



Nacoco Gen. Manager Maximo Rodriguez and Col. H. Gilhouse of the C. E. A. Fuel and Transportation administration during a conference on emergency matters.

## BLACKOUT and the "SHELTER-LITE"

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**E**NEMY planes have just been sighted off the coast of Luzon. Observation outposts flash the danger-signal to Manila. Immediately, the order is given: Black out!

Lit up in her cosmopolitan grandeur, Manila after dark presents a glittering target that no self-respecting bomb could possibly miss. But if she can merge with the darkness of night before those planes can come within striking distance, she stands a healthy chance of escaping air-borne destruction.

So, frantically, her sirens roar their banshee wail—urging everyone to hurry, hurry, hurry!

Automobiles, buses, street-cars stop in their tracks. Neon-signs, lights on display-windows and street-lamps are switched off. Houses plunge into darkness or dim off behind closed shutters. In a few hectic moments, Manila has obliterated her tell-tale lights. Quietly, night draws its protective mantle over the city and its teeming thousands.

Much later, the sirens come to life again, signifying "all clear."

The foregoing description of a characteristic blackout rehearsal in Manila and its suburbs is far from complete. For example, mention was not made of the many bruises and cracked shins sustained by people who groped blindly inside their homes during the b. o. rehearsals, stumbled upon stools and chairs, or bumped against unexpected corners and posts. So much liniment and salve could have been saved, so many oaths and curses left unuttered had these "gentle" people availed themselves of Nacoco's "Shelter-Lite."

Mention was not made either of the violations against b. o. rules by certain rugged individualists who could have spared themselves the risk and bother of being prosecuted for such violations by simply equipping their households with "Shelter-Lite."

These people must be taught how to spend their next blackout night with greater safety and conven-

ience. The rule is simple: for your home or air-raid shelter, use a "Shelter-Lite." It is a handy, safe and dependable source of illumination in dry-cell form.

It is useful not only during blackouts but also when electric power fails, such as during typhoons or lightning storms. It is also ideal as an emergency light in out-of-the-way places. It is elegant for altars and religious processions, without the smoke and danger from fire that candles usually offer.

"Shelter-Lite" batteries are manufactured locally by the National Electric Corporation. Thousands of batteries of various shapes and sizes to suit different needs are made with coconut shell charcoal as principal ingredient for the electrodes.

Efficiency of these "Shelter-Lites" are attested to by such high dignitaries as Lt.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander of the U. S. Army Forces in the Far East; Floor Leader Quintin Paredes and Hon. Eugenio Perez of the National Assembly; President Pedro J. Campos of the Bank of P. I.; and Secretary Sotero Baluyot and Under-Secretary Sergio Bayan of the Department of Public Works and Communications.

These gentlemen, writing to Assistant General Manager Conrado Benitez of the Nacoco, expressed their satisfaction over the utility of "Shelter-Lite" thus—

"Dear Don Conrado:

"Thank you so much for sending me the samples of 'Shelter-Lite.' We used them last night with most satisfactory results.

Most sincerely,

(Sgd.) DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

From Mr. Campos came this testimonial: "I have found the 'Shelter-Lite' very convenient during blackout nights and consider it a product worthy of our growing national industry."

SEPT. 1941

"Thank you for the samples of 'Shelter-Lite' you kindly sent me. They proved useful in last night's black-out."—Sec. Sotero Baluyut.

Again, speaking of the "Shelter-Lite" Under-Secretary Bayan said—"Its usefulness will make it one of the most important by-products of the coconut industry."

And from Hon. Quintin Paredes of the National Assembly: "The 'Shelter-Lite' was very useful during the black-out the other night. I congratulate you and the National Coconut Corporation for the diligent research used in its manufacture. I hope your Corporation will produce more materials good not only for emergency purposes but also for everyday use."

Which recalls to our mind the letter, written to the Nelco manager last year by His Grace, Archbishop Michael O'Doherty of Manila regarding the Electric Candle, another Nelco product. Wrote His Grace:

"Dear Mr. Orland:

"In response to your letter x x x asking permission to distribute the new electric candle, please be informed that we welcome this sample as an addition to the splendor of Catholic worship."

"The elegance of the electric candle and its advantage for us in the home and especially for religious processions are very evident, so I approve of its use for processions by those who may desire to employ it x x x."

Yours devotedly in Cto.

(Sgd.) M. J. O'DOHERTY

**COPRA AND COCONUT . . .**

(Continued from page 2)

Opening Lowest Highest Closing  
P0.20-P0.21 P0.18-1/2 P0.21 P0.18-1/2

**COPRA MEAL:**

Local offerings opened at P20.00 per ton, ex-factory and closed at P18.00 on slack demand. In the United States a revision of the opening price of \$35.00 per ton, Pacific Coast, was made on the 25th to \$35.00—\$36.00. The market closed firm at \$36.00.

**DESICCATED COCONUT:**

After a protracted stagnancy, the American market showed some improvement on the 23rd, which was attributed to the concern of buyers over shipping situation, necessitating replenishment of stocks. On that day dealers quoted 8-1/2 cents for macaroon and medium cuts while other cuts were up 1/2 cents.

**AUGUST**

**COPRA.**—Resecada fluctuated narrowly between P8.00-8.25 during the first three weeks of August, local crushers being influenced largely by the tense political outlook in the Orient and by price ceiling discussions in Washington which imparted stagnancy to the American market. Toward the close, however, prospects of increased tonnage space and temporary relief from imminent danger in the Far East enabled Resecada to climb to P9.50, the local market being well-sustained by second-hand operators at generally 25-50

centavos over the current levels. A moderate volume of business changed hands at P9.50, suitable parcels being done at slightly higher prices at the end of the month.

Despite the improved tone at the close, average prices for August fell off to P8.38, or 38 centavos less than those corresponding to July this year. Day to day price variations, however, appeared satisfactory to producers, the quotations during the month being about twice the bids immediately prior to the present war and about three times as much as the prices a year ago.

Arrivals in Manila totalled 588,901 bags which were about 16 per centum more than those for July, 1941 and about 15 per centum over those corresponding to August last year.

The Pacific Coast was a purely nominal affair. Prices were unchanged at 3.85 cents, with sellers generally reluctant to operate.

Manila, buyers, per 100 kilos, delivered:

	Opening & Low	Closing & High
Resecada . . . . .	P8.00	P9.50
AVERAGE PRICES FOR AUGUST, RESECADA PER 100 KILOS		
1941	1940	1939
P8.38	2.83	5.01
	5.72	9.38
	10.21	6.32
		3.97

**ARRIVALS AT MANILA**

This month . . . . . 588,901 bags  
Previous month . . . . . 509,101 "

August, 1940 . . . . . 564,564 "

**COCONUT OIL.**—Outstanding development during August was the temporary suspension of trading on cottonseed oil and lard futures pending clarification of the OPACS ruling on fats and oils. No price ceiling was created, but it was stated that if deemed necessary a formal schedule for all fats and oils would be established. Regulations issued by the OPACS governing trading on fats and oils included the prevention of speculative purchases for resale at a profit; the setting up of a 45-day time limit for deliveries against forward purchases excepting domestic oil crushing mills and importers; the prevention of sellers from guarantying against price decline; and also the prohibition against fictitious price quotations.

Despite the strength of related markets, business on coconut oil was dull as most sellers were generally withdrawn. Sales were made at about the end of the month at 6-1/8 cents, f.o.b. tank cars, Pacific Coast, holders thereafter asking 6-1/4 cents. There were buyers of bulk in New York at 6-3/4 cents for nearby against sellers at 6-1/4 cents, January-March shipment.

At about the middle of the month, soyabean oil was done at 9-3/8 cents for spot and 9 cents for futures. Sellers at the close asked 9-7/8 cents for the new crop and 10-3/8 cents for the old.

Manila, sellers, per kilo, delivered in drums:

	Opening	Low	High	Closing
Coconut oil . . . . .	P0.18-1/2	P0.18	P0.20	P0.20

**COPRA MEAL.**—Local offerings were maintained at P18.00 per ton, ex-warehouse, while the Pacific Coast was quoted at the end of the month at \$36.00, delivered.

**DESICCATED COCONUT.**—Market featureless.