

PRESIDENT QUEZON AND THE COCONUT INDUSTRY

By SOL H. GWEKOH

(Editor's Note: — This issue of the "Coconut Journal" commemorates the first anniversary of the organization of the National Coconut Corporation and is dedicated to His Excellency, President Manuel L. Quezon, who celebrates his 63rd birthday on the 19th of this month. It was due to the tireless determination of the President to help the coconut industry that made possible the enactment of Commonwealth Act No. 518 creating the National Coconut Corporation.

As a Coconut Planter

COMING from the province of Tayabas, which is within the largest coconut-growing region in the Philippines, President Manuel L. Quezon has become a coconut planter, one of the thousands in the Phil-

pendent for their living, he has time and again shown great interest in the matter and has not allowed any opportunity to pass by without trying to be of help to the coconut industry in general and to the planters in particular. He has sponsored legislation, recommended missions, has gone out of his way to talk personally to the coconut growers, and has appeared before coconut conventions in order to apprise himself of the actual needs and problems of the industry.

Under his presidency the coconut industry has progressed greatly; the Government has exerted all efforts and utilized all means in order to resurrect it from its once morbid condition. Today, through his unceasing efforts and initiative, the coconut industry is once more back to its former commanding position in the market both domestic and foreign. Through the National Coconut Corporation it is bound to live again those days when a coconut man would not mind giving away a ten-peso bill for a pair of shoes or the like.



The President inspecting a coconut plantation in Zamboanga

ippines today. He has a plantation in Baler, Tayabas. Several years ago when copra business was brisk, the President could get as much as ₱3,000 a year, but in these days when there is a lull in the market, he confesses that it yields him an income of only some ₱150 annually.

Debt of the Coconut Industry

Aside from this, President Quezon has no other personal holding in the coconut industry. However, as he knows that the industry is one of the most important in the Philippines and upon which millions of his countrymen in the provinces are de-

Coalition Platform Pledges Support to Industry

As far back as 1935 when the political moguls of the Philippines found the necessity of merging the two political factions — the antis and the pros — for the sake of putting up a united front in the first presidential elections in the country, the leaders had already realized the precarious situation of the coconut industry, so that in the Coalition platform the coalesced parties pledged their support on the organization of the producers of coconut for the defense and promotion of their interests. "We shall help industries based on the coconut and its derivatives, and we shall continue working for the elimination of unjust burdens imposed in the United States upon these products," they declared. At the same time the Coalition announced its desire to remedy the situation by finding a sure and profitable market for coconut, "and if necessary with the financial assistance of the government."

Pledges Aid to Coconut Growers

President Quezon himself, as the candidate of the Coalition for the presidency, did not forget the pathetic plight of the coconut growers and in his acceptance speech he assured the people that he would work for the repeal of the excise tax on coconut oil. Mr. Quezon, was, of course, referring to the provision of the Tydings-McDuffie independence act when he made mention of the excise tax. This provision states that "there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all coconut oil coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands in any calendar year in excess of two hundred thousand long tons, the same rates of duty which are required by the laws of the United States to be levied, collected, and paid upon like articles imported from foreign countries." (Sec. 6-b)

Labors in the United States

In the face of such a situation the President met squarely the planters to whom the excise tax on coconut oil has always been unpopular. To them he related his efforts to stop the enactment of the measure by the Congress of the United States. When the move to levy the tax on Philippine products exported to the United States was started by some legislators, President Quezon went to America and presented his arguments protesting the measure before President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. "I induced him to send a message to the Congress expressing the opposition of the Philippines," he revealed. "But, despite our joint opposition, the Congress approved the measure."

President Roosevelt even went to the extent of informing the proper committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate that "the tax would work difficulties to four million Filipinos. But the American legislators saw that the price of copra went up soon after the excise tax was imposed, and it convinced Congress that the excise tax not only would not lower the price of copra but also would prove beneficial to the Filipinos."

Planters Urge Abolition of Excise Tax

As the coconut producers have always entertained the feeling that the excise tax on coconut oil is working difficulties on them, they once urged President Quezon to recommend its abolition. On February 19, 1938, a big delegation of coconut planters came to the Malacañan Palace and the President entertained them at a tea party. Later he answered their request and told them frankly his views on the matter. The coconut growers made also another request: that the proceeds be used to aid the industry. Said President Quezon on this occasion:

The Stand of the President

"I was against the imposition of this tax on coconut oil coming from the Philippines. I opposed it and the President of the United States in a spe-

cial message to Congress and through conferences with leading members of Congress, also made known his opposition to the proposed tax. Congress, however, did not listen to the appeals of the President and imposed the tax just the same. This, in my opinion, is an indication of the impossibility of securing the abolition of the tax because I do not know of any influence in Congress greater than the influence of the President of the United States; and I seriously doubt that Congress, after failing to follow his recommendation on this subject, will proceed to repeal the tax.

"I am willing, nevertheless, to support you in your request that the tax be abolished. I have not changed my attitude in this respect although I confess that I am not as positive today as I was before that the tax has done any harm to the industry, or that if it did, the harm was not as much as I had thought it to be. I say this because after the tax had been imposed the price of copra went up one time, which indicates that the price of copra is not necessarily affected by the excise tax, and it may therefore go up be there a tax or not. As a matter of principle, however, and regardless of the effect that it may have on the price of copra, I am willing to cooperate with you and to support you in your petition that the excise tax on coconut oil be abolished, because I consider the tax not only contrary to, but also a violation of, the provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Law.

Application of Proceeds from excise tax

"Regarding the other matter, I am not willing to give my support to a petition that would permit the return of the tax collected from the coconut oil industry to the producers of copra. I am not willing to do that much less support a petition of the sugar producers that the excise tax be given



President Quezon addressing Tayabas coconut planters at the inauguration of the Quezon National Forest Park in Atimonan, Tayabas on August 23, 1939.

only to themselves. The tax is being spent for the welfare of the whole country, which is as it should be; a tax, after all, should not be collected only to be given back to the people who paid it, for if that were the case, then it would be better not to collect the tax at all. But if what you want is to have the ban which prohibits our Government from using, directly or indirectly, any part of the coconut oil excise tax for the benefit of the copra industry lifted, then I have no objection to it. It really looks unfair that the people who pay the tax are the ones specifically deprived of the benefits that may be derived from the use of the money collected from that tax. I suppose that the purpose of Congress in inserting this provision is to prohibit us from giving the money to the producers of copra, or, specifically, to the manufacturers of coconut oil. I do not believe that the members of Congress will have any objection if we produce as much copra as we may want. Congress does not concern itself with the copra industry; its opposition is directed towards the coconut oil industry because there is a general belief in America, which I believe to be wrong, that our coconut oil is competing with certain articles produced by the farmers in the United States. I do not believe that coconut oil competes with butter, but certain American interests think so, hence they want to put a clamp on the coconut oil industry in the Philippines. As I have said, they make no objection towards copra. You can send copra to the United States free of duty, but the minute you convert copra into oil, you will find them against you. Now, by doing away with coconut oil, I do not know if there are many other uses upon which our copra industry may thrive. All I know is, harm to the copra industry will result the minute they try to reduce the usefulness of the industry; so that ultimately it is the producer of copra who suffers from this opposition to the coconut oil industry. That is the reason why I am with you in your desire to have the tax abolished, or to have a part of it used for the promotion of the coconut industry in the Philippines, such as making researches leading to the discovery of new uses for the coconut that will revitalize our copra industry.

Coconut people not organized

"There was a time when the Philippine coconut industry was more important, incomparably so, than the sugar industry. More provinces and more people depended on this industry than on the sugar industry, and yet you have not made yourselves perfectly organized to cope with situations that may be detrimental to the coconut industry. Consider the sugar people—they are well organized, and when they start an agitation you think the whole world is going down. They have been organized for many years.

"It is perfectly right for you people to be organized. You will be able to exert your influence better not only here but also in the United States.

You can present your grievances in the proper way, you can present them in public, and you will be immediately heard. What do you do in your respective towns? You simply talk among yourselves and say "nalintikan na." Although we understand that expression here, no one in the United States will understand it, much less know what you want, if you always talk that way. And I believe I need not do anything for fellows who are willing to remain passive.

"Gentlemen, let me tell you this: Organize yourselves, study your problems and acquaint the peoples of America and the Philippines with a few plain facts; firstly, that the coconut industry, as one of the main industries in the Philippines, affects more people than those of the sugar industry; secondly, that our coconut oil is not really competing with any industry in the United States in such a way as to harm it. I repeat, you have to educate the American people on that."

Benefit derived from excise tax

When President Quezon made an inspection trip to Mindanao in 1938, shortly after his 60th birthday anniversary, he visited Cagayan, capital of Oriental Misamis, among many other places he went. In that southern port, the President was confronted by the coconut growers who took advantage of his presence by presenting him a petition for relief against coconut taxes. When the President spoke to the big crowd present, he made plain his attitude on the matter. Aside from that, he explained to the people the benefit derived from the excise tax on coconut oil. Pertinent portion of his speech follows:

"Of the oil excise tax which is levied and collected in the United States, every cent is returned to the Government of the Commonwealth. From this tax we have been able to accumulate over one hundred million pesos which are now being spent to open roads, mainly in Mindanao, and to build schools. Part of that money will also be used to carry out a program of economic development which will permit the Philippines to face, without much harm to ourselves, the change that will come about when complete independence is granted and the free trade relations between America and the Philippines are fully terminated. In returning the oil excise tax to the Philippines, Congress provided that the Government of the Philippines shall not, directly or indirectly, help the coconut industry.

Counsels Patience

"I sympathize with the situation of the coconut industry; I know that this industry is in a very sad plight. My own people are suffering tremendously from it. My heart is with you. I wish I could do something for you.

"The Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs has recommended to Congress to con-

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PRESIDENT QUEZON AND . . .

(Continued from page 7)

tinue giving us the money of the oil excise tax but without the provision that the money may be used to help the coconut industry or the coconut producers. If we do something now that would make Congress believe that we are not complying with its present injunction, Congress may not make the proposed change. So I counsel you to be patient; wait for one year more, for I think Congress will listen to our request to use the money from the tax on coconut oil to help the coconut industry and that from the excise tax on sugar for the sugar industry. We cannot violate the condition imposed by Congress because we have promised to comply with it."

In his own province, Tayabas, President Quezon once found himself in the course of a week-end visit, face to face with coconut planters at the provincial capital in Lucena. The people were insistent to know why the excise tax on coconut oil is not being abolished and like the good people of Oriental Misamis they blamed the tax for the poor prospects of the industry. So President Quezon had to do some explanation. The President elaborated on his reply in this self-explanatory and self-convincing manner:

Low Prices of Copra not due to excise tax

"You must understand that if I have not done anything so far to improve the price of copra or to remove the excise tax, it is because two years ago the prices of copra rose up at the very time when the excise tax was already in force. Within the first year after Congress had passed the tax on coconut oil, the prices of our copra surpassed those which had prevailed during the World War. You cannot deny, therefore, that the excise tax is not to blame for the present low copra prices, for if such were true those prices would have never risen anymore.

"The price of any of our export commodities depends upon the foreign market. Copra, as you all know, is sold in the United States, not here. Its price is set by the purchasing country and by other oil-selling competitors; it is not fixed by the Commonwealth Government. If our copra were only sold and consumed here we could then name our own prices. Since it is not sold here, can we then say to our foreign buyers that this or that should be the price for our copra? Or can we tell them that we will not sell them our product if they cannot meet our price demands? What shall we do if nobody pays the price we ask?

"It would have been also possible for Congress, without anybody being able to stop it, to decree that the excise tax collections should accrue to the Treasury of the United States. However, I made the request that collections from the tax be returned to the Philippines. Congress granted this request, but it placed a proviso that upon return of

the collections to us the money be not used to benefit the coconut planters; and should that proviso be violated, the refund of the excise tax collections would be stopped immediately. If I had not agreed to it, even under such restriction, the tax money would have remained in the United States. The power to decide the matter rested with them, not with us. And if I did agree to the refund — as it is being refunded today — even under a restrictive condition, is it not anyway for the welfare of the Philippines? The welfare of the Philippines, let me tell you, is also the welfare of Tayabas; hence, I believe I made no mistake in my decision regarding the excise tax refund.

Study possibilities of Coconut

"What we Filipinos should do is study the different possibilities of the coconut. We may even learn to supplement our rice with coconut products. The coconut, after all, is more nutritious than rice. When I was a young boy, we ate coconuts whenever we did not have any rice. Let us again make the **bukayo** (coconut sweetmeat) because it is very delicious. Also the **matamis sa bao** (coconut jelly). When I was a young student, I always asked money from my mother with which to buy **matamis sa bao** from the Chinese store near the school. The trouble with us Filipinos is that we forget what is truly our own. We have so many needs and used for our coconut. Why don't we rediscover them so as to increase not only our export but also our local consumption of coconuts? The National Development Company has several expert chemists studying the different uses of the coconut; more important, however, is to have our coconut planters take full initiative on this matter.

Advice to Coconut Planters

"One of our defects is that when a proprietor has two hundred, four hundred, or a thousand coconut trees, he no longer personally harvests his nuts or converts them into copra. Another man does the work for him; hence his income is lessened. In the United States the landowner farms his own land; here in our country many of our landowners spend their time in the town or in the cockpit.

"If a planter with a thousand coconut trees works his own grove, he will make bigger profits from his copra sales. That is the first secret of making a living; the more work we do the greater our profit. It is imperative, of course, that we work. If our land is small it is needless to hire a laborer because we can do it by ourself; if our land is big, however, then it is the time to call in hired help. We should strive to work, we should forget foolish pleasures and stop wasting time in town fiestas."

The Fight for the excise tax money

At the joint convention of coconut and abaca producers on February 22, 1939, the President recounted how he fought to get the proceeds from

the coconut oil excise tax for the Philippines. He recounted thus:

"The Government has done everything possible for the copra industry and for all the other industries as well. After the tax had been imposed, we were faced with this question: Should we take advantage of it or not? Had I been away from the United States at the time, it would have been extremely difficult to get the money. In the first place, American taxpayers complained about it. The case was taken to court and it reached the Supreme Court of the United States. On my arrival in New York, a delegation that was waiting for me there proposed a compromise; namely, inducing the Philippines to accept a percentage of the funds upon which they would withdraw the case. I told them that if we are entitled to receive the money, we would demand every centavo of it. Otherwise we would not ask for it at all. After the Supreme Court had decided the case, the United States Treasurer decided not to turn the collections over to the Philippine Government. Had I not been in Washington then, it would have been very hard for our Government to get the money. As a matter of fact, the money could not be disbursed while the case was pending, and after so many millions of pesos were collected the Federal Treasury resented turning the sums over to the Philippine Government. The total amount which had accumulated was eighty million pesos. They proposed to keep the money there till Congress should meet, have a report submitted to said body, and later perhaps ask Congress to legislate on the manner of spending the money.

"I know that, with the influence in Congress of those who succeeded in securing the enactment of the tax, they realize only too well what they were up to. They tried to regulate the sums to be disbursed out of the eighty million pesos — that is, to have it paid out little by little. We had not then come to the point of being able to make out a definite program regarding the use of that fund. I had to take the matter up with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Treasury. It was only after I had signed a written promise to the effect that no portion of the money would be disbursed to aid the copra industry, that I was able to have the money turned over to me. You see that not only the Philippine Government but I personally had to enter into a solemn promise under the law."

In reply to the charge that the excise tax has reduced the price of copra, President Quezon declared that it is the present oversupply of copra in the world markets that is responsible for the situation. The buyers have not increased in number and yet the sellers have increased their products.

Non-edible Coconut oil exempted from tax

Upon the insistent request of coconut planters the President recommended to Washington

authorities the repeal of the coconut oil excise tax act, and fortunately enough his appeal was heard and the Senate Committee recommended the exemption from payment of the excise tax of coconut oil used for nonedible purposes. But even the President himself doubts the benefits to be derived from this matter. As he told his hearers at the farewell banquet given in honor of Assemblyman Quintin Paredes at the Malacañan Palace recreation hall on May 22, 1939. "It must be borne in mind that the tax will not be eliminated completely. It will be eliminated only in those cases where coconut oil will be used for nonedible purposes. Now, can you be sure that they will pay one price for coconut oil that will be used for butter, and another price for that which will be used in the manufacture of soap? Will there not be just one price for all the copra that may be bought? Which will be that prices? Will it be the difference between the price of copra which pays tax and the price of copra without tax Or, will it be such difference, but bearing in mind the proportion between the copra utilized for nonedible purposes and the copra for all other purposes? That, however, involves a tremendous mathematical operation and I am afraid that, to save themselves from such bother, the manufacturer will simply pocket the difference in prices. In other words, the benefit to be derived from the elimination of this tax, instead of aiding the producers of copra, will only go to the pocket of the purchaser in the United States. The benefit may go to the soap distributor in America and, in turn, to the consumer; but I am not sure that it will be of any good to the producers in the Philippines."

Amendment to Tydings-McDuffie Act

Almost at the same time, in his desire to correct the objectionable features in the Tydings-McDuffie act related to the trade relations between the United States and the Philippines, President Roosevelt created the Joint Preparatory Committee that made a study on the matter. As a result of the studies the committee recommended the amendment of the Tydings-McDuffie law so that our exports, including copra and coconut oil, would be exempted from paying export taxes in the United States, reasoning that if this were not done, it would be impossible to sell these products in America at a profit and to compete with similar products in other markets; thus the coconut industry would face ruin, resulting in the impoverishment of the Filipinos depending upon it for their living.

The amendments also make the proceeds from the coconut oil excise tax now available for economic readjustments even in the coconut-producing provinces.

So the Congress passed a law amending the Tydings-McDuffie act on this matter which, after its approval by the Filipino people in the plebiscite of October 24, 1939, took effect. Under this act coconut oil enters the United States on an annual duty-free quota.

Advantage of excise tax on coconut oil

That the excise tax on coconut oil has proved advantageous to the Philippines can be shown mathematically. Up to May 10, 1938, the fund had an unappropriated current surplus of P88,538,100, and this sum the President recommended to be spent to carry out his four-years' public works program.

Not only that, but the proceeds have been used for other purposes. Under Commonwealth Act No. 369, P4,800,000 was appropriated for the purchase of bonds, while Commonwealth Act No. 403 authorized the sum of P10,000,000 to constitute a revolving fund to be invested in loans to provinces, municipalities, and cities for the construction of permanent public markets, slaughterhouses, and water works.

Legislation to Combat pests

President Quezon, desirous of helping the coconut industry, urged the first National Assembly the immediate consideration of Bill No. 1913 appropriating P100,000 to finance the campaign of controlling budrot and other coconut pests. Because he knew that the amount was necessary in carrying on the drive against coconut pests he certified to the Assembly the importance and urgency of this bill in two separate messages — one on September 23 and the other on October 7, 1936 — since the legislative body was about to close its sessions.

Complying with the request of President Quezon the National Assembly also acted favorably on the money-measure to combat budrots. The bill became Commonwealth Act No. 110 on October 30, 1936.

Act Providing for Copra Warehouses

It is a fact that for some years now the price of copra has been very low and as a result it has discouraged many planters who have either neglected and abandoned their plantations or have turned their attention to other more profitable industries. When copra prices are low — and not even enough to meet the expenses of manufacturing it — the producers prefers to store their product until better prices come.

In such cases the big volume of stock that is accumulated becomes a problem. Usually storage space is lacking. So to remedy the situation the National Assembly considered bill No. 734, which President Quezon approved on October 14, 1936, and subsequently became Commonwealth Act No. 50. The act directs the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, the Philippine National Bank, and the National Development Company to establish, operate, and maintain warehouses for copra, the same to be deposited at reasonable rates of fees. Undoubtedly, this act has proved beneficial to the thousands of coconut planters in the Philippines.

Coconut Mission

Deeply concerned with the welfare of the coconut industry and in his desire to ameliorate the condition of the planters, President Quezon sent a message to the second National Assembly on May 17, 1939, urging the Assembly to consider the necessity of sending a member of that body on a mis-

sion to undertake a study and investigation abroad of the best means of promoting the coconut industry in the country. Heeding his request, the Assembly delegated the Honorable Maximo M. Kalaw to undertake the task.

Measures to help Planters

In realizing the present economic situation of coconut planters which deserves the immediate attention, the government has taken the necessary steps to alleviate their condition. It has created the National Economic Council and other agencies of the government in order to safeguard their interests. They are now "making a study to determine the degree by which prices for coconut products in the Philippines are being depressed because of speculative activities of dealers and brokers of this commodity in the open markets of the world." Other studies are under way, as the plan of establishing a single sales agency so as to eliminate objectionable speculative transactions, the question of excessive transportation rates, the possibility of improving the quality of the products, and the introduction of greater efficiency in the production.

Responsible for the new lease on life of the coconut industry is the National Coconut Corporation which was created by the National Assembly upon the initiative of President Quezon who has had the welfare and interest of the coconut planters at heart. The corporation aims to extend help, financially and morally, to the coconut growers, find new markets and revitalize the present ones, and discover new and more uses of the different by-products of coconut.

President Admonishes Coconut Planters

"There was a time when the Philippine coconut industry was more important, incomparably so, than the sugar industry. More provinces and more people depended on this industry than on the sugar industry, and yet you have not made yourselves perfectly organized to cope with situations that may be detrimental to the coconut industry. Consider the sugar people — they are well organized, and when they start an agitation you think the whole world is going down. They have been organized for many years.

"It is perfectly right for you people to be organized. You will be able to exert your influence better not only here but also in the United States. You can present your grievances in the proper way, you can present them in public, and you will be immediately heard . . .

"Organize yourselves, study your problems and acquaint the peoples of America and the Philippines with a few plain facts; firstly, that the coconut industry, as one of the main industries in the Philippines, affects more people than those of the sugar industry; secondly, that our coconut oil is not really competing with any industry in the United States in such a way as to harm it. I repeat, you have to educate the American people on that".

COCONUT

IMPORTS INTO THE U. S.—1940

(In tons) 1 Ton=2,240 lbs.

	Seeds, Nuts & Kernels			Oil Equivalent of Seeds, Nuts, Kernels, Tallow, Oil, Fats, Etc.		
	1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
Castor seeds	50,924	72,593	106,155	21,388	30,489	44,585
Copra	229,116	191,986	374,718	144,343	120,951	173,072
Flax seeds	384,000	400,750	295,636	115,200	120,225	88,691
Sesame seeds	3,044	5,464	6,517	1,370	2,459	2,933
Poppy seeds	4,308	2,593	2,708	2,068	1,245	1,300
Palm kernels	10,866	4,518	13,273	4,890	2,033	5,973
Rape seeds	4,085	3,366	2,240	1,430	1,178	784
Other oil seeds	26,968	61,844	50,236	8,090	18,553	15,071
Total	713,311	743,114	751,483	298,779	297,133	332,409

IMPORTS INTO U.S.

Oil Equivalent of Seeds, Nuts, Kernels,
Tallow, Oils, Fats, Etc.
(In Tons)—1 Ton=2,240 lbs.

	1938	1939	1940
Chinese wood oil	47,973	35,145	43,325
Perilla oil	14,205	22,893	5,065
Coconut oil	162,473	150,357	165,483
Maize oil	9,929	6,085	190
Linseed oil	53	22	5
Olive oil (edible)	31,736	28,067	22,357
Olive oil (inedible)	12,410	17,625	13,221
Palm Oil	121,125	127,866	100,463
Palm kernel oil	1,147	1,000	—
Peanut oil	6,942	1,687	1,392
Rapeseed oil	2,645	4,133	5,767
Soya bean oil	1,900	1,843	2,165
Sunflower seed oil	36	85	—
Cotton oil	34,600	13,147	5,370
Other vegetable oil	32,473	34,772	24,909
Whale oil	9,843	9,033	9,936
Code & Cod liver oil	27,723	29,433	8,688
Other fish oil	230	433	320
Tallow	550	670	611
Beef & Hog fats & Wool grease	800	1,860	1,284
Total	817,572	788,347	747,154

FOREIGN COUNTRIES IMPORTS

Oil Equivalent of Seeds, Nuts, Kernels,
Tallow, Oils, Fats, Etc.
(In Tons)—1 Ton=2,240 lbs.

	1937	1938	1939	1940
United Kingdom	932,736	1,046,018	1,113,786	—
U. S. A.	—	817,572	798,347	747,154
France	—	610,631	556,928	94,018
Holland	—	390,264	395,778	79,071
Germany	995,343	1,061,562	606,751	not available
Italy	228,894	163,795	93,176	—
Belgium	126,027	141,073	141,448	—
Denmark	—	155,659	135,549	15,928
Sweden	—	90,734	112,467	80,094
Japan	164,739	165,775	154,854	—

Note: Compiled from Fats and Oils Review—U. S. Domestic
Commerce 1939

Review of the oilseed, oil, oil cake { Hank Fehr & Company
markets for 1940 { Holland House, Bury Street,
London, E. C. 3

By RICARDO B. BONILLA
National Coconut Corporations

SHIPMENTS OF COPRA

(In Tons) 1 Ton=2,240 lbs.

Year	Manila	Java	Macassar	Sangir			Ceylon	Malabar Coast	Total
				Menado & Gorontalo	Other Dutch East Indies	Straits Settlements			
1930	166,780	7,364	76,843	134,832	156,335	181,319	89,410	None	812,883
1931	178,043	3,848	72,982	125,685	157,202	176,460	88,800	"	843,920
1932	133,867	62,620	72,605	142,014	202,295	183,900	46,625	"	843,926
1933	302,492	14,490	151,072	124,188	196,420	192,600	64,500	"	1,045,762
1934	346,156	3,747	147,801	111,788	153,401	167,242	105,681	"	1,035,816
1935	252,883	3,708	185,433	104,753	189,562	180,761	48,661	"	965,761
1936	259,892	4,251	184,789	118,203	199,963	157,319	51,813	"	976,230
1937	232,511	7,201	185,703	100,799	200,541	165,030	67,650	"	959,435
	342,631	3,244	228,434	104,834	216,855	166,177	75,265	"	1,137,440
1939	395,460	200	212,756	113,972	201,578	157,429	52,920	"	1,134,315
1940	327,168	3,139	93,606	48,610	120,916	93,142	78,284	"	764,865

STATISTICS

WORLD PRODUCTION OF COCONUT OIL In Tons 1 Ton = 2,240 lbs.

Production	1940	1939	1938
India	—	9,282	13,161
Strait Settlements	70,027	61,897	49,499
Ceylon	29,825	62,562	75,834
Java	14,140	8,965	19,851
Philippines	175,723	164,482	161,938
U. S. A.	173,072	120,951	144,343
Great Britain	—	95,369	71,803
France	19,769	88,389	88,578
Germany	—	94,360	172,098
Holland	21,450	47,565	33,476
Denmark	6,178	47,137	47,443
Italy	—	9,534	18,481
Sweden	—	16,950	25,175

LARD

U. S. A.	752,678	631,241	518,900
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MARGARINE

U. S. A.	142,970	134,285	171,260
Great Britain	—	215,000	210,236
Holland	—	75,000	70,866
Germany	—	375,000	390,748
Denmark	—	80,000	79,921
Norway	—	57,000	54,232
France	—	35,000	32,538
Sweden	—	55,000	58,800

COPRA

Ceylon	78,284	52,920	75,265
Straits Settlement	93,142	157,429	166,177
Philippines	327,168	395,460	342,631
South Sea Islands	75,000	120,000	150,000
D. E. I.	266,271	528,506	553,367
East Africa	35,000	53,000	60,000

BUTTER

U. S. A.	807,143	784,553	798,335
Holland	—	135,000	130,000
Denmark	—	185,000	190,000
Sweden	—	78,000	80,000
Norway	—	31,000	32,000
Germany	—	400,000	425,000

TOTAL IMPORTS OF COPRA INTO THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES

	1937	1938	1939
United Kingdom	79,398	113,941	151,380
Holland	46,379	53,137	75,513
Italy	23,874	29,336	15,134 (Jan/July)
France	135,437	140,600	140,300
Denmark	74,292	75,307	74,821
U. S. A.	240,067	229,116	191,986
Germany	206,240	273,173	149,778

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS OF COPRA FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

(In Tons) 1 Ton=2,240 lbs.

	1938	1939	1940
January	16,375	22,358	37,463
February	28,937	21,790	28,607
March	22,204	45,053	49,635
April	23,472	38,206	23,642
May	19,972	31,737	29,351
June	31,319	32,183	17,170
July	28,644	37,655	17,565
August	40,192	49,866	13,054
September	31,828	26,618	18,611
October	44,998	28,094	40,118
November	21,842	32,867	40,294
December	32,848	29,033	11,658
	342,631	395,460	327,168

FORECAST OF 1941

Metric Ton = 2,240 lbs.

Copra	1,050,000	617,400	—
Cottonseed	11,170,000	1,729,000	—
Palm kernels	701,000	311,800	305,000 Groundnut Oil
Ground nuts	5,423,600	1,395,700	305,000 Coconut Oil
Linseed	3,977,700	1,006,500	—
Rapeseed	1,300,000	291,200	585,000 Palm Oil
Soya beans	6,908,500	754,400	—
Sesamum	465,000	168,800	—
Olives	3,200,000	750,000	50,000 Maize Oil
Hempseed	610,000	16,000	40,000 Wood Oil
Sunflower	2,150,000	471,600	—
Castor seed	371,000	140,700	—
Other seeds unclassified	335,000	60,000	753,000 Lard 398,000 Tallow 350,000 Whale
Total	37,661,800	7,713,600	2,521,000 = $\frac{2}{10,234,600}$

TOTAL IMPORTS OF COPRA INTO THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES

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Germany	206,240	273,173	149,778

MAIN WORLD CORPS—1941 OIL SEEDS

(In Tons) 1 Ton=2,240 lbs.

Argentina	1,905,000 tons
India	8,070,000 "
U. S. A.	8,676,100 "
Canada	79,700 "
Brazil	980,000 "
Spain	1,750,000 "
Italy	800,000 "
Greece	300,000 "
Philippines	250,000 "
Other countries	1,025,000 "
Other S. A. countries	285,000 "
British West Africa	670,000 "
French West Africa	695,000 "
Other West African possessions	115,000 "
Egypt	720,000 "
Ceylon	60,000 "
Eust African Poss.	260,000 "
Straits Settlements	161,000 "
Java and D. E. I.	750,000 "
South Sea Islands	100,000 "
China & Manchukuo	3,980,000 "
Japan	510,000 "
Other Asiatic countries	716,000 "
Russia	4,890,000 "
Total	37,661,000 "

Amount of that part of the crop which would normally be crushed —200,000.

MAIN WORLD CROPS—1941 OILS AND FATS

(In Tons) 1 Ton=2,240 lbs.

Argentina	40,000 tons
India	24,000 "
China & Manchukuo	146,000 "
U. S. A.	1,800,000 "
Brazil & Uruguay	5,000 "
Australia	50,000 "
Japan	51,000 "
Ceylon	30,000 "
Malaya	140,000 "
Philippines	170,000 "
Java & D. E. I.	250,000 "
Spain	300,000 "
Egypt	55,000 "
Other countries	50,000 "
Italy	200,000 "
British West Africa	170,000 "
French West Africa	40,000 "
Other West African Poss. Territories	85,000 "
Russia	500,000 "
Arctic & Antarctic	350,000 "
Total	2,521,000 "