May 31 at 6.30¢; 2,000 tons for arrival after June 1 at 6.33¢; and 13,000 tons, May/June/July discharge, at 6.27¢ to 6.35¢. It was not unexpected that after such heavy buying the market turned easier. On the 12th, spot fell to 6.20¢, and 3,000 tons Philippines, May/June shipment, and 1,000 tons, April/May shipment, were sold at 6.20¢. On the 13th, spot was 6.15¢, and 13,000 tons Philippines, Porto Ricos, and Cubas, April arrival, were sold at the same price to refiners. On the 14th, spot was 6.13¢, at which price a parcel of prompt Cubas was sold, while 2,500 tons Philippines, April/May shipment, and 2,500 tons, May/June shipment, were sold at 6.20¢ and 6.25¢, respectively. Next day, another parcel of prompt Cubas was sold at 6.13¢. On the 18th there were sales of 2,000 tons Philippines, due late April, at 6.12¢ and 5,700 tons prompt Cubas at 6.15¢. On the 20th the market became firmer on renewed buying interest by refiners. Spot advanced to 6.25¢ and 7,000 tons Philippines, Porto Ricos, and Cubas, April shipment, were sold at the same price. On the 21st, Philippine sales included 4,000 tons for arrival after June 14 at 6.30¢ to 6.32¢, and a parcel for April/May arrival at 6.25¢. On the 24th, spot was 6.24¢, and 1,625 tons Philippines, May/June shipment, and 3,000 tons, for arrival after July 1, were sold at 6.32¢ and 6.35¢, respectively. Next day, 1,000 tons Philippines, April/May shipment, and 2,000 tons, May/June shipment, were sold at 6.32¢. On the 26th, spot was 6.28¢ and Cubas, April/May arrival, were sold at 6.30¢ to refiners. On the 27th, spot jumped to 6.35¢ and sales included a parcel of prompt Cubas at 6.38¢, 3,000 tons Philippines, April/May shipment, at 6.38¢, and 2,000 tons, July arrival, at 6.40¢. There were indications that Cuban holders would sell freely at 6.40¢, but buyers were hesitating. On the 31st it was reported that Eastern refiners had increased their prices from 8.50¢ to 8.65¢, and Pacific Coast refiners from 8.50¢ to 8.70¢, but the raw market did not immediately respond to these increases, closing with substantial offerings at 6.40¢ and buyers holding off.

We give below quotations on the New York Sugar Exchange for Contract No. 6 as of March 31, and, for comparison, the peak quotations during the month:

|                | Closing quotations | Peak quotations       |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| May.....       | 5.80¢              | 5.85¢, March 27, 1952 |
| July.....      | 5.91               | 5.95 "                |
| September..... | 5.94               | 5.97 "                |
| November.....  | 5.95               | 5.98 "                |

World market contract No. 4 quotations closed on March 31 as follows:

|                    |       |
|--------------------|-------|
| May.....           | 4.35¢ |
| July.....          | 4.35  |
| September.....     | 4.38  |
| October.....       | 4.24  |
| January, 1953..... | 4.09  |
| March.....         | 3.88  |
| May.....           | 3.89  |

The world market spot price on March 31 was 4.30¢, compared to 4.25¢ on February 29. Sales of Cuban sugar in the world market included 19,000 tons of refined to the U. S. Army Procurement Office at 5.23¢ f.o.b. Cuba, for March/April shipment to Greece; two cargoes (possibly three) of raws to Japan at 4.25¢ for April/May shipment; and 2,500 tons to Holland for which no price and shipment details are available.

**Local Market.** (a) Domestic Sugar. The market was steady during the month, with prices rather firmer at the close, particularly for washed sugar. Buyers were indicating from ₱13.75 to ₱14.00 per picul, ex mill warehouse, for ordinary centrifugal sugar, ₱15.50 to ₱16.25 for ordinary washed, and ₱16.50 to ₱17.50 for high grade washed.

(b) Export Sugar. The local market was very active throughout the month. At the beginning there were transac-

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tions at ex mill warehouse prices of ₱13.15 per picul for prompt, ₱13.40 for April, and ₱13.50 for May deliveries. Prices advanced steadily and at the close of the month there were buyers at ₱14.20 for prompt and ₱14.30 for April/ May/ June deliveries. Heavy shipments were made to the United States during March, and large quantities are already booked for shipment in April and May.

**General.** United States Beet Sugar. The Government's report on 1952 plantings indicates 747,000 acres of beet, compared to 759,000 acres last year.

**Porto Rico.** Up to the end of February Porto Rico had sold between 110,000 and 120,000 short tons of sugar in the world market.

## Manila Hemp

By MERLE S. ROBE

Vice-President and General Manager  
Columbian Rope Company of Philippines, Inc.

**T**HIS review covers the period from February 15 to March 15. Prices in consuming markets were relatively steady at the opening of this period, as indi-

cated in our last review, but weakened steadily due to very large offerings by all Philippine exporters in both London and New York. Also sisals were not as firm as they were during the previous month.

The rope business in both European and American markets was reported to continue poor and, with production of Manila hemp continuing at high levels throughout the Philippines during this period, it soon became apparent that prices had to decline further. On the whole it can be said that the better grades of both Davao and non-Davao suffered less, as the quantity available seemed to be small. However, in the medium and lower grades of both Davao and non-Davao, prices fell a minimum of 2 cents per pound between February 15 and March 15. There was every indication at the close of the period that a further easing of prices was to be expected.

The sisal market showed signs of weakness about the middle of March, and, in addition, there was every indication that there would be a continued shortage of dollars available for European countries to use for the purchase of Manila hemp; although there is as yet nothing definite, there are indications that the new United Kingdom budget will restrict imports from dollar areas even further.

Davao production has continued at very satisfactory levels as indicated by the figures below, and non-Davao was also at a high level for the period under review. However, we shall soon be entering a period of somewhat smaller production in non-Davao, and this may result in a somewhat steadier market.

Below are listed the comparative figures for balings and exports for the months of January-February for the years 1947 to 1952, inclusive.

|                                     | BALINGS—JANUARY-FEBRUARY INCLUSIVE |                |                |               |                |                |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
|                                     | 1952                               | 1951           | 1950           | 1949          | 1948           | 1947           |
| Davao.....                          | 85,951                             | 78,472         | 47,473         | 34,541        | 40,147         | 50,511         |
| Albay, Camarines, and Sorsogon..... | 36,280                             | 61,193         | 34,400         | 23,677        | 43,781         | 36,732         |
| Leyte and Samar.....                | 33,426                             | 31,257         | 19,338         | 18,398        | 20,692         | 10,865         |
| All other non-Davao.....            | 13,184                             | 20,991         | 14,175         | 16,022        | 25,841         | 6,488          |
|                                     | <u>168,841</u>                     | <u>191,913</u> | <u>115,386</u> | <u>92,638</u> | <u>130,461</u> | <u>104,596</u> |

|                                | EXPORTS—JANUARY-FEBRUARY INCLUSIVE |                |               |               |                |               |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
|                                | 1952                               | 1951           | 1950          | 1949          | 1948           | 1947          |
| United States and Canada.....  | 68,809                             | 103,253        | 41,579        | 31,383        | 65,195         | 65,209        |
| Continental Europe.....        | 31,854                             | 32,771         | 15,872        | 18,936        | 20,106         | 13,070        |
| United Kingdom.....            | 28,733                             | 23,577         | 12,885        | 3,180         | 25,335         | 575           |
| Japan.....                     | 18,273                             | 23,150         | 20,475        | 32,416        | 3,816          | —             |
| South Africa.....              | 1,875                              | 1,470          | 395           | 300           | —              | —             |
| China.....                     | 2,575                              | 1,555          | 1,309         | 2,939         | 1,305          | 225           |
| India.....                     | 820                                | 1,000          | 1,000         | 200           | —              | —             |
| Korea.....                     | —                                  | —              | 700           | —             | —              | —             |
| Australia and New Zealand..... | 250                                | —              | 625           | —             | 42             | —             |
| All other countries.....       | —                                  | —              | —             | 80            | 1,580          | —             |
|                                | <u>153,189</u>                     | <u>186,776</u> | <u>94,840</u> | <u>89,434</u> | <u>117,379</u> | <u>79,079</u> |

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## Tobacco

By LUIS A. PUJALTE  
Secretary-Treasurer

Manila Tobacco Association, Inc.

**A** BILL has been approved by the lower Chamber of Congress which would curtail the importation of Virginia leaf tobacco.

The Bill imposes a gradual limitation on the importation of Virginia leaf as follows:

1. For 1952, importation would be 75% of the total importation in 1950.

2. For 1953, importation would be 50% of the total importation in 1950.

3. For 1954, importation would be 25% of the total importation in 1950.

4. For the succeeding years, importation would be 10% of the total importation in 1950.

Though this is meant to encourage the planting of this type of tobacco in certain tobacco growing provinces and to protect a new industry, i.e. the re-drying of this type of tobacco, the effects on the industry in general, on the specific tax collections by the Government, and on the millions of cigarette smokers would be very adverse.

In spite of what its apologists maintain, the culture of Bright Tobacco Leaf in the Philippines is still in an experimental stage and will continue in that stage for many years, and, in my opinion, many hundreds of thousands of pesos will be lost during these experimental years before any definite knowledge is obtained as to the true possibilities, quality, and general characteristics of the Philippine crops.

It is most unfair that the general public, which is heavily burdened by taxes; the industry, which has grown tremendously with import control, which has established blends, is constantly striving to improve the quality of its products, and has many millions of pesos invested; and the Government, which derives approximately 25% of its annual income from this industry; that all these should suffer for the sake of an experiment the outcome of which, even if favorable, would not solve any of the great problems of our national economy.

I wonder if this Bill, if approved, will not turn out to be another piece of rush legislation to be added to that collection of laws which have had to be amended shortly after their approval.

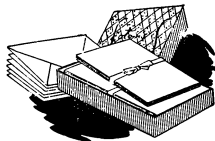
## Imports

By S. SCHMELKES  
Mercantile, Inc.

ALL figures are in kilos with the exception of those for foodstuffs which are given in package units:

| Commodities                      | February, 1952 | February, 1951 |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Automotive (Total)               | 1,264,490      | 751,419        |
| Automobiles                      | 147,537        | 169,239        |
| Auto Accessories                 | 3,136          | —              |
| Auto Parts                       | 347,434        | 129,605        |
| Bicycles                         | 6,323          | 2,090          |
| Trucks                           | 19,242         | 196,662        |
| Truck Chassis                    | 155,081        | 74,540         |
| Truck Parts                      | 168,387        | 13,266         |
| Building Materials (Total)       | 8,456,804      | 3,085,528      |
| Board, Fibre                     | 21,737         | 44,994         |
| Cement                           | 4,381,541      | 309,360        |
| Glass, Window                    | 508,908        | 618,717        |
| Gypsum                           | 43,545         | 56,699         |
| Chemicals (Total)                | 14,596,439     | 12,679,478     |
| Caustic Soda                     | 484,639        | 1,038,560      |
| Explosives (Total)               | —              | 7,023          |
| Firearms (Total)                 | 5,608          | 803            |
| Ammunition                       | 3,341          | 570            |
| Hardware (Total)                 | 4,525,091      | 3,992,340      |
| Household (Total)                | 1,092,849      | 701,374        |
| Machinery (Total)                | 2,028,428      | 1,575,445      |
| Metals (Total)                   | 5,795,943      | 6,612,229      |
| Petroleum Products (Total)       | 47,983,236     | 46,535,163     |
| Radios (Total)                   | 25,048         | 23,721         |
| Rubber Goods (Total)             | 1,045,392      | 564,893        |
| Beverages, Misc. Alcoholic       | 4,827          | 3,660          |
| Foodstuffs, (Total Kilos)        | 26,141,874     | 28,672,863     |
| Foodstuffs, Fresh (Total)        | 92,512         | 67,079         |
| Apples                           | 32,870         | 15,175         |
| Oranges                          | 10,731         | 3,658          |
| Onions                           | 13,947         | 23,731         |
| Potatoes                         | 9,778          | 9,456          |
| Foodstuffs, Dry Packaged (Total) | 28,510         | 9,910          |
| Foodstuffs, Canned (Total)       | 201,343        | 541,567        |
| Sardines                         | 50,746         | 269,639        |
| Milk, Evaporated                 | 59,961         | 111,455        |

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|--|-----------|-----------|
| Milk, Condensed.....                     | 10,000    | 25,335    |
| Foodstuffs, Bulk (Total).....            | 761,160   | 502,409   |
| Rice.....                                | 10        | —         |
| Wheat Flour.....                         | 718,333   | 432,583   |
| Foodstuffs, Preserved (Total).....       | 148       | 744       |
| Bottling, Misc. (Total).....             | 536,638   | 823,487   |
| Cleansing and Laundry (Total).....       | 135,167   | 110,705   |
| Entertainment Equipment (Total).....     | 243       | 20,703    |
| Livestock-bulbs-seeds (Total).....       | 5,750     | 1,540     |
| Medical (Total).....                     | 458,051   | 353,491   |
| Musical (Total).....                     | 45,891    | 75,107    |
| Office Equipment (Total).....            | 77,144    | 61,188    |
| Office Supplies (Total).....             | 158,495   | 35,511    |
| Paper (Total).....                       | 7,558,029 | 3,688,853 |
| Photographic (Total).....                | 48,245    | 49,418    |
| Raw Materials (Total).....               | 1,011,916 | 816,289   |
| Sporting Goods (Total).....              | 18,434    | 17,652    |
| Stationery (Total).....                  | 129,934   | 188,539   |
| Tobacco (Total).....                     | 1,839,550 | 617,598   |
| Chucheria (Total).....                   | 102,940   | 87,000    |
| Clothing and Apparel (Total).....        | 313,960   | 110,568   |
| Cosmetics (Total).....                   | 19,082    | 27,009    |
| Fabrics (Total).....                     | 853,666   | 786,112   |
| Jewelry (Total).....                     | 397       | —         |
| Leather (Total).....                     | 107,373   | 104,924   |
| Textiles (Total).....                    | 3,994,871 | 944,858   |
| Twine (Total).....                       | 46,333    | 19,724    |
| Toys (Total).....                        | 19,844    | 43,724    |
| General Merchandise (Total).....         | 616,731   | 442,809   |
| Non-Commercial Shipments (Total).....    | 61,271    | 21,814    |
| Advertising Materials, Etc. (Total)..... | 26,624    | 4,276     |

## Food Products

By C. G. HERDMAN

*Director, Trading Division  
Marsman & Company, Inc.*

**D**URING March there was very little change in the Philippine market on food products. In all essentials, conditions remained the same as during preceding months.

The situation with regard to the Philippine flour import allotment under the International Wheat Agreement was entirely cleared, the Canadian mills having voluntarily withdrawn advance bookings they had made under IWA where they did not have firm orders in hand from importers duly covered by ICC licenses. Final figures of the ICC indicate that there remain approximately 1,300,000 bags available during the present crop-year under IWA. Licenses are now being issued to apply against this quantity, and it is anticipated that the entire amount will be licensed within the next few weeks.

Flour stocks on hand in the Philippines and now afloat show the country will have ample flour available until probably the end of May. It is probable that new licenses now being issued will be placed with American and Canadian mills, but not for immediate shipment. Most probably they will be for shipment during May and June.

During the month shipments of evaporated and sweetened condensed milk arrived in fair quantity and stocks on hand are ample, although we no longer have the heavy overstocks previously existing. Stocks of milk powder on hand, however, are considerably in excess of immediate requirements.

The situation as regards canned fish may become quite serious. There are ample stocks on hand for the time being, but there is no doubt there will be a serious shortage before supplies can be secured from the new packing season in California which will not be before the middle of August; the new supplies could not arrive in the Philippines until late September. Recent importations, placed in warehouse, Manila, cost the importers considerably in excess of present government ceiling prices. Request by importers for increased ceilings were disapproved. A reconsideration of this decision has been requested and it is

sincerely to be hoped that the request will be granted and favorable action taken. If not, there can be no further importations of canned fish, which is an essential item in the Philippine diet, as no importer will bring in further stocks knowing that he would have to take a serious loss to dispose of them.

The market continues to be seriously overstocked on canned meats in general.

The market remains unchanged here on fruits and vegetables, both fresh and canned. Supplies are entirely inadequate.

Dealers, both wholesale and retail, complain of greatly reduced sales all along the line. Recession in sales of food products occurs each year during the summer months and it is improbable there will be any marked improvement before June at the earliest. Coupled with this seasonal recession is the fact that individual buying power has been seriously curtailed, due to the greatly reduced prices now ruling on copra and hemp, main export products from this country.

## Textiles

By W. V. SAUSSOTTE  
General Manager

Neuss, Hesslein Co., Inc.

**L**OCAL market prices remained unchanged during the first half of March. Although there was no change in rayon prices during the entire month of March, there has been an upward tendency as regards prices for practically all types of cotton goods, which increases occurred during the latter half of March. It is expected that local market prices will continue to advance from now on due to the sharp reduction in current arrivals in comparison with arrivals during the last 8 months. The feeling in the local market, based on the values of the licenses issued by the ICC for the last 6 months of 1951 and scheduled for issuance during the first 6 months of 1952, is that arrivals will be considerably below current consumption. This thinking is already confirmed by March arrivals which are estimated to have been only about half of a normal month's consumption.

Prices in the United States were basically unchanged during March although there were some declines in certain rayon constructions. However, the prevailing low prices in the United States in respect to cotton goods are not expected to last much longer and during the last few days of March, there was a noticeable firming tendency. During the early part of this year many mills reduced their production and in some instances mills were shut down entirely. This has had the effect of bringing supply and demand into closer balance but could conceivably lead to shortages in certain constructions of cloth, which would, of course, tend to raise prices.

**D**URING March, arrivals from the United States totaled 8,844 packages, in comparison with 23,781 packages which arrived during February. March arrivals were the smallest since June, 1951.

The arrivals from the United States included 3,013 packages of cotton piece goods, 2,706 packages of rayon piece goods, 588 packages of cotton remnants, and 670 packages of rayon remnants. In comparison with February's arrivals, these figures represent a reduction of about 65% in the instance of cotton piece goods, 50% in rayon piece goods, 85% in cotton remnants, and 65% in rayon remnants.

Included in the March arrivals from the United States were 209 packages of sewing thread, 263 packages of cotton seine twine, and 417 packages of cotton knitting yarn.

Arrivals of all textile items from countries other than the United States totaled 2,135 packages. Included were

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2,397 packages from China, 325 packages from Japan, and 1,279 packages from Europe and 896 packages of jute bags also from Europe. There were also 279 packages of sewing thread from Great Britain.

## Legislation, Executive Orders, and Court Decisions

By E. E. SELPH

Ross, Selph, Carrascoso & Janda

HOUSE Bill No. 2681 provides for the creation of the National Crop Insurance Corporation.

House Bill No. 2609 provides for publication in a newspaper of general circulation for two consecutive weeks of all cases of compromise of tax liability involving ₱500 or more.

House Bill No. 2597 increases the workmen's compensation benefits by about triple that provided in the old law. For example, the burial provision is increased from ₱100 to ₱300 and the amount payable for total disability is increased from ₱3000 to ₱9000.

House Bill No. 2592 provides for the creation of a Commodity Credit Corporation for the purpose of stabilizing, supporting, and protecting farm income and prices.

House Bill No. 2662 provides for the registration, inspection, and analysis of commercial fertilizers. The Committee on Agriculture has recommended approval of this bill.

House Bill No. 2591 provides for the extension of the Export Control Law to December 31, 1954.

House Bill No. 2537 provides for the creation of a Bureau of Standards with power to fix standards for all commodities for which a standard has not been fixed, for inspection and certification for export, and for the collection of a fee of 1/4 of 1% of the declared or manifested value of each shipment. It is estimated the revenue from this Bureau will be ₱1,200,000 per annum and its proposed appropriation for expenses is ₱300,000.

House Bill No. 2590 proposes amendment of the 17% tax law to exempt books, magazines and newspapers, and text books, reference books, and readers for educational institutions. Also, "remittances of foreign capital invested locally in agricultural and industrial, as distinguished from commercial, enterprises".

House Bill No. 2631 extends to December 31, 1954, authority of the President to fix ceiling prices, and authorizes PRISCO to make arrests, searches, and seizures and to issue subpoenas *duces tecum*.

House Bill No. 2765 provides for registration of trademarks owned by foreigners, provided the country of citizenship affords substantially similar privileges to citizens of the Philippines.

House Bill No. 2766 provides for increase in the fees of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

House Bill No. 2768 provides for progressive restriction on the import of pencils of wood, paper, or any material other than metal.

House Bill No. 2758 provides for adding to the Patent Law, provisions for ornamental designs and things which may not be inventions but are of practical utility. One of the examples given in the explanatory note is a "match box with built-in ash tray". Another is a "telephone set with built-in writing pad and lamp".

House Bill No. 2719 provides for eliminating the requirement for filing income-tax returns to those whose gross income does not exceed the total amount of personal exemptions.

House Bill No. 2650 provides for legalization of occupation of land in a public forest, if occupied in good faith

for more than five years prior to January 1, 1952, and if more fitted for agricultural than timber purposes may be sold to the occupant in accordance with the provisions of the Public Land Act.

House Bill No. 2635 provides that legal hours of work in government offices "shall not be more than eight (8) hours a day, including time for lunch, for five (5) days a week or a total of forty (40) hours a week, except during the hot season, when they shall not be less than five (5) hours a day". The explanatory note contains the following:

"According to the International Labor Organization (ILO), an specialized agency of the United Nations Organization, of which we are a member, the following facts are already being observed by member nations for white collar workers: 'seventy-two per cent (72%) of the companies now report that no regular office work is done on Saturday as against fifty-six per cent (56%) in 1946. The standard work week in hours is also shrinking. Almost twice as large a percentage of companies show a work week under 37 hours as did in 1946'."

House Bill No. 2624 provides that hereafter, motor vehicles can be registered only in the town or city where its owner resides.

House Bill No. 2623 provides for maximum prices for admission to theatres—general admission ₱0.80, balcony ₱1.20, loge ₱2.00.

**A** RECENT case (Manila Oriental Saw Mill Co. vs. National Labor Union, L-4330) on labor law, decided by the Supreme Court on March 24, 1952, is of considerable interest in the light of recent occurrences.

In May, 1950, the labor union of employees of the Sawmill Company made a contract with the employer, which was approved by the Court of Industrial Relations. This agreement was for one year, but on August 14, 1950, most of the members of the union joined another union and made new demands on the employer. The employer answered that it would not do anything unless the existing contract was set aside by the Court of Industrial Relations. On August 28, 1950, these employees went on strike. The case went to the Supreme Court on the point that the strike was illegal. The Supreme Court said:

"The new union then sought to present a seven-point demand of the very same employees to petitioner, which in many respects differs from their previous demand. It is evident that the purpose of their transfer is merely to disregard and circumvent the contract entered into between the same employees and the petitioner on May 4, 1950, knowing fully well that contract was effective for one year, and was entered into with the sanction of the Court of Industrial Relations. If this move were allowed the result would be a subversion of a contract freely entered into without any valid and justifiable reason. Such act cannot be sanctioned in law or in equity as it is in derogation of the principle underlying the freedom of contract and the good faith that should exist in contractual relations.

"A labor organization is wholesome if it serves its legitimate purpose of settling labor disputes. That is why it is given personality and recognition in concluding collective bargaining agreements. But if it is made use of as a subterfuge, or as a means to subvert valid commitments, it outlives its purpose, for far from being an aid, it tends to undermine the harmonious relations between management and labor. Such is the move undertaken by the respondent union. Such a move cannot be considered lawful and cannot receive the sanction of the Court. Hence, the strike it has staged is illegal."

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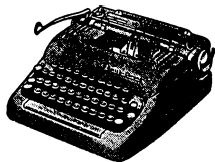
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## Philippine Safety Council

BY FRANK S. TENNY

Founder & Executive Director

**I**NTENSIVE activity continues to mark the "national safety movement" in a large variety of fields. Four local insurance companies have recently become Council members—Associated Insurance & Surety Co., Inc., Provident Insurance Co. of the Philippines, Equitable Insurance & Casualty Co., Inc., and Century Insurance Co., Inc. This brings the insurance company members total to seventeen.

Two government safety agencies, the Fire Prevention Board and the Manila Mayor's Traffic Committee, have resumed the holding of meetings and the agendas of both groups are heavy with important matters. The Fire Board is working on a revision of the Arson Law and the creation of qualified fire-cause investigating committees throughout the Philippines. The Council has formally recommended to the Civil Aeronautics Administration (1) the marking of town locations on roofs in the provinces, (2) mandatory weather reports from all licensed radio stations early each day, and (3) adequate fire-fighting equipment and personnel at airports.

Two articles on the Philippine traffic problem appeared in the March 28 edition of the *Evening News* and the 52nd Anniversary Edition of the *Manila Daily Bulletin*. Both analyzed current factors and made emphatic, specific recommendations. The Executive Director also appeared at a hearing of the Manila Municipal Board in opposition to the plan to allow free and unrestricted use of all city streets to animal-drawn vehicles.

Plans for the First Annual National Safety Week progressed with the information that a Presidential executive order will proclaim the second week in July as the official period of observance. Offers of support and cooperation have so far been received from fourteen key groups, with others expected momentarily. The Council is expected to largely coordinate the affair. The "week" will be composed of six different days, each devoted to a special field of safety.

American Chamber of Commerce members are invited to inquire about the Council's air payroll-delivery service. No adverse reports were received from members after being on a "security alert" over March 29-30. The Caltex-Council safety-leaflet campaign has been completed with the distribution of over 150,000 pieces to "jeepney" and bus drivers. The next cooperative project will be a "Dim-your-lights" campaign in conjunction with the Manila Trading & Supply Co. Good results continue to be obtained by the careful driver screening-and-training plan being used by the Taxicab Inspection Service operated for the Manila Taxicabs & Garages Association. Considerable interest has recently been evinced by various members, associations, and government groups in (1) driver-training programs, (2) fire-protection programs, (3) prevention of industrial accidents, and (4) safety-security factors.

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**COST OF LIVING PRICE INDEX OF WAGE EARNER'S  
FAMILY\* IN MANILA BY MONTH, 1948 TO 1952\***

(1941 = 100)

Bureau of the Census and Statistics  
Manila

| 1948      | All<br>Items<br>(100) | Food<br>(63.43) | House<br>Rent<br>(11.96) | Cloth-<br>ing<br>(2.04) | Fuel, Light<br>and Water<br>(7.73) | Miscel-<br>laneous<br>(14.84) | Purchas-<br>ing Power<br>of a Peso |
|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| January   | 390.7                 | 427.6           | 453.9                    | 224.5                   | 304.6                              | 249.9                         | 2560                               |
| February  | 369.8                 | 394.0           | 453.9                    | 223.8                   | 301.1                              | 254.4                         | 2704                               |
| March     | 349.4                 | 361.0           | 453.9                    | 214.6                   | 308.1                              | 255.9                         | 2862                               |
| April     | 354.6                 | 374.1           | 453.9                    | 209.4                   | 289.7                              | 254.8                         | 2820                               |
| May       | 349.8                 | 360.2           | 453.9                    | 214.2                   | 289.7                              | 271.6                         | 2859                               |
| June      | 354.3                 | 370.4           | 453.9                    | 205.2                   | 283.2                              | 262.9                         | 2823                               |
| July      | 356.4                 | 374.2           | 453.9                    | 201.3                   | 281.6                              | 262.4                         | 2806                               |
| August    | 363.6                 | 385.7           | 453.9                    | 199.8                   | 281.6                              | 261.7                         | 2751                               |
| September | 370.6                 | 397.2           | 453.9                    | 199.2                   | 279.6                              | 260.6                         | 2698                               |
| October   | 374.9                 | 404.0           | 453.9                    | 204.8                   | 283.2                              | 257.9                         | 2668                               |
| November  | 368.7                 | 394.4           | 453.9                    | 202.0                   | 281.6                              | 258.7                         | 2712                               |
| December  | 365.9                 | 389.9           | 453.9                    | 202.0                   | 282.4                              | 258.9                         | 2732                               |

| 1949      | All<br>Items<br>(100) | Food<br>(63.43) | House<br>Rent<br>(11.96) | Cloth-<br>ing<br>(2.04) | Fuel, Light<br>and Water<br>(7.73) | Miscel-<br>laneous<br>(14.84) | Purchas-<br>ing Power<br>of a Peso |
|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| January   | 363.8                 | 386.8           | 453.9                    | 202.0                   | 279.0                              | 258.9                         | 2750                               |
| February  | 343.8                 | 355.5           | 453.9                    | 203.0                   | 277.5                              | 258.9                         | 2909                               |
| March     | 345.3                 | 358.2           | 453.9                    | 202.0                   | 276.3                              | 258.5                         | 2896                               |
| April     | 348.7                 | 362.6           | 453.9                    | 197.6                   | 287.5                              | 257.1                         | 2868                               |
| May       | 348.8                 | 362.8           | 453.9                    | 197.2                   | 287.5                              | 257.1                         | 2867                               |
| June      | 349.0                 | 362.9           | 453.9                    | 203.9                   | 287.5                              | 257.2                         | 2865                               |
| July      | 351.7                 | 374.0           | 453.9                    | 194.2                   | 265.8                              | 240.5                         | 2844                               |
| August    | 337.5                 | 351.2           | 453.9                    | 195.3                   | 266.6                              | 241.2                         | 2963                               |
| September | 333.6                 | 345.1           | 453.9                    | 190.3                   | 264.8                              | 243.1                         | 2998                               |
| October   | 332.9                 | 343.3           | 453.9                    | 199.9                   | 264.8                              | 245.0                         | 3004                               |
| November  | 339.6                 | 356.1           | 453.9                    | 191.1                   | 258.4                              | 239.8                         | 2945                               |
| December  | 329.6                 | 335.9           | 453.9                    | 202.9                   | 259.5                              | 256.2                         | 3035                               |

| 1950      | All<br>Items<br>(100) | Food<br>(63.43) | House<br>Rent<br>(11.96) | Cloth-<br>ing<br>(2.04) | Fuel, Light<br>and Water<br>(7.73) | Miscel-<br>laneous<br>(14.84) | Purchas-<br>ing Power<br>of a Peso |
|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| January   | 332.3                 | 336.8           | 453.9                    | 238.0                   | 253.1                              | 269.3                         | 3010                               |
| February  | 336.9                 | 340.2           | 453.9                    | 233.3                   | 257.8                              | 284.1                         | 2969                               |
| March     | 338.0                 | 341.4           | 453.9                    | 236.7                   | 257.8                              | 292.6                         | 2950                               |
| April     | 331.8                 | 328.6           | 453.9                    | 237.7                   | 252.9                              | 301.2                         | 3015                               |
| May       | 320.2                 | 308.6           | 453.9                    | 244.7                   | 249.7                              | 309.1                         | 3123                               |
| June      | 323.1                 | 310.9           | 453.9                    | 243.5                   | 249.7                              | 319.1                         | 3095                               |
| July      | 332.0                 | 322.4           | 453.9                    | 252.6                   | 249.7                              | 328.7                         | 3012                               |
| August    | 334.4                 | 325.9           | 453.9                    | 258.7                   | 251.1                              | 328.4                         | 2990                               |
| September | 341.3                 | 335.0           | 453.9                    | 317.4                   | 252.5                              | 327.5                         | 2930                               |
| October   | 352.8                 | 351.1           | 453.9                    | 337.3                   | 249.7                              | 334.5                         | 2835                               |
| November  | 354.1                 | 353.2           | 453.9                    | 322.8                   | 249.7                              | 335.9                         | 2825                               |
| December  | 352.2                 | 350.5           | 453.9                    | 325.2                   | 249.7                              | 334.8                         | 2839                               |

| 1951      | All<br>Items<br>(100) | Food<br>(63.43) | House<br>Rent<br>(11.96) | Cloth-<br>ing<br>(2.04) | Fuel, Light<br>and Water<br>(7.73) | Miscel-<br>laneous<br>(14.84) | Purchas-<br>ing Power<br>of a Peso |
|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| January   | 355.2                 | 355.0           | 453.9                    | 331.5                   | 249.7                              | 334.6                         | 2816                               |
| February  | 358.4                 | 359.8           | 453.9                    | 342.8                   | 249.7                              | 334.4                         | 2790                               |
| March     | 352.4                 | 349.3           | 453.9                    | 379.4                   | 248.8                              | 334.3                         | 2838                               |
| April     | 361.2                 | 362.6           | 453.9                    | 398.6                   | 247.5                              | 334.7                         | 2769                               |
| May       | 365.0                 | 367.0           | 453.9                    | 410.4                   | 247.5                              | 339.5                         | 2740                               |
| June      | 367.8                 | 372.0           | 453.9                    | 399.5                   | 247.5                              | 337.7                         | 2719                               |
| July      | 366.3                 | 370.1           | 453.9                    | 382.0                   | 247.5                              | 339.0                         | 2730                               |
| August    | 365.1                 | 371.4           | 453.9                    | 354.0                   | 247.5                              | 329.1                         | 2739                               |
| September | 368.0                 | 369.0           | 453.9                    | 356.4                   | 247.5                              | 325.4                         | 2755                               |
| October   | 358.1                 | 361.1           | 453.9                    | 350.4                   | 247.5                              | 326.7                         | 2793                               |
| November  | 351.1                 | 351.1           | 453.9                    | 343.8                   | 247.5                              | 323.3                         | 2848                               |
| December  | 349.0                 | 348.9           | 453.9                    | 335.2                   | 247.5                              | 319.4                         | 2865                               |

| 1952     | All<br>Items<br>(100) | Food<br>(63.43) | House<br>Rent<br>(11.96) | Cloth-<br>ing<br>(2.04) | Fuel, Light<br>and Water<br>(7.73) | Miscel-<br>laneous<br>(14.84) | Purchas-<br>ing Power<br>of a Peso |
|----------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| January  | 355.1                 | 357.8           | 453.9                    | 323.0                   | 247.5                              | 324.6                         | 2816                               |
| February | 348.0                 | 349.8           | 453.9                    | 282.9                   | 243.4                              | 318.3                         | 2874                               |
| March    | 344.3                 | 345.1           | 453.9                    | 273.7                   | 243.4                              | 315.0                         | 2904                               |

\* Average number of persons in a family = 4.9 members.  
\* For explanatory note, see the August, 1951, Journal.

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## Message of President Quirino to Both Houses of Congress

RE ADMISSION OF AMERICANS TO THE PHILIPPINES UNDER THE SPECIAL QUOTA OF 1,200 A YEAR:

"March 18, 1952

"Sir:

"I refer to Article VI (2) of the Executive Agreement between the Philippines and the United States, entered into on July 4, 1946, entitled 'AN AGREEMENT CONCERNING TRADE AND RELATED MATTERS,' which provides as follows:

"2. There shall be permitted to enter the Philippines, without regard to any numerical limitations under the laws of the Philippines, in each of the calendar years 1946 to 1951, both inclusive, 1,200 citizens of the United States, each of whom shall be entitled to remain in the Philippines for 5 years.

"This Agreement was entered into by the President of the United States of America through his duly empowered Plenipotentiary in pursuance of an act of the United States Congress (Philippine Trade Act of 1946) with the President of the Philippines, acting pursuant to the provisions of Commonwealth Act No. 733.

"The special quota of 1,200 a year was in addition to the regular quota of 500 under the Philippine Immigration Act of 1940 which was later on reduced to 50 by Republic Act No. 503, approved on June 12, 1950. It

was intended for American citizens and their families who were proceeding to the Philippines as technicians directly connected with rehabilitation activities of the Philippine Government or of private organizations. In practice, however, especially during the time of the late President Roxas, a liberal policy was followed in the allocation of these special quota numbers to American citizens as long as there was an indication that their work or business would aid in the rehabilitation of the country.

"With the special quota no longer available after December 31, 1951, in accordance with the above-mentioned Agreement, and with the regular quota reduced from 500 to 50, it is not now possible for a large number of American citizens to come to the Philippines for business or employment. They may not come in as temporary visitors because temporary visitors are not allowed to engage in any work in this country. Besides their stay would necessarily be limited to only one year.

"The United States Embassy has informally approached our Government to explore the possibility of extending the special quota of 1,200 to American citizens under the Agreement through some kind of understanding or supplementary agreement.

"I believe that there is no question as to the desirability of, if not the need for, the continued entry of this class of special quota immigrants in the interest of our economic development program. They are mostly executives and skilled technicians and do not therefore offer any competition to Filipinos engaged in the same activities.

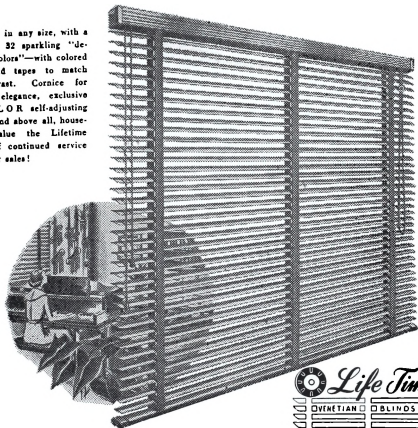
"However, unlike other kinds of executive agreements which are entered into by the President by virtue of his independent power as Commander-in-Chief or the sole constitutional organ for the conduct of foreign relations, this Philippine-United States Agreement concerning trade and related matters was made in pursuance of a legislative authorization granted by a specific statute passed by the United States Congress authorizing the President of the United States to enter into it by virtue of a law passed by our own Congress granting a similar authorization to the President of the Philippines. It seems clear, therefore, that any modification or amendment to be introduced into any of the commitments of the Philippines under that Agreement needs either a prior authorization from the Congress of the Philippines or subsequent legislative approval in order that such modification or amendment may become valid and effective.

"In view thereof, I propose to instruct the Secretary of Foreign Affairs to begin negotiations with the United States Government for the conclusion of a supplementary agreement extending the operation of Article VI, paragraph 2, of the Agreement for another five calendar years beginning 1952, subject to the same causes of termination as those provided for in Article X, paragraph 2, of the Agreement. I shall appreciate the concurrence of the Senate (and House of Representatives) to this proposed course of action for the reasons stated above."

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"I JUST solved a little problem with the help of Kant," said the editor, grinning.

"What did you say?" we asked. "How do you manage to solve a thing you can't?"

"Kant," said the editor. "Kant, old Immanuel Kant, the German philosopher."

"Now what can Kant have to do with you and the *Journal*?" said we pityingly.

"You'd be surprised," said the editor.

"Well?"

"It was this way... One of our column editors called me up on the telephone a while ago and told me that the editor of another business publication in Manila had asked him to send him a carbon copy of the article he writes for the *Journal* every month, so that he could print it in his periodical too. Our contributor asked me what I thought of that."

"That's a hot one!" said we.

"Yes, isn't it?" said the editor.

"But what was I to say? The *Journal* depends on voluntary contributions for its column material. None of our column editors receives any pay for his work. They are all prominent businessmen, experts in their lines. The *Journal* could not hope even to begin to pay such men for their time. We have no contracts with them. They are under no legal obligations to the *Journal* whatever. Certainly, under such circumstances, I could not demand or even request that they write only for the *Journal*. I could not even object to their sending copies of what they write, primarily for the *Journal*, to other papers also..."

"Well," said we, "the 'Business View' department in the *Journal* was your idea. You organized the thing several years ago. You enlisted the help of all those businessmen. You have kept it going, getting new contributors from time to time as some of the original contributors dropped out. You add new columns. What right has another editor to take advantage of all your work?"

"I am not saying that he has the right, ethically, but he did make the proposal I have told you about, and the contributor put it up to me."

"What did you say?"

"Well, I said that I had no right to ask him not to write for this other magazine, or even not to send him a

carbon-copy of what he writes for the *Journal*, but, I said, suppose that this other editor asks all of our column editors to do the same thing and they all agree—out of the kindness of their hearts, their desire to oblige, or their sense of fairness, say. Then, I said, there would be two *Journals*, one published by the American Chamber and the other published by this

other entity, both exactly alike!"

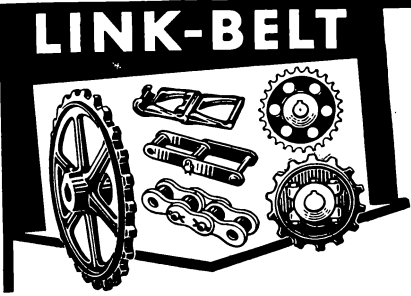
"What did your contributor say?"

"He laughed," said the editor, "and then he said that the two journals might be alike as to that one department, but certainly not as to the rest. A compliment, you see."

"Yeah," we said, "but what did you mean about Kant? What did he have to do with it?"

The editor smiled triumphantly. "Don't you remember", he asked, "Kant's categorical imperative: 'Act only on that maxim whereby thou canst at the same time will that it should become a universal law'?"

## LINK-BELT



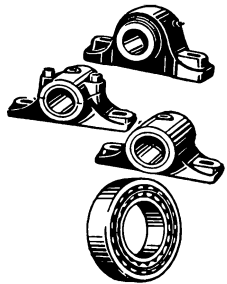
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"Oh, yes, of course. How apt!" said we.

"Matter of fact," said the editor, "that so-called categorical imperative always infuriated me; that's why I remember it. Why should I first have to make up my mind that anything I want to do would be all right for everybody to do before I can go ahead in good conscience and do it? I have always gotten a kick out of doing what I know very well wouldn't be good for everybody to do. Why, some of the best, dearest, sweetest . . . Not that I think it right to make an exception in my own favor, as Kant would have said. No, I just don't

believe in absolutes. I am no Prussian . . ."

"What are you talking about?" asked we.

"Secret," said he, turning away. "Wait a minute!" we cried. "So, by your own reasoning, this other editor is justified in stealing your contributors if he feels like it?"

"No, I wouldn't say that exactly," was the answer. "But I wouldn't say that he was *absolutely* wrong in trying. As a matter of fact, it was not a bad idea,—for him!"

**D**AD, here is an article about Great Britain, and it says that if that great country uses up all

its foreign exchange it would be bankrupt. How can that be? Suppose the Philippines had no more dollars in the United States. We would still have our pesos here, wouldn't we? And the country would still be the same, with the same natural resources, the same people, the same production."

"Right, son. The country would still be the same and we would still have our pesos,—of a sort, which we could use among ourselves, but we wouldn't be able to buy anything from abroad with them . . ."

"Think of a nation as if it were a family, like ours. So long as we deal only among ourselves here in the house, we can get along as we are for a while, even if we had no money. We have the house, so we have shelter. We have a vegetable garden and some food in the pantry, so we can eat. We can get along with the clothes we have, too. If necessary, we can borrow pieces of clothing and other articles from each other. But that couldn't last. Before long we would be bound to need things we have to go out of the house and outside our own yard to buy, and to do that we would have to have money.

"Suppose we had a little money. How did we get that, in the first place? We got it because some of us were working, were doing something or selling something for which we received the money. As far as our own little community here in the house is concerned, that money is our 'foreign exchange', a fund we build up by rendering some service or supplying something to people outside our family.

"If we spent all the money we had and none of us were earning anything, we wouldn't be able to bring into the house all the things we need and we would soon be suffering severely.

"It is the same with every family and every nation, too. If a country could be entirely self-supporting, if it produced all the things it needed itself, it would not need either to buy or to sell anything to other countries. All the trading could be domestic; there wouldn't have to be any trading with foreign countries.

"But nations can no more be entirely self-supporting than families can. Even the people of the largest and richest countries must obtain many of their necessities from other countries and, in return for those goods, they send out their own surplus goods. In that way, the different countries of the world work for one another and help one another.

"In a rough way, we can say that what a country exports is a measure of the help it gives other countries,



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and, of course, this help is reciprocated for by what the country receives from other countries in the form of imports. It is all a very necessary and friendly thing. That is why trade treaties between countries are generally called 'treaties of friendship, commerce, and navigation.' Understandings about navigation are important because most of the international trade of the world is sea-borne.

"Now if a country imports more than it exports for any length of time, and is not able to pay for the difference either by credits established by past sales or services, or by paying in gold (the only generally accepted international medium of exchange), then it is bankrupt,—that is, its 'bank' is 'broken'; it is no longer able to pay. And, if unable to pay, it can not continue to buy even the most essential necessities from abroad.

"That is why it is so important for a country to keep up its international exchange funds,—not, of course, by simply not spending them, but by spending them for necessary imports only and continuously replenishing them by the sale of exports. That is equivalent, in the case of a family, to some of the members of the family working and bringing money into the house.

"The Philippines' foreign exchange funds are spoken of as its 'dollar funds' for the reason that most if not all of the reserve, though called the 'international reserve' is in dollars, and that is principally because most of the Philippine foreign trade has for many years been with the United States and that is where the Philippines naturally built up its reserves. This is true, today, of most other countries, too, the United States being the world's greatest market. Even the United States, however, with all its wealth, could not indefinitely continue to import,—that is, buy, more than it exports,—that is, sell. Its treasure, too, would run out,—just as sure as the money in my own bill-fold here . . ."

"How much have you got, dad? Enough for us to go to a show?"

"Dammit! Haven't I just been telling you this is our 'foreign exchange' that we ought to spend only for essentials? . . . What picture do you want to see? What time would you get home?"

"Oh, we'd be home early, papa dear!"

"Talk about a self-supporting, self-contained, self-sufficient family, or country either!" mumbled dad. "I must feel just like Mike Cuaderno."

THE editor received the following interesting letter from Mrs. Gertrude C. Hornbostel, a former Philippine resident whom many readers of the *Journal* know. As for the concoction of fermented brown sugar syrup, flavored with maple and walnut extract, which Mrs. Hornbostel tells about and which she made for her friends in the camp in an effort to give a "tobacco flavor" to the tomato, papaya, and other kinds of leaves people were smoking in Santo Tomas,—the editor says he used to get a small vial of this too, once in a while, and that it did give these leaves a

kind of mock pipe-tobacco flavor, but he said that like people used to say of "near-beer", these substitutes did not have the "authority". The editor further confided that instead of using the concoction for the purpose Mrs. Hornbostel had in mind, he usually,—without of course letting her know, drank it!

"We were proud and delighted to be counted among those receiving a copy of your book, 'A Few Poems and Essays'. Thank you so very much.

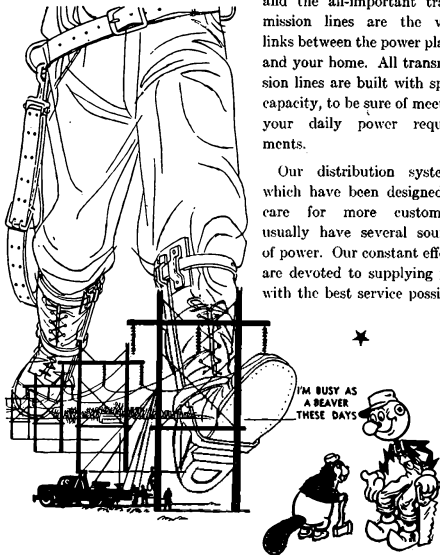
"It is through a man's writings that we learn really to know him, and yours are no different in that respect. They show what an absolute sentimentalist you are at heart,

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that you have no faith in all the religions concocted by as many individuals, but that you nevertheless have a warm, a deeply religious personality; you try to cover that fact with a cloak cloak matter-of-factness but the attempt is quite unsuccessful.

"What I want to say is: We like your little book immensely. Your visit with Major Turnbull just before he died, your little poems on love, your 'Tobacco in Santo Tomas', and so many other pieces, all bring back memories of one kind or another, besides the enjoyment they give by their literary fulfillment.

"Take your poems on love, for instance; your trying to raise a black tulip on the roof of the Uy Yet Building in days of yore, was a reminder that I must tell you that I have very successfully raised enormous black ones that are just ready to bloom again this year. I have several in a bed with white, lavender, and purple ones; the flowers were enormous, on a stem two feet tall. Every time I look at them, I think of you. Or rather we both do, as we can't help being reminded of you by these flowers. And that usually brings us back to that lovely roof garden. But the fact that you tried to raise that black tulip was the incentive to my trying it here in my own garden.

"The 'Tobacco in Santo Tomas' chapter from your history of the camp, reminded me of my efforts in behalf of some of the internees to supply them with something reminiscent of real pipe tobacco for their pipes. I had a letter from Charlie Cushing while I was laid up in hospital down south, telling me how good the concoction was. I can now enjoy myself just thinking of the ingredients that went into the stuff. During that typhoon we had in '43 (I think it was) some of my brown sugar got wet. It wasn't much, just about five or six pounds, but precious beyond words, as you well know. I saved

all I could of it, but because the water rose so high and it took so long to go down, and we couldn't do any cooking for a while, as all the wood and charcoal had gotten wet, the sugar had begun to ferment, which gave it that rummy flavor. I cooked it and strained all the flies and bees out of it and kept it in a couple of bottles until things began to get scarce. One day I opened one of the bottles and took a whiff of it; it had a mighty powerful odor of good rum, which gave me the idea of doing a little experimenting with the addition of a little maple extract and walnut flavoring, which we had on hand from our former candy business, this being now the latter part of '44, with hardly any tobacco available any more. As you may remember, people were smoking all sorts of different kinds of leaves with which they would mix whatever little tobacco they might have left or could get their hands on. I asked my next-door shanty-neighbor, Hooper, to let me have whatever he was smoking at the time and I believe what he gave me was culitis and papaya leaves, dried and crushed. I put the stuff in a pan and poured a little of the fancy preparation I had made on it, stirred it in the pan for a while, so it would be thoroughly mixed and softened by the heat, then packed it into a tin can and told Hooper to wait until the next day and then try it. When he had tried it he told me that one couldn't tell the difference between it and good smoking tobacco. I don't think he was jollying me either, because I had learned a great deal about tobacco by asking questions of the men working in my grandmother's tobacco factory in Switzerland as a child and also from my father's efforts at finding a way to make a good pipe tobacco in Saipan and Guam, where he raised and smoked his own for many years. Anyway, I found many other takers, and Hooper remained a steady customer. I never charged anyone for the stuff, since it gave me too much enjoyment to be able to make something that would fill an urgent need at that time.

"And so it goes; I could go on and on. Your children in the book remind me of our own, of whom Johanna and her husband, with their two wonderful boys, are here right now. They have rented a little house down the street, within easy walking distance from ours, to spend their vacation. Today we shall celebrate the two boys' birthdays, both of whom were born in March; one is now five, the other three.

"Alec took Sandy, who was in Santo Tomas with us, to school in Scotland before going back to the Philippines. His school is close to his grandparents' home, so that he can spend his spare time with them. We enjoyed having them all here for Christmas.

"I wish you could get that history published for posterity! I would like several copies of it myself and I am sure that most of the other internees feel the same way about it as I do. I am getting more and more hazy about dates and things that happened. An effort, no doubt, on the part of my subconscious to push the whole nightmare into the background as much as possible.

"Again many thanks. My husband joins me in wishing you the best of Easter greetings.

"With kindest regards  
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(Required by Act No. 2580)

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