

Synoptic List of Government-Owned and Controlled Corporations and Business Agencies*

In Chronological Order

Pre-Commonwealth Period

Agricultural Bank of the Philippine Islands (established, 1908; merged with Philippine National Bank, 1916)
 Philippine National Bank (established, 1916)
 Manila Railroad Company (began operation, Manila-Dagupan, 1892; acquired by Government, 1917)
 National Coal Company (established, 1917; mining area acquired by National Development Company, 1938; became unit (Malangas Coal Mines) of NDC, 1940; leased to Cebu Portland Cement Company, 1951)
 Metropolitan Water District (inaugurated, San Juan Deposito, 1882; acquired by Government, 1919)
 National Development Company (organized as semi-government corporation, 1919; converted into government corporation, 1936)
 National Iron Company (established, 1919; converted into private entity, Oriental Iron Co., Inc., 1937)
 National Exchange Co., Inc. (established, 1920, as a subsidiary of the Philippine National Bank; superseded by Philippine Exchange Co., Inc., PNB, 1940)
 Sabani Estate (acquired by Government, NDC, 1920)
 Manila Hotel Company (organized, 1908; began operation, 1912; acquired by Government, MRR, 1923; leased to private operator, 1954)
 Cebu Portland Cement Company (began operation, 1922; acquired by Government, NDC, 1924)
 Fiber Standardization Board (established, 1926; organized the Philippine Fiber Inspection Service; Board abolished and Service transferred to Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, 1932; Service reorganized, 1945)
 National Charity Sweepstakes Office (organized, 1932; superseded by Philippine Charity Sweepstakes, 1934)

Commonwealth Period

Domestic Sugar Administration (established as a unit in the Office of the President, 1936; superseded by the Philippine Sugar Administration, 1937; by Sugar Quota Office, 1947; and by Sugar Quota Administration, 1951)
 National Power Corporation (established, 1936; organized, 1937)
 Government Service Insurance System (established, 1936; liquidated, 1941; reactivated, 1945)
 National Produce Exchange (established, 1936; operated by Bureau of Commerce, 1937; dissolved, 1947)
 National Rice and Corn Corporation, NARIC (established as NDC subsidiary, 1936; reactivated, 1945; made independent government corporation, 1947; merged with PRISCO, 1950; reactivated as independent government corporation, 1951)
 Philippine Sugar Administration (established, 1937, superseding the Domestic Sugar Administration; reorganized, 1945; superseded by Sugar Quota Office, 1947; superseded by Sugar Quota Administration, 1951)
 National Food Products Corporation (established as NDC subsidiary, 1937; abolished, 1950)
 Textile Mills (established as NDC department, 1937; began operation, 1939)
 National Abaca and Other Fibers Corporation (established, 1938; abolished, 1950)
 National Warehousing Corporation (established as NDC subsidiary, 1938; converted into NDC department, 1947)
 Insular Sugar Refining Corporation (established, 1929; acquired by Government, NDC, 1938; assets sold to Philippine Sugar Institute, 1951)
 People's Homesite Corporation (established as NDC subsidiary, 1938; merged with People's Homesite and Housing Corporation, 1947)
 National Housing Commission (created 1941; not organized until 1945; name changed to People's Homesite and Housing Corporation, 1947)
 Agricultural and Industrial Bank (established, 1939; absorbed by Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, 1946)
 National Land Settlement Administration (established, 1939; reorganized, 1945; merged with Land Settlement and Development Corporation, 1950)
 Rural Progress Administration (established, 1939; abolished and functions transferred to Bureau of Lands, 1950)
 Philippine Exchange Co., Inc. (established, 1940, as a subsidiary of the Philippine National Bank and superseding the National Exchange Co., Inc.)
 National Coconut Corporation (established, 1940; abolished, 1950; revived as Philippine Coconut Administration, 1954)

National Tobacco Corporation (established, 1940; reorganized, 1945; abolished, 1950; revived as Philippine Tobacco Administration, 1954)
 National Trading Corporation (established, 1940; reorganized, 1945; abolished, 1950)
 National Footwear Corporation (established, as NDC subsidiary, 1940; abolished, 1949)
 National Park Office (established, 1940; reconstituted, 1945, as the Planning Office; name changed to National Urban Planning Commission, 1946; merged with Capital City Planning Commission into National Planning Commission, 1950)
 National Cooperatives Administration (organized under National Trading Corporation, 1940; made a separate entity, 1941; reactivated, 1945; merged with National Cooperatives and Small Business Corporation, 1947; abolished and functions transferred to Cooperatives Administration Office under Department of Commerce and Industry, 1950)
 Emergency Control Administration (a wartime organization established in December, 1941; replaced by Philippine Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, 1945)

Post-Liberation Commonwealth Period

Office of Civilian Relief and Supply Distribution (established, 1945, as a department of the Emergency Control Administration to take over the distribution functions of PCAU, the Philippine Civil Affairs Unit of the liberating United States Army; superseded later in the year by the Philippine Relief and Rehabilitation Administration)
 Metropolitan Transportation Service (established under the Department of Public Works and Communications, 1945; transferred to the Manila Railroad, 1947)
 Petroleum Products Control Administration (established under the Department of Public Works and Communications, April, 1945; abolished, June, 1946)
 Agricultural Machinery and Equipment Corporation (established, 1946; became an NDC department, 1948; merged with Land Settlement and Development Corporation, 1950)
 Philippine Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, PRRA (established, 1945, absorbing the Emergency Control Administration; absorbed by PRATRA, 1947)
 Government Procurement Commission (established, 1946; transformed into the Surplus Property Commission, 1946; the latter abolished, 1950)

Period of the Republic

Surplus Property Commission (established, 1946, absorbing the Government Procurement Commission; abolished, 1950)
 Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, RFC (established, 1946, replacing the Agricultural and Industrial Bank)
 Shipping Commission, later the Shipping Administration (established, 1946; abolished and assets transferred to RFC, 1950)
 Rice and Corn Production Commission (established, 1946; replaced by the Rice and Corn Production Administration, NDC, 1949; merged with Land Settlement and Development Corporation, 1950)
 National Urban Planning Commission (established, 1946, superseding the Planning Office; merged with Capital City Planning Commission into National Planning Commission, 1950)
 Sawmill Project (established as NDC unit, 1946; transferred to Bureau of Prisons, 1949)
 Institute of Science (established, 1947, superseding the Bureau of Science, established, 1917, which superseded the Bureau of Government Laboratories, established, 1901)
 Philippine Relief and Trade Rehabilitation Administration, PRATRA (established, 1947, replacing the dissolved PRRA, the dissolved National Trading Corporation, and the reorganized National Cooperatives Administration; itself replaced by PRISCO, 1950)
 Sugar Quota Office (established, 1947, superseding the pre-war Philippine Sugar Administration; superseded by the Sugar Quota Administration, 1951)
 National Cooperatives and Small Business Corporation (established, 1947; abolished and functions transferred to the Cooperatives Administration Office under Department of Commerce and Industry, 1950; functions transferred to the Agricultural and Cooperative Financing Administration, 1952)
 People's Homesite and Housing Corporation (established, 1947, by changing name of National Housing Commission, a public corporation, and merging with People's Homesite Corporation, a government-owned private corporation)

(Continued on page 339)

*Revised. First published in the *Journal* for November, 1952.

The English text of this Treaty is binding on the Parties, but when the Parties have agreed to the French text thereof and have so notified the Government of the Philippines, the French text shall be equally authentic and binding on the Parties.

Understanding of the United States of America

The Delegation of the United States of America in signing the present Treaty does so with the understanding that its recognition of the effect of aggression and armed attack and its agreement with reference thereto in Article IV, paragraph 1, apply only to Communist aggression, but affirms that in the event of other aggression or armed attack it will consult under the provisions of Article IV, paragraph 2.

In witness whereof, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty.

Done at Manila, this eighth day of September, 1954.

Designation of States and Territory as to which provisions of Article IV and Article III are to be applicable

THE Parties to the South East Asia Collective Defense Treaty unanimously designate for the purposes of Articles IV of the Treaty the States of Cambodia and Laos and the free territory under the jurisdiction of the State of Vietnam.

The Parties further agree that the above-mentioned States and territory shall be eligible in respect of the economic measures contemplated by Article III.

This Protocol shall come into force simultaneously with the coming into force of the Treaty.

In witness whereof, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed this Protocol to the South East Asia Collective Defense Treaty.

Done at Manila, this eighth day of September, 1954.

Letter of Secretary of State Dulles on the Defense of the Philippines under the Mutual Defence Treaty of 1951

No. 0284

American Embassy
Manila, September 7, 1954

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to refer to the meeting of the Council of Ministers under the Mutual Defense Treaty between the Philippines and the United States which was held in Manila on September 4, 1954. In response to your words of welcome, I gave expression to the intimacy of our relationship and to the practical consequences which derive therefrom. Under our Mutual Defense Treaty and related actions, there have resulted air and naval dispositions of the United States in the Philippines, such that an armed attack on the Philippines could not but be also an attack upon the military forces of the United States. As between our nations, it is no legal fiction to say that an attack on one is an attack on both. It is a reality that an attack on the Philippines is an attack also on the United States. In the light of those facts, I made the following statements which I am glad to quote:

"I wish to state in the most emphatic terms that the United States will honor fully its commitments under the Mutual Defense Treaty. If the Philippines were attacked, the United States would act immediately. We expect the Philippines to contribute to its own security to the extent of its capabilities. To that would be added United States air, naval, and logistical support. The United States will take all practicable measures to maintain the security of the Philippines against external attack. The United States intends to maintain and use its air and naval bases in the Philippines. These provide concrete evidence of United States ability and intention to take necessary counter-

measures. The United States emphasizes the fact that in the event of war, its power to take the offensive against points of its own choosing will, in conjunction with the efforts of the Philippine forces, provide a major contribution to the security of the Philippines.

"The President of the United States has ordered the Seventh Fleet to protect Formosa from invasion by Communist aggressors. In the case of the Philippines, no specific orders are required; our forces would automatically react."

The foregoing statements were not made lightly. They were made soberly in the light of the fact that our two countries have deliberately chosen to work together with such intimacy and with such integration of our effort that an aggressor could not, if he wished, disentangle us and attack the Philippines without attacking also the United States with all the consequences that this would imply.

I feel, Excellency, that the Conference we have concluded has been most fruitful and in the best tradition of the relationship between your country and mine. The way is now clear for us to proceed with our utmost energy to the difficult tasks which lie ahead.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

(Sgd.) JOHN FOSTER DULLES

His Excellency
Carlos P. Garcia
Secretary of Foreign Affairs for the Republic of the Philippines.

Government Corporations . . .

(Continued from page 337)

Capital City Planning Commission (established, 1948; merged with National Urban Planning Commission into National Planning Commission, 1950)

Pulp and Paper Mill (established as NDC unit, 1948; transferred to Cebu Portland Cement Company, 1950)

Nail Plant (established as NDC unit, 1948; sold to Marcelo Steel Corporation, 1949)

National Airports Corporation (established, 1948; merged with Civil Aeronautics Administration, Department of Commerce and Industry, 1950)

Rice and Corn Production Administration (established as NDC unit, 1949, replacing Rice and Corn Production Commission; transferred to Land Settlement and Development Corporation, 1950)

Central Bank of the Philippines (established, 1949)

Import Control Board (established, 1949, under Department of Commerce and Industry; superseded by Import Control Administration under a new Board, 1950; licensing functions transferred to PRISCO, 1951; superseded by Import Control Commission, 1951)

National Shipyards and Graving Dock (established as NDC unit, 1949; later became the National Shipyards and Heavy Industries Department of NDC; dissolved and merged with the National Shipyards and Steel Corporation, 1950)

Philippine Council for United States Aid (established, 1950, in cooperation with the U.S. Economic Cooperation Administration, later the U.S. Mutual Security Agency, since August, 1953, the U. S. Foreign Operations Administration)

National Planning Commission (established, 1950, merging National Urban Planning Commission and Capital City Planning Commission)

Price Stabilization Corporation, PRISCO (established, 1950, replacing PRATRA and absorbing the National Rice and Corn Corporation; NARIC reactivated as an independent government corporation, 1951)

National Shipyards and Steel Corporation (established, 1950, merging the following NDC units: National Shipyards and Heavy Industries, Engineer Island Shops, Steel Mill, and Repairs Tools)

Land Settlement and Development Corporation, LASEDECO (established, 1950, by merger of the National Land Settlement Administration, the Rice and Corn Production Administration, NDC, and the Machinery and Equipment Department, NDC, as an independent government corporation; abolished and replaced by the National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Administration, NARRA, in 1954)

Philippine Air Lines, Inc., PAL (established, 1941, replacing the Philippine Aerial Taxi Company, originally organized in 1932; reorganized, 1946; Government, through NDC, acquired majority control, 1950)

Inter-Departmental Committee on Exports (established, 1950; superseded by the Export Control Committee under the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, 1951)

Import Control Administration (established, 1950, superseding Import Control Board; licensing functions transferred to PRISCO, 1951; superseded by Import Control Commission, 1951)

Institute of Science and Technology (established, 1951, superseding the Institute of Science)

(Continued on next page)

The Business View

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

The Government

From Official Sources

AUGUST 1—President Ramon Magsaysay sends flowers to the tomb of the late President Manuel L. Quezon in the Cementerio del Norte and orders the mounting of a presidential guard there in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of his death at Saranac Lake, New York, August 1, 1944. The only surviving members of the family are his son, Manuel Quezon, Jr., and his daughter Mrs. Nini Quezon-Avanceña.

Aug. 2—The President creates a committee to take charge of the observance of Philippine-American Day on August 13, 1954, composed of the Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines and the American Chamber of Commerce as co-chairmen, the President of the Philippine Association, the President of the Philippine Association of Colleges and Universities, the President of the USAFEE Veterans, the President of the American Association of the Philippines, the Commander of the Philippine Department, American Legion, and the President of the American Historical Association (the Chairman of the Historical Committee of the American Association of the Philippines is meant), as members, and the President of the Philippine Tourist and Travel Association as coordinator.

The President presides over a conference with the Highway Programming and Planning Board, Secretary of Public Works Vicente Orosa, Chairman, and being informed that specifications for 10 initial bridge and road projects, costing some ₱20,000,000, have been prepared and are ready for bidding, instructs the Board to proceed immediately. Col. Harry A. Brenn, FOA head in the Philippines, who is a member of the Board, states that 70 medium and 70 heavy motor graders, approved under the 1954 fiscal year FOA program, have already begun to arrive and that 20 tractor shovels, 120 dump trucks, 50 pick-up trucks, and 40 tractor loaders are among the \$2,615,000 worth of highway construction equipment approved for purchase this year; additional equipment for Mindanao roads, worth \$103,000, steel for bridges, worth \$800,000, and training equipment for engineers and mechanics, worth \$30,000, are also budgeted for by the FOA.

The President receives a delegation from Sulu composed of Governor Leon Fernandez, Representative Ombra Amilbangsa, and others who request the release of the province's pre-war deposits in the Philippine National Bank for public works construction.

Aug. 3—Malacañang announces that the Prime Minister Mohammed Ali of Pakistan and Prime Minister Dr. John Kotelawala of

Ceylon have accepted invitations to visit the Philippines, the former on his return from Indonesia, which he plans to visit in November, and the latter on his return from the United States which he will visit in December.

The President pins a third star on Maj. Gen. Jesus Vargas who thus becomes the first Filipino to hold the rank of lieutenant general. He also inducts Sixto de la Costa, legal counsel of the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, as member of the Board of Governors of the same Corporation, replacing Ludovico Hidrosollo, resigned, and also Jesus A. Avanceña as RFC legal counsel, replacing De la Costa. He also inducts Angel M. Tesoro as member of the Board of the National Power Corporation.

The President directs Lt. Gen. Vargas to order the Philippine Constabulary to go after rice profiteers and hoarders in view of the rising rice prices; he also instructs him to assign two Armed Forces legal officers to study ways and means of enforcing lower rice prices.

The President receives Mayor Arsenio Lacson of Manila, the President during the conference approving an extension of the proposed slaughterhouse area in Tondo from 12,000 to 32,000 square meters to make room for a stockyard; he also approves the release of Manila's pre-war deposits in the Philippine National Bank, amounting to ₱400,000, to be used for reclamation projects in the city.

Aug. 4—The President receives American Ambassador Raymond A. Spruance who presents him with a gift transmitted by President Dwight D. Eisenhower of a gavel made from wood taken from the door in the cell in Fort Santiago in which the martyr-hero, Dr. Jose Rizal, spent his last day; the gavel was in possession of Col. James H. Tierney, U.S. Army (retired), who asked the United States Government to present it to the Philippine people.

With the President presiding, the Cabinet approves a recommendation of Juan O. Chioco, General Manager and Chairman of the Board of the NARIC (National Rice and Corn Corporation), who is present, to permit an unlimited importation of rice by private importers to increase the supply and lower the price; the Cabinet also approves his recommendation that he be authorized to study the possible rescinding of the contract entered into by NARIC with FIMCO (Farm Implements and Machinery Company) for the sale of the so-called "rotten" rice, of which some 7,000 metric tons have already been delivered and much of the remainder having been found still fit for human consumption. The Cabinet approves a recommendation of Secretary of Agriculture Salvador Araneta and Secretary of Commerce Oscar Ledesma to lift temporarily the import ban on potatoes, onions, and garlic in order to relieve the current scarcity, the importation to be handled

Economic Development Corps, EDCOR (organized, 1951, under the Armed Forces of the Philippines)
Export Control Committee (established, 1951, under the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, superseding Inter-Departmental Committee)
Import Control Commission (established, 1951, superseding the Import Control Administration and taking over the licensing functions previously transferred to PRISCO; passed out of existence with lapse of Act which created it, June 30, 1953; functions in effect taken over by Central Bank thereafter through continued foreign exchange control)
Sugar Quota Administration (established, 1951, superseding the Sugar Quota Office)
National Rice and Corn Corporation, NARIC (reactivated as a separate and independent government corporation, 1951)
Philippine Sugar Institute (established, 1951, taking over the assets of the Insular Sugar Refining Corporation, NDC)
Manila Gas Corporation (established, 1912; Government, through NDC, acquired majority control, 1951)
Agricultural Credit and Cooperative Financing Administration, ACCFA, (established, 1952, taking over the functions of the

Cooperative Administration Office in the Department of Commerce and Industry)
Rural Credit Banking System (established, 1952, under the Department of Loans and Credit, Central Bank)
National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Administration, NARRA (established, 1954, superseding LASEDECO)
Philippine Coconut Administration (established, 1954)
Philippine Tobacco Administration (established, 1954)

Companies in which the Government, through NDC, holds an Interest

De la Rama Steamship Company, Inc. (NDC preferred shares of stock redeemed, 1954; management contract over 3 "Doña" vessels to be terminated, effective 1955)
Cia. de Celulosa de Filipinas, Inc.
Philippine Electrical Manufacturing Company
Philippine International Fair, Inc.
Apart from the foregoing enterprises, the Government holds a stock interest and exercises a substantial measure of control in various private corporations through loans granted by the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation.

CHRISTMAS COCOHONEY

The ever popular Mandalay Cocohoney in bamboo tubes is as always, the truly Tropic Gift. Mail your lists of friends to us, AIR MAIL, and we'll see that they arrive Any-where-in-the-World for Christmas. Price \$2.00 (United States), ₱4.00 (Philippines). Address: Mandalay, Inc., P. O. Box 1155, Manila, Philippines.