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SALIENT FEATURES

ARTICLES:
(1) MANPOWER RECONVERSION
(2) INFLATION DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION
(3) POSTWAR LABOR
(4) LEVELS OF LIVING IN MANILA

TABLES:
(1) WAR DAMAGES
(2) CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT IN U. S. ARMY
(3) RETAIL PRICES IN MANILA
(4) MONETARY CIRCULATION
(5) LICENSED BUSINESS

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MANPOWER RECONVERSION

One of the most pressing problems that the Administration will have to face is the reconversion of man power now employed in various U. S. Army projects, in the Armed Forces of the U. S. and the Philippine Army, as well as in private businesses directly or indirectly serving the Armed Forces.

There is a total of 116,492 civilians (over 99 per cent of whom are Filipino nationals) employed by the U. S. Army in Manila. Of these, 16,808 are salaried employees (clerks and professionals); 11,241 highly skilled workers; 47,962 skilled workers; 8,525 special technicians and semi-professional personnel; and the remainder (31,956) are unskilled manual workers.

In the Armed Forces of the Philippine Army, exclusive of unrecognized guerrillas, there are about 140,000 officers and men, most of whom are not professional soldiers. Of this number, 40,000 may be absorbed in the peacetime Army as planned by government authorities, leaving about 100,000 who will be reverted to civilian status. In addition, there are probably some 400,000 guerrillas in the provinces and in Manila who have not been inducted into the Army and have not yet found fixed employment in peacetime occupations.

It may be safely estimated that at least one-half of the entire working population of the City of Manila are making a living fully or in part from businesses which owe their existence to the presence of the U.S. Armed Forces. Assuming the same proportion of gainful workers to population (33-1/2%) as that obtaining during the Census Year 1939, there should be about 266,666 gainful workers in Manila (33-1/3% of 800,000). One-half or about 133,333 may be estimated as engaged in businesses which cater principally to the U. S. Armed Forces. Many of those engaged in the wine and liquor business (including their manufacture and sale), those employed in restaurants and night clubs, in barber shops and curio stores, and those who procure commodities from the provinces to make these available for the Armed Forces, will have to look for other sources of income soon.

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All told, there is a total of 349,825 persons at present working in Manila, or have their headquarters in the City, who may have to be reconverted to some other employment with the termination of the war, as shown by the following table:

1. Civilians in the employ of the U. S. Army	116,492
2. P. I. Army officers and men who will be reverted to civilian status ...	100,000
3. Estimated number of civilian population engaged in businesses catering to the Armed Forces	133,333
TOTAL	349,825 1/

The situation in the provinces is not much better. Although at first sight there appears to be no problem of reconversion because there is always the land to go to, prewar hold-overs make the situation more acute and explosive. In towns where the U. S. Army put up an encampment, a large proportion of the working population found employment. While some of these may be reabsorbed in the existing farms when the Army strikes tents, it is safe to assume that a fairly large proportion will find it difficult to return to the old farm life on the prewar basis--with its low productivity, meager incomes, feudal relationships, usury, uncongenial surroundings, and other concommitants of the prewar rural standards of living.

Furthermore, in many sections of the Philippines and especially in Central Luzon, the rural population having distinguished itself during the Japanese occupation by its resistance to the enemy, is in no mood to accept prewar feudal status. One solution to this problem should be a readjustment of the tenant-landlord relationship, based on the recognition of the new freedom earned by the tenant-farmer through his three and a half years of ceaseless guerrilla warfare.

1/This total does not include the estimated number of guerrillas (400,000) who have not been inducted into the Army and have not yet found permanent peacetime occupations. Many of these guerrillas are from the provinces and their situation may be considered as part of the problem of rural reconversion.

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But the government cannot afford to stop at this solution. In many instances, the main problem of the tenant-farmer or the small independent proprietor is the lack of land. Over 71% of the farms in the Philippines have an area of less than three hectares and over 52% have an area of less than two hectares. It is obvious that this is more than a problem of landlord-tenant relationship. It is a problem of productivity per man-hour; in other words, it is a problem of industrialization and of manpower reconversion.

Distribution of public lands to the peasants, expropriation of large estates and their sale to actual cultivators, acquisition and operation of large government farms, cooperative farming, mechanization of agriculture, extensive irrigation systems, more agricultural service stations with well-trained personnel and adequate modern facilities, electrification of the countryside -- these are just a few of the measures necessary to help relieve unemployment and reduce unproductive employment in the rural areas.

In the City, the extent of the damage to structures should make the problem of reconversion comparatively easy provided that funds and materials are available. About 62 per cent of real estate improvements in Manila have been destroyed. Rebuilding these destroyed structures would require much more than the number expected to be laid off as a result of the termination of the war. However, unless the needed reconversion is planned with foresight and vision and executed with efficiency and vigor, there is danger that idleness and unemployment may exist in spite of actual abundance of work and scarcity of labor.

H. C. L.

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INFLATION AND COST OF LIVING IN MANILA DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION

Upon Japanese entry into Manila on January 2, 1942, a military proclamation on the use of Japanese military notes in the Philippines was issued. The Filipino people were required to accept the Jap currency in addition to and at par with the legal Philippino currency then existing in the amount of ₱241,291,974, or ₱14.03 per capita of population. No definite information on the amount of military notes in circulation could be obtained, as the Japanese kept the figures top secret. Nevertheless, from the data gathered clandestinely from the office of the Southern Development Bank, a Japanese-controlled financial institution for the exploitation of Philippine industries and resources, a rough estimate of the military issues in circulation in mid-1944 was two billion pesos, and towards the end of the same year until early 1945 the circulation could have reached the staggering amount of from eight to ten billion pesos, or ₱543.00 per capita of population.

The circulation of Japanese military money had virtually placed the entire wealth and resources of the Philippines in the hands of the Japanese forces. Millions upon millions of "mickey mouse" money went into circulation everyday as Japanese soldiers used military notes in payment for Filipino foods they ate, for Philippine war materials they bought, and for Filipino labor they hired. Since these notes were not backed up by metal reserves, requirement for their acceptance in payment for goods and services had the same effect as confiscation, with the only difference that the damage or loss, instead of being limited to a few, became widespread, for it was distributed among and shared by all those to whom the unredeemable notes were passed.

The effects of inflation arising from the unlimited circulation of Japanese military notes was inevitable; in fact it was the natural result of the economic law of supply and demand. The Japanese military government knew this, but did nothing to restrict its use of the worthless cur-

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rency. Instead, in its attempt to minimize the effects of inflation, it devised means of absorbing what was imagined to be excess purchasing power of Filipino nationals It issued military proclamations requiring forced savings among Filipino employees, reduced salaries of government personnel, and limited withdrawals from banks to ₱500 per person a month 1/. These measures, instead of curbing inflation and alleviating the sufferings of the people , rendered more acute the misery of the rank and file of Filipinos, for while their income and purchasing power were kept down, the prices of goods they consumed continued rising.

As it was not the intention of the Jap-sponsored government to control the circulation of the military issues, the consequent inflation in prices could not be held in check. This was further aggravated by the rapid exhaustion of the supply of goods in view of the large quantities reserved for and consumed by the Japanese Army and Navy, and the amounts exported to Japan and elsewhere. Other contributing factors to price inflation were: (1) velocity of turnover of money, (2) the impotency of the Japanese control organizations on account of the negative attitude of the Filipino people towards the Jap-controlled propaganda, (3) the racket started by Japanese officers and sentries in accepting bribes from traffickers in prime commodities, (4) the increased cost of transportation facilities and freight spaces, (5) the hoarding of goods and cornering of the market, and (6) the increase in the amount of risk due to possible confiscation and spoiling of foodstuffs.

The effect of the inflation in prices on the economic and social life of the toiling masses in Manila may now be considered. To do this it was necessary to make an analysis with the aid of price statistics. The dearth of materials during the Japanese occupation limited the price statistics to the cost of living. The index numbers or simply indexes of the cost of living (see Table 1) was used as a statistical measure for making an analysis of the changes in the cost of goods and services customarily or normally purchased by the families of wage earners and low-

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1/ Proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Imperial Forces on January 23, 1942.

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salaried clerks in Manila from month to month. With the indexes it was also possible to make estimates (see Table C) of monthly normal expenditures of current prices, to show changes in the purchasing power of the "mickey mouse" peso (see Table A), in wages and salary levels, in consumption, and in the standard of living from time to time. The cost-of-living indexes were computed by using a standard method employed for the same purpose in the United States and in many European countries, and the weights selected were those determined from the study of the cost of living of laborers in Manila undertaken by the Department of Labor in 1938.

The base period for the indexes is 1941. The average monthly living expenses of an average family of five persons among wage earners and low-salaried clerks with a monthly income of less than ₱50 during the period was ₱39.06 (see Table C). Of this amount, ₱22.36 was spent for food; ₱4.69 for house rent; ₱1.93 for clothing; ₱3.56 for fuel, light and water; and ₱6.52 for miscellaneous items, including transportation, laundry, cigars, cigarettes, matches, haircut, medicines, and movies. It may be surprising but true that at that time there were low-salaried clerks and wage earners whose families were able to live on their meagre income ranging from ₱25.00 to ₱30.00 a month. This was possible because the prices of prime commodities then were very much lower than those during the Japanese occupation.

The inflationary progression in the cost of living in Manila may be divided into three stages 2/: viz., the early stage, the critical stage, and the explosive stage. During the early stage there was a tendency for the effects of inflation on the cost of living to lag far behind the degree of inflation developed. In other words, the rate of rise in prices of commodities during this period was much slower than the rate of increase in the amount of paper money in circulation. This stage started in Jan., 1942 and continued through the middle of 1943. The rate of reaction on the cost of living turned sharply upward beginning July, 1943, and this marked the beginning of the critical stage which lasted until the first

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2/ cf Donald G. Fergusen and Allen H. Lester: "Inflation's Timing, and Warning Symptoms of its Explosive Stage", American Institute for Economic Research, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1937, p. 15.

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quarter of 1944. Immediately following this period, the explosive stage of the inflationary progression in the cost of living began and this stage continued until January, 1945, when speculation became utterly uncontrollable, and the public's reaction on prices became motivated not by rational analysis but by mob hysteria. During the critical and explosive stages, there were some accidental factors, chief among which were the typhoon in November, 1943 and the first American bombing of Manila in September, 1944, that accelerated the inflation in the cost of living.

Parallel to these different stages were the corresponding phases in the upward trend of the cost of goods and services normally purchased by the families of wage earners and low-salaried employees in Manila. As has been already observed, the cost of goods and services bought by these families in 1941 was ₱39.06. In July, 1943 this amount rose to ₱113.13, of which ₱81.41 represented the cost of food alone, and towards the end of the same year the cost of living went further up to ₱511.26, with ₱388.12 spent for food (see Table C).

Meanwhile the general level of small salaries had registered an increase of about 25 per cent only, and wage levels probably gained also the same rate. When this increase in the earnings of the wage earners and low-salaried clerks is compared to the rate of increase of more than 1000 per cent in the cost of goods and services normally purchased by them, it is hard to believe that this group of people in Manila could have survived the inflation. One sure effect of this inflation of prices was the deterioration in the 1941 standard of living of these consumers to an extent equal to the inverse proportion of the cost of goods and services purchased by them in 1941. These consumers had resorted to using all sorts of cheaper substitutes, to eliminating less essential necessities, to consuming goods not only of poorer quality but also in reduced quantity, to selling personal properties if there were any, to engaging in the "buy and sell" of prime commodities on a small scale, and at times, by sheer force of necessity, to "looting and selling." The inevitable net effect

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of the uncontrolled inflation was slow starvation, not only among the lowest income group, but even among the middle class who did not choose to engage in the "buy and sell" business.

Gradually but steadily the grip of inflation upon the laboring millions in Manila became tighter and tighter until the first month of 1945, when the height of the inflationary progression hit the peak of about ₱34,000 as the amount necessary to buy the prime necessities of life as of 1941. Hundreds of people could be seen dying of starvation daily in Manila during the latter part of Japanese occupation.

In brief, the Japanese control system proved futile insofar as curbing the inflation in prices of commodities in Manila was concerned. This failure was due to a number of causes, chief among which were (1) the unrestricted issuance of military notes by the Japanese authorities and (2) the rapid exhaustion of the supply of goods which were consumed, exported or destroyed much faster than they could be produced. The widespread starvation that killed thousands in the City toward the close of 1944 and at the beginning of the present year climaxed this terrible inflation, the like of which Manila has never seen before.

C. M. L.

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TABLE 4 - INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING OF WAGE EARNERS AND LOW-SALARIED WORKERS AND THE PURCHASING POWER OF A PESO IN MANILA: 1935-1945

1941 = 100

Year and Month	Cost of living index	Purchasing Power of a Peso
1935 Monthly average	90.2	1.1086
1936 Monthly average	88.2	1.1338
1937 Monthly average	89.2	1.1211
1938 Monthly average	92.4	1.0823
1939 Monthly average	93.9	1.0650
1940 Monthly average	97.7	1.0235
1941 Monthly average	100.0	1.0000
1942 January	107.7	0.9285
February	115.5	0.8658
March	129.4	0.7728
April	134.7	0.7424
May	143.3	0.6978
June	157.4	0.6353
July	169.6	0.5896
August	181.7	0.5504
September	186.2	0.5371
October	198.5	0.5038
November	208.6	0.4794
December	200.7	0.4983
1943 January	207.5	0.4819
February	221.2	0.4521
March	245.9	0.4067
April	271.8	0.3679
May	263.3	0.3799
June	247.1	0.4047
July	267.4	0.3740
August	384.8	0.2599
September	437.6	0.2285
October	503.9	0.1985
November	724.2	0.1381
December	1,196.8	0.0836
1944 January	1,608.6	0.0622
February	1,890.8	0.0529
March	1,975.1	0.0506
April	2,367.2	0.0422
May	3,363.3	0.0297
June	4,966.1	0.0201
July	7,085.9	0.0141
August	8,155.1	0.0123
September	15,387.0	0.0065
October	21,570.8	0.0046
November	45,227.3	0.0022
December	64,883.8	0.0015
1945 January	87,318.6	0.0011

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TABLE B - INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING OF WAGE EARNERS IN MANILA: 1935-1945

1941 = 100

Year and month	All items	Food	House rent	Clothing	Fuel, light and water	Miscellaneous
1935 Monthly average	90.2	89.7	96.4	89.7	85.1	90.2
1936 " "	88.2	88.3	96.6	88.4	77.5	87.7
1937 "	89.2	88.3	96.4	88.2	85.2	89.5
1938 " "	92.4	92.1	96.8	92.2	88.8	92.5
1939 " "	93.9	94.8	97.7	94.8	84.3	92.9
1940 " "	97.7	98.9	98.9	99.0	89.9	96.7
1941 " "	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1942 January	107.7	122.3	50.0	105.0	108.0	103.0
February	115.5	133.9	50.0	110.0	105.0	107.0
March	129.4	154.9	50.0	115.0	110.0	114.0
April	134.7	159.1	50.0	140.0	115.0	121.0
May	143.3	168.6	50.0	165.0	120.0	130.0
June	157.4	187.4	50.0	192.0	125.0	139.0
July	169.6	203.0	50.0	219.0	130.0	148.0
August	181.7	218.2	50.0	246.0	135.1	158.0
September	188.2	224.5	50.0	251.1	138.4	165.3
October	198.5	238.4	50.0	261.2	138.8	182.5
November	208.6	239.7	50.0	371.1	146.2	202.1
December	200.7	218.4	50.0	409.8	138.2	220.6
1943 January	207.5	221.7	50.0	444.6	127.6	245.5
February	221.2	232.0	50.0	661.8	125.0	229.3
March	245.9	248.3	50.0	1,059.8	122.4	232.7
April	271.8	256.4	50.0	1,437.7	124.5	219.5
May	263.3	278.7	50.0	956.6	129.8	231.5
June	247.1	299.3	50.0	348.6	153.6	233.5
July	267.4	325.2	50.0	348.6	174.2	254.7
August	304.8	480.1	50.0	568.9	2.4.4	301.5
September	437.6	538.8	50.0	826.8	208.8	337.9
October	503.9	653.1	50.0	883.1	194.3	375.9
November	724.2	899.6	50.0	1,984.6	242.2	498.3
December	1,196.8	1,548.2	50.0	3,448.0	273.5	682.7
1944 January	1,608.6	2,211.1	50.0	3,418.8	370.2	807.0
Febbruary ...	1,890.8	2,621.8	50.0	3,463.9	504.6	1,008.3
March	1,975.1	2,611.0	50.0	4,754.6	538.6	1,142.0
April	2,367.2	2,854.5	50.0	9,308.8	575.8	1,287.6
May	3,363.3	3,920.4	50.0	16,000.0	868.0	1,460.3
June	4,966.1	5,869.8	50.0	23,786.1	1,060.1	1,968.1
July	7,085.9	8,793.2	50.0	30,398.0	1,063.1	2,687.2
August	8,155.1	11,405.1	50.0	28,971.0	1,097.5	2,904.6
September ...	15,387.0	23,725.7	50.0	19,627.0	1,544.4	4,133.9
October	21,578.8	33,635.8	50.0	28,961.0	2,224.9	6,438.5
November	45,227.3	72,571.6	50.0	37,155.0	2,702.9	9,582.7
December	64,883.8	108,464.1	50.0	95,103.0	3,744.9	13,975.5
1945 January	87,318.6	133,388.1	50.0	151,000.0	4,908.0	18,300.0

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TABLE C - COMPUTED COST OF LIVING OF WAGE EARNERS' FAMILIES IN MANILA: 1935-1945

Year and month	All items	Food	House rent	Clothing	Fuel, Light and water	Miscellaneous
1935 Monthly average	₱35.72	₱20.56	₱4.52	₱1.73	₱3.03	₱5.88
1936 " "	34.27	19.55	4.53	1.71	2.76	5.72
1937 " "	34.61	19.52	4.52	1.70	3.03	5.84
1938 " "	35.65	20.14	4.54	1.78	3.16	6.03
1939 " "	36.28	20.81	4.58	1.83	3.00	6.06
1940 " "	37.99	21.94	4.64	1.91	3.20	6.30
1941 " "	39.06	22.36	4.69	1.93	3.56	6.52
1942 January	41.05	26.33	2.34	2.03	3.63	6.72
February	45.50	30.32	2.34	2.12	3.74	6.98
March	51.98	36.07	2.34	2.22	3.92	7.43
April	53.42	36.40	2.34	2.70	4.09	7.89
May	57.14	38.87	2.34	3.18	4.27	8.48
June	63.28	43.72	2.34	3.71	4.45	9.06
July	69.40	48.55	2.34	4.23	4.63	9.65
August	75.44	53.24	2.34	4.75	4.81	10.30
September	77.74	55.20	2.34	4.85	4.57	10.78
October	83.23	59.01	2.34	5.04	4.94	11.90
November	87.38	59.50	2.34	7.16	5.20	13.18
December	82.99	53.44	2.34	7.91	4.92	14.38
1943 January	86.19	54.72	2.34	8.58	4.54	16.01
February	92.17	57.66	2.34	12.77	4.45	14.95
March	102.07	59.75	2.34	20.45	4.36	15.17
April	112.56	63.73	2.34	27.78	4.43	14.31
May	110.58	70.04	2.34	18.46	4.48	15.09
June	104.58	74.98	2.34	6.57	5.47	15.28
July	113.13	81.41	2.34	6.57	6.20	16.61
August	171.13	128.18	2.34	10.83	10.12	19.66
September	191.32	140.87	2.34	15.76	10.32	22.03
October	224.18	173.37	2.34	17.04	6.92	24.51
November	307.72	225.97	2.34	38.30	8.62	32.49
December	511.26	388.12	2.34	66.55	9.74	44.51
1944 January	674.41	540.44	2.34	65.83	13.18	52.62
February	793.46	641.09	2.34	66.85	17.96	65.22
March	823.88	636.15	2.34	91.76	19.17	74.46
April	978.85	692.40	2.34	179.66	20.50	83.95
May	1345.60	908.35	2.34	308.80	30.90	95.21
June	1996.35	1368.88	2.34	459.07	37.74	128.32
July	2809.03	2007.10	2.34	586.53	37.85	175.21
August	3226.80	2591.27	2.34	404.74	39.07	189.38
September	5870.39	5164.74	2.34	378.00	54.98	269.53
October	8289.10	7383.73	2.34	404.55	79.21	419.27
November	17,758.78	16,518.34	2.34	717.09	96.22	624.79
December	24,993.81	22,111.46	2.34	1835.49	133.32	911.20
1945 January	33,772.46	29,487.94	2.34	2914.30	174.72	1193.16

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TABLE D - INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL COST OF FOOD IN MANILA: 1935-1945
1941 = 100

Year and month	All Foodstuffs	Rice	Fish	Meat	Poultry	Eggs	Vegetables	Fruits	Miscellaneous
1935 Monthly average	89.7	80.0	97.5	85.9	87.7	83.9	104.8	88.9	100.7
1936 " "	88.3	100.0	74.5	81.7	84.1	79.9	68.7	105.1	97.9
1937 " "	88.3	90.0	73.4	100.0	93.0	88.4	82.9	102.7	95.6
1938 " "	92.1	108.7	77.1	94.2	99.7	96.0	68.3	91.7	88.2
1939 " "	94.8	106.7	81.0	97.5	93.8	96.3	78.9	93.4	93.2
1940 " "	98.9	103.3	101.3	100.0	96.0	90.0	90.6	86.6	91.4
1941 " "	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1942 January	122.3	105.0	107.0	130.0	110.0	124.0	130.0	131.0	130.0
February	133.9	110.0	114.7	170.6	120.6	149.4	157.2	150.8	176.4
March	154.9	126.7	137.8	175.6	125.3	140.3	146.1	154.8	276.7
April	159.1	123.3	139.5	206.6	154.4	150.7	179.7	170.5	241.5
May	166.6	116.7	169.9	219.1	167.9	182.3	202.9	177.8	247.0
June	187.4	113.3	154.4	252.4	187.4	172.9	316.7	237.7	295.1
July	203.0	113.3	150.4	254.8	171.2	184.2	400.5	233.9	375.9
August	210.2	113.3	152.0	244.8	159.3	218.5	544.8	218.7	403.2
September	224.5	113.3	157.2	236.4	154.7	210.0	597.3	216.2	421.2
October	258.4	113.3	156.4	239.7	157.0	242.5	754.6	206.4	410.4
November	259.7	113.3	157.3	240.6	166.0	235.6	726.1	213.3	439.5
December	218.4	113.3	155.9	249.7	184.3	224.9	475.6	218.8	440.9
1943 January	221.7	113.3	166.4	243.9	186.1	215.2	416.6	242.0	499.3
February	233.0	113.3	179.8	238.0	164.9	204.5	445.7	236.2	544.6
March	240.3	113.3	187.3	279.8	199.8	225.2	404.8	253.6	590.8
April	256.4	113.3	193.9	326.6	230.5	268.2	369.7	288.8	667.5
May	278.7	113.3	227.6	344.0	247.9	223.3	367.8	312.0	766.9
June	299.3	113.3	268.8	367.3	289.5	327.1	387.8	374.1	784.6
July	325.2	116.7	276.6	406.4	308.5	416.6	456.0	452.7	831.7
August	430.1	116.7	350.2	490.8	382.5	550.4	694.1	591.7	1,713.7
September	538.8	116.7	464.1	615.0	500.5	591.6	814.8	605.9	1,704.4
October	653.1	116.7	588.3	664.5	600.9	770.1	967.4	983.7	2,158.2
November	899.6	243.3	946.9	1,058.4	862.6	939.6	1,357.2	1,313.0	2,858.6
December	1,540.2	896.7	1,173.9	1,448.6	1,183.2	1,438.9	1,849.6	1,645.9	4,829.7

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TABLE D - INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL COST OF FOOD IN MANILA: 1935-1945
(Continued)

Year and month	All foodstuffs	Rice	Fish	Meat	Poultry	Eggs	Vegetables	Fruits	Miscellaneous
1944, January	2,211.1	2,306.7	1,429.7	1,650.7	1,306.7	1,534.9	2,295.6	1,823.3	4,617.3
February	2,621.8	2,960.0	1,459.6	1,751.7	1,452.2	1,448.2	2,911.6	2,000.5	5,508.2
March	2,611.0	2,700.0	1,506.9	2,108.2	1,553.1	1,468.0	2,980.4	2,261.7	5,377.3
April	2,854.5	3,170.0	1,643.6	2,248.5	1,746.0	1,506.2	2,645.7	2,310.5	6,004.9
May	3,920.4	5,203.3	1,914.1	2,900.5	2,040.2	2,161.1	3,016.1	3,025.9	6,756.8
June	5,369.8	8,330.7	2,622.4	3,645.8	2,549.1	3,294.8	3,437.3	4,927.8	10,866.8
July	6,793.2	13,950.0	3,164.5	4,535.4	3,078.8	4,175.7	4,843.6	5,412.6	15,496.3
August	11,405.1	17,303.3	4,490.4	6,537.9	4,555.1	8,009.0	8,250.6	9,169.3	17,755.4
September ...	23,725.7	40,123.3	8,502.1	11,065.9	8,117.8	13,260.8	22,066.8	19,949.7	24,770.4
October	33,635.8	51,533.3	14,796.4	19,714.6	11,673.5	15,303.4	31,280.6	44,692.2	37,324.3
November	72,511.6	100,303.4	25,507.6	36,008.7	44,414.7	39,615.6	114,507.0	50,773.5	81,300.5
December	100,454.1	156,666.7	34,236.2	49,726.3	56,906.8	52,931.0	154,081.2	70,411.7	90,261.4
1945, January	138,308.1	208,300.0	44,400.0	64,700.0	79,000.0	71,300.0	210,000.0	91,000.0	128,400.0

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TABLE E - COMPUTED COST OF FOOD PURCHASED BY WAGE EARNERS' FAMILIES, BY FOOD GROUPS, IN MANILA: 1935-1945

Year and month	All Foodstuffs	Rice	Fish	Meat	Poultry	Eggs	Vegetables	Fruits	Miscellaneous
1935, Monthly average	₱ 20.56	₱ 5.26	₱ 5.28	₱ 1.32	₱ 0.65	₱0.44	₱ 2.61	₱ .84	₱ 4.16
1936 " "	19.55	6.58	4.04	1.26	.62	.42	1.71	.89	4.03
1937 " "	19.52	5.92	3.98	1.54	.69	.46	2.06	.87	4.00
1938 " "	20.14	7.02	4.18	1.45	.74	.50	1.70	.78	3.77
1939 " "	20.81	7.02	4.39	1.50	.70	.50	1.96	.79	3.95
1940 " "	21.94	6.30	5.49	1.54	.71	.51	2.26	.74	3.89
1941 " "	22.36	6.58	5.42	1.54	.74	.52	2.49	.85	4.22
1942, January	26.33	6.91	5.38	2.00	.81	.64	3.24	1.11	5.82
February	30.32	7.24	6.22	2.63	.89	.78	3.91	1.35	7.30
March	36.07	8.34	7.47	2.70	.93	.73	3.64	1.32	10.94
April	36.40	8.11	7.56	3.18	1.14	.78	4.47	1.45	9.71
May	38.87	7.68	9.21	3.37	1.24	.84	5.05	1.51	9.97
June	43.72	7.46	8.37	3.89	1.39	.90	7.89	2.02	11.80
July	48.55	7.46	8.15	3.92	1.27	.96	9.97	1.99	14.83
August	53.24	7.46	8.24	3.77	1.18	1.14	13.57	1.86	16.02
September	55.20	7.46	8.52	3.64	1.14	1.09	14.87	1.84	16.64
October	59.01	7.46	8.48	3.69	1.16	1.26	18.79	1.75	16.42
November	59.50	7.46	8.53	3.71	1.23	1.23	18.08	1.81	17.45
December	53.44	7.46	8.45	3.85	1.36	1.17	11.84	1.86	17.45
1943, January	54.72	7.46	9.02	3.76	1.38	1.12	10.37	2.06	19.55
February	57.66	7.46	9.75	3.90	1.22	1.06	11.10	2.01	21.16
March	59.75	7.46	10.15	4.31	1.48	1.17	10.08	2.16	22.94
April	63.73	7.46	10.51	5.03	1.71	1.38	9.21	2.45	25.98
May	70.04	7.46	12.34	5.30	1.83	1.53	9.16	2.65	29.77
June	74.98	7.46	14.57	5.66	2.14	1.70	9.66	3.18	30.61
July	81.41	7.68	14.99	6.26	2.28	2.17	11.35	3.85	33.83
August	128.18	7.68	18.98	7.56	2.83	2.86	17.28	5.83	65.96
September	140.87	7.68	25.15	9.47	3.70	3.08	20.29	5.66	65.84
October	173.37	7.68	31.89	10.23	4.45	4.00	24.09	7.68	83.85
November	225.97	16.01	51.32	16.30	6.38	4.89	33.79	11.16	86.12
December	388.12	59.00	63.63	22.31	8.76	7.48	46.06	13.99	168.89

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TABLE E-COMPUTED COST OF FOOD PURCHASED BY WAGE EARNERS' FAMILIES, BY FOOD GROUPS, IN MANILA: 1935-1945

(Continued)

Year and month	All foodstuffs	Rice	Fish	Meat	Poultry	Eggs	Vegetables	Fruits	Miscellaneous
1944, January	₱ 540.44	₱ 151.78	₱77.49	₱25.42	₱ 10.26	₱ 7.98	₱ 57.16	₱15.50	₱194.85
February	641.09	194.77	79.11	26.98	10.75	7.53	72.50	17.00	232.45
March	636.15	177.66	86.55	32.47	11.49	7.63	74.21	19.22	226.92
April	692.40	208.59	89.08	34.63	12.92	8.25	65.88	19.64	253.41
May	908.35	347.64	103.74	44.67	15.10	11.24	75.10	25.72	285.14
June	1,368.88	548.55	142.13	56.15	18.86	17.13	85.59	41.09	458.58
July	2,007.10	917.91	171.52	70.62	22.78	21.71	120.61	46.01	653.94
August	2,591.27	1,138.56	243.81	108.68	33.71	41.65	205.64	77.94	749.28
September	5,164.74	2,648.11	468.81	170.41	68.07	69.00	549.46	169.57	1,045.31
October	7,303.72	3,377.73	801.96	303.60	86.38	79.99	779.09	379.88	1,575.09
November	16,318.34	7,128.34	1,382.51	555.77	328.67	206.00	2,851.22	431.57	3,434.26
December	22,111.46	10,308.67	1,858.31	765.79	421.70	275.24	3,836.62	598.50	4,146.63
1945, January	29,487.94	13,706.14	2,406.48	996.38	504.60	373.36	5,229.00	773.50	5,418.48

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POSTWAR LABOR

Hand in hand with the consolidation of their occupation forces in 1942, the Japanese tightened their grip on the food reserves of the country, particularly affecting urban centers like the city of Manila. Evidently, the occupation forces planned to subsist on local food supply. As months passed by the food situation in Manila became critical. The people had these alternatives: work in any kind of job or starve. Much to their reluctance, employees and laborers were constrained by necessity to work in the puppet regime and in Japanese operated industries formerly owned by United Nations nationals. The very scarcity of food became a weapon of the Japanese militarists to force unwilling workers to work.

Shortly after the liberation of the Greater Manila area, the U. S. Armed Forces set up district labor offices in convenient places in the city. The purpose was to recruit labor needed in army projects. This call for workers was very opportune after the devastation wrought by the retreating Japanese forces, which completely disrupted the livelihood of thousands of wage-earners. In sharp contrast with the indifference of Filipino workers during the Japanese occupation, great enthusiasm was manifested as thousands of workers swarmed the recruiting offices to offer their services. This attitude was the more gratifying when it is considered that the rate of wage fixed for common or unskilled laborers was only ₱1.25 a day. Obviously, after the frightful struggle for life during the Japanese occupation, the people were eager to start life anew and happy to contribute their bit to the war effort.

As the war was nearing its final stages, or shortly before V-J Day, some 116,000 persons, of whom nearly 100,000 were unskilled and skilled laborers, were in the payroll of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Greater Manila area, which number is three times that employed by the Japanese in their projects. Other sources placed the total of Filipino civilians working for

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the U. S. Armed Forces in Greater Manila alone at 125,000, the overall total for the Philippines being 207,000 in round figures. Filipino civilians handle all kinds of jobs from unskilled laborer to highly skilled technician. Thousands do clerical work while a good number hold highly remunerated positions.

Whether the employment peak reached shortly before the unconditional surrender of Japan will henceforth taper off, no definite information is available. However, indicative of the recession in the volume of employment in the Army projects is the discontinuance of some district labor offices. Unless the rehabilitation and reconstruction program gets underway soon, the magnitude of the problem that will confront the Government in re-employing displaced workers will stagger the imagination. The impending demobilization of the P. I. Army to reduce it to peacetime strength will swell the ranks of the unemployed, and unemployment breeds crime. Reliance on private industry to absorb displaced persons is problematical. At present service industries, such as hotels, restaurants, and bars, tailor and barber shops and a few others are the most numerous, but the very nature of their business precludes the employment of a large number of workers. The same is true of distilleries. In fact, as a result of the departure of a good number of the American forces for the homeland and other areas, recession in volume of employment is expected momentarily in these industries. Principal employers of labor which existed prior to the war are in process of revival, but, owing to the devastation caused by the enemy, it may take several months, if not years, before they can resume full operation.

One redeeming feature of the gloomy situation is the gradual increase in the volume of shipment of consumer goods from the United States. Importing firms and distribution agencies will need clerical as well as other helps. Thousands of stevedores will be required to unload the goods. As in the past, the impending exodus of Filipino laborers to Hawaii may contribute, to a certain extent, to relieve unemployment especially in Northern Luzon.

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Wages

As indicated above, the Army starting wage for unskilled or common laborers was fixed at ₱1.25 a day. Evidently, this was based on pre-war rates. It will be recalled that prior to the outbreak of the war, the minimum wage law fixed the rate for laborers in public works projects in Manila at ₱1.25 a day and in the provinces at ₱1.00 a day. Private industries were not covered, but to their credit many big establishments followed suit. For skilled labor, the Army's pay ranged from ₱1.46 to ₱2.40, and for highly skilled, from ₱2.41 to ₱4.60 a day. Additional pay is granted for overtime. Recently a majority of the civilian personnel got an increase of 75 centavos a day. This raised the minimum wage for common or unskilled laborers, the most numerous, to ₱2.00 a day. Free transportation is provided for daily rate laborers to and from their work. Monthly salaried employees start at ₱60 and may earn as high as ₱500. Wage rates are basic rates for laborers working 8 hours daily and for salaried personnel rendering 48 hours' service weekly.

That there is suffering among ordinary laborers and low-salaried employees' families is evidenced by the agitation to set a higher minimum wage for laborers. A bill introduced in Congress during the first session set a minimum daily wage of ₱4.00 in Manila and ₱2.50 in the provinces. On the other hand, the Department of Labor recommended ₱7.50 a day while the ECA advocated ₱3.30 a day as minimum wage for common laborers. No further development was heard about these attempts to bolster wage-rates. Apparently, the recommendation of the Department of Labor was based on the purchasing power of the peso. In foreign countries, there are those who advocate a periodic adjustment of pay rates to the cost of living index.

Cost of Living

There is a great difference between the quantity of food and services that could be bought for a peso in 1941 and the quantity that could be procured for a peso in 1945. Based on the cost of living index, the purchasing power of the peso in August, 1945 was only ₱0.135. In other words, during August, 1945 it required almost ₱7.40 to procure food and services worth ₱1.00 in 1941.

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Burdensome as the present conditions are, the absence of manifestation of unrest among workers is indeed gratifying. Rice and canned goods rationed, though irregularly, thru ECA retailers, and the things brought home by the ordinary laborer from his work, be it food or firewood, help to make an otherwise disheartening situation bearable.

In a survey conducted jointly by the Department of Labor and the Bureau of the Census and Statistics during the month of August, preliminary figures for 100 families show that 57.14% of the wage-earners' earnings is spent for food. The average monthly expenses of the wage earner's family is ₱164.59. Of this amount, ₱94.05 or 57.14% goes to food, ₱13.84 or 8.41% to shelter, ₱1.30 or .80% to clothing; ₱25.16 or 15.29% to light and fuel, and ₱30.24 or 18.36% to miscellaneous. For food alone at least ₱3.00 a day is necessary. Late in September, 1945, a downward trend in prices of articles of prime necessity was noted.

Labor Movement

During the Japanese occupation, labor organizations in the Philippines, which, prior to the war numbered some 340 with 90,000 members, were outlawed. The same is true of the labor laws. Conditions of employment were dictated by the invaders. Labor had no voice; they must be content with what was dished out to them. Immediately after the liberation, a resurgence of the labor movement was noted. Significantly, the first move of labor leaders was to pledge their cooperation to the recruiting drive by the U.S. Armed Forces. Among other things, they also urged the government to relieve the acute housing problem, to construct tenement houses, and to reestablish the Department of Labor, the Court of Industrial Relations and the Bureau of Labor. So far, only the first two of the offices named have been recreated.

Meanwhile, the labor elements are looking beyond our borders for inspiration. Notable events are transpiring in the United States and other countries. In the United States, as in other countries, labor contributed a big share to the achievement of victory. The war gave birth to new ideals and labor is anxious to put them into practice. For the time being, however,

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labor and peasant elements will probably concentrate their activities to organizing and to petitioning the President and Congress for the realization of many of their pet programs. Among these, the following may have far-reaching effects: socialization of public utilities, labor representation in all boards of government corporations; sub-division of public lands into small lots for resale to laborers and peasants by installment; increased share for rice tenants; granting labor groups a say in the appointment of government officials who have something to do with labor; strengthening of labor's bargaining, etc. A new era is dawning for the workingman.

R. R.

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LEVELS OF LIVING IN MANILA
August, 1945

Method and Scope of Survey

This is the result of the survey conducted jointly by the Department of Labor and the Bureau of the Census and Statistics during the month of August, 1945. The Bureau of the Census and Statistics prepared the sampling plan and the schedules while the Department of Labor furnished the fieldmen. The compilation was done by the former. As originally planned the survey was to cover btween 250 and 300 wage earners' families. In view, however, of the late receipt of the accomplished schedules, it was deemed advisable to rush the compilation of the data for, and to confine the study for the time being to, 100 families. This being the case, the resulting figures should be considered preliminary.

Inasmuch as the great majority of the working class reside in Sampaloc, Tondo, Sta. Cruz, and Sta. Ana, it was decided to concentrate the study in those areas. To secure a cross-section of the workers, the method of "controlled sampling" was adopted. This is by means of apportioning the samples according to the known characteristics of the population in the areas covered. In this case, the size of families in Manila as of the Census of 1939, was used for the purpose. To further stratify the sample, the ratio of the population of the four districts was employed to determine the number to be taken in each district. Selection of the samples was then made following the program outlined above. As soon as the samples were duly selected, the fieldmen were sent out to conduct the survey. Prior to this, however, written and verbal instructions were given for the sake of uniformity and for the purpose of avoiding as much as possible improperly filled schedules.

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By means of the method described above, it is believed that the preliminary results fairly give a good picture of the levels of living of the working class families in Manila.

Income and Expenditures

Table 2 shows the average monthly income of the wage earners' families. Of the total income of ₱148.13, the amount of ₱93.75 or 63.29% represents the wage or salary earned by the head of the family; ₱9.97 or 6.73%, his additional income; ₱14.37 or 9.70%, payment in kind; and ₱30.04 or 20.28%, contribution of gainfully employed members. To maintain the family, it is necessary to rely on members for 20% of the income.

Of the breadwinners ranking high in individual earnings are the musicians, tailors and shoemakers. Inversely, the waiters come first, followed by common laborers and stevedores. The low earning of waiters is only apparent than real because, in addition to the wage, they are furnished free meals.

Table 3 gives the average monthly expenditures of wage earners' families. Of the total amount of ₱164.59 as monthly expenses, ₱94.05 or 57.14% is spent for food; ₱13.84 or 8.41% for shelter or house rent; ₱1.30 or .80% for clothing; ₱25.16 or 15.29% for light and fuel; and ₱30.24 or 18.36% for miscellaneous. Miscellaneous includes medical care, education of children, transportation, recreation, hair cut, cigar and cigarettes, soap, etc. It will be noted that the average monthly expenditures of ₱164.59 exceed the income of ₱148.13 by ₱16.46, or a deficit of 11.11%.

Out of the 100 families, 65 have deficits while 35 fare better with surplus. But not all families that enjoy a surplus have savings. Only 10 families out of 100 have savings, the average amount of which being ₱75.30. Ninety (90) families have no savings at all.

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How the expenditures in 1945 compared with the expenditures in 1938 is shown below:

Item	1945 Expenditures	1945 Percentage	1938 Expenditures	1938 Percentage
TOTAL	₱164.59	100.00	₱34.83	100.00
Food	94.05	57.14	20.14	57.82
Shelter	13.84	8.41	3.72	10.68
Clothing	1.30	.80	1.78	5.11
Light and fuel	25.16	15.29	3.16	9.07
Miscellaneous	30.24	18.36	6.03	17.32

The only plausible explanation for the rather high expenditures of the wage earner's family this year is the low purchasing power of the peso which, last August, was only ₱0.135. Thus, to maintain an ordinary wage earner's family, the amount of ₱164.59 a month is necessary, as compared with ₱34.83 in 1938 or nearly 5 times as much. For food alone, the amount of over ₱3.00 a day was necessary. The insignificant outlay for clothing may be explained by the self-imposed denial of wage earners' families to replenish their wardrobes so as not to reduce the allotment for food; or else their clothing problem has been partly solved by clothing materials received from relief agencies.

Housing

It is significant to note that of the 100 wage earners' families (Table I), 69 are house tenants, 29 house owners, and two pay no rent at all as they are housed in a refugee home. Out of the 29 house owners, 9 pay rent on the lot so that only 20 own both house and lot. Indicating overcrowdedness, the great majority, numbering 78, occupy one room only which apparently serves also as the living room; 19, two rooms; and 3, three rooms. Only 23 families out of the 100 occupy the whole house; 41 live in accessories; 17 share residence with other families; 17 are sheltered in barong barong; and 2 are quartered in a refugee home. As to the construction of the dwellings, 32 families live in houses of strong materials; 41 in houses of mixed materials; and 27 in houses of light materials.

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Other interesting information revealed by this study follow:

1. The average number of persons in the family in August this year was 5.48 as compared with 4.91 in 1938. This may be explained by the fact that with a good portion of the City residential section burned and a goodly number of people massacred shortly before the liberation, orphaned children and other destitute persons have joined the families of their relatives.

2. Of the 100 families, 58 depend solely upon the head to maintain the family; 26 have 1 earning member, and 14 have 2 earning members. Only two families have more than 2 earning members; one having 3, and the other 5.

3. The greatest concentration of the number of members in the family is between 3 and 8, the number of families within this range being 82.

4. The income range from P50 to P250 and over is evenly distributed among the 100 families.

5. There is no significant concentration of the ages of the chief earners. Considered in the prime of life are those under 40 years of age which number 61. The rest, or 39, are past middle age.

R. R.

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TABLE 1 - AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME OF WAGE EARNERS' FAMILIES IN MANILA BY OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF FAMILY: AUGUST, 1945

Occupation class	Number of families	MONTHLY INCOME - (PESOS) Total Income	Wage of Head	Additional income of head	Value of payment in kind	Contribution of members	Other sources
ALL FAMILIES	100	148.13	93.75	9.97	14.37	30.04	
Percentage		100.00	63.29	6.73	9.70	20.28	
Blacksmiths	2	125.50	125.50	-	.50	-	-
Carpenters	3	161.66	93.33	-	18.33	50.00	-
Checkers	3	123.33	79.00	23.33	21.00	-	-
Cooks	2	117.50	95.00	15.00	7.50	-	-
Dressmakers	4	98.75	91.25	-	7.50	-	-
Drivers	8	168.38	106.13	-	12.50	49.75	-
Electricians	2	167.50	90.00	-	15.00	62.50	-
Employees	14	158.35	91.71	20.00	12.14	34.50	-
Foremen	3	153.33	138.67	-	4.67	10.00	-
Laborers	24	129.33	71.46	15.83	18.12	23.92	-
Laundrywomen	8	104.50	60.63	2.50	23.87	17.50	-
Mechanics	3	211.33	144.66	10.00	6.67	50.00	-
Musician	1	250.00	200.00	-	-	50.00	-
Plumber	1	138.00	100.00	-	38.00	-	-
Shoemaker and repairer	2	180.00	150.00	-	5.00	25.00	-
Stevedores	4	123.50	73.00	13.00	7.50	30.00	-
Tailors	3	194.00	178.00	-	3.33	12.67	-
Waiters	4	131.25	54.25	26.25	43.25	7.50	-
Unclassified	9	199.44	116.33	3.33	5.78	74.00	-

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TABLE B - AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURES OF WAGE EARNERS' FAMILIES IN MANILA BY ITEMS AND FAMILY: AUGUST, 1945

Item	ALL FAMILIES		FAMILY TYPES					
			Type I- 2 to 4 members		Type II- 5 to 9 members		Type III - 9 members & over	
	Expenditures	Percentage	Expenditures	Percentage	Expenditures	Percentage	Expenditures	Percentage
TOTAL	₱164.59	100.00	₱137.96	100.00	₱171.03	100.00	₱223.32	100.00
Food	94.05	57.14	81.99	59.43	96.62	56.49	121.83	54.55
Shelter	13.84	8.41	9.83	7.13	15.63	9.14	19.77	8.85
Clothing	1.30	.80	1.38	1.00	1.03	0.60	2.04	0.92
Light and fuel	25.16	15.29	19.23	13.94	28.05	16.40	32.98	14.77
Miscellaneous	30.24	18.36	25.53	18.50	29.70	17.37	46.70	20.91

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TABLE C - AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURE OF WAGE EARNERS' FAMILIES IN MANILA BY INCOME CLASS: AUGUST, 1945

Income class	Number of families	Average No. of persons per family	MONTHLY EXPENSES (PESOS) Total	Food	Shelter (House rent)	Clothing	Light and fuel	Miscellaneous
ALL FAMILIES	100	5.48	164.59	94.05	13.84	1.30	25.16	30.24
Percentage			100.00	57.14	8.41	.80	15.29	18.36
P 50 - 59	3	5.67	111.97	66.50	4.67	0.67	20.67	19.46
60 - 69	5	3.60	89.28	50.82	9.00	-	16.70	12.76
70 - 79	2	3.50	78.45	44.70	8.50	-	13.00	12.25
80 - 89	8	4.37	123.43	71.60	9.69	1.06	19.39	21.69
90 - 99	10	4.80	124.26	68.16	10.13	1.22	20.18	24.57
100 - 109	6	5.33	160.43	85.80	15.50	4.11	29.08	25.94
110 - 119	3	3.33	149.12	94.00	9.33	1.67	15.92	28.20
120 - 129	4	4.25	118.91	71.10	6.50	-	18.88	22.43
130 - 139	8	5.37	142.33	72.00	13.25	0.15	23.86	33.07
140 - 149	8	5.13	154.32	78.82	14.45	0.23	27.09	33.73
150 - 159	5	6.00	186.85	109.24	16.50	4.76	27.30	29.05
160 - 169	5	5.80	186.43	109.68	13.50	-	29.10	34.20
170 - 179	4	8.25	217.23	131.75	22.00	-	29.50	33.98
180 - 189	5	4.80	166.19	92.68	14.40	-	26.65	32.46
190 - 199	3	7.00	194.10	114.60	16.67	-	28.97	33.86
200 - 209	6	5.67	178.66	98.77	16.33	2.72	30.02	30.82
210 - 219	1	6.00	276.00	160.80	23.00	0.70	34.00	57.50
220 - 229	3	9.00	276.20	149.47	21.67	7.66	35.00	62.40
230 - 239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
240 - 249	3	9.67	253.63	144.86	15.00	0.67	33.50	59.60
250 and over	8	5.87	243.13	156.76	21.25	1.06	30.55	33.73

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TABLE D - AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURES OF WAGE EARNERS' FAMILIES IN MANILA BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN FAMILY: AUGUST, 1945

Number of Members	No. of families	MONTHLY EXPENSES (PESOS)					
		Total	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Light and fuel	Miscellaneous
ALL FAMILIES	100	164.59	94.05	13.84	1.30	25.16	30.24
Percentage	-	100.00	57.14	8.41	.80	15.29	18.36
2 Members	5	133.66	80.38	12.30	1.20	16.40	23.38
3 Members	18	133.95	79.13	9.56	1.11	17.46	26.69
4 Members	17	143.46	85.48	9.38	1.72	21.93	24.95
5 Members	18	136.37	73.62	13.71	1.36	21.54	26.14
6 Members	12	172.12	99.66	13.77	0.47	28.33	29.89
7 Members	9	191.74	112.91	17.12	0.22	33.51	27.98
8 Members	8	224.06	125.48	21.00	2.09	36.12	39.37
9 Members	6	195.61	96.83	20.50	3.63	32.38	42.27
10 Members	4	226.49	140.30	21.75	1.19	33.62	29.63
11 Members	3	274.50	147.20	15.67	-	33.33	78.30

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TABLE E - AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD OF WAGE EARNERS' FAMILIES IN MANILA BY INCOME CLASS: AUGUST, 1945

Income class	Number of families	Average No. of persons per family	AMOUNT SPENT FOR - (PESOS)							
			Total	Rice	Meat and fowl	Fish	Fruits	Vegetables	Bread	Miscellaneous
TOTAL	100	5.48	94.05	29.58	9.66	17.91	4.17	5.77	3.99	22.97
Percentage			100.00	31.45	10.27	19.04	4.43	6.14	4.24	24.43
P 50 - 59	3	5.67	66.50	20.80	2.90	6.40	1.10	0.90	1.10	25.30
60 - 69	5	3.60	50.02	12.90	4.90	10.68	2.04	3.84	1.86	14.60
70 - 79	2	3.50	44.70	18.00	3.15	12.90	2.25	1.50	-	6.90
80 - 89	8	4.37	71.60	30.09	4.24	11.02	0.79	5.84	4.05	15.57
90 - 99	10	4.80	68.16	21.67	5.79	13.85	2.43	4.59	2.01	17.82
100 - 109	6	5.33	85.80	22.50	9.15	19.55	4.65	5.75	4.30	19.90
110 - 119	3	3.33	94.00	25.30	4.30	20.80	5.20	2.00	-	28.40
120 - 129	4	4.25	71.10	18.57	23.62	12.40	3.00	3.58	2.48	7.37
130 - 139	8	5.37	72.00	22.39	4.80	9.86	2.93	4.35	2.70	24.97
140 - 149	8	5.13	78.82	22.88	10.54	16.92	2.89	5.22	1.61	18.76
150 - 159	5	6.00	109.24	28.06	6.28	8.04	6.18	7.24	6.52	45.32
160 - 169	5	5.80	109.60	23.04	18.68	35.94	5.94	10.26	7.68	15.34
170 - 179	4	8.25	131.75	47.33	11.25	23.85	7.05	5.17	5.25	31.85
180 - 189	5	4.80	92.68	32.22	3.22	21.36	3.24	6.96	3.84	21.84
190 - 199	3	7.00	114.60	39.90	11.50	14.67	5.33	2.10	1.10	40.00
200 - 209	6	5.67	98.77	28.45	15.30	18.68	5.55	7.25	0.75	23.39
210 - 219	1	6.00	160.80	68.70	10.80	25.80	4.80	4.80	30.30	15.60
220 - 229	3	9.00	149.47	73.03	8.60	32.90	9.43	8.24	2.30	14.97
230 - 239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
240 - 249	3	9.67	144.86	70.63	5.70	14.00	5.70	8.50	-	40.33
250 and over	8	5.87	156.76	32.76	27.96	31.65	7.69	9.96	13.46	33.28

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TABLE F - AVERAGE INCOME AND EXPENDITURES, NET SURPLUS AND DEFICIT AND SAVINGS OF WAGE EARNERS' FAMILIES IN MANILA, BY INCOME CLASS: AUGUST, 1945

Income class	Number of families	Average No. of persons per family	MONTHLY (PESOS) Income	MONTHLY (PESOS) Expenditure	NO. OF FAMILIES HAVING Surplus	NO. OF FAMILIES HAVING Deficits	NUMBER OF FAMILIES WITH - Savings	NUMBER OF FAMILIES WITH - Amount	NUMBER OF FAMILIES WITH - No savings
TOTAL	100	5.40	140.13	164.59	35	65	10	75.30	90
Under 150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150 - 59	3	5.67	51.33	111.97	-	3	-	-	3
60 - 69	5	3.60	63.20	89.20	-	5	1	2.00	4
70 - 79	2	3.50	70.00	78.45	1	1	-	-	2
80 - 89	8	4.37	82.75	123.43	-	8	-	-	8
90 - 99	10	4.80	93.50	124.26	2	8	2	9.00	8
100 - 109	6	5.33	104.16	160.43	-	6	1	15.00	5
110 - 119	3	3.33	113.00	149.12	1	2	-	-	3
120 - 129	4	4.25	122.50	110.91	3	1	-	-	4
130 - 139	8	5.37	132.25	142.33	2	6	-	-	8
140 - 149	8	5.13	143.00	154.32	4	4	3	36.67	5
150 - 159	5	6.00	154.00	186.85	1	4	1	8.00	4
160 - 169	5	5.80	164.40	186.40	2	3	-	-	5
170 - 179	4	6.25	171.25	217.23	-	4	-	-	4
180 - 189	5	4.80	181.80	166.19	4	1	-	-	5
190 - 199	3	7.00	193.33	194.10	2	1	-	-	3
200 - 209	6	5.67	201.67	173.66	4	2	-	-	6
210 - 219	1	6.00	210.00	276.00	-	1	-	-	1
220 - 229	3	9.00	225.33	276.20	-	3	-	-	3
230 - 239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
240 - 249	3	9.67	244.00	253.63	2	1	-	-	3
250 - over	8	5.87	294.00	243.13	7	1	2	300.00	6

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TABLE G - FAMILIES HAVING ADDITIONAL GAINFULLY EMPLOYED MEMBERS
BY INCOME CLASS: AUGUST, 1945

INCOME CLASS	All families	NUMBER OF FAMILIES HAVING ADDITIONAL GAINFULLY EMPLOYED MEMBERS								
		None	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL	100	58	26	14	1	-	1	-	-	-
150 - 159	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 69	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 79	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80 - 89	8	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
90 - 99	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100 - 109	6	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
110 - 119	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120 - 129	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
130 - 139	8	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140 - 149	8	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
150 - 159	5	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
160 - 169	5	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
170 - 179	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
180 - 189	5	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
190 - 199	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
200 - 209	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
210 - 219	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
220 - 229	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
230 - 239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
240 - 249	3	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
250 and over ..	8	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

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TABLE H - AGES OF CHIEF EARNERS BY OCCUPATION CLASS: AUGUST, 1945

Occupation Class	Number of Families	AGES (YEARS) Under 20	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 and over
TOTAL	100	1	11	11	22	16	10	11	5	5
1. Blacksmith	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
2. Carpenter	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
3. Checker	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
4. Cook	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Dressmaker	4	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
6. Driver	6	-	-	2	4	-	1	1	-	-
7. Electrician	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
8. Employee	12	-	2	2	2	3	3	-	2	-
9. Foreman	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
10. Laborer	24	1	1	4	5	4	4	2	1	2
11. Laundrywoman	8	-	-	1	2	1	3	-	1	-
12. Mechanic	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
13. Musician	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
14. Plumber	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
15. Shoemaker and repairer ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
16. Stevedore	4	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1
17. Tailor	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
18. Waiter	4	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
19. Unclassified	9	-	2	-	-	1	3	2	-	1

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TABLE I - TYPES OF DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY WAGE EARNERS' FAMILIES IN MANILA BY INCOME CLASS: AUGUST, 1945

Income class	No. of families	CLASS: Private single residence	CLASS: Residence shared with others	CLASS: Accessoria	CLASS: School building	CLASS: Barong-barong	CONSTRUCTION: Strong	CONSTRUCTION: Mixed	CONSTRUCTION: Light or temporary	NO. OF ROOMS OCCUPIED: 1	2	3	4	5	6	TENURE: Owned	Rented	Rented lot only	Free no rental
TOTAL	100	23	17	41	2	17	32	41	27	78	19	3	-	-	-	20	69	9	2
₱ 50 - ₱59	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
60 - 69	5	1	1	2	-	1	2	1	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
70 - 79	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
80 - 89	8	1	1	5	-	1	2	4	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-
90 - 99	10	1	1	3	-	5	1	2	7	7	3	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-
100 - 109	6	2	2	1	-	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	-	-	-	4	1	1	-
110 - 119	3	-	2	1	-	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
120 - 129	4	1	1	2	-	-	1	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
130 - 139	8	1	1	4	1	1	2	3	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	1
140 - 149	8	3	3	1	-	1	2	3	3	5	3	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-
150 - 159	5	1	1	2	-	1	-	4	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-
160 - 169	5	-	2	2	-	1	3	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-
170 - 179	4	3	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
180 - 189	5	2	1	2	-	-	2	3	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
190 - 199	3	-	1	2	-	-	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
200 - 209	6	1	-	3	-	2	2	1	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-
210 - 219	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
220 - 229	3	1	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
230 - 239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
240 - 249	3	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
250 and over	8	4	-	3	-	1	5	2	1	5	2	1	-	-	-	3	4	1	-

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TABLE J - TYPES OF DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY WAGE EARNERS' FAMILIES IN MANILA BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN THE FAMILY: AUGUST, 1945

No. of Members	No. of families	CLASS: Private single residence	CLASS: Residence shared with others	CLASS: Accessoria	CLASS: School building	CLASS: Barong barong	CONSTRUCTION: Strong	CONSTRUCTION: Mixed	CONSTRUCTION: Light or temporary	NO. OF ROOMS OCCUPIED: 1	2	3	4	5	6	TENURE: Owned	Rented	Rented lot only	Free no rental
TOTAL	100	23	17	41	2	17	32	41	27	70	19	3	-	-	-	20	69	9	2
2	5	1	-	2	-	2	1	2	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-
3	10	1	4	0	-	5	5	0	5	16	2	-	-	-	-	4	13	1	-
4	17	3	4	9	-	1	7	9	1	12	5	-	-	-	-	2	15	-	-
5	18	4	4	7	-	3	4	6	0	11	6	1	-	-	-	5	12	1	-
6	12	3	2	4	-	3	4	5	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	2	-
7	9	4	3	2	-	-	3	3	3	5	4	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-
8	8	6	-	1	-	1	3	4	1	5	1	2	-	-	-	2	4	2	-
9	6	1	-	3	2	-	3	1	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2
10	4	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-
11	3	-	-	3	-	-	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
12 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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STATISTICS ON WAR DAMAGES

The figures on war damages in this issue refer to Manila only. But even these are still incomplete in view of the fact that many government bureaus, offices and corporations as well as some university and college libraries have not as yet been heard from.

Complete results for Manila may appear in the next issue while results for other parts of the Philippines will be published in subsequent issues as fast as they are made available.

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STATISTICS ON WAR DAMAGES

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TABLE 1 - TOTAL WAR DAMAGES IN MANILA: DEC.[@], 1941 TO FEB., 1945

Item	Pre-War Values	Estimated Replacement cost
TOTAL	₱807,564,582	₱2,076,384,400
Real Estate Improvements	222,853,263	1,752,963,767 a/
Bureaus and Offices 1/	69,206,303	105,037,016
Government Corporations 2/ ...	241,414,496	737,167,755 b/
Private business 3/	150,255,220	150,255,220 c/
Personal Effects 4/	118,210,252	118,210,252 c/
University & College Libraries 5/	5,624,960	11,949,590 c/

1/ So far, only 27 bureaus and offices out of 67 have reported; namely, Bureau of Animal Industry, Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey, Bureau of Forestry, Bureau of Lands, Bureau of Plant Industry, Dept. of National Defense, Bureau of Commerce, Bureau of Customs, Bureau of the Census and Statistics, Weather Bureau, Bureau of Aeronautics, Fiber Inspection Service, Dept. of Agriculture and Commerce, Dept. of Health and Public Welfare, Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, Adult Education, Office of Private Education, University of the Philippines, Dept. of Labor, Philippine General Hospital, Bureau of Civil Service, Dept. of the Interior, General Auditing Office, Bureau of Science, Bureau of Banking and General Land Registration Office.

2/ Only 4 government corporations out of 20 have so far reported; namely, Manila Railroad Company, Manila Hotel, Agricultural and Industrial Bank and Philippine National Bank for the City of Manila Office only.

3/ Private business figures were compiled by the Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines on business claims consisting of machineries, equipment, merchandise, raw materials, supplies, and stock.

4/ The figures on personal effects were compiled by the Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines from personal claims consisting of the following items: Clothes and linen, furniture, fixtures and utensils, books jewelries, objects of arts, supplies, cars, etc.

5/ Only 7 colleges have so far reported; namely, National Teachers College, San Beda College, University of Manila, University of Sto. Tomas, Scientific Library, Bureau of Science, Lotran College Library, and National Library. San Beda College has reported no damage, while the National Teachers College has not given the estimated pre-war value of all the books in the library.

a/ This is estimated on the basis of the prices of construction materials prevailing in July, 1945.

b/ The prices ruling in July, 1945 were used in the estimate of replacement cost for building, machinery, furniture and equipment.

c/ In the absence of a proper basis of estimate the pre-war values are used.

[@] Partial returns as of October 27, 1945.

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TABLE 2 - WAR DAMAGES OF REAL ESTATE IMPROVEMENTS IN MANILA: DECEMBER, 1941-FEBRUARY, 1945

District	Total value	Value of total damages	Column (3) as % of column (2)	Value of full damages	Column (5) as % of column (3)	Value of partial damages	Column (7) as % of column (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
MANILA	₱356,711,756	₱222,853,263	62.5	₱180,964,106	81.2	₱ 41,889,157	18.8
Binondo	35,475,656	24,334,182	68.6	20,311,222	83.5	4,022,960	16.5
Ermita	66,210,928	58,218,328	87.9	34,717,309	59.6	23,501,019	40.4
Intramuros	27,648,748	26,224,548	94.8	22,750,748	86.8	3,473,800	13.2
Malate	29,675,035	25,670,773	88.3	23,900,636	93.1	1,770,137	6.9
Paco	18,787,457	15,592,602	83.0	14,991,532	96.1	601,070	3.9
Pandacan	3,394,348	2,357,239	69.4	2,345,587	99.5	11,652	0.5
Port Area	28,418,649	25,493,383	89.7	21,246,553	83.3	4,246,830	16.7
Quiapo	12,526,938	1,428,050	11.7	1,066,011	74.6	362,039	25.4
Sampaloc	32,158,378	4,125,923	12.8	3,818,569	92.6	307,354	7.4
San Miguel	12,162,296	3,944,898	32.4	3,486,160	88.4	458,738	11.6
San Nicolas	18,244,467	5,853,201	32.1	4,898,682	83.7	954,519	16.3
Santa Ana	8,178,651	2,361,436	28.9	2,296,586	97.3	64,850	2.7
Santa Cruz	39,734,693	19,863,927	50.0	17,788,933	89.5	2,082,994	10.5
Tondo	24,695,528	7,384,773	29.9	7,353,578	99.6	31,195	0.4

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TABLE 3 - WAR DAMAGES OF PRIVATE BUILDINGS IN MANILA: DECEMBER, 1941-FEBRUARY, 1945, IN 1941 MARKET VALUES 1/

District	Total 1941 value	Value of total damages	Column (3) as % of column (2)	Value of full damages	Column (5) as % of column (3)	Value of partial damages	Column (7) as % of column (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
MANILA	₱238,365,701	₱133,691,622	56.1	₱123,157,784	92.1	₱10,533,838	7.9
Binondo	33,270,197	22,515,715	67.7	18,532,243	82.3	3,983,472	17.7
Ermita	24,793,509	23,523,459	94.9	22,567,869	95.9	955,590	4.1
Intramuros	7,181,777	7,181,777	100.0	7,181,777	100.0	-	-
Malate	24,085,515	21,784,628	90.1	20,820,358	95.9	884,270	4.1
Paco	16,372,481	14,418,409	88.1	14,145,669	98.1	272,740	1.9
Pandacan	2,979,709	2,137,559	71.7	2,135,907	99.9	1,652	0.1
Port Area	6,181,209	4,888,629	80.0	4,016,099	82.1	874,530	17.9
Quiapo	9,698,459	1,067,197	11.0	866,011	80.9	201,186	19.1
Sampaloc	26,783,733	3,627,291	13.6	3,469,840	95.6	157,451	4.4
San Miguel	9,078,246	3,159,733	34.8	2,703,870	85.6	455,863	4.4
San Nicolas	15,096,730	3,383,521	22.4	2,505,002	74.1	878,519	25.9
Santa Ana	7,556,965	2,361,436	31.2	2,296,586	97.4	64,850	2.6
Santa Cruz	33,715,755	17,878,022	53.0	16,100,102	90.0	1,777,920	10.0
Tondo	21,731,336	5,852,254	26.9	5,826,459	99.6	25,795	0.4

1/ The 1941 market values are computed by applying an adjustment factor on the 1941 assessed values of real estate improvements in Manila. The adjustment factor was calculated as the unweighted geometric mean of 750 different cases of ratios of actual transfers or sales values during the years 1940 and 1941 taken from the records of the Register of Deeds to the corresponding assessed values of the same properties.

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TABLE 4 - WAR DAMAGES OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN MANILA: DECEMBER, 1941-FEBRUARY, 1945

District	Total book value	Value of total damages	Column (3) as % of column (2)	Value of full damages	Column (5) as % of column (2)	Value of partial damages	Column (7) as % of column (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
MANILA	₱ 82,642,936	₱ 65,741,802	79.5	₱ 35,524,944	54.0	₱ 30,216,858	46.0
Binondo	1,518,747	1,239,747	81.6	1,219,747	98.4	20,000	1.6
Ermita	34,644,786	28,649,306	82.7	6,183,747	21.6	22,465,559	78.4
Intramuros	7,355,904	6,805,704	92.5	4,205,904	61.8	2,599,800	38.2
Malate	2,759,953	1,829,086	66.3	983,219	53.8	845,867	46.2
Paco	1,238,698	784,947	63.4	459,217	58.5	325,730	41.5
Pandacan	355,071	210,000	59.1	200,000	95.2	10,000	4.8
Port Area	22,317,440	20,612,754	92.4	17,240,454	83.6	3,372,300	16.4
Quiapo	1,085,265	360,853	33.3	200,000	55.4	160,853	44.6
Sampaloc	792,130	279,429	35.3	219,429	78.5	60,000	21.5
San Miguel	575,464	24,875	4.3	22,000	88.4	2,875	11.6
San Nicolas	3,147,737	2,469,680	78.5	2,393,680	96.9	76,000	3.1
Santa Ana	130,886	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Cruz	5,034,725	1,557,158	30.9	1,284,684	82.5	272,474	17.5
Tondo	1,686,130	918,263	54.5	912,863	99.4	5,400	.6

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TABLE 5 - WAR DAMAGES OF CHURCHES, CONVENTS, RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS: DECEMBER, 1941 TO FEBRUARY, 1945

District	Total assessed value	Value of total damages	Column (3) as % of column (2)	Value of full damages	Column (5) as % of column (3)	Value of partial damages	Column (7) as % of column (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
MANILA	₱ 32,756,773	₱ 22,424,221	68.5	₱ 21,342,930	92.2	₱ 1,081,291	4.8
Binondo	488,480	475,488	97.3	456,000	95.9	19,488	4.1
Ermita	6,634,633	5,907,563	89.0	5,827,693	98.6	79,870	1.4
Intramuros	12,953,067	12,079,067	93.3	11,205,067	92.8	874,000	7.2
Malate	1,810,398	1,720,398	95.0	1,680,398	97.7	40,000	2.3
Paco	1,089,678	386,646	35.5	386,646	100.0	-	-
Pandacan	59,480	9,680	16.3	9,680	100.0	-	-
Port Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quiapo	1,663,106	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sampaloc	3,420,646	164,633	4.8	129,300	78.5	35,333	21.5
San Miguel	2,508,586	760,290	30.3	760,290	100.0	-	-
San Nicolas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Ana	490,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Cruz	620,087	331,200	53.4	298,600	90.2	32,600	9.8
Tondo	1,017,812	589,256	57.9	589,256	100.0	-	-

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TABLE 6 - WAR DAMAGES OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, AND HOSPITALS: DECEMBER, 1941 TO FEBRUARY, 1945 (NON-SECTARIAN)

District	Total assessed value	Value of total damages	Column (3) as % of column (2)	Value of full damages	Column (5) as % of column (3)	Value of partial damages	Column (7) as % of column (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
MANILA	₱ 2,946,346	₱ 995,618	33.8	₱ 938,448	94.3	₱57,170	5.7
Binondo	198,232	103,232	52.1	103,232	100.0	-	-
Ermita	138,000	138,000	100.0	138,000	100.0	-	-
Intramuros	158,000	158,000	100.0	158,000	100.0	-	-
Malate	419,169	416,669	99.4	416,669	100.0	-	-
Paco	86,600	2,600	3.0	-	-	2,600	100.0
Pandacan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Port Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quiapo	80,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sampaloc	1,241,869	54,570	4.4	-	-	54,570	100.0
San Miguel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Nicolas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Ana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Cruz	364,126	97,547	26.8	97,547	100.0	-	-
Tondo	260,250	25,000	9.6	25,000	100.0	-	-

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TABLE 7 - NUMBER OF STRUCTURES DAMAGED BY WAR IN MANILA: 1941-1945

District	Total Structure	No Damage	Total Damage	Full Damage	Partial Damage
MANILA	33,420	22,608	10,812	10,332	480
Binondo	606	147	459	395	64
Ermita	843	1	842	784	58
Intramuros	383	-	383	378	5
Malate	3,614	92	3,522	3,481	41
Paco	1,947	300	1,647	1584	63
Pandacan	1,064	721	343	330	13
Port Area	51	1	50	42	8
Quiapo	561	540	21	16	5
Sampaloc	8,211	7,818	393	323	70
San Miguel	475	391	84	78	6
San Nicolas	1,031	818	213	196	17
Santa Ana	2,274	1,934	340	253	87
Santa Cruz	3,847	3,046	801	780	21
Tondo	8,513	6,799	1,714	1,692	22

TABLE 8 - NUMBER OF PRIVATE STRUCTURES DAMAGED BY WAR IN MANILA: 1941-1945

District	Total Structure	No Damage	Total Damage	Full Damage	Partial Damage
MANILA	32,889	22,401	10,488	10,072	416
Binondo	591	144	447	385	62
Ermita	747	-	747	719	28
Intramuros	333	-	333	333	-
Malate	3,555	88	3,467	3,431	36
Paco	1,815	289	1,626	1,567	59
Pandacan	1,053	714	339	327	12
Port Area	31	-	31	28	3
Quiapo	544	525	19	15	4
Sampaloc	8,146	7,763	383	316	67
San Miguel	452	372	80	75	5
San Nicolas	1,018	813	205	189	16
Santa Ana	2,263	1,923	340	253	87
Santa Cruz	3,795	3,009	786	770	16
Tondo	8,446	6,761	1,685	1,604	81

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TABLE 9 - NUMBER OF INSULAR GOVERNMENT STRUCTURES (EXCLUDING BRIDGES) DAMAGED BY WAR IN MANILA: 1941-1945

District	Total Structure	No Damage	Total Damage	Full Damage	Partial Damage
MANILA	248	76	172	117	55
Binondo	10	1	9	8	1
Ermita	49	-	49	20	29
Intramuros ..	22	-	22	18	4
Malate	22	-	22	18	4
Paco	12	3	9	6	3
Pandacan	6	4	2	1	1
Port Area ...	20	1	19	14	5
Quiapo	8	6	2	1	1
Sampaloc	16	13	3	3	-
San Miguel ...	6	4	2	1	1
San Nicolas .	13	5	8	7	1
Santa Ana ...	4	4	-	-	-
Santa Cruz ..	32	22	10	6	4
Tondo	28	13	15	14	1

TABLE 10 - NUMBER OF STRUCTURES OF CHURCHES, CONVENTS, RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, AND HOSPITALS DAMAGED BY WAR IN MANILA: 1941-1945

District	Total Structure	No Damage	Total Damage	Full Damage	Partial Damage
MANILA	225	92	133	127	6
Binondo	2	-	2	1	1
Ermita	44	1	43	42	1
Intramuros	25	-	25	24	1
Malate	31	3	28	27	1
Paco	16	6	10	10	-
Pandacan	5	3	2	2	-
Port Area	-	-	-	-	-
Quiapo	5	5	-	-	-
Sampaloc	28	23	5	4	1
San Miguel	17	15	2	2	-
San Nicolas	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Ana	7	7	-	-	-
Santa Cruz	13	10	3	2	1
Tondo	32	19	13	13	-

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TABLE 11 - NUMBER OF STRUCTURES OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES, HOSPITALS, SOCIETIES, AND ASSOCIATIONS (Non-Sectarian) DAMAGED BY WAR IN MANILA: 1941-1945

District	Total Structure	No Damage	Total Damage	Full Damage	Partial Damage
MANILA	58	39	19	16	3
Binondo	3	2	1	1	-
Ermita	3	-	3	3	-
Intramuros	3	-	3	3	-
Malate	6	1	5	5	-
Paco	4	2	2	1	1
Quiapo	4	4	-	-	-
Sampaloc	21	19	2	-	2
Santa Cruz	7	5	2	2	-
Tondo	7	6	1	1	-

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TABLE 11-a - PERSONAL AND BUSINESS CLAIMS OF MANILA RESIDENTS FOR WAR LOSSES: DECEMBER 8, 1941 TO JULY 4, 1945 1/

Item	Value November 1941 (Pesos)	War Loss Before July 1, 1942 (Pesos)	War Loss After July 1, 1942 (Pesos)	War Loss Dec. 8, 1941 to July 4, 1945 (Pesos)
TOTAL	277,644,116	45,586,542	222,878,930	268,465,472
Personal claim	120,388,896	6,450,346	111,759,906	118,210,252
Cloth and linen	17,607,375	1,083,504	16,079,216	17,162,720
Furniture, fixtures and utensils	30,890,945	1,602,429	28,704,348	30,306,777
Books	10,665,312	696,342	9,700,538	10,396,880
Jewelry	19,162,131	930,460	18,122,263	19,052,723
Object of arts	6,035,779	409,035	5,571,139	5,980,174
Supplies	4,640,098	362,848	4,097,794	4,460,642
Cars, etc.	31,387,256	1,365,728	29,484,608	30,850,336
Business Claim	157,255,220	39,136,196	111,119,024	150,255,220
Machineries and equipment, i.e., all fixed assets other than real estate	85,370,444	15,386,184	64,984,260	80,370,444
Merchandise, raw materials and supplies, i.e., all inventories	71,884,776	23,750,012	46,134,764	69,884,776

1/ Philippine Chamber of Commerce.

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LABOR AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

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TABLE 12 - NUMBER AND RATES OF PAY OF CIVILIAN PERSONNEL EMPLOYED IN GREATER MANILA AREA BY THE U.S. ARMED FORCES AUGUST, 1945 1/

Occupation Group and Specific Occupation	Number	Daily Minimum Wage (Pesos)	Daily Maximum Wage (Pesos)
ALL OCCUPATIONS	116,492		
Total on daily basis .	99,604		
Common or Semi-Skilled	31,956	1.25	1.45
Skilled Workers	47,962	1.46	2.40
Bakers	333		
Capataz or foremen	2,304		
Carpenters	10,393		
Checkers	5,226		
Chief watchmen	215		
Dispatchers	50		
Drivers, truck and equipment	1,943		
Engine operators	294		
1st class cooks	560		
Fork lift operators	327		
Furnace and boiler operators	76		
Greasemen	76		
Linesmen	303		
Masons	2,102		
Oilers	52		
Ordnance apprentices	717		
Painters	474		
Painters, sign	83		
Plasterers	63		
Plumbers	1,251		
Quartermasters	465		
Riveters	300		
Rodmen	210		
Seamstresses	150		
Steel workers	54		
Stevedores (new hand)	5,066		
Stevedores (old hand)	4,000		
Sub foreman (skl.)	112		
Tilers	53		
Timekeepers	697		
Tinsmiths	184		
Waitresses	93		
Warehouse dock operators	9,072		
Wood turners, stackers	105		
Others	471		

1/ Wage rates indicated on the above are basic rates for an 8-hour day for daily rates and 48-hours week for salaried personnel. The earnings of the majority of civilian employees are supplemented by additional pay for overtime. Wage increase, instituted retroactive to August 16, 1945, will increase the wages of majority of the employees carried in the above schedule, approximately Seventy-five Centavos (₱0.75), a day.

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TABLE 12 - NUMBER AND RATES OF PAY OF CIVILIAN PERSONNEL EMPLOYED IN GREATER MANILA AREA BY THE U.S. ARMED FORCES
(Continued)

Occupation Group and specific Occupation	Number	Daily Minimum Wage (Pesos)	Daily Maximum Wage (Pesos)
Highly Skilled Workers	11,241	2.41	2.80
Blacksmiths	165		
Boiler makers	100		
Brakemen	100		
Cabinet makers	2,748		
Electricians	1,279		
Fitters	999		
Foremen (skl.)	768		
Machinists	108		
Mechanics	4,383		
Ship carpenters	56		
Shoe repairmen	59		
Sign painters	90		
Welders	151		
Others	237		
Special Technicians	3,408	2.81	3.20
Bulldozer operators	130		
Cable splicers	228		
Canteen workers	173		
Chief checkers	627		
Chief foremen	693		
Chief timekeepers	223		
Compressor operators	100		
Crane operators	332		
Instrument repairers	207		
Power shovel operators ...	60		
Riggers	194		
Roller operators	55		
Special technicians	161		
Others	225		
Semi-Professional Workers ..	5,117	3.21	4.60
Carpenters, master	567		
Chief foremen (skl.)	701		
Electrician, master	780		
Inspectors	369		
Machinists, master	66		
Mechanics, master	1,715		
Plumbers, master	223		
Power engineer	115		
Refrigerator mechanics ...	66		
Small boat operators	175		
Others	340		

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TABLE 12 - NUMBER AND RATES OF PAY OF CIVILIAN PERSONNEL EMPLOYED IN GREATER MANILA AREA BY THE U.S. ARMED FORCES
(Continued)

Occupation Group and Specific Occupations	Number	Monthly Minimum Salary (Pesos)	Monthly Maximum Salary (Pesos)
Professional	989		
Accountants	179	90	300
Agents	24	55	200
Attorneys	2	200	300
Architects	11	150	425
Auditors	15	125	230
Artists	9	90	120
Band leaders	2	350 (a)	360 (a)
Criminologists	3	-	230
Detectives	2	80	100
Directors	11	170	600
Dentists	3	60	95
Engineers	327	100	800
Educators	7	175	200
Entertainers	157	25 (a)	325 (a)
Film editor	1	-	200
Journalists	2	-	150
Lawyer	1	-	200
Librarians	22	120	210
Musicians	35	60 (a)	140 (a)
Nurse	13	-	80
Opticians	2	125	150
Parasitologists	2	60	200
Pathologists-clinical	6	-	250
Pharmacists	6	50	100
Physicians	39	120	150
Photographers	2	110	125
Professors	6	-	2 (b)
Pilots	31	-	650
Statisticians	13	125	230
Surveyors	54	90	250
Teachers	2	150	210
Technicians	1,352		
Consultant	1	-	300
Consultant	1	-	50 (c)
Diesel experts	2	-	125
Dietician	1	-	80
Estimator	1	-	210
Evaluators	2	-	190
Evaluation experts	7	230	310
Examiners	602	60	375
Finger print experts	9	140	170
Finger print technicians....	14	125	190
Research analysts	2	-	210
Superintendents	445	110	800
Tabulating equipment, chief	1	-	230
Technicians	256	50	200
Traffic, chief	1	-	200
Traffic manager	1	-	250
Undertaker, superintendent .	1	-	466
News writers	5	150	175

(a) Weekly
(b) Per hour.
(c) Fifty dollars a day.

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TABLE 12 - NUMBER AND RATES OF PAY OF CIVILIAN PERSONNEL EMPLOYED IN GREATER MANILA AREA BY THE U.S. ARMED FORCES
(Continued)

Occupation Group and Specific Occupations	Number	Monthly Minimum Salary (Pesos)	Monthly Maximum Salary (Pesos)
Clerical	11,048		
Bookkeepers	396	60	200
Cargo expeditors	1	100	130
Cashiers	45	100	300
Censors	8	75	210
Clerks	8,119	50	400
Dispatchers	16	70	300
Grave Registration Officer	1	-	170
Secretary	82	130	210
Stenographers	1,376	80	175
Storekeepers	475	50	270
Tallymen	10	70	100
Timekeepers	13	60	100
Treasurers	1	-	200
Appraisers	5	200	250
Miscellaneous	3,419		
Administrative Assistants	5	190	566
Brakemen	24	60	65
Cable assigners	2	-	100
Chauffeurs	1	-	100
Chef	1	-	120
Conductors	26	70	170
Coordinators	7	70	100
Designers	1	-	250
Draftsmen	200	60	250
Engineer aides	210	120	566
Electricians	4	80	385
Fieldmen	12	100	200
Film Inspectors	5	-	70
Fire chief, assistant	2	-	150
Firemen	35	60	98
First aid helpers	5	-	50
Foremen	118	60	240
Forester	2	100	200
Inspectors	300	60	400
Interpreters	7	80	100
Interviewers	50	70	100
Investigators	430	60	300
Messengers	125	40	60
Operators	306	40	200
Others	1,533	40	800

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TABLE 13 - DAILY WAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS BY OCCUPATION IN THE CITY OF MANILA: SEPTEMBER 30, 1945

Occupation	Total workers employed	DAILY WAGE DISTRIBUTION (PESOS)																Average daily wage
		2.00	2.10	2.20	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.80	3.00	3.20	3.50	4.00	4.20	4.50	4.80	5.00	5.10	
TOTAL ...	1,186	880	3	4	179	3	44	12	15	18	5	9	1	3	8	1	1	₱2.18
Cepataces 1/	54			1	52		1											2.40
Carpenters	15				13					2								2.50
Carpenter-Mason .	2							1	1									2.90
Checkers	6											6						4.00
Computers	4														4			4.80
Dispatchers	3							1			2							3.26
Drivers	90				89				1									2.40
Engineers' Assistant	4														4			4.80
Firemen	16	15			1													2.02
Foremen	60					1	43		6	4	3	3						2.79
Inspectors, Market	7									6							1	3.47
Inspectors, Roads and bridges ...	6									6								3.20
Laborers	888	859	3	3	21	2												2.01
Mechanics:																		
Chief	1															1		5.00
Assistant	12							9	1				1	1				3.05
Painters	2				2													2.40
Plumbers	7				1			1	5									2.88
Supervisors	2													2				4.50
Toolkeepers	1								1									3.00
Watchmen	6	6																2.00

1/ The term is synonymous, though in a lesser category, to foremen.

Compiled from the payroll of the City Government.

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TABLE 14 - DAILY RATES OF WAGES OF LABORERS IN PUBLIC WORKS, MANILA DISTRICT, BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS, BY OCCUPATIONS: AUGUST, 1945

Occupation	Number of laborers	WAGES Minimum (Pesos)	Average (Pesos)	Maximum (Pesos)
	331		3.36	
Carpenters	91	3.20	3.91	4.50
Carpenter helpers	3	2.80	2.93	3.00
Electricians	8	3.60	3.96	4.50
Electrician helpers	2	2.40	2.50	2.60
Chauffeurs	5	3.00	3.00	3.00
Draftsman	1	5.00	5.00	5.00
Janitors	2	2.60	2.80	3.00
Masons	10	3.40	3.87	4.50
Mason helpers	7	2.60	2.63	2.80
Painters	11	3.20	3.68	4.50
Painter helpers	20	3.00	3.00	3.00
Plumbers	23	3.00	3.66	4.50
Plumber helpers	5	2.80	2.80	2.80
Timekeepers	2	3.80	4.15	4.50
Tinners	19	3.00	3.51	4.50
Tinner helpers	2	2.80	2.80	2.80
Watchman	6	2.40	2.60	2.80
Foreman	2	4.20	4.60	5.00
Helpers (general)	36	2.80	3.53	4.20
Semi-skilled	76	2.20	2.57	2.40

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TABLE 15 - DAILY WAGE OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS BY WAGE GROUP IN THE CITY OF MANILA: SEPTEMBER 30, 1945

Wage Group	Number of workers	Per cent
TOTAL	1,136	100.0
₱ 2.00 and under ₱2.50	1,066	90.0
2.50 and under 3.00	59	5.0
3.00 and under 3.50	33	2.8
3.50 and under 4.00	5	0.4
4.00 and under 4.50	10	0.8
4.50 and under 5.00	11	0.9
5.00 and under 5.50	2	0.1

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TABLE 16 - WAGE RATES OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN MANILA: 1945

Industry and Occupation	Number of wage Earners		DAILY WAGE RATES (PESOS)					
			Male			Female		
	Male	Female	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum
DISTILLERIES -	49	152	2.00	3.24	5.77	2.00	2.63	3.50
No.of establishments - 7								
Labelers	3	5	2.50	2.67	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.50
Bottle washers	5	38	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.83	3.50
Deliverer	1	-	3.00	3.00	3.00	-	-	-
Compounder	2	-	3.50	3.50	3.50	-	-	-
Watchman	1	-	3.00	3.00	3.00	-	-	-
Helpers	10	18	2.00	3.30	5.00	2.00	2.03	2.50
Bottlers	5	-	3.33	5.13	5.77	-	-	-
Bottle washers and labelers	6	67	2.50	2.83	3.00	2.00	2.52	3.20
Mixer	1	-	2.69	2.69	2.69	-	-	-
Common laborers	15	-	2.31	3.23	4.62	-	-	-
Dispatcher	-	1	-	-	-	3.00	3.00	3.00
Bottle filler	-	2	-	-	-	2.50	2.50	2.50
Supply bottlers	-	2	-	-	-	2.50	2.50	2.50
Remover, sealings & wax	-	2	-	-	-	2.50	2.50	2.50
Production recorder ...	-	1	-	-	-	3.00	3.00	3.00
Sealing	-	3	-	-	-	2.50	2.50	2.50
Corking	-	1	-	-	-	2.50	2.50	2.50
Bottler and labelers .	-	10	-	-	-	3.00	3.05	3.50
Janitors	-	2	-	-	-	2.75	2.75	2.75
BARS AND RESTAURANTS	65	20	.33	4.57	17.50	.83	4.74	10.00
No.of establishments- 37								
Mechanics	2	-	2.00	3.50	5.00	-	-	-
Musicians	34	-	8.50	14.40	17.50	-	-	-
Pianists	4	1	7.00	10.00	14.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Bar tender	12	3	1.17	3.21	8.00	.83	1.61	2.00
Cooks	2	-	2.50	2.75	3.00	-	-	-
Bar boys	2	-	.33	.91	1.50	-	-	-
Service boys	6	-	1.17	1.39	1.84	-	-	-
Room boys	2	-	2.00	2.00	2.00	-	-	-
Janitor	1	-	2.50	2.50	2.50	-	-	-
Hostesses	-	16	-	-	-	2.00	2.62	3.00
Fireman	1	-	5.00	5.00	5.00	-	-	-
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE FACTORIES	16	86	3.00	5.55	10.00	1.20	3.79	7.68
No.of establishments- 15								
Cahistas	-	2	-	-	-	5.00	5.00	5.00
Chewing tobacco (Maker)	-	13	-	-	-	3.00	3.00	3.00
Cigar bander	-	2	-	-	-	4.55	5.42	6.30
Cigar makers.....	-	46	-	-	-	1.44	2.86	7.68
Cigar packers	-	3	-	-	-	2.50	3.04	4.52
Cigarette roll packer	-	1	-	-	-	1.35	1.35	1.35
Foreman, Cigar Dept.	2	-	5.00	7.50	10.00	-	-	-
Laborers	8	-	6.00	6.00	6.00	-	-	-
Leaf classifier	1	-	5.00	5.00	5.00	-	-	-
Leaf strippers	-	18	-	-	-	1.20	1.93	3.00
Mechanic operators ..	4	1	6.00	6.25	7.00	6.93	6.93	6.93
Pajinante	1	-	3.00	3.00	3.00	-	-	-

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TABLE 17 - SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, CITY OF MANILA: JUNE, 1945

SCHOOL	GRADES I		II		III		IV		TOTAL PRIMARY	
	Classes	Enrollment	Classes	Enrollment	Classes	Enrollment	Classes	Enrollment	Classes	Enrollment
TOTAL	284	17,076	106	6,369	80	4,740	62	3,645	532	31,830
Albert	24	1,440	9	540	7	420	6	360	46	2,760
Balagtas	32	1,920	13	780	10	600	8	480	63	3,780
Burgos	32	1,920	12	720	7	417	7	415	58	3,472
C. Apostol	12	724	3	181	3	180	3	180	21	1,265
F. G. Calderon	14	840	3	180	3	180	2	120	22	1,320
Gomez	12	720	5	298	2	120	2	120	21	1,258
G. del Pilar	7	421	3	179	4	240	4	236	18	1,076
Guevara	14	847	4	239	4	245	3	173	25	1,504
J. Luna	18	901	8	411	8	399	4	204	38	1,915
Legarda	40	2,476	18	1,104	10	614	10	598	78	4,792
M. Hizon	6	361	2	124	2	120	1	60	11	665
Rizal	34	2,252	12	781	9	569	6	380	61	3,982
San Andres	3	180	2	120	4	240	1	60	10	600
Tondo (Asuncion)	23	1,369	11	708	6	382	4	247	44	2,698
Tondo (Carretero)	12	693	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	693
San Lazaro	1	12	1	12	1	14	1	12	4	50

SOURCE:
Compiled from Principals' report on enrollment and attendance.

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TABLE 17 - SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, CITY OF MANILA: JUNE, 1945
(Continued)

SCHOOL	GRADES V		GRADES VI		TOTAL INTERMEDIATE		GRAND TOTAL	
	Classes	Enrollment	Classes	Enrollment	Classes	Enrollment	Classes	Enrollment
TOTAL	57	3,224	53	2,917	110	6,141	642	37,971
Albert	4	240	6	360	10	600	56	3,300
Balagtas	8	465	8	460	16	925	79	4,705
Burgos	6	360	6	349	12	709	70	4,181
C. Apostol	3	181	2	121	5	302	26	1,567
F. G. Calderon	2	120	2	109	4	229	26	1,549
Gomez	2	77	2	80	4	157	25	1,415
G. del Pilar	2	120	2	120	4	240	22	1,316
Guevara	3	162	2	100	5	262	30	1,766
J. Luna	6	316	4	204	10	520	40	2,435
Legarda	6	365	6	356	12	721	90	5,513
M. Hizon	1	60	1	59	2	119	13	704
Rizal	7	384	7	367	14	751	75	4,733
San Andres	2	120	2	120	4	240	14	840
Tondo (Asuncion)	4	239	2	102	6	341	50	3,059
Tondo (Carretera)	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	903
San Lazaro	1	15	1	10	2	25	6	70

SOURCE:
Compiled from Principals' report on enrollment and attendance.

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TABLE 18 - NUMBER AND BED CAPACITY OF HOSPITALS IN THE PHILIPPINES: MAY, 1940

Province and Ownership	TOTAL		KIND OF HOSPITAL											
			General		Maternity and children		Insane		Infectious		Leper		Special	
	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity
ALL HOSPITALS	137	13,809	105	5,075	33	556	2	1,620	2	1,984	8	2,063	[illegible]	2,511
Agusan	2	31	2	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albay	4	314	3	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	235	-	-
Antique	1	16	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Batangas	2	36	1	30	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bohol	2	80	2	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bukidnon	1	16	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulacan	4	80	3	78	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cagayan	1	13	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camarines Norte	6	213	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	203
Camarines Sur	3	89	2	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16
Capiz	3	140	3	140	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cavite	4	326	1	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	300
Cebu	12	1,050	6	219	5	[illegible]	-	-	-	-	1	780	-	-
Cotabato	2	48	2	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Davao	6	234	4	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	122
Ilocos Norte	4	82	3	70	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ilocos Sur	3	54	3	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iloilo	5	535	4	285	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	250	-	-
Laguna	4	176	2	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	70
Lanao	3	115	1	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	35	1	30
La Union	2	64	2	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leyte	10	131	4	101	6	[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANILA	27	4,223	16	1,910	6	225	-	-	1	1,5[illegible]	-	-	4	744

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TABLE 18 - NUMBER AND BED CAPACITY OF HOSPITALS IN THE PHILIPPINES: MAY, 1940
(Continued)

Province and Ownership	TOTAL		KIND OF HOSPITAL											
			General		Maternity and children		Insane		Infectious		Lepor		Special	
	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity
Masbate	4	51	1	12	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	36
Mindoro	1	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50
Misamis Occidental	1	14	-	-	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misamis Oriental	3	85	2	77	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt. Province	12	483	9	378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	105
Negros Occidental	10	464	2	168	5	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	131
Nueva Ecija	2	99	1	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	24	-	-
Nueva Vizcaya	1	20	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palawan	4	777	2	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	649	1	82
Pampanga	4	183	2	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	109
Pangasinan	3	95	3	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quezon City	2	661	-	-	-	-	1	20	1	641	-	-	-	-
Rizal	9	2,159	5	156	-	-	1	1,600	-	-	-	-	3	403
Samar	1	20	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sorsogon	1	14	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sulu	2	86	1	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	40	-	-
Surigao	2	12	-	-	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tarlac	2	40	1	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10
Tayabas	3	93	1	80	2	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambales	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10
Zamboanga	8	319	4	187	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50	3	82
PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT	61	3,154	43	2,200	1	110	1	1,600	1	1,343	8	2,063	7	750
Agusan	1	24	1	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albay	2	270	1	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	235	-	-
Antique	1	16	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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TABLE 18 - NUMBER AND BED CAPACITY OF HOSPITALS IN THE PHILIPPINES: MAY, 1940
(Continued)

Province and Ownership	TOTAL		KIND OF HOSPITAL											
			General		Maternity and children		Insane		Infectious		Leper		Special	
	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity
Batangas	1	30	1	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bohol	1	30	1	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bukidnon	1	16	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulacan	2	57	2	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capiz	1	30	1	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cebu	2	890	1	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	780	-	-
Cotabato	2	48	2	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Davao	3	110	2	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	72
Ilocos Norte	1	12	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ilocos Sur	2	28	2	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iloilo	2	274	1	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	250	-	-
Laguna	2	114	1	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	24
Lanao	2	85	1	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	35	-	-
Leyte	1	40	1	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manila	5	2,564	1	727	1	110	-	-	1	1,343	-	-	2	304
Misamis Oriental	1	25	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt. Province	4	138	4	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negros Occidental	1	100	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nueva Ecija	2	99	1	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	24	-	-
Nueva Vizcaya	1	20	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palawan	4	777	2	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	649	1	82
Pampanga	1	50	1	50	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Pangasinan	1	75	1	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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TABLE 18 - NUMBER AND BED CAPACITY OF HOSPITALS IN THE PHILIPPINES: MAY, 1940
(Continued)

Province and Ownership	TOTAL		KIND OF HOSPITAL											
			General		Maternity and children		Insane		Infectious		Leper		Special	
	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity
Rizal	3	1,756	1	6			1	1,600					1	150
Samar	1	20	1	20										
Sorsogon	1	14	1	14										
Sulu	2	86	1	46							1	40		
Tarlac	1	30	1	30										
Tayabas	1	80	1	80										
Zamboanga	5	238	3	142							1	50	1	46
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ...	7	918											7	918
Cavite	2	300											2	300
Manila	1	250											1	250
Mt. Province (Baguio)	1	50											1	50
Pampanga	1	72											1	72
Rizal	1	220											1	220
Zamboanga	1	26											1	26
SEMI-GOVERNMENT	26	316			26	316								
Batangas	1	6			1	6								
Bulacan	1	2			1	2								
Cebu	5	51			5	51								
Ilocos Norte	1	12			1	12								
Leyte	6	30			6	30								
Masbate	1	3			1	3								
Misamis Occidental .	1	14			1	14								
Misamis Oriental ...	1	8			1	8								
Negros Occidental ...	5	165			5	165								
Surigao	2	12			2	12								
Tayabas	2	13			2	13								

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TABLE 10 - NUMBER AND BED CAPACITY OF HOSPITALS IN THE PHILIPPINES: MAY, 1940
(Continued)

Province and Ownership	TOTAL		KIND OF HOSPITAL											
			General		Maternity and children		Insane		Infections		Leper		Special	
	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity
PRIVATE	93	4,421	62	2,795	6	130	1	20	1	641			23	835
Mission	25	1,721	24	1,611									1	110
Albay	1	29	1	29										
Bohol	1	50	1	50										
Cagayan	1	13	1	13										
Capiz	1	30	1	30										
Cebu	1	26	1	26										
Davao	1	34	1	34										
Ilocos Norte	1	40	1	40										
Ilocos Sur	1	26	1	26										
Iloilo	2	241	2	241										
La Union	1	40	1	40										
Leyte	2	55	2	55										
Manila	7	767	6	657									1	110
Misamis Oriental	1	52	1	52										
Mt. Province	2	155	2	155										
Negros Occidental	1	60	1	60										
Zamboanga	1	45	1	45										
Society	47	2,008	38	1,104	6	130	1	20	1	641			1	33
Agusan	1	7	1	7										
Albay	1	15	1	15										
Bulacan	1	21	1	21										
Camarines Norte	1	10	1	10										
Camarines Sur	2	73	2	73										
Capiz	1	30	1	30										
Cavite	2	26	1	12	1	14								
Cebu	4	83	4	83										

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TABLE 18 - NUMBER AND BED CAPACITY OF HOSPITALS IN THE PHILIPPINES: MAY, 1940
(Continued)

Province and Ownership	TOTAL		KIND OF HOSPITAL													
			General		Maternity and children		Insane		Infectious		Leper		Special	
	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity
Davao	1	32	1	32										
Ilocos Norte	1	18	1	18										
Iloilo	1	20	1	20										
Laguna	1	16	1	16										
La Union	1	24	1	24										
Leyte	1	6	1	6										
Manila	14	642	9	526	5	116								
Masbate	1	12	1	12										
Mountain Province ...	3	85	3	85										
Pampanga	1	24	1	24										
Pangasinan	2	20	2	20										
Rizal	5	183	4	150									1	33
Quezon City	2	661					1	20 1/	1	641 2/				
Industrial	21	692											21	692
Camarines Norte	5	203											5	203
Camarines Sur	1	16											1	16
Davao	1	50											1	50
Laguna	1	46											1	46
Lanao	1	30											1	30
Masbate	2	36											2	36
Mindoro	1	50											1	50
Mt. Province	2	55											2	55
Negros Occidental ...	3	131											3	131
Pampanga	1	37											1	37
Tarlac	1	18											1	18
Zambales	1	10											1	10
Zamboanga	1	10											1	10

1/ Nervous and mental

2/ Tuberculosis

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TABLE 18-a - LIST OF DISTILLERS AND COMPOUNDERS IN GREATER MANILA: SEPTEMBER, 1945 1/

Name of Distiller or Compounder	Address
1. La Rosario	1001-1023 R. Hidalgo
2. La Tondeña	1068 Velasquez
3. Tanduay Distillery, Inc.	72 Tanduay
4. Lim Tuaco & Co., Inc.	Julian Teodoro, Grace Park
5. La Fortuna	445 Moriones
6. Ang Tunay, Inc.	518 Sto. Cristo
7. H. A. Fisher	716 Leveriza, Pasay
8. H. C. Damo	1034 O'Donnell
9. Gonzalo Distillery	407 M. de Binondo
10. Hans Galevsky	P. Manahan
11. San Francisco Distillery	407 M. de Binondo
12. Baldisseni Wine Co.	810 F. B. Harrison
13. La Fuerza	416 Fundidor
14. Miguel de Lara	39 Isarog, Sta. Mesa Heights
15. Indelacio Elugo	928 Pi y Margal
16. Manuel Gonzales	92 Lourdes, Pasay
17. Teodulo Protomatir	68 Sta. Mesa Ext., San Juan
18. Ernesto P. Villareal	Leoncia St., Grace Park
19. Magtibay, Lopez, Mercado & Espino Co.	147 Torres Bugallon
20. Juan L. Lacson	34 Arayat, Quezon City
21. Francisco Marasigan	256 Uli-Uli
22. Santiago Rillo	1129 P. Guevarra
23. Eduardo Jalandoni	930 Misericordia
24. Leopoldo Prashik	53 Escolastica, Pasay
25. La Rizalina Liquor, Ltd.	19 Isarog, Quezon City
26. Dr. Luis M. Villamin	Dimasalang, San Juan
27. Julian L. Meneses	Grace Park, Caloocan
28. Jose C. Espinosa	Guevarra Avenue, San Juan
29. Lim Pang Gan	884 Trabajo
30. Fabricio P. de Leon	443 Tayuman
31. Matilde L. Teplitchi	1043 Anacleto
32. G. L. Mirchandani	1348 Gov. Forbes
33. Vicente Zamora	98 Binangonan, Maypajo, Caloocan
34. Dee Brothers, Inc.	527 Alvarado, Plaza Binondo
35. Tranquilino S. Rovero	619 San Lazaro
36. Santos Ocampo, Inc.	20 Gomez, San Juan Addition
37. Jose C. Alberto	1005 Bilibid Viejo
38. Lissar Cia., Inc.	I. B. Roxas - Olimpia, Makati
39. Cesar de Larrazabal	38 Maria Paterno
40. Felipe Lacson	12 Florentino, Quezon City
41. Fatchchand Copal	882 Lepanto
42. Policarpo Galon	600 Cataluña
43. Jose M. Barrios & Vicente L. Brustia	414 Elias
44. Enrique Rivero	224 N. Domingo, San Juan

1/ SOURCE: Bureau of Internal Revenue.

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BUSINESS STATISTICS

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TABLE 19 - NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN MANILA, CLASSIFIED BY KIND OF BUSINESS AND BY CITIZENSHIP OF OWNERS: JULY, 1945

Kind of manufacturing establishments	TOTAL	Citizenship of owners			
		Filipino	Chinese	American	Others
All establishments	1,608	1,226	377	3	2
Per cent distribution	100.00	76.24	23.45	.19	.12
Food products	76	25	51		
Per cent distribution	100.00	32.89	67.11		
Household furnishings and supplies	75	19	56		
Percent distribution	100.00	25.33	74.67		
Textiles	608	549	59		
Per cent distribution	100.00	90.30	9.70		
Miscellaneous	849	633	211	3	2
Per cent distribution	100.00	74.56	24.85	.35	.24
Food products	76	25	51		
Per cent distribution	100.00	32.89	67.11		
Bakeries	49	20	29		
Per cent distribution	100.00	40.82	59.18		
Coffee and chocolate	3	1	2		
Per cent distribution	100.00	33.33	66.67		
Confectioneries and cake factories	3	1	2		
Per cent distribution	100.00	33.33	66.67		
Edible oil factory	1	1			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Sauce, toyo, syrup and tomato catsup manufactures	4	2	2		
Per cent distribution	100.00	50.00	50.00		
Starch manufacturer	1		1		
Per cent distribution	100.00		100.00		
Tokua, miki and vermicelli manufacturers	15		15		
Per cent distribution	100.00		100.00		
Household furnishings and supplies	75	19	56		
Per cent distribution	100.00	25.33	74.67		
Broom manufacturer	1	1			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Candle factories	2	1	1		
Per cent distribution	100.00	50.00	50.00		

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TABLE 19 - NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN MANILA, CLASSIFIED BY KIND OF BUSINESS AND BY CITIZENSHIP OF OWNERS: JULY, 1945
(Continued)

Kind of manufacturing establishments	TOTAL	Citizenship of owners			
		Filipino	Chinese	American	Others
Household furnishings and supplies (Cont.)					
Furniture factories	42	10	32		
Per cent distribution	100.00	23.81	76.19		
Soap factories	30	7	23		
Per cent distribution	100.00	23.33	76.67		
Textiles	608	549	59		
Per cent distribution	100.00	90.30	9.70		
Embroidery shops	3	2	1		
Per cent distribution	100.00	66.67	33.33		
Fashion shops	216	207	9		
Per cent distribution	100.00	95.83	4.17		
Pillow factory	1		1		
Per cent distribution	100.00	-	100.00		
Sailmakers	3	3			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Tailor shops	385	337	48		
Per cent distribution	100.00	87.53	12.47		
Miscellaneous	849	633	211	3	2
Per cent distribution	100.00	74.56	24.85	.35	.24
Auto repair shops	24	22	2		
Per cent distribution	100.00	91.67	8.33		
Battery charging and vulcanizing shops	14	14			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Bicycle repair shops	44	35	9		
Per cent distribution	100.00	79.55	20.45		
Blacksmiths and foundry shops	17	9	8		
Per cent distribution	100.00	52.94	47.06		
Carriage makers	13	12	1		
Per cent distribution	100.00	92.31	7.69		
Cigar factories	13	8	5		
Per cent distribution	100.00	61.54	38.46		
Construction and repair of animal drawn vecles	3	3			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			

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TABLE 19- NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN MANILA, CLASSIFIED BY KIND OF BUSINESS AND BY CITIZENSHIP OF OWNERS: JULY, 1945
(Continued)

Kind of manufacturing establishment	TOTAL	Citizenship of owners			
		Filipino	Chinese	American	Others
Miscellaneous (Cont.)					
Distilleries	32	24	6	1	1
Per cent distribution	100.00	75.00	18.75	3.12	3.12
Dyes and dyestuffs	1	1			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Engravers	3	3			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Fountain pen repair shops	2	2			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
General machinery repair shops	47	43	3		1
Per cent distribution	100.00	91.49	6.38		2.13
Goldsmiths	21	6	15		
Per cent distribution	100.00	28.57	71.43		
Harness and other leather goods manufacturers	31	18	13		
Per cent distribution	100.00	58.06	41.94		
Horse shoe manufacturers	7	7			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Ice cream factories	5	3	1	1	
Per cent distribution	100.00	60.00	20.00	20.00	
Ice drop factories	2	2			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Iron works	32	28	4		
Per cent distribution	100.00	87.50	12.50		
Lumbang oil factory	1	1			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Marble works	2	2			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Nickle plating	3	3			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Novelty and handbag manufacturers	3	3			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			

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TABLE 19- NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN MANILA, CLASSIFIED BY KIND OF BUSINESS AND BY CITIZENSHIP OF OWNERS: JULY, 1945
(Continued)

Kind of manufacturing establishment	TOTAL	Citizenship of owners			
		Filipino	Chinese	American	Others
Miscellaneous (Cont.)					
Optical repair shops	6	5	1		
Per cent distribution	100.00	83.33	16.67		
Painting and sign shops	9	8	1		
Per cent distribution	100.00	88.89	11.11		
Paper box factory	1	1			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Pharmaceutical and chemical products	8	7	1		
Per cent distribution	100.00	87.50	12.50		
Photographers	74	67	7		
Per cent distribution	100.00	90.54	9.46		
Piano repair shops	3	3			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Printing and bookbinding shops	26	19	7		
Per cent distribution	100.00	73.08	26.92		
Radio repairers	11	11			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Scale manufacturer	1		1		
Per cent distribution	100.00		100.00		
Shoe and slipper makers and repairers	159	133	26		
Per cent distribution	100.00	83.65	16.35		
Silversmiths	24	24			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Soft drink factories	10	1	9		
Per cent distribution	100.00	10.00	90.00		
Tanneries	2	1	1		
Per cent distribution	100.00	50.00	50.00		
Tile factory	1	1			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			

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TABLE 19 - NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN MANILA, CLASSIFIED BY KIND OF BUSINESS AND BY CITIZENSHIP OF OWNERS: JULY, 1945
(Continued)

Kind of manufacturing establishment	TOTAL	Citizenship of owners			
		Filipino	Chinese	American	Others
Miscellaneous (Cont.)					
Tinsmiths	61	13	48		
Per cent distribution	100.00	21.31	78.69		
Toilet article manufacturers	12	3	9		
Per cent distribution	100.00	25.00	75.00		
Toy factory	1	1			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Watch repairers	107	75	31	1	
Per cent distribution	100.00	70.09	28.98	.93	
Wooden box manufacturers	7	5	2		
Per cent distribution	100.00	71.43	28.57		
Wooden shoe factories	6	6			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			

Compiled from the records of the Department of Finance, City of Manila

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TABLE 20 - NUMBER OF BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS IN MANILA, CLASSIFIED BY KIND OF BUSINESS AND BY CITIZENSHIP OF OWNERS: JULY, 1945

Kind of business establishment	TOTAL	Citizenship of owners			
		Filipino	Chinese	American	Others
All establishments	8,947	6,909	2,008	16	14
Per cent distribution	100.00	77.22	22.44	.18	.16
General stores	4,295	3,304	878	4	9
Per cent distribution	100.00	76.93	22.77	.09	.21
Primarily food stores	98	67	31		
Per cent distribution	100.00	68.37	31.63		
Primarily apparel stores	266	160	106		
Per cent distribution	100.00	60.15	39.85		
Primarily farm products	6	6			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Hardware and building materials	265	102	162	1	
Per cent distribution	100.00	38.49	61.13	.38	
Drugs, chemicals and liquors	393	337	53	2	1
Per cent distribution	100.00	85.75	13.49	.51	.25
Other merchandise establishments	3,051	2,446	596	6	3
Per cent distribution	100.00	80.17	19.53	.20	.10
Recreation establishments	82	75	5	1	1
Per cent distribution	100.00	91.46	6.10	1.22	1.22
Other service establishments	491	412	77	2	
Per cent distribution	100.00	83.91	15.68	.41	
General stores	4,295	3,304	978	4	9
Per cent distribution	100.00	76.93	22.77	.09	.21
Wholesalers	8	8			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Wholesalers and retailers	5	5			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Retail stores	443	435	7	1	
Per cent distribution	100.00	98.19	1.58	.23	
Sari-sari stores	2,308	1,987	321		
Per cent distribution	100.00	86.09	13.91		

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TABLE 20 - NUMBER OF BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS IN MANILA, CLASSIFIED BY KIND OF BUSINESS AND BY CITIZENSHIP OF OWNERS: JULY, 1945
(Continued)

Kind of business establishment	TOTAL	Citizenship of owners			
		Filipino	Chinese	American	Others
General stores (Cont.)					
General merchandise	1,531	869	650	3	9
Per cent distribution	100.00	56.76	42.46	.19	.59
Primarily food stores	98	67	31		
Per cent distribution	100.00	68.37	31.63		
Grocery and liquor stores	46	30	16		
Per cent distribution	100.00	65.22	34.78		
Foodstuffs dealers	7	6	1		
Per cent distribution	100.00	85.71	14.29		
Dried fish and bagoong dealers	25	11	14		
Per cent distribution	100.00	44.00	56.00		
Fruit stores	20	20			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Primarily apparel stores	266	160	106		
Per cent distribution	100.00	60.15	39.85		
Bazaars	21	2	19		
Per cent distribution	100.00	9.52	91.48		
Dry goods stores	181	125	56		
Per cent distribution	100.00	69.06	30.94		
Shoe and slipper stores	48	23	25		
Per cent distribution	100.00	47.92	52.08		
Hat stores	16	10	6		
Per cent distribution	100.00	62.50	37.50		
Primarily farm products	6	6			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Cattle dealers	2	2			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Hog dealers	2	2			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Retail leaf-tobacco	2	2			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			

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TABLE 20 - NUMBER OF BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS IN MANILA, CLASSIFIED BY KIND OF BUSINESS AND BY CITIZENSHIP OF OWNERS: JULY, 1945
(Continued)

Kind of business establishment	TOTAL	Citizenship of owners			
		Filipino	Chinese	American	others
Hardware and building materials	265	102	162	1	
Per cent distribution	100.00	38.49	61.15	.38	
Hardware stores	160	57	103		
Per cent distribution	100.00	35.63	64.37		
Lumber yards	61	15	46		
Per cent distribution	100.00	24.59	75.41		
Plumbing and building materials	19	16	3		
Per cent distribution	100.00	84.21	15.79		
Electrical equipments and supplies	25	14	10	1	
Per cent distribution	100.00	56.00	40.00	4.00	
Drugs, chemicals and liquors	393	337	53	2	1
Per cent distribution	100.00	85.75	13.49	.51	.25
Drug stores	284	252	30	1	1
Per cent distribution	100.00	88.73	10.56	.36	.35
Liquor and wine dealers	37	28	8	1	
Per cent distribution	100.00	75.68	21.62	2.70	
Native wine dealers	70	55	15		
Per cent distribution	100.00	78.57	21.43		
Beauty supplies	2	2			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Other merchandise establishments	3,051	2,446	596	6	3
Per cent distribution	100.00	80.17	19.53	.20	.10
Auto supply and spare parts	38	29	9		
Per cent distribution	100.00	76.32	23.68		
Bars	88	84	4		
Per cent distribution	100.00	95.45	4.55		
Books and magazines stores	48	47	1		
Per cent distribution	100.00	97.92	2.08		
Bottle and drum dealers	5	1	4		
Per cent distribution	100.00	20.00	80.00		

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TABLE 20 - NUMBER OF BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS IN MANILA, CLASSIFIED BY KIND OF BUSINESS AND BY CITIZENSHIP OF OWNERS: JULY, 1945
(Continued)

Kind of business establishment	TOTAL	Citizenship of owners			
		Filipino	Chinese	American	Others
Other merchandise establishments (Cont.)					
Buri products store	1	1			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Cigar, cigarette and candy stands	17	10	7		
Per cent distribution	100.00	58.82	41.18		
Coconut oil dealers	4	1	3		
Per cent distribution	100.00	25.00	75.00		
Dental supplies	2	2			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Firewood and charcoal	31	15	16		
Per cent distribution	100.00	48.31	51.69		
Flower stores	6	6			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
General machinery and spare parts	1			1	
Per cent distribution	100.00			100.00	
Glassware stores	21	3	18		
Per cent distribution	100.00	14.29	85.71		
Harness and other leather goods stores	29	16	13		
Per cent distribution	100.00	55.17	44.83		
Horse feed	4	3	1		
Per cent distribution	100.00	75.00	25.00		
Ice distributors	2	2			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Importers and exporters	12	9	1	1	1
Per cent distribution	100.00	75.00	8.33	8.33	8.33
Jewelry stores	31	23	8		
Per cent distribution	100.00	74.19	25.81		
Mirror stores	2		2		
Per cent distribution	100.00		100.00		
Novelty stores	12	11	1		
Per cent distribution	100.00	91.67	8.33		

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TABLE 20 - NUMBER OF BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS IN MANILA, CLASSIFIED BY KIND OF BUSINESS AND BY CITIZENSHIP OF OWNERS, JULY, 1945
(Continued)

Kind of business establishment	TOTAL	Citizenship of owners			
		Filipino	Chinese	American	Others
Other merchandise establishments (Cont.)					
Paper and printing supplies	3		2	1	
Per cent distribution	100.00		66.67	33.33	
Peddlers	1,490	1,482	5	2	1
Per cent distribution	100.00	99.46	.34	.13	.07
Photo supplies	2	2			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Restaurants, panciterias, cafeterias and refreshment parlors	1,115	658	456		1
Per cent distribution	100.00	59.01	40.90		.09
Sack stores	4		4		
Per cent distribution	100.00		100.00		
Second hand goods stores	50	17	33		
Per cent distribution	100.00	34.00	66.00		
School and office supplies and equipments	17	8	8	1	
Per cent distribution	100.00	47.06	47.06	5.88	
Traveling merchants	16	16			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Recreation establishments	82	75	5	1	1
Per cent distribution	100.00	91.46	6.10	1.22	1.22
Bowling and billard halls	15	15			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Boxing exhibitions	2	2			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Cabarets	1	1			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Dancing studio	1	1			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Night clubs	46	40	4	1	1
Per cent distribution	100.00	86.96	8.70	2.17	2.17
Show houses	10	9	1		
Per cent distribution	100.00	90.00	10.00		
Stage shows	7	7			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			

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TABLE 20 - NUMBER OF BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS IN MANILA, CLASSIFIED BY KIND OF BUSINESS AND BY CITIZENSHIP OF OWNERS: JULY, 1945
(Continued)

Kind of business establishment	TOTAL	Citizenship of owners			
		Filipino	Chinese	American	Others
Other service establishments	491	412	77	2	
Per cent distribution	100.00	83.91	15.68	.41	
Advertising agencies	4	4			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Barber shops	205	181	24		
Per cent distribution	100.00	88.29	11.71		
Beauty parlors	73	71	1	1	
Per cent distribution	100.00	97.28	1.36	1.36	
Bondsmen	1	1			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Dormitory	1	1			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Electrical contractors	14	14			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Ferry boat service	2	2			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Funeral parlors	22	22			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Garage	1	1			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Hotels and lodging houses	46	19	27		
Per cent distribution	100.00	41.30	58.70		
Laundries	108	82	25	1	
Per cent distribution	100.00	75.93	23.15	.92	
Pawnshops	4	4			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			
Shoeshine stands	10	10			
Per cent distribution	100.00	100.00			

Compiled from the records of the Department of Finance, City of Manila

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TABLE 21 - ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF GOVERNMENT MONEY IN CIRCULATION AND IN TREASURY VAULTS AVAILABLE FOR CIRCULATION IN THE PHILIPPINES: JUNE 30, 1945 1/

(Amount in Pesos)

Kind of Money	TOTAL	Pre-war Issue	Victory Issue
TOTAL	747,540525.26	168,428,175.26	579,112,350.00
Coins	46,044,371.26	10,150,021.26	35,894,350.00
Treasury Certificates	701,496,154.00	158,278,154.00	503,218,000.00

1/ Bureau of Treasury preliminary estimates.
This amount excludes bank and emergency notes

TABLE 22 - BUDGET OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT BY DEPARTMENTS: JULY 1 TO SEPT. 30, 1945

Department	Pesos
TOTAL	33,323,617.37
Senate	150,000.00
House of Representatives	424,192.50
Office of the President	949,002.50
Office of the Vice-President	6,660.00
Department of the Interior	69,645.00
Department of Finance	11,162,960.00
Department of Justice	1,407,957.50
Department of Agriculture and Commerce	1,124,905.00
Department of Public Works and Communications	1,207,700.00
Department of Instruction and Information	9,614,652.50
Department of Labor	186,177.50
Department of National Defense	4,621,466.87
Department of Health and Public Welfare	1,354,933.00
General Auditing Office	299,270.00
University of the Philippines	333,587.50
Commission on Elections	27,152.50
Supreme Court of the Philippines	98,355.00
Contingent Fund	125,000.00

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TABLE 23 - AMOUNT OF MONEY AVAILABLE FOR CIRCULATION 1/
IN THE PHILIPPINES: 1941, 1945

Month Ended		Total Amount in Circulation and in the Treasury Vaults Available for Circulation (Pesos)	Per capita Circulation 2/ (Pesos)	Amount in Treasury Vaults Available for Circulation (Pesos)	Amount in Actual Circulation or Outside of the Treasury Vaults (Pesos)
1941					
January	31	187,487,931.33	11.16	31,536,912.60	155,951,018.73
February	28	186,786,750.28	11.09	31,634,094.87	155,152,655.41
March	31	189,433,455.12	11.23	26,793,355.78	162,640,099.34
April	30	189,777,269.52	11.23	17,588,015.95	172,189,253.57
May	31	195,466,912.51	11.54	17,634,136.00	177,832,776.51
June	30	198,634,478.59	11.70	15,488,617.50	183,145,861.09
July	31	214,092,481.27	12.59	25,627,182.20	188,465,299.07
August	31	217,787,733.35	12.78	23,601,596.86	194,186,136.49
September	30	222,407,808.02	13.03	21,962,375.86	200,445,432.16
October	31	235,772,341.42	13.78	22,674,975.22	213,097,366.20
November	30	239,302,857.39	13.96	17,475,916.13	221,826,941.26
December	26	256,085,935.87	14.91	14,163,961.65	~~8~~ 241,921,974.22
1945					
June	30	747,540,525.26 3/	38.92 4/		

1/ The money consists of Treasury Certificates, Bank of the Philippine Islands Notes, Philippine National Bank Emergency Notes, silver pesos and subsidiary coins.

2/ The revised per capita circulation is obtained by using the estimated population of the Philippines for 1941 as released by the Bureau of the Census and Statistics.

3/ This amount is a preliminary estimate of the Bureau of Treasury. The money consisted of pre-war coins and treasury certificates, and victory coins and treasury certificates.

4/ Population estimates for the Philippines include the estimated number of G. I.'s

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TABLE 24 - NUMBER AND CAPITAL PAID-UP OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO OPERATE IN THE PHILIPPINES, CLASSIFIED BY KIND OF INSURANCE AND BY CITIZENSHIP OF CONTROLLING INTEREST: AUGUST 4, 1945

Kind of Insurance and Citizenship of Controlling Interest	Number of Companies	Capital Paid-Up (Pesos)	Per cent distribution: Number of Companies	Per cent distribution: Capital Paid-Up
All insurance companies	42	4,512,600	100.00	100.00
Filipino	8	4,512,600	19.05	100.00
American	14	(1)	33.33	(1)
British	18	(1)	42.86	(1)
Dutch	1	(1)	2.38	(1)
Swiss	1	(1)	2.38	(1)
Fire, marine and miscellaneous insurance	40	4,193,600	100.00	100.00
Filipino	7	4,193,600	17.95	100.00
American	13	(1)	30.77	(1)
British	18	(1)	46.16	(1)
Dutch	1	(1)	2.56	(1)
Swiss	1	(1)	2.56	(1)
Life insurance	1	(1)	100.00	100.00
American	1	(1)	100.00	100.00
Fidelity and surety	1	319,000	100.00	100.00
Filipino	1	319,000	100.00	100.00

(1) Capital paid-up of American and foreign insurance companies not yet available

Compiled from the records of the Bureau of the Treasury

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TABLE 25 - PERMIT VALUATION OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN THE CITY OF MANILA BY CLASS OF CONSTRUCTION: 1941 and APRIL - AUGUST, 1945

Month	Number of buildings	TOTAL	Permit valuation in pesos: New residential buildings	New non-residential buildings	Alterations and repairs
1945					
TOTAL	1,809	7,562,470	1,700,620	5,609,710	252,140
December					
November					
October					
September					
August	328	1,418,360	313,140	1,054,400	50,820
July	438	1,741,320	373,850	1,330,820	36,650
June	554	2,444,070	458,080	1,904,690	81,300
May	327	1,496,700	371,500	1,077,800	47,400
April	162	462,020	184,050	242,000	35,970
March					
February					
January					
1941					
TOTAL	2,190	5,692,470	3,077,790	1,543,540	1,071,140
December	27	67,550	27,300	23,780	16,470
November	119	315,930	206,380	56,260	53,290
October	179	699,040	282,960	168,000	248,080
September	215	530,830	295,250	122,230	113,350
August	177	306,680	180,030	84,650	42,000
July	239	609,920	393,350	71,610	144,960
June	251	418,700	357,870	16,250	44,580
May	162	335,210	252,440	35,670	47,100
April	173	408,640	209,540	110,510	88,590
March	222	641,040	193,260	377,800	69,980
February	202	467,790	289,660	69,380	108,750
January	224	891,140	389,750	407,400	93,990

Compiled from the records of the Department of Engineering and Public Works, City of Manila

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TABLE 26 - NUMBER AND VALUE OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, CITY OF MANILA, BY CLASS OF CONSTRUCTION AND BY MONTH: APRIL-AUGUST, 1945

MONTH	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION							
	TOTAL		NEW RESIDENTIAL		NEW NON-RESIDENTIAL		ALTERATIONS AND REPAIR	
	Number of buildings	Value (Pesos)	Number of buildings	Value (Pesos)	Number of buildings	Value (Pesos)	Number of buildings	Value (Pesos)
TOTAL	1,809	7,562,470	551	1,700,620	1,096	5,609,710	162	252,140
January								
February								
March								
April	162	462,020	77	104,050	42	242,000	43	35,970
May	327	1,496,700	102	371,500	193	1,077,800	32	47,400
June	554	2,444,070	139	458,080	368	1,904,690	47	81,300
July	438	1,741,320	129	373,050	283	1,330,020	26	36,650
August	328	1,418,360	104	313,140	210	1,054,400	14	50,820

Compiled from the records of the Department of Engineering and Public Works, City of Manila.

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TABLE 27 - NUMBER AND VALUE OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, CITY OF MANILA, BY CLASS OF CONSTRUCTION, BY TYPE OF BUILDING AND BY KIND OF BUILDING MATERIAL: APRIL - AUGUST, 1945

Type of Building and Kind of Building Material	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION							
	TOTAL		NEW RESIDENTIAL		NEW NON-RESIDENTIAL		ALTERATIONS AND REPAIR	
	Number of buildings	Value (Pesos)	Number of buildings	Value (Pesos)	Number of buildings	Value (Pesos)	Number of buildings	Value (Pesos)
All buildings	1,309	7,562,470	551	1,700,620	1,096	5,609,710	162	252,140
Strong material	1,796	7,550,020	539	1,680,220	1,096	5,609,710	161	252,090
Mixed material	12	12,350	11	12,300			1	50
Light material	1	100	1	100				
House	641	1,773,240	551	1,700,620			90	72,620
Strong material	628	1,760,790	539	1,680,220			89	72,570
Mixed material	12	12,350	11	12,300			1	50
Light material	1	100	1	100				
Store	878	3,847,820			827	3,761,650	51	86,170
Strong material	878	3,847,820			827	3,761,650	51	86,170
Other types of building	290	1,941,410			269	1,848,060	21	93,350
Strong material	290	1,941,410			269	1,848,060	21	93,350

Compiled from the records of the Department of Engineering and Public Works, City of Manila.

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TABLE 23- REAL ESTATE SALES, MORTGAGES AND CHATTEL MORTGAGES, CITY OF MANILA: JANUARY - SEPTEMBER, 1945

Month	Real Estate Sales (Pesos)	Real Estate Mortgages (Pesos)	Chattel Mortgages (Pesos)
January	7,943,605 1/	138,500 1/	
February	1,337,830 1/	34,000 1/	
March	- - - -	- - - -	
April	213,262	19,200	
May	962,008	398,270	6,000
June	1,212,680	892,390	16,580
July	1,123,565	684,400	63,400
August	699,740	1,599,770	
September	1,870,670	721,250	
October			
November			
December			

1/ Expressed in Japanese military notes

Compiled from the records of the Department of Engineering and Public Works, City of Manila

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TABLE 29 - MORTGAGES AND REAL ESTATE SALES, TRANSFERS AND CONVEYANCES IN THE CITY OF MANILA: 1944

Months	Mortgages		Real Estate Sales, Transfers and Conveyances
	Real Estate (Pesos)	Chattel (Pesos)	(Pesos)
TOTAL	22,531,570	1,583,540	165,868,567
December	1,359,350		13,687,960
November	1,160,000	20,600	11,017,487
October	1,671,520	157,000	16,849,110
September	2,456,180	2,500	18,130,165
August	2,188,660	31,500	17,261,190
July	2,144,460	47,360	18,192,160
June	1,878,900	412,000	15,674,329
May	1,361,710	48,000	12,855,430
April	1,272,820	99,580	8,930,100
March	1,546,940	373,350	7,867,980
February	2,344,180	306,650	11,815,250
January	3,146,850	85,000	13,587,406

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TABLE 30 - REAL ESTATE MORTAGES AND SALES, TRANSFERS AND CONVEYANCES IN THE CITY OF MANILA, BY MONTH: 1945, 1944

Months	Mortgages (Pesos)		Sales, Transfers and Conveyances (Pesos)	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
TOTAL		22,531,570		165,868,567
December		1,359,350		13,687.960
November		1,160,000		11,017,487
October		1,671,520		16,849,110
September		2,456,180		18,130,165
August		2,188,660		17,261,190
July	684,400	2,144,460	1,123,565	18,192,160
June	892,390	1,878,900	1,212,680	15,674,329
May	398,270	1,361,710	962,008	12,855,430
April	19,200	1,272,820	213,262	8,930,100
March		1,546,940		7,867,980
February	34,000	2,344,180	1,337,830	11,815,250
January	138,500	3,146,850	7,943,605	13,587,406

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TABLE 31 - NUMBER OF TRANSPORTATION OPERATORS IN LUZON, CLASSIFIED BY FORM OF ORGANIZATION, CITIZENSHIP OF OPERATOR, AND BY KIND OF TRUCK: JULY 31, 1945

Form of Organization and Citizenship of Operator	Number of			Per cent distribution		
	Operators	Trucks		Operators	Trucks	
		Army	Civilian		Army	Civilian
All transportation operators	12	374	10	100.00	100.00	100.00
Filipino	6	47	8	50.00	12.57	80.00
American	4	165	2	33.33	44.12	20.00
Government agency	2	162	-	16.67	43.31	-
Corporation	9	366	5	100.00	100.00	100.00
Filipino	3	39	3	33.33	10.66	60.00
American	4	165	2	44.45	45.08	40.00
Government agency	2	162	-	22.22	44.26	-
Individual	3	8	5	100.00	100.00	100.00
Filipino	3	8	5	100.00	100.00	100.00

Compiled from the records of the Public Service Commission

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TABLE 32 - DISTRIBUTION OF CLASSIFIED POSITIONS OF THE INSULAR GOVERNMENT BY SALARY GRADES: JULY, 1945

- HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Grade	Salary Bracket per annum	Number of positions	Per cent distribution
	TOTAL	475	100.00
1	₱5,100 - ₱6,000	5	1.05
2	3,960 - 4,800	9	1.89
3.	3,120 - 3,720	15	3.16
4	2,400 - 2,940	119	25.05
5	1,920 - 2,280	14	2.95
6	1,440 - 1,800	42	8.84
7	960 - 1,320	49	10.32
8	720 - 900	60	12.63
9	480 - 660	158	33.27
10	360 - 420	4	.84

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TABLE 32 - DISTRIBUTION OF CLASSIFIED POSITIONS OF THE INSULAR GOVERNMENT BY SALARY GRADES: JULY, 1945
(Continued)

GRADE	Salary Bracket per annum (Pesos)	OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT: Total		President and Private Offices		Executive Offices		Bureau of Civil Service		Budget Commission		Institute of National Language	
		No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of Positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution
	TOTAL	850	100.00	38	100.00	126	100.00	236	100.00	85	100.00	19	100.00
1	₱5,100 - ₱6,000	43	5.06	3	7.89	3	2.40	5	2.12	9	10.59	1	5.26
2	3,960 - 4,800	50	5.88	1	2.63	11	8.72	4	1.69	18	21.19	2	10.53
3	3,120 - 3,720	49	5.76	3	7.89	9	7.14	16	6.78	5	5.88	-	-
4	2,400 - 2,940	42	4.95	4	10.53	12	9.52	11	4.66	3	3.53	-	-
5	1,920 - 2,280	31	3.65	1	2.63	3	2.40	11	4.66	8	9.41	-	-
6	1,440 - 1,800	92	10.82	4	10.53	11	8.72	37	15.48	8	9.41	2	10.53
7	960 - 1,320	111	13.06	5	13.16	18	14.28	27	11.44	18	21.19	9	47.36
8	720 - 900	171	20.12	2	5.26	19	15.07	58	24.68	3	3.53	2	10.53
9	480 - 660	224	26.35	15	39.48	40	31.75	61	25.95	11	12.92	1	5.26
10	360 - 420	37	4.35	-		-		6	2.54	2	2.35	2	10.53

GRADE	Salary Bracket per annum (Pesos)	Philippine Sugar Administration		Bureau of the Census and Statistics		Resident Commissioner to the U. S.		National Research Council		National Economic Council		Civil Service Board of Appeals		Commonwealth Employees Still in U.S.	
		No. of positions	% Distribution	No. of positions	% Distribution	No. of positions	% Distribution	No. of positions	% Distribution	No. of positions	% Distribution	No. of positions	% Distribution	No. of positions	% Distribution
	TOTAL	161	100.00	120	100.00	19	100.00	9	100.00	22	100.00	1	100.00	14	100.00
1	₱5,100 - ₱6,000	5	3.11	1	.83	11	57.89	-		3	13.63	-		2	14.29
2	3,960 - 4,800	2	1.24	2	1.67	3	15.79	1	11.11	1	4.55	-		5	35.71
3	3,120 - 3,720	2	1.24	4	3.33	5	26.32	-		-		-		5	35.71
4	2,400 - 2,940	4	2.48	4	3.33	-		-		2	9.09	--		2	14.29
5	1,920 - 2,280	6	3.73	1	.83	-		-		1	4.55	-		-	
6	1,440 - 1,800	14	8.70	12	10.00	-		1	11.11	3	13.63	-		-	
7	960 - 1,320	21	13.04	7	5.83	-		2	22.22	3	13.63	1	100.00	-	
8	720 - 900	71	44.10	14	11.67	-		1	11.11	1	4.55	-		-	
9	480 - 660	30	18.63	62	51.67	-		1	11.11	3	13.64	-		-	
10	360 - 420	6	3.73	13	10.94	-		3	33.34	5	22.73	-		-	

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TABLE 32 - DISTRIBUTION OF CLASSIFIED POSITIONS OF THE INSULAR GOVERNMENT BY SALARY GRADES: JULY, 1945
(Continued)

OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

Grade	Salary Bracket per annum	Number of positions	Per cent distribution
	TOTAL	2	100.00
1	₱5,100 - ₱6,000	-	
2	3,960 - 4,800	-	
3	3,120 - 3,720	1	50.00
4	2,400 - 2,940	-	
5	1,920 - 2,280	-	
6	1,440 - 1,800	-	
7	960 - 1,320	-	
8	720 - 900	1	50.00
9	480 - 660	-	
10	360 - 420	-	

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Grade	Salary Bracket per annum	Number of positions	Per cent distribution
	TOTAL	137	100.00
1	₱5,100 - ₱6,000	8	5.84
2	3,960 - 4,800	6	4.38
3	3,120 - 3,720	4	2.92
4	2,400 - 2,940	5	3.65
5	1,920 - 2,280	6	4.38
6	1,440 - 1,800	11	8.03
7	960 - 1,320	16	11.68
8	720 - 900	17	12.40
9	480 - 660	29	21.17
10	360 - 420	35	25.55

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TABLE 32 - DISTRIBUTION OF CLASSIFIED POSITIONS OF THE INSULAR GOVERNMENT BY SALARY GRADES: JULY, 1945
(Continued)

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

GRADE	Salary Bracket per annum (Pesos)	Total		Office of the Secretary		Division of Purchase and Supply		Bureau of Customs	
		Number of positions	% Distribution	Number of positions	% Distribution	Number of positions	% Distribution	Number of positions	% Distribution
	TOTAL	3,892	100.00	85	100.00	152	100.00	1,835	100.00
1	₱5,100 - ₱6,000	35	.90	7	8.23	1	.66	12	.65
2	3,960 - 4,800	67	1.71	3	3.53	1	.66	35	1.91
3	3,120 - 3,720	47	1.20	5	5.88	1	.66	12.	.65
4	2,400 - 2,940	137	3.54	7	8.23	6	3.95	39	2.13
5	1,920 - 2,280	88	2.25	5	5.88	1	.66	30	1.63
6	1,440 - 1,800	291	7.48	14	16.48	11	7.24	68	3.71
7	960 - 1,320	602	15.47	10	11.77	10	6.58	168	9.16
8	720 - 900	572	14.70	12	14.12	13	8.55	261	14.22
9	480 - 660	1,340	34.43	11	12.94	62	40.78	706	38.47
10	360 - 420	713	18.32	11	12.94	46	30.26	504	27.47

GRADE	Salary Bracket per annum (Pesos)	Bureau of Internal Revenue		Bureau of Treasury		Bureau of Banking		Bureau of Printing	
		Number of positions	% Distribution	Number of positions	% Distribution	Number of positions	% Distribution	Number of positions	% Distribution
	TOTAL	1,324	100.00	109	100.00	27	100.00	360	100.00
1	₱5,100 - ₱6,000	8	.60	4	3.67	2	7.41	1	.28
2	3,960 - 4,800	15	1.13	5	4.59	-		8	2.22
3	3,120 - 3,720	24	1.81	2	1.83	2	7.41	1	.28
4	2,400 - 2,940	54	4.08	8	7.34	13	48.16	10	2.78
5	1,920 - 2,280	41	3.10	8	7.34	-		3	.83
6	1,440 - 1,800	148	11.18	18	16.51	-		32	8.88
7	960 - 1,320	266	20.09	17	15.60	4	14.81	127	35.28
8	720 - 900	151	11.40	17	15.60	1	3.70	117	32.50
9	480 - 660	517	39.05	25	22.93	4	14.81	15	4.17
10	360 - 420	100	7.56	5	4.59	1	3.70	46	12.78

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TABLE 32 - DISTRIBUTION OF CLASSIFIED POSITIONS OF THE INSULAR GOVERNMENT BY SALARY GRADES: JULY, 1945
(Continued)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE									
GRADE	Salary Bracket per annum (Pesos)	TOTAL		Office of the Secretary		Parole Office		Anti-Usury Board	
		Number of positions	% Distribution	Number of positions	% Distribution	Number of positions	% Distribution	Number of positions	% Distribution
	TOTAL	3,354	100.00	98	100.00	64	100.00	35	100.00
1	₱5,100 - ₱6,000	29	.86	7	7.14	1	1.56	1	2.86
2	3,960 - 4,800	31	.92	2	2.04	-		1	2.86
3	3,120 - 3,720	64	1.90	5	5.10	1	1.56	-	
4	2,400 - 2,940	259	7.72	8	8.16	3	4.69	2	5.71
5	1,920 - 2,280	109	3.25	3	3.06	3	4.69	-	
6	1,440 - 1,800	555	16.55	15	15.31	16	25.00	4	11.43
7	960 - 1,320	762	22.72	16	16.33	15	23.44	9	25.71
8	720 - 900	463	13.80	5	5.10	7	10.94	5	14.29
9	480 - 660	674	20.01	18	18.37	13	20.31	10	28.57
10	360 - 420	408	11.87	19	19.39	5	7.81	3	8.57

GRADE	Salary Bracket per annum (Pesos)	Division of Investigation		Tenancy Law Enforcement Unit		Office of the District Attorneys		Bureau of Justice	
		Number of positions	% Distribution	Number of positions	% Distribution	Number of positions	% Distribution	Number of positions	% Distribution
	TOTAL	117	100.00	67	100.00	15	100.00	77	100.00
1	₱5,100 - ₱6,000	1	.86	1	1.49	-		7	9.08
2	3,960 - 4,800	3	2.56	-		-		4	5.19
3	3,120 - 3,720	1	.86	4	5.97	-		6	7.79
4	2,400 - 2,940	32	27.35	12	17.91	1	6.67	10	12.99
5	1,920 - 2,280	2	1.71	-		-		3	3.24
6	1,440 - 1,800	35	29.91	10	14.93	-		8	10.39
7	960 - 1,320	13	11.11	28	41.79	10	66.66	8	10.39
8	720 - 900	8	6.84	3	4.48	-		7	9.08
9	480 - 660	19	16.24	9	13.43	3	20.00	9	11.68
10	360 - 420	3	2.56	-		1	6.67	15	19.47

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TABLE 32 - DISTRIBUTION OF CLASSIFIED POSITIONS OF THE INSULAR GOVERNMENT BY SALARY GRADES: JULY, 1945
(Continued)

GRADE	Salary Bracket per annum (Pesos)	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (CONTINUED)							
		Courts of First Instance		Justice of the Peace Courts		Public Service Commission		Bureau of Prisons	
		Number of positions	% Distribution	Number of positions	% Distribution	Number of positions	% Distribution	Number of positions	% Distribution
	TOTAL	791	100.00	752	100.00	101	100.00	470	100.00
1	₱5,100 - ₱6,000	1	.13	-		2	1.98	1	.21
2	3,960 - 4,800	2	.25	-		4	3.96	7	1.49
3	3,120 - 3,720	21	2.65	12	1.60	5	4.95	3	.64
4	2,400 - 2,940	49	6.18	89	11.83	6	5.94	12	2.55
5	1,920 - 2,280	37	4.93	29	3.86	5	4.95	10	2.13
6	1,440 - 1,800	120	15.16	222	29.52	8	7.92	17	3.62
7	960 - 1,320	128	16.08	400	53.19	4	3.96	50	10.64
8	720 - 900	201	25.40	-		47	46.54	85	18.09
9	480 - 660	125	15.80	-		9	8.91	195	41.48
10	360 - 420	107	13.42	-		11	10.89	90	19.15

GRADE	Salary Bracket per annum (Pesos)	General Land Registration Office		Securities and Exchange Commission		Court of Industrial Relations	
		Number of positions	% Distribution	Number of positions	% Distribution	Number of positions	% Distribution
	TOTAL	624	100.00	66	100.00	77	100.00
1	₱5,100 - ₱6,000	-		4	6.06	3	3.90
2	3,960 - 4,800	4	.64	2	3.03	2	2.60
3	3,120 - 3,720	2	.32	2	3.03	2	2.60
4	2,400 - 2,940	18	2.88	5	7.58	12	15.58
5	1,920 - 2,280	4	.64	6	9.09	7	9.09
6	1,440 - 1,800	77	12.34	6	9.09	17	22.08
7	960 - 1,320	58	9.29	18	27.27	5	6.49
8	720 - 900	79	12.66	11	16.67	5	6.49
9	480 - 660	242	38.78	7	10.60	15	19.48
10	360 - 420	140	22.45	5	7.58	9	11.69

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TABLE 32 - DISTRIBUTION OF CLASSIFIED POSITIONS OF THE INSULAR GOVERNMENT BY SALARY GRADES: JULY, 1945
(Continued)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE

GRADE	Salary Bracket per annum (Pesos)	Total		Office of the Secretary		Bureau of Plant Industry		Bureau of Animal Industry		Bureau of Forestry		Bureau of Lands	
		No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution
	TOTAL	5,042	100.00	274	100.00	486	100.00	485	100.00	861	100.00	2,151	100.00
1	₱5,100 - ₱6,000	45	.89	14	5.12	5	1.03	6	1.24	4	.46	4	.19
2	3,960 - 4,800	58	1.15	5	1.82	5	1.03	7	1.45	8	.93	10	.46
3	3,120 - 3,720	76	1.51	7	2.55	5	1.03	4	.82	8	.93	33	1.53
4	2,400 - 2,940	115	2.28	16	5.84	14	2.88	21	4.33	7	.81	22	1.02
5	1,920 - 2,280	91	1.80	9	3.28	10	2.06	16	3.30	9	1.05	10	.46
6	1,440 - 1,800	223	4.42	16	5.84	21	4.32	45	9.28	20	2.32	57	2.65
7	960 - 1,320	595	11.81	31	11.31	70	14.40	49	10.10	99	11.50	206	9.59
8	720 - 900	710	14.08	23	8.39	52	10.70	57	11.75	373	43.32	82	3.81
9	480 - 660	1,378	27.33	77	28.10	148	30.45	190	39.18	158	18.35	618	28.73
10	360 - 420	1,751	34.73	76	27.75	156	32.10	90	18.55	175	20.33	1,109	51.56

GRADE	Salary Bracket per annum (Pesos)	Bureau of Science		Bureau of Commerce		Weather Bureau		Bureau of Mines		Fiber Inspection Service	
		No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution
	TOTAL	198	100.00	194	100.00	164	100.00	136	100.00	93	100.00
1	₱5,100 - ₱6,000 ..	3	1.52	2	1.03	1	.61	4	2.94	2	2.15
2	3,960 - 4,800	6	3.03	4	2.06	5	3.05	4	2.94	4	4.30
3	3,120 - 3,720	3	1.52	7	3.61	2	1.22	3	2.22	4	4.30
4	2,400 - 2,940	9	4.55	8	4.12	5	3.05	8	5.88	5	5.38
5	1,920 - 2,280	4	2.02	18	9.28	1	.61	8	5.88	6	6.45
6	1,440 - 1,800	13	6.56	16	8.25	10	6.10	14	10.29	11	11.82
7	960 - 1,320	21	10.60	23	11.86	48	29.26	26	19.12	22	23.66
8	720 - 900	35	17.68	24	12.37	19	11.59	16	11.76	29	31.18
9	480 - 660	42	21.21	42	21.65	56	34.15	38	27.94	9	9.68
10	360 - 420	62	31.31	50	25.77	17	10.36	15	11.03	1	1.08

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TABLE 32- DISTRIBUTION OF CLASSIFIED POSITIONS OF THE INSULAR GOVERNMENT BY SALARY GRADES: JULY, 1945
(Continued)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS											
GRADE	Salary Bracket per annum (Pesos)	Total		Office of the Secretary		Bureau of Public Works		Bureau of Posts		Government Marine Railway & Repair Shop	
		No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution
	TOTAL	5,107	100.00	30	100.00	582	100.00	4,472	100.00	23	100.00
1	₱5,100 - ₱6,000	42	.82	4	13.33	26	4.47	10	.22	2	8.70
2	3,960 - 4,800	42	.82	2	6.67	36	6.19	4	.09	-	
3	3,120 - 3,720	41	.80	-		27	4.64	12	.27	2	8.70
4	2,400 - 2,940	44	.86	2	6.67	16	2.75	26	.58	-	
5	1,920 - 2,280	54	1.06	-		13	2.23	38	.85	3	13.04
6	1,440 - 1,800	113	2.21	1	3.33	25	4.29	83	1.86	4	17.39
7	960 - 1,320	321	6.29	3	10.00	83	14.26	232	5.19	3	13.04
8	720 - 900	798	15.63	7	23.33	149	25.60	639	14.29	3	13.04
9	480 - 660	1,361	26.65	9	30.00	168	28.87	1,178	26.34	6	26.09
10	360 - 420	2,291	44.86	2	6.67	39	6.70	2,250	50.31	-	

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TABLE 32 - DISTRIBUTION OF CLASSIFIED POSITIONS OF THE INSULAR GOVERNMENT BY SALARY GRADES: JULY, 1945 (Cont'd)

GRADE	Salary Bracket per annum (Pesos)	DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION AND INFORMATION: Total		Office of the Secretary		Bureau of Education		Office of the National Physical Director	
		No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution
	TOTAL	46,342	100.00	51	100.00	45,085	100.00	4	100.00
1	₱5,100 - ₱6,000	31	.07	2	3.92	17	(1)	1	25.00
2	3,960 - 4,800	61	.13	3	5.88	47	.10	-	
3	3,120 - 3,720	102	.22	8	15.69	88	.20	-	
4	2,400 - 2,940	138	.30	11	21.57	113	.25	-	
5	1,920 - 2,280	155	.33	1	1.96	142	.31	-	
6	1,440 - 1,800	923	1.99	2	3.92	882	1.96	-	
7	900 - 1,320	2,798	6.04	11	21.57	2,686	5.96	-	
8	720 - 900	5,952	12.84	2	3.92	5,617	12.47	1	25.00
9	480 - 660	34,651	74.78	6	11.76	34,485	76.50	1	25.00
10	360 - 420	1,531	3.30	5	9.80	1,008	2.25	1	25.00

GRADE	Salary Bracket per annum (Pesos)	Office of Private Education		Office of Adult Education		National Library		National Council of Education		Philippine General Hospital	
		No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution
	TOTAL	30	100.00	46	100.00	191	100.00	7	100.00	928	100.00
1	₱5,100 - ₱6,000	1	3.33	1	2.17	3	1.57	2	28.57	4	.43
2	3,960 - 4,800	4	13.33	-		5	2.62	1	14.29	1	.11
3	3,120 - 3,720	2	6.67	-		2	1.05	-	-	2	.22
4	2,400 - 2,940	4	13.33	3	6.52	-		-		7	.75
5	1,920 - 2,280	6	20.00	1	2.17	2	1.05	-		3	.33
6	1,440 - 1,800	7	23.33	-		13	6.81	3	42.85	16	1.72
7	960 - 1,320	2	6.67	22	47.83	30	15.70	-		47	5.06
8	720 - 900	2	6.67	9	19.57	30	15.70	-		291	31.36
9	480 - 660	2	6.67	6	13.04	62	32.46	-		89	9.59
10	360 - 420	-		4	8.70	44	23.04	1	14.29	463	50.43

(1) Less than [illegible]

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TABLE 32- DISTRIBUTION OF CLASSIFIED POSITIONS OF THE INSULAR GOVERNMENT BY SALARY GRADES: JULY, 1945

(Continued)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR							
GRADE	Salary Bracket per annum (Pesos)	Total		Office of the Secretary		Bureau of Immigration	
		No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution
TOTAL		507	100.00	340	100.00	167	100.00
1	₱5,100 - ₱6,000	6	1.18	4	1.18	2	1.20
2	3,960 - 4,800	6	1.18	3	.88	3	1.80
3	3,120 - 3,720	14	2.76	5	1.47	9	5.39
4	2,400 - 2,940	56	11.05	28	8.24	28	16.87
5	1,920 - 2,280	14	2.76	6	1.76	8	4.79
6	1,440 - 1,800	77	15.19	63	18.53	14	8.38
7	960 - 1,320	103	20.32	56	16.48	47	28.16
8	720 - 900	60	11.83	35	10.29	25	14.97
9	480 - 660	106	20.91	81	23.82	25	14.97
10	360 - 420	65	12.82	59	17.35	6	3.53

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TABLE 32 - DISTRIBUTION OF CLASSIFIED POSITIONS OF THE INSULAR GOVERNMENT BY SALARY GRADES: JULY, 1945
(Continued)

GRADE	Salary Bracket per annum (Pesos)	DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE: Total: No. Of positions	Total: Per cent distribution	Office of the Secretary: No. Of positions	Office of the Secretary: Per Cent distribution	Bureau of Coast & Geodetic Survey: No. Of positions	Bureau of Coast & Geodetic Survey: Per cent distribution	Bureau of Aeronautics: No. Of positions	Bureau of Aeronautics: Per cent distribution	Philippine Army (1): No. Of positions	Philippine Army (1): Per cent distribution
	TOTAL	1,298	100.00	63	100.00	204	100.00	49	100.00	982	100.00
1	16,100 - 16,000	10	.77	4	6.35	1	.49	3	6.12	2	.20
2	3,960 - 4,800	11	.85	4	6.35	5	2.45	-		2	.20
3	3,120 - 3,720	5	.39	2	3.17	1	.49	1	2.04	1	.10
4	2,400 - 2,940	26	2.00	9	14.29	6	2.94	7	14.29	4	.41
5	1,920 - 2,280	14	1.08	1	1.59	3	1.47	1	2.04	9	.92
6	1,440 - 1,800	65	5.01	10	15.87	28	13.73	3	6.12	24	2.44
7	960 - 1,320	105	8.17	3	4.763	32	15.69	5	10.20	65	6.62
8	720 - 900	129	9.94	12	19.05	17	8.33	18	36.74	82	8.35
9	480 - 660	579	44.50	11	17.46	41	20.10	5	10.20	522	53.16
10	360 - 420	354	27.29	7	11.11	70	34.31	6	12.25	271	27.60

(1) Civilian employees only.

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TABLE 32 - DISTRIBUTION OF CLASSIFIED POSITIONS OF THE INSULAR GOVERNMENT BY SALARY GRADES, JULY, 1945
(Continued)

GRADE	Salary Bracket per annum (Pesos)	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE											
				Office of the Secretary		Bureau of Health		Bureau of Public Welfare		Bureau of Quarantine Service		Welfareville Institute	
		No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution
	TOTAL	3,215	100.00	30	100.00	2,793	100.00	178	100.00	111	100.00	103	100.00
1	15,100 - 16,000	26	.81	2	6.67	21	.75	1	.56	1	.90	1	.97
2	3,960 - 4,800	53	1.65	-		51	1.83	1	.56	1	.90	-	
3	3,120 - 3,720	45	1.40	-		41	1.50	2	1.12	1	.90	1	.97
4	2,400 - 2,940	55	1.71	3	10.00	43	1.54	4	2.25	3	2.70	2	1.94
5	1,920 - 2,280	33	1.02	1	3.33	29	1.04	1	.56	-		2	1.94
6	1,440 - 1,800	127	3.95	5	16.67	101	3.62	11	6.18	3	2.70	7	6.80
7	960 - 1,320	273	8.49	2	6.67	221	7.90	18	10.12	16	14.40	16	15.53
8	720 - 900	696	21.65	4	13.33	651	23.30	22	12.36	9	8.10	10	9.70
9	480 - 660	669	20.81	8	26.6.6	573	20.51	35	19.66	26	23.42	27	26.30
10	360 - 420	1,238	38.51	5	16.67	1,062	38.01	83	46.63	51	45.98	37	35.91

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TABLE 32- DISTRIBUTION OF CLASSIFIED POSITIONS OF THE INSULAR GOVERNMENT BY SALARY GRADES: JULY, 1945

(Continued)

GENERAL AUDITING OFFICE			
GRADE	Salary Bracket per annum	Number of positions	Per cent distribution
	TOTAL	976	100.00
1	₱5,100 - ₱6,000	28	2.87
2	3,960 - 4,800	47	4.82
3	3,120 - 3,720	43	4.41
4	2,400 - 2,940	44	4.51
5	1,920 - 2,280	24	2.46
6	1,440 - 1,800	71	7.27
7	960 - 1,320	144	14.75
8	720 - 900	165	16.90
9	480 - 660	315	32.28
10	360 - 420	95	9.73

UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES			
GRADE	Salary Bracket per annum	Number of positions	Per cent distribution
	TOTAL	798	100.00
1	₱5,100 - ₱6,000	35	4.29
2	3,960 - 4,800	51	6.39
3	3,120 - 3,720	25	3.13
4	2,400 - 2,940	75	9.40
5	1,920 - 2,280	69	8.65
6	1,440 - 1,800	95	11.90
7	960 - 1,320	155	19.42
8	720 - 900	60	7.52
9	480 - 660	135	16.92
10	360 - 420	98	12.38

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TABLE 32 - DISTRIBUTION OF CLASSIFIED POSITIONS OF THE INSULAR GOVERNMENT BY SALARY GRADES: JULY, 1945
(Continued)

COMMISSION ON ELECTIONS			
GRADE	Salary Bracket per annum	Number of positions	Per cent distribution
	TOTAL	37	100.00
1	₱5,100 - ₱6,000	[illegible]	
2	3,960 - 4,800	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	3,120 - 3,720	[illegible]	8.11
4	2,400 - 2,940	5	13.51
5	1,920 - 2,280	[illegible]	
6	1,440 - 1,800	3	8.11
7	960 - 1,320	6	16.22
8	720 - 900	5	13.51
9	480 - 660	7	18.92
10	360 - 420	6	16.22

SUPREME COURT			
GRADE	Salary Bracket per annum	Number of positions	Per cent distribution
	TOTAL	96	100.00
1	₱5,100 - ₱6,000	1	1.04
2	3,960 - 4,800	2	2.08
3	3,120 - 3,720	15	15.63
4	2,400 - 2,940	3	3.13
5	1,920 - 2,280	7	7.29
6	1,440 - 1,800	8	8.33
7	960 - 1,320	8	8.33
8	720 - 900	13	13.54
9	480 - 660	29	30.21
10	360 - 420	10	10.42

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TABLE 33 - DISTRIBUTION OF CLASSIFIED POSITIONS OF THE INSULAR GOVERNMENT BY SALARY RANGE AND BY DEPARTMENTS: JULY, 1945 1/

GRADE	Salary Bracket per annum (Pesos)	Total		House of Representatives		Office of the President		Office of the Vice-President		Department of the Interior		Department of Finance	
		No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution
	GRAND TOTAL	72,445		576		002		4		140		3,099	
	10,000 and over	114		1		14		1		1		1	
	7,200 - 9,000	203		100		10		1		2		6	
	TOTAL, GRADES 1-10	72,128	100.00	475	100.00	050	100.00	2	100.00	137	100.00	3,092	100.00
1	5,100 - 5,400	344	.48	5	1.05	43	5.06			8	5.84	35	.90
2	3,960 - 4,200	496	.69	9	1.89	50	5.00			6	4.30	67	1.71
3	3,120 - 3,720	549	.76	15	3.16	49	5.76	1	50.00	4	2.92	47	1.20
4	2,400 - 2,940	1,123	1.56	119	25.05	42	4.95			5	3.65	137	3.54
5	1,920 - 2,200	709	.98	14	2.95	31	3.65			6	4.38	88	2.25
6	1,440 - 1,800	2,696	3.74	42	8.84	92	10.82			11	8.03	291	7.48
7	960 - 1,320	6,640	9.38	49	10.32	111	13.06			16	11.68	602	15.47
8	720 - 900	9,872	13.69	60	12.63	171	20.12	1	50.00	17	12.40	572	14.70
9	480 - 660	41,655	57.75	158	33.27	224	26.35			29	21.17	1,340	34.43
10	360 - 420	8,636	11.97	4	.84	37	4.35			35	25.55	713	18.32

1/ Number of classified positions in the Senate not available as the P150,000 lump sum appropriation for said Office for the period from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1945 has not been itemized.

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TABLE 33 - DISTRIBUTION OF CLASSIFIED POSITIONS OF THE INSULAR GOVERNMENT BY SALARY RANGE AND BY DEPARTMENTS: JULY, 1945 (Cont'd)

GRADE	Salary Bracket per annum (Pesos)	Department of Justice		Department of Agriculture and Commerce		Dept. of Public Works and Communications		Dept. of Instruction and Information		Department of Labor		Department of National Defense	
		No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution
	GRAND TOTAL	3,461		5,056		5,114		46,348		512		1,302	
	10,000 and over	66		4		3		2		2		1	
	7,200 - 9,000	41		10		4		4		3		3	
	TOTAL, GRADES 1-10 .	3,354	100.00	5,042	100.00	5,107	100.00	46,342	100.00	507	100.00	1,298	100.00
1	5,100 - 6,000 ...	29	.86	45	.89	42	.82	31	.07	6	1.18	10	.77
2	3,960 - 4,800 ...	31	.92	50	1.15	42	.82	61	.13	6	1.18	11	.85
3	3,120 - 3,720 ...	64	1.90	76	1.51	41	.80	102	.22	14	2.76	5	.39
4	2,400 - 2,940 ...	259	7.72	115	2.28	44	.86	138	.30	56	11.05	26	2.00
5	1,920 - 2,280 ...	109	3.25	91	1.80	54	1.06	155	.33	14	2.76	14	1.08
6	1,440 - 1,800 ...	555	16.55	223	4.42	113	2.21	923	1.99	77	15.19	65	5.01
7	960 - 1,320 ...	762	22.72	595	11.81	321	6.29	2,798	6.04	103	20.32	105	8.17
8	720 - 900 ...	463	13.80	710	14.08	798	15.63	5,952	12.84	60	11.83	129	9.94
9	480 - 660 ...	674	20.01	1,378	27.33	1,361	26.65	34,651	74.78	106	20.91	579	44.50
10	360 - 420 ...	400	11.87	1,751	34.73	2,291	44.86	1,531	3.30	65	12.83	354	27.29

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TABLE 33 - DISTRIBUTION OF CLASSIFIED POSITIONS OF THE INSULAR GOVERNMENT BY SALARY RANGE AND DEPARTMENTS: JULY, 1945 (Cont'd)

GRADE	Salary Bracket per annum (Pesos)	Department of Health and Welfare		General Auditing Office		University of the Philippines		Commission on Elections		Supreme Court	
		No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution	No. of positions	Per cent distribution
	GRAND TOTAL	3,220		980		804		40		107	
	10,000 and over	1		2		1		3		11	
	7,200 - 9,000	4		2		5		-		-	
	TOTAL, GRADES 1-10	3,215	100.00	976	100.00	798	100.00	37	100.00	96	100.00
1	5,100 - 6,000	26	.81	28	2.87	35	4.29	-		1	1.04
2	3,960 - 4,800	53	1.65	47	4.82	51	6.39	2	5.40	2	2.08
3	3,120 - 3,720	45	1.40	43	4.41	25	3.13	3	8.11	15	15.63
4	2,400 - 2,940	55	1.71	44	4.51	75	9.40	5	13.51	3	3.13
5	1,920 - 2,280	33	1.02	24	2.46	69	8.65	-		7	7.29
6	1,440 - 1,800	127	3.95	71	7.27	95	11.90	3	8.11	8	8.33
7	960 - 1,320	273	8.49	144	14.75	155	19.42	6	16.22	8	8.33
8	720 - 900	696	21.65	165	16.90	60	7.52	5	13.51	13	13.54
9	480 - 660	669	20.81	315	32.28	135	16.92	7	18.92	29	30.21
10	360 - 420	1,238	38.51	95	9.73	98	12.38	6	16.22	10	10.42

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TABLE 34 - DAILY AVERAGE FREE ISSUES IN ECA AND PCAU STORES IN MANILA
FEBRUARY - JUNE, 1945

(In thousand pounds)

Commodities issued free	TOTAL	WEEK ENDING February	March 23	March 30	April 6	April 13	April 20
Rice	1144.737	250.705	149.220	176.633	140.200	76.666	63.633
Corn	100.955	32.857	1.700	4.100	9.560	15.310	18.253
Flour	40.196	13.843	3.400	3.966	1.046	1.580	9.753
Fish	375.948	102.825	46.148	44.273	32,080	32.960	19.933
Item, all or part meat ...	147.582	2.220	4.830	16.010	11.896	16.181	15,975
Beans with Pork	10.249		5.500	.377		2.070	.030
Bread	11.957		1.410	1.350	3.940	1.470	.741
Milk	28.540	2.060	5.155	4.800	3.930	4.095	2.923
Sugar	27.300	13.525	2.440	2.010	2.110	1.380	1.620
Lard	3.207	.047	.450	.200	1.000	.200	.400
Salt	5.035		.390	.250	.270	1.800	.110
Camote	21.350				1.510		4.000
Vegetables ..	1.850						.350
Wheatmeal ...	1.721						
Jam	.190						
Margarine ...	.010						
Soup	.017						
TOTAL	1920.844	417.782	220.643	253.969	207.542	153.712	137.721
POPULATION	2,376,308	1/	408,891	440,920	326,581	244,867	195,174
AVERAGE PER PERSON (Lbs.)		1/	.540	.576	.635	.628	.706

Commodities issued free	WEEK ENDING April 27	May 4	May 11	May 18	May 28	June 1	June 7
Rice	59.256	37.448	48.538	45.899	32.415	32.559	31.565
Corn	8.200	3.955	3.740	1.600	.170	.680	1.130
Flour	3.115	1.023	2.100	.100	.090	.090	.090
Fish	1.849	6.136	26.117	24.059	16.148	14.700	8.720
Item, all or part meat ..	23.039	22.852	13.312	7.681	5.711	5.945	1.930
Beans with pork		.410		.320	.292	1.250	
Bread	.179	.550	.824	.627	.433	.433	
Milk	.915	.661	1.053	1.036	1.046	.306	.560
Sugar	.530	.708	1.390	.551	.443	.363	.230
Lard	.570				.190	.140	.010
Salt	.800	1.098	.157	.110	.030		.020
Camote	6.640	8.500	.400	.300			
Vegetables ...				.100	1.400		
Wheatmeal			.885	.346	.130		.360
Jam					.190		
Margarine					.010		
Soap							.017
TOTAL.....	105.093	83.341	98.516	82.729	58.698	56.466	44.632
POPULATION ...	138,935	146,197	119,611	107,760	92,690	85,338	69,344
AVERAGE PER PERSON (Lbs.)	.756	.570	.824	.768	.633	.662	.644

1/ No record available

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TABLE 35 - DAILY AVERAGE SALES IN ECA AND PCAU STORES IN MANILA: FEBRUARY - JUNE, 1945

(In thousand pounds)

Commodities sold at Gov't controlled prices	TOTAL	WEEK ENDING February	March 23	March 30	April 6	April 13	April 20
Rice	4342.279	60.300	213.400	284.400	526.167	256.833	212.346
Corn	52.506	.500	8.300	9.100	9.050	4.500	4.080
Flour	402.430	6.300	26.400	18.770	24.367	26.690	54.836
Fish	1199.638	11.205	66.952	67.765	80.330	61.401	45.265
Item, all or part meat .	979.671		7.878	45.526	43.000	46.402	61.639
Beans with pork	150.062		20.368			4.010	3.115
Bread	156.625		4.480	4.250	3.200	8.375	19.321
Milk	105.524		14.284	8.491	11.538	3.960	6.372
Sugar	192.180		9.650	11.670	9.275	15.410	21.380
Lard	80.186		15.790	13.070	3.820	15.322	13.915
Salt	81.620		3.700	2.400	1.360	1.720	15.000
Camote	25.530		1.000		7.100	9.130	8.300
Vegetables ...	61.925						.440
White beans .	14.000						
Peas	1.375						
Wheatmeal ...	34.456						
Jam	.232						
Soup	1.042						
TOTAL	7889.281	78.305	490.202	465.442	524.715	458.753	466.600
POPULATION ..	10,376,978	1/	590,743	759,093	825,563	709,669	783,519
AVERAGE PER PERSON (Lb.)		1/	.668	.613	.630	.639	.595

Commodities sold at Gov't controlled prices	WEEK ENDING April 27	May 4	May 11	May 18	May 25	June 1	June 7
Rice	275.343	354.040	317.421	415.504	530.543	488.077	607.025
Corn	.300	.700	.300	.100			15.576
Flour	57.883	77.396	50.458	48.572	5.150		5.600
Fish	2.210	20.364	100.923	173.413	255.022	128.944	105.844
Item, all or part meat ..	131219	104.067	153.948	98.469	74.522	105.097	27.096
Beans with pork			7.200	19.200	10.800	56.283	29.086
Bread	13.242	31.038	35.361	23.700	6.890	6.760	
Milk	11.640	7.777	7.441	8.098	16.672	5.501	3.742
Sugar	7.855	42.535	35.293	3.411	24.122	9.939	1.640
Lard	3.340	1.980	2.063	1,770	1.800	3.704	3.612
Salt	6.480	4.245	4.885	2.740	7.555	1.700	29.755
Camote							
Vegetables ...		10.779	17,884	13.519	4.430	4.380	10.493
White beans ..			6.750	7.250			
Peas			1.375				
Wheatmeal		9.143	18.283	7.030			
Jam					.040		.192
Soup							1.042
TOTAL	509.520	744.864	759.585	822.856	937.554	810.473	920.703
POPULATION ...	682,539	913,489	967,503	994,173	1,017,837	1,029,665	1,095,135
AVERAGE PER PERSON (lb.)	.746	.815	.785	.828	.921	.787	.841

1/ No record available.

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TABLE 36 - QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS ALLOCATED BY THE ECA TO INDIVIDUAL ECA UNITS FOR RATION TO RESIDENTS IN MANILA, CLASSIFIED BY WEEK: JUNE 10 TO SEPTEMBER 22, 1945

(In thousand pounds)

ECA Unit	TOTAL	Week ending - June 16	June 23	June 30
TOTAL	86,790.393	4,527.000		6,299.737
ECA 1	12,175.382	567.000		787,467
ECA 2	11,903.704	678.000		944.961
ECA 3	5,645.843	353.000		472.380
ECA 5	18,364.198	1,008.000		1,322.925
ECA 6	13,554.481	678.000		881.983
ECA 7	14,518.675	724.000		1,133.993
ECA 8	10,628.310	519.000		756.028

ECA Unit	Week ending - July 7	July 14	July 21	July 28
TOTAL	6,335.960	6,308.312	6,299.000	6,386.700
ECA 1	823.650	858.619	850.550	883.744
ECA 2	887.000	882.084	882.000	866.660
ECA 3	443.610	440.992	440.000	418.148
ECA 5	1,330.550	1,354.440	1,354.450	1,363.904
ECA 6	950.350	913.632	913.550	1,033.008
ECA 7	1,140.500	1,102.488	1,102.450	1,077.604
ECA 8	760.300	756.057	756.000	743.632

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TABLE 36 - QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS ALLOCATED BY THE ECA TO INDIVIDUAL ECA UNITS FOR RATION TO RESIDENTS IN MANILA, CLASSIFIED BY WEEK: JUNE 10 TO SEPTEMBER 22, 1945 (Cont'd)5

(In thousand pounds)

ECA Unit	Week Ending August 4	August 11	August 18	August 25
TOTAL	6,520.000	6,075.000	6,332.500	6,502.082
ECA 1	926.580	933.934	938.210	931.980
ECA 2	875.950	839.167	837.330	836.095
ECA 3	428.740	182.325	398.820	460.260
ECA 5	1,388.100	1,340.900	1,337.565	1,331.265
ECA 6	1,045.760	997.268	994.020	1,150.622
ECA 7	1,095.800	1,043.012	1,056.040	1,023.255
ECA 8	759.070	738.394	770.515	768.605

ECA Unit	Week ending September 1	September 8	September 15	September 22
TOTAL	6,299.152	6,359.394	6,144.060	6,401.696
ECA 1	960.481	900.793	890.114	922.260
ECA 2	865.570	832.105	826.960	849.822
ECA 3	375.405	445.982	384.877	401.304
ECA 5	1,264.807	1,297.506	1,270.015	1,399.771
ECA 6	1,052.076	997.095	981.645	965.472
ECA 7	969.669	1,019.926	993.981	1,035.957
ECA 8	811.144	865.987	796.468	827.110

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TABLE 37. QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS ALLOCATED BY THE ECA TO INDIVIDUAL ECA UNITS FOR RATION TO RESIDENTS IN MANILA, CLASSIFIED BY KIND OF FOODSTUFF: JUNE 10 TO SEPTEMBER 22, 1945

(In thousand pounds)

Kind of Foodstuff	TOTAL	ECA 1 (Sta. Ana, Singalong, Makati, Pandacan and Pateros)	ECA 2 (Ermita, Malate, Pasay, Parañaque, Singalong and Paco	ECA 3 (San Juan, Mandaluyong, and Quezon City)
TOTAL	86,790.593	12,175.382	11,903.704	5,645.843
Rice - - - - - -	57,306.900	8,137.000	8,088.400	3,601.600
Corn - - - - - -	1,949.400	269.700	267.500	141.000
Fish - - - - - -	13,207.149	1,825.043	1,727.228	864.745
All or part meat	4,697.536	644.296	589.364	306.084
All or part pork	1,137.500	155.790	155.260	72.990
Milk - - - - - -	1,497.184	219.076	200.730	95.294
Sugar - - - - -	503.500	44.700	39.900	102.500
Salt - - - - - -	1,458.050	189.500	189.500	124.000
Peas and beans -	2,392.000	326.612	306.080	161.240
Tomato - - - - -	300.000	43.560	40.140	18.960
Beets - - - - -	500.000	69.800	64.700	29.450
Carrots - - - -	500.000	69.800	64.700	29.450
Wheatmeal - - -	.192			
Margarine - - -	6.400			6.200
Butter - - - -	.070			.035
Soup - - - - -	208.020	29.641	27.810	12.985
C - ration - -	486.000	60.264	58.392	35.640
Pulses - - - - -	200.000	29.000	26.800	12.600
Yeast - - - - -	.742			.270
Broken order goods	440.000	61.600	57.200	30.800

Kind of Foodstuff	ECA 5 (San Miguel, Quiapo, Sampaloc, Sta. Mesa, Santol and Galas)	ECA 6 (Tondo, San Nicolas and Caloocan	ECA 7 (Sta. Cruz, Trozo and Rizal Avenue	ECA 8 (Sta. Mesa Heights, Quezon City and part of San Juan)
TOTAL	18,364.198	13,554.481	14,518.675	10,628.310
Rice - - - - - -	11,968.200	9,001.500	9,503.800	7,006.400
Corn - - - - -	413.000	295.700	311.600	250.900
Fish - - - - -	2,864.609	1,998.620	2,290.779	1,636.125
All or part meat	1,059.374	705.272	823.406	569.740
All or part pork	245.595	173.735	194.270	139.860
Milk - - - - -	315.737	235.571	245.687	185.089
Sugar - - - - -	113.700	117.300	48.700	36.700
Salt - - - - -	286.800	271.300	236.100	160.800
Peas and beans	525.088	356.232	413.208	303.540
Tomato - - - - -	63.750	45.600	48.930	39.060
Beets - - - - -	107.600	77.900	84.650	65.900
Carrots - - - -	107.600	77.900	84.650	65.900
Wheatmeal - - -	.192			
Margarine - - -		.200		
Butter - - - -		.035		
Soup - - - - - -	44.653	31.976	34.523	26.432
C - ration - -	113.400	64.368	90.972	62.964
Pulses - - - - -	42.500	30.400	32.600	26.100
Yeast - - - - -		.472		
Broken order goods	92.400	70.400	74.800	52.800

Source: Compiled from the records of the ECA

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TABLE 38 - QUANTITY OF SELECTED FOODSTUFFS ENTERING MANILA, CLASSIFIED BY KIND OF COMMODITY AND BY MONTH: MAY 1 - AUGUST 4, 1945

Commodity	Unit	TOTAL	Month			
			May	June	July	August
Rice	Cavan	5,833	579	561	3,523	1,170
Corn	Ears	39,900		2,500	26,200	11,200
Sugar	Picul	10,562	555	2,031	6,605	1,371
Panocha	Kilo	15,384		3,029	8,008	4,347
Salt	Kilo	46,322	10,948	5,290	21,191	8,893
Fish, fresh	Kilo	7,350			2,637	4,713
Fish, dried	Kilo	72,787		9,215	58,192	5,380
Shrimp	Kilo	361		75	286	
Crab	Kilo	2,230		200	1,510	520
Bagoong	Kilo	62,740	3,053	10,607	44,347	4,733
Beans, dried	Kilo	1,934	336	504	514	580
Beans, fresh	Kilo	607			369	238
Mongo	Kilo	42,743	560	3,127	37,600	1,456
Peanut	Kilo	38,470	1,525	1,150	19,318	16,477
Coffee	Kilo	6,307	1,400	3,975	932	
Gabi	Kilo	1,500	200	200	1,100	
Camote	Kilo	4,225		75	3,483	667
Cassava	Kilo	2,350		1,750	600	
Sayote	Kilo	7,830			3,850	3,980
Squash	Number	4,540		1,500	2,040	1,000
Upo	Number	389			389	
Garlic	Kilo	7,825	2,470	4,330	358	667
Onion	Kilo	2,745		735	2,010	
Other vegetables	Kilo	40,120		265	39,195	660
Bilon	Kilo	6,173	16	18	4,683	1,456
Avocado	Kilo	66,275		665	57,708	7,902

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TABLE 38 - QUANTITY OF SELECTED FOODSTUFFS ENTERING MANILA, CLASSIFIED BY KIND OF COMMODITY AND BY MONTH: MAY 1 - AUGUST 4, 1945 (Cont.)

Commodity	Unit	TOTAL	Month			
			May	June	July	August
Banana	Number	2,543,850		112,700	1,914,550	516,600
Mango	Number	372,320			207,247	165,073
Papaya	Number	42,932			37,169	5,763
Pineapple	Number	46,799			43,740	3,059
Other fruits	Kilo	73,644			58,448	15,196
Eggs, hen's	Number	273,655	290	14,645	140,247	118,473
Eggs, duck's	Number	152	51	101		
Chicken	Number	9,420		780	5,481	3,159
Ducks	Number	325		100	142	83
Hogs	Number	1,192		116	801	275
Cattle	Number	322		122	113	87
Carabao	Number	42		1	36	5

Compiled from the records of the ECA

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FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS

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RESUMPTION OF P.I. - U.S. TRADE

After more than three years of Japanese occupation, when the Philippines had practically no commercial intercourse with the outside world, the arrival in June, 1945 of the first importation from the United States brought a feeling of relief to everyone. To be sure, the total value of the goods received was negligible, it being only ₱3,646, or 1/16,000 of the average monthly total of purchases from all foreign sources for 1941. But small as its volume was, the June importation was significant in that it marked the resumption of the P.I. - U.S. trade, upon which many have pinned the hope for the early return to normalcy of the prices of consumer goods in the Philippines. Subsequent shipments, which were expected to increase gradually in volume and variety, would no doubt alleviate the problem of food and other supplies, the scarcity of which was responsible for the skyrocketing of prices.

Among the principal items in the June shipment were textiles for personal use worth ₱2,905 and luxuries valued at ₱522. The rest consisted of various articles in small quantities. Also included in this shipment were gifts consigned to persons who were not importers before the war.

As had been predicted, the importation for the month of July exceeded by a good margin that for June. From the meager amount of ₱3,646 in June the total rose to ₱23,660 in July. The five leading items in the July shipment were: (1) textiles, ₱14,319; (2) beverages, wines, and liquors, ₱3,281; (3) leather, ₱1,072; and (4) soap and toilet preparations, ₱864.

While the amounts of the goods that arrived in June and July were not large, the noticeable tendency of incoming shipments to increase in volume had a sobering influence upon hoarders and profiteers. Observing the steady flow of U. S. goods to the Philippines, speculators have been induced to bring out and sell their hoarded stock. Hence the decline noted lately in the prices of certain prime commodities.

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TABLE 39 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS:
JUNE AND JULY, 1945
(All from the United States)

Article	# UNIT	June Quantity	June Value (Pesos)	July Quantity	July Value (Pesos)
TOTAL IMPORTS			3,646		23,660
DAIRY PRODUCTS, total					22
Milk					22
Powdered milk (including tablets)	K			6	22
ANIMAL PRODUCTS, INEDIBLE, total			184		1,072
Leather			184		1,072
Manufactures of			184		1,072
Belts (men's, women's, etc.)					77
Boots and shoes (canvass tops) with leather soles	P			6	104
Boots, shoes, sandals and slippers (leather tops) with leather soles	P	11	162	58	650
Garments			22		10
Pocket books, purses, wallets, handbags					187
Other (scraps, gloves, etc.)					44
OTHER INEDIBLE ANIMAL PRODUCTS, total					1
Shells & manufactures of, all other					1
GRAINS AND PREPARATIONS, total			6		7
All other grains and preparations			6		7
FRUITS AND FRUIT PREPARATIONS, total			4		
Dried and otherwise preserved			4		
Other dried fruits (currants, etc.)			4		
SUGAR, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, total			6		4
Confectionery	K	1	6	1	4
BEVERAGES, WINES, LIQUORS, total					3,281
Whiskey					6
All other	Pf.L				6
Extracts, flavors and syrup	K			132	3,275
RUBBER AND MANUFACTURES, total					40
Caps	N			1	1
Druggists rubber, sundries, syringes, etc.					9
Garments					10
Shoes, rubber, with canvass tops	P			2	20
TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES, total			18		32
Cigars	N			100	20
Cigarettes	N	1,200	18	600	12

- N - Number P - Pair Sq.Y - Square yard
K - Kilo Pf.L - Proof liter Pkg. - Package

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TABLE 39 - JUNE & JULY IMPORTS + Cont'd

Article	UNIT	June Quantity	June Value (Pesos)	July Quantity	July Value (Pesos)
TEXTILES, FIBERS AND MANUFACTURES, total			2,905		14,319
Cotton			1,505		5,727
Manufactures of			1,505		5,727
Threads, sewing and crochet			6		1,185
Cloth	Sq. Y	153	355	380	1,161
Printed	Sq. Y	97	283	262	875
Dyed	Sq. Y	36	72	118	286
Fabrics					10
Tulles					10
Household articles			37		103
Blankets					25
Quilts, counterpanes, bedspread					35
Sheets and pillow cases			10		8
Table cloths			18		8
Towels			9		27
Wearing apparel - knitted goods			179		803
Drawers			21		69
Jackets and other outwear					57
Socks and stockings			38		321
Sweaters			5		46
Undershirts			99		246
Other knitted goods			16		64
Wearing apparel - not knitted			821		1,710
Coats, trousers, vests			155		325
Dresses, skirts and waists			321		853
Men's shirts	N	36	161	56	270
Underwear			184		262
Other wearing apparel			79		370
Men's and boys'			66		44
Women's and children's					156
All other wearing apparel			13		170
Embroideries					44
Laces					135
Miscellaneous cotton manufactures			28		206
Caps	N			1	2
Garters, suspenders and other gum elastic textiles					2
Handkerchiefs			12		54
Ribbons ink			12		[illegible]
Shoes and corset laces					1
Other rubberized fabrics					46
Trimmings, ribbons, braids			2		17
Waterproof garments					63
All other			2		21
Flax and linen					102
Cloth in the piece					94
Table linens or covers					4
Threads and twines					4

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TABLE 39 - JUNE & JULY IMPORTS - Cont'd

Article	UNIT	June Quantity	June Value (Pesos)	July Quantity	July Value (Pesos)
TEXTILES, FIBERS AND MANUFACTURES (Cont'd)					
Wool and wool manufactures			388		1,070
Semi-manufactures of, yarn	K			1	10
Manufactures of -			388		1,060
Woven fabrics -			102		385
Cloth	Sq.Y	24	102	70	385
Wearing apparel - knitted			130		205
Socks and stockings					31
Other outwear, knitted (sweaters, jackets, polo shirts)			130		158
Other knitted					16
Non-knitted wearing apparel			156		444
Caps	N			2	2
Other					24
Silk manufactures -			673		23
Manufactures of -			673		23
Woven fabrics			117		
Cloth	Sq.Y	38	117		
Wearing apparel			556		21
Neckties			70		
Shoes and slippers	P			1	2
Socks and stockings			81		8
Other not knitted wearing apparel			405		11
Other manufactures -					2
Ribbons					2
Manufactures of rayon or other synthetic textiles			334		7,387
Manufactures of			334		7,387
Woven fabrics	Sq.Y	30	104		3,026
Cloth	Sq.Y	30	104	483	3,020
Remnants					6
Wearing apparel			214		3,973
Neckties					190
Socks and stockings					413
Undershirts and drawers					53
Other knitted clothing					42
Other not knitted clothing			214		3,275
Other manufactures			16		388
Handkerchiefs					6
Laces					101
Threads					94
Trimmings					3
All other manufactures			16		184
Miscellaneous textile products			5		10
Oilcloth			5		10
Pocket-books, purses, handbags					6
Other manufactures			5		4

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TABLE 39 - JUNE & JULY IMPORTS - Cont'd

Article	UNIT	June Quantity	June Value (Pesos)	July Quantity	July Value (Pesos)
WOOD AND MANUFACTURES, total					27
Manufactures					27
Other manufactures					27
PAPER AND MANUFACTURES, total			12		116
Unprinted			6		
Carbon coated	K	1	6		
Books, pictures and other					
Printed matters			6		116
Playing cards	Pkg.	3	6	22	18
Other printed matter					98
NON-METALLIC, MINERALS, total					38
Glass and glass products -					34
Glassware					34
Optical glass and lenses (spectacles, eyeglasses, goggles)					30
All other					4
Clay, clay products and other					
Non-metallic minerals					4
Manufactures -					4
Tiles					4
METALS AND MANUFACTURES, total			13		454
Iron and steel advanced manufactures					487
Cutlery					87
Razors, safety					9
Blades, razors					69
Scissors and shears					5
All other cutlery					4
Needles					251
Tools					81
All other					81
Heating and cooking equipment					48
Electrical machinery and apparatus			10		100
Flashlights and parts (except batteries)			10		
Radio parts, etc.					100
Non-ferrous metals, except precious -			3		176
Brass and manufactures of			3		176
Pins	K		3	1	10
Press buttons and dress fasteners	K			2	8
Slide fasteners	K				116
All other					142
Precious metals, jewelry & plated ware					211
Gold, platinum and silver					
manufactures, not plated					184
Jewelry					184
Plated ware, gold and silver					27
Jewelry					7
All other					20

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TABLE 39 - JUNE & JULY IMPORTS - Cont'd

Article	UNIT	June Quantity	June Value (Pesos)	July Quantity	July Value (Pesos)
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, DYES AND MEDICINES, total					443
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations					443
Medicines, patent and proprietary					134
Pharmaceutical preparations					309
SOAP AND TOILET PREPARATIONS, total			329		864
Soap -			30		56
Toilet and fancy	K	5	30	11	56
Toilet preparations			299		808
Creams and balms					49
Dentrifices	K	3	35	2	62
Face powders	K			8	83
Perfumes and lotions			4		8
Rouge and lipstick			11		435
Talcum powder			6		
Other toilet preparations			253		171
MISCELLANEOUS, total			169		2,440
Toys, games and sporting goods					218
Other games (other than mahjong)					216
Fish hooks	K				2
Clocks, watches and parts			130		145
Clocks					5
Other than time	N			1	5
Watches	N	2	130	2	140
Brooms and brushes			2		133
Brushes			2		133
Tooth			2		133
Buttons					16
Metal	K				1
Pearl	K				1
Other	K			1	14
Celluloid manufactures					69
Other except buttons	K			6	69
Combs, except metal and rubber					53
Celluloid and galalith					53
Novelties					1,119
Pencils and fountain pens			30		45
Fountain pens			30		45
Trinkets			7		621
All other articles					21

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TABLE 40 - TOTAL IMPORT TRADE OF THE PHILIPPINES BY PORT OF ENTRY: JUNE AND JULY, 1945

Port of Entry	JUNE Value (Pesos)	JULY Value (Pesos)	Per cent increase June to July
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,646	23,660	548.93
Manila	3,646	23,660	548.93
Cebu			
Iloilo			
Davao			
Legaspi			
Jolo			
Zamboanga			
Jose Panganiban			
Aparri			

TABLE 41 - TOTAL IMPORT TRADE OF THE PHILIPPINES BY NATIONALITY OF CARRYING VESSEL: JUNE AND JULY, 1945

Nationality of carrying vessel	JUNE Value (Pesos)	JULY Value (Pesos)	Per cent increase June to July
TOTAL IMPORT	3,646	23,660	548.93
Mail	3,646	23,660	548.93

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) WAGE RATES AND THE NATION'S HEALTH
) ESTIMATE OF MONTHLY ISSUES OF JAPANESE MILITARY NOTES IN THE PHILIPPINES
) LEVELS OF LIVING IN MANILA (FINAL REPORT)
) BUSINESS TRENDS SINCE LIBERATION
) THE COST OF LIVING INDEXES OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS AND STATISTICS

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REAL WAGES AND THE NATION'S HEALTH

Computations made by statisticians of the Bureau of the Census and Statistics indicate that the cost of living as of December, 1945, is 6-1/2 times higher than the prewar level. It is lower than the level during the preceding seven months but is still slightly higher than that obtaining during the first months of the liberation. The purchasing power of the peso in December, 1945 (as compared to the 1941 peso) is only ₱0.1516.

Wage rates on the other hand have not even doubled. Wages paid to skilled laborers employed in the City Government are only about 69 per cent higher than prewar; and wages paid by the U.S. Army to the same class of workers are only 44 per cent higher than prewar wages (Table A). Unskilled laborers employed by the City Government receive wages which are 75 per cent higher than prewar wages. The U.S. Army pays the same class of workers wages lower than the City Government (Table A).

Private enterprises seem to pay more. Skilled labor receives wages about double the prewar rates and wages of unskilled labor have increased threefold over the prewar rates (Table B).

Reduced in terms of real wages (that is, wages in terms of goods and services they can buy), present wages are less than 1/3 of the wages paid before the war. Unskilled labor whose wages before the war averaged about ₱1.40 a day and now ₱2.50, is actually receiving only ₱0.38 in real wages.[1/] Workers today must receive ₱6.50 to get the prewar equivalent of ₱1.00.

Tables A and B give the amount of real wages paid to a certain class of workers by the City of Manila, the U.S. Army, and some private enterprises. Table C shows the salary range of laborers

---

1/ Based on Cost of Living Index for December 1945.

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in the National Government. A few selected examples from Table A will give a concrete idea of real wages paid to workers.

Occupations	Wages City of Manila 1941	Real Wages City of Manila March 1945	Real Wages U.S. Army 1945
Carpenters	₱ 1.81	₱ .53	₱ .39
Checkers	1.33	.57	.39
Drivers	1.88	.45	.39
Masons	1.94	.52	.39
Mechanics	2.58	.71	.49
Painters	1.83	.46	.39
Common labor	1.44	.37	.31

Prewar wages were considered bare subsistence wages. Studies made before the war on standards of living of workers in the City and the rural areas underscored the fact that incomes of workers were hardly sufficient for their daily consumption of rice and dried fish. There was no margin left to allow for a greater variety in diet. Fruits, vegetables, meat and dairy products were items of luxury in the budget of the average workingman. After providing for food and house rent, there was little left for health, education, and recreation expenditures.

If prewar wages were barely sufficient to meet expenses on standards of living which were considered of the lowest, how is it possible that wage earners today manage to live on real wages which are less than 1/3 of the prewar wages?

A study made by this Bureau, of the levels of living of a group of wage earners in the City of Manila (Regalado, "Levels of Living in the City of Manila"), while not undertaken primarily to answer the above question, gives us a clue to the possible answer. The study reveals various makeshift methods by which extra incomes are earned -- methods which, if adopted extensively, may lead to a progressive deterioration of the physical and moral health of our workers and their families.

The study shows, among other things, that the families of wage-earners manage to meet their living expenses in spite of low wages

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by means of (1) contribution of other gainfully employed members[2/] of the the family to the common income; (2) additional work undertaken by the head of the family; (3) payment in kind received, the sources of which are undisclosed; and (4) limiting food purchases to canned goods mainly.

1. Contribution of members of family.- The study shows that 95 out of 225 families, or 42.22 per cent, have additional earners besides the chief bread winner; 57 have one additional earner; 28 have 2 additional earners; and 10 have from 3 to 5 additional earners. Children as well as women are among the earners found in the survey. In surveys made before the war, the income of the head was usually, though not always, supplemented by his wife's earnings. Today, not only his wife, but most of the members of the household contribute to the income. What is the social implication of this arrangement? It is clear that children of workers' families cannot go to school and at the same time earn a living. The few that do so are sacrificing their health and studies. We can expect, therefore, that unless the situation is promptly remedied, there will be an increased illiteracy among our future working class population, and as likely, an impairment in their vitality.

2. Additional occupation of head of family.- The survey shows that about 13.8 per cent of the families supplement their income by additional work undertaken by the chief wage-earner. No data are available as to the nature of and the number of hours devoted to additional work. The comparatively small amount of earnings from additional work would seem to indicate that only little time is devoted to the extra activity. Several cases, however, probably not representative, have come to our attention, where workers actually work two shifts of eight hours a shift. There are some employees who work in the government offices in the day time and work for the U.S. Army at night. Some tackle one shift in one U.S. Army camp and a second shift in another camp.

2/ Members other than the head or chief earner of the family.

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There is no available means of estimating what proportion of our population are actually working from 14 to 16 hours a day. Under the present high cost of living, chief earners receiving very low real wages who have no other able-bodied wage earner to contribute to the family income have only one choice: they either work long hours, or resort to some shady methods to increase their income. If they adopt the former, they ruin their health; if they choose the latter, they embark on a career of immorality and lawlessness, from which there is usually no retreat.

3. Undisclosed sources of additional income.- About 63 percent of the families receive some sort of payment in kind, which represents about 10 per cent of the total income. The sources of such payment in kind were not disclosed to the investigator. The reluctance to reveal them may be due to the illegal or immoral nature of such sources. It is possible that some of this additional income has been secured from the U.S. Army, either by pilfering from their stores or thru "donations" from friendly G.I.'s. In spite of the lower wages in the U.S. Army, in comparison with civilian employment, there are indications that the former is the more attractive. This can be explained only by assuming that other considerations besides pay enter into the preference for Army employment. The U.S. Army, in adopting standards of wages which do not conform to changes in cost of living in effect have invited pilferage and theft of its stores.

This matter cannot be dismissed, as an Army officer was said to have done, by branding the whole Filipino people as a nation of thieves. It is obvious that economic necessity is responsible for the deterioration of the moral fibre of the war and postwar generation. The war and the occupation resulted in a ruthless contest for survival. In many cases, the only way to stave starvation was to steal or else engage in some form of racket. The result of this struggle was naturally

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unfavorable to the most uncompromisingly honest persons. These persons, unless they had independent sources of income, either died of starvation or, if they lived, are still suffering from the effects of malnourishment. The racketeer, the profiteer, the buy and sell merchant of death -- these persons survived the war without any appreciable damage in physical health.

Present conditions tend to favor the same class of persons. Unscrupulous racketeers and profiteers still ply their trade at the expense of the better section of our communities. Gradually, but all too certainly, the stigma which we used to attach to dishonesty, selfishness, and opportunism, has been removed. Our moral fibre as a nation is cracking.

4. Purchase of canned goods.- The survey indicates that the major portion of the diet of the families, excluding rice, consists of canned fish and meats. Fresh fish, meats, fruits and vegetables are beyond the buying capacities of families whose incomes fall below ₱10 a day. The effect of the exclusive use of canned foods on bodily health is already being felt. Certain types of skin diseases now prevalent are alleged by some physicians to be the result of canned goods diet. The effects of a diet of canned foods on bodily health should be a good subject for research by some capable biochemist or nutrition expert.

Some Proposed Remedies

1. Raise wages to conform to changes in cost of living.- In the light of the foregoing facts, it is not surprising that a wave of labor strikes is hitting the nation. It would have been more surprising and would speak very poorly of our progress in democracy if there were none. The facts have to be faced realistically. The wages now paid by the U.S. Army, the Philippine Government, and most private concerns are not enough for bare subsistence. Consequently,

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low-waged workers are forced to supplement their earnings by devious ways -- ways which lead to a deterioration of health or morals or both. It is the moral obligation of the U.S. Army and the Philippine Government to initiate increases in the pay of workers so that real wages may conform to prewar real wages. Private industry may also be forced to pay adequate wages through a minimum wage law, which should take into account changes in cost of living.

2. Reduce cost of living by rationing at controlled prices substantial amounts of basic commodities.- The reorganization of the ECA and its conversion into another organization, the PRRA, must have had as its aim, greater efficiency in distributing rationed goods. Since its reorganization, however, the quantity distributed to householders have declined considerably as to make the ration a negligible factor in the household budget. This is one reason why the decline in the cost of living is very slow. The PRRA would fall short of its objective should it fail to contribute substantially to the lowering of the prevailing high cost of living.

3. Foster cooperatives.- While we have a established policy to encourage cooperative association, only recently has it been implemented by the revival of the National Cooperatives Administration. The growth of genuine cooperatives will go a long way to check profiteering and bring down prices to the relief of the masses.

4. More effective price control.- In the past, price control was impossible; in fact it tended to increase rather than decrease prices. This was inevitable because of the absolute scarcity of goods in the market. At that time price control resulted merely in discouraging the sale of the goods in the regular channels. Today, the same situation does not prevail any more. Goods are no longer so scarce that sellers can impose unreasonable prices. The present

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policy by which the PRRA appears to fix prices at levels close to the prevailing high prices would defeat the purpose of price control -- whose very object is to keep prices at reasonably low levels.

5. Government production of basic necessities.- Since the liberation, there has been a steady trend away from food production activities to non-productive ones. Gardens which were religiously tended during the Jap occupation are now completely abandoned. Ordinarily, this may be considered a healthy trend, an indication that our food problem is definitely solved once and for all. The abandonment of food production activities, in the face of high food prices can be explained partially by the fact that prices of certain food products have in fact declined, and that there is no means of knowing beforehand which of these food products are worthwhile raising for profit. Since individuals do not and would not take the risks of loss incident to uncertain and declining market prices, the job of food production on a large scale should be undertaken by the government.

Prospects for Early Solution

The present prospects for the solution of these problems appear bright. The rapid growth of a healthy labor and peasant movement since the liberation will at least ensure that the employer, whether government or private, is bound to face the issue squarely. Already, there are signs of realistic thinking on the part of employers. The successful settlement of several workers' strikes, including those of the RCA, the Manila Railroad Company and the Metropolitan Water District, is a tribute not only to the growing strength of labor, but also to the level-headedness, if not, the progressive ideology of our government and industrial leadership. An outstanding example of progressive leadership is the recent action taken by the President of the Philippines in connection with the strikes of government corporations.

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Through his own initiative, the strikes of the workers of the Metropolitan Water District and the Manila Railroad Company were settled, by giving certain fundamental concessions to workers, including recognition by the administration of the right of collective bargaining and the right of employees' representation -- an act which should blaze the trail for a more progressive and more genuinely democratic government administration.

It can be expected that when the long expected rehabilitation aid from the United States is finally received, the workers of the nation will be given substantial shares in the benefits to be derived therefrom.

HORACIO C. LAVA

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TABLE A. - WAGES OF LABORERS EMPLOYED BY THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES IN GREATER MANILA AREA AND BY THE CITY GOVERNMENT, BY OCCUPATION: 1941 AND 1945 1/

Occupation	Average Daily Wage Rates		
	City Government		U.S. Army
	1941	1945	1945
Assistant mechanics ...	₱2.59	₱3.54	₱3.16
Capataz - carpenters ..	2.50	5.50	4.66
Capataz - plumbers	2.46	5.15	4.65
Carpenters	1.81	3.59	2.68
Checkers	1.33	3.92	2.68
Chief auto mechanics ..	4.00	5.00	4.65
Drivers	1.88	3.09	2.68
Foremen	2.35	4.76	3.35
Inspectors	5.10	4.70	4.65
Instrument men	3.20	4.00	3.75
Lathemen	2.60	4.00	3.35
Masons	1.94	3.52	2.68
Mechanics	2.58	4.84	3.35
Painters	1.83	3.15	2.68
Plumbers	2.00	3.00	2.68
Plumber - tinsmiths ...	1.90	3.83	2.68
Storekeepers	1.93	4.90	5.33
Sub-foremen	1.79	4.25	2.68
Timekeepers	1.93	3.32	2.68
Toolkeepers	2.00	2.67	--
Watchmen	1.54	2.88	2.68
AVERAGE:			
Skilled and semi-skilled labor	2.35	3.98	3.39
Common labor	1.44	2.52	2.10

Occupation	1945			
	Index (average 1941=100)		Real Wage 2/	
	City Govt.	U.S. Army	City Govt.	U.S. Army
Assistant mechanics ...	136.7	122.0	₱ .52	₱ .46
Capataz - carpenters ..	220.0	186.4	.80	.68
Capataz - plumbers	209.4	189.0	.75	.68
Carpenters	198.3	148.1	.53	.39
Checkers	294.7	201.5	.57	.39
Chief auto mechanics ..	125.0	116.3	.73	.68
Drivers	164.4	142.6	.45	.39
Foremen	202.6	142.6	.70	.49
Inspectors	92.2	91.2	.69	.68
Instrument men	125.0	117.2	.59	.55
Lathemen	153.9	128.9	.59	.49
Masons	181.4	138.1	.52	.39
Mechanics	187.6	129.8	.71	.49
Painters	172.13	146.5	.46	.39
Plumbers	150.0	134.0	.44	.39
Plumber - tinsmiths ...	201.6	141.1	.56	.39
Storekeepers	253.9	276.2	.72	.78
Sub-foremen	237.4	149.7	.62	.39
Timekeepers	172.0	138.9	.49	.39
Toolkeepers	133.5	--	.39	--
Watchmen	187.0	174.0	.42	.39
AVERAGE: Skilled and semi-skilled labor ..	169.4	144.3	.58	.50
Common labor	175.0	145.8	.37	.31

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Wage in terms of goods and services it can buy. This is obtained by dividing the 1945 wage by the cost of living index for the year 1945 (683.3).

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TABLE B - PREWAR AND POSTWAR WAGES IN PRIVATE ENTERPRISES IN MANILA, BY OCCUPATION: 1941 AND 1945 1/

Occupation	Average daily wages		1945	
	1941	1945	Index (Average 1941=100)	Real Wage 2/
Skilled labor:				
Blacksmiths	₱ 1.80	₱ 3.50	194.4	₱ .51
Carpenters	2.50	5.61	224.4	.82
Chauffeurs (drivers) .	1.33	3.61	271.4	.53
Cigar-makers	0.96	2.86	297.9	.42
Electricians	2.80	3.53	126.1	.52
Foremen	3.23	7.50	232.2	1.10
Mechanics	2.50	4.86	194.4	.71
Painters	1.33	3.53	265.4	.52
Plumbers	2.00	4.82	241.0	.71
Machinists	218.	4.80	220.2	.70
Lathemen	1.70	4.00	235.3	.59
AVERAGE:				
Skilled labor	2.03	4.42	217.7	.65
Common labor	1.02	3.23	316.7	.47

1/ Preliminary
2/ Wage in terms of goods and services it can buy. This is obtained by dividing the 1945 wage by the cost of living index for the year 1945 (683.3).

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TABLE C - NUMBER AND PAY OF POSITIONS FOR LABORERS AND OTHER MANUAL WORKERS IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, BY ANNUAL SALARY RANGE AND BY POSITION: JULY, 1945 1/

Position	Number of persons	Number of persons receiving: Grade 4 ₱2400— 2940	Grade 5 ₱1920 — 2280	Grade 6 ₱1440 — 1800	Grade 7 ₱1080 — 1320	Grade 8 ₱720 — 900	Grade 9 ₱480 — 660	Grade 10 ₱360 — 420	Under ₱360
1 Attendants (Mess, ward, and kitchen)	316					1	9	298	8
Barbers	2							2	
Bed cleaners	2								2
Binders	14					1	13		
Blacksmith	2					1		1	
Boatman	110							110	
Boys	30							30	
Caminores	10								10
Capataz	1						1		
Caretaker	2							1	1
Caretaker (Cemetery)	3								3
Caretaker (instrument)	57							57	
Carpenters	65				1	10	41	5	8
Chainman	164							164	
Chauffeurs	95				3	14	66	11	1
Checkers	1						1		
Checker-Packer	1						1		
Cooks	83				2	5	22	25	29
Coxswains	12							12	
Cowboys	19						2	17	
Dishwashers	13								13
Displayman	1						1		
Diver	1							1	
Drivers	42					1	25	16	

1/ Basic rates. Emergency bonus for employees receiving less than ₱105 a month has not been taken into consideration. This bonus amounts to a maximum of ₱30 for all employees receiving ₱75 or less, and decreases as the employee's salary increases, so that the monthly salary, including bonus, does in no case exceed ₱105.

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TABLE C - NUMBER AND PAY OF POSITIONS FOR LABORERS AND OTHER MANUAL WORKERS IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, BY ANNUAL SALARY RANGE AND BY POSITION: JULY, 1945
(Continued)

Position	Number of persons	Number of persons receiving: Grade 4 ₱2400 - 2940	Grade 5 ₱1920 - 2280	Grade 6 ₱1440 - 1680	Grade 7 ₱960 - 1320	Grade 8 ₱720 - 900	Grade 9 ₱480 - 660	Grade 10 ₱360 - 420	Under ₱360
Elevator-operators	13						13		
Filers	45						2	43	
Firemen	78						35	21	22
Floorwalker	1						1		
Food carriers	2								2
Foremen	87			1	4	30	43	9	
Forewomen	6						6		
Garbage collectors	17								17
Gardeners	20				1		3		16
Gatekeepers	15						13	2	
Grooms	14						8	6	
Guards	5						1	4	
Groundkeeper	1							1	
Helpers	670						6	616	48
Janitors	331			1		6	81	241	2
Labelers	4						1	3	
Laborers (common)	1,639					19	222	1,380	18
Laundrymen	34						2	19	13
Leatherman	1						1		
Linen Menders	4								4
Litterbearers	22						2	7	13
Lookouts	2							2	
Machinists	33	1		1	1	16	12	2	
Machinist (Asst.)	1						1		

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TABLE C - NUMBER AND PAY OF POSITIONS FOR LABORERS AND OTHER MANUAL WORKERS IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, BY ANNUAL SALARY RANGE AND BY POSITION: JULY, 1945
(Continued)

Position	Number of persons	Number of persons receiving							
		Grade 4 ₱2400 - 2940	Grade 5 ₱1920 - 2280	Grade 6 ₱1440 - 1800	Grade 7 ₱960 - 1320	Grade 8 ₱720 - 900	Grade 9 ₱480 - 660	Grade 10 ₱360 - 420	Under ₱360
Matrons	6							6	
Mechanics	23		1	3	6	5	7	1	
Messengers	63						5	58	
Mimeograph operator	1							1	
Oilers	38						35	3	
Openers	24						24		
Overseers	2			1	1				
Packers	11						6	5	
Porters	8						6	2	
Plumbers	6				1	1	3	1	
Rice cleaners	1								1
Rodmen	144							144	
Saddlers	4					1	3		
Seamen	132							132	
Seamstresses	10							10	
Servants	100						4	79	17
Shipper	1						1		
Stampers	39						4	35	
Stitcher	1							1	
Steersman	1						1		
Storeman	1					1			
Tailor	1							1	
Tinsmith	1							1	
Toilet cleaners	21								21
Transit carriers	48							48	

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TABLE C - NUMBER AND PAY OF POSITIONS FOR LABORERS AND OTHER MANUAL WORKERS IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, BY ANNUAL SALARY RANGE AND BY POSITION: JULY, 1945
(Continued)

Position	Number of persons	Number of persons receiving							
		Grade 4 ₱2400 - 2940	Grade 5 ₱1920 - 2280	Grade 6 ₱1440 - 1800	Grade 7 ₱960 - 1320	Grade 8 ₱720 - 900	Grade 9 ₱480 - 660	Grade 10 ₱360 - 420	Under ₱360
Trimmers	8							8	
Truckmen	6							6	
Waiters	42							21	21
Warehousemen	1							1	
Water tenders	41							41	
Watchmen	157				1	11	93	52	
Weighers	8						5	3	
Woodcutters	3								3
Woodturner	1						1		
Yardman	1							1	
Total	5,046	1	1	7	21	123	833	3,767	293
Percentage	100	.02	.02	.14	.42	2.44	16.51	74.65	5.80

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ESTIMATE OF MONTHLY ISSUES OF JAPANESE MILITARY NOTES IN THE PHILIPPINES

By Cesar M. Lorenzo
Chief, Division of Demography

The statement[1/] of T. Katsube, Liaison Officer of the Central Liaison Office in Tokyo, gives only the total of the Japanese military peso-notes issued by the Southern Region Development Bank (Nampo Kaihatsu Kinko) in the Philippines. According to his statement, beginning July 1, 1942 when the bank was organized, up to December 31, 1944, this bank has issued ₱4,873,551,000. In addition, it was also estimated by Katsube that approximately ₱250,000,000 were issued every month from January, 1945, thus bringing the total through July, 1945 to approximately ₱6,623,551,000. Prior to July 1, 1942, however, another Japanese bank in Manila had already issued fiat peso notes, but the amount of these is not mentioned in the statement of Katsube.

The estimated monthly issues of Japanese military peso-notes in the Philippines from January, 1942 through July, 1945, as computed by the method illustrated in this article, are shown in Table A, page 133. The estimated total of these issues is ₱7,959,642,000. In this estimate has been included, in the absence of a logical basis, those monthly issues reported by Katsube from February through July, 1945, although these are believed underestimated. However, if it could be assumed that the decrease in the monthly issues from February to July, 1945 followed an arithmetic pattern, the total estimated circulation of Japanese military notes in the Philippines could have reached the staggering figure of ₱11,148,642,000!

1/ A copy of the statement dated September 29, 1945 of T. Katsube, furnished the Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Tokyo, was sent to the President of the Philippines at the request of the latter.

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An attempt has been made to determine the damages sustained by the Philippines as a result of Japanese purchases of Philippine goods and hire of Filipino labor, excluding of course the value of the foods looted or confiscated and the forced labor required by them of the Filipinos. In order to determine the prewar value of the foods and services bought by the Japanese with their military notes, it was necessary to use a deflation series on the estimated monthly issues. The series of monthly values for the Commonwealth peso in terms of the Japanese peso, as computed by Messrs. Ballantyne and Tucker, which are the same series of relative values recommended by the American High Commissioner to the Philippine Congress in the "Mickey Mouse Bill," were used as a deflation series. The aggregate prewar money value of the goods and services of Filipinos bought by the Japanese, thus computed, amount to ₱535,220,000 (See Table B, page 134).

In making an estimate of losses or damages sustained by the Philippines as a direct result of the original circulation of the Japanese fiat peso-notes which were backed up with nothing but Japanese military might, it was necessary to know the monthly issues of these notes. So far we only know that the total amount of peso-notes issued by the Southern Region Development Bank from July 1, 1942 through December 31, 1944 is ₱4,873,551,000. With this information as basis, an attempt was made to estimate the monthly issues from January, 1942 through January, 1945, the last month before the liberation of Manila from the Japanese. As the normal disbursements by the Japanese Army and Navy must have been greatly curtailed after the liberation of Manila, the monthly estimates of T. Katsube were used from February through July, 1945.

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A bench mark or a criterion is necessary as a basis for an estimate. A study of the trend patterns of the cost of living, retail prices, and wholesale prices in their relations to the trend of currency inflation[1] shows that although all the trends made an upward movement in an inflationary progression, the rate of growth of the currency inflation was distinct from the corresponding effects of the inflation of prices that accompanied it. It is believed, however, that for specific periods the trend pattern of ratios of the prewar peso to the Japanese military peso, as computed by Messrs. D. L. Ballantyne and M. Tucker[2] from five series consisting of the cost of living in Manila, real estate prices, treasury certificate exchange rates, cost of jewelries, and wages and salaries, may be used for the trend of growth of inflation in the Philippines in the absence of any other plausible trend.

The scale of values for the Commonwealth peso in terms of the Japanese peso as computed by Messrs. Ballantyne and Tucker for the period from January, 1943 through December, 1944 is as follows:

1 9 4 3	January	₱ 1.05
	February	1.10
	March	1.15
	April	1.20
	May	1.25
	June	1.30
	July	1.40
	August	1.50
	September	1.60
	October	1.70
	November	1.80
	December	2.50

1/ See Donald G. Ferguson and Allen H. Lester, "Inflation's Timing and Warning Symptoms of Its Explosive Stage." American Institute for Economic Research, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A., 1937.

2/ See Memorandum of Mr. D. L. Ballantyne, Special Bank Adviser to the President, June 16, 1945.

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1 9 4 4	January	₱ 4.00
	February	5.00
	March	6.00
	April	9.00
	May	12.00
	June	15.00
	July	20.00
	August	25.00
	September	30.00
	October	40.00
	November	60.00
	December	90.00

The time series of ratios were first plotted on a rectangular coordinate paper with time as the independent variable. A straight line, $y = a + bx$, was fitted by the method of least squares for each of two distinct periods of growth values; viz., Period A - January through November, 1943, and Period B - November, 1943 through December, 1944. Then the ratios were plotted on a ratio or semi-logarithmic paper with time as an independent variable on an arithmetic scale. A mathematical fit of the exponential type, $y = ab^x$ or $\log y = a' + b'x$, was also computed for each period A and B. The significance of the coefficients of regression and of the indexes of regression in the two fits were compared on the basis of the t-test. Moreover, the standard errors of estimate were also compared, and in both cases the exponential type fit proved the better. Hence, the exponential or semi-logarithmic equations of regression describing a geometric trend were used as basis for an estimate of monthly issues of the military peso-notes.

The following equations of regression are derived:

<u>Period A: Origin, December, 1942</u>

$$\log y = -0.0122356 + 0.0236359\ x,$$

$$\text{or}\quad y = 0.97222\ (1.05593)^x \qquad (1)$$

<u>Period B: Origin, October, 1943</u>

$$\log y' = 0.1814575 + 0.1229719\ x,$$

$$\text{or}\quad y' = 1.51865\ (1.32731)^x \qquad (2)$$

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The rates of increase of the military-note issues are represented by 1.05593 and 1.32731 from the equations (1) and (2). Let b_1 = 1.05593, and b_2 = 1.32731. Then the estimating equations become

$$y = a_1 b_1^x \qquad (3)$$

$$y' = a_2 b_2^x \qquad (4)$$

where a_1 and a_2 are to be determined from the relative position of the origins and from the fact that the sums of the y's or the sums of the peso-note issues from July, 1942 to December 1944 was ₱4,873,551,000. It is also assumed that the rate of increase from July through December 1942 was b_1. In other words, the geometric trend from January through November, 1943 was projected backward through July, 1942.

The origins can now be established: for equation (3), at July, 1942, and for equation (4), at November 1943.

Then $$a_2 = a_1 b_1^{16} = 2.3888 \; a_1, \qquad (5)$$

And the sum of the finite series y and y' is

$$\sum_{x=0}^{16} a_1 b_1^x + \sum_{x=1}^{13} a_2 b_2^x = 4,873,551,000 \qquad (6)$$

whence, $$a_1 \frac{(1 - b_1^{17})}{(1 - b_1)} + a_2 b_2 \frac{(1 - b_2^{13})}{(1 - b_2)} = 4,873,551,000 \qquad (7)$$

Substituting the values of b_1 and b_2, and a_2 in (5), and simplifying, we have

$$a_1 = 12,124,825$$

and

$$a_2 = 28,963,782$$

Hence, the estimating equations for the monthly military note issues are

A. Origin: July, 1942, x = 0 to 16

$$y = 12,124,825 \; (1.05593)^x$$

$$\text{or Log } y = 7.0836754 + 0.0236359 \; x \qquad (8)$$

B. Origin: November, 1943, x = 1 to 13

$$y' = 28,963,782 \; (1.32731)^x$$

$$\text{or Log } y' = 7.4618542 + 0.1229719 \; x \qquad (9)$$

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The monthly issues of military peso-notes prior to July 1942 are extrapolated backward from equation (8), while the issue for the month of January, 1945 is estimated by extrapolation from equation (9).

On the basis of the above method, Table A (page 133) shows the estimated monthly issues of Japanese military notes and their circulation in the Philippines.

Manila
October, 1945

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TABLE A - ESTIMATED MONTHLY ISSUES OF JAPANESE MILITARY NOTES AND THEIR CIRCULATION IN THE PHILIPPINES: 1942-1945

Year	Month	Issues			Circulation		
1942	January	₱8,747,000			₱ 8,747,000		
	February	9,236,000			17,983,000		
	March	9,753,000			27,736,000		
	April	10,298,000			38,034,000		
	May	10,874,000			48,908,000		
	June	11,483,000			60,391,000		
	July	12,124,000			72,515,000		
	August	12,803,000			85,318,000		
	September	13,519,000			98,837,000		
	October	14,275,000			113,112,000		
	November	15,073,000			128,185,000		
	December	15,916,000			144,101,000		
1943	January	16,807,000			160,908,000		
	February	17,747,000			178,655,000		
	March	18,739,000			197,394,000		
	April	19,787,000			217,181,000		
	May	20,894,000			238,075,000		
	June	22,063,000			260,138,000		
	July	23,297,000			283,435,000		
	August	24,600,000			300,035,000		
	September	25,976,000			334,011,000		
	October	27,429,000			361,440,000		
	November	28,963,000			390,403,000		
	December	38,442,000			428,845,000		
1944	January	51,025,000			479,870,000		
	February	67,727,000			547,597,000		
	March	89,895,000			637,492,000		
	April	119,310,000			756,802,000		
	May	158,380,000			915,182,000		
	June	210,200,000			1,125,382,000		
	July	279,000,000			1,404,382,000		
	August	370,330,000			1,774,712,000		
	September	491,540,000	With a straight line trend of decrease		2,266,252,000	With a straight line trend of decrease	
	October	652,420,000			2,918,672,000		
	November	865,970,000			3,784,642,000		
	December	1,149,300,000			4,933,942,000		
1945	January	1,525,700,000		Issues	6,459,642,000		Circulation
	February	250,000,000	1/	1,313,000,000	6,709,642,000		7,772,642,000
	March	250,000,000	1/	1,100,400,000	6,959,642,000		8,873,042,000
	April	250,000,000	1/	887,800,000	7,209,642,000		9,760,842,000
	May	250,000,000	1/	675,200,000	7,459,642,000		10,436,042,000
	June	250,000,000	1/	462,600,000	7,709,642,000		10,898,642,000
	July	250,000,000	1/	250,000,000	7,959,642,000		11,148,642,000

1/ Estimated issues reported by T. Katsube, Liaison Officer, Central Liaison Office, Tokyo, September 9, 1945.

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TABLE B - ESTIMATED MONTHLY PREWAR VALUES OF GOODS AND SERVICES PURCHASED BY THE JAPANESE WITH THEIR MILITARY NOTES IN THE PHILIPPINES: 1942-1945

Year	Month	Issues	Circulation
1942	January	₱8,747,000	₱ 8,747,000
	February	9,236,000	17,983,000
	March	9,753,000	27,736,000
	April	10,298,000	38,034,000
	May	10,874,000	48,908,000
	June	11,483,000	60,391,000
	July	12,124,000	72,515,000
	August	12,803,000	85,318,000
	September	13,519,000	98,837,000
	October	14,275,000	113,112,000
	November	15,073,000	128,185,000
	December	15,916,000	144,101,000
1943	January	16,007,000	160,108,000
	February	16,134,000	176,242,000
	March	16,295,000	192,537,000
	April	16,489,000	209,026,000
	May	16,715,000	225,741,000
	June	16,972,000	242,713,000
	July	16,641,000	259,354,000
	August	16,400,000	275,754,000
	September	16,235,000	291,989,000
	October	16,135,000	308,124,000
	November	16,091,000	324,215,000
	December	15,377,000	339,592,000
1944	January	12,756,000	352,348,000
	February	13,545,000	365,893,000
	March	14,983,000	380,876,000
	April	13,257,000	394,133,000
	May	13,198,000	407,331,000
	June	14,013,000	421,344,000
	July	13,950,000	435,294,000
	August	14,813,000	450,107,000
	September	16,385,000	466,492,000
	October	16,311,000	482,803,000
	November	14,433,000	497,236,000
	December	12,770,000	510,006,000
1945	January	12,714,000	522,720,000
	February	)	)
	March	)	)
	April	)	)
	May	) 12,500,000	) 535,220,000
	June	)	)
	July	)	)

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LEVELS OF LIVING OF WAGE EARNERS' FAMILIES IN MANILA August, 1945 1/

By Rosendo Regalado
Chief, Division of Labor Statistics

Method and Scope of Survey

This survey was conducted jointly by the Department of Labor and the Bureau of the Census and Statistics during the month of August, 1945. The main objective was to determine the expenditures and consumption pattern of the wage earners' families 2/ under the prevailing high cost of essential necessities of life. The Bureau of the Census and Statistics prepared the sampling plan and the schedules while the Department of Labor furnished the fieldmen. Compilation 2a/ and analysis were done by the former. As originally planned, the survey was to cover between 250 and 300 wage earners' families in the city. After due examination of the returns, however, it was decided to compile 225 schedules. In order that the results may be known immediately, a preliminary report covering 100 wage earners' families was prepared and released on October 3, 1945.

Inasmuch as the great majority of the working class resides in Sampaloc, Tondo, Sta. Cruz, and Sta. Ana, it was decided to concentrate the study in those areas. This arrangement was slightly modified as fieldmen extended their coverage to nearby districts, although it did not materially affect the sample pattern. To secure probable representativeness of the wage earners' families the method of directed or purposive sampling was adopted. This is by means of apportioning the samples according to the known characteristics of the population in the

1/ Level of living refers to the actual expenditures of individuals or family groups. It implies the creation of a composite picture of prevailing choice patterns in terms of consumption of typical persons: Charles S. Wyand, The Economics of Consumption, 1937, p. 445.

2/ For the purpose of this survey, a family consists of a group of persons (not necessarily related to one another by ties of kinship) who live in a dwelling and are dependent upon a common income.

2a/ Mr. Juan O. Sumagui, Statistician of this Bureau, supervised the compilation and tabulation.

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areas covered. In this case, the size of families in Manila as of the Census of 1939 was used for the purpose. To further stratify the sample the ratio of the population of the four districts was employed to determine the number to be taken in each district. Selection of the samples was then made following the program outlined above. As soon as the samples had been duly selected, the fieldmen were sent out to conduct the survey, after written and verbal instructions were given to secure uniformity and to avoid as much as possible errors in accomplishing the schedules.

Preliminary and Final Reports Compared

The following is a comparison of the results of the priliminary report (Bulletin of Philippine Statistics, Vol. I, Sept., 1945, p. 21) and this final report:

	Preliminary report (100 families)	Per cent distribution	Final report (225 families)	Per cent distribution
Income -				
Wage of head earner	₱93.75	63.29	₱100.59	65.27
Additional income of head earner	9.97	6.73	7.47	4.85
Value of payment in kind	14.37	9.70	15.14	9.82
Contribution of other gainfully employed members	30.04	20.28	30.90	20.06
Total -	₱148.13	100.00	₱154.10	100.00
Expenditures -				
Food	94.05	57.14	101.29	59.15
Shelter	13.84	8.41	14.43	8.43
Clothing	1.30	.80	1.06	0.62
Light and fuel	25.16	15.29	23.87	13.94
Miscellaneous	30.24	18.36	30.58	17.86
Total -	₱164.59	100.00	₱171.23	100.00

It will be noted that the discrepancy in the income from various sources is very slight. The same is true of the expenditures on principal categories, such as food, shelter, light and fuel, and miscellaneous.

Salient Features

Following are the salient characteristics of the sampled wage earners' families and their mode of living as revealed in the present

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Study:

1. The average number of persons in the family in August, 1945 is 5.42. (In the survey of 1938, the average was 4.91 while in the Census of 1939, it was 5.1.)

2. The greatest concentration of the number of members in the family falls between 3 and 8, the families within this range being 179 or 79.56 per cent of the total families.

3. The average monthly income of the wage earner's family is ₱154.10, of which ₱30.90 or 20.06 per cent is contributed by other gainfully employed members.

4. Skilled workers generally receive high wages. Among the lowest paid are the common laborers and employees, the latter receiving only a slightly better pay than that of the common laborers.

5. The income range of ₱50.00 to ₱250.00 is evenly distributed among the 225 families.

6. There is no significant concentration of the ages of the chief earners. Considered in the prime of life are those under 40 years of age, which number 152 or 67.56 per cent. The rest, or 73, are past middle age.

7. Of the 225 wage earners' families, 130 or 57.78 per cent depend entirely upon the head of the family for support. Eighty-five or 37.77 per cent have one or two additional gainfully employed members. Only 10 have from 3 to 5 additional earning members.

8. The amount of ₱171.23 a month, or ₱5.71 a day, is necessary to maintain the family. This expenditure is five times as much as the expenses of the same class of family in 1938.

9. Food takes ₱101.29 or 59.15 per cent of the average monthly expenditures. For this all-important item ₱3.38 a day is necessary.

10. Of all the essential categories in the family consumption pattern, clothing costs the least, the outlay for this item being ₱1.06 a monthly only or less than one per cent of the total monthly expenses. Apparently the clothing materials distributed by relief agencies contributed considerably to the solution of the clothing problem.

11. Out of 225 families, 149 or 66.22 per cent incur deficits while 76 or 33.78 per cent fare better with a surplus. However, only 20 families have savings, the average of which being ₱60.85

12. Of the 225 families, 140 or 62.22 per cent are house renters. Seventy-one or 31.56 per cent are house owners although 32 of them pay rental for the occupied lot. Fourteen do not pay rent at all either because they are quartered in a refugee home or sheltered in the homes of relatives. The average monthly payment by house renters is ₱10.83.

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Employment

Of the 225 wage earners, 62 or 27.56 per cent are employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries; 55 or 24.45 per cent in transportation and communication; 43 or 19.11 per cent in public service not elsewhere classified; 33 or 14.67 per cent in domestic and personal service; and the rest, 32 or 14.21 per cent, in four other occupation groups.

The employment, by occupation group, of wage earners is shown below:

Industry Group	Number of Wage Earners	Per Cent Distribution
TOTAL	225	100.00
I. Domestic and personal service	33	14.67
II. Professional service	1	0.44
III. Public service not elsewhere classified	43	19.11
IV. Manufacturing and mechanical industries	62	27.56
V. Clerical	11	4.89
VI. Transportation and communication	55	24.45
VII, Trade	4	1.77
VIII. Unspecified private industries	16	7.11

The survey includes 23 different occupations, classified as follows; 94 unskilled laborers, 70 skilled artisans, 32 employees, 12 semi-skilled workers, and 17 unclassified wage earners. Of the breadwinners ranking high in individual earnings are the musicians, bakers, tailors, foremen, blacksmiths, drivers, carpenters, and mechanics. Inversely, the waiters come first, followed by laundrywomen, unskilled or common laborers, dressmakers, checkers, employees and stevedores. It is striking to note that in terms of earning, "white collar" employees come close to the level of common laborers. When the value of pay-

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ment in kind received is considered, waiters top the group followed by laundrywomen, checkers, and carpenters.

Incomes

Table B shows the average income of 225 wage earners' families in the city of Manila. Of the total income of ₱154.10, the amount of ₱100.59 or 65.27 per cent represents the regular earnings of the head of the family: ₱7.47 or 4.85 per cent, his additional income: ₱15.14 or 9.82 per cent, his income derived from payment in kind: and ₱30.90 or 20.06 per cent, the contributions of other gainfully employed members. It will thus be seen that the contributions of gainfully employed members, which represent 20.06 per cent of the family income, are necessary in order to maintain the wage earner's family. This fact indicates that the income alone of the head family is insufficient to support himself and his dependents.

It is interesting to note that family income (Table B) ranging from ₱50 to ₱250 and over are fairly well distributed as shown in the following table:

Family Income	Number of Families	Per Cent Distribution
TOTAL	225	100.00
Under ₱50	1	.44
50 - 59	5	2.22
60 - 69	8	3.56
70 - 79	8	3.56
80 - 89	18	8.00
90 - 99	15	6.67
100 - 109	18	8.00
110 - 119	6	2.67
120 - 129	13	5.78
130 - 139	18	8.00
140 - 149	16	7.11
150 - 159	11	4.89
160 - 169	11	4.89
170 - 179	9	4.00
180 - 189	13	5.78
190 - 199	4	1.78
200 - 209	10	4.44
210 - 219	6	2.67
220 - 229	5	2.22
230 - 239	3	1.33
240 - 249	5	2.22
250 and over	22	9.77

Of the 225 families (Table B), 130 or 57.78 per cent depend solely upon the head of the family for support; 57 or 25.33 per cent have one

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additional earning member; 28 or 12.44 per cent, 2 additional earning members; 6 or 2.67 per cent, 3 additional earning members. Only 4 families have more than 3 additional earning members; 3 having 4, and the other, 5.

Expenditures

Table I gives the average expenditures of wage earners' families. Of the average monthly expenses of ₱171.23, ₱101.29 or 59.15 per cent is spent for food; ₱14.43 or 8.43 per cent, for shelter or house rent; ₱1.06 or 0.62 per cent, for clothing; ₱23.87 or 13.94 per cent, for light and fuel; and ₱30.58 or 17.86 per cent, for miscellaneous. The latter includes expenses for medical care, education of children, transportation, recreation, haircut, cigars and cigarettes, soap, water, etc. It will be noted that the average monthly expenditures of ₱171.23 exceed the income of ₱154.10 by ₱17.13, thus leaving a deficit of 11.12 per cent.

Out of 225 families (Table J), 149 or 66.22 per cent have deficits while 76 or 33.78 per cent fare better with a surplus. But not all families that enjoy a surplus have savings. Only 20 families out of 225 have savings, the average amount of which being ₱60.85. Two hundred and five (205) families reported no savings at all.

How the expenditures in 1945 compared with the expenditures in 1938 [2/] is shown below:

Item	1945 Expenditures	Per Cent Distribution	1938 Expenditures	Per Cent Distribution
TOTAL	₱171.23	100.00	₱34.83	100.00
Food	101.29	59.15	20.14	57.82
Shelter (House rent) ..	14.43 [3/]	8.43	3.72	10.68
Clothing	1.06	0.62	1.78	5.11
Light and Fuel ..	23.87	13.94	3.16	9.07
Miscellaneous ...	30.58	17.86	6.03	17.32

2/ A survey conducted by the Department of Labor in 1938 of the cost of living of 759 wage earners' families in Manila.
3/ Includes imputed income of owned houses.

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The only plausible explanation for the rather high expenditures of the wage earner's family this year is the low food purchasing power of the peso which, last August, was only ₱0.118. This is the result of the prevailing high retail prices of articles of prime necessity, the composite index for August being 848.5. Thus, to sustain the average wage earner's family, the amount of ₱171.23 a month or ₱5.71 a day is necessary, which amount is nearly five times what was needed in 1938. In other words, to be able to support his family, an average earner today bought to be paid five times as much as before the war.

Food

For food alone, the amount of ₱3.38 a day is needed. At the average of 5.42 persons to the family, the cost of food per person amounts to ₱0.62 a day. Whether this amount is sufficient to satisfy the dietary needs of the members of the family under the prevailing high cost of foodstuffs is still quite doubtful.

How the expenditures for food are distributed among the different food groups is revealed in the following comparative table of the 1945 survey and that of 1938:

ITEM	1945 Expenditures	Per Cent Distribution	1938 Expenditures	Per Cent Distribution
TOTAL	₱101.29	100.00	₱ 20.14	100.00
Rice	33.60	33.17	5.33	26.45
Meat and fowl	10.27	10.14	2.19	10.87
Fish	19.23	18.99	4.18	20.76
Fruits	4.10	4.05	0.78	3.87
Vegetables	5.55	5.48	1.70	8.44
Bread	4.33	4.27	1.69	8.39
Miscellaneous	24.21	23.90	4.27	21.20

It is evident that rice remains the principal staple food of the people. In the present study, rice takes a greater proportion of the food intake than the consumption of the same cereal in the survey of 1938. This is probably due to the fact that substitutes, with carbohydrates content especially bread, are not as yet available in sufficient quantities. On the other hand, there is relatively less intake of vegetables. Either this is because of the present prohibitive price still obtaining for this items, or the choice pattern goes in favor of

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the cheap canned foods rationed to the public.

Expenditures of Filipino wage earner and American worker compared

The relative importance of food and other items in the family budget of wage earners' families, the local study compared with that of the United States, is shown below:

Item	Manila 1945	United States 4/ 1934 - 36
TOTAL	100.00	100.00
Food	59.15	34.0
Shelter (house rent)	8.43	10.3
Clothing	0.62	17.5
Fuel and light	13.94	6.7
Miscellaneous	17.86	30.8
Insurance and other savings		0.7

That there is a great difference between the income as well as the standard of living of American wage earners and Filipino workers, can not be gainsaid. The automobile, radio, refrigerator and other household essentials, considered necessities by American wage earners, are not within the reach of the Filipino wage earners' meager income, and are thus regarded luxuries by them. It will be noted that, the Filipino wage earner's family spends proportionately more for food than the American worker's family, a fact which confirms in reverse Engel's law: "The larger the income of a family, the smaller is the percentage of it expended for food."5/

Besides the high wage received by the American worker, his social income derived from the social security act affords him benefits in the form of unemployment insurance, old-age pension, old-age assistance, children assistance, etc. In other words, if he becomes unemployed or reaches the age for retirement, his economic as well as social well-being is secure. To the Filipino wage earner, these benefits are still denied. He must exist from day to day on his meager income. Upon

4/ The Bureau of Labor Statistics' New Index of Cost of Living, U. S. Department of Labor, March 15, 1940, p. 21.
5/ Duncan Alexander MacGibbon: An Introduction to Economics, 1937, p. 16.

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reaching oldage, when industry can no longer profit by his services, he becomes a public charge or a dependent of his family. Economically his future is insecure.

Clothing

During the three years of Japanese occupation the clothing problem of Filipinos was acute. Imports of clothing materials from abroad were completely shut. It was not surprising, therefore, to find the Filipinos almost in rags when the American forces liberated the country. Shortly thereafter, thru the liberality of the GIs, it was not uncommon among wage earners to sport used GI uniforms.

The insignificant outlay for clothing in the monthly budget of the wage earner's family (Table E), which amounts to only ₱1.06 or less than one per cent of the total expenditures, may be explained by the self-imposed denial of wage earners' families to replenish their wardrobes so as not to reduce the allotment for food; or else their clothing problem has been partly solved for the time being by clothing materials received from relief agencies.

Housing

The destruction of a good portion of Manila by the retreating Japanese forces, created a serious housing problem. Numerous ejection cases are heard daily in the courts arising out of the inordinate desire of house owners to reap excessive profits. In this study (Table M), the wage earner's family who rents dwelling pays an average of ₱10.83 a month as against ₱4.54 in 1938, or an increase of 138.55 per cent. For dwellings with one room, the monthly rent is ₱10.03; with two rooms, ₱14.88; and with 3 rooms, ₱25.00.

Of the 225 wage earners' families (Table K), 140 or 62.22 per cent are house tenants, 71 or 31.56 per cent, house owners; and 14 or 6.22 per cent pay no rent at all, either because they are housed in a refugee home or sheltered in the homes of relatives. Out of the 71 house owners, 32 pay rent on the lot so that only 39 own both house and

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lot. The type of construction of wage earners' dwelling is predominantly of light and mixed materials, the number of families occupying similar type being 166 or 73.78 per cent. Dwellings of strong materials are represented by 59 or 26.22 per cent.

Indicating over-crowdedness, the great majority, numbering 177 or 78.67 per cent, occupy one room only which apparently serves also as the living room; 41 or 18.22 per cent, 2 rooms; and 7 or 3.11 per cent, 3 rooms. Only 54 or 24.00 per cent out of 225 occupy the whole house; 44 or 19.56 per cent share residence with other families; 85 or 37.78 per cent live in accessorias; 40 or 17.77 per cent are sheltered in barong-barong; and 2 are quartered in a refugee home.

The following table (Table L) graphically throws light on overcrowdedness and absence of privacy in the homes of wage earners' families:

Number of rooms 6/	Families	Per cent Distribution
TOTAL	225	100.00
1	177	78.67
2	41	18.22
3	7	3.11

Ways of excreta disposal by the wage earners' families may be gleaned from the following table:

Kind of toilet	Number of Families	Per cent Distribution
TOTAL	225	100.00
Antipolo	12	5.33
Flush for exclusive use	13	5.78
Flush shared with other families	74	32.89
Public nikkon shed	71	31.56
No toilet	55	24.44

The absence of proper toilet facilities among the homes of wage earners is a menace to the health of the community.

6/ It must be understood that in indicating the number of rooms the fieldmen were instructed to include only the bed rooms and the living room and to exclude the porch and the kitchen.

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Light and Fuel

Next to food and miscellaneous expenses, light and fuel take a good share of the expenditures of wage earner's family. The absence of adequate transportation facilities coupled with the depletion of trees for firewood in nearby provinces during the Japanese occupation contributed to the prevailing high cost of firewood in the city. In the present study, the cost to the wage earner's family of light and fuel is ₱23.87 or 13.94 per cent of the total monthly expenditures compared with ₱3.16 or 9.07 per cent in 1938. Thus in money disbursement, the difference is 7 times as much.

Lighting used by the wage earners' families is shown in the following table:

Item	Number of Families	Per cent Distribution
TOTAL	225	100.00
Kerosene	155	68.89
Coconut oil	70	31.11
Electricity 7/	--	--

Miscellaneous Expenses

Out of the average monthly expenditures of ₱171.23, ₱30.58 or 17.86 per cent is spend for miscellaneous. While the items included in miscellaneous apparently are insignificant, their use or acquisition satisfies pressing wants of the wage earner's family. Of the total monthly expenditures of ₱30.58 for miscellaneous, cigars and cigarettes top the list with ₱11.81 or 38.62 per cent, followed by laundry with ₱5.22 or 17.07 per cent. Expenses for haircut take ₱2.97 or 9.71 per cent; education of children, ₱2.08 or 6.80 per cent; transportation, ₱1.40 or 4.58 per cent; movies ₱1.37 or 4.48 per cent; medicines, ₱1.20 or 3.92 per cent; and toilet articles, water and religious contribution, etc., ₱4.53 or 14.82 per cent. It is noteworthy that only ₱1.20 is spent for medicines, either because sickness in

7/ Moralco's electric power plant not yet in operation.

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the family is not probably provided with medical care or the public dispensaries are availed of. Education, transportation and the movies do not make much inroads on the family budget. This further indicates efforts to economize in order not to impair the allotment for more immediate needs like food.

The following table shows vividly the expenditures for miscellaneous:

Item	Expenditures	Per cent Distribution
TOTAL	₱ 30.58	100.00
Cigar and cigarettes	11.81	38.62
Laundry	5.22	17.07
Haircut	2.97	9.71
Education of children	2.08	6.80
Transportation	1.40	4.58
Movies	1.37	4.48
Medicines	1.20	3.92
Toilet articles, water, religious contribution, etc. .	4.53	14.82

Civil Status

The wage earners consist of 205 males and 20 females. Out of 225, 190 are married, 187 males and 3 females; 19 are widowed, 5 males and 14 females. The latter apparently have assumed the family responsibility upon the death of the family head. Only 16 are single, 13 males and 3 females.

The following table indicates the civil status of the head earners:

Civil Status	Number of Families	Males	Females
TOTAL	225	205	20
Married	190	187	3
Single	16	13	3
Widowed	19	5	14

Of the 614 children in the wage earners' families, 321 are males and 293, females. The age-range of the children follows:

Age	Number of Children	Per cent Distribution
TOTAL	614	100.00
1 - 4 years	140	22.80
5 - 9 Years	171	27.85

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Age-range of children (Continued)

Age	Number of Children	Per cent Distribution
10 - 14 years	141	22.97
15 - 19 years	97	15.80
20 - 24 years	41	6.68
25 years and over	24	3.90

Evidence of dependency is shown by the fact that out of 614 children, 452 or 73.62 per cent are under 15 years of age. Only 162 or 26.38 per cent belong to the employable class barring, of course those who are not able-bodied or are in school.

Literacy

If the educational attainments of the wage earners are an indication of their literacy, it can be said that wage earners in Manila have a high literacy rate. This statement finds expression in the following table:

Educational attainment	Number of wage earners	Per cent Distribution
TOTAL	225	100.00
Primary	49	21.78
Intermediate	75	33.33
Secondary	68	30.22
Collegiate	11	4.89
None	22	9.78

Of the 614 children, 474 are of school age (5 years old and over). However, not all of the children of school age are in school or are reported having completed any grade. This category consists of 137 children or 28.90 per cent of the total number of children of school age. Those attending school or having completed any grade are shown in the following table:

Grade	Number of Children	Per cent Distribution
TOTAL	337	100.00
Primary	183	54.30
Intermediate	71	21.07
High School	82	24.33
Collegiate	1	0.30

Absenteeism

Absenteeism (Table U) among wage earners apparently is not a

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serious problem. Of the 225 wage earners, 193 or 85.77 per cent reported perfect attendance during the month of July, 1945, while 32 or 14.23 per cent have varying number of days of absence. Illness of the head earner involved 25, the average of these for the month covered 10.04 days. Only 4 wage earners absented from work from one (1) to 6 days due to illness of a member of the family. Three (3) wage earners reported absence due to causes other than illness of the head or any member of the family. The general average for the total number of wage earners is 1.22 days only. None was absent from work due to strike or industrial disputes.

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TABLE A - EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS IN MANILA, BY INDUSTRIES: AUGUST, 1945

Industry	Number of wage earners	Per cent distribution
TOTAL	225	100.00
I. DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE ..	33	14.67
Barber shop	1	
Bar	1	
Laundry	15	
Restaurants	12	
Other (janitors)	4	
II. PROFESSIONAL SERVICE	1	.44
III. PUBLIC SERVICE NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	45	19.11
Other U.S. Army and Gov't. employees	8	
Other U.S. Army and Gov't. laborers	35	
IV. MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES	62	27.56
Aerated water manufacture	1	
Bakeries	3	
Blacksmithing	3	
Building Construction	18	
Cigar & Cigarette manufacture	1	
Distilleries	6	
Dressmaking	6	
Garage and auto repair shop .	3	
Goldsmithing	1	
Hat manufacture	1	
Marble works	1	
Painters and Polishers	4	
Plumbing	2	
Printing and publishing	4	
Shoe repairing	3	
Tailor shops	4	
Tinsmithing	1	
V. CLERICAL	11	4.89
VI. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION	55	24.45
Bus and truck transportation .	10	
Carreton transportation	1	
Private cars	4	
Road, bridge and street construction	4	
Telegraph and radio communications	3	
Water transportation and stevedoring	33	
VII. T R A D E	4	1.77
VIII. UNSPECIFIED PRIVATE INDUSTRY	16	7.11

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TABLE B - AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME OF WAGE EARNERS' FAMILIES IN MANILA, BY OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF FAMILY: AUGUST, 1945

Occupation class	Number of families	MONTHLY INCOME (PESOS) Total income	Wage of head	Additional Income of head	Value of payment in kind	Contribution of members	Other sources
ALL FAMILIES	225	154.10	100.59	7.47	15.14	30.90	-
Percentage		100.00	65.27	4.85	9.82	20.06	-
1. Bakers	8	205.00	190.00	-	15.00	-	-
2. Barbers	2	187.00	105.00	-	-	82.50	-
3. Blacksmiths	3	145.00	131.33	-	3.67	10.00	-
4. Carpenters	15	197.93	133.00	.80	20.47	53.67	-
5. Checkers	3	123.33	79.00	23.33	21.00	-	-
6. Cooks	3	153.33	103.33	10.00	8.33	31.67	-
7. Dressmakers	6	119.17	84.17	-	6.67	28.33	-
8. Drivers	15	178.67	131.00	-	15.00	32.67	-
9. Electricians	3	151.67	100.00	-	10.00	41.67	-
10. Employees	32	167.78	99.28	10.03	17.28	41.19	-
11. Foremen	9	175.44	147.78	-	18.78	8.88	-
12. Laborers	63	140.44	80.68	13.65	17.21	28.90	-
13. Laundrywomen	12	101.67	55.42	1.67	22.75	21.83	-
14. Mechanics	9	159.67	120.22	3.33	12.78	23.34	-
15. Musician	1	250.00	200.00	-	-	50.00	-
16. Painters	2	171.50	119.00	-	-	52.50	-
17. Plumbers	2	123.00	104.00	-	19.00	-	-
18. Shoemaker and repairers	3	146.67	116.67	10.00	3.33	16.67	-
19. Stevedores	11	128.09	99.73	7.45	4.55	16.36	-
20. Tailors	4	174.00	153.50	-	3.50	17.00	-
21. Waiters	8	117.75	53.00	16.88	35.37	12.50	-
22. Unclassified	17	178.05	118.76	5.29	5.12	48.88	-

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TABLE C - MONTHLY INCOME OF WAGE EARNERS' FAMILIES IN MANILA, BY OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF FAMILY AND BY INCOME CLASS: AUGUST, 1945

Occupation class	No. of families	NUMBER OF FAMILIES HAVING MONTHLY INCOME (IN PESOS) OF																					
		Under 50	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90-99	100-109	110-119	120-129	130-139	140-149	150-159	160-169	170-179	180-189	190-199	200-209	210-219	220-229	230-239	240-249	250 & over
TOTAL ...	225	1	5	8	8	18	15	18	6	13	18	16	11	11	9	13	4	10	6	5	3	5	22
Percentage .	100	0.44	2.22	3.56	3.56	8.00	6.67	8.00	2.67	5.78	8.00	7.11	4.89	4.89	4.00	5.78	1.78	4.44	2.67	2.22	1.33	2.22	9.77
Bakers	2																	1	1				
Barbers	2															1	1						
Blacksmith ...	3									1	1					1							
Carpenters ...	15							3		2	2	1				1				1		2	3
Checkers	3						1				1	1											
Cooks	3						1					1								1			
Dressmakers ..	6				1	1	1						2		1								
Drivers	15					1	1		2		1	2	1				1	1	1			1	3
Electricians .	3						1			1												1	
Employees	32			1	1	3	2	4			2	2		3	1	2		3		1	2		5
Foremen	9							2					1	1	1	2		1					1
Laborers	63	1	4	5	1	6	6	4	2	6	3	5	4	2	2	1		1	2	2		1	5
Laundrywomen .	12			2	2	1	2	1			1	2			1								
Mechanics	9					1		1			1	1		2		1		1					1
Musician	1																						1
Painters.....	2							1													1		
Plumbers	2							1			1												
Shoemaker & repairers .	3					1									1		1						
Stevedores ...	11				1	2				1	2	1		1	1	2							
Tailor	4								1							1		2					
Waiters	8		1		2					1	1		1	1	1								
Unclassified .	17					2		1	1	1	2		2	1		1	1		2				3

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TABLE D - FAMILIES HAVING ADDITIONAL GAINFULLY EMPLOYED MEMBERS, BY INCOME CLASS: AUGUST, 1945

Income class	No. of families	NUMBER OF FAMILIES HAVING ADDITIONAL GAINFULLY EMPLOYED MEMBERS								
		None	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALL FAMILIES	225	130	57	28	6	3	1			
Percentage		57.78	25.33	12.44	2.67	1.33	.44			
Under ₱ 50	1	1								
₱ 50 - 59	5	5								
60 - 69	8	7	1							
70 - 79	8	8								
80 - 89	18	15	3							
90 - 99	15	15								
100 - 109	18	14	3	1						
110 - 119	6	3	2	1						
120 - 129	13	8	4	1						
130 - 139	18	12	6							
140 - 149	16	9	4	3						
150 - 159	11	9	1		1					
160 - 169	11	3	4	4						
170 - 179	9	4	4	-	1					
180 - 189	13	6	4	1	1	1				
190 - 199	4	-	3	1						
200 - 209	10	7	2		1					
210 - 219	6	1	3	2						
220 - 229	5	1	1	3						
230 - 239	3		1	2						
240 - 249	5		3	2						
250 and over	22	2	8	7	2	2	1			

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TABLE E - AVERAGE EXPENDITURES OF WAGE EARNERS' FAMILIES IN MANILA, BY INCOME CLASS: AUGUST, 1945

Income class	Number of families	Average number of persons per family	MONTHLY EXPENDITURES FOR - (PESOS) Total	Food	Shelter (house rent)	Clothing	Light and fuel	Miscellaneous
ALL FAMILIES	225	5.42	171.23	101.29	14.43	1.06	23.87	30.58
Percentage			100.00	59.15	8.43	0.62	13.94	17.86
Under ₱ 50.00	1	3.00	69.20	37.20	6.00	9.50	8.00	8.50
₱ 50 + 59.00	5	4.60	106.34	63.96	6.00	0.80	16.20	19.38
60 - 69.00	8	3.75	99.21	56.47	9.50	0.03	17.64	15.57
70 - 79.00	8	3.50	94.81	54.19	8.12	0.13	14.16	18.21
80 - 89.00	18	4.06	125.12	73.64	9.19	0.56	19.10	22.63
90 - 99.00	15	4.53	133.91	74.31	10.95	1.69	20.16	26.80
100 - 109.00	18	4.83	149.53	83.12	15.03	1.80	25.39	24.19
110 - 119.00	6	4.17	150.31	95.17	8.17	1.16	19.21	26.60
120 - 129.00	13	4.46	142.84	86.36	10.92	0.31	21.35	23.90
130 - 139.00	18	5.39	157.16	91.92	12.22	0.87	22.16	29.99
140 - 149.00	16	5.62	171.77	98.14	16.07	0.24	25.71	31.61
150 - 159.00	11	6.09	195.84	113.52	15.14	2.32	28.14	36.72
160 - 169.00	11	5.00	178.81	100.29	16.41	0.94	25.09	36.08
170 - 179.00	9	7.22	194.60	119.36	16.28	0.22	27.64	31.10
180 - 189.00	13	5.23	170.74	96.21	15.50	1.00	25.11	32.92
190 - 199.00	4	7.00	186.63	109.13	14.50	-	30.23	32.77
200 - 209.00	10	5.80	192.16	109.32	17.85	1.88	27.66	35.45
210 - 219.00	6	5.67	216.42	133.73	16.33	0.45	28.17	37.74
220 - 229.00	5	8.20	228.79	131.20	20.20	4.70	30.80	41.89
230 - 239.00	3	8.33	240.49	168.60	20.00	1.63	18.30	31.96
240 - 249.00	5	7.20	226.94	131.84	17.00	0.70	27.78	49.62
250 and over	22	7.27	273.97	175.56	23.86	1.03	29.39	44.13

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TABLE F - AVERAGE EXPENDITURES OF WAGE EARNERS' FAMILIES IN MANILA, BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN THE FAMILY: AUGUST, 1945

Number of members	Number of families	MONTHLY EXPENSES (PESOS) Total	Food	Shelter (House rent)	Clothing	Light and fuel	Miscellaneous
ALL FAMILIES	225	171.23	101.29	14.43	1.06	23.87	30.58
Percentage		100.00	59.15	8.43	.62	13.94	17.86
2 Members	15	117.44	70.33	9.00	.70	13.64	23.77
3 Members	45	132.08	74.01	12.04	1.09	17.32	27.62
4 Members	38	147.94	89.16	11.12	1.04	20.55	26.07
5 Members	31	148.35	85.63	13.80	1.46	22.30	25.16
6 Members	28	181.81	109.07	14.45	.62	26.66	31.01
7 Members	22	203.42	118.55	17.41	.48	29.54	37.44
8 Members	15	228.85	138.93	21.07	1.48	33.44	33.93
9 Members	15	215.08	131.74	17.87	1.65	29.72	34.10
10 Members	9	223.82	141.39	18.33	1.08	34.16	28.86
11 Members	4	311.72	167.90	23.00	2.00	38.50	80.32
12 Members and over	3	371.72	231.63	30.00	1.03	36.67	72.39

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TABLE G - AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD OF WAGE EARNERS' FAMILIES IN MANILA, BY INCOME CLASS: AUGUST, 1945

Income class	Number of families	Average Number of persons per family	AMOUNT SPENT FOR - (PESOS)							
			Total	Rice	Meat and fowl	Fish	Fruits	Vegetables	Bread	Miscellaneous
ALL FAMILIES	225	5.42	101.29	33.60	10.27	19.23	4.10	5.55	4.33	24.21
PERCENTAGE			100.00	33.17	10.14	18.99	4.05	5.48	4.27	23.90
Under ₱50	1	3.00	37.20	10.50	-	4.20	-	-	10.20	12.30
₱50 - 59	5	4.60	63.96	22.30	4.32	8.46	1.02	.90	2.46	24.60
60 - 69	8	3.75	56.47	17.44	3.06	13.43	2.43	3.71	3.30	13.10
70 - 79	8	3.50	54.19	19.38	4.80	10.13	1.69	4.87	1.87	11.44
80 - 89	18	4.06	73.64	25.69	4.05	13.22	2.98	5.51	4.40	17.79
90 - 99	15	4.53	74.31	23.07	8.12	16.48	2.58	4.50	2.46	17.10
100 - 109	18	4.83	83.12	22.97	8.04	19.62	2.93	5.52	4.83	19.27
110 - 119	6	4.17	95.17	32.05	3.30	26.12	3.65	5.95	.55	23.65
120 - 129	13	4.46	86.36	30.99	11.63	16.18	3.00	4.01	3.09	17.46
130 - 139	18	5.39	91.92	29.85	8.94	15.94	3.76	4.35	3.58	25.50
140 - 149	16	5.62	98.14	31.30	11.52	19.43	3.43	4.11	4.23	24.12
150 - 159	11	6.09	113.52	30.44	10.24	15.20	4.72	5.09	5.94	41.89
160 - 169	11	5.00	100.29	28.27	12.75	25.23	4.92	8.16	4.47	16.49
170 - 179	9	7.22	119.36	44.70	7.17	20.40	6.87	4.93	6.23	29.06
180 - 189	13	5.23	96.21	37.71	6.98	18.06	2.72	5.62	5.95	18.97
190 - 199	4	7.00	109.13	35.25	15.08	11.00	5.50	1.57	.83	39.90
200 - 209	10	5.30	109.32	36.96	16.25	18.25	5.13	7.35	1.47	23.95
210 - 219	6	5.67	133.73	44.40	19.91	25.70	5.00	6.45	8.22	29.05
220 - 229	5	8.28	131.20	60.40	5.16	26.20	6.00	6.00	5.12	15.28
230 - 239	3	8.33	168.60	61.20	17.20	30.10	3.90	6.20	7.90	42.10
240 - 249	5	7.20	181.84	56.34	12.26	18.00	5.16	7.68	1.98	30.42
250 and over	22	7.27	175.86	53.00	23.28	33.33	8.33	9.17	7.55	41.00

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TABLE H - AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURES OF WAGE EARNERS' FAMILIES
BY ESSENTIAL ITEMS AND FAMILY TYPES: AUGUST, 1945

Item	FAMILY TYPES							
	ALL FAMILIES		TYPE I - 2 to 4 members		TYPE II - 5 to 8 members		TYPE III - 9 Members Or over	
	Expenditures (Pesos)	Percentage	Expenditures (Pesos)	Percentage	Expenditures (Pesos)	Percentage	Expenditures (Pesos)	Percentage
TOTAL	171.23	100.00	135.99	100.00	183.31	100.00	245.25	100.00
Food	101.29	59.15	79.32	58.33	108.34	59.10	148.87	60.70
Shelter	14.43	8.43	11.22	8.25	15.96	8.71	19.84	8.09
Clothing	1.06	0.62	1.01	0.74	0.99	.54	1.47	0.60
Light and fuel	23.87	13.94	18.01	13.24	26.97	14.71	32.81	13.38
Miscellaneous	30.58	17.86	26.43	19.44	31.05	16.94	42.26	17.23

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TABLE I - AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURES FOR MEDICINE, EDUCATION, TRANSPORTATION, LAUNDRY, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES, MOVIES AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES OF WAGE EARNERS' FAMILIES IN MANILA, BY INCOME CLASS: AUGUST, 1945

Income class	Number of families	Number of persons per family	AMOUNT SPENT FOR - Total	Medicines	Education	Transportation	Laundry	Haircut	Cigars and cigarettes	Movies	Toilet articles, water, religion, etc.
ALL FAMILIES	225	5.42	30.58	1.20	2.08	1.40	5.22	2.97	11.81	1.37	4.53
Percentage			100.00	3.92	6.80	4.58	17.07	9.71	38.62	4.48	14.82
Below ₱50	1	3.00	8.50	-	-	-	4.00	1.50	3.00	-	-
₱ 50 - ₱59	5	4.60	19.38	.40	2.20	-	3.36	2.10	8.20	1.60	1.52
60 - 69	8	3.75	15.57	.44	.69	.70	4.00	2.13	4.15	.81	2.65
70 - 79	8	3.50	18.21	.25	.93	1.50	3.48	2.38	6.75	.75	2.17
80 - 89	18	4.06	22.63	.92	.28	.94	3.49	2.06	9.72	1.17	4.03
90 - 99	15	4.53	26.80	3.60	.81	1.79	4.30	1.97	9.75	.87	3.71
100 - 109	18	4.83	24.19	.94	1.81	.11	5.13	2.64	9.36	.89	3.31
110 - 119	6	4.17	26.60	-	2.00	.33	3.97	2.33	11.77	1.17	5.03
120 - 129	13	4.46	23.90	.31	.77	1.60	4.52	2.77	8.46	1.00	4.47
130 - 139	18	5.39	29.99	2.56	1.86	1.33	4.86	3.58	11.11	.83	3.85
140 - 149	16	5.62	31.61	1.00	3.13	1.18	4.85	3.00	13.06	1.25	4.14
150 - 159	11	6.09	36.72	1.50	.91	2.50	5.50	2.82	15.00	1.91	6.58
160 - 169	11	5.30	36.38	.27	1.32	1.82	6.19	2.82	17.82	2.18	3.66
170 - 179	9	7.22	31.10	.72	5.39	.33	5.56	2.78	10.78	1.11	4.41
180 - 189	13	5.23	32.92	.77	2.09	1.98	4.46	2.88	14.08	1.92	4.74
190 - 199	4	7.00	32.77	-	1.50	-	3.75	3.50	18.12	2.50	3.40
200 - 209	10	5.80	35.45	2.04	1.30	2.18	6.28	3.80	13.65	1.40	4.30
210 - 219	6	5.67	37.74	-	.83	2.35	6.50	4.50	14.76	2.00	6.82
220 - 229	5	8.20	41.99	-	6.20	3.24	5.20	4.80	11.40	.60	10.45
230 - 239	3	8.33	31.96	.50	2.67	-	6.93	4.67	10.67	1.33	5.19
240 - 249	5	7.20	49.62	3.80	7.60	2.84	6.00	4.60	15.60	1.20	7.98
250 and over	22	7.27	44.13	1.50	3.98	1.97	8.86	3.59	15.55	2.41	6.27

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TABLE J - AVERAGE INCOME AND EXPENDITURES, NET SURPLUS AND DEFICIT AND SAVINGS OF WAGE EARNERS' FAMILIES IN MANILA, BY INCOME CLASS: AUGUST, 1945

Income Class	Number of families	Average No. of persons per family	MONTHLY (PESOS) Income	Expenditures	FAMILIES HAVING Surplus	Deficits	Neither	Savings	FAMILIES WITH - Amount (Pesos)	No Savings reported
All families	225	5.42	154.10	171.23	76	149	-	20	60.85	205
Under ₱ 50	1	3.00	45.00	69.20	-	1	-	-	-	1
₱ 50 - 59	5	4.60	52.60	106.34	-	5	-	-	-	5
60 - 69	8	3.37	62.37	99.21	-	8	-	1	2.00	7
70 - 79	8	3.50	72.25	94.81	1	7	-	1	6.00	7
80 - 89	18	4.06	83.94	125.12	2	16	-	-	-	18
90 - 99	15	4.53	92.40	135.91	4	11	-	2	9.00	13
100 - 109	18	4.83	104.22	149.53	1	17	-	-	-	18
110 - 119	6	4.17	114.00	150.31	1	5	-	-	-	6
120 - 129	13	4.46	122.46	142.84	5	8	-	-	-	13
130 - 139	18	5.39	132.72	157.15	5	13	-	-	-	18
140 - 149	16	5.62	143.75	171.77	4	12	-	4	30.00	12
150 - 159	11	6.09	152.64	195.83	1	10	-	2	4.50	9
160 - 169	11	5.00	163.64	176.81	3	8	-	1	300.00	10
170 - 179	9	7.22	170.89	194.60	3	6	-	-	-	9
180 - 189	13	5.23	182.00	170.74	8	5	-	2	27.50	11
190 - 199	4	7.00	192.50	186.63	3	1	-	-	-	4
200 - 209	10	5.80	201.60	192.16	6	4	-	1	17.00	9
210 - 219	6	5.67	211.83	216.43	4	2	-	1	50.00	5
220 - 229	5	8.20	225.40	228.79	2	3	-	-	-	5
230 - 239	3	8.33	232.00	240.49	1	2	-	2	12.50	1
240 - 249	5	7.20	243.40	226.94	4	1	-	-	-	5
250 and over	22	7.27	321.41	273.97	18	4	-	3	205.00	19

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TABLE K - TYPES OF DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY WAGE EARNERS' FAMILIES IN MANILA
BY INCOME CLASS: AUGUST, 1945

Income class	Number of families	CLASS					CONSTRUCTION			NO. OF ROOMS OCCUPIED				TENURE			
		Private residence	Residence shared with others	Accessoria	School building	Barong-barong	Strong	Mixed	Light and temporary	1	2	3	4	Owned	Rental	Rented lot only	Free no rental
ALL FAMILIES	225	54	44	85	2	40	59	95	71	177	41	7	-	39	140	32	14
Under ₱ 50	1			1			1			1					1		
₱ 50 - 59	5			5			1	4		4	1				5		
60 - 69	8	2	1	4		1	4	2	2	7	1				8		
70 - 79	8	2	1	5			3	3	2	8				1	7		
80 - 89	18	2	5	8		3	3	8	7	16	2			1	13	2	2
90 - 99	15	2	2	4		7	2	4	9	12	3			4	8	1	2
100 - 109	18	7	3	5		3	4	9	5	15	2	1		4	8	5	1
110 - 119	6	-	2	4			2	3	1	5	1				6	-	-
120 - 129	13	3	5	3		2	2	7	4	10	2	1			10	3	-
130 - 139	18	2	3	9	1	3	4	7	7	17	1			1	13	2	2
140 - 149	16	5	7	2	-	2	4	6	6	11	5			4	9	2	1
150 - 159	11	2	3	5	-	1	1	6	4	9	2	-	-	2	6	1	2
160 - 169	11	2	4	2	-	3	3	3	5	8	3			2	6	3	-
170 - 179	9	5	-	4	-	-	4	5	-	6	2	1		2	5	2	-
180 - 189	13	4	1	6	-	2	5	4	4	9	4	-	-	2	10	-	1
190 - 199	4	-	1	2	-	1	2	1	1	4	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
200 - 209	10	2	3	3	-	2	2	5	3	8	1	1	-	1	6	3	-
210 - 219	6	1	-	3	-	2	1	3	2	4	2	-	-	2	2	2	-
220 - 229	5	1	-	1	1	2	2	1	2	5				1	2	1	1
230 - 239	3	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	2		1		1	1	-	1
240 - 249	5	2	-	2	-	1	1	2	2	4	1	-	-	1	3	1	-
250 and over	22	10	1	7	-	4	7	11	4	12	8	2	-	9	8	4	1

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TABLE L - TYPES OF DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY WAGE EARNERS' FAMILIES IN MANILA, BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN THE FAMILY: AUGUST, 1945

Income class	No. of families	CLASS: Private residence	Residence shared with others	Accessoria	School building	Barong-barong	CONSTRUCTION: Strong	Mixed	Light and temporary	NO. OF ROOMS OCCUPIED: 1	2	3	4	TENURE: Owned	Rent	Rent free but no rental receipt	No rental
ALL FAMILIES	225	54	44	85	2	40	59	95	71	177	41	7	-	39	140	32	14
Percentage	100.00	24.00	19.56	37.78	0.89	17.77	26.22	42.22	31.56	78.67	18.22	3.11		17.34	62.22	14.22	6.22
2 members	15	3	2	8	-	2	6	5	4	14	1	-	-	1	11	1	2
3 members	45	14	8	14	-	9	9	21	15	39	6	-	-	10	27	5	3
4 members	38	4	10	20	-	4	12	16	10	30	8	-	-	2	31	3	2
5 members	31	7	6	14	-	4	7	13	11	22	9	-	-	7	19	3	2
6 members	28	3	8	7	-	10	8	10	10	25	2	1	-	5	17	5	1
7 members	22	6	6	7	-	3	5	11	6	13	8	1	-	4	15	3	-
8 members	15	9	1	3	-	2	5	7	3	10	2	3	-	2	7	6	-
9 members	15	4	1	5	2	3	4	4	7	12	2	1	-	2	5	4	4
10 members	9	2	2	3	-	2	1	4	4	7	2	-	-	3	5	1	-
11 members	4	1	-	3	-	-	2	2	-	3	-	1	-	1	3	-	-
12 members	3	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	1	1	-		2	-	1	-

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TABLE M - AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTAL OF DWELLINGS BY DISTRICTS AND NUMBER OF ROOMS: AUGUST, 1945

District	Number of houses rented	Average	AVERAGE MONTHLY RENT OF DWELLING FOR NUMBER OF ROOMS (PESOS)											
			ALL TYPES			STRONG MATERIAL			MIXED MATERIAL			LIGHT AND TEMPORARY		
			1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
TOTAL	140	10.83	10.03	14.88	25.00	11.03	16.75	-	9.31	14.06	-	9.68	15.00	25.00
Binondo	18	8.50	7.96	17.50	-	7.68	17.50	-	-	-	-	9.33	-	-
Pandacan	1	20.00	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.00	-	-
Quiapo	27	14.04	13.36	22.50	-	14.00	-	-	11.71	30.00	-	-	-	-
Sampaloc	31	11.05	10.09	15.00	25.00	9.20	-	-	9.75	15.00	-	11.67	-	25.00
San Nicolas	17	8.18	7.17	10.60	-	10.00	20.00	-	6.22	8.60	-	-	-	-
Santa Ana	2	5.50	5.50	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	-	-	6.00	-	-
Santa Cruz	20	11.18	9.10	17.40	-	6.00	-	-	9.31	17.40	-	10.00	-	-
Tondo	24	10.33	9.90	12.50	-	13.00	15.00	-	10.50	10.00	-	7.00	15.00	-

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TABLE N - KIND OF TOILET, LIGHTING AND FUEL USED BY WAGE EARNERS' FAMILIES IN MANILA, BY INCOME CLASS: AUGUST, 1945

Income class	Number of families	TOILET					LIGHTING			FUEL		
		Antipolo system	Flush for exclusive use	Flush shared with other families	Public midden shed	No toilet	Electricity	Kerosene	Coconut oil	Firewood	Charcoal	Mixed charcoal and firewood
ALL FAMILIES	225	12	13	74	71	55	-	155	70	217	-	8
Percentage	100.00	5.33	5.78	32.89	31.56	24.44	-	68.89	31.11	96.44		3.56
Below ₱50	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
₱ 50 - 59	5	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	4	5	-	-
60 - 69	8	-	-	4	3	1	-	4	4	8	-	-
70 - 79	8	1	-	2	-	5	-	4	4	8	-	-
80 - 89	18	1	-	8	5	4	-	11	7	17	-	1
90 - 99	15	-	1	4	5	5	-	8	7	14	-	1
100 - 109	18	-	3	5	4	6	-	14	4	17	-	1
110 - 119	6	-	-	1	3	2	-	5	1	6	-	-
120 - 129	13	-	-	4	7	2	-	8	5	12	-	1
130 - 139	18	2	1	9	4	2	-	11	7	18	-	-
140 - 149	16	-	-	6	5	5	-	12	4	15	-	1
150 - 159	11	-	-	2	4	5	-	9	2	11	-	-
160 - 169	11	1	-	3	4	3	-	10	1	11	-	-
170 - 179	9	1	3	2	2	1	-	5	4	9	-	-
180 - 189	13	2	-	5	4	2	-	8	5	13	-	-
190 - 199	4	1	-	1	1	1	-	2	2	4	-	-
200 - 209	10	1	-	2	6	1	-	7	3	10	-	-
210 - 219	6	1	1	-	3	1	-	5	1	6	-	-
220 - 229	5	-	1	2	2	-	-	5	-	5	-	-
230 - 239	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	1	3	-	-
240 - 249	5	-	-	2	1	2	-	5	-	5	-	-
250 and over	22	1	3	7	7	4	-	19	3	19	-	3

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TABLE O - AGES OF CHIEF EARNERS BY OCCUPATION CLASS: AUGUST, 1945

Occupation class	Number of families	AGES (YEARS)								
		Under 20	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 and over
ALL FAMILIES	225	3	16	33	51	49	32	19	7	15
Percentage	100.00	1.33	7.11	14.67	22.67	21.78	14.22	8.44	3.11	6.67
Bakers	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Barbers	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Blacksmith	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Carpenters	15	-	-	2	5	1	2	2	1	2
Checkers	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Cooks	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dressmakers	6	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-
Drivers	15	-	1	3	5	3	2	1	-	-
Electricians	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Employed	32	-	2	4	7	8	4	1	3	3
Foremen	9	-	-	1	5	2	1	-	-	-
Laborers	63	3	2	12	14	11	10	4	1	6
Laundrywomen	12	-	-	1	4	2	3	1	1	-
Mechanics	9	-	1	-	2	3	1	2	-	-
Musician	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Painters	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Plumbers	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Shoemaker and repairers	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
Stevedores	11	-	-	3	2	4	-	-	-	2
Tailors	4	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Writers	8	-	3	2	-	1	2	-	-	-
Unclassified	17	-	3	1	1	2	4	5	-	1

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TABLE P - NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF WAGE EARNERS' FAMILIES IN MANILA CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO ~~THE~~ FAMILY SIZE, BY SEX AND AGES: AUGUST, 1945

Family Size	No. of families	No. of children	SEX: Male	SEX: Female	AGE (YEARS): 1 - 4 Total	1 - 4 Male	1 - 4 Female	5 - 9 Total	5 - 9 Male	5 - 9 Female	10 - 14 Total	10 - 14 Male	10 - 14 Female	15 - 19 Total	15 - 19 Male	15 - 19 Female	20 - 24 Total	20 - 24 Male	20 - 24 Female	25 and over Total	25 and over Male	25 and over Female
TOTAL ...	225	614	321	293	140	73	67	171	90	81	141	73	69	97	49	48	41	27	14	24	10	14
Percentage ...	-	100.00	52.28	47.72	22.80	-	-	27.85	-	-	22.97	-	-	15.80	-	-	6.68	-	-	3.90		
2 members	15	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 members	45	35	22	13	17	10	7	9	6	3	1	1	-	4	1	3	3	3	-	1	1	-
4 members	38	66	35	31	31	16	15	19	10	9	9	5	4	3	2	1	4	2	2	-	-	-
5 members	31	86	51	35	23	13	10	27	16	11	16	9	7	13	7	6	5	5	-	2	1	1
6 members	28	91	43	48	14	7	7	27	14	13	22	9	13	18	7	11	7	5	2	3	1	2
7 members	22	90	44	46	17	9	8	26	13	13	21	9	12	16	7	9	7	6	1	3	-	3
8 members	15	55	18	37	11	4	7	11	1	10	19	7	12	7	2	5	3	2	1	4	2	2
9 members	15	85	48	37	13	6	7	25	13	12	23	16	7	16	12	4	5	1	4	3	1	3
10 members	9	55	31	24	4	2	2	16	10	6	18	9	9	12	7	5	4	2	2	1	1	-
11 members	4	28	16	12	6	4	2	7	4	3	6	4	2	4	2	2	1	-	1	4	2	2
12 members or more	3	22	12	10	3	1	2	4	3	1	6	3	3	4	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	1

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TABLE Q - SEX AND CIVIL STATUS OF WAGE EARNERS BY INCOME CLASS: AUGUST, 1945

Income Class	ALL WAGE EARNERS			CIVIL STATUS					
	Total	Male	Female	Single		Married		Widowed	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
TOTAL	225	205	20	13	3	187	3	5	14
Under ₱50	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
₱ 50 - ₱ 59	5	5	-	-	-	4	-	1	-
60 - 69	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
70 - 79	8	6	2	-	-	6	-	-	2
80 - 89	18	16	2	1	-	15	1	-	1
90 - 99	15	11	4	-	1	11	-	-	3
100 - 109	18	17	1	-	-	16	1	1	-
110 - 119	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
120 - 129	13	12	1	1	-	11	-	-	1
130 - 139	18	17	1	3	-	13	-	1	1
140 - 149	16	14	2	1	-	13	-	-	2
150 - 159	11	9	2	-	1	9	-	-	1
160 - 169	11	11	-	1	-	10	-	-	-
170 - 179	9	5	4	-	-	5	1	-	3
180 - 189	13	13	-	3	-	10	-	-	-
190 - 199	4	4	-	-	-	3	-	1	-
200 - 209	10	10	-	1	-	9	-	-	-
210 - 219	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
220 - 229	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
230 - 239	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
240 - 249	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
250 - over	22	21	1	2	1	19	-	-	-

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TABLE R - EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS OF WAGE EARNERS IN MANILA, BY OCCUPATION CLASS: AUGUST, 1945

Occupation class	ALL WAGE EARNERS			EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS														
				Primary			Intermediate			Secondary			Collegiate			[illegible]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
ALL FAMILIES ..	225	205	20	49	42	7	75	70	5	68	63	5	11	10	1	22	20	2
Percentage	100.00	91.11	8.89	21.78	-	-	33.33	-	-	30.22	-	-	4.89	-	-	9.78	-	-
Bakers	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1							
Barbers	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2										
Blacksmiths	3	3	-	1	1	-	1	1								1	1	-
Carpenters	15	15	-	2	2	-	2	7	-	4	4					2	2	-
Checkers	3	3								3	3							
Cooks	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1							
Dressmakers	6	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	-	3				1	-	1
Drivers	15	15	-	2	2	-	11	11	-	2	2							
Electricians.....	3	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1							
Employee	32	31	1	3	3	-	6	6	-	16	16	-	6	5	1	1	1	-
Foremen	9	9	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
Laborers	63	63	-	21	21	-	14	14	-	15	15	-	2	2	-	11	11	-
Laundrywomen	12	-	12	7	-	7	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Mechanics	9	9	-	2	2	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Musician	1	1	-	-	-								1	1				
Painters	2	2								2	2							
Plumbers	2	2					2	2										
Shoemakers & repairers	3	3					1	1	-	1	1					1	1	-
Stevedore	11	11		5	5	-	3	3	-	1	1					2	2	-
Tailors	4	4	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	1	1							
Waiters & waitresses	8	7	1	1	1	-	5	5	-	2	1	1						
Unclassified	17	17	-	1	1	-	6	6	-	9	9	-	1	1				

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TABLE S - NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF WAGE EARNERS' FAMILIES IN MANILA 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGES AND GRADES COMPLETED: AUGUST, 1945

AGES	TOTAL	GRADES COMPLETED											One to four years in college	College graduate	Persons not completing any grade or not reporting any grade completed
		Primary				Intermediate			High School						
		Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Grade V	Grade VI	Grade VII	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year			
TOTAL	474	69	46	28	40	22	32	17	31	15	6	30		1	137
5 years old	32														32
6 " "	36	2													34
7 " "	45	16	2												27
8 " "	31	16	4												11
9 " "	27	13	6												8
10 " "	41	13	10	4	1		1								12
11 " "	18	4	6	2	4	1	1								
12 " "	33	4	11	7	4	1	2								4
13 " "	29	1	5	7	7	3	2		2						2
14 " "	20		1	3	5	6		2	2						1
15 " "	22			1	4	3	8	1	5						
16 " "	24			2	5	1	5	2	4	3					2
17 " "	22				3	2	3	5	6	3					
18 " "	22		1	1	2	1	3	3	4	3	1	1			2
19 " "	7				1	1	1		1	2		1			
20 " "	14					1	1	1	3	2	2	3			1
21 " "	6				1	1	2		2			2			
22 " "	8			1	1				1			5			
23 " "	5					1	1	1			1	1			
24 " "	6									1		3		11	1
25 and over	24				2		2	2	1	1	2	14			

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TABLE T - NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS, BY OCCUPATION AND BY DISTRICTS: AUGUST, 1945

Occupation class	All wage earners: Total	Male	Female	Number residing in: Binondo	Tondo	Pandacan	Quiapo	Sampaloc	San Nicolas	Santa Cruz	Ermita	Malate
ALL FAMILIES	225	205	20	21	4	13	32	45	20	5	23	62
Ba												
Baker	2	2									2	
Barber	2	2		1								1
Blacksmith	3	3							1		1	1
Carpenter	15	15		1		1	1	4		1	2	5
Checker	3	3		1			1					1
Cook	3	3					1					2
Dressmaker	6		6		2	1	2	1				
Driver	15	15				2	3	5	1		2	2
Electrician	3	3						1			1	1
Employee	32	31	1	1		4	9	7		3	1	7
Foreman	9	9						1	2		1	5
Laborer	63	63		4	2	4	3	17	11	1	6	15
Laundrywomen	12		12	3		1	2					6
Mechanic	9	9		1				1				7
Musician	1	1					1					
Painter	2	2						1				1
Plumber	2	2					1					1
Shoemaker & repairer	3	3					1	1			1	
Stevedore	11	11		7					3			1
Tailor	4	4		1			1	2				
Waiter	8	7	1				2	1	1		2	2
Unclassified	17	17		1			4	3	1		4	4

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TABLE U - NUMBER OF DAYS LOST BY WAGE EARNERS DUE TO ABSENCES, BY CAUSE: JULY, 1945

Cause	No. of wage earners	NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS HAVING ABSENCES																	
		No absence	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days	9 days	10 days	13 days	14 days	15 days	21 days	25 days	30 days	401 days	Average
TOTAL	225	193	5	6	4	-	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1.22
None	193	193																	
Illness of head	25	-	3	4	4	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	10.04
Illness of member of family	4	-	1	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	1								4.50
Buying residence certificate	1	-	1																1.00
Going to province to get rice	1			1															2.00
Not specified	1								1										7.00

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BUSINESS TRENDS SINCE LIBERATION

By Perfecto Rivera
Chief, Division of Business Statistics

The year 1945 has come to a close with conditions still far from normal, but with prices of a few essential commodities beginning to come down slightly. Increased calls of ocean-going steamers at Manila and sub-ports have signalized the revival of the import trade, altho this cannot be said as regards the export trade owing to the almost complete destruction of the major industries, notably sugar, coconut oil, mining, embroidery, cigar and cigarette, lumber, and Manila rope. Some of the banks have been able to reopen business and have been of great help in easing up credit facilities. Investment activities have been showing renewed life lately, indicating strong public confidence in the future of business. The retail trade, in spite of such handicaps as the destruction of the commercial districts, has also appeared brisk with a considerable portion of the business going to sidewalk vendors and "barong barong" stores. A large monetary circulation, which is practically four times that of prewar, has been reported by the Treasury. In spite of an abundance of cash, however, tax collections have been very slow and totally inadequate for the support of the government.

General price trends.- It was only in December, since April, that some important recessions of commodity prices were noted. Whether or not this can be taken to mean the beginning of a reverse direction of the business curve, nobody can foretell, but with the revival of the means to foster foreign commerce and the growth of domestic industries, such a favorable tendency might be further enhanced.

The price levels, however, thus far are still way up in the sky, compared with those of 1941, and indicate that the much-awaited

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return of normalcy is still very far from the corner. The shipments of relief supplies from the United States have undoubtedly improved general living conditions, but they have not appreciably affected the current high cost of living.

At the end of the year under review, the living cost in Manila, considered from the side of a wage-earner's family, was practically six times the 1941 level, with the cost of food alone rising to almost eight times that of prewar. As a result, the purchasing power of the peso went down to as low as 13-1/2 centavos in November, the lowest on record during the year, or possibly since the advent of the gold exchange standard for our currency under U.S. sovereignty. A slight reaction set in last December and caused a moderate fall in the combined commodity values, and this correspondingly elevated the purchasing power of the peso to 15 centavos, which is slightly better than that of last May, but which is still one centavo below that of last April.

Factors affecting economic recovery.- In the face of present conditions the return of normalcy in business is necessarily slow. The war has left the Philippine economic system entirely prostrate. The major industries which used to be the bulwark of the national economy have been almost completely wrecked. The banks and other sources of credit have been sacked by the Japanese invaders who left them all bankrupt.

There was practically no foreign commerce during the three years of Japanese occupation, and when liberation finally came, the means to encourage its speedy rehabilitation, such as availability of export products and steamships, were not readily on hand. Besides, the war entirely dislocated the nationwide system of communications and transportation. Roads and bridges which took many years to build were

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destroyed; motor vehicles of all kinds were commandeered from the government and the public by the retreating Japanese; and the rolling stock of the railroads was tremendously depleted as a result of war operations. The outcome of it all was an almost complete paralyzation of the domestic trade.

Furthermore, public and private property sustained tremendous damages that may take several years to repair or rehabilitate. Well-known business establishments have lost their buildings and other assets through fire and from bombs and shells, and to restore or rebuild them now would need an investment of many millions of pesos.

During their three years of occupation, the Japanese had depleted the stock of practically all kinds of economic goods, native or imported, and the resulting scarcity of available supplies had encouraged widespread profiteering and black-marketing, which caused prices to go sky-rocketing. The inflated prices in 1943-1944 caused by an over-inflated paper currency introduced by the invaders, had an influence over the trend of values after liberation, as they produced in the public mind an inertia that resisted all attempts to peg or control prices.

With all the foregoing deterrent factors facing rehabilitation came the impact of an increased monetary circulation that had the effect of buoying up prices for a while in the face of an acute shortage of practically all lines of commodities. To carry on its liberation campaign, the U. S. Army brought in a tidy sum of over 700 million pesos which, added to the prewar issues of the Commonwealth, brought the total monetary circulation to over 980 million pesos. A considerable portion of the new issues, however, went to Filipino laborers and civilian employees in the Army, so that in the last analysis, the country has been much benefited.

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Retail prices of food in Manila.- Interpreting collected data in terms of index numbers scientifically weighted, and using as base the prewar year 1941, a business indicator has been constructed showing, among other things, that the retail prices of foodstuffs have been rising steadily, reaching peak in November, with an index of 955.8, as against an index of 100 for 1941. In the closing month of the year, all foodstuff prices, however, with the possible exception of meat and poultry, fell off, registering a combined index of 852.7, which is 103.1 points below that of November. In terms of actual cost, the December figure stands for ₱185.64, as against an average family expense of ₱22.36 for food in 1941.

Of all the different items of food, rice has registered the most phenomenal increase in price, starting from an index of 250.00 last March and winding up at 856.7 in November, which is the peak. In December a slight recession set in, the index falling off to 816.7, which obviously was due partly to the increased importation of wheat flour and partly to the influence of the new crop which is beginning to enter market. The average expense that month for rice was ₱53.74, as against ₱6.58 in 1941. Fish indicated an irregular trend, and between 577.9 in March and 623.0 in December there were several narrow fuctuations, registering a peak in May with an index of 831.2, and another high in July with 827.4. Meat indicated minor fluctuations all along and since October never went down below the 1000.00 mark, which reflects the inadequacy of the supply of fresh meat in Manila. In December the average monthly expense of a family for meat was ₱17.06 as against only ₱1.54 in 1941.

Poultry started high with an index of 1174.8 and reached peak in June with 1347.0, receding gradually thereafter with minor fluctuations all along until it hit its lowest in October with an index

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of 768.5. Influenced by the Christmas holidays, it retraced its course upward registering 825.0 in November and 913.0 in December, representing an actual computed expense of ₱6.11 and ₱6.76, respectively. Eggs also started way up above the 1,000.00 mark in March without any instance of its going down below that index, registering an all-time high for the year of 1528.4 in June. Receding slightly, the index touched bottom in December with 1049.4 which, expressed in actual family expense, is equivalent to ₱5.46, as against an average of ₱0.52 in 1941.

The vegetable group, which after rice makes up the great bulk of the diet of the Filipinos, appears to be among the most over-priced items since liberation. Starting high with 921.1 points in March, this group steadily rose at an alarming pace registering a peak of 2792.9 in August, and slightly receding to lower levels in the subsequent months. It fell off abruptly to 1234.9 in December indicating a big drop in prices. The December index represents a computed value of ₱30.75 as against ₱2.49 in 1941.

An item of food that is still regarded very expensive in spite of its downward trend is the group of fruits. Its index in March was 1305.8, moving gradually to a peak of 1736.9 in June. From that point it has been receding without interruption, so that in December its index number was only 869.2, equivalent in computed value to ₱7.39 as against ₱0.85 in 1941.

For miscellaneous foodstuffs, which include milk, coffee, sugar, lard, vinegar and salt, the tendency of the indexes is erratic, altho they still are almost seven times that of prewar. It was a long way from the 100 points in 1941 to the 730.9 in March, but it was much more so in July when the figure hit the peak of 1245.6 in a steady rise without interruption. However, since then, the indexes have been declining bit by bit, but nowhere did they go lower than the figure

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of 709.4 in April. In December the index was 727.7, representing a computed value of ₱30.71 as against ₱3.89 in 1941.

Cost of Living.- On the basis of previous studies made of the different items that constitute the diet of an average wage-earner's family, it has been ascertained that food expenses during the period under review averaged ₱194.51 a month, as compared with ₱39.06 in 1941, or an increase of over 398 per cent. This abnormally high cost of food is one of the factors largely responsible for the unusually high cost of living obtaining since the liberation.

The cost of clothing, which in May, 1945 was 20 times that in 1941, had likewise a telling effect upon the earning capacity of the wage-earner or low-salaried employee. Opening with an index of 1,695.2 in March, this article of merchandise which in 1941 had cost a wage-earner's family only ₱1.93 a month, soared to an index of 2,041.5 in May, 1945, which is equivalent to a computed monthly family expense of ₱39.40. Going down to lower levels thereafter, the indexes, however, never went below the 1,000.0 mark, and in December the figure reached 1,030.3, equivalent in actual monthly cost to ₱19.88. Compared with 1941, there is an increase of approximately 930 per cent.

The item of rent, pegged by a legislation fixing the amount that can be collected by landlords for a period of two years, registered at most an increase of 21 per cent over the 1941 average rental. The item for fuel, light and water, however, in keeping with the general tendency, kept rising from month to month up to November. As the year ended, the index dropped from an all-time high for the year of 480.2 registered in November to 401.9 in December. The latter figure is equivalent to a computed monthly cost of ₱14.31, as compared with an average monthly expense of ₱3.56 in 1941.

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The "miscellaneous items" that represents family expenses for the education of the children, cigars and cigarettes, movies and other forms of recreation, medicine, etc., started with 674.4 in March, climbed to 794.1 in July, but receded to lower levels in the following months. It indicated an index of 463.0 in December. In 1941, in actual cost, "miscellaneous items" was represented by a monthly expense of ₱6.30; whereas in 1945, it jumped to a monthly average of ₱30.19.

Summing up to give an accurate picture of conditions by combining the different average indexes duly weighted, the cost of living in Manila went up from an index of 550.0 in March to a peak of 741.7 in July, with a more or less erratic tendency in subsequent months. In December the index was 659.7, represented by a monthly living cost of ₱255.69. The monthly average during the year was 683.3, equivalent to an average monthly living cost of ₱284.67, as compared with only ₱39.06 in 1941.

Monetary circulation.- Figures from the Bureau of Treasury show that the monetary circulation was estimated at ₱983,273,427.00, as of the week ending November 1945. This is ₱741,351,453.00 over and above the government circulation as of December 26, 1941, representing an increase of over 300 per cent.

This seemingly large circulation is, however, nothing compared with the volume of Japanese war notes which, before the liberation, was estimated at about 8 billion pesos. The outlawing of this "mickey mouse" money has adversely affected a good portion of the population who were keeping or hoarding this money at home, as well as private firms with substantial deposits in banks, but it was the only possible way to restore the inflated sense of values to a more rational basis.

As of the week ending December 8, 1945, according to the latest figures released by the Treasury, the circulation was definitely

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ascertained to be ₱980,902,102.40, made up of ₱919,510,850 in Treasury Certificates and ₱61,391,252.40 in coins. The amount brought over by the United States Army of Liberation, which is included in the foregoing amounts, totalled ₱727,856,200, of which ₱691,840,000.00 were "Victory" issues and ₱36,016,200.00 were in new coins.

This amount that came along with the Army was needed for war operations. Backed up by one hundred per cent dollar deposits in the United States, this additional sum brought the Philippine Government reserve that back up our currency system to an unprecedented total of ₱1,011,277,561.29 as of the week ending December 8, 1945. Parenthetically, it may be added that these "Victory" notes and new coins have served to relieve a possible shortage of the legitimate currency due to fire losses and seizures of the Commonwealth money in the Treasury, in banks and other credit institutions, and in many private homes by the Japanese, who might have shipped the money outside the Philippines.

It may also be stated, incidentally, that the said sums brought over by the Army of General MacArthur have neutralized the adverse effect of the war upon our industries, in that American money at this time is used not to pay for imports of sugar, minerals, copra, coconut oil, abaca fiber, cigars, rope, etc., but to pay for services of Filipinos who were employed as soldiers, clerks, mechanics or mere laborers to help in the successful prosecution of the Pacific War.

Banking operations.- As against 17 banks operating in Manila before the war, 8 reopened business during 1945. As per figures released by the Bureau of Banking, the local banks now in operation had a total combined resources amounting to ₱47,698,911.03 as of the week ending June 16, 1945. At the end of the calendar year, or as of the week ending December 29, 1945, their combined resources totalled ₱552,162,368.45, or a substantial increase of 1,057 per cent.

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As of the week ending June 16, 1945, bank loans, discounts and overdrafts totalled only ₱2,551,187.46, as against ₱86,760,174.07 as of the week ending December 29, 1945, reflecting more or less a liberalized loan policy during this period of reconstruction. The latter figure shows a weekly average of ₱70,568,146.43 for the eight reopened banks, as against ₱85,127,000 in 1941 for sixteen to seventeen banks.

The bank operations during the year under review further show that considerable sums of money have be en flowing into the banks' coffers for deposit. As of the week ending June 16, 1945, total deposits amounted to only ₱16,664,083.39, whereas at the end of the year (or as of the week ending December 29, 1945) that figure went up to ₱340,640,789.43, representing an increase of 1944 per cent. Last December deposits consisted of: demand deposits, ₱179,146,969.36; savings deposits, ₱72,433,288.36; time deposits, ₱7,650,559.53; and deposits of public funds, ₱81,409,972.18 -- all making up a total of slightly over 61 per cent of the total liabilities of the bank. Incidentally, these total deposits represent roughly one-third of the monetary circulation in the country in December.

The bank debits, which represent withdrawals from the individual accounts in the banks, show an irregular trend but which nevertheless indicate a gradual business revival. From a total withdrawal of ₱6,262,424.68 as of the week ending July 28, 1945, the weekly debits went up zigzagging, reaching a peak of ₱167,295,002.63 during the week ending September 15, 1945; another peak of ₱179,560,034 during the week ending October 6; an all-time high for the year of ₱375,522,654.94 during the week ending November 3; and another peak of ₱312,014,372.49 for the week ending December 15, 1945. Average weekly withdrawals during the period covered would thus be ₱79,355,000, in round numbers, as against ₱45,000,000, also in round numbers, in 1941.

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Industrial activity.- Industrial activity in the country was at its lowest ebb in 1945, except possibly in building construction in the Manila area. The war wiped out all important factory industries, such as coconut oil, embroidery, desiccated coconut, rope, pearl button, pineapple canning, and ice plants. While a substantial portion of the sugar centrals and refineries, cigar and cigarette factories, sawmills, shoe factories, distilleries, furniture factories, shirt factories, machine repair shops, and bakeries and confectionery plants was crippled by wanton destruction, many of them were entirely wiped out. The only match factory is gone, and of two beer factories, only one was left intact. Almost all the power plants were wrecked. It was only towards the close of 1945 when, through the help of U.S. Army engineers, electric light was restored to some sections of Manila.

Reports from the Manila Electric Company indicate that the electric fluid output in November, when the service was restored for public use in Manila, was 5,251,952 KWH, which was 34 per cent of the average monthly output in 1941. This figure represents the combined output of the Caliraya (National Power), floating units in Manila Bay and diesel plants in Manila and in the provinces. In the following month, December, the output rose to 8,017,805 KWH, which was 52 per cent of that in 1941. The restoration of electric light in many homes and the reopening of a number of movie houses in Manila were largely responsible for the increase over the November figure.

Two industries, whose output are regularly reported for taxation purposes, are cigar and cigarette making and distilleries. Both started with a meagre production in March, when the factories that survived the war, were reopened. Cigar-making on an organized basis had not been revived however, until May, when the output was reported to be only 500 units. The production rose to 227,930 in June, to 601,895 in July,

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to 1,511,826 in August, and dropped to 796,950 in September. In October, production surpassed that of any previous month, the total output being 1,60[illegible],400 units, and in November, it went up further with a total of 3,287,290. The December figure has not yet been reported, but it is believed that the upward trend might have continued due to the Christmas holidays. In 1941, average monthly output of cigars was 23,469,837 units.

Cigarette production started with an output of only 7,058,250 units in March, rising slightly to 9,883,500 in April, with no output reported for May. In June, production estimate was only 150,000 units, going up to 7,942,250 in July; to 14,249,020 in August; to 33,879,075 in September; and fell off slightly to 32,748,275 in October. The November figure was practically double that of the previous months, with an output of 68,677,900. As in the case of cigars, the December figure for cigarettes has not yet been reported.

As regards the operation of distilleries and wine factories, data available are only those from April to September 1945, a period of six months. The figures for subsequent months have not yet been reported to the Bureau of Internal Revenue. For the six months covered, the total production of alcohol was 3,787,232 proof liters; of compound liquors, 1,390,619 proof liters; of wines, 6,168.04 gauge liters; and of denatured alcohol, 150,130 proof liters; or a monthly average of 631,205 proof liters for alcohol; 231,769 proof liters for compound liquors; 1,028.07 gauge liters for wines; and 25,021 proof liters for denatured alcohol. In 1941, the monthly production averages for the different distillery products were: 7,357,680 proof liters for distilled spirits; 818,167 proof liters for fermented liquors; 51,334 gauge liters for wines; 233,089 proof liters for denatured alcohol for industrial purposes; and 3,834,179 gauge liters for denatured alcohol for motive power.

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In the field of building construction, considerable activity was noted in the making of temporary structures, in spite of the scarcity and prohibitive prices of building materials and labor. The figures show that building construction activity in Manila began in April, although as early as the entry of American troops into the city, people whose homes were gutted by fire began to build almost anything that could provide shelter for themselves and their families. The left-overs of the fires, such as partially scorched galvanized iron sheets and salvaged lumber from destroyed homes, were generally used. From April to December 1945, building permits were issued for a total of 2,887 buildings of all types, valued at ₱12,186,150, as compared with 2,190 buildings valued at ₱5,692,470 during the year 1941. On the basis of the 1941 values, the ₱12,186,150 representing 1945 constructions is equivalent to ₱1,322,856.00.

Of the buildings constructed in 1945, 2,868 valued at ₱12,169,650 were of strong materials, although mostly temporary structures made of salvaged lumber and galvanized iron sheets; 18 valued at ₱16,400 were of mixed materials; and 1 valued at ₱100.00 was of light materials. Belonging to the category of strong material buildings constructed were 1,096 houses valued at ₱2,965,280; 1,283 stores valued at ₱5,664,710; and 489 buildings of other types valued at ₱3,539,660.

The monthly average value of buildings constructed in Manila since liberation up to the end of 1945 was ₱1,354,017, as compared with ₱474,372 in 1941.

Investment activities.- A total of 568 new corporations and partnerships, representing a total paid-up capital of ₱17,548,112, were organized and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission between the liberation day and the end of the year under review. Of this number of entities, 345 are stock corporations with a total

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paid-capital of ₱9,644,710; 210 are general partnerships with a total capital of ₱7,389,402; and 13 are limited partnerships with a total capital of ₱514,000.00.

Compared with those registered during the whole year of 1941, the newly registered corporations and partnerships show an increase of 215 in number, and ₱6,932,262 in investments.

A significant feature of the 1945 investment activities was the dominant position taken by Filipinos in relation with those of other nationalities. Out of 345 new corporations that reported a total paid-in capital of ₱9,644,710, the Filipino-controlled entities numbered 287 with a total paid-in capital of ₱7,169,382, representing 83 per cent of the total number and 74 per cent of the total paid-in capital. Out of 210 new partnerships, capitalized at ₱7,389,402, a total of 86 are Filipino-owned with an aggregate capital of ₱1,445,902. In addition, there were Filipino partnerships with other nationalities, such as: 12 Filipino-Chinese, capitalized at ₱173,500; 7 Filipino-American, capitalized at ₱174,500; and 2 Filipino-European, capitalized at ₱102,000. Chinese partnerships numbered 84 capitalized at ₱4,671,000.

The favorite fields of Filipino business enterprises are general merchandising, import and export, building construction, agriculture, transportation and insurance.

Reflecting the same progressive trend are real estate investments that include real estate sales, transfers and conveyances. Total sales in Manila from April to December 1945, reached ₱13,608,698. The real estate mortgages during the period totalled ₱9,236,810, while the chattel mortgages totalled ₱1,477,000. The figures from month to month show a decidedly upward trend, indicating a much bigger volume of business as the period of reconstruction progresses. During the Japanese occupation real estate transactions were unprecedented in volume and value due to the desire of most people to do away with excess "mickey mouse" money in their possession.

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THE COST OF LIVING INDEXES OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS AND STATISTICS

By Cesar M. Lorenzo

Of the price statistics that the Bureau of the Census and Statistics has been maintaining, the cost of living indexes have attracted the most attention. Among those that make good use of these indexes are the Department of Labor, the Court of Industrial Relations, business executives, manufacturers, corporations, banks, labor leaders, and other individuals interested in the welfare of the laboring class, because the indexes are indispensable in the study of wage differentials in their relations to the cost of living and the cost of production. For a proper interpretation and analysis of the indexes, knowledge of their nature, composition, and method of construction is necessary.

Nature of the Cost of Living Indexes

By and large, index numbers are statistical devices for measuring differences in the magnitude of a group of related variables. When prices are the related variables, the devices are known as price indexes. More specifically, when prices are the retail prices of goods and services normally or generally purchased by a group of consumers in a locality, the indexes are known as cost of living indexes. Using a normal or base period as 100, the cost of living indexes are the relative measures in the levels of retail prices of goods and services normally bought by a group of consumers or those goods that are found in their average family budget, when compared to the retail prices of the same goods and services for the base period. For instance, if commodities A, B, and C, representing those normally purchased by an average consumer's family, are quoted at retail prices of ₱1.00, ₱1.50 and ₱2.40 respectively during a given period P, and their corresponding retail prices during the base period Po are ₱0.25, ₱0.30 and ₱0.40 respectively, then the individual changes or differences from those of Po as 100, are 400, 500 and 600. If the method of calculating the combined index number is the unweighted arithmetic mean of the price relatives, the

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over-all index for P becomes 500. This abstract number represents the relative measure in the level of the retail prices of the said consumer goods during a given period P when related to their corresponding retail prices at the base period Po, in accordance with the method of construction.

Uses of the Cost of Living Indexes

The index numbers of the cost of living as statistical devices serve many useful purposes, such as the following:

1. To serve as guide in the study of the quantitative economic changes in the cost of living of a group of consumers in any locality over a period of time. In particular, cost of living indexes have been constructed for the group of families of wage earners in the City of Manila.

2. To show the corresponding fluctuations in the purchasing power of money for this group of consumers, insofar as money is used for purchasing such goods and services usually or normally bought, say, before the war. The current purchasing power of a peso as compared to that of prewar shows roughly the value of the money of the group of wage earners' families in Manila, but the same purchasing power of a peso cannot logically represent the value of the money of another class or group of consumers not belonging to the same income classification.

3. To show changes in the wage levels of the group of wage earners in Manila irrespective of their occupational characteristics. Over a period of time, the cost of living indexes show indirectly the levels at which wages should be revised in order that the standard of living or the consumption habits of the families of wage earners in Manila might be stabilized. In other words, by using the cost of living indexes as a deflating series to money wage levels, the resulting real wage levels should be at par with a normal period, which, in this case is the prewar, if the purchasing power of the wage earners' families is to be kept normal. Hence, current money wages of

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wage earners in Manila should be adjusted in conformity with the cost of living indexes so as to stabilize the standard of living.

4. To roughly measure the difference in the consumption of the wage earners' families in Manila from time to time in the face of the inflation of prices. If the income of this group is entirely dependent upon the wages, the real wage levels properly calculated with the use of the cost of living indexes will show approximately the changes in the amount of consumption of the families of the wage earners. In fact, the current real wage represents the purchasing ability of a wage earner as compared to that before the war. Hence, if wages remain stagnant, and the cost of living rises, the inevitable result is the deterioration of the prewar standard of living, the reduction of normal consumption, and the adaption of cheaper substitutes.

5. In construction contract awards and in short or long term contracts involving the use of labor, the cost of living index may be used as a denominator of the value of labor cost. The terms of each contract should include a clause providing for the needed revision of the labor cost as a result of the changing cost of living, if the necessary adjustment is to be made in the wages of the labor force.

Weights Used in the Construction of the Indexes

The importance of weighting factors in the construction of the cost of living indexes cannot be overlooked. The relative importance of the group items that enter into the average family budget of a wage earner and the relative importance of every individual item in each group are taken into consideration in the computation of the index numbers. Thus, foodstuffs are given more importance than either house rent or clothing, and rice is given its proper importance compared to salt, vinegar or coffee. In other words, weighted index numbers of the cost of living represent a more accurate statistical measure than unweighted index numbers.

Prior to the war, a study of devising a proper system of weighting factors was started. Two budgetary studies of wage earners' families

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conducted by the Department of Labor in Manila (one in 1934 and the other in 1938) were considered, and, finally, consumption weights and other relative weights were calculated from the data in the 1938 study. In order to take into account the changed family consumption habit as a result of the war, group weights for foodstuffs, house rent, clothing, fuel-light, and miscellaneous items, were also calculated from the results of the joint survey of the levels of living of wage earners in Manila by the Department of Labor and the Bureau of the Census and Statistics during August, 1945. The cost of living indexes are therefore weighted in accordance with the results of budgetary studies mentioned above. This has been done in the same manner as the cost of living indexes of the United States, Canada, China, England, Switzerland, and other European countries are weighted in accordance with the findings revealed in their budgetary studies.

The relative percentage of expenditures for each budget item differs in different income groups of consumers. This was found by Ernest Engel as early as 1854 and by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in successive consumers studies in the United States. For example, it has been found that the smaller the income of a family, the larger is the relative percentage of expenditure for food. Because of different relative weights, the cost of living indexes for wage earners' families cannot be accurately used for other income groups.

Composition of the Cost of Living Index

The cost of living index is a weighted composite of the indexes of five budgetary groups, namely, foodstuffs, house rent, clothing, fuel-light, and miscellaneous. The miscellaneous group consists of the following sub-groups: education of children, transportation, starch, laundry soap, cigars and cigarettes, matches, haircut, medicine, and movies, etc.

With the exception of the house rent, 105 different items are included in the computation of the index which are distributed in the following manner:

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Foodstuffs	35 items
Clothing	11 items
Fuel-light	4 items
Miscellaneous	55 items
Total	105 items

For house rent, the Bureau of the Census and Statistics conducts a house to house survey of about 500 households of wage earners in Manila every three months. The average house rent of wage earners is calculated from the results of the survey.

Current retail prices for foodstuffs are those quoted by the Bureau of Commerce, while those for clothing, fuel-light, and miscellaneous items are those collected by both the Bureau of Commerce and the Bureau of the Census and Statistics. Retail prices prevailing in 1941 are used as base prices. The average retail prices for a five-year period, 1935-1939, would be normal, for the period covered some years of depression and some years of prosperity. However, since no data for this period could be obtained, the 1941 retail prices, despite their being above normal, have to be used because they are believed adequate for any study of the changes in the cost of living during the war and postwar periods.

Method of Computation

In the construction of weighted index of prices, any formula developed by Paasche, Fisher, and Marshall-Edgeworth could be used, but that of Laspeyres is preferred due to its reliability and sensitiveness, and because it facilitates the changes in weights.

Siegel[1], in studying the differences between the Laspeyres and Paasche index number formulae from Bowley's[2] mathematical expression, finds Laspeyres' formula more sensitive in the cost of living analysis when the price elasticity of demand is small and negative and the total expenditures increase or decrease more rapidly than prices in general. For prompt current calculation intended primarily as a

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1/ Irving H. Siegel, "The Difference Between the Paasche and Laspeyres Index-Number Formula," Journal of the American Statistical Association, September, 1941, pp. 343-350.

2/ A. L. Bowley, "Wages and Income," p. 126.

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price index, Garver[3] also finds Laspeyres' formula of a high degree of reliability in comparison with Fisher's ideal formula, or that of Marshall and Edgeworth. In order to facilitate changing of weights in the index numbers of wholesale prices, the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics[4] uses a formula which, in effect, is that of Laspeyres' instead of the weighted aggregative formula with a sliding base. For this reason, the index number of the retail cost of the foodstuffs of the Bureau of the Census and Statistics is computed by using Laspeyres' formula, and by using quantity weights instead of value weights or relative percentage weights in view of the latter's inherent weight bias.

In the preparation of other budgetary group indexes of the cost of living the weighted geometric mean of price relatives is used. The weighted geometric mean of relatives has been selected by Fisher[5] because it satisfies very closely the time reversal test and the factor reversal test. Mills[6] demonstrated also that there are no wide discrepancies between indexes computed by the weighted geometric mean and the weighted aggregative methods and that an index thus obtained can be used advantageously to compare directly not only with the base year index but also with the index for any other year. Riggleman and Frisbee[7] said: "From a mathematical standpoint, the weighted geometric mean of relatives is an excellent method for computing index numbers." Kelley[8] found that on the basis of the probable error, the

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3/ Walter B. Garver, "The Reliability of Preliminary Price Indexes," Journal of the American Statistical Association, June, 1938, pp. 380-384.

4/ Jesse N. Cutts and Samuel J. Dennis, "Revised Method of Calculation of the Wholesale Price Index of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics," Journal of the American Association, December, 1937, pp. 663-674.

5/ Irving Fisher, "The Making of Index Numbers, Chapter V and pages 384-387.

6/ Frederick C. Mills, "Statistical Methods Applied to Economics and Business," 1939, pp. 202-206.

7/ John R. Riggleman and Ira N. Frisbee, "Business Statistics," 1938, pp. 198-199.

8/ Truman L. Kelley, "Statistical Method," pp. 334-346.

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weighted geometric mean of relatives is the most reliable, flexible, and the least affected by sampling fluctuations.

The Principal Differences Between the Indexes of the Bureau of the Census and Statistics and those of the Emergency Control Administration

The Bureau of the Census and Statistics (B.C.S.) cost of living indexes should not be confused with the cost of living indexes published from time to time by the defunct Emergency Control Administration (ECA) and now being continued by the Philippine Rehabilitation and Relief Administration (PRRA). The cost of living indexes of the former and those of the latter even for the same periods are not and cannot be equal for the following obvious reasons:

1. Fundamentally, the B.C.S. cost of living indexes are constructed only for the families of wage earners in Manila, while the ECA cost of living indexes are for families of government employees. The B.C.S. indexes cannot be used for government employees just as the ECA indexes cannot be used for wage earners.

2. The system of weights for the B.C.S. cost of living indexes are derived from the two budgetary studies already mentioned, while the system of weights for the ECA indexes are supposed to have been calculated from a budgetary study for government employees. These systems of weights are not the same.

3. The method of weighting the group indexes as well as the formulae used is different in both the B.C.S. cost of living indexes and the ECA indexes.

a. Food cost indexes.- The B.C.S. food cost indexes are calculated with the use of Laspeyres' formula, and the individual items are weighted by quantity consumption weights. The average retail prices of 35 different food items are first computed before the formula is used. When goods are rationed at controlled prices during the month, the average per capita daily ration for each commodity is calculated. If the calculated average per capita daily ration of a

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commodity is less than the daily average consumption per person, the average retail price is the weighted arithmetic mean of the controlled price and the open market price, the weights being the average per capita daily ration and its difference from the daily average consumption per person. However, if the calculated average per capita daily ration is more than the daily normal consumption per person, the controlled price of a commodity is used in the formula. But, if there is no ration of a commodity, the open market price is used.

The food cost indexes of the ECA consist of a weighted arithmetic average of the open market food cost indexes and the rationed food cost indexes. The open market food cost indexes are non-weighted geometric mean of the price relatives of about 25 different food items, while the rationed food cost indexes are weighted arithmetic mean of the controlled prices of rice and canned goods rationed.

b. House rent indexes.- The B.C.S. house rent indexes are unweighted geometric mean of rent relatives. The rent relatives are computed from the house rents of about 500 residences of wage earners in the districts of Binondo, Quiapo, Sampaloc, San Nicolas, Sta. Ana, Sta. Cruz, and Tondo.

The ECA shelter indexes are different in composition from the B.C.S. house rent indexes. The ECA shelter indexes are a composite of shelter construction indexes and house rent indexes. The shelter construction indexes are unweighted geometric mean of the price relatives of construction materials.

c. Fuel-light cost indexes.- The B.C.S. fuel-light cost indexes are weighted geometric mean of fuel cost indexes and light cost indexes. The light cost indexes are also weighted geometric mean of electric light cost relatives and kerosene and oil cost relatives.

Instead of the fuel-light cost indexes, the ECA has constructed the fuel and services indexes. These indexes are unweighted geometric mean of the cost relatives of wood fuel, laundry supplies, transportation, haircut, and sartorial services. Indexes of the cost of

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laundry supplies, transportation and haircut of the B.C.S. are included under miscellaneous cost indexes.

d. Miscellaneous cost indexes.- The B.C.S. miscellaneous cost indexes are weighted geometric mean of the sub-group cost indexes of the following:

(1) Education
(2) Transportation
(3) Stamps
(4) Laundry soap
(5) Cigars
(6) Cigarettes
(7) Matches
(8) Haircut
(9) Medicine
(10) Movies

Each sub-group cost indexes are generally of the weighted geometric mean type.

The EC miscellaneous cost indexes are non-weighted geometric mean of the price relatives of the following sub-groups:

(1) Furniture
(2) Dining room ware
(3) Kitchen ware
(4) Bedroom needs
(5) Medical needs

It will be noted that these indexes have included cost indexes of more or less permanent items, such as furniture, silverware and chinaware.

The Retail Price Indexes of the Bureau of Commerce

The method of calculating the weekly index numbers of retail prices of 50 selected commodities of the Bureau of Commerce and released by it in a graphical form is "crude and simple." The current retail prices are unweighted arithmetic mean of the prices during the week, and the base retail prices are those of 1941. The formula used is of the non-weighted aggregate type; that is, the sum of the current mean retail prices are compared to the corresponding sum of retail prices in 1941. Although the selected commodities are declared to be of "general consumption," there are no consumption weights employed in calculating the indexes. Nevertheless, the Bureau of

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Commerce (B.C.) retail price indexes may be useful in showing the general price movements in the face of erratic fluctuations in retail prices rather than as a precise measure of changes in the general price level.

General price movements may be studied in order to discover their causes and their effects on the economic community. In studying such economic relationships, it may become necessary to compare changes with other series, such as bank deposits, bank debits, circulation, importation, production, consumption, transportation, etc. For such studies, it may be found convenient to use index numbers calculated by using the arithmetic mean of price relatives, because such studies may also involve the analysis of the changes which may include the study of the dispersion, frequency distribution, magnitude of changes, and other characteristics of relatives.

Misapplication of Index Numbers

By and large, index numbers are constructed for certain specific purposes. In the field of price statistics, there are index numbers for retail prices, for wholesale prices, and for cost of living. These price indexes are used only for their particular purposes. Retail prices index, for instance, should not be used for the purpose for which either the index of the cost of living or that of the wholesale prices is designed, without introducing "error in the interpretations based upon it."[9/]

When using the indexes as deflation series, care should be taken in applying them to proper base series. For example, in determining the real wage levels of wage earners in a city, cost of living indexes are employed as deflation series rather than the retail price indexes. Similarly, the purchasing power of the pose for those wage earners may be calculated from the cost of living indexes, but not from the retail price indexes. In fact, for general purposes, the retail price indexes

9/John R. Riggleman and Ira N. Frisbee, "Business Statistics," 1938 pp.206.

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may not be used for calculating the purchasing power of the peso, especially so when the indexes are not properly weighted. Forger[10/] suggested that it may be better to calculate the purchasing power of the dollar for specific commodities by using the formula:

$$\text{Purchasing Power}^0 = \frac{\sum \frac{u}{u_0} \times p_0 q_0}{\sum p_0 q_0},$$

Where the symbol u represents the number of units of purchasing power per dollar, and p and q are prices and quantity weights respectively.

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics indexes of wholesale prices from 813 quotations all over the country are constructed for measuring general price changes. More confidence is given to them because of the very large sample of prices included. Bradstreet's wholesale price indexes from 96 quotations, although of comparatively smaller coverage, have their own specific uses. Similarly, the Harvard "sensitive" price indexes for 13 basic commodities (raw materials) have been constructed for their special purposes. When the need of showing the daily changes in the price movementsof some limited strategic materials arose, the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics designed the index numbers for this purpose. Hence, index numbers or indexes constructed and intended for certain particular purposes cannot be used for other purposes without danger of making erroneous interpretations.

10/ Wirth F. Forger, "Distinctive Concepts of Price and Purchasing Power Index Numbers," Journal of the American Statistical Association, Vol. XXXII, June 1936, pp. 258-272.

Manila
December, 1945

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STATISTICS are used in a large number of fields of human interest, in a multitude of business as well as scientific problems. Statistics which apply to problems of human life are part of the science of DEMOGRAPHY (a name which comes from the two Greek words demos, the people, and graphy, the description). Those which are concerned with certain fundamental events of human lives, such as birth, marriage, sickness, and death, belong to the field of Vital Statistics, a special branch of DEMOGRAPHY.-I. S. Falk.

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DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

POPULATION

General Note:

The estimated population of the Philippines after 1939 was computed by using the formula developed by Dr. T. J. Juramillo, former Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Census and Statistics, and by using the population census figures of January 1, 1939, as bench marks. As there are no new census data on which to base correction adjustments, the population estimates from 1942 herein presented are subject to errors other than merely the standard errors of estimate. This is so because the deaths resulting from the Pacific War, including the massacres, the deaths from starvation, etc., are far from normal. Furthermore, we may expect an unusual rate of mortality today as a result of past undernourishment of the population. However, in using the estimated population figures after 1942, it may be safe to assume a negative correction error of from 1 to 6 per cent.

C. M. L.

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TABLE 1 - ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE PHILIPPINES, BY SEX, AS OF JANUARY 1: 1903 to 1950

Year	Both Sexes	Males	Females
1903	7,635,426 1/	3,817,422 1/	3,818,004 1/
1904	7,644,200	3,821,900	3,822,300
1905	7,674,200	3,837,100	3,837,100
1906	7,724,700	3,862,500	3,862,200
1907	7,797,600	3,899,800	3,897,800
1908	7,891,000	3,947,200	3,943,900
1909	8,037,800	4,037,600	4,000,200
1910	8,141,300	4,074,300	4,067,000
1911	8,293,100	4,153,900	4,144,200
1912	8,476,200	4,244,300	4,231,900
1913	8,675,300	4,345,400	4,329,900
1914	8,895,700	4,457,500	4,438,400
1915	9,137,100	4,579,900	4,557,200
1916	9,799,800	4,713,300	4,696,300
1917	9,683,800	4,857,400	4,826,200
1918	9,988,500	5,012,200	4,976,300
1919	10,314,310 2/	5,177,570 2/	5,136,740 2/
1920	10,333,700	5,184,000	5,149,700
1921	10,556,900	5,295,000	5,261,900
1922	10,788,500	5,410,300	5,377,900
1923	11,028,300	5,530,600	5,497,700
1924	11,276,500	5,655,200	5,621,300
1925	11,533,100	5,784,300	5,748,800
1926	11,797,900	5,917,800	5,880,100
1927	12,071,200	6,055,900	6,015,300
1928	12,352,700	6,198,500	6,154,200
1929	12,642,600	6,345,600	6,297,000
1930	12,940,800	6,497,200	6,443,600
1931	13,247,400	6,653,300	6,594,100
1932	13,562,400	6,814,000	6,748,400
1933	13,885,600	6,979,100	6,906,500
1934	14,217,100	7,148,700	7,068,400
1935	14,557,100	7,322,900	7,234,200
1936	14,905,400	7,501,600	7,403,800
1937	15,262,000	7,684,700	7,577,300
1938	15,626,900	7,872,400	7,754,500
1939	16,000,303 3/	8,065,281 3/	7,935,022 3/
1940	16,382,000	8,262,000	8,120,000
1941	16,771,900	8,463,200	8,308,700
1942	17,170,200	8,668,900	8,501,300
1943	17,576,800	8,879,100	8,697,700
1944	17,991,800	9,093,900	8,897,900
1945	18,415,100	9,313,100	9,102,000
1946	18,846,800	9,536,900	9,309,900
1947	19,286,800	9,765,100	9,521,700
1948	19,735,100	9,997,900	9,737,200
1949	20,191,800	10,235,200	9,956,600
1950	20,656,800	10,477,000	10,179,800

1/ Census, March 2, 1903

2/ Census, December 31, 1918

3/ Census, January 1, 1939

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TABLE 2 - ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE PHILIPPINES
AS OF JULY 1: 1903 to 1950

Year	Both Sexes	Males	Females
1903	7,639,800	3,819,700	3,820,100
1904	7,659,200	3,829,500	3,829,700
1905	7,699,400	3,849,800	3,849,600
1906	7,761,200	3,881,200	3,880,000
1907	7,844,300	3,923,500	3,920,800
1908	7,964,400	3,992,400	3,972,000
1909	8,094,600	4,056,000	4,038,600
1910	8,219,700	4,114,100	4,105,600
1911	8,387,200	4,199,100	4,188,100
1912	8,575,700	4,294,800	4,280,900
1913	8,785,500	4,401,300	4,384,200
1914	9,016,400	4,518,600	4,497,800
1915	9,268,500	4,646,600	4,621,900
1916	9,541,700	4,785,400	4,756,300
1917	9,836,100	4,934,800	4,901,300
1918	10,151,400	5,094,900	5,056,500
1919	10,324,000	5,180,800	5,143,200
1920	10,445,300	5,239,500	5,203,800
1921	10,672,700	5,353,800	5,319,900
1922	10,908,400	5,470,600	5,437,800
1923	11,152,400	5,592,900	5,559,500
1924	11,404,800	5,719,800	5,685,000
1925	11,665,500	5,851,100	5,814,400
1926	11,934,600	5,986,900	5,947,700
1927	12,212,000	6,127,200	6,084,800
1928	12,497,700	6,272,100	6,225,600
1929	12,791,700	6,421,400	6,370,300
1930	13,094,100	6,575,300	6,518,800
1931	13,404,900	6,733,700	6,671,200
1932	13,724,000	6,896,600	6,827,400
1933	14,051,400	7,063,900	6,987,500
1934	14,387,100	7,235,800	7,151,300
1935	14,731,300	7,412,300	7,319,000
1936	15,083,700	7,593,200	7,490,500
1937	15,444,500	7,778,600	7,665,900
1938	15,813,600	7,968,800	7,844,800
1939	16,191,200	8,163,700	8,027,500
1940	16,577,000	8,362,600	8,214,400
1941	16,971,100	8,566,100	8,405,000
1942	17,373,500	8,774,000	8,599,500
1943	17,784,300	8,986,500	8,797,800
1944	18,203,500	9,203,500	9,000,000
1945	18,631,000	9,425,000	9,206,000
1946	19,066,800	9,651,000	9,415,800
1947	19,511,000	9,881,500	9,629,500
1948	19,963,500	10,116,600	9,846,900
1949	20,424,300	10,356,100	10,068,200
1950	20,893,600	10,600,200	10,293,400

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TABLE 3 - ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE PHILIPPINES, BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS, AS OF JULY 1: 1939, 1940 AND 1941

Age groups 1/	1939			1940			1941		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
All ages	16,191,200	8,163,700	8,027,500	16,577,000	8,362,600	8,214,400	16,971,100	8,566,100	8,405,000
Under 1	615,300	310,200	305,100	629,900	317,800	312,100	644,900	325,500	319,400
1 to 2	550,500	277,600	272,900	563,600	284,300	279,300	577,000	291,200	285,800
2 to 3	534,300	269,400	264,900	547,100	276,000	271,100	560,100	282,700	277,400
3 to 4	518,100	261,200	256,900	530,500	267,600	262,900	543,100	274,100	269,000
4 to 5	501,900	253,100	248,800	513,800	259,200	254,600	526,200	265,600	260,600
5 to 10	2,364,500	1,224,600	1,139,900	2,420,800	1,254,400	1,166,400	2,478,400	1,284,900	1,193,500
10 to 15	1,878,600	971,500	907,100	1,923,400	995,200	928,200	1,969,200	1,019,400	949,800
15 to 20	1,691,500	824,500	867,000	1,731,300	844,600	887,200	1,772,900	865,200	907,700
20 to 25	1,513,400	734,700	778,700	1,549,400	752,600	796,800	1,586,200	770,900	815,300
25 to 30	1,359,800	669,400	690,400	1,392,100	685,700	706,400	1,425,200	702,400	722,800
30 to 35	971,800	506,200	465,600	994,900	518,500	476,400	1,018,600	531,100	487,500
35 to 40	841,900	416,400	425,500	861,900	426,500	435,400	882,300	436,900	445,400
40 to 45	647,800	334,700	313,100	663,200	342,900	320,300	679,000	351,200	327,800
45 to 50	542,300	269,400	272,900	585,300	276,000	279,300	568,500	282,700	285,800
50 to 55	421,000	212,300	208,700	431,000	217,400	213,600	440,200	222,700	218,500
55 to 60	356,200	179,600	176,600	364,700	184,000	180,700	372,400	188,500	184,900
60 to 65	315,900	171,400	144,500	323,500	175,600	147,900	331,200	179,900	151,300
65 to 70	202,400	106,100	96,300	207,300	108,700	98,600	212,500	111,400	100,900
70 to 75	137,500	65,300	72,200	140,800	66,900	73,900	144,100	68,500	75,600
75 to 80	89,000	40,800	48,200	91,100	41,800	49,300	93,200	42,800	50,400
80 to 85	64,800	32,700	32,100	66,400	33,500	32,900	67,900	34,300	33,600
85 to 90	32,400	16,300	16,100	33,200	16,700	16,500	34,000	17,100	16,900
90 to 95	16,100	8,100	8,000	16,500	8,300	8,200	16,900	8,500	8,400
95 and over	24,200	8,200	16,000	24,800	8,400	16,400	25,300	8,600	16,700

1/ The age intervals do not include the upper limit.

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TABLE 4-ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE PHILIPPINES, BY SEX AND BY AGE GROUPS, AS OF JULY 1: 1942, 1943, AND 1944

Age groups 1/	1942			1943			1944		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
All ages	17,373,500	8,774,000	8,599,500	17,784,300	8,986,500	8,797,800	18,203,500	9,203,500	9,000,000
Under 1	660,200	333,400	326,800	675,800	341,500	334,300	691,700	349,700	342,000
1 to 2	590,700	298,300	292,400	604,600	305,500	299,100	618,900	312,900	306,000
2 to 3	573,300	289,500	283,800	586,900	296,600	290,300	600,700	303,700	297,000
3 to 4	556,000	280,800	275,200	569,100	287,600	281,500	582,500	294,500	288,000
4 to 5	538,600	272,000	266,600	551,300	278,600	272,700	564,300	285,300	279,000
5 to 10	2,537,200	1,316,100	1,221,100	2,597,300	1,348,000	1,249,300	2,658,500	1,380,500	1,278,000
10 to 15	2,015,800	1,044,100	971,700	2,063,600	1,069,400	994,200	2,112,200	1,095,200	1,017,000
15 to 20	1,814,900	886,200	928,700	1,857,800	907,600	950,200	1,901,600	929,600	972,000
20 to 25	1,623,900	789,700	834,200	1,662,200	808,800	853,400	1,701,300	828,300	873,000
25 to 30	1,459,100	719,500	739,600	1,493,500	736,900	756,600	1,528,700	754,700	774,000
30 to 35	1,042,300	544,000	498,800	1,067,500	557,200	510,300	1,092,600	570,600	522,000
35 to 40	903,300	447,500	455,800	924,300	458,300	466,300	946,400	469,400	477,000
40 to 45	695,400	359,700	335,400	711,500	368,400	343,100	728,300	377,300	351,000
45 to 50	581,900	289,500	292,400	595,700	296,600	299,100	609,700	303,700	306,000
50 to 55	451,700	228,100	223,600	462,300	233,600	228,700	473,300	239,300	234,000
55 to 60	382,200	193,000	189,200	391,300	197,700	193,600	400,500	202,500	198,000
60 to 65	339,100	184,300	154,800	347,100	188,700	158,400	355,300	193,300	162,000
65 to 70	217,300	114,100	103,200	222,400	116,800	105,600	227,600	119,600	108,000
70 to 75	147,600	70,200	77,400	151,100	71,900	79,200	154,600	73,600	81,000
75 to 80	95,500	43,900	51,600	97,700	44,900	52,800	100,000	46,000	54,000
80 to 85	69,500	35,100	34,400	71,100	35,900	35,200	72,800	36,800	36,000
85 to 90	34,700	17,500	17,200	35,600	18,000	17,600	36,400	18,400	18,000
90 to 95	17,300	8,700	8,600	17,800	9,000	8,800	18,200	9,200	9,000
95 and over	25,800	8,800	17,000	26,500	9,000	17,500	27,400	9,400	18,000

1/ The age intervals do not include the upper limit.

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TABLE 5 - ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE PHILIPPINES, BY SEX AND BY AGE GROUPS, AS OF JULY 1: 1945, 1946 AND 1947

Age groups 1/	1945			1946			1947		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
All ages	18,631,000	9,425,000	9,206,000	19,066,800	9,651,000	9,415,800	19,511,000	9,881,500	9,629,500
Under 1	708,000	358,200	349,800	724,500	366,700	357,800	741,400	375,500	365,900
1 to 2	633,500	320,500	313,000	648,200	328,100	320,100	663,400	336,000	327,400
2 to 3	614,800	311,000	303,800	629,200	318,500	310,700	643,900	326,100	317,800
3 to 4	596,200	301,600	294,600	610,100	308,800	301,300	624,300	316,200	308,100
4 to 5	577,600	292,200	285,400	591,100	299,200	291,900	604,800	306,300	298,500
5 to 10	2,721,100	1,413,800	1,307,300	2,784,700	1,447,700	1,337,000	2,849,600	1,482,200	1,367,400
10 to 15	2,161,900	1,121,600	1,040,300	2,212,500	1,148,500	1,064,000	2,264,000	1,175,900	1,088,100
15 to 20	1,946,100	951,900	994,200	1,991,700	974,800	1,016,900	2,038,000	998,000	1,040,000
20 to 25	1,741,300	848,300	893,000	1,781,900	868,600	913,300	1,823,400	889,300	934,100
25 to 30	1,564,600	772,900	791,700	1,601,200	791,400	809,800	1,638,400	810,300	828,100
30 to 35	1,118,300	584,400	533,900	1,144,500	598,400	546,100	1,171,200	612,700	558,500
35 to 40	968,600	480,700	487,900	991,200	492,200	499,000	1,014,400	504,000	510,400
40 to 45	745,400	386,400	359,000	762,900	395,700	367,200	780,700	405,100	375,600
45 to 50	624,000	311,000	313,000	638,600	318,500	320,100	653,500	326,100	327,400
50 to 55	484,500	245,100	239,400	495,700	250,900	244,800	507,300	256,900	250,400
55 to 60	409,900	207,400	202,500	419,400	212,300	207,100	429,200	217,400	211,800
60 to 65	363,600	197,900	165,700	372,200	202,700	169,500	380,800	207,500	173,300
65 to 70	233,000	122,500	110,500	238,500	125,500	113,000	244,100	128,500	115,600
70 to 75	158,300	75,400	82,900	161,900	77,200	84,700	165,800	79,100	86,700
75 to 80	102,300	47,100	55,200	104,800	48,300	56,500	107,200	49,400	57,800
80 to 85	74,500	37,700	36,800	76,300	38,600	37,700	78,000	39,500	38,500
85 to 90	37,400	18,900	18,500	38,300	19,300	19,000	39,100	19,800	19,300
90 to 95	18,300	9,100	9,200	18,900	9,400	9,500	19,400	9,800	9,600
95 and over	27,800	9,400	18,400	28,500	9,700	18,800	29,100	9,900	19,200

1/ The age intervals do not include the upper limit.

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TABLE 6 - ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE PHILIPPINES FROM 18 to 59 YEARS OF AGE, BY SEX, AS OF JULY 1: 1945 - 1947

Year	Total	Males	Females
1945	8,392,200	4,194,400	4,197,800
1946	8,588,100	4,294,700	4,293,400
1947	8,788,400	4,397,300	4,391,100

TABLE 7 - ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE PHILIPPINES FROM 20 to 59 YEARS OF AGE, BY SEX, AS OF JULY 1: 1945 - 1947

Year	Total	Males	Females
1945	7,656,600	3,836,200	3,820,400
1946	7,835,400	3,928,000	3,907,400
1947	8,018,100	4,021,800	3,996,300

TABLE 8 - ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE PHILIPPINES FROM 18 to 59 YEARS OF AGE, BY AGE GROUPS, AND BY SEX, AS OF JULY 1, 1945

Age Groups	Total	Males	Females
Total:	8,392,200	4,194,400	4,197,800
18 - 19	735,600	358,200	377,400
20 - 24	1,741,300	848,300	893,000
25 - 29	1,564,600	772,900	791,700
30 - 34	1,118,300	584,400	533,900
35 - 39	968,600	480,700	487,900
40 - 44	745,400	386,400	359,000
45 - 49	624,000	311,000	313,000
50 - 54	484,500	245,100	239,400
55 - 59	409,900	207,400	202,500

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TABLE 9 - ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE PHILIPPINES FROM 18 to 59 YEARS OF AGE, BY AGE GROUPS, AND BY SEX, AS OF JULY 1, 1946

Age Group	Total	Males	Females
Total:	8,588,100	4,294,700	4,293,400
18 - 19	752,700	366,700	386,000
20 - 24	1,781,900	868,600	913,300
25 - 29	1,601,200	791,400	809,800
30 - 34	1,144,500	598,400	546,100
35 - 39	991,200	492,200	499,000
40 - 44	762,900	395,700	367,200
45 - 49	638,600	318,500	320,100
50 - 54	495,700	250,900	244,800
55 - 59	419,400	212,300	207,100

TABLE 10 - ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE PHILIPPINES FROM 18 to 59 YEARS OF AGE, BY AGE GROUPS, AND BY SEX, AS OF JULY 1, 1947

Age Group	Total	Males	Females
Total:	8,788,400	4,397,300	4,391,100
18 - 19	770,300	375,500	394,800
20 - 24	1,823,400	889,300	934,100
25 - 29	1,638,400	810,300	828,100
30 - 34	1,171,200	612,700	558,500
35 - 39	1,014,400	504,000	510,400
40 - 44	780,700	405,100	375,600
45 - 49	653,500	326,100	327,400
50 - 54	507,300	256,900	250,400
55 - 59	429,200	217,400	211,800

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TABLE 11 - ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE, 7 TO 12 YEARS IN THE PHILIPPINES, BY SEX, AS OF JANUARY 1: 1939 to 1954

Year	NUMBER OF CHILDREN		
	Total	Male	Female
1939	2,590,934	1,333,124	1,257,810
1940	2,627,800	1,377,300	1,250,500
1941	2,690,300	1,410,800	1,279,500
1942	2,754,200	1,445,100	1,309,100
1943	2,819,500	1,480,200	1,339,300
1944	2,886,100	1,515,900	1,370,200
1945	2,954,200	1,552,500	1,401,700
1946	3,023,500	1,589,900	1,433,600
1947	3,094,100	1,627,800	1,466,300
1948	3,166,000	1,666,400	1,499,600
1949	3,239,600	1,706,200	1,533,400
1950	3,314,100	1,746,500	1,567,600
1951	3,390,500	1,787,700	1,602,800
1952	3,467,500	1,829,300	1,638,200
1953	3,546,900	1,872,500	1,674,400
1954	3,626,500	1,915,200	1,711,300

TABLE 12 - ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE PHILIPPINES FROM 0 to 14 YEARS, BY SEX: 1939 - 1954

JANUARY 1, 1939 (Census figures)

AGE (years)	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Under 1	533,561	273,625	259,936
1	486,535	248,846	237,689
2	545,002	278,230	266,772
3	528,093	270,945	257,148
4	509,555	257,772	251,783
5	508,594	260,848	247,746
6	506,788	260,341	246,447
7	552,027	284,047	267,980
8	494,860	253,474	241,386
9	431,409	219,788	211,621
10	392,370	203,490	188,880
11	288,453	148,080	140,373
12	431,815	224,245	207,570
13	321,534	165,118	156,416
14	350,446	173,377	177,069

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TABLE 12 - ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE PHILIPPINES FROM 0 to 14 YEARS, BY SEX: 1939 - 1954
(Continued)

JANUARY 1, 1940

AGE (Years)	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Under 1	622,600	314,000	308,600
1	557,000	280,900	276,100
2	540,600	272,600	268,000
3	524,200	264,400	259,800
4	507,800	256,100	251,700
5	502,100	254,400	247,700
6	491,500	252,000	239,500
7	480,100	248,700	231,400
8	467,900	244,600	233,300
9	450,700	239,600	211,100
10	434,300	231,300	203,000
11	409,700	214,800	194,900
12	385,100	198,300	186,800
13	356,400	181,800	174,600
14	315,300	157,000	158,300

JANUARY 1, 1941

Under 1	637,300	321,600	315,700
1	570,200	287,700	282,500
2	553,500	279,300	274,200
3	536,700	270,800	265,900
4	520,000	262,400	257,600
5	514,200	260,700	253,500
6	503,100	258,100	245,000
7	491,500	254,700	236,800
8	479,100	250,600	228,500
9	461,400	245,400	216,000
10	444,700	237,000	207,700
11	419,400	220,000	199,400
12	394,200	203,100	191,100
13	364,800	186,200	178,600
14	322,900	160,800	162,100

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TABLE 12 - ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE PHILIPPINES FROM 0 to 14 YEARS, BY SEX: 1939 - 1954
(Continued)

JANUARY 1, 1942

AGE (Years)	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Under 1	652,400	329,400	323,000
1	583,700	294,700	289,000
2	566,600	286,100	280,500
3	549,400	277,400	272,000
4	532,200	268,700	263,500
5	526,300	267,000	259,300
6	515,200	264,400	250,800
7	503,200	260,900	242,300
8	490,400	256,600	233,800
9	472,400	251,400	221,000
10	455,200	242,700	212,500
11	429,400	225,400	204,000
12	403,600	208,100	195,500
13	373,500	190,700	182,800
14	330,500	164,700	165,800

JANUARY 1, 1943

Under 1	667,900	337,400	330,500
1	597,600	301,900	295,700
2	580,100	293,100	287,000
3	562,400	284,100	278,300
4	544,900	275,300	269,600
5	538,800	273,500	265,300
6	527,400	270,800	256,600
7	515,200	267,300	247,900
8	502,000	262,800	239,200
9	483,600	257,500	226,100
10	466,000	248,600	217,400
11	439,600	230,900	208,700
12	413,100	213,100	200,000
13	382,300	195,300	187,000
14	338,300	168,700	169,600

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TABLE 12 - ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE PHILIPPINES FROM 0 to 14 YEARS, BY SEX: 1939 - 1954
(Continued)

JANUARY 1, 1944

AGE (Years)	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Under 1	683,700	345,600	338,100
1	611,700	309,200	302,500
2	593,700	300,100	293,600
3	575,700	291,000	284,700
4	557,700	281,900	275,800
5	551,500	280,100	271,400
6	539,900	277,400	262,500
7	527,300	273,700	253,600
8	513,900	269,200	244,700
9	495,000	263,700	231,300
10	477,000	254,600	222,400
11	449,900	236,400	213,500
12	423,000	218,300	204,700
13	391,400	200,100	191,300
14	346,300	172,800	173,500

JANUARY 1, 1945

Under 1	699,800	353,900	345,900
1	626,100	316,600	309,500
2	607,700	307,300	300,400
3	589,300	298,000	291,300
4	570,900	288,700	282,200
5	564,400	286,800	277,600
6	552,500	284,000	268,500
7	539,700	280,300	259,400
8	526,000	275,700	250,300
9	506,800	270,100	236,700
10	488,400	260,800	227,600
11	460,500	242,100	218,400
12	432,800	223,500	209,300
13	400,600	204,900	195,700
14	354,400	176,900	177,500

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TABLE 12 - ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE PHILIPPINES FROM 0 to 14 YEARS, BY SEX: 1939 - 1954
(Continued)

JANUARY 1, 1946

AGE (Years)	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Under 1	716,200	362,400	353,800
1	640,800	324,300	316,500
2	621,900	314,700	307,200
3	603,100	305,200	297,900
4	584,200	295,600	288,600
5	577,700	293,700	284,000
6	565,500	290,900	274,600
7	552,400	287,100	265,300
8	538,300	282,300	256,000
9	518,700	276,600	242,100
10	499,700	267,000	232,700
11	471,400	248,000	223,400
12	443,000	228,900	214,100
13	410,000	209,800	200,200
14	362,700	181,200	181,500

JANUARY 1, 1947

Under 1	732,900	371,100	361,800
1	655,700	332,000	323,700
2	636,400	322,200	314,200
3	617,200	312,500	304,700
4	597,900	302,700	295,200
5	591,200	300,800	290,400
6	578,700	297,800	280,900
7	565,300	293,900	271,400
8	550,800	289,000	261,800
9	530,800	283,200	247,600
10	511,400	273,400	238,000
11	482,400	253,900	228,500
12	453,400	234,400	219,000
13	419,500	214,800	204,700
14	371,200	185,500	185,700

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TABLE 12 - ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE PHILIPPINES FROM 0 to 14 YEARS, BY SEX: 1939 - 1954
(Continued)

JANUARY 1, 1948

AGE (Years)	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Under 1	749,900	379,900	370,000
1	671,000	339,900	331,100
2	651,200	329,900	321,300
3	631,500	319,900	311,600
4	611,800	309,900	301,900
5	604,900	307,900	297,000
6	592,100	304,900	287,200
7	578,400	300,900	277,500
8	563,700	295,900	267,800
9	543,100	289,900	253,200
10	523,300	279,900	243,400
11	493,600	259,900	233,700
12	463,900	239,900	224,000
13	429,300	220,000	209,300
14	379,900	190,000	189,900

JANUARY 1, 1949

Under 1	767,300	388,900	378,400
1	686,500	348,000	338,500
2	666,400	337,800	328,600
3	646,100	327,500	318,600
4	626,000	317,300	308,700
5	618,900	315,200	303,700
6	605,900	312,200	293,700
7	591,900	308,100	283,800
8	576,800	303,000	273,800
9	555,700	296,800	258,900
10	535,500	286,600	248,900
11	505,100	266,100	239,000
12	474,600	245,600	229,000
13	439,300	225,200	214,100
14	388,700	194,500	194,200

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TABLE 12 - ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE PHILIPPINES FROM 0 to 14 YEARS, BY SEX: 1939 - 1954
(Continued)

JANUARY 1, 1950

AGE (Years)	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Under 1	784,900	398,100	386,800
1	752,300	356,200	346,100
2	661,600	345,700	335,900
3	661,100	335,300	325,800
4	640,400	324,800	315,600
5	633,200	322,700	310,500
6	619,500	319,500	300,000
7	605,500	315,400	290,100
8	591,000	310,100	279,900
9	568,500	303,800	264,700
10	547,900	293,400	254,500
11	516,700	272,400	244,300
12	485,500	251,400	234,100
13	449,400	230,500	218,900
14	397,600	199,100	198,500

JANUARY 1, 1951

Under 1	803,000	407,500	395,500
1	718,400	364,600	353,800
2	697,300	355,900	341,400
3	678,100	343,100	333,000
4	655,000	332,400	322,600
5	617,700	330,300	317,400
6	634,100	327,100	307,000
7	619,400	322,800	296,600
8	603,600	317,400	286,200
9	581,600	311,000	270,600
10	560,500	300,300	260,200
11	528,600	278,800	249,800
12	496,800	257,400	239,400
13	459,600	235,900	223,700
14	406,600	203,700	202,900

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TABLE 12 - ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE PHILIPPINES FROM 0 to 14 YEARS, BY SEX: 1939 - 1954
(Continued)

JANUARY 1, 1952

AGE (Years)	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Under 1	821,200	417,000	404,200
1	734,800	373,100	361,700
2	715,100	362,100	353,000
3	691,[illegible]	351,300	340,400
4	670,000	340,200	329,800
5	662,500	338,000	324,500
6	648,500	334,700	313,800
7	633,500	330,300	303,200
8	617,300	324,800	292,500
9	594,800	318,200	276,600
10	573,200	307,300	265,900
11	540,900	285,300	255,600
12	508,100	263,400	244,700
13	470,100	241,400	228,700
14	415,900	208,500	207,400

JANUARY 1, 1953

Under 1	839,900	426,700	413,200
1	751,800	381,800	370,000
2	729,400	370,600	358,800
3	707,200	359,300	347,900
4	685,100	348,100	337,000
5	677,500	345,900	331,600
6	663,200	342,500	320,700
7	647,900	338,000	309,900
8	631,400	332,400	299,000
9	608,400	325,700	282,700
10	586,200	314,400	271,800
11	552,900	292,000	260,900
12	520,100	270,000	250,100
13	480,800	247,000	233,800
14	425,400	213,400	212,000

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TABLE 12 - ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE PHILIPPINES FROM 0 - 14 YEARS, BY SEX: 1939 - 1954
(Continued)

JANUARY 1, 1954

AGE (Years)	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Under 1	858,800	436,600	422,200
1	768,400	390,600	377,800
2	745,800	379,100	366,700
3	723,300	367,700	355,600
4	603,600	359,200	344,400
5	692,800	353,900	338,900
6	678,200	350,400	327,800
7	662,500	345,800	316,700
8	645,700	340,100	305,600
9	622,100	333,200	288,900
10	599,500	321,700	277,800
11	565,400	298,700	266,700
12	531,300	275,700	255,600
13	491,700	252,800	238,900
14	435,000	218,300	216,700

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The scientific study of any subject is a substitution of business-like ways of "making sure" about it for the lazy habit of "taking it for granted" and the worse habit of making irresponsible assertions about it. To make sure, it is necessary to have done with a careless "looking into it" and to undertake precise observations, many times repeated. It is necessary to make measurements and accountings, to substitute realistic thinking (an honest dealing with facts as they are) for wishful or fanciful thinking (a self-deceiving day-dreaming) and to carry on a systemmatic "checking up" .... science is nothing more or less than getting at facts, and trying to understand them.

- Franklin H. Giddings.

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LABOR AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

Wages.- As shown in Table 13 the average daily wage of common laborers in public work projects of the City of Manila has been increased from ₱1.44 in 1941 to ₱2.52 in 1945. The same is true for skilled laborers. For example, the average wage of carpenters has risen from ₱1.81 to ₱3.59 a day, of mechanics from ₱2.58 to ₱4.84 a day, and of painters from ₱1.83 to ₱3.15 a day. Whether these increases are in keeping with the spiraling cost of living may be seen in the article, "REAL WAGES AND THE NATION'S HEALTH," in this issue. In transportation companies money wages are also comparatively high.

Inspection of Factories.- During the period from August to December, 1945, the Department of Labor inspected (Table 18) 2,241 establishments with 25,803 workers employed. Of this total 18,105 are males and 7,698 females. The purpose of the inspections is to prevent accidents, to improve industrial hygiene in shops, and to enforce the labor laws, particularly the woman and child labor law and the Eight Hour Law. So far the inspections have been confined mainly in Manila and in five provinces in Luzon.

Labor Disputes.- Five cases of disputes (Table 24) involving 5 establishments and 629 workers were registered during the period from September to December, 1945. Of the five disputes, three involved stoppage or suspension of work and two threatened strikes. Two of the disputes were settled by the Department of Labor while three were referred to the Court of Industrial Relations. In the three disputes involving stoppage of work the wage earners sustained a total loss of 2030 working days or approximately ₱7,544 in wages. Demand for an increase in wages was the cause

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of four disputes and demand for reinstatement of a discharged co-worker prompted one of the disputes. All of the workers are unionists. Four of the disputes took place in Manila and one in Nueva Ecija.

Industrial Accidents.- A total of 122 accident cases (Table 21) were reported to the Department of Labor during the period from August to December, 1945. Of this number 59 resulted fatally, 32 caused permanent partial disabilities and 31, temporary disabilities. Public works projects top the list of employers with 68 accident cases, transportation and communication, 17 accident cases and in 12 other enterprises the rest of the accident cases.

Placement of Jobseekers.- That the demand for labor is still greater than ever is revealed in the registration of applicants for work in the Department of Labor. For the period from August to December, 1945, only 264 jobseekers were registered, of which 198 or 75.0 per cent were employed. The revival of prewar enterprises and the formation of new concerns has kept the demand for clerical and manual labor quite active. In spite of the redeployment of a good number of United States soldiers to the mainland, the number of civilian personnel employed by the United States Armed Forces in the Philippines has not yet tapered off so that by the end of December, 1945, over 220,000 persons were in the payroll as against around 207,000 in August, 1945.

Labor Organizations.- So far only 19 labor unions with a total membership of 3,922 have been registered in and permitted to operate by the Department of Labor in accordance with Act No. 213. Prewar registration totalled 340 unions with 90,000 members.

School Enrolment.- Probably to make up for time lost during the Japanese occupation, enrolment in public schools all over the country has reached a new high. As of September, 1945 (Table 30), the total enrolment in public schools was 2,281,350 as compared with 1,944,569 in March, 1940. Of the total 2,281,350 pupils, 2,182,209 are in the elementary classes, and 99,141 in the secondary, normal and technical schools. A total of 43,574 teachers are employed in 11,901 schools.- R.R.

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TABLE 13 - WAGE RATES OF SKILLED AND SEMI-SKILLED LABORERS IN PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS, CITY OF MANILA 1931 - 1945

Occupation	AVERAGE DAILY WAGES						
	1931	1933	1935	1937	1939	1941	1945
Assistant inspectors	₱2.85	₱3.30	₱3.10	₱3.10	₱3.10	₱3.10	
Assistant masons ...	1.61	1.73	-	-	-	-	
Assistant mechanics	2.26	2.53	2.43	2.43	2.48	2.59	3.54
Assistant painter-tinners	-	-	-	1.44	1.44	1.44	-
Assistant plumber-tinners	-	-	1.39	1.50	1.50	1.50	-
Assistant storekeepers	1.60	1.70	-	-	-	-	4.00
Assistant tinners	1.64	1.40	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant toolkeepers	-	-	-	1.80	1.80	1.80	-
Blacksmiths	2.51	2.16	2.68	2.80	2.80	2.80	-
Building foremen ...	-	-	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	-
Capataz-carpenters .	3.60	3.33	-	-	-	-	5.50
Capataz-masons	-	3.50	3.12	-	-	-	-
Capataz-painters ...	2.30	-	2.20	-	-	-	-
Capataz-plumbers ...	-	-	3.00	3.00	2.46	2.46	5.15
Caretakers	-	1.88	2.45	-	-	-	2.50
Carpenters	2.08	2.09	2.05	1.84	1.60	1.81	3.59
Chainmen	2.22	2.43	-	-	-	-	3.13
Chauffeurs	1.83	1.83	1.84	1.83	1.78	1.79	-
Checkers	-	2.40	2.40	-	-	-	3.92
Chief auto mechanics	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	4.00	4.00	5.00
Chief janitors	-	-	-	3.60	3.60	-	-
Divers	-	3.50	-	-	-	-	-
Dog catcher	-	1.30	-	-	-	-	-
Draftsmen	2.00	2.00	-	-	-	-	4.50
Drivers	2.20	2.20	-	-	-	-	3.09
Firemen	1.94	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.67	1.70	-
Foremen	2.69	2.65	2.65	2.42	2.30	2.35	4.76
Foremen-at-large ...	-	3.60	-	2.00	2.00	-	-
Fore-storekeepers ..	4.00	4.00	-	-	-	-	-
Gardeners	2.40	1.90	1.95	1.75	1.75	1.50	-

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TABLE 13 - WAGE RATES OF SKILLED AND SEMI-SKILLED LABORERS
(Continued)

Occupation	AVERAGE DAILY WAGES						
	1931	1933	1935	1937	1939	1941	1945
Grave diggers	₱1.78	₱1.75	₱1.78	₱1.76	₱1.75	-	₱2.55
Hospital attendance	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors	4.90	4.28	4.53	5.10	5.10	₱5.10	4.70
Instrument men	3.20	3.20	3.20	-	-	-	4.00
Janitors	3.50	3.60	3.60	-	-	-	2.50
Laborers	1.55	1.53	1.55	1.53	1.41	1.44	2.52
Lathemen	-	2.60	2.60	2.60	3.60	2.60	4.00
Machinists	2.46	2.37	2.49	2.22	2.20	2.23	-
Masons	2.19	2.11	2.10	2.20	2.06	1.94	3.52
Mechanics	-	2.64	2.56	2.70	2.70	2.58	4.84
Night watchmen	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operators	2.40	1.90	1.92	1.92	1.97	1.92	-
Painters	1.83	1.83	1.96	1.78	1.62	1.83	3.15
Plumbers	2.63	2.33	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.00	3.00
Plumber-blacksmiths .	-	-	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.81	
Plumber-steelmen	-	-	-	1.60	1.60	1.80	-
Plumber-tinsmiths ...		1.98	1.95	1.80	1.80	1.90	3.83
Prison guards.....	1.85	1.85	1.86	1.80	1.80	1.80	-
Storekeepers	2.28	2.40	1.90	1.90	1.88	1.93	4.90
Sub-foremen	2.01	1.98	1.86	1.82	1.85	1.79	4.25
Sub-inspectors	-	-	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.20	
Sub-masons	-	-	1.63	1.62	1.67	1.60	-
Timekeepers	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	3.32
Tinners	1.98	1.78	2.10	-	-	-	-
Tinsmiths	2.04	-	-	1.88	1.88	1.72	-
Toolkeepers	1.90	1.90	1.93	1.80	1.99	2.00	2.67
Truckmen	-	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.88	3.20
Watchmen	1.65	1.39	1.52	1.40	1.44	1.54	2.88
Welders	-	-	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	-

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TABLE 14 - WAGE RATES OF LABORERS AND OTHER DAILY WAGE-EARNERS IN DIFFERENT UNITS OF THE ECA IN MANILA, BY OCCUPATION: SEPTEMBER 1-15, 1945

Occupation	No. of laborers	DAILY WAGE Minimum	Maximum	Average
TOTAL	537			2.25
Foremen	21	₱ 2.35	₱ 3.20	₱ 2.57
Asst. foremen	1	2.00	2.00	2.00
Checkers	6	2.35	3.20	2.49
Temporary clerks ..	19	2.00	2.00	2.00
Filers	13	1.92	2.35	2.08
Carpenters	14	2.35	4.00	3.32
Timekeeper	1	3.00	3.00	3.00
Guards	11	2.25	3.00	2.32
Watchmen	6	2.00	2.50	2.33
Janitors	10	1.45	2.00	1.89
Kitchen boy	1	1.50	1.50	1.50
Laborers	434	1.45	2.35	1.54

TABLE 15 - FREQUENCY WAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LABORERS AND OTHER DAILY WAGE-EARNERS IN DIFFERENT UNITS OF THE ECA IN MANILA, BY OCCUPATION: SEPTEMBER 1-15, 1945

Occupation	Total	NUMBER RECEIVING Under ₱1.00	₱1.00-1.49	₱1.50-1.99	₱2.00-2.49	₱2.50-2.99	₱3.00-3.49	₱3.50-3.99	₱4.00 & over
TOTAL	537		182	237	94	9	8	1	6
PERCENTAGE ...	100		34	44	18	2	1	-	1
Foremen	21				13	5	3		
Asst. foremen ...	1				1				
Checkers	6				5		1		
Temporary clerks	19				19				
Filers	13			6	7				
Carpenters	14				2	3	2	1	6
Timekeepers	1						1		
Guards	11				10		1		
Watchmen	6				5	1			
Janitors	10		2		8				
Kitchen boy	1			1					
Laborers	434		180	230	24				

SOURCE: Compiled from payrolls of the ECA.

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TABLE 16 - WAGE RATES OF LABORERS EMPLOYED IN TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES IN MANILA, BY OCCUPATION: 1945 1/

Industry and occupation	NO. OF WAGE EARNERS		DAILY WAGE RATES (PESOS)					
			MALE			FEMALE		
	Male	Female	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum
Transportation companies (10) 2/								
TOTAL	717		₱1.50	₱3.39	₱8.00	-	-	-
Carpenters	15	-	3.50	5.61	7.60	-	-	-
Checkers	8	-	4.00	4.00	4.00	-	-	-
Conductors	268	-	2.00	3.42	6.50	-	-	-
Drivers	186	-	3.20	3.61	8.00	-	-	-
Electricians	3	-	3.00	3.53	4.00	-	-	-
Helpers	6	-	2.00	3.67	4.00	-	-	-
Inspectors	85	-	3.44	3.65	4.00	-	-	-
Inspector (Traffic)	7	-	4.80	4.80	4.80	-	-	-
Janitor	1	-	3.50	3.50	3.50	-	-	-
Laborers	10	-	2.00	2.96	3.20	-	-	-
Laborers (Salvage)	10	-	1.50	2.64	4.00	-	-	-
Mechanics	55	-	2.20	4.82	7.60	-	-	-
Painters	2	-	6.00	6.00	6.00	-	-	-
Starters	4	-	3.44	4.12	4.80	-	-	-
Storekeepers	3	-	6.00	8.00	8.00	-	-	-
Tiremen	16	-	2.20	5.51	8.00	-	-	-
Unclassified	20	-	4.00	4.50	5.00	-	-	-
Washers	8	-	2.20	2.20	2.20	-	-	-

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Figure in parenthesis refers to reporting establishments.

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TABLE 17 - SALARY RATES OF OFFICERS AND MEN ON VESSELS IN PHILIPPINE COASTWISE TRADE BY OCCUPATION: SEPTEMBER, 1945

Occupation	MONTHLY SALARY RATES		
	Minimum	Average	Maximum
Master	₱300.00	₱400.00	₱450.00
Chief officer	200.00	243.75	275.00
2nd officer	125.00	157.50	180.00
3rd officer	160.00	160.00	160.00
Boatswains	80.00	86.67	90.00
A/B seamen	55.00	60.00	65.00
Ordinance seamen	45.00	59.00	55.00
Ehief engineer	300.00	400.00	450.00
1st Assistant engineer	200.00	245.75	275.00
2nd Assistant engineer	125.00	157.50	180.00
3rd Assistant engineer	135.00	155.67	160.00
Deck engineer	120.00	120.00	120.00
Reefer engineer	120.00	120.00	120.00
Electrician	120.00	120.00	120.00
Oiler	70.00	65.00	80.00
Fireman	70.00	70.00	70.00
Wiper	55.00	55.00	55.00
Steward	120.00	120.00	120.00
Chief cook	80.00	90.00	100.00
2nd cook	70.00	70.00	70.00
Mess	40.00	45.00	50.00
Utility	40.00	40.00	40.00
Bussor	125.00	137.50	150.00
Radio	150.00	150.00	150.00

SOURCE: Compiled from records of the Department of Labor.

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TABLE 18- INSPECTIONS OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS MADE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, 1945

Item	Number of establishments inspected[1]	Nationality of controlling interest				Number of workers employed		
		Filipinos	Americans	Chinese	Others	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	2,241	815	19	1,333	74	25,803	18,105	7,698
BY MONTHS:								
August	73	43	1	22	7	1,727	1,069	658
September	126	45	2	74	5	2,689	1,713	976
October	713	255	5	422	31	8,356	5,621	2,735
November	614	193	5	395	21	7,243	5,379	1,864
December	715	279	6	420	10	5,788	4,323	1,465
BY NATURE OF VISIT:								
Accident prevention	348	168	4	174	2	3,606	3,109	497
Industrial Hygiene	304	160	5	131	8	6,871	5,316	1,555
Eight Hour Labor Law	1,043	313	10	700	20	7,313	5,133	2,180
Women and Child Labor Law	546	174		328	44	8,013	4,547	3,466
BY PROVINCES:								
Cavite	2	2				5	4	1
Laguna	1		1			43	43	
Manila	2,017	692	13	1,241	71	23,666	17,124	6,542
Pangasinan	1	1				2	2	
Rizal	219	119	5	92	3	2,062	907	1,155
Tayabas	1	1				25	25	

[1]An establishment may have been visited more than once by Department of Labor inspectors so that figures under this column represent the actual number of visits made, not the number of existing establishments.

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TABLE 19 - INSPECTIONS MADE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, BY INDUSTRY: AUGUST 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1945

INDUSTRY	Number of establishments inspected[1]	NATIONALITY				Number of workers employed		
		Filipinos	Americans	Chinese	Others	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	2,241	815	19	1,333	74	25,803	18,105	7,698
Advertising	3	3				24	23	1
Auto repairing	74	73		1		518	516	2
Auto supply	1			1		3	3	
Bakeries	145	46		99		1,822	1,805	17
Baber shop	1	1				8	8	
Bars and liquors	142	80	3	21	38	2,444	966	1,478
Beauty shops	14	14				51	4	47
Bed factories	7			7		79	77	2
Bottle cap factories.	2			2		10	10	
Building contractors.	2	1	1			31	31	
Cafe, restaurants and panciterias	586	158	2	420	6	4,830	3,468	1,362
Candies and other food products	51	8		43		436	281	155
Candle factories	2	1		1		7	7	
Carriage factories ..	2	1		1		22	22	
Cigars and cigarettes factories	55	27		24	4	1,917	730	1,187
Clip factory	1			1		15	4	11
Chemical and pharmaceutical products .	1		1			4	4	
Chromium and nickle-plating	3	3				13	13	
Distilleries	86	39	2	36	9	2,498	1,151	1,347
Drug stores	19	9		10		118	79	39
Electric power	2		2			949	944	5
Electrical and welding works	28	27		1		100	98	2
Electrical supplies .	6	4		2		54	54	
Footwears	57	27		30		647	492	155
Furniture, box factories and office equipment	53	6		47		416	394	22
General merchandise .	155	26		119	10	739	504	235
Glass and mirror dealers	12			12		71	62	9
Groceries	57	21	2	34		185	121	64
Hardwares	24	9		15		132	125	7
Harness and leather goods	1			1		5	5	
Hat dealers	3	3				31	13	18
Hotels	15	2		13		128	104	24
Ice drop and ice cream	4	3		1		36	34	2
Jewelry & watch repairing	10	1		9		35	27	8

[1] An establishment may have been visited more than once by Department of Labor inspectors so that figures under this column represent the actual number of visits made, not the number of existing establishments.

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TABLE 19 - INSPECTIONS MADE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, BY INDUSTRY: AUGUST 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1945
(Continued)

INDUSTRY	Number of establishments inspected[1]	NATIONALITY				Number of workers employed		
		Filipinos	Americans	Chinese	Others	Total	Males	Females
Jewelry and watch stores	6			6		15	7	8
Kapok factory	2			2		13	13	
Laundries and dry cleaning	19	6	1	13		309	193	116
Lumber dealers	136	13		123		1,031	1,010	21
Machine and blacksmith shops	63	44	1	18		519	505	14
Miscellaneous repair shops	14	10		4		82	73	9
Newspapers, printing and book binding	108	44	1	63		2,117	1,882	235
Night clubs	21	16		5		977	410	567
Novelty and curio stores	54	7	1	44	2	179	90	89
Oil factories	5			5		57	48	9
Paper box factories	3			3		26	19	7
Photograph studios	18	12		6		116	95	21
Plumbing	1	1				2	2	
Pomade factories	5			5		79	31	48
Poultry product	1			1		4	4	
Private schools and colleges	2	2				53	10	43
Radio and refrigerator repairing	1	1				35	17	18
Refreshment parlors	6	4		2		25	16	9
Rice mills	2	2				6	5	1
Sail manufacture	2	2				9	9	
Sculpturing	1	1				3	3	
Sign painting shops	5	5				14	14	
Soap manufacture	15	4		11		124	124	
Soft drink factory	26	1		21	4	645	572	73
Tailoring and dress making	30	23		7		122	53	69
Theaters	12	11		1		233	111	122
Tin smithing	42	9		33		169	168	1
Toy manufacture	1	1				19	19	
Transportation (Truck)	5	2	2		1	306	306	
Utensil factory	1			1		16	16	
Weights and measures dealers	3	1		2		16	16	
Not specified	7	1		6		104	85	19

[1] An establishment may have been visited more than once by Department of Labor inspectors so that figures under this column represent the actual number of visits made, not the number of existing establishments.

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TABLE 20 - INSPECTIONS OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS MADE BY THE WOMEN AND CHILD LABOR SECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BY INDUSTRY: AUGUST 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1945

Industry	Number of establishments inspected 1/	Number of workers employed									
		Total	Adults		Child labor					
			Males	Females	Males			Females		
					Under 14 years	14 to 15 years	16 to 17 years	Under 14 years	14 to 15 years	16 to 17 years
Total	546	8,013	4,499	3,325	2	4	42			141
Auto repairing	1	3	3							
Bars and liquors	93	1,974	781	1,121	1	1	17			53
Bakeries	20	256	250	5						1
Beauty shops	13	44	1	43						1
Bed factories	3	38	36	2						
Cafe, restaurants and pancitorias	164	1,594	1,257	306	1		8			22
Candies and other food products factories	9	106	34	72						
Candle factory	1	6	6							
Carroceria	1	13	11			2				
Cigars and cigarettes	16	598	213	363			2			20
Distillories	10	611	274	311			5			21
Drug stores	6	42	24	17			1			
Electrical and welding works	1	10	10							
Footwears	7	151	90	61						
Furniture, boxes or trunks and office equipment	11	56	47	9						
General merchandise	37	203	107	91			1			4
Glass and mirror dealers	1	14	11	3						
Groceries	7	19	7	10			1			1
Hardwares	5	39	33	4			1			1
Hat dealer	1	13	2	9						2
Hotels	10	102	78	22			1			1

1/ An establishment may have been visited more than once by Department of Labor inspectors so that figures under this column represent the actual number of visits made, not the number of existing establishments.

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TABLE 20 - INSPECTIONS OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS MADE BY THE WOMEN AND CHILD LABOR SECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BY INDUSTRY: AUGUST 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1945

(Continued)

Industry	Number of establishments inspected 1/	Number of workers employed									
		Total	Adults		Child labor						
			Males	Females	Males			Females			
					Under 14 years	14 to 15 years	16 to 17 years	Under 14 years	14 to 15 years	16 to 17 years
Ice drop and ice cream	1	5	3	2						
Jewelry and watch repairing	1	3	2	1						
Kapok factory	1	7	7							
Laundries and dry cleaning	6	34	12	22						
Lumber dealers	22	228	219	9						
Machine and blacksmith shops	6	44	44							
Newspapers, printing and bookbinding shops	16	227	195	32						
Night clubs	16	916	389	522			1			4
Novelty and curio stores	1	7	2	4						1
Oil factories	2	14	14							
Pomade factories	4	61	24	35			2			
Poultry products	1	4	4							
Private schools and colleges	1	44	7	37						
Refreshment parlors	3	19	14	4						1
Soap factories	4	35	35							
Soft drink factories	5	103	70	33						
Tailor and dressmaking shops	23	79	22	55						2
Theaters	8	185	74	102		1	2			6
Tinsmith shops	2	8	8							
Not specified	6	98	79	19						

1/ An establishment may have been visited more than once by Department of Labor inspectors so that figures under this column represent the actual number of visits made, not the number of existing establishments.

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TABLE 21 - INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR BY ITEMS: AUGUST 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1945

ITEM	Total accident cases	VICTIMS			
			DEGREE OF INJURY		
		Total	Permanent total disabilities	Permanent partial disabilities	Temporary disabilities
TOTAL	122	59		32	31
By Industry:					
Agriculture	2	2			
Books, printing, litography and photography	1				1
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	1	1			
Coconut oil	2	1		1	
Construction	5			1	4
Engineering and metal works	6	2			4
Food products	2				2
Lumber and timber	2	1		1	
Mining	2	1			1
Other government projects	43	18		20	5
Other utilities	5	1			4
Personal and domestic services	3				3
Public works	25	19		3	3
Transportation and communication	17	9		4	4
Not specified	6	4		2	
By Occupation:					
Boilerman	1	1			
Bookbinders	4	1		3	
Carpenters	5			2	3
Conductors	6	3		1	2
Drivers	5	4			1
Electricians	2	1			1
Employees	6	5			1
Engineer, Civil	1	1			
Fireman	1			1	
Flagman	1	1			
Janitor	1				1
Laborers, common	65	33		18	14
Lineman	1			1	
Linotypist	1				1
Mechanics	9	3		1	5
Miners	2	1			1
Nurse	1			1	
Oiler	1			1	
Painter	1			1	
Postman	1			1	
Pressmen	2			1	1
Watchmen	2	2			
Not specified	3	3			

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TABLE 21 - INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR BY ITEMS: AUGUST 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1945

(Continued)

ITEM	Total accident cases	VICTIMS			
			DEGREE OF INJURY		
		Total	Permanent total disabilities	Permanent partial disabilities	Temporary disabilities
By Causes:					
Bombing, shelling, etc.	44	21		19	4
Breaking of tools	1				1
Collision	3			3	
Conflagration	6	1		1	4
Dental trouble or tooth infection	1	1			
Drowning or drenching	1	1			
Electrocution	1	1			
Explosion, electricity, fires or hot substance	1				1
Fall on level	10	2		2	6
Falling objects	11	3		3	5
Flying particles	1				1
Japanese atrocities	12	10			2
Machinery	2			1	1
Poisonous substance	1	1			
Shot by unknown person	1	1			
Sickness	2	2			
Stepping on or striking against objects	1				1
Strain in handling excessive weights	1				1
Struck by objects	2			1	1
Vehicles	2			1	1
Violence	2				2
Not specified	16	15		1	
By provinces:					
Batangas	1	1			
Camarines Sur	3	2			1
Capiz	1	1			
Cotabato	1	1			
Ilocos Norte	1			1	
Iloilo	1	1			
Isabela	2	2			
Laguna	5	1		2	2
MANILA	88	36		25	27
Mountain Province	2	2			
Negros Occidental	1	1			
Nueva Ecija	4	2		2	
Nueva Vizcaya	1	1			
Pampanga	1	1			
Pangasinan	2	1		1	
Rizal	1			1	
Tarlac	3	3			
Tayabas	2	1			1
United States	2	2			

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TABLE 22 - INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
1 9 4 5

Month	Number of cases reported	Sex		Degree of injury		Adjustments		
		Males	Females	Fatal	Non-fatal	Compensated	Not compensated	Pending
TOTAL	122	120	2	59	63	5	2	115
August	13	12	1	8	5	2		11
September	50	49	1	25	25		1	49
October	15	15		9	6	1		14
November	21	21		10	11	1		20
December	23	23		7	16	1	1	21

TABLE 23 - FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BY RELATIONSHIP OF SURVIVING DEPENDENTS: AUGUST 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1945

Relationship of surviving dependents	Number of accident cases
T O T A L	59
Widow only	6
Widow with 1 child	3
Widow with 2 children	5
Widow with 3 children	6
Widow with 4 children	6
Widow with 5 children	4
Widow with 6 children	3
Widow with 7 children	3
Widow with 8 children	1
One or more children	4
Parent or parents and brothers and sisters	4
Dependents other than spouse, children and parents ...	1
Not specified	13

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TABLE 24 - STRIKES AND THREATENED STRIKES REGISTERED IN THE PHILIPPINES, 1945

Item	Total	Number of disputes: Strikes	Number of disputes: Threatened strikes	Disputes declared by: Unionist	Disputes declared by: Non-Unionist	Causes: Wages	Causes: Others	Parties involved: Laborers	Parties involved: Establishments	Adjustments: In favor of Laborers	Adjustments: In favor of Employers	Adjustments: Referred to court[2]	Estimated loss in[1]: Working days	Estimated loss in[1]: Wages
Total	5	3	2	5		4	1	623	5	2		3	2030.0	₱7,544
By Month:														
September	1		1	1		1		100	1			1	500.0	2,000
October	2	1	1	2		2		340	2	1		1		
November	1	1		1			1	26	1	1			117.0	702
December	1	1		1		1		157	1			1	1413.0	4,842
By Industry:														
Communication ..	2	1	1	2		2		340	2			2	500.0	2,000
Printing press .	1	1		1			1	26	1	1			1413.0	702
Transportation .	1		1	1		1		200	1	1				
Vegetable oil ..	1	1		1		1		157	1			1	117.0	4,842
By Province:														
Manila	4	3	1	4		3	1	423	4	1		3	2030.0	7,544
Nueva Ecija	1		1	1		1		200	1	1				

1/ Refers to disputes involving stoppage of work. "Working days lost" refers to working time lost in consequence of disputes involving stoppage or suspension of work. It is obtained by multiplying the number of workpeople involved by the duration of the disputes in working days. The number of working days lost multiplied by the estimated average daily wage of the workers equals the loss in wages.

2/ Court of Industrial Relations.

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TABLE 25 - STRIKES AND THREATENED STRIKES REGISTERED IN THE PHILIPPINES, BY CAUSES: SEPTEMBER 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1945

Cause	Total	Number of disputes		Disputed declared by		Parties involved		Adjustments			Estimated loss in[1]	
		Strikes	Threatened strikes	Unionist	Non-unionist	Laborers	Establishments	Laborers	Employers	Referred to court[2]	Working days	Wages
Total	5	3	2	5		623	5	2		3	2,030	P7,544
Wages:												
For increase	4	2	2	4		597	4	1		3	1,913	6,842
Employment of particular class of:												
For reinstatement of discharged employee	1	1		1		26	1	1			117	702

1/ Refers to disputes involving stoppage of work. "Working days lost" refers to working time lost in consequence of disputes involving stoppage or suspension of work and is obtained by multiplying the number of workpeople involved by the duration of the disputes in working days. The number of working days lost multiplied by the estimated average daily wage of the workers equals the loss in wages.

2/ Court of Industrial Relations.

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TABLE 26 - WAGE CLAIMS HANDLED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, 1945

Item	NUMBER OF		ADJUSTMENTS			AMOUNT	
	Claims	Claimants	In favor of claimants	Against claimants	Pending	Involved	Recovered
TOTAL	74	231	14	8	52	₱54,543.37	₱5,815.44
BY MONTH:							
August	8	10	1	1	6	1,456.69	4.72
September	14	116	5	3	6	6,666.50	5,243.00
October	12	15	5		7	4,594.66	475.00
November	18	19	2	1	15	13,781.37	87.40
December	22	71	1	3	18	28,244.15	5.32
BY OCCUPATION:							
Attendants	1	2			1		
Carpenters	3	4			3	482.60	
Cashiers	1	1		1		120.00	
Checkers	1	1			1		
Chemists	1	1	1			200.00	100.00
Clerks	8	11	3		5	8,328.92	345.32
Cooks	1	1			1	147.00	
Bar tenders	1	1			1	180.00	
Domestic servants	4	5		2	2	3,422.82	
Electricians	1	1		1		120.00	
Foremen	1	1			1	684.00	
Laborers, Common	39	190	6	2	31	32,637.97	5,142.12
Maids	1	1	1			72.00	43.00
Mechanics	4	4			4	915.06	
Musicians	1	1			1	20.00	
Operator, Telegraph	1	1		1			
Tinsmen	1	1	1			72.00	15.00
Watchmen	1	1	1			50.00	50.00
Others	3	3	1	1	1	13,091.00	120.00

TABLE 27 - REGISTRATION AND PLACEMENT OF APPLICANTS FOR WORK IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BY MONTH: 1945

Month	NUMBER OF							
	Registrants				Persons placed			
	Total	Skilled	Unskilled	Other	Total	Skilled	Unskilled	Other
TOTAL	264	131	126	7	198	97	100	1
August	3	3			1	1		
September	51	14	33	4	23	4	19	
October	102	28	71	3	89	21	67	1
November	53	21	12		77	11	6	
December	75	65	10		68	60	8	

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TABLE 28 - REGISTRATION AND PLACEMENT OF APPLICANTS FOR WORK IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BY OCCUPATION: AUGUST 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1945

Occupation	NUMBER OF					
	Registrants			Persons placed		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	264	252	12	198	192	6
Amah	1		1			
Attendant	1		1	1		1
Capataces	1	1				
Carpenters	52	52		48	48	
Checkers	4	4		4	4	
Clerks	11	10	1	6	5	1
Cooks	6	5	1	5	5	
Draftsman	1	1		1	1	
Drivers	8	9		7	7	
Electrician	1	1		1	1	
Engineers, Civil	1	1				
Engineer, Deck	1	1				
Foremen	6	6		4	4	
Greasemen	37	37		36	36	
Helpers	4	4		2	2	
Laborers	73	73		51	51	
Linotypists	1	1		1	1	
Mechanics, Auto	15	15		12	12	
Mechanics, Radio	1	1		1	1	
Motorman	1	1		1	1	
Painters	2	2				
Plumber	1	1				
Pressmen	1	1		1	1	
Riveters	4	4		4	4	
Salesman	1		1	1		1
Seamen	8	8		1	1	
Stenographers	5	2	3	3	2	1
Tinsmiths	1	1		1	1	
Typists	6	6		2	2	
Waiters	1		1	1		1
Winchman	1	1				
Others	6	3	3	3	2	1

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TABLE 29 - LABOR ORGANIZATIONS REGISTERED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR: 1945

Item	Number of labor organizations	MEMBERSHIP		
		Total	Sex	
			Males	Females
TOTAL	19	3,922	3,864	58
BY MONTH:				
October	8	957	943	14
November	5	1,112	1,100	12
December	6	1,853	1,821	32
BY INDUSTRY:				
Agriculture:				
Farming	1	81	81	
Forestry:				
Lumber yards and Sawmills	1	75	75	
Mining:	1	76	76	
Transportation and Communication:				
Land transportation	5	1,187	1,169	18
Stevedoring	4	482	481	1
Telephone, telegraph, etc.	1	72	71	1
Books, Printing, etc.				
Printing press	1	11	9	2
Miscellaneous	5	1,938	1,902	36
BY PROVINCE:				
Albay	2	281	281	
Camarines Sur	1	75	75	
Iloilo	1	85	85	
Manila	10	2,856	2,807	49
Pampanga	1	104	104	
Rizal	2	390	381	9
Samar	1	71	71	
Tayabas	1	60	60	

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TABLE 30 - PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLMENT, NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS IN THE PHILIPPINES, BY DIVISION AND KIND OF SCHOOL: SEPTEMBER, 1945

Division	Elementary			Secondary			Normal and Technical			TOTAL		
	Schools	Enrolment	Teachers	Schools	Enrolment	Teachers	Schools	Enrolment	Teachers	Schools	Enrolment	Teachers
Abra	135	10,095	300	2	513	21	-	-	-	137	10,608	321
Agusan	92	10,162	217	1	288	8	-	-	-	93	10,450	225
Albay	153	46,328	733	4	1,789	39	-	-	-	157	48,117	772
Antique	216	28,561	562	2	1,803	48	-	-	-	218	30,364	610
Bataan	42	11,414	263	1	669	20	-	-	-	43	12,083	283
Batanes 1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Batangas	373	60,732	1,045	2	1,538	52	-	-	-	375	62,270	1,097
Bohol	498	75,206	1,371	3	2,194	66	-	-	-	501	77,400	1,437
Bukidnon	52	3,154	113	1	57	5	-	-	-	53	3,211	118
Bulacan	272	53,412	944	3	1,821	64	-	-	-	275	55,233	1,008
Cagayan	289	41,604	786	3	1,013	34	-	-	-	292	42,617	820
Camarines Norte	96	18,623	393	1	1,176	30	-	-	-	97	19,799	423
Camirines Sur	351	59,872	1,113	4	3,618	98	-	-	-	355	63,490	1,211
Capiz	340	54,400	1,168	3	1,871	52	-	-	-	343	56,271	1,220
Cavite	130	33,938	611	3	2,315	55	-	-	-	133	36,253	666
Cebu	626	104,202	1,907	2	937	32	-	-	-	628	105,139	1,939
Cotabato	117	20,303	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	117	20,303	350
Davao	89	16,839	323	1	751	20	-	-	-	90	17,590	343
Ilocos Norte	272	38,081	791	3	3,045	108	1	158	12	276	41,284	911
Ilocos Sur	256	36,244	896	5	2,430	66	-	-	-	261	38,674	962
Iloilo	684	113,010	1,966	9	10,273	223	1	229	10	694	123,512	2,199
Isabela	182	31,038	627	3	870	35	-	-	-	185	31,908	662
Laguna	124	34,899	672	1	978	33	-	-	-	125	35,877	705
Lanao 1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Enrolment reports for Batanes and Lanao are not in yet.
SOURCE: Department of Instruction.

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TABLE 30 - PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLMENT, NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS IN THE PHILIPPINES, BY DIVISION AND KIND OF SCHOOL: SEPTEMBER, 1945
(Continued)

Division	Elementary			Secondary			Normal and Technical			TOTAL		
	Schools	Enrolment	Teachers	Schools	Enrolment	Teachers	Schools	Enrolment	Teachers	Schools	Enrolment	Teachers
La Union	164	33,308	711	2	1,779	57	-	-	-	166	35,087	768
Leyte	647	152,256	2,268	2	2,706	57	-	-	-	649	154,962	2,325
Marinduque	119	15,284	308	1	614	17	-	-	-	120	15,898	325
Masbate	201	33,387	558	1	422	15	-	-	-	202	33,809	573
Mindoro	177	21,577	411	1	596	17	-	-	-	178	22,173	428
Misamis Occidental	264	34,432	703	1	1,319	28	-	-	-	265	35,751	731
Misamis Oriental	180	30,020	600	1	595	16	-	-	-	181	30,615	616
Mountain Province	51	6,656	134	2	515	24	-	-	-	53	7,171	158
Negros Occidental	287	84,441	1,425	1	3,634	86	-	-	-	288	88,075	1,511
Negros Oriental	268	47,532	799	3	2,011	59	-	-	-	271	49,543	858
Nueva Ecija	337	74,695	1,317	6	5,791	183	-	-	-	343	80,486	1,500
Nueva Vizcaya	51	8,775	238	1	736	22	-	-	-	52	9,511	260
Palawan	119	9,824	212	2	354	15	-	-	-	121	10,178	227
Pampanga	278	61,857	1,022	3	1,562	58	-	-	-	281	63,419	1,080
Pangasinan	628	147,556	2,308	17	10,339	290	-	-	-	645	157,895	2,598
Rizal	121	55,129	897	4	3,280	105	-	-	-	125	58,409	1,002
Romblon	104	15,084	314	2	599	17	-	-	-	106	15,683	331
Samar	629	92,650	1,465	3	1,715	33	-	-	-	632	94,365	1,498
Sorsogon	267	43,502	687	2	1,259	57	-	-	-	269	44,761	744
Sulu	184	12,968	659	2	224	26	-	-	-	186	13,192	685
Surigao	252	29,167	624	1	710	21	-	-	-	253	29,877	645
Tarlac	210	44,032	780	3	2,119	57	-	-	-	213	46,151	837
Tayabas	378	48,064	1,023	2	1,777	62	-	-	-	380	49,841	1,085
Zambales	109	21,463	412	3	887	31	-	-	-	112	22,350	443
Zamboanga	148	23,031	774	-	-	-	-	-	-	148	23,031	774
General Office	-	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108

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TABLE 30 - PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLMENT, NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS IN THE PHILIPPINES, BY DIVISION AND KIND OF SCHOOL: SEPTEMBER, 1945
(Continued)

Division	Elementary			Secondary			Normal and Technical			TOTAL		
	Schools	Enrolment	Teachers	Schools	Enrolment	Teachers	Schools	Enrolment	Teachers	Schools	Enrolment	Teachers
Bacolod City ..	11	8,332	166	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	8,332	166
Cebu City	10	12,660	258	1	2,313	55	-	-	-	11	14,973	313
Iloilo City ...	25	11,448	255	1	1,166	30	-	-	-	26	12,614	285
MANILA City ...	35	68,960	1,649	3	6,950	316	-	-	-	38	75,910	1,965
Zamboanga City	40	11,919	37	2	1,305	37	1	9	-	43	13,233	74
Catanduanes	80	20,083	314	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	20,083	314
Baybay Nat. Agr. Sch.	-	-	-	1	334	14	-	-	-	1	334	14
Cebu Sch. of Arts & Trades	-	-	-	1	403	26	-	-	-	1	403	26
Iloilo Sch. of Arts & Trades	-	-	-	1	323	12	1	51	3	2	374	15
Philippine School of Arts & Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	408	10	1	408	10
TOTAL	11,763	2,182,209	40,587	133	98,286	2,952	5	855	35	11,901	2,281,350	43,574

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PHILIPPINE FOREIGN TRADE FOR AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1945

Imports

The importation during the month of August, 1945 which amounted to ₱3,007,873 may be considered the real beginning of the Philippine foreign commerce; for although there were imports recorded for June and July, they were quite negligible, as their aggregate value was only ₱27,306. Besides, the commodities received in June and July were purely for home consumption of the recipients and not for commercial purposes. The imports for the month of September amounted to ₱5,049,078, which was 67 per cent more than the total for August. The October arrivals rose further to ₱9,399,079, which was 85 per cent over that for the preceding month. The continued increase of the imports during the months of August, September and October augurs well for the early return of the prewar import trade, which is expected to ease up the demand for, and consequently bring down the prices of many essential commodities.

The fifteen principal imports during this period under review are listed in the following table:

Order of importance	Articles	1945 August	September	October
1	Wheat flour	₱1,274,829	₱81,628	₱2,080,554
2	Beverages, wines and liquors	2,548	203,403	1,518,126
3	Dairy products	1,088,339	864,454	965,824
4	Metals and manufactures	31,809	599,092	675,427
5	Chemicals, drugs and medicines	334,352	535,129	598,718
6	Paper and manufactures of	51,593	217,098	438,113
7	Textile fibers	89,318	325,559	397,256
8	Automobile tires	--	70,496	393,311
9	Soap and toilet preparations	5,250	223,647	327,298
10	Cocoa, coffee and tea .	7,511	546,770	300,197
11	Fish and fish products	1	63,829	182,856
12	Cement	--	258,345	172,843
13	Tobacco products	117	87,556	119,733
14	Vegetables	32,757	17[illegible],721	104,584
15	Fruits and nuts	2,044	74,793	75,573

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Exports

Since the reestablishment of the Commonwealth, it was only last September when the Philippines could start exporting some goods to the United States. This is so because the country's basic industries which feed our foreign trade suffered tremendous destruction during the Japanese occupation and it may take several years before they could be rehabilitated and restored to their prewar production level. Hence the insignificant export for September which aggregated ₱148,041 only and the even less appreciable export for October which totalled ₱110,100 only. The main items in the September export list were copra, ₱50,500; abaca hats, ₱19,764; and pearl buttons, ₱24,326. For the month of October only two articles are worth mentioning; namely, (1) embroideries valued at ₱1,695, which is nothing compared to ₱992,359 for the same item during the same month in 1941; and (2) bristles valued at ₱36,889.

R. A.

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TABLE 31 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS
AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, AND OCTOBER, 1945

(All from the United States, except as otherwise indicated)

Article	Unit	AUGUST Quantity	AUGUST Value (Pesos)	SEPTEMBER Quantity	SEPTEMBER Value (Pesos)	OCTOBER Quantity	OCTOBER Value (Pesos)
TOTAL IMPORTS			3,007,873		5,049,098		9,399,079
MEAT PRODUCTS, TOTAL			1,223		12,006		27,475
Canned -	K	1,204	1,223	7,059	12,006	44,315	27,475
Beef, except corned beef ...	K	-	-	1,335	2,840	1,497	1,200
Ham	K	-	-	1,896	3,407	3,178	5,020
Soups, consomme and chowder	K	1,200	1,210	3,337	5,484	39,633	21,245
Other canned meat:	K	4	13	491	275	7	10
United States	K	2	8	491	275	7	10
Canada	K	2	5	-	-	-	-
ANIMAL OILS AND FATS, EDIBLE, TOTAL			-		724		-
Lard compounds and lard substitutes	K	-	-	640	724	-	-
DAIRY PRODUCTS, TOTAL			1,088,339		864,454		965,824
Butter, canned	K		-	454	1,210	-	-
Cheese	K		-	1,102	1,368	250	811
Milk -	K	774,383	1,088,339	1,338,010	861,876	2,250,075	985,013
Evaporated:	K	181,716	54,513	1,051,717	508,864	2,042,623	784,697
United States	K	90,562	30,483	1,051,717	508,664	2,042,623	784,697
Canada	K	91,154	24,030	-	-	-	-

K = Kilos; P = Pair; L = Liter; Pf. L. = Proof Liter; N = Number; Sq. Yd. = Square Yard; C = Carat; Ft. = Foot

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TABLE 31 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS

(Continued)

Article	Unit	AUGUST Quantity	AUGUST Value (Pesos)	SEPTEMBER Quantity	SEPTEMBER Value (Pesos)	OCTOBER Quantity	OCTOBER Value (Pesos)
DAIRY PRODUCTS - (Cont'd)							
Milk (Cont'd)							
Condensed, sweetened	K	317,252	258,000	220,400	172,000	185,233	137,603
Malted milk and cream compounds	K	35,830	90,070	1,577	2,476	17,012	34,896
Milk compounded with other substances	K	-	-	-	6	-	-
Powdered milk including tablets	K	239,585	685,756	64,316	178,730	5,205	7,817
FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS, Total							
Canned							
Abalone: Mexico		6	1		63,829		
Cuttlefish	K	-	1	64,596	59,316	324,111	152,856
Salmon: Canada	K	-	-	29,821	43,495		152,716
Sardines (pilchard)	K	6	-	15,850	8,356	-	-
All other canned fish	K		1	-	-	-	-
Dried, smoked, salted or cured -	K		-	18,925	7,465	-	-
Anchovies	K	-	-	-	-	321,481	151,916
All other dried, smoked, salted or cured fish	K	-	-	7,158	4,513	2,630	800
		-	-	4,189	2,394	210	140
						210	140
ANIMAL PRODUCTS, INEDIBLE, TOTAL				2,969	2,119	-	-
Leather -							
Unmanufactured -			8,505		74,380		
Chamois skin	K	7	8,505		74,380		153,853
Sole and harness leather	K	-	72	8,665	23,386	23,500	153,853
Upper leather	K	-	-	-	-	1	35,128
All other unmanufactured	K	-	-	5,481	7,251	6,904	11
		7	-	1,487	15,536	2,440	10,496
			72	1,697	599	14,155	19,330
							5,291

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TABLE 31 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS

(Continued)

Article	Unit	AUGUST Quantity	AUGUST Value (Pesos)	SEPTEMBER Quantity	SEPTEMBER Value (Pesos)	OCTOBER Quantity	OCTOBER Value (Pesos)
ANIMAL PRODUCTS, INEDIBLE - (Cont'd)							
Leather (Cont'd)			8,433		50,994		118,725
Manufactures of -			-		97		31
Bags, traveling			-	300	1,396	1,719	12,553
Belting	K		98		178		9,674
Belts (men's, women's, etc.) .							
Boots and shoes -	P	1,679	7,304	8,764	36,734	9,211	67,527
With canvas tops, with leather soles	P	59	291	65	369	52	265
With leather soles:	P	1,620	7,013	8,687	36,275	9,159	67,262
United States	P	1,618	6,994	8,687	36,275	9,159	67,262
Canada	P	2	19	-	-	-	-
With rubber soles	P	-	-	12	90	-	-
Sandals and slippers	P	2	6	524	1,048	180	890
Garments			15		-		-
Pocketbooks, purses, wallets and handbags		460		4,176			22,480
Welting leather			-		2,800		588
All other manufactures of leather			536		4,565		4,739
Artificial leather			14		-		243
OTHER INEDIBLE ANIMAL PRODUCTS, TOTAL			2		215		6,119
Cod and cod-liver oil	K	-	-		8	1,207	1,609
Glue	K	-	-	177	207	3,902	4,387
All other horns, ivory and bones .			-		-		22
All other shells and manufactures			2		-		101

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TABLE 31 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS

(Continued)

Article	Unit	AUGUST Quantity	AUGUST Value (Pesos)	SEPTEMBER Quantity	SEPTEMBER Value (Pesos)	OCTOBER Quantity	OCTOBER Value (Pesos)
GRAINS AND PREPARATIONS, Total			1,308,644		203,203		2,188,075
Biscuits	K		-	23,224	26,230	19,434	16,422
Bran	K		-	200	117	-	-
Cereal breakfast foods and preparations	K	1	6	28,794	20,273	13,058	8,869
Flour, wheat:	K	7,057,493	1,274,829	306,222	81,628	10,416,900	2,080,554
United States	K	2,724,300	506,949	306,222	81,628	9,702,725	1,944,591
Canada	K	4,333,193	767,880	-	-	714,175	135,963
Flour, other	K	-	-	1,034	524	-	-
Macaroni, vermicelli and all similar preparations	K	10,030	9,548	36,115	22,657	28,429	21,933
Oatmeal, rolled oats and oat grits	K	54,329	6,760	31,078	13,802	178,943	47,164
Poultry feeds	K	-	-	-	-	18,000	5,080
Wheat grains	K	-	-	2,160	1,358	-	-
Starch: corn	K	57,713	17,501	129,001	36,614	22,905	8,053
VEGETABLE AND VEGETABLE PREPARATIONS, Total			32,757		170,721		102,584
Canned -	K	10,520	3,178	176,454	68,771	22,881	9,460
Asparagus	K	-	-	8,528	4,198	1,803	546
Beans (green and lima)	K	-	-	9,563	4,239	2,547	900
Beans, baked	K	650	306	1,315	332	39	18
Beets	K	-	-	60	63	153	139
Carrots	K	-	-	1,256	544	378	215
Corn	K	700	345	19,476	7,789	1,715	847
Mushroom	K	-	-	136	1,230	-	-
Peas, chick (garbanzos)	K	-	-	110,850	38,484	-	-

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TABLE 31 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS

(Continued)

Article	Unit	AUGUST Quantity	AUGUST Value (Pesos)	SEPTEMBER Quantity	SEPTEMBER Value (Pesos)	OCTOBER Quantity	OCTOBER Value (Pesos)
VEGETABLE AND VEGETABLE PREPARATIONS(Cont'd)							
Canned - Cont'd							
Peas sweet:	K	8,870	2,384	14,453	7,057	12,542	5,326
United States	"	120	64	14,453	7,057	12,542	5,326
Canada	"	8,750	2,320	-	-	-	-
Tomatoes	"	180	80	2,444	774	19	8
All other canned vegetables	"	120	63	8,373	4,061	3,685	1,461
Dried -		242,489	29,104	95,474	39,726	43,346	23,340
Beans	K	620	304	2,792	785		
Garlic	"	-	-	-	-	721	2,544
Onions	"	-	-	1,361	4,680	-	-
Peas, chick (garbanzos):			-	91,040	33,537	-	-
United States	"	-	-	86,505	31,307	-	-
Mexico		-	-	4,535	2,230	-	-
Peas, sweet	K	241,869	28,800	280	720	-	-
Potatoes, Irish	"	-	-	-	-	1,140	2,067
Soybeans	"	-	-	-	-	36,688	13,931
All other dried vegetables	"	-	-	1	4	4,797	4,798
Miscellaneous vegetable preparations			475		62,224		69,784
Juices -	K	600	303	8,991	2,961	3,919	1,277
Tomato	K	-	-	8,991	2,961	3,919	1,277
Other vegetable juices	"	600	303	-	-	-	-
Pickled: Other pickled vegetables	"	-	-	1,037	4,108	2,287	1,398

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TABLE 31 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS

(Continued)

Article	Unit	AUGUST Quantity	AUGUST Value (Pesos)	SEPTEMBER Quantity	SEPTEMBER Value (Pesos)	OCTOBER Quantity	OCTOBER Value (Pesos)
VEGETABLE & VEGETABLE PREPARATIONS - Cont'd							
Misc. Vegetable preparations - Cont'd -	K	400	172	94,613	48,587	43,183	24,434
Sauces -	"	-	-	30,602	16,424	38,927	21,476
Soybean	"	400	172	63,542	31,171	4,060	2,607
Tomato sauce and ketchup	"	-	-	469	992	196	351
All other vegetable sauces	"	-	-	1,592	1,449	730	581
Soups, vegetable	"	-	-	-	-	9,621	3,552
Soybean powder	"	-	-	2,268	737	54	57
All other vegetable products	L.	-	-	22,441	4,377	-	-
Vinegar	K	-	-	-	5	20,255	38,485
Yeast							
FRUITS AND FRUIT PREPARATIONS, Total			2,042		73,455		65,421
Canned -	K	360	268	59,820	37,160	33,469	18,397
Apples	K	-	-	998	548	-	-
Apricots	K	-	-	7,676	4,639	254	120
Cherries	"	-	-	2,072	1,277	6,017	4,314
Fruit salad	"	-	-	12,399	8,650	8,063	5,318
Peaches	"	20	13	23,198	11,978	19,061	8,574
Pears	"	220	156	601	274	54	61
Pineapples	"	-	-	-	-	20	10
Plums	"	-	-	142	72	-	-
Other berries	"	-	-	4,154	2,380	-	-
All other canned fruits	"	120	99	8,580	7,342	-	-

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TABLE 31 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS

(Continued)

Article	Unit	AUGUST Quantity	AUGUST Value (Pesos)	SEPTEMBER Quantity	SEPTEMBER Value (Pesos)	OCTOBER Quantity	OCTOBER Value (Pesos)
FRUITS AND FRUIT PREPARATIONS - Cont'd.							
Dried and otherwise preserved -	K.	-	-	24,449	19,106	40,262	33,992
Figs	K	-	-	-	-	1,588	1,358
Prunes	K	-	-	4,083	1,684	7,955	4,026
Raisins	K	-	-	20,366	17,422	29,365	26,892
All other dried fruits	K	-	-	-	-	1,354	1,716
Miscellaneous fruit preparations -	"	2,700	1,774	27,885	17,189	19,540	13,032
Jams, jellies and marmalades	"	1,400	978	3,898	2,780	10,442	6,611
Juices -	"	1,300	796	23,555	13,973	7,667	5,672
Grape	"	100	64	-	-	828	463
Grapefruit	"	-	-	5,586	2,370	3,278	1,467
Lemon	"	-	-	79	45	-	-
Orange	"	-	-	17,770	11,424	3,561	3,742
All other fruit juices	"	1,200	732	120	134	-	-
Pastes, fruit	K	-	-	11	14	-	-
Pickled -				161	209	284	160
Olives	K	-	-	161	209	284	160
Sauces, fruit	"	-	-	260	213	1,147	589
NUTS AND PREPARATIONS, Total -			2		1,338		10,153
Almonds	K	-	-	136	276	6,825	9,646
Peanuts, shelled, roasted and peanut butter	"	-	-	181	163	529	507
Walnuts	"	-	2	136	269	-	-
Other nuts	"	-	-	452	630	-	-

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TABLE 31 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS

(Continued)

Article	Unit	AUGUST Quantity	AUGUST Value (Pesos)	SEPTEMBER Quantity	SEPTEMBER Value (Pesos)	OCTOBER Quantity	OCTOBER Value (Pesos)
VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS, EDIBLE, TOTAL			-		947		-
Corn oil	K	-	-	550	931	-	-
Olive oil		-	-	4	16	-	-
COCOA, COFFEE AND TEA TOTAL			7,511		546,770		300,197
Cocoa:			3,901		3,840	93,163	65,777
Crude -						69,847	39,737
British Africa	K	-	-	-	-	63,361	37,337
United States	"	-	-	-	-	6,486	2,400
Powdered	"			3,597	3,459	10,135	10,213
Manufactured, sweetened and unsweetened	"	-	-	304	381	13,181	15,827
Coffee:	K	6,356	7,511	598,978	538,195	299,964	206,798
Raw or green -	K	-	-	334,334	274,688	99,694	33,706
Brazil		-	-	334,188	274,545	99,694	33,706
Costa Rica	K	-	-	76	73	-	-
Guatemala	"	-	-	70	70	-	-
Roasted or prepared	"	6,356	7,511	264,644	263,507	200,270	173,092
Tea	"	-	-	1,390	4,735	8,838	27,622
SPICES, Total			-		2,032		1,281
Cinnamon, cloves, all spice & mace	K	-	-	131	304	-	-
Mustard	"	-	-	2,489	1,108	1,399	1,270
Nutmeg	"	-	-	48	177	-	-
Pepper (paprika)	"	-	-	40	80	4	7
Pimientos (pod-pepper	"	-	-	6	14	3	4
All other spices	"	-	-	124	349	-	-

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TABLE 31 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS:

(Continued)

Article	Unit	AUGUST Quantity	AUGUST Value (Pesos)	SEPTEMBER Quantity	SEPTEMBER Value (Pesos)	OCTOBER Quantity	OCTOBER Value (Pesos)
SUGAR, MOLASSES AND SYRUPS, total			17,152		132,480		22,815
Glucose	K	61,788	17,137	93,303	26,660	9,763	2,874
Sugar -				291,600	94,795	1,606	2,173
Refined	K	-	-	290,932	93,940	-	-
Other sugar		-	-	668	855	1,606	2,173
Chocolate candy	"	-	-	3,605	4,271	-	-
Other candy	"	-	2	2,618	6,448	9,367	12,737
Chewing gum	"	-	-	-	-	1,187	4,851
Confectionery	"	6	13	-	-	-	-
Honey	"	-	-	305	306	165	180
BEVERAGES, WINES AND LIQUORS, total			2,548		203,403		1,518,126
Fermented liquors -				12,473	5,113	18,929	8,122
Malt liquors	L	-	-	12,473	5,113	18,929	8,122
Distilled spirits -			34		186,230		1,448,197
Alcohol, ethyl	Pf.L.	-	-	-	-	34	29
Brandy:	"	-	-	6,928	24,393	106,543	747,312
Portugal	"	-	-	-	-	40,419	358,036
Chile	"	-	-	2,160	3,720	29,533	252,112
Spain	"	-	-	2,725	9,000	16,237	58,380
Mexico	"	-	-	-	-	17,105	45,278
United States	"	-	-	45	325	3,249	33,506
Argentina	"	-	-	1,998	11,348		-
Cordials -		-	-	-	-	3,064	7,821
United States	"	-	-	-	-	1,359	2,400
Portugal	"	-	-	-	-	1,635	4,680
British West Indies	"	-	-	-	-	70	741

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TABLE 31 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS

Article	Unit	AUGUST Quantity	AUGUST Value (Pesos)	SEPTEMBER Quantity	SEPTEMBER Value (Pesos)	OCTOBER Quantity	OCTOBER Value (Pesos)
BEVERAGES, WINES AND LIQUORS, Cont'd.							
Distilled spirits - Cont'd							
Gin -	Pf.L.	2	34	12,731	33,079	50,449	294,278
Canada	"	-	-	-	-	27,000	239,108
Argentina	"	-	-	-	-	12,763	31,123
United States	"	2	34	8,231	20,579	-	-
Cuba	"	-	-	-	-	5,709	14,899
Chile	"	-	-	4,500	12,500	-	-
Mexico	"	-	-	-	-	1,818	4,510
Netherlands	"	-	-	-	-	1,809	3,288
Spain	"	-	-	-	-	1,350	1,350
Rum -	"	-	-	13,819	29,683	32,564	166,814
British West Indies	"	-	-	1,080	12,370	15,382	130,804
United States	"	-	-	6,607	6,000	13,757	31,222
Cuba	"	-	-	6,132	11,313	3,425	4,788
Other distilled spirits (blackberry brandy, ginger brandy, etc.)	"	-	-	-	-	5,841	35,793
Russia in Europe		-	-	-	-	5,841	35,793
Whisky -	"	-	-	20,176	94,727	58,933	178,053
Rye	"	-	-	-	-	6,641	18,552
All other whisky -	"	-	-	20,176	94,727	52,292	159,501
United States	"	-	-	11,176	28,127	35,290	105,832
Canada	"	-	-	9,000	66,600	13,050	41,098
Mexico	"	-	-	-	-	3,952	12,571
Wines -	L	-	-	3,125	4,348	12,828	18,097
Sparkling	"	-	-	-	-	635	3,075
United States	"	-	-	-	-	544	2,575
Spain	"	-	-	-	-	91	500

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TABLE 31 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS
(Continued)

Article	Unit	AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER	
		Quantity	Value (Pesos)	Quantity	Value (Pesos)	Quantity	Value (Pesos)
BEVERAGES, WINES AND LIQUORS, Cont'd.							
Distilled spirits - Cont'd.							
Wines - Cont'd.							
Other wines, in bottles -	Pf.L.	-	-	3,125	4,348	12,193	15,022
United States	L.	-	-	3,125	4,348	11,686	13,898
Chile	"	-	-	-	-	363	806
Argentina	"	-	-	-	-	115	212
Spain	"	-	-	-	-	20	66
Portugal	"	-	-	-	-	9	40
Ginger ale and other non-alcoholic beverages	K	-	1	-	-	1,938	968
Extracts, flavors and syrups	"	72	2,513	2,137	12,060	8,159	60,839
RUBBER AND MANUFACTURES, total -			286		84,317		438,626
Bands			-		-		19,983
Belts			17		8		3,540
Belting	K	-	-	550	2,655	1,793	7,835
Caps	N	-	-	-	-	2	4
Cement, rubber			137		4,000		326
Combs		-	-	-	439		1,600
Druggist's rubber sundries			71		6,025		3,764
Garments			15		42		101
Heels	N	-	-	-	-	4,638	1,172
Hose	K	-	-	150	437	-	-
Sheets	"	-	-	-	17	1	6
Shoes, with canvas tops	P	-	-	3	17	1	4
Tapes, rubber and friction			-		52		777
Other manufactures of rubber			36		129		3,203

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TABLE 31 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS
(Continued)

Article	Unit	AUGUST Quantity	AUGUST Value (Pesos)	SEPTEMBER Quantity	SEPTEMBER Value (Pesos)	OCTOBER Quantity	OCTOBER Value (Pesos)
RUBBER AND MANUFACTURES - Cont'd							
Tires -	N	2	10	1,584	70,496	11,833	396,311
Automobile -				1,584	70,496	11,833	396,311
Casings	N	-	-	1,082	66,170	8,059	372,084
Tubes	"	-	--	502	4,326	3,774	24,227
Bicycle- Tubes	"	2	10	-	-	-	-
GUMS, RESINS AND OILS, TOTAL			-		11,302		36,872
Gums -	K		-		-	3,513	3,454
Arabic	K	-	-	-	-	3,393	3,204
Other gums	"	-	-	-	-	120	250
Resins -				70	180	31	35
Shellac	K	-	-	70	180	31	35
Turpentine	W	-	-	7,300	4,922	3,101	2,122
Oils, essential -		-	-	820	5,893	2,996	31,245
Eucalyptus	K	-	-	-	-	55	300
Lemon or orange	"	-	-	680	4,153	1,130	9,255
All other volatile or essential oils	"	-	-	140	1,740	1,811	21,690
Oils, fixed -		-	-	419	307	77	16
Castor oil.....	K	-	-	274	267	-	-
Linseed oil	"	-	-	145	35	77	16
Other fixed oils	"	-	-	-	5	-	-
ROOTS, HERBS, BARKS, etc., TOTAL			3854		6820		13218
Ginseng -	K	55	3854	44	2941	154	10899
United States	K	55	3854	44	2941	153	10849
Canada	"	-	-	-	-	1	50
Other (roots, herbs, barks, etc.)	"	-	-	4731	3879	2013	2319

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TABLE 31 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS
(Continued)

Article	Unit	AUGUST Quantity	AUGUST Value (Pesos)	SEPTEMBER Quantity	SEPTEMBER Value (Pesos)	OCTOBER Quantity	OCTOBER Value (Pesos)
TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF, TOTAL			117		81,366		119,733
Leaf tobacco	K	-	-	-	-	22,322	19,689
Cigars	N	50	10	-	-	-	-
Cigarettes -	N	5,330	93	9,167,120	81,107	20,520,360	99,599
United States	N	5,330	93	9,167,020	81,104	20,520,360	99,599
Canada	"	-	-	100	3	-	-
Chewing	K	-	-	1	2	-	-
Smoking	"	3	14	79	257	176	445
SEEDS (EXCEPT OIL SEEDS) AND NURSERY STOCK, TOTAL			120		1,593		3,626
Seedlings, bulbs and plants	K	4	60	42	786	28	415
All other vegetable seeds	"	-	-	-	-	1,098	3,211
All other seeds	"	30	60	1,090	807	-	-
STRAW, RUSHES AND PALM LEAF, Total			-		57		794
Bags and baskets			-		-		794
Mats and mattings			-		57		-
TEXTILE FIBERS AND MANUFACTURES, Total			89,318		325,559		397,256
Cotton -			63,384		266,395		258,538
Semi-manufactures -					80		25,095
Twines			-		80		25,095
Manufactures of			63,384		266,315		233,443
Threads, sewing and crochet:			866		756		1,496
United States			866		755		1,496
Canada			-		1		-

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TABLE 31 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS
(Continued)

Articles	Unit	AUGUST Quantity	AUGUST Value (Pesos)	SEPTEMBER Quantity	SEPTEMBER Value (Pesos)	OCTOBER Quantity	OCTOBER Value (Pesos)
TEXTILE FIBERS AND MANUFACTURES - Cont'd.							
Cotton - Cont'd -							
Manufactures - Cont'd.							
Cloths -			2,856		2,041		123,071
Unbleached	Sq.Y.	44	44	4	4	-	-
Bleached, not for embroidery	"	41	80	40	132	13	22
Dyed -	"	619	1,430	672	1,422	33,573	21,562
Mexico	"	-	-	-	-	33,081	20,548
United States	"	619	1,430	672	1,422	492	1,014
Woven with dyed yarns	"	4	4	12	59	11,186	8,983
Mexico	"	-	-	-	-	11,183	8,977
United States	"	4	4	12	59	3	6
Printed -	"	656	1,157	162	408	57,712	46,327
Mexico	"	-	-	-	-	57,028	45,193
United States	"	656	1,157	162	408	684	1,134
Cotton duck	"	-	-	-	-	12,042	43,215
Knitted in the piece			72		6		38
Remnants			69		10		2,924
Fabrics -			-		9		4
Plushes, velvets and velveteens		-	-		-		4
Tulles			-		9		-
Household articles -			277		416		754
Blankets			61		68		95
Curtains			-		38		-
Mosquito nets			-		10		10
Quilts, counterpanes and bedspreads			6		41		49

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TABLE 31 QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS
(Quantity)

Article	Unit	AUGUST Quantity	AUGUST Value (Pesos)	SEPTEMBER Quantity	SEPTEMBER Value (Pesos)	OCTOBER Quantity	OCTOBER Value (Pesos)
TEXTILE FIBERS - Cont'd							
Cotton - Cont'd							
Manufactures - Cont'd							
Household articles - Cont'd							
Sheets and pillow cases -		75		72			
United States		75		72			310
Canada			-		-		4
Table cloths		63		50			171
Towels		72		137			115
Wearing apparel, knit goods -			1,197		2,240		5,292
Drawers			66	[illegible]	136		29
Jackets and other outwear ..			59		98		1,766
Socks and stockings -			300		373		1,398
United States			300		369		1,398
Canada			-		4		-
Sweaters			127		58		496
Undershirts			523		1,480		332
Other knitted wearing apparel			122		95		1,271
United States			118		95		1,271
Canada			4		-		-
Wearing apparel, not knit -			6,154		6,679		39,285
Coats, trousers, and vests .			957		679		906
Collars and cuffs			8		12		-
Dresses, skirts and waists .			3,090		2,669		13,177
Men's shirts -	N.	332	1,476	293	976	11,553	24,723
United States	N	328	1,456	289	956	11,553	24,723
Canada	"	4	20	4	20	-	-

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TABLE 31 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS
(Continued)

Article	Unit	AUGUST Quantity	AUGUST Value (Pesos)	SEPTEMBER Quantity	SEPTEMBER Value (Pesos)	OCTOBER Quantity	OCTOBER Value (Pesos)
TEXTILE FIBERS - Cont'd.							
Cotton - Cont'd.							
Manufactures - Cont'd							
Wearing apparel, not knit -Cont'd							
Neckties			9		1,971		178
Underwear			614		372		301
Other wearing apparel -			51,026		237,753		1,957
Men's and boys':			179		185		427
United States			156		185		422
Canada			23		-		5
Women's and children's			190		231		849
Wearing apparel, pile fabrics			10		60		39
All other wearing apparel ..			50,647		237,277		642
Embroideries			-		79		2
Rugs			-		1		-
Laces			234		141		422
Miscellaneous cotton manufactures -			774		16,200		61,154
Absorbent cotton			-		10,974		25,237
Caps	N	5	9	3	14	24	24
Garters and suspenders			214		1,944		732
Other gum-elastic manufactures			-		103		85
Gauze, surgical			-		-		7,933
Handkerchiefs -			115		541		201
United States			112		541		199
Canada			3		-		2
Nets, fish			10		-		-
Ribbons, ink			3		89		8,257

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TABLE 31 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS
(Continued)

Article	Unit	AUGUST Quantity	AUGUST Value (Pesos)	SEPTEMBER Quantity	SEPTEMBER Value (Pesos)	OCTOBER Quantity	OCTOBER Value (Pesos)
TEXTILE FIBERS - Cont'd.							
Cotton - Cont'd.							
Manufactures - Cont'd							
Miscellaneous cotton Manf. Cont'd							
Sacks -			-	600	600		40
United States			-		600		-
Canada			-		-		40
Other rubberized fabrics ...			-		10		261
Shoe and corset laces			2		-		3,593
Surgical tape			-		-		11,408
Tapes and galloons			2		4		880
Trimmings, ribbons and braids			71		35		22
Waterproof garments			129		267		536
Wicks, lamp and candle			-		-		65
All other cotton manufactures			219		1,619		3,880
Flax or linen -			53		39		1,114
Cloth in the piece	Sq. Y.	18	45	6	12		-
Clothing or wearing apparel			8		27		14
Handkerchiefs			-		-		18
Threads and twines			-		-		1,000
Other flax or linen manufactures			-		-		82
Jute and other fibers -			8,000		2		-
Bags	N.	17,000	8,000		-		-
All other jute and other fiber manufactures			-		2		-
Wool -			2,517		7,229		11,575
Semi-manufactures - Yarns	K	-	-	-	-	-	2
Manufactures -			2,517		7,229		11,573
Woven fabrics -			592		201		204

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TABLE 31 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF IMPORTS
(Continued)

Article	Unit	AUGUST Quantity	AUGUST Value (Pesos)	SEPTEMBER Quantity	SEPTEMBER Value (Pesos)	OCTOBER Quantity	OCTOBER Value (Pesos)
TEXTILE FIBERS AND MANF. Cont'd.							
Wool - Cont'd.							
Manufactures - Cont'd.							
Woven fabrics - Cont'd.							
Blankets		3	12		22		16
Cloths	Sq. Yd.	162	580	98	179	33	188
Wearing apparel, knitted -			849		307		1,867
Socks and stockings:			12		10		40
United States			4		10		40
Canada			8		-		-
Undershirts			43		-		-
Other outwear			742		289		1,729
Other knitted wearing apparel:			52		8		98
United States			52		-		98
Canada			-		8		-
Non-knitted wearing apparel:			1,007		1,339		1,429
United States			1,007		1,339		1,421
Canada			-		-		8
Caps	N.	3	11	1	6	-	-
Hats, wool or felt	"	-	-	480	1,347	-	-
Rugs and carpets			-		446		-
Other manufactures of wool			58		3,583		8,073
Hair and manufactures -			-		5		103
Hair cloth	K	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other hair manufactures			-		5		100
Silk -			34		131		2,005
Woven fabrics -			-		-		1,152
Cloths	Sq. Yd.	-	-	-	-	2	19

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TABLE 81 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS
(Continued)

Article	Unit	AUGUST Quantity	AUGUST Value (Pesos)	SEPTEMBER Quantity	SEPTEMBER Value (Pesos)	OCTOBER Quantity	OCTOBER Value (Pesos)
TEXTILE FIBERS AND MANF.- Cont'd							
Silk - Cont'd.							
Woven fabrics - Cont'd.							
Plushes and velvets			-		-	2	1,128
Remnants			-		-		5
Wearing apparel -			27		102		520
Neckties			15		-		-
Socks and stockings			-		12		7
Veils and veilings			4		-		-
Other not knitted wearing apparel			8		90		513
Other manufactures -			7		29		333
Laces			-		29		13
Threads			-		-		300
All other manufactures of silk			7		-		20
Rayon or other synthetic textiles -			15,300		51,682		123,154
Manufactures of -			15,300		51,682		123,154
Woven fabrics -			5,539		34,996		105,607
Cloths	Sq. Yd.	1,388	5,523	29,144	34,962	34,169	39,478
Knitted in the piece			-		24		7
Plushes and velvets			-		-		5
Remnants		16		10			66,117
Wearing apparel			9,388		15,870		12,477
Neckties			303		1,735		309
Shawls and scarfs			-		88		44
Shoes and slippers	P	4	51	1	2	1	5
Socks and stockings:			817		4,475		1,017
United States			817		4,474		1,017
Canada			-		1		-

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TABLE 31 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS
(Continued)

Article	Unit	AUGUST Quantity	AUGUST Value (Pesos)	SEPTEMBER Quantity	SEPTEMBER Value (Pesos)	OCTOBER Quantity	OCTOBER Value (Pesos)
TEXTILE FIBERS AND MANF. - Cont'd.							
Rayon or other synthetic textiles - Cont'd							
Manufactures of - Cont'd							
Wearing apparel - Cont'd							
Undershirts and drawers		44	44		4		1,033
Other knitted clothing			208		41		581
Veils and veilings			44		25		26
Other not-knitted clothing:			7,921		9,500		9,462
United States			7,919		9,494		9,462
Canada			2		6		-
Other manufactures -			373		816		5,070
Handkerchiefs			172		56		7
Laces			-		26		1
Ribbons			-		2		44
Threads			90		13		119
Trimmings and braids			13		500		19
Other manufactures of rayon or synthetic textiles			98		219		4,880
Miscellaneous textile products -			30		76		767
Hats and caps -	N			3	7	24	74
Hats other than panama and straw	N	-	-	3	7	24	74
Oilcloth -			30		69		693
Linoleum			8		-		-
Pocketbooks, purses and handbags			6		51		18
All other manufactures of oilcloth			16		18		675

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TABLE 31 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS
(Continued)

Articlo	Unit	AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER	
		Quantity	Value (Pesos)	Quantity	Value (Pesos)	Quantity	Value (Pesos)
WOOD AND MANUFACTURES, TOTAL			29		21,917		9,849
Manufactures -			29		21,917		9,849
All other furniture, wood			-		14,773		6,735
Frames, picture			-		-		102
Handles for tools			-		-		26
Sanitary fixtures			-		550		1,105
Toothpicks			-		2,261		-
All other manufactures of wood			29		4,333		1,881
CORK AND MANUFACTURES, TOTAL			-		18,021		23,115
Stoppers	K	-	-	3,341	17,796	3,921	23,109
Boards or in sheets	"	-	-	30	225	-	-
All other manufactures of cork ...			-		-		6
PAPER AND MANUFACTURES, TOTAL			51,593		217,098		488,113
Unprinted -			27,503		197,115		398,495
Blank forms			611		-		1,231
Blotting paper			-		460		404
Carbon coated	K	2	28	755	4,907	3,895	12,293
Cigarette paper -	"	-	-	12,894	49,923	46,411	101,794
United States	K	-	-	4,294	6,887	43,506	92,416
Spain	"	-	-	8,600	43,036	1,736	3,978
France	"	-	-	-	-	1,169	5,400
Crepe and tissue	"	-	-	14,149	5,690	5,227	5,653
Envelopes			-	6,684	6,684		3,460
Gummed paper			-		998		982
Paper bags	K.	-	-	10,500	4,212	40,027	9,398

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TABLE 31 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS
(Continued)

Article	Unit	AUGUST Quantity	AUGUST Value (Pesos)	SEPTEMBER Quantity	SEPTEMBER Value (Pesos)	OCTOBER Quantity	OCTOBER Value (Pesos)
PAPER AND MANUFACTURES, Cont'd.....							
Unprinted - Cont'd.							
Paper for adding machines and cash registers	K	-	-	125	192	964	564
Stencil paper		-	-	5	81	-	-
Printing paper -	"	111,562	25,962	148,504	22,374	419,899	100,369
For books	"	-	-	58,718	6,585	2,956	2,546
For newspapers:	"	111,562	25,962	89,786	15,789	416,943	97,823
United States	"	111,562	25,962	89,786	15,789	236,615	69,285
Canada	"	-	-	-	-	180,328	28,538
Toilet paper	"	- -	-	17,781	6,612	30,975	13,171
Towels and napkins	"	-	-	7,654	5,714	11,070	16,274
Wrapping paper -	"	170	34	11,821	10,922	52,688	25,231
Kraft	K	-	-	-	-	13,617	5,470
Other	"	170	34	11,821	10,922	39,071	19,761
Writing paper			622		20,022		13,301
Roofing felt and sheathing	K	-	-	174,344	21,252	10,204	1,160
All other manufactures of paper, unprinted			240		5,406		7,498
Pasteboard and cardboard -			6		31,666		85,701
Wall board	K	-	-	65,252	21,253	228,945	84,509
Pasteboard and cardboard in sheets	K	-	-	84,278	10,297	287	400
Card mounts			6		-		619
Other manufactures of cardboard and pasteboard			-		116		173
Albums			-		-		11
Books, pictures and other printed matter-			24,090		19,983		89,618
Advertising matter			-		849		5,892

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TABLE 31 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS
(Continued)

Articlo	Unit	AUGUST Quantity	AUGUST Value (Pesos)	SEPTEMBER Quantity	SEPTEMBER Value (Pesos)	OCTOBER Quantity	OCTOBER Value (Pesos)
PAPER AND MANUFACTURES - Cont'd							
Books, pictures, etc. - Cont'd							
Books -			64		14,641		51,589
Text			64		450		2,239
All other books:			23,150		14,191		49,350
United States			23,150		14,191		49,273
Spain			-		-		77
Blank books			-		541		748
Labels and bands for cigars			-		-		6,965
Other lithographed papers			-		-		33
Magazines and newspapers			-		1,356		1,665
Playing cards	Pack.	11	2	15	15	25	33
Post cards					1,002		19,982
All other printed matter:			855		1,579		2,711
United States			855		1,579		2,640
Canada			-		-		71
NON-METALLIC MINERALS, TOTAL			2,077		429,048		379,259
Coal and related fuels -				26,150	5,067	-	-
Coke	K	-	-	26,150	5,067	-	-
Petroleum products -					4,839		30,267
Diesel oil	K	-	-	11,127	402	-	-
Lubricating oil	"	-	-	566	219	1,250	1546
Petroleum asphalt -				8,682	886	55,500	3,403
Unmanufactured	K	-	-	5,190	295	55,500	3,403
Manufactured	"	-	-	3,492	591	-	-
Asphalt tiles			-	-	-	-	2,500
Petroleum jelly	"	-	-	4,614	2,777	59,063	21,332

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TABLE 31 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS
(Continued)

Article	Unit	AUGUST Quantity	AUGUST Value (Pesos)	SEPTEMBER Quantity	SEPTEMBER Value (Pesos)	OCTOBER Quantity	OCTOBER Value (Pesos)
NON-METALLIC MINERALS - Cont'd							
Wax, mineral and paraffin	K	-	-	475	555	1,757	1,486
Stone, lime, cement, gypsum and products -			42	[illegible]	268,832		225,715
Cement	K	-	-	4,[illegible]9,053	259,3[illegible]5	2,650,173	142,743
Plaster of Paris	"	-	-	10,160	[illegible]340	354	143
Talc powder (not face powder)	"	-	-	62,378	8,647	-	-
All other stones (except precious)			42		-		1,009
Glass and glass products -			275		61,672		81,820
Plate glass	K	-	-	9,820	4,450	-	-
Window glass	"	-	-	67,341	24,543	132,106	32,661
Sheet glass (not plate or window glass)	"	-	-	550	122	-	-
Bottles, vials, jars, etc. -			1		1,830		4,458
Bottles and jars, empty			1		1,830		4,458
Glassware -			274		30,727		44,781
Chimneys, globes and shades (not electrical)			-		172		393
Illuminating lamps (not electrical)			-		-		1,164
Laboratory glassware			5		626		1,478
Mirrors			14		10		1,778
Optical glass and lenses			58		1,570		4,702
Tableware			197		25,824		29,746
Thermos or vacuum bottles			-		-		6
All other manufactures of glass			-		2,525		5,434

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TABLE 31 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS
(Continued)

Articlo	Unit	AUGUST Quantity	AUGUST Value (Pesos)	SEPTEMBER Quantity	SEPTEMBER Value (Pesos)	OCTOBER Quantity	OCTOBER Value (Pesos)
NON-METALLIC MINERALS - Cont'd.							
Clay, clay products and other non-metallic minerals -			1,760		88,638		123,27[illegible]
Unmanufactured -				1,655	139	47,711	4,[illegible]
Chalk, crude	K	-	-	159	13	-	-
Fuller's earth	K	-	-	-	-	45,814	4,650
Pumice	"	-	-	-	-	50	15
Other unmanufactured clays and earths	"	-	-	1,496	126	1,847	156
Manufactures -			1,668		88,349		118,456
Asbestos -			-		-		10,235
Other asbestos unmanufactured and manufactures		-	-		-		10,235.
Chalk manufactures			-		1,002		9
Crayons	K	-	-	61	310	503	1,209
Dishes and other table ware, porcelain			1,668		73,774		85,150
Emery cloth and emery paper			-		691		53
Emery sand and powder			-		3,519		393
Hones and whet stones			-		-		4
Salt, refined	K	-	-	8,395	1,825	261	37
Sanitary articles					6,350		15,608
Tiles			-		-		5,602
All other manufactures of earths and clays			-		878		144
Precious stones and imitations			92		150		12[illegible]
Diamonds	C	1	92	1	150		12

TABLE 31. - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS
(Cont'd)

Article	Unit	AUGUST Quantity	AUGUST Value (Pesos)	SEPTEMBER Quantity	SEPTEMBER Value (Pesos)	OCTOBER Quantity	OCTOBER Value (Pesos)
METALS AND MANUFACTURES, Total			31,809		599,092		675,427
Iron and steel -			3,418		75,514		101,179
Semi-manufactures -					2,659		43,177
Steel rods or bars	K	-	-	6,653	2,659	269,470	41,177
Sheets and plates - corrugated roofing	"	-	-	-	-	7,882	2,000
Steel mill products -			392		11,559		55,954
Other structural iron and steel	"	-	-	-	-	56,000	40,788
Wires and manufactures of -			392		5,589		1,869
Clips, paper			-		13		436
Gauze	K	-	-	150	181	-	-
Netting, fencing and fence gates	K	-	-	-	-	377	190
Round wire	"	-	-	13,349	4,386	169	73
Other manufactures of wire			392		1,009		1,170
Nails -				18,168	5,194	11,273	6,625
Wire, common	K	-	-	16,247	4,187	11,113	6,501
Roofing	"	-	-	1,921	1,007	-	-
Other nails	"	-	-	-	-	160	124
Tacks, staples, etc.	"	-	-	5	22	933	2,525
Nuts, bolts, washers and rivets	"	-	-	948	754	1,735	3,747
Enameled sanitary, fixtures, iron and steel			-		-		400
Advanced manufactures -			3,026		61,296		82,048
Cutlery -			481		1,884		19,062
Pocket and other knives			185		13		7
Razors, safety			-		614		5,110
Razors, other than safety ..			18		-		-
Blades, razor			186		487		6,096

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TABLE 31 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS
(Continued)

Article	Unit	AUGUST Quantity	AUGUST Value (Pesos)	SEPTEMBER Quantity	SEPTEMBER Value (Pesos)	OCTOBER Quantity	OCTOBER Value (Pesos)
METALS AND MANUFACTURES - Cont'd							
Iron and steel - Cont'd							
Advanced manufactures - Cont'd							
Cutlery - (Cont'd)							
Shears and scissors			26		23		9
Table cutlery			66		184		6,535
All other cutlery			-		563		1,305
Table and kitchen utensils, cast iron			-		9		-
Sanitary fixtures, cast iron ..			-		7,374		3,099
All other cast iron			-		-		1,108
Chains	K		-	380	300		-
Horseshoes			-		5,936		-
Needles			1,112		2,203		1,205
Table and kitchen utensils, enameled			1,193		14		4,300
Other enameled ware			-		-		2,052
Tools -			-		8,894		19,519
Augers, drills, braces, gimlets and reamers			-		-		137
Axes, adz and hatchets			-		-		6
Files and rasps			-		94		1,173
Hammers			-		270		1,892
Hoes, rakes and shovels			-		-		1,320
Planes and chisels			-		12		982
Pliers			-		848		-
Saws			-		36		4,159
Vises			-		-		338
Mechanic tools not elsewhere specified			-		52		120

TABLE 31 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS
(Continued)

Article	Unit	AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER	
		Quantity	Value (Pesos)	Quantity	Value (Pesos)	Quantity	Value (Pesos)
METALS AND MANUFACTURES - Cont'd -							
Iron and steel - Cont'd.							
Advanced manufactures - Cont'd							
Tools - Cont'd							
All other tools			-		7,582		9,392
Heating and cooking equipment			-		-		29
Hinges and butts	K	-	-	-	-	1,415	1,634
Locks	"	-	-	600	4,484	37	144
Pipes and fittings	"	-	-	57,022	24,660	37,961	16,131
Steel, black	"	-	-	750	376	-	-
Steel, galvanized	"	-	-	56,272	24,284	37,961	16,131
Screws	"	-	-	50	290	71	20
Stoves and ranges	N	-	-	-	-	5	820
Stoves, portable	N	-	-	-	-	24	17
All other manufactures of iron and steel		-	-		5,198		12,908
Machinery, except agricultural and electrical -			240		141,750		211,817
Office machinery -			150		20,983		9,871
Adding machines	N		-	31	11,390	6	2,265
Computing and calculating machines	N	-	-	14	6,140	5	2,780
Duplicating machines	"	-	-	1	300	3	400
Typewriting machines	"	1	150	22	2,726	31	4,426
Typewriting machine parts ...			-		427		-

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TABLE 31 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS
(Continued)

Article	Unit	AUGUST Quantity	AUGUST Value (Pesos)	SEPTEMBER Quantity	SEPTEMBER Value (Pesos)	OCTOBER Quantity	OCTOBER Value (Pesos)
METALS AND MANUFACTURES - Cont'd							
Machinery, etc. - Cont'd							
Printing and bookbinding machinery -			90		9,360		126,199
Printing machines			-		9,360		125,799
Typesetting machine parts ..			90		-		400
All other machinery -					111,407		75,747
Ice-cream freezers	N	-	-	-	-	1	2,510
Pumps and pumping machinery and parts			-		-		600
Refrigerating machinery and parts			-		-		4,110
Sewing machines	N	-	-	-	-	102	42,100
Woodworking machinery and parts			-		1,447		-
All other machinery, machines and parts:					109,960		26,427
United States			-		109,960		22,617
Sweden			-		-		3,810
Agricultural machinery and implements -			-		-		2,059
Parts of rice huller and cleaners			-		-		2,059
Electrical machinery and apparatus			10,066		236,347		60,029
Batteries, flashlight	N	30	6	361,996	35,934	59,248	5,894
Batteries, dry cell	N	-	-	-	-	49,472	4,925
Batteries, storage or wet	N	-	-	2	400	64	5,378

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TABLE 31 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS
(Continued)

Article	Unit	Quantity	Value (Pesos)	Quantity	Value (Pesos)	Quantity	Value (Pesos)
METALS AND MANFACTURES - Cont'd							
Electrical machinery and apparatus - Cont'd.							
Dynamos and generators	N	-	-	64	165,960	16	9,700
Electrical machinery, machines and parts		-	-	-	-		2,493
Flashlights and parts, except batteries			60		6,030		86
Hair curlers including hair dryers			-		-		353
Heaters and parts			-		1,050		1,020
Incandescent bulbs	N	-	-	6,000	403	559	53
Incandescent tubes	"	-	-	-	-	2,792	4,778
Lamps and parts			10,000		1,976		-
Motors	N	-	-	-	-	1	25
Radio receiving sets	N	-	-	6	1,115	2	1,300
Radio parts			-		-		80
Refrigerator parts			-		259		822
Telephone and parts			-		-		232
Therapeutical apparatus, other			-		-		777
Transformers			-		-		1,065
Welding equipment			-		21,177		11,452
Wiring fixtures			-		721		8,552
All other			-		1,322		1,044

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TABLE 31 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS
(Continued)

Article	Unit	AUGUST Quantity	AUGUST Value (Pesos)	SEPTEMBER Quantity	SEPTEMBER Value (Pesos)	OCTOBER Quantity	OCTOBER Value (Pesos)
METALS AND MANUFACTURES - Cont'd							
Vehicles -			16,860		34,559		124,382
Automobiles, passenger cars ...	"	2	16,860	6	14,782	15	39,006
Trucks	"	-	-	1	11,869	46	74,101
Parts and accessories of autos and trucks, except tires			-		874		10,113
Bicycles	N	-	-	7	695	1	70
Motorcycles	"	-	-	1	978	2	1,092
Parts and accessories of bicycles and motorcycles, except tires			-		3,551		-
Wheelbarrows, pushcarts, and hand trucks			-		1,810		-
Non-ferrous metals, except precious			797		15,662		28,765
Aluminum and manufactures of -					199		773
Foil	K	-	-	-	-	1	13
Kitchen and table utensils ..	"	-	-	45	176	-	-
All other aluminum Manf.			-		23		760
Brass and bronze and Manf. -			737		2,555		14,192
Bars and rods	K	-	-	-	-	858	1,211
Fasteners, paper	"	-	2	10	133	12	108
Fire extinguishers	N	-	-	-	-	2	60
Locks, hinges and butts	K	-	-	-	-	14	232
Nails, tacks, screws, nuts, bolts, washers and rivets .	"	-	-	-	-	453	940
Pins	"	17	167	-	25	271	2,033
Press buttons and dress fasteners	"	2	81	37	614	823	5,708

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TABLE 31. - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS
(Continued)

Article	Unit	AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER	
		Quantity	Value (Pesos)	Quantity	Value (Pesos)	Quantity	Value (Pesos)
METALS AND MANUFACTURES - Cont'd							
Non-ferrous metals, except precious							
Brass and bronze & Manf. - Cont'd							
Sanitary fixtures			-		1,140		218
Slide fasteners (zippers	K	26	193	3	141	278	3,671
All other manufactures of brass and bronze			294		202		11
Copper and manufactures -			-		1,411		3,908
Nails, tacks, screws, nuts, bolts, washers and rivets	K	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pipes and fittings	"	-	-	339	898	75	10
Wire, insulated	"	-	-	3,106	512	3,606	3,896
All other manufactures of copper			-		1		-
Lead and manufactures -			60		11,497		9,562
Bottle caps: Mexico	K	-	-	3,580	11,450	-	-
Solder and babbit metal	"	2	60	3	47	685	1,608
Type and type metal	"	-	-	-	-	13,289	7,914
All other manufactures of lead			-		-		40
Mercury (quicksilver)	K	-	-	-	-	23	330
Precious metals -			606		2,227		8,202
Gold, platinum and silver			71		1,664		8,020
Dental gold and platinum ...			-		874		537
Frames and mountings, eyeglass			-		341		1,122
Jewelry			65		447		3,345
[illegible]							

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TABLE 31 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS
(Continued)

Article	Unit	AUGUST Quantity	AUGUST Value (Pesos)	SEPTEMBER Quantity	SEPTEMBER Value (Pesos)	OCTOBER Quantity	OCTOBER Value (Pesos)
METALS AND MANUFACTURES - Cont'd.							
Non-ferrous metals, except precious - Cont'd.							
Precious metals - Cont'd.							
Gold, platinum & silver - Cont'd							
Tableware			6		-		-
All other manufactures of gold, platinum and silver			-		2		3,016
Plated ware, gold and silver -			535		563		182
Frames and mountings, eyeglass			-		10		-
Jewelry			535		553		42
All other plated ware			-		-		140
Miscellaneous metal manufactures -			62		93,033		58,994
Bottle caps, tinplate	K	-	-	58,957	51,811	24,620	23,070
Cigar and cigarette lighters ...			4		16,924		7,705
Cylinders, empty	N	-	-	60	2,876	-	-
Desks and other office furnitures			-		3,400		-
Filing cabinets			-		3,426		10,576
Hair pins			-		-		2,094
Lamps and illuminating devices, iron and steel			-		-		1,510
Lamps and illuminating devices, parts of			7		-		687
Lanterns			-		-		2,461
Pads, stamping, tinplate			-		218		226
Safes and vault doors	N	-	-	4	3,800	10	5,802

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TABLE 31 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS
(Continued)

Article	Unit	AUGUST Quantity	AUGUST Value (Pesos)	SEPTEMBER Quantity	SEPTEMBER Value (Pesos)	OCTOBER Quantity	OCTOBER Value (Pesos)
METALS AND MANUFACTURES - Cont'd							
Non-ferrous metals, etc. - Cont'd							
Miscellaneous metal Manf.- Cont'd							
Scales and balances			-		-		36
Table and kitchen utensils ...			-		4,231		3,076
Other metal furnitures			-		-		645
All other miscellaneous metal manufactures			51		6,347		1,006
All other meters, except electric N			-		-	10	100
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, DYES AND MEDICINES, Total			334,352		536,129		598,718
Acids -			300		2,566		2,923
Boric	K	-	-	5,840	1,818	-	-
Muriatic (hydrochloric)	"	-	-	-	-	572	216
Sulphuric	"	-	-	-	-	15,373	2,660
Tartaric	"	-	-	100	289	-	-
All other acids			300		459		47
Other chemicals -			29,972		356,420		200,393
Ammonia, anhydrous	K	-	-	-	-	1,315	1,071
Baking powder	"	-	-	10,055	10,581	15,392	19,116
Calcium carbide	"	-	-	162,500	32,600	4,000	1,226
Cementing preparations other than rubber	"	-	-	6,800	2,050	1,008	986
Cream of tartar	"	-	-	278	676	-	-
Disinfectants and deodorants ...			-		-		3,308
Flavoring preparations			-		578		-
Glycerine	K	-	-	2,879	4,138	3,609	3,411
Ammonia, carbonate & bicarbonate	"	-	-	-	-	8,454	4,974

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TABLE 31 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS:
(Quantity)

Articlo	Unit	Quantity	Value (Pesos)	Quantity	Value (Pesos)	Quantity	Value
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, DYES AND MEDICINES, Cont'd.							
Other chemicals - Cont'd							
Insecticides			29,902		890		4,572
Lime, chloride (bleaching powder)	K	-	-	1,814	180	218	189
Magnesium carbonate & bicarbonate	"	-	-	-	-	5,447	2,968
Magnesium sulphate (Epsom salts)	"	-	-	4,738	736	-	-
Metal polishes	"	-	-	-	-	177	270
Potash, chlorate and perchlorate	"	-	-	-	-	20,091	11,448
Potassium chromate and bichromate	"	-	-	-	-	1,076	547
Saccharine	"	-	-	-	35	-	-
Soda, caustic	"	-	-	1,393,602	258,098	744,223	120,712
Sodium bicarbonate	"	-	-	80,466	15,351	49,698	5,500
Sodium carbonate	"	-	-	10,160	980	1,780	290
Sodium silicate	"	-	-	30,380	5,063	-	-
Sodium sulphate (Glauber's salt)	"	-	-	1,361	113	-	-
All other chemicals			70		24,351		19,815
Medicinal & pharmaceutical preparations			304,080		169,605		390,264
Biological products			-		1,604		2,607
Medicines, patent or proprietary:			233,377		132,115		122,364
United States			233,377		132,094		122,364
Canada			-		21		-
Pharmaceutical preparations			70,703		35,886		265,293

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TABLE 31 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS
(Continued)

Article	Unit	AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER	
		Quantity	Value (Pesos)	Quantity	Value (Pesos)	Quantity	Value (Pesos)
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, DYES AND MED. - Cont'd							
Dyes -				3,389	7,538	1,444	5,138
Aniline	K	-	-	370	1,860	1,444	5,138
All other dyes	"	-	-	3,019	5,678	-	-
FERTILIZERS AND FERTILIZING MATERIALS, total			-		1,040		-
Nitrate of potash	K	-	-	1,429	1,040	-	-
PAINTS, PIGMENTS AND VARNISHES, Total			-		26,593		41,349
Lead, red	K	-	-	8,144	4,253	567	690
Lead, white	"	-	-	-	-	8,903	5,019
Litharge	"	-	-	5,099	2,378	-	-
Ocher, iron oxide and other mineral earth pigments	K	-	-	1,320	284	4,626	617
Paints -				37,662	19,678	88,145	35,023
Enamel		-	-	-	-	1,796	2,864
Ready-mixed	K	-	-	17,884	10,445	1,880	1,420
Lacquers and thinners therefor	"	-	-	1,615	1,303	-	-
Ultramarine blue	"	-	-	91	75	-	-
Varnish	"	-	-	1,057	1,289	1,150	1,451
Water paint	"	-	-	4,534	1,676	3,000	780
Other paints and pigments	"	-	-	12,481	4,890	80,319	28,508

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TABLE 31 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS

(Quantity)

Article	Unit	AUGUST Quantity	AUGUST Value (Pesos)	SEPTEMBER Quantity	SEPTEMBER Value (Pesos)	OCTOBER Quantity	OCTOBER Value (Pesos)
SOAPS AND TOILET PREPARATIONS, Total			5,250		223,647		327,298
Soaps -	K	676	849	86,884	42,777	64,563	37,936
Toilet and fancy:		641	673	82,940	39,650	62,085	35,093
United States	K	641	673	82,940	39,648	62,085	35,093
Canada		-	-	-	2	-	-
Laundry	K	-	-	3,476	2,900	5	5
All other soaps	"	35	176	468	227	2,473	2,838
Toilet preparations -			4,401		180,870		289,362
Creams and balms			114		7,964		21,224
Dentrifices	K	6	141	2,116	4,620	14,544	33,875
Face powders	"	24	472	1,926	14,035	9,159	33,799
Perfumes and lotions			4		25,852		27,500
Pomade	K	-	2	4,022	3,963	5,267	6,280
Rouge and lipstick			3,025		32,731		36,882
Talcum powder	K	-	41	19,411	35,351	62,810	80,792
Shaving cream, cakes and sticks			-		882		1,274
All other toilet preparations .			602		55,472		47,736
MISCELLANEOUS, total			20,342		115,542		331,047
Photographic goods, scientific and professional instruments			2,164		16,830		89,073
Cameras, other than motion-picture	N	-	-	1	80	2	1,586
Parts of cameras and lens			-		-		260
Dental, medical and surgical instruments			234		365		5,075
Drawing instruments			100		362		24
Manicure apparatus			-		-		5
Microscopes	N	2	1,828	-	-	-	-

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TABLE 61 --QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS
(Continued)

Article	Unit	AUGUST Quantity	AUGUST Value (Pesos)	SEPTEMBER Quantity	SEPTEMBER Value (Pesos)	OCTOBER Quantity	OCTOBER Value (Pesos)
MISCELLANEOUS - Cont'd							
Photographic goods, etc. - Cont'd							
Other scientific instruments			2		90		4,871
All other instruments			-		109		-
Motion-picture projectors and parts			-		10,060		46,963
Films -	Ft.			51,450	3,004	315,011	29,114
Motion-picture -	"			51,450	3,004	315,011	29,114
Exposed and developed	"	-	-	51,450	3,004	315,011	29,114
Sensitized paper			-		2,760		600
All other photographic equipment and supplies			-		-		575
Musical instruments -			167		8		4,580
Phonograph and gramophone records			-		8		20
Phonograph and gramophone parts			-		-		60
Accessories and parts			167		-		4,500
Toys, games and sporting goods -			745		405		24,528
Games, other than mahjong sets .			-		8		-
Toys -	K	57	745	6	160	12,363	24,525
Celluloid	K	1	6	-	-	-	9
Metal	"	29	304	-	8	-	3
Rubber	"	-	-	-	9	-	26
Wood	"	-	-	1	22	-	-
All other toys	"	27	435	5	121	12,363	24,487

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TABLE 31 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS
(Continued)

Article	Unit	AUGUST Quantity	AUGUST Value (Pesos)	SEPTEMBER Quantity	SEPTEMBER Value (Pesos)	OCTOBER Quantity	OCTOBER Value (Pesos)
MISCELLANEOUS - Cont'd.							
Fishhooks	K	-	-	5	237	-	3
Clocks, watches and parts -			1,188		3,096		7,334
Clocks other than time	N	-	-		-	1	55
Watches	"	16	1,188	42	3,096	147	7,279
Artificial eyes, teeth and limbs			20		640		1,272
Artificial flowers and fruits		-	-	-	-		11
Bakolite, galalith and casein compounds -			[illegible]	125	1,598	297	3,097
Tableware	K	-	-	-	-	297	3,088
Other manufactures of bakolite, galalith and casein compounds	K	-	-	125	1,598	-	9
Blacking and leather dressings			-		2,915		16,153
Brooms and brushes -			858		9,770		23,891
Brooms			-		1,375		-
Brushes -			858		8,395		23,891
Hair			8		237		1,843
Paint			-		100		1,259
Tooth			759		7,922		20,210
All other brushes			91		136		579
Buttons -	K	5	142	74	632	3,635	9,632
Celluloid, bakolite & galalith	K	4	85	-	-	3,629	9,489
Glass	"	-	4	-	-	5	98
Horn, bone and ivory	"	-	3	71	475	-	1
Metal	"	-	7	-	-	-	-
All other buttons	"	1	43	3	157	1	44
Candles	"	-	-	-	-	8	6

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TABLE 31 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE IMPORTS
(Continued)

Article	Unit	AUGUST Quantity	AUGUST Value (Pesos)	SEPTEMBER Quantity	SEPTEMBER Value (Pesos)	OCTOBER Quantity	OCTOBER Value (Pesos)
MISCELLANEOUS - Cont'd.							
Celluloid and manufactures -	K	-	27	492	4,611	1,075	7,365
Frames and mountings, eyeglass	K	-	-	-	199	-	-
Other, except buttons	"	-	27	492	4,412	1,075	7,365
Cellophane and manufactures of .	"	-	-	34	100	1,087	1,768
Combs, except precious metal and rubber -			158		9,444		26,622
Celluloid, bakelite, galalith and casein compounds			158		9,392		26,620
Horn, bone and ivory			-		-		2
All other			-		52		-
Ink and ink powders -			2		35,362		16,228
Printer's ink			-		15,578		1,888
Writing			2		19,784		14,257
All other			-		-		83
Mucilage and paste	K	14	58	413	586	512	359
Penpoints			-		97		178
Pencil and fountain pens			1,986		8,259		39,141
Pencils -			181		6,619		19,579
Lead			173		5,513		16,895
Mechanical			8		48		2,629
Other pencils			-		1,058		55
Fountain pens			1,805		1,640		19,562
Trinkets			12,160		12,600		8,949
Trunks, other than wood			-		90		-
Umbrellas	N	-	-	1	10		-
Novelties			540		499		18,962
All other articles not elsewhere specified			127		7,990		31,898

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TABLE 32 - TOTAL IMPORT TRADE OF THE PHILIPPINES, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1945

Country of origin	VALUE - (PESOS)		
	August	September	October
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,007,873	5,049,098	9,399,079
United States	2,213,545	4,547,282	7,795,189
Canada	794,328	66,666	444,887
Portugal	-	-	362,756
Chile	-	16,220	252,918
Mexico	-	57,175	137,077
British West Indies	-	12,370	131,545
Brazil	-	274,545	73,706
Spain	-	52,036	64,351
British Africa ...	-	-	37,337
Russia in Europe .	-	-	35,793
Argentina	-	11,348	31,335
Cuba	-	11,313	19,687
France	-	-	5,400
Sweden	-	-	3,810
Netherlands	-	-	3,288
Costa Rica	-	73	-
Guatemala	-	70	-

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BLE 33 - TOTAL IMPORT TRADE OF THE PHILIPPINES BY PORT OF ENTRY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, AND OCTOBER, 1945

Port of Entry	VALUE - (PESOS)		
	August	September	October
TOTAL IMPORTS ...	3,007,873	5,049,098	9,399,079
Manila	3,007,873	5,049,098	9,399,079
Cebu	-	-	-
Iloilo	-	-	-
Davao	-	-	-
Legaspi	-	-	-
Jolo	-	-	-
Zamboanga	-	-	-
Jose Pañganiban	-	-	-
Aparri	-	-	-
Tacloban	-	-	-

TABLE 34 - TOTAL IMPORT TRADE OF THE PHILIPPINES BY NATIONALITY OF CARRYING VESSELS: AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, AND OCTOBER, 1945

Nationality of carrying vessel	VALUE - (PESOS)		
	August	September	October
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,007,873	5,049,098	9,399,079
American	2,935,577	4,990,539	9,280,047
Mail	72,296	58,559	119,032

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TABLE 35 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE EXPORTS
AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1945

Article	Unit	AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER	
		Quantity	Value (Pesos)	Quantity	Value (Pesos)	Quantity	Value (Pesos)
TOTAL EXPORTS			None		148,041		110,100
Animal products, inedible, total			-		30		36,889
Leather -			-		30		36,889
Manufactures -					30		36,889
Slippers	P.	-	-	2	30	-	-
Bristles		-	-	-	-		36,889
COCONUTS, COCONUT OIL, COPRA AND OTHER COCONUT PRODUCTS, total .			-		50,400		-
Copra	K.	-	-	406,400	50,400	-	-
FIBERS AND MANUFACTURES, total -					22,217		58
Abaca -					22,217		58
Manufactures					22,217		58
Braids	K	-	-	1,941	2,426	-	-
Handbags, purses, and wallets			-		-		20
Shoes, sandals and slippers	P	-	-	2	6	6	23
Hats	N	-	-	36,600	19,764	-	-
Tablecloths			-		11		15
Other abaca manufactures .					10		-
COTTON TEXTILES, EMBROIDERIES AND MISCELLANEOUS FIBER PRODUCTS, total			-		985		2,364
Cotton					709		1,854

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TABLE 35 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE EXPORTS

(Continued)

Article	Unit	AUGUST Quantity	AUGUST Value (Pesos)	SEPTEMBER Quantity	SEPTEMBER Value (Pesos)	OCTOBER Quantity	OCTOBER Value (Pesos)
COTTON TEXTILES, EMBROIDERIES, ETC. Cont'd							
Embroideries, cotton			-		539		1,676
Embroideries, piña			-		31		13
Shoes with wooden soles	P	-	-	12	139	9	165
Silk manufactures -					240		6
Embroideries			-		190		6
Shoes, sandals, and slippers ...	P	-	-	2	50	-	-
Miscellaneous fiber products -			-		-		228
Hats -							
Buntal	N	-	-	-	-	31	198
Straw	N	-	-	-	-	1	10
Cloth -		-	-	-	-	-	20
Palm leaves, straw and rushes -					36		276
Sandals and slippers	P	-	-	1	4	-	-
Buri: tablecloths			-		11		-
Handbags, purses, wallets			-		17		270
Other manufactures			-		4		6
WOOD, BAMBOO, REEDS, AND RATTAN MANUFACTURES, total			-		30		47
Wood manufactures			-		30		-
Bamboo -					-		47
Handbags, purses, wallets			-		-		42
Other bamboo manufactures			-		-		5

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TABLE 35 - QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PHILIPPINE EXPORTS

(Continued)

Article	Unit	AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER	
		Quantity	Value (Pesos)	Quantity	Value (Pesos)	Quantity	Value (Pesos)
MINERALS AND METALS, total			-		50,000		-
Miscellaneous metal manufactures			-		50,000		-
MISCELLANEOUS, total			-		24,379		70,742
Books, and other printed matter -					-		70,668
Other printed matter			-		-		70,668
Curios			-		30		40
Fans			-		23		20
Shells, manufactures -					24,326		2
Buttons	Gross		-	30,405	24,326		-
Trinkets			-		-		2
Jewelry, gold, silver and plated			-		-		10
All other articles not elsewhere specified			-		-		2

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TABLE 36 - EXPORT TRADE OF THE PHILIPPINES, BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION: AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1945

Country of destination	VALUE - (PESOS)		
	August	September	October
TOTAL EXPORTS	None	148,041	110,100
United States	None	148,041	110,100

TABLE 37 - TOTAL EXPORT TRADE OF THE PHILIPPINES, BY PORT OF ENTRY: AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, AND OCTOBER, 1945

Port of Entry	VALUE - (PESOS)		
	August	September	October
TOTAL EXPORTS ...	None	148,041	110,100
Manila	None	148,041	110,100
Cebu	-	-	-
Iloilo	-	-	-
Davao	-	-	-
Legaspi	-	-	-
Jolo	-	-	-
Zamboanga	-	-	-
Jose Paño aniban	-	-	-
Aparri	-	-	-
Tacloban	-	-	-

TABLE 38 - TOTAL EXPORT TRADE OF THE PHILIPPINES, BY NATIONALITY OF CARRYING VESSEL: AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1945

Nationality of carrying vessel	VALUE - (PESOS)		
	August	September	October
TOTAL EXPORTS ...	None	148,041	110,100
American	"	146,916	108,331
Mail	"	1,125	1,769

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BUSINESS STATISTICS

Facts other than those pertaining to the internal affairs of the particular business are useful to the management. Cycles of prosperity and depression in general business, movements in commodity prices, general credit conditions, marketing possibilities, labor and trade movements are measured by series of quantitative data. These and many other factors constitute the environment of any particular business enterprise, and condition its success. They should be known and related to the internal facts and policies of the individual concern.

- Robert Emmet Chaddock
  Professor of Statistics
  Columbia University

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TABLE 39 - INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING OF WAGE EARNERS' FAMILIES IN MANILA: 1945

1941 = 100

Month	All items	Food	House rent	Clothing	Fuel, light and water	Miscellaneous	Purchasing power of a peso
January a/							
February b/							
March	550.0	635.5	120.1	1,695.2	237.1	674.4	.1818
April	589.0	702.1	120.1	1,611.9	254.3	661.4	.1698
May	679.9	799.4	120.1	2,041.5	380.7	734.8	.1471
June	736.0	872.7	120.1	1,860.8	410.8	788.7	.1359
July	741.7	886.9	120.1	1,664.2	393.4	794.1	.1348
August	715.0	848.5	120.7	1,484.5	397.6	774.3	.1399
September	698.7	852.4	121.0	1,034.0	367.7	709.1	.1431
October	725.6	937.8	121.0	1,015.1	466.1	499.5	.1378
November	738.1	955.8	121.0	1,017.0	480.2	499.9	.1355
December	659.7	852.7	121.0	1,030.3	401.9	463.0	.1516
AVERAGE	683.3	834.3	120.5	1,448.4	379.1	659.9	.1438

a/ January figures omitted. Prices were in Japanese war notes.
b/ No available data.

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TABLE 40 - COMPUTED COST OF LIVING OF WAGE EARNERS' FAMILIES IN MANILA: 1945

MONTH	All items	Food	House rent	Clothing	Fuel, light and water	Miscellaneous
January a/						
February b/						
March	₱ 234.31	₱143.55	₱ 5.63	₱ 32.72	₱ 8.44	₱ 43.97
April	246.96	158.05	5.63	31.11	9.05	43.12
May	290.87	184.08	5.63	39.40	13.55	47.91
June	318.15	210.57	5.63	35.91	14.62	51.42
July	323.45	219.91	5.63	32.12	14.01	51.78
August	319.37	220.43	5.66	28.65	14.15	50.48
September	284.76	199.81	5.67	19.96	13.09	46.23
October	285.00	210.00	5.67	20.17	16.59	32.57
November	288.12	213.13	5.67	19.63	17.10	32.59
December	255.69	185.64	5.67	19.88	14.31	30.19
AVERAGE	284.67	194.51	5.65	27.96	13.49	43.03

a/ January figures omitted. Prices were in Japanese notes.
b/ No available data.

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TABLE 41 - INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL COST OF FOOD IN MANILA: 1945
1941 - 100

MONTH	All food-stuffs	Rice	Fish	Meat	Poultry	Eggs	Vegeta-bles	Fruits	Miscella-neous
January a/									
February b/									
March	635.5	250.0	577.9	1053.9	1174.8	1149.7	921.1	1305.8	730.9
April	702.1	293.3	760.0	980.1	1155.8	1109.1	1250.9	1327.4	609.4
May	799.4	356.7	831.2	980.1	1302.7	1412.6	1601.8	1558.3	719.1
June	872.7	230.0	704.5	1153.2	1347.0	1528.4	2223.7	1736.9	1116.3
July	886.9	143.3	827.4	1150.4	1274.9	1472.2	2581.0	1646.0	1245.6
August	848.5	400.0	664.6	1042.3	955.5	1453.9	2792.8	1440.6	1081.0
September	852.4	560.0	602.9	929.4	831.2	1170.2	2532.8	1173.3	727.3
October	937.8	750.0	704.3	1110.3	768.5	1239.0	2109.1	1004.8	762.9
November	955.8	856.7	698.8	1080.8	825.0	1149.4	1934.6	951.5	803.3
December	852.7	816.7	623.0	1108.0	913.0	1049.4	1234.9	869.2	727.7
AVERAGE	834.4	465.7	707.5	1058.9	1054.8	1273.4	1918.3	1301.4	852.4

a/ January figures omitted. Prices were in Japanese notes.
b/ No available data.

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TABLE 42 - COMPUTED COST OF FOOD PURCHASED BY WAGE EARNERS' FAMILIES IN MANILA, BY FOOD GROUPS: 1945

MONTH	All food-stuffs	Rice	Fish	Meat	Poultry	Eggs	Vegetables	Fruits	Miscellaneous
January a/									
February b/									
March	₱ 143.55	₱16.45	₱31.32	₱16.23	₱ 8.69	₱ 5.98	₱22.94	₱11.10	₱30.84
April	158.05	19.30	41.19	15.09	8.55	5.77	31.15	11.28	25.72
May	184.08	23.47	45.05	15.09	9.64	7.35	39.88	13.25	30.35
June	210.57	15.13	42.52	17.76	9.97	7.95	55.37	14.76	47.11
July	219.91	9.43	44.85	17.72	9.43	7.66	64.27	13.99	52.56
August	220.43	26.32	36.02	16.05	7.07	7.56	69.54	12.25	45.62
September	199.81	36.85	32.68	14.31	6.15	6.09	63.07	9.97	30.69
October	210.00	49.35	38.17	17.10	5.69	6.44	52.52	8.54	32.19
November	213.13	56.37	37.87	16.64	6.11	6.44	48.17	8.09	33.90
December	185.64	53.74	33.77	17.06	6.76	5.46	30.75	7.39	30.71
AVERAGE	194.50	30.64	38.34	16.31	7.81	6.67	47.77	11.06	35.97

a/ January figures omitted. Prices were in Japanese war notes.
b/ No available data.

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TABLE 43 - INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOODSTUFFS IN MANILA, BY MONTH: 1945
1941 = 100

ITEM	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
ALL FOODSTUFFS	635.5	702.1	799.4	872.7	886.9	848.5	852.4	937.8	955.8	852.7
RICE, ganta	250.0	293.3	356.7	230.0	143.3	400.0	560.0	750.0	856.7	816.7 1/
FISH	577.9	760.0	831.2	784.5	827.4	664.6	602.9	704.3	698.8	623.0
Fresh -	462.5	664.9	669.1	665.6	707.8	622.8	607.0	-	-	-
Bangus, each	328.9	510.5	539.5	552.6	605.3	526.3	526.3	563.2	550.0	505.3
Shrimps, kg.	1147.5	1175.4	1377.0	1277.0	1267.2	1152.5	1059.0	1175.4	1255.7	913.1
Kanduli, each	200.0	265.0	190.0	275.0	330.0	250.0	250.0	330.0	245.0	225.0
Dried: tuyo & tinapa, 100 ...	1212.1	1515.2	1742.4	1504.5	1565.2	1030.3	860.6	889.4	860.6	859.1
Canned: sardines, 15 oz.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
MEAT	1053.9	980.1	980.1	1153.2	1150.4	1042.3	929.4	1110.2	1080.8	1108.0
Fresh -	1082.9	1006.8	1006.9	1185.2	1176.0	1065.3	954.6	-	-	-
Beef, kg.	1129.0	987.1	983.9	1159.7	1158.1	1027.4	903.2	1371.0	1371.0	1424.2
Pork, kg.	1031.5	1027.6	1031.0	1212.1	1194.8	1105.2	1008.6	836.2	775.9	775.9
Canned meat -	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
Corned beef, 12 oz.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	417.1	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
Pork and beans, 16 oz.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	638.9	100.0	-	-	-
POULTRY	1174.8	1155.8	1302.7	1347.0	1274.9	955.5	831.2	768.5	825.0	913.0
Chicken, each	1250.0	1230.0	1350.0	1460.0	1375.0	977.5	797.5	797.5	892.5	955.0
Hen, each	1123.6	1184.3	1303.4	1320.2	1259.6	967.4	904.5	849.4	902.2	997.8
Rooster, each	1149.4	1029.9	1244.8	1244.8	1173.6	913.8	778.2	629.9	644.8	754.0

NOTE: All foodstuffs and group indexes are of weighted aggregative type.
1/ Doubly weighted of black market and rationing price.

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TABLE 43 - INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOODSTUFFS IN MANILA, BY MONTH: 1945
(Continued)

ITEM	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
EGGS	1149.7	1109.1	1412.6	1528.4	1472.2	1453.9	1170.2	1239.0	1149.4	1049.4
Eggs, hen's, dozen	1395.3	1255.8	1562.8	1674.7	1562.8	1507.0	1200.0	1367.4	1220.9	1076.7
Eggs, duck's, dozen	900.0	960.0	1260.0	1380.0	1380.0	1400.0	1140.0	1108.3	1076.7	1021.7
VEGETABLES	921.1	1250.9	1601.8	2223.7	2581.0	2792.8	2532.8	2109.1	1934.6	1234.9
Tomatoes, 100	897.4	1217.9	1538.5	2307.7	3461.5	2692.3	1538.5	1775.6	2191.0	1409.0
String beans, kg	714.3	476.2	333.3	238.1	142.9	119.0	119.0	1028.6	1176.2	728.6
Onions, kg	1818.2	3181.8	4290.9	6154.5	5154.5	8300.0	10063.6	6345.5	4250.0	2768.2
Sweet potatoes, kg	125.0	105.0	105.0	125.0	105.2	155.0	140.0	135.0	145.0	170.0
Potatoes, kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1705.6	1666.7	466.7
Upo, kg	416.7	416.7	466.7	483.3	500.0	1341.7	875.0	816.7	666.7	666.7
Mungo, ganta	1323.5	1047.1	1211.8	1447.1	1470.6	1573.5	1602.9	1685.3	788.2	729.4
Squash, kg	666.7	816.7	1566.7	816.7	1083.3	816.7	833.3	733.3	666.7	616.7
FRUITS	1305.8	1327.4	1558.3	1736.9	1646.0	1440.6	1173.3	1004.8	951.5	869.2
Bananas, 100	1333.3	1333.3	1500.0	1666.7	1666.7	1500.0	1166.7	1025.0	950.0	825.0
Papaya, each	1250.0	1383.3	1883.3	2133.3	1725.0	1358.3	1300.00	1025.0	1041.7	1100.0
Coconut, each	1000.0	766.7	700.0	666.7	533.3	500.0	400.0	333.3	333.3	333.3
MISCELLANEOUS	730.9	609.4	719.1	1116.3	1245.6	1081.0	727.3	762.9	803.3	727.7
Milk, condensed, 14 oz	88.2	167.6	244.1	679.4	964.7	797.1	88.2	352.9	352.9	241.2 1/
Coffee, kg	694.4	550.0	766.7	738.9	769.4	744.4	661.1	397.2	375.0	294.4
Sugar, kg	3600.0	2688.9	1600.0	3188.9	3333.3	2877.8	3011.1	3188.9	3188.9	3155.6 1/
Lard, kg	125.0	125.0	1450.0	2017.9	1942.9	1596.4	1139.3	1071.4	1553.6	1510.7
Vinegar, liter	1000.0	833.3	750.0	666.7	583.3	500.0	383.3	325.0	266.7	291.7
Salt, ganta	350.0	450.0	616.7	166.7	166.7	466.7	600.0	633.3	650.0	683.3

NOTE: All foodstuffs and group indexes are of weighted aggregative type.
1/ Doubly weighted of black market and rationing prices.

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TABLE 44 - RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOODSTUFFS IN MANILA, BY MONTH: 1945 1/
In Pesos

ITEM	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
RICE, ganta	₱ .75	₱ .88	₱ 1.07	₱ .69	₱ .43	₱ 1.20	₱ 1.68	₱ 2.25	₱ 2.57	₱ 2.45
FISH:										
Fresh -										
Bangus, each	1.25	1.94	2.05	2.10	2.30	2.00	2.00	2.14	2.09	1.93
Shrimps, kg	7.00	9.00	8.10	7.79	7.73	7.03	6.46	7.17	7.66	5.57
Kanduli, each	.40	.53	.38	.55	.66	.50	.50	.66	.49	.45
Dried: tuyo & tinapa, 100	8.00	10.00	11.50	9.93	10.33	6.30	5.02	5.87	5.68	5.67
Canned: Sardines, 15 oz	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	-	-	-
MEAT:										
Fresh -										
Beef, kg.	7.00	6.12	6.10	7.19	7.18	6.37	5.60	8.50	8.50	8.83
Pork, kg.	6.00	5.96	5.96	7.03	6.93	6.41	5.85	4.85	4.50	4.50
Canned -										
Corned beef, 12 oz.	.35	.35	.35	.35	1.46	.35	.35	-	-	-
Pork & beans, 16 oz.	.18	.18	.18	.13	.18	1.15	.18	-	-	-
POULTRY:										
Chicken, each	5.00	4.92	5.40	5.84	5.50	3.91	3.19	3.19	3.57	3.82
Hen, each	10.00	10.54	11.00	11.75	11.21	8.61	8.05	7.56	8.03	8.88
Rooster, each	10.00	8.96	10.63	10.83	10.21	7.95	6.77	5.48	5.61	6.56
EGGS:										
Eggs, hen's, dozen	6.00	5.40	6.72	7.20	6.72	6.48	5.16	5.88	5.25	4.63
Eggs, duck's, dozen	5.40	5.76	7.56	8.28	8.28	8.40	6.84	6.65	6.46	6.13

1/ No available data in Commonwealth Peso for January and February.

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TABLE 44 - RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOODSTUFFS IN MANILA, BY MONTH: 1945 1/
(Continued)

ITEM	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
VEGETABLES:										
Tomatoes, 100	₱ 7.00	₱ 9.50	₱12.00	₱18.00	₱27.00	₱21.00	₱12.00	₱13.85	₱17.09	₱10.99
String beans, kg.	1.50	1.00	.70	.50	.30	.25	.25	2.16	2.47	1.53
Onions, kg.	4.00	7.00	9.44	13.54	11.34	18.26	22.14	13.96	9.35	6.09
Sweet potatoes, kg.	.25	.21	.21	.25	.21	.31	.28	.27	.29	.34
Potatoes, kg.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.07	3.00	.84
Upo, kg.	.50	.50	.56	.58	.60	1.61	1.05	.98	.80	.80
Mungo, ganta	4.50	3.56	4.12	4.92	5.00	5.35	5.45	5.73	2.68	2.48
Squash, kg.	.40	.49	.94	.49	.65	.49	.50	.44	.40	.37
FRUITS:										
Bananas, 100	8.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	9.00	7.00	6.15	5.70	4.95
Papaya, each	1.50	1.66	2.26	2.56	2.07	1.63	1.56	1.23	1.25	1.32
Coconut, each	.30	.23	.21	.20	.16	.15	.12	.10	.10	.10
MISCELLANEOUS:										
Milk, condensed, 14 oz. ...	.30	.57	.83	2.31	3.28	2.71	.30	1.20	1.20	.82
Coffee, kg.	5.00	3.96	5.52	5.32	5.54	5.36	4.76	2.86	2.70	2.12
Sugar, kg.	3.24	2.42	1.44	2.87	3.00	2.59	2.71	2.87	2.87	2.84
Lard, kg.	.35	.35	4.06	5.65	5.44	4.47	3.19	3.00	4.35	4.23
Vinegar, liter	1.20	1.00	.90	.80	.70	.60	.46	.39	.32	.35
Salt, ganta	.21	.27	.37	.10	.10	.28	.36	.38	.39	.41

1/ No available data in Commonwealth Peso for January and February.

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TABLE 45 - GOVERNMENT MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE PHILIPPINES: 1945

(Amount in Pesos)

Date (Week ending)	Total Circulation	COINS		TREASURY CERTIFICATES	
		Pre-War issue	"Victory" issue	Pre-war issue	"Victory" issue
Nov. 24, 1945	983,273,427.21	25,803,734.21	36,016,200	229,615,373	691,838,120
Nov. 29, 1945	980.902,102.40	25,375,052.40	36,016,200	227,670,850	691,840,000
Dec. 8, 1945	980,902,102.40	25,375.052.40	36,016,200	227,670,850	691,840,000

SOURCE: Bureau of the Treasury

TABLE 46 - GOVERNMENT RESERVE BACKING MONETARY CIRCULATION IN THE PHILIPPINES: 1945

(Amount in Pesos)

Date (Week ending)	Total Reserve	EXCHANGE STANDARD FUND		TREASURY CERTIFICATE FUND	
		In Treasury vaults	Deposited in the U.S.	In Treasury vaults	Deposited in the U.S.
Nov. 24, 1945	950,560,521.29	12.75	77,437,483.54	1,849,500	871,213,525
Nov. 29, 1945	1,011,277,561.29	12.75	71,566,523.54	1,849,500	937,861,525
Dec. 8, 1945	1,011,277,561.29	12.75	71,566,523.54	2,846,500	937,861,525

SOURCE: Bureau of the Treasury.

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TABLE 46-A - AMOUNT OF MONEY AVAILABLE FOR CIRCULATION 1/ IN THE PHILIPPINES: 1941, 1945

MONTH ENDED	Total amount in circulation and in the Treasury vaults available for circulation (Pesos)	Per capita circulation 2/ (Pesos)	Amount in Treasury vaults available for circulation (Pesos)	Amount in actual circulation or outside of the Treasury vaults (Pesos)
1941				
Jan. 31	187,487,931.33	11.16	31,536,912.60	155,951,018.73
Feb. 28	186,786,750.28	11.09	31,634,094.87	155,152,655.41
March 31	189,433,455.12	11.23	26,793,355.78	162,640,099.34
April 30	189,777,269.52	11.23	17,588,015.95	172,189,253.57
May 31	195,466,912.51	11.54	17,634,136.00	177,832,776.51
June 30	198,634,478.59	11.70	15,488,617.50	183,145,861.09
July 31	214,092,481.27	12.59	25,627,182.20	188,465,299.07
Aug. 31	217,787,733.35	12.78	23,601,596.86	194,186,136.49
Sept. 30	222,407,808.02	13.03	21,962,375.86	200,445,432.16
Oct. 31	235,772,341.42	13.78	22,674,975.22	213,097,366.20
Nov. 30	239,302,857.39	13.96	17,475,916.13	221,826,941.26
Dec. 26	256,085,935.87	14.91	14,163,961.65	241,921,974.22
1945				
June 30	747,540,525.26 3/	40.12	--	747,540,525.26
Week Ending:				
Nov. 24	985,122,939.96	52.88	1,849,512.75	983,273,427.21
Nov. 29	982,751,615.15	52.75	1,849,512.75	982,751,615.15
Dec. 8	983,748,615.15	52.80	2,846,512.75	980,902,102.40

1/The money consists of Treasury certificates, Bank of the Philippine Islands notes, Philippine National Bank emergency notes, silver pesos and subsidiary coins.

2/ The revised per capita circulation is obtained by using the estimated population of the Philippines for 1941 and for July 1945, as released by the Bureau of the Census and Statistics. G.I's not included.

3/This amount is preliminary estimate of the Bureau of Treasury. The money consists of prewar coins and Treasury certificates and Victory coins and Certificates

SOURCE: Bureau of the Treasury.

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TABLE 47 - PERMIT VALUATION OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN THE CITY OF MANILA, BY CLASS OF CONSTRUCTION AND KIND OF BUILDING MATERIAL: 1945

TYPE OF BUILDING AND KIND OF BUILDING MATERIAL 1/	TOTAL		NEW RESIDENTIAL		NEW NON-RESIDENTIAL		ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS	
	Number of buildings	Value (Pesos)	Number of buildings	Value (Pesos)	Number of buildings	Value (Pesos)	Number of buildings	Value (Pesos)
ALL BUILDINGS-	2,887	12,186,150	968	2,837,430	1,660	8,600,210	259	748,510
Strong Material	2,868	12,169,650	953	2,823,280	1,660	8,600,210	255	746,160
Mixed Material	18	16,400	14	14,050	-	-	4	2,350
Light Material	1	100	1	100	-	-	-	-
HOUSE-	1,115	2,981,780	968	2,837,430	-	-	147	144,350
Strong Material	1,096	2,965,280	953	2,823,280	-	-	143	142,000
Mixed Material	18	16,400	14	14,050	-	-	4	2,350
Light Material	1	100	1	100	-	-	-	-
STORE-	1,283	5,664,710	-	-	1,205	5,499,550	78	165,160
Strong Material	1,283	5,664,710	-	-	1,205	5,499,550	78	165,160
OTHER TYPES OF BUILDING-	489	3,539,660	-	-	455	3,100,660	34	439,000
Strong Material	489	3,539,660	-	-	455	3,100,660	34	439,000

1/ Mostly temporary structures built of salvaged materials in fire-devasted areas.

SOURCE: Office of the City Engineer.

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TABLE 48 - PERMIT VALUATION OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN THE CITY OF MANILA, BY CLASS OF CONSTRUCTION: 1945

1945 MONTH	TOTAL		NEW RESIDENTIAL		NEW NON-RESIDENTIAL		ALTERATION AND REPAIRS	
	Number of buildings	Value (Pesos)	Number of buildings	Value (Pesos)	Number of buildings	Value (Pesos)	Number of buildings	Value (Pesos)
TOTAL	2,887	12,186,150	968	2,837,450	1,660	8,600,210	259	748,510
January 1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
February 1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 1/	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	-
April	162	462,020	77	184,050	42	242,000	43	35,970
May	327	1,496,700	102	371,500	193	1,077,800	32	47,400
June	554	2,444,070	139	458,080	368	1,904,690	47	81,300
July	438	1,741,320	129	373,850	283	1,330,820	26	36,650
August	328	1,418,360	104	313,140	210	1,054,400	14	50,820
September	235	1,015,250	76	225,550	142	714,900	17	74,800
October	179	639,030	76	175,980	84	383,050	19	80,000
November	262	1,364,310	86	280,080	145	829,550	31	254,680
December	402	1,605,090	179	455,200	193	1,063,000	30	86,890

1/ No figures available.

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TABLE 49 - MONTHLY PRODUCTION OF CIGAR AND CIGARETTE FACTORIES IN THE PHILIPPINES: 1945

MONTH	CIGARS (Number	CIGARETTES (Number)
TOTAL	11,118,472	242,001,120
March	-	7,058,750
April	-	9,883,500
May	500	-
June	227,930	150,000
July	601,895	7,942,250
August	1,511,826	14,249,020
September	796,950	33,879,075
October	1,605,400	32,748,275
November	3,287,290	68,677,900
December	3,086,681 a/	67,412,350 a/

SOURCE: Bureau of Internal Revenue

a/ Incomplete

TABLE 50 - MONTHLY POWER OUTPUT OF THE MANILA ELECTRIC CO.: 1945

Month	Source of Power	Output (Kilowatt)
November -		5,251,952
	Caliraya (National Power)	2,206,000
	Floating units	2,837,195
	Diesel plants - Manila	60,934
	Diesel plants - Provincial	147,823
December -		8,017,805
	Caliraya (National Power)	4,519,000
	Floating units	3,335,000
	Diesel plants - Manila	-
	Diesel plants - Provincial .	163,805

SOURCE: Manila Electric Company

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TABLE 51 - QUANTITY OF TEXTILES, BUTTONS, THREADS, ETC., DISTRIBUTED BY THE ECA TO INDIVIDUAL ECA UNITS FOR RATION TO RESIDENTS OF MANILA IN DECEMBER, 1945

ECA Unit	Number of families	UNDERSHIRT (Pieces)	COTTON CLOTH (Yards)	RAYON CLOTH (Yards)	KHAKI SHIRTS (Pieces)	COTTON SHIRTS (Pieces)
TOTAL	197,939	190,337	197,257	106,291	13,416	484
1	30,090	29,191	28,668	15,282	3,602	-
2	29,732	30,664	27,537	14,598	1,226	168
3	14,239	12,390	12,678	6,714	1,686	-
5	43,986	51,092	41,961	22,842	4,408	-
6	28,883	24,813	30,036	16,289	1,384	190
7	28,922	26,435	30,934	17,465	-	-
8	22,087	15,752	25,443	13,101	1,110	126

ECA Unit	KHAKI SUITS (Pieces)	COTTON SUITS (Pieces)	BED SHEETS (Pieces)	Mosquito netting (Yards)	BUTTONS (Pieces)	THREADS (Spools)
TOTAL	2,389	2,916	32,807	38,293	2,338,191	259,540
1	766	-	4,824	5,390	415,833	44,697
2	349	766	4,410	7,820	378,102	34,579
3	-	-	2,122	2,410	180,950	17,515
5	550	-	6,757	7,870	243,816	41,658
6	412	866	5,085	5,793	357,155	44,570
7	-	564	5,403	4,340	323,702	36,812
8	312	720	4,206	4,670	438,633	39,709

SOURCE: P R R A

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TABLE 52 - REAL ESTATE SALES, MORTGAGES AND CHATTEL MORTGAGES, CITY OF MANILA: JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1945

MONTH	Real Estate Sales (Pesos)	Real Estate Mortgages (Pesos)	Chattel Mortgages (Pesos)
January	7,943,605 1/	138,500 1/	
February	1,337,830 1/	34,000 1/	
March	-	-	
April	213,262	19,200	
May	962,008	398,270	6,000
June	1,212,680	892,390	16,580
July	1,123,565	684,400	63,400
August	699,740	1,599,770	-
September	1,870,670	721,250	166,420
October	2,096,893	704,550	687,850
November	2,555,472	1,271,450	53,750
December	2,874,408	2,945,530	483,000

1/ Expressed in Japanese Military notes. Compiled from the Records of the Register of Deeds, City of Manila.

TABLE 53-REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES AND SALES, TRANSFERS AND CONVEYANCES IN THE CITY OF MANILA, BY MONTH: 1945, 1944 and 1943

Months	REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES			REAL ESTATE SALES, TRANSFERS AND CONVEYANCES		
	1945 (Pesos)	1944 (Pesos)	1943 (Pesos)	1945 (Pesos)	1944 (Pesos)	1943 (Pesos)
TOTAL	9,409,310	22,531,570	11,506,340	22,890,133	165,868,567	65,350,640
December	2,945,530	1,359,350	2,243,460	2,874,408	13,687,960	18,515,740
November	1,271,450	1,160,000	1,269,480	2,555,472	11,017,487	10,820,310
October	704,550	1,671,520	2,788,890	2,096,893	16,849,110	12,533,080
September	721,250	2,456,180	1,386,290	1,870,670	18,130,165	9,866,700
August	1,599,770	2,188,660	2,839,470	699,740	17,261,190	9,399,920
July	684,400	2,144,460	978,750	1,123,565	18,192,160	4,214,890
June	892,390	1,878,900		1,212,680	15,674,329	
May	398,270	1,361,710		962,008	12,855,430	
April	19,200	1,272,820		213,262	8,930,100	
March	-	1,546,940		---	7,867,980	
February	34,000	2,344,180		1,337,830	11,815,250	
January	138,500	3,146,850		7,943,605	13,587,406	

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TABLE 54 - CHATTEL MORTGAGES IN THE CITY OF MANILA, BY MONTH
1942-1945

MONTH	1945	1944	1943	1942
TOTAL	1,477,000	1,583,540	1,474,170	357,490
January		85,000	11,610	
February		306,650	512,370	
March		373,350	112,340	
April		99,580	8,380	
May	6,000	48,000	8,920	
June	16,580	412,000	63,000	67,570
July	63,400	47,360	5,290	20,930
August		31,500	46,310	11,190
September	166,420	2,500	3,750	14,690
October	687,850	157,000	511,050	149,930
November	53,750	20,600	83,850	24,050
December	483,000	--	107,300	69,130

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TABLE 55 - DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN CORPORATIONS REGISTERED FROM MAY TO DECEMBER: 1945 a/

Month	Number	Authorized Capital (Pesos)	Subscribed Capital (Pesos)	Paid-Up capital (Pesos)
TOTAL	345	79,509,190	22,807,165	9,644,710
May	3	350,000	158,300	40,100
June	9	2,390,000	998,900	420,690
July	25	3,295,000	972,650	425,500
August	37	9,059,000	3,918,900	1,592,119
September	44	8,281,990	2,732,540	1,059,599
October	58	21,308,000	5,026,805	2,043,027
November	83	15,907,200	3,826,750	1,694,380
December	86	18,418,000	5,172,320	2,369,295

a/ January to April figures - not available.
SOURCE: Securities and Exchange Commission

TABLE 56 - FOREIGN CORPORATIONS REGISTERED: MAY TO DECEMBER 1945

Nationality	Number	Authorized capital (Pesos)	Subscribed capital (Pesos)	Paid-up capital (Pesos)
TOTAL	58	11,414,000	5,306,800	2,475,328
MAY -				
American	1	50,000	10,000	2,800
JUNE -				
Chinese	1	100,000	40,100	10,850
JULY -				
American	1	20,000	20,000	10,000
Chinese	5	480,000	202,450	142,450
AUGUST -				
American	2	400,000	80,000	65,023
Chinese a/	6	3,000,000	2,385,100	862,552
SEPTEMBER -				
American	4	325,000	65,000	16,475
Australian	1	50,000	10,000	2,253
Chinese	2	600,000	430,600	156,506
OCTOBER -				
American	4	51,500	11,500	11,500
Chinese a/	4	1,300,000	260,000	65,000
Hindu	1	200,000	200,000	76,619
NOVEMBER -				
American	4	115,500	23,350	6,850
Chinese	7	1,280,000	510,000	212,500
DECEMBER -				
American	6	962,000	267,700	197,450
British	1	100,000	25,000	18,000
Chinese	8	2,380,000	766,000	618,500

a/ One corporation with Filipino investment.
SOURCE: Securities and Exchange Commission.

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TABLE 57 - INVESTMENTS OF NEWLY REGISTERED CORPORATIONS, CLASSIFIED BY NATURE OF BUSINESS, MAY TO DECEMBER, 1945

Nature of business	Number	Authorized capital (pesos)	Subscribed capital (Pesos)	Paid-up capital (Pesos)
MAY -	3	350,000	158,300	40,100
Agricultural	1	50,000	10,000	2,800
Merchandising	1	100,000	100,000	25,000
Transportation	1	200,000	48,300	12,300
JUNE -	9	2,390,000	998,900	420,690
Camera	1	20,000	6,400	5,150
Construction	1	100,000	52,500	24,200
General merchandising	3	370,000	212,000	54,090
Insurance	2	1,300,000	550,000	275,000
Manufacturing	1	100,000	25,000	6,250
Transportation	1	500,000	153,000	56,000
JULY -	25	3,295,000	972,650	425,500
Cinema	1	30,000	12,450	12,450
Distillery	2	60,000	60,000	50,000
Education	2	75,000	23,000	8,300
General merchandising	12	2,110,000	638,000	269,700
Hardware	1	50,000	10,000	10,000
Lumber	3	220,000	49,200	12,550
Manufacturing	1	150,000	60,000	30,000
Publication	1	50,000	10,000	5,000
Shipping	1	500,000	100,000	25,000
Transportation	1	50,000	10,000	2,500
AUGUST -	37	9,059,000	3,918,900	1,592,119
Books and school supplies	1	200,000	44,500	17,294
Cinema	1	300,000	60,000	30,500
Construction	3	620,000	124,000	32,000
Distillery	1	1,000,000	250,000	250,000
Educational	1	30,000	16,400	4,100
Entertainment	1	100,000	20,000	5,000
General merchandising	17	4,095,000	2,606,500	940,925
Indent business	2	310,000	62,000	60,500
Investment	1	500,000	100,000	25,000
Livestock	1	200,000	46,000	31,850
Lumber	1	200,000	40,000	10,000
Manufacturing	3	950,000	248,600	74,150
Publication	1	4,000	900	300
Transportation	3	550,000	300,000	110,500
SEPTEMBER -	44	8,281,990	2,732,540	1,059,599
Agriculture	1	50,000	44,200	30,700
Brokerage	1	25,000	25,000	10,000
Construction	3	1,670,000	346,000	95,500
Drugs	2	200,000	86,000	36,500
General merchandising	21	3,974,990	1,240,640	457,406
Hardware	1	100,000	23,000	5,750
Insurance	1	1,000,000	250,000	125,000
Livestock	1	50,000	44,200	30,700
Lumber	3	573,000	379,200	145,831
Publication	5	390,000	234,000	106,412
Real estate	1	25,000	5,000	1,250
Recreation	1	24,000	8,800	2,550
Rubber products	1	50,000	10,000	2,500
Educational	1	10,000	2,000	500

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TABLE 57 - INVESTMENTS OF NEWLY REGISTERED CORPORATIONS - (Cont'd)

Nature of business	Number	Authorized capital (Pesos)	Subscribed capital (Pesos)	Paid-up capital (Pesos)
OCTOBER -	58	21,808,000	5,023,805	2,043,027
Agriculture	2	3,005,000	632,460	614,202
Air transportation	1	20,000	4,000	1,000
Brokerage	2	108,000	108,000	62,000
Cinema	1	100,000	20,000	6,000
Commercial	1	30,000	30,000	7,900
Construction	6	845,000	169,000	43,900
Cosmetics	1	100,000	20,000	5,000
Drugs	1	500,000	100,000	25,000
Dry goods	1	100,000	31,000	18,000
Educational	1	10,000	2,000	500
Entertainment	1	10,000	5,000	1,250
General merchandising	28	15,835,000	3,355,875	1,052,325
Insurance	1	500,000	250,000	125,000
Manufacturing	1	80,000	21,000	5,250
Motor supply	4	4,000	2,000	2,000
Photography	1	6,000	5,250	5,250
Lumber	4	550,000	270,000	68,000
Survey	1	5,000	1,000	450
NOVEMBER -	83	15,907,200	3,826,750	1,694,380
Agriculture	1	50,000	10,000	2,500
Cinema	1	750,000	150,000	150,000
Construction	3	1,700,000	409,000	176,000
Drugs	3	375,000	93,000	77,500
Educational	1	100,000	22,000	5,500
Educational supplies	1	10,000	2,500	1,250
Engineering supplies	2	507,200	101,440	32,200
Entertainment	1	10,000	2,000	500
General merchandising	28	6,005,500	1,403,500	572,750
Gold business	1	150,000	100,000	26,000
Imports and exports	27	4,209,500	1,011,850	463,450
Indent business	2	20,000	4,000	1,000
Lumber	5	950,000	199,000	51,300
Machinery	1	100,000	20,000	10,000
Manufacturing	2	350,000	130,000	47,500
Printing	1	400,000	80,000	20,000
Publication	1	100,000	25,000	5,000
Religion	1	20,000	6,960	3,430
Transportation	1	100,000	54,300	48,500
DECEMBER -	86	18,418,000	5,172,320	2,369,295
Agriculture	2	350,000	74,800	19,950
Cinema	1	100,000	35,000	8,750
Construction	4	700,000	184,300	147,100
Customs brokerage	2	120,000	41,000	20,000
Educational	1	50,000	10,000	2,510
Educational supplies	2	275,000	215,000	57,000
Electrical supplies	1	200,000	40,000	10,200
Engineering supplies	1	50,000	28,000	7,000
General merchandising	14	3,994,000	1,149,800	439,600
Import and export	39	9,904,000	2,424,900	1,143,675
Indent business	1	50,000	10,000	2,500
Insurance	1	500,000	250,000	162,500
Investment	2	400,000	80,000	20,000
Lumber	4	430,000	122,500	37,780
Manufacturing	2	240,000	80,000	22,000
Photo supplies	1	50,000	27,000	33,750
Printing	1	60,000	30,000	30,000
Publication	1	100,000	64,520	16,130
Real estate	1	60,000	12,000	3,000
Rice mill	1	200,000	100,000	50,000
Transportation	4	500,000	123,100	137,650

SOURCE: SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

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TABLE 58 - CORPORATIONS REGISTERED, CLASSIFIED BY NATURE OF BUSINESS: 1945 (MAY-DECEMBER)

Nature of Business	Number	Authorized capital (Pesos)	Subscribed capital (Pesos)	Paid-up capital (Pesos)
TOTAL	345	79,509,190	22,807,165	9,644,710
Agricultural	7	3,505,000	771,480	669,252
Air transportation	1	20,000	4,000	1,000
Books & school supplies	1	200,000	44,500	17,294
Brokerage	3	133,000	133,000	72,000
Camera	1	20,000	6,400	5,150
Cinema	5	1,280,000	277,450	207,700
Commercial	1	30,000	30,000	7,900
Construction	20	5,635,000	1,285,000	518,700
Cosmetics	1	100,000	20,000	5,000
Custom's brokerage	2	120,000	41,000	20,000
Distillery	3	1,060,000	310,000	300,000
Drugs	6	1,075,000	278,000	139,000
Drygoods	1	100,000	31,000	18,000
Educational	8	415,000	109,900	30,410
Educational supplies	3	285,000	217,500	58,250
Electrical supplies	1	200,000	40,000	10,300
Engineering supplies	3	557,200	129,440	39,200
General merchandising	124	36,484,490	10,706,315	3,811,796
Gold business	1	150,000	100,000	26,000
Hardware	2	180,000	33,000	15,750
Import & export	66	14,203,500	3,439,750	1,607,125
Indent business	5	380,000	76,000	64,000
Insurances	5	3,300,000	1,310,000	687,500
Investment	3	900,000	180,000	45,000
Livestock	2	250,000	90,200	62,550
Lumber	20	2,918,000	1,059,900	325,461
Machinery	1	100,000	20,000	10,000
Manufacturing	10	1,870,000	564,600	191,150
Motor supply	4	4,000	2,000	2,000
Photography	1	6,000	5,250	5,250
Photo supplies	1	50,000	27,000	26,750
Printing	2	460,000	110,000	50,000
Publication	9	644,000	334,420	132,842
Real estates	2	85,000	17,000	4,250
Recreation	1	24,000	8,800	2,550
Religion	1	20,000	6,960	3,430
Rice mills	1	200,000	100,000	50,000
Rubber products	1	50,000	10,000	2,500
Survey	1	5,000	1,000	450
Shipping	1	500,000	100,000	25,000
Transportation	11	1,900,000	749,300	367,450
Entertainment	3	120,000	27,000	6,750

SOURCE: Securities and Exchange Commission.

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TABLE 59 - PAID-UP CAPITAL OF NEWLY-REGISTERED CORPORATIONS, CLASSIFIED BY NATURE OF BUSINESS, AND BY NATIONALITY OF CONTROLLING INTERESTS: 1945 (MAY-DECEMBER)

Nature of Business	American		British		Chinese		Filipino		Others		TOTAL	
	No.	Paid-up capital	No.	Paid-up capital	No.	Paid-up capital	No.	Paid-up capital	No.	Paid-up capital	No.	Paid-up capital
TOTAL	22	310,098	1	18,000	31	1,427,056	287	7,169,382	4	720,174	345	9,644,710
Agricultural	1	2,800					6	666,452			7	669,252
Air transportation							1	1,000			1	1,000
Books and school supplies							1	17,294			1	17,294
Brokerage							3	72,000			3	72,000
Camera							1	5,150			1	5,150
Cinema					1	12,450	4	195,250			5	207,700
Commercial							1	7,900			1	7,900
Construction	1	125,000					19	393,700			20	518,700
Cosmetics					1	5,000					1	5,000
Custom's brokerage							2	20,000			2	20,000
Distillery	1	10,000					2	290,000			3	300,000
Drugs					1	16,500	5	122,500			6	139,000
Dry goods							1	18,000			1	18,000
Educational							8	30,410			8	30,410
Educational supplies							3	58,250			3	58,250
Electrical supplies	1	10,300									1	10,300
Engineering supplies							3	39,200			3	39,200
Entertainment							3	6,750			3	6,750
General merchandising	4	30,023			11	438,350	105	2,623,249	4	720,174	124	3,811,796
Gold business							1	26,000			1	26,000
Hardware					1	10,000	1	5,750			2	15,750

SOURCE: Securities and Exchange Commission.

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TABLE 59 - PAID-UP CAPITAL OF NEWLY-REGISTERED CORPORATIONS, CLASSIFIED BY NATURE OF BUSINESS, AND BY NATIONALITY OF CONTROLLING INTERESTS: 1945 (MAY-DECEMBER)
(Continued)

Nature of Business	American		British		Chinese		Filipino		Others		TOTAL	
	No.	Paid-up capital	No.	Paid-up capital	No.	Paid-up capital	No.	Paid-up capital	No.	Paid-up capital	No.	Paid-up capital
Import and exports	5	58,500	1	18,000	9	641,000	51	889,625			66	1,607,125
Indent business	2	60,500					3	3,500			5	64,000
Insurance	1						5	687,500			5	687,500
Investment							3	45,000			3	45,000
Livestock							2	62,550			2	62,550
Lumber	2	7,725			2	145,006	16	172,730			20	325,461
Machinery							1	10,000			1	10,000
Manufacturing					2	58,750	8	132,400			10	191,150
Motor Supply	3	1,500					1	500			4	2,000
Photography							1	5,250			1	5,250
Photo supplies							1	26,750			1	26,750
Printing					2	50,000					2	50,000
Publication							9	132,842			9	132,842
Real estate	1	1,250					1	3,000			2	4,250
Recreation							1	2,550			1	2,550
Religion							1	3,430			1	3,430
Rice mill					1	50,000					1	50,000
Rubber products	1	2,500									1	2,500
Survey							1	450			1	450
Shipping							1	25,000			1	25,000
Transportation							11	367,450			11	367,450

SOURCE: Securities and Exchange Commission.

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TABLE 60 - PARTNERSHIPS REGISTERED[a]:
JULY TO DECEMBER, 1945

Month	Number	Capital (Pesos)
TOTAL	210	7,389,402
July	13	465,000
August	30	725,800
September	24	317,500
October	41	1,651,500
November	50	1,898,002
December	52	2,331,600

a/January to June figures not available
SOURCE: Securities and Exchange Commission.

TABLE 61 - PARTNERSHIPS REGISTERED CLASSIFIED BY NATURE OF BUSINESS AND BY MONTH:
JULY TO DECEMBER, 1945

Nature of business	Number	Authorized capital (Pesos)
JULY -	13	465,000
Advertising	1	10,000
Bar, restaurant and night-club	1	10,000
Distillery	1	6,000
General merchandising ...	7	225,000
Hardware	2	208,000
Toilet articles	1	6,000
AUGUST -	30	725,800
Bakery	1	40,000
Drugs	1	10,000
Dry goods	2	101,000
Editing, printing & publishing	2	30,800
Educational	1	8,000
General merchandise	10	156,500
General repair shop	1	3,000
Grocery	1	34,000
Lumber	3	84,000
Manufacturing	5	145,000
Office supplies	1	3,500
Toilet articles	1	60,000
Transportation	1	50,000

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TABLE 61 - PARTNERSHIPS REGISTERED CLASSIFIED BY NATURE OF BUSINESS AND BY MONTH: JULY TO DECEMBER, 1945 (Continued)

Nature of business	Number	Authorized capital (Pesos)
SEPTEMBER	24	317,500
Auto supply	1	9,000
Bar and restaurant	2	31,000
Beauty parlor	1	4,000
General repair	2	8,000
General merchandising	14	222,000
Hardware	1	24,000
Indent business	1	2,000
Hotel	1	15,000
Transportation	1	2,500
OCTOBER	41	1,651,500
Brokerage	3	30,500
Cinema	1	10,000
Copra	1	5,000
Distillery	1	60,000
General merchandising	24	1,287,500
Grocery	1	30,000
Law	1	3,000
Editing, Printing & publishing	1	3,000
Lumber	2	25,500
Manufacturing	5	182,000
Transportation	1	15,000
NOVEMBER	50	1,898,002
Bar, restaurant and nightclub	1	8,000
Brokerage	3	104,002
Construction	1	5,000
Copra	1	10,000
Dry goods	1	30,000
Editing, printing & publishing	2	15,000
General merchandising	31	1,213,000
Groceries	1	10,000
Hardware	3	190,000
Jewelry	1	10,000
Law	1	3,000
Manufacturing	3	290,000
Salvaging	1	10,000
DECEMBER	52	2,331,600
Bakery	1	15,000
Buy and sell	1	20,000
Construction	1	20,000
Custom's Brokerage	1	31,000
Candy factory	1	10,000
General merchandise	22	1,282,000
Glassware	1	300,000
Groceries	3	125,000
Hotel	1	22,000
Indent business	1	400
Ice cream factory	2	55,000
Installation of air condition apparatus	2	10,000

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TABLE 61 - PARTNERSHIPS REGISTERED CLASSIFIED BY NATURE OF BUSINESS AND BY MONTH: JULY TO DECEMBER, 1945

(Continued)

Nature of business	Number	Authorized capital (Pesos)
Import and export	2	12,000
L a w s	2	3,200
Motion pictures	2	16,000
Merchandise broker	2	14,000
Publishing and advertising ...	1	2,000
Textiles	4	84,000
Toilet articles	1	300,000
Water transportation	1	10,000

SOURCE: Securities and Exchange Commission

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TABLE 62 - REGISTERED PARTNERSHIPS, CLASSIFIED BY NATURE OF BUSINESS: 1945 (JULY-DECEMBER)

Nature of business	Number	Authorized capital (Pesos)
TOTAL	210	7,389,402
Advertising	1	10,000
Auto supply	1	9,000
Bakery	2	55,000
Bar, restaurant and nightclub	4	49,000
Beauty parlor	1	4,000
Brokerage	6	134,502
Buy and sell	1	20,000
Cenema	1	10,000
Construction	2	25,000
Coprax	2	15,000
Custom's brokerage	1	31,000
Candy factory	1	10,000
Distillery	2	66,000
Drugs	1	10,000
Dry goods	3	131,000
Editing, printing and publishing	5	48,800
Educational	1	8,000
General merchandising	108	4,386,000
General repair shop	3	11,000
Glassware	1	300,000
Grocery	6	199,000
Hardware	6	422,000
Hotel	2	37,000
Indent business	2	2,400
Ice cream factory	2	55,000
Import and export	2	12,000
Installation of air condition apparatus	2	10,000
Jewelry	1	10,000
Laws	4	9,200
Lumber	5	109,500
Manufacturing	13	617,000
Merchandise broker	2	14,000
Motion pictures	2	16,000
Office supplies	1	3,500
Publishing and advertising	1	2,000
Salvaging	1	10,000
Textiles	4	84,000
Toilet articles	3	366,000
Transportation	4	77,500

SOURCE: Securities and Exchange Commission

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TABLE 63 - REGISTERED PARTNERSHIPS, CLASSIFIED BY NATURE OF BUSINESS, BY NATIONALITY OF CONTROLLING INTEREST AND BY MONTH, JULY-DECEMBER, 1945

JULY

NATURE OF BUSINESS	TOTAL NO.	NATIONALITY OF CONTROLLING INTERESTS										TOTAL
		Filipino		Chinese		American		Fil.-Chi.		Fil.-Am.		
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	
TOTAL	13	2	₱20,000	5	₱286,000			4	₱69,000	2	₱90,000	₱465,000
Advertising	1	1	10,000									10,000
Bar, Restaurant and nightclub	1	1	10,000									10,000
Distillery	1							1	6,000			6,000
General merchandising	7			3	80,000			2	55,000	2	90,000	225,000
Hardware	2			1	200,000			1	8,000			208,000
Toilet articles	1			1	6,000							6,000

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TABLE 63 - REGISTERED PARTNERSHIPS, CLASSIFIED BY NATURE OF BUSINESS, BY NATIONALITY OF CONTROLLING INTEREST AND BY MONTH: JULY-DECEMBER, 1945 (Con't)

Nature of Business	Total	NATIONALITY OF CONTROLLING INTERESTS																TOTAL
		Filipino		Chinese		American		Fil.-Ame.		Hindu		Fil.-Hindu		Fil-European				
	No.	No.	Amount invested	No.	Amount invested	No.	Amount invested	No.	Amount invested	No.	Amount invested	No.	Amount invested	No.	Amount invested			
TOTAL	30	17	₱393,800	9	₱309,000			1	₱ 3,500	1	₱ 2,500	1	₱ 15,000	1	₱ 2,000			₱725,800
Bakery	1			1	40,000													40,000
Drugs	1	1	10,000															10,000
Dry goods	2	2	101,000															101,000
Editing, printing and publishing...	2	1	800	1	30,000													30,800
Educational	1	1	8,000															8,000
General merchandising .	10	5	87,000	2	50,000					1	2,500	1	15,000	1	2,000			156,500
General repair shop	1	1	3,000															3,000
Grocery	1			1	34,000													34,000
Lumber	3	3	84,000															84,000
Manufacturing	5	2	50,000	3	95,000													145,000
Office supplies	1							1	3,500									3,500
Toilet articles	1			1	60,000													60,000
Transportation	1	1	50,000															50,000

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TABLE 63 - REGISTERED PARTNERSHIPS, CLASSIFIED BY NATURE OF BUSINESS, BY NATIONALITY OF CONTROLLING INTEREST AND BY MONTH: JULY-DECEMBER, 1945 (Continued)
SEPTEMBER

Nature of Business	TOTAL NUMBER	NATIONALITY OF CONTROLLING INTERESTS						TOTAL INVESTMENT
		Filipino		Chinese		Fil-Chinese		
		No.	Amount invested	No.	Amount invested	No.	Amount invested	
TOTAL	24	9	₱ 80,500	13	₱ 202,000	2	₱ 35,000	₱ 317,500
Auto supply	1			1	9,000			9,000
Bar and restaurant	2			1	6,000	1	25,000	31,000
Beauty parlor	1	1	4,000					4,000
General repair	2	2	8,000					8,000
General merchandising	14	4	64,000	9	148,000	1	10,000	222,000
Hardware	1			1	24,000			24,000
Indent business	1	1	2,000					2,000
Hotel	1			1	15,000			15,000
Transportation	1	1	2,500					2,500

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TABLE 68 - REGISTERED PARTNERSHIPS, CLASSIFIED BY NATURE OF BUSINESS, BY NATIONALITY OF CONTROLLING INTEREST AND BY MONTH: JULY-DECEMBER, 1945 (Continued)
OCTOBER

Nature of Business	TOTAL	NATIONALITY OF CONTROLLING INTERESTS														Total amount invested (Pesos)
		Filipino		Chinese		American		Fil.-Chi.		Fil.-Amo.		European				
	No.	No.	Amount invested (Pesos)	No.	Amount invested (Pesos)	No.	Amount invested (Pesos)	No.	Amount invested (Pesos)	No.	Amount invested (Pesos)	No.	Amount invested (Pesos)			
TOTAL	41	19	375,000	14	945,000	1	1,000	3	39,500	3	71,000	1	220,000			1,651,500
Brokerage	3	1	9,500	1	20,000	1	1,000									30,500
Cinema	1	1	10,000													10,000
Copra	1	1	5,000													5,000
Distillery	1	1	60,000													60,000
General merchandising ..	24	11	240,000	10	765,000			1	12,500	1	50,000	1	220,000			1,287,500
Grocery	1			1	30,000											30,000
Law	1									1	3,000					3,000
Editing, printing and publishing	1	1	3,000													3,000
Lumber	2	1	7,500							1	18,000					25,500
Manufacturing	5	1	25,000	2	130,000			2	27,000							182,000
Transportation	1	1	15,000													15,000

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TABLE 63- REGISTERED PARTNERSHIPS, CLASSIFIED BY THE NATURE OF BUSINESS, BY NATIONALITY OF CONTROLLING INTEREST AND BY MONTH: JULY-DECEMBER, 1945 (Continued)

Nature of Business	TOTAL NUMBER	NATIONALITY OF CONTROLLING INTERESTS																		Total Amount Invested (Pesos)
		Filipino		Chinese		American		Fil.-Chi.		Fil.-Ame.		Hindu		Fil-European		Spanish-Chi.				
		No.	Amount invested (Pesos)	No.	Amount invested (Pesos)	No.	Amount invested (Pesos)	No.	Amount invested (Pesos)	No.	Amount invested (Pesos)	No.	Amount invested (Pesos)	No.	Amount invested (Pesos)	No.	Amount invested (Pesos)			
TOTAL	50	18	201,002	21	1,476,000	1	10,000	5	30,000	1	10,000	2	53,000	3	108,000	1	10,000			1,898,002
Bar, restaurant and nightclub ..	1											1	8,000							8,000
Brokerage	3	1	2,002											2	102,000					104,002
Construction	1	1	5,000																	5,000
Copra	1	1	10,000																	10,000
Drygoods	1	1	30,000																	30,000
Editing, printing and publishing .	2	2	15,000																	15,000
General merchandising	31	10	126,000	16	1,006,000	1	10,000	1	10,000	1	10,000	1	45,000	1	6,000					1,213,000
Groceries	1							1	10,000											10,000
Hardware	3			3	190,000															190,000
Jewelry	1															1	10,000			10,000
Law	1	1	3,000																	3,000
Manufacturing	3	1	10,000	2	280,000															290,000
Salvaging	1							1	10,000											10,000

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TABLE 63 - REGISTERED PARTNERSHIPS, CLASSIFIED BY NATURE OF BUSINESS, BY NATIONALITY OF CONTROLLING INTEREST AND BY MONTH: JULY-DECEMBER 1945 (Continued)

DECEMBER

Nature of Business	TOTAL NUMBER	Filipino		Chinese		American		Bri. Indian		European		Total amount invested (Pesos)
		No.	Amount invested (Pesos)	No.	Amount invested (Pesos)	No.	Amount invested (Pesos)	No.	Amount invested (Pesos)	No.	Amount invested (Pesos)	
TOTAL	52	21	375,600	22	1,453,000	2	7,000	5	346,000	2	150,000	2,331,600
Bakery	1			1	15,000							15,000
Buy and sell	1							1	20,000			20,000
Construction	1	1	20,000									20,000
Custom broker	1	1	31,000									31,000
Candy factory	1			1	10,000							10,000
General merchandise	22	5	215,000	12	641,000			4	326,000	1	100,000	1,282,000
Groceries	3			3	125,000							125,000
Glassware	1			1	300,000							300,000
Hotel	1			1	22,000							22,000
Indent business	1	1	400									400
Ice cream factory	2	1	5,000							1	50,000	55,000
Installation of air condition apparatus	2	1	5,000			1	5,000					10,000
Import and export	2	2	12,000									12,000
Laws	2	2	3,200									3,200
Motion pictures	2	2	16,000									16,000
Merchandise broker	2	1	4,000	1	10,000							14,000
Publishing and advertising	1	1	2,000									2,000
Textiles	4	2	52,000	1	30,000	1	2,000					84,000
Toilet articles	1			1	300,000							300,000
Water transportation	1	1	10,000									10,000

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TABLE 64 - PAID-UP CAPITAL OF NEWLY REGISTERED CORPORATIONS AND PARTNERSHIPS, CLASSIFIED BY NATURE OF BUSINESS: 1945 (MAY-DECEMBER)

Nature of Business	TOTAL		CORPORATIONS		GEN. PARTNERSHIPS		LTD. PARTNERSHIPS	
	Number	Capital (Pesos)	Number	Capital (Pesos)	Number	Capital (Pesos)	Number	Capital (Pesos)
TOTAL	568	17,548,112	345	9,644,710	210	7,389,402	13	514,000
Advertising	1	10,000			1	10,000		
Agricultural	7	669,252	7	669,252				
Air transportation	1	1,000	1	1,000				
Auto supply	1	9,000			1	9,000		
Bakery	2	55,000			2	55,000		
Bar restaurant and night clubs	4	49,000			4	49,000		
Beauty parlor	1	4,000			1	4,000		
Books & school supplies	1	17,294	1	17,294				
Brokerage	10	214,502	3	72,000	6	134,502	1	8,000
Buy and sell	1	20,000			1	20,000		
Camera	1	5,150	1	5,150				
Candy factory	1	10,000			1	10,000		
Cinema	6	217,700	5	207,700	1	10,000		
Commercial	1	7,900	1	7,900				
Construction	22	543,700	20	518,700	2	25,000		
Copra	2	15,000			2	15,000		
Cosmetics	1	5,000	1	5,000				
Custom's brokerage	3	51,000	2	20,000	1	31,000		
Distillery	5	366,000	3	300,000	2	66,000		

SOURCE: Securities and Exchange Commsission.

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TABLE 64 - PAID-UP CAPITAL OF NEWLY REGISTERED CORPORATIONS AND PARTNERSHIPS, CLASSIFIED BY NATURE OF BUSINESS: 1945 (MAY-DECEMBER)
(Continued)

Nature of Business	TOTAL		CORPORATIONS		GEN. PARTNERSHIPS		LTD. PARTNERSHIPS	
	Number	Capital (Pesos)	Number	Capital (Pesos)	Number	Capital (Pesos)	Number	Capital (Pesos)
Drugs	10	334,000	6	139,000	1	10,000	3	185,000
Dry goods	4	149,000	1	18,000	3	131,000		
Editing, printing and publishing	5	48,800			5	48,800		
Educational	9	38,410	8	30,410	1	8,000		
Educatiional supplies	3	58,250	3	58,250				
Electrical supplies	1	10,300	1	10,300				
Engineering supplies	3	39,200	3	39,200				
Entertainment	3	6,750	3	6,750				
General merchandising	240	8,484,796	124	3,811,796	108	4,386,000	8	287,000
General repair shop	3	11,000			3	11,000		
Glassware	1	300,000			1	300,000		
Gold business	1	26,000	1	26,000				
Grocery	6	199,000			6	199,000		
Hardware	8	437,750	2	15,750	6	422,000		
Hotel	2	37,000			2	37,000		
Ice cream factory	2	55,000			2	55,000		
Import and export	68	1,619,125	66	1,607,125	2	12,000		
Indent business	7	66,400	5	64,000	2	2,400		
Installation of air condition apparatus	2	10,000			2	10,000		
Insurance	5	687,500	5	687,500				
Investment	3	45,000	3	45,000				

SOURCE: Securities and Exchange Commission.

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TABLE 64 - PAID-UP CAPITAL OF NEWLY REGISTERED CORPORATIONS AND PARTNERSHIPS, CLASSIFIED BY NATURE OF BUSINESS: 1945 (MAY-DECEMBER)
(Continued)

Nature of Business	TOTAL		CORPORATIONS		GEN. PARTNERSHIPS		LTD. PARTNERSHIPS	
	Number	Capital (Pesos)	Number	Capital (Pesos)	Number	Capital (Pesos)	Number	Capital (Pesos)
Jewelry	1	10,000			1	10,000		
Law	4	9,200			4	9,200		
Livestock	2	62,550	2	62,550				
Lumber	25	434,961	20	325,461	5	109,500		
Machinery	1	10,000	1	10,000				
Manufacturing	24	842,150	10	191,150	13	617,000	1	34,000
Merchandise broker	2	14,000			2	14,000		
Motion pictures	2	16,000			2	16,000		
Motor supply	4	2,000	4	2,000				
Office supplies	1	3,500			1	3,500		
Photography	1	5,250	1	5,250				
Photo supplies	1	26,750	1	26,750				
Printing	2	50,000	2	50,000				
Publication	9	132,842	9	132,842				
Publishing and advertising	1	2,000			1	2,000		
Real estate	2	4,250	2	4,250				
Recreation	1	2,550	1	2,550				
Religion	1	3,430	1	3,430				
Rice mills	1	50,000	1	50,000				
Rubber products	1	2,500	1	2,500				
Salvaging	1	10,000			1	10,000		
Shipping	1	25,000	1	25,000				
Survey	1	450	1	450				
Textiles	4	84,000			4	84,000		
Toilet articles	3	366,000			3	366,000		
Transportation	15	444,950	11	367,450	4	77,500		

SOURCE: Securities and Exchange Commission.

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TABLE 65 - MONTHLY PAID-UP CAPITAL OF CORPORATIONS AND PARTNERSHIPS: 1945, 1941

Month	1945 Number of establishments b/	1945 Amount (Pesos)	1941 Number of establishments a/	1941 Amount (Pesos)	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-)
TOTAL	568	17,548,112	353	10,615,852	65.3
January c/	-	-	37	1,208,704	-
February c/	-	-	36	1,344,130	-
March c/	-	-	33	2,763,900	-
April c/	-	-	22	279,250	-
May	3	40,100	26	1,949,928	- 97.9
June	9	420,690	28	327,507	- 28.5
July	40	932,500	31	1,183,227	- 26.9
August	69	2,471,919	35	691,333	+ 257.6
September	69	1,437,099	31	191,204	+ 651.6
October	101	3,737,527	37	268,633	+ 1,291.3
November	139	3,807,382	23	334,230	+ 1,039.2
December	138	4,700,895	14	73,806	+ 6,269.2

a/ Include non-stock corporations
b/ Excluding non-stock corporations
c/ No available figures

SOURCE: Securities and Exchange Commission

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TABLE 66 - PAID-UP CAPITAL OF NEWLY-REGISTERED CORPORATIONS, BY KIND OF BUSINESS: 1945

Nature of Business	December		November		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-)	Total May-Dec.		Percentage of Distribution
	Number	Amount (Pesos)	Number	Amount (Pesos)		Number	Amount (Pesos)	
TOTAL	86	2,369,295	83	1,694,380	39.83(+)	345	9,644,710	100.00
Agriculture	2	19,050	1	2,500	662.0(+)	9	731,802	7.59
Commerce and trade	67	1,797,605	70	1,235,450	45.5(+)	248	6,325,076	65.58
Construction	4	147,100	3	176,000	16.4(-)	20	518,700	5.38
Electric light & power	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Editing, printing and publishing	2	46,130	2	25,000	84.52(+)	11	182,842	1.90
Finance, banking and insurance	3	182,500	-	-	-	8	732,500	7.59
Institution (educational, hospitals)	1	2,510	2	8,930	71.8(-)	9	33,840	0.35
Manufactures	2	28,000	2	47,500	41.1(-)	15	498,650	5.17
Personal service	1	8,750	1	150,000	94.2(-)	7	218,100	2.26
Transportation	4	137,650	1	48,500	183.8(+)	13	393,450	4.08
Others	-	-	1	500	-	5	9,750	0.10

SOURCE: Securities and Exchange Commission.

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TABLE 67 - PAID-UP CAPITAL OF NEWLY-REGSITERED CORPORATIONS, BY CITIZENSHIP OF CONTROLLING INTEREST: 1945

CITIZENSHIP	December		November		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-)	Total May-Dec.		Percentage of distribution
	Number	Amount (Pesos)	Number	Amount (Pesos)		Number	Amount (Pesos)	
TOTAL	86	2,369,295	83	1,694,380	39.83(+)	345	9,644,710	100.00
American	6	197,450	4	6,850	2,882.4(+)	22	310,098	3.22
Australian						1	2,253	0.02
British	1	18,000				1	18,000	0.19
Chinese	8	618,500	7	212,500	191.1(+)	31	1,427,056	14.80
Filipino	71	1,535,345	72	1,475,030	4.1(+)	287	7,169,382	74.33
Filipino-Chinese						2	641,302	6.65
Hindu						1	76,619	0.79

SOURCE: Securities and Exchange Commission.

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TABLE 68 - PAID-UP CAPITAL OF NEWLY-REGISTERED PARTNERSHIPS, BY KIND OF BUSINESS: 1945

Nature of Business	November		December		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-)	Total July-Dec.		Percentage of distribution
	Number	Amount (Pesos)	Number	Amount (Pesos)		Number	Amount (Pesos)	
TOTAL	56	2,115,002	52	2,331,600	10.35(+)	210	7,389,402	100.00
Agriculture	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Commerce & trade	47	1,782,002	39	2,183,400	22.5(+)	158	6,313,902	85.45
Construction	1	5,000	3	30,000	500.0(+)	4	35,000	0.47
Electric light & power	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Editing, printing & publishing	2	15,000	1	2,000	650.0(+)	6	50,800	0.69
Finance, banking & insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institution (Educational, hospitals)						1	8,000	0.11
Manufactures	3	290,000	3	65,000	346.1(+)	18	748,000	10.12
Personal service	3	21,000	5	41,200	95.2(+)	19	156,200	2.11
Transportation			1	10,000		4	77,500	1.05
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOURCE: Securities and Exchange Commission.

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TABLE 69 - PAID-UP CAPITAL OF NEWLY-REGISTERED PARTNERSHIPS, BY CITIZENSHIP OF CONTROLLING INTEREST: 1945

CITIZENSHIP	November		December		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-)	Total July-Dec.		Percentage of distribution
	Number	Amount (Pesos)	Number	Amount (Pesos)		Number	Amount (Pesos)	
TOTAL	56	2,113,002	52	2,331,600	10.35(+)	210	7,389,402	100.00
American	1	10,000	2	7,000	30.0(+)	4	18,000	0.24
British Indian	2	53,000	5	346,000	552.8(+)	8	401,500	5.43
Chinese	21	1,476,000	22	1,453,000	1.6(-)	84	4,671,000	63.21
European			2	150,000		3	370,000	5.01
Filipino	22	331,002	21	375,600	13.5(+)	86	1,445,902	19.57
Filipino-European	3	108,000				2	102,000	1.38
Filipino-American	2	60,000				7	174,500	2.36
Filipino-Chinese	4	65,000				12	173,500	2.35
Spanish-Chinese	1	10,000				1	10,000	0.14
Filipino-Hindu						1	15,000	0.20
Others						2	8,000	0.11

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TABLE 70.- PAID-UP CAPITAL OF NEWLY-REGISTERED CORPORATIONS AND PARTNERSHIPS, BY KIND OF BUSINESS: 1945

Kind of Business	December		November		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-)	Total May-Dec.		Percentage of distribution
	Number	Amount (Pesos)	Number	Amount (Pesos)		Number	Amount (Pesos)	
TOTAL	138	4,700,895	139	3,807,382	23.47(+)	555	17,034,112	100.00
Agriculture	2	19,050	1	2,500	662.0(+)	9	731,802	4.29
Commerce & trade	106	3,981,005	117	3,017,452	31.9(+)	406	12,638,978	74.20
Construction	7	177,100	4	181,000	2.2(-)	24	553,700	3.25
Electric light & power	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Editing, printing and publishing	3	48,100	4	40,000	20.3(+)	17	233,642	1.37
Finance, banking and insurance	3	182,500	-	-	-	8	732,500	4.30
Institution (Educational, hospitals)	1	2,510	2	8,930	71.9(-)	10	41,840	0.25
Manufactures	5	93,000	5	337,500	72.4(-)	33	1,246,650	7.32
Personal service	6	49,950	4	171,000	70.8(-)	26	374,300	2.20
Transportation	5	147,650	1	48,500	204.4(+)	17	470,950	2.76
Others	-	-	1	500	-	5	9,750	0.06

SOURCE: Securities and Exchange Commission.

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TABLE 71 - PAID-UP CAPITAL OF NEWLY-REGISTERED CORPORATIONS AND PARTNERSHIPS, BY CITIZENSHIPS OF CONTROLLING INTEREST: 1945

CITIZENSHIP	December		November		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-)	Total May-Dec.		Percentage of distribution
	Number	Amount (Pesos)	Number	Amount (Pesos)		Number	Amount (Pesos)	
TOTAL	138	4,700,895	139	3,807,382	23.47(+)	555	17,034,118	100.00
American	8	204,450	5	16,850	1,113.4(+)	26	328,098	1.93
Australian	-	-	-	-	-	1	2,253	0.01
British	1	18,000	-	-	-	1	18,000	0.10
British Indian	5	346,000	2	53,000	552.8(+)	9	478,119	2.81
Chinese	30	2,071,500	28	1,688,500	22.7(+)	115	6,098,056	35.80
European	2	150,000	-	-	-	3	370,000	2.17
Filipino	92	1,910,945	94	1,806,032	5.8(+)	373	8,615,284	50.58
Filipino-American	-	-	2	60,000	-	7	174,500	1.02
Filipino-Chinese	-	-	4	65,000	-	14	814,802	4.78
Filipino European	-	-	3	108,000	-	2	102,000	0.60
Filipino Hindu	-	-	-	-	-	1	15,000	0.09
Spanish Chinese	-	-	1	10,000	-	1	10,000	0.06
Others	-	-	-	-	-	2	[illegible]	[illegible]

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TABLE 72 - CONSOLIDATED PAID-UP CAPITAL OF CORPORATIONS AND PARTNERSHIPS REGISTERED: 1945 (MAY-DECEMBER)

Month	Corporations		General Partnerships		Limited Partnerships		Grand Total	
	Number	Capital (Pesos)	Number	Capital (Pesos)	Number	Capital (Pesos)	Number	Capital (Pesos)
TOTAL	345	9,644,710	210	7,389,402	13	514,000	568	17,548,112
May	3	40,100	-	-	-	-	3	40,100
June	9	420,690	-	-	-	-	9	420,690
July	25	425,500	13	465,000	2	42,000	40	932,500
August	37	1,592,119	30	725,800	2	154,000	69	2,471,919
September	44	1,059,599	24	317,500	1	60,000	69	1,437,099
October	58	2,043,027	41	1,651,500	2	43,000	101	3,737,527
November	83	1,694,380	50	1,898,002	6	215,000	139	3,807,382
December	86	2,369,295	52	2,331,600	-	-	138	4,700,895

SOURCE: Securities and Exchange Commission.

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TABLE 73 - INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES: NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1945

(In Pesos)

Source of Income	December (Pesos)	November (Pesos)	% Increase (↓) or Decrease (-)	
GRAND TOTAL	3,361,720.01	947,657.43	↓	254.7
Total revenue from taxation	3,315,814.57	915,939,56	↓	262.0
Excise taxes -				
Domestic	412,596.84	532,809.06	-	22.6
Imported	2,334,434.96	.95	↓	2,457,299.0
License, business & occupations	369,083.79	228,629.94	↓	61.4
Franchise tax	3,937.63	1,278.84	↓	208.0
Documentary stamp taxes	64,670.80	65,611.46	↓	1.4
Income tax	58,293.35	29,344.71	↓	99.5
Inheritance, gift & estate taxes	14,211.79	15,897.09	-	10.6
Residence tax	55,422.10	38,540.00	↓	43.8
Revenue from public forests .	3,163.31	3,827.51	-	17.4
Total incidental revenue	36,063.29	24,346.54	↓	48.1
Fines and forfeiture (general)	17,102.58	12,118.43	↓	41.1
Fines and forfeiture (administrative)	.77	-		-
Fines on residence certificates	8,222.94	7,490.81	↓	9.8
Fines on Justice of the Peace	10,737.00	4,737.30	↓	127.4
Fines on rental of forest lands	-	-		-
Total earning and other credits	4,821.21	3,419.30	↓	40.9
Fees for certificate of taxes paid	20.80	12.40	↓	67.7
Rental of forest lands	-	66.50		-
Justice of the Peace	4,800.41	3,340.40	↓	43.7
Prior year credits	-	-		-
Total special fund	2,471.82	2,105.06	↓	17.4
Radio registration fees	1,062.00	1,285.00	-	17.3
Radio registration fines	3.00	5.00	-	40.0
Tobacco inspection fees	1,159.82	765.06	↓	51.6
Tobacco inspection fines	247.00	50.00	↓	394.0
Prior year credit (Tobacco Inspection Fund)	-	-		-
National Park fund	-	-		-
Collections accruing entirely to provinces and municipalities ...	2,549.12	1,846.97	↓	38.0

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SOURCE: Bureau of Internal Revenue.

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TABLE 74 - INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES: 1945
(In Pesos)

SOURCE OF INCOME	Cumulative total: March to December	% of Distribution	March 17 to March 31	April	May	June	July
GRAND TOTAL ----------	8,836,787.40	100.00	3,980.20	48,968.63	143,341.03	428,512.32	539,139.09
Total revenue from taxation - - -	8,594,427.09	97.25	3,980.20	48,968.63	139,714.32	387,163.19	510,677.58
Excise Taxes-							
Domestic	2,373,576.21	26.86	-	1,200.00	9,386.32	42,879.56	52,774.98
Imported	2,334,904.31	26.42	-	-	-	8.85	37.45
License, business & occupation tax	2,500,308.24	28.29	30.00	22,724.35	96,614.04	194,112.60	398,651.46
Franchise tax	15,600.88	0.18	-	-	-	-	9.25
Documentary stamp tax	279,259.00	3.16	.20	1,096.28	5,195.56	17,869.24	12,674.02
Income tax	530,271.84	6.00	-	-	-	-	-
Inheritance, gift & estate taxes	91,934.50	1.04	-	-	187.46	1,361.61	1,178.80
Residence tax	454,570.21	5.14	3,950.00	23,948.00	28,240.20	129,144.58	44,697.53
Revenue from public forests	14,001.90	0.16	-	-	90.74	1,786.75	654.09
Total incidental revenues	178,931.40	2.02	-	-	1,608.12	26,308.55	22,401.92
Fines and forfeitures (General)	102,105.36	1.16	-	-	264.77	19,873.06	16,466.17
Fines and forfeitures (Administrativo)	25.51	(a)	-	-	-	8.66	2.04
Fines on residence certificates	43,814.31	0.49	-	-	1,292.37	3,911.83	3,773.71
Fines on Justice of the Peace ..	32,942.17	0.37	-	-	50.98	2,515.00	2,141.00
Fines on rental of forest lands	44.05	(a)	-	-	-	-	-

SOURCE: Bureau of Internal Revenue.

(a) Less than one per cent.

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TABLE 74 - INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES: 1945
(Continued)

SOURCE OF INCOME	Cumulative total: March to December	% of Distribution	March 17 to March 31	April	May	June	July
Total earning and other credits	35,651.54	0.40	-	-	20.10	12,597.51	3,026.08
Fees for certificate of taxes paid	199.20	(a)	-	-	1.80	18.20	25.40
Rental of forest lands	78.05	(a)	-	-	-	-	-
Justice of the Peace	36,211.76	0.40	-	-	18.30	12,579.31	2,997.40
Prior year credits	(837.47)	-	-	-	-	-	3.28
Total special fund	16,313.48	0.20	-	-	1,813.74	1,433.86	1,431.50
Radio registration fees	4,535.00	0.05	-	-	5.00	4.00	2.00
Radio registration fines	312.00	(a)	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco inspection fees	4,285.88	0.05	-	-	968.25	96.25	168.75
Tobacco inspection fines	6,933.50	0.08	-	-	840.49	1,238.51	1,260.00
Prior year credit (Tobacco inspection fund)	152.00	(a)	-	-	-	-	.75
National Park fund	95.10	(a)	-	-	-	95.10	-
Collections accruing entirely to provinces and municipalities	11,463.89	0.13	-	-	184.75	1,009.21	1,602.01

SOURCE: Bureau of Internal Revenue.

(a) Less than one per cent.

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TABLE 74 - INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES: 1945
(Continued)

SOURCE OF INCOME	August	September	October	November	December
GRAND TOTAL - - - - - - - - - - -	676,851.96	987,750.86	1,699,465.87	947,657.43	3,361,720.01
Total revenue from taxation	653,365.87	954,960.19	1,663,842.98	915,939.56	3,315,814.57
Excise Taxes -					
Domestic	365,986.29	611,410.53	344,532.63	532,809.06	412,596.84
Imported	-	351.36	70.74	.95	2,334,434.96
License, business & occupation taxes	202,750.93	224,751.11	762,960.02	228,629.94	369,083.79
Franchise tax	71.41	7,010.10	3,293.65	1,278.84	3,937.63
Documentary stamp tax	23,132.98	40,001.74	49,006.72	65,611.46	64,670.80
Income tax	369.45	7,422.59	434,841.74	29,344.71	58,293.35
Inheritance, gift & estate taxes	12,533.38	17,748.22	28,816.15	15,897.09	14,211.79
Residence tax	47,926.20	43,536.10	39,165.50	38,540.00	55,422.10
Revenue from public forests.....	595.23	2,728.44	1,155.83	3,827.51	3,163.31
Total incidental revenues	18,138.81	22,716.96	27,347.21	24,346.54	36,063.29
Fines and forfeitures (General)	8,011.81	11,382.61	16,865.93	12,118.43	17,102.58
Fines and forfeitures (Administration) ...	14.04	-	-	-	.77
Fines on residence certificates	4,225.01	8,236.85	6,661.79	7,490.81	8,222.94
Fines on Justice of the Peace	5,887.95	3,097.50	3,775.44	4,737.30	10,737.00
Fines on rental of forest lands	-	-	44.05	-	-

SOURCE: Bureau of Internal Revenue.

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TABLE 74 - INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES: 1945
(Continued)

SOURCE OF INCOME	August	September	October	November	December
Total earning and other credits	2,798.36	7,192.37	1,776.61	3,419.30	4,821.21
Fees for certificate of taxes paid	47.80	36.40	36.40	12.40	20.80
Rental of forest lands	-	-	11.55	66.50	-
Justice of the peace	2,835.56	7,155.97	2,484.41	3,340.40	4,800.41
Prior year credits	(85.00)	-	(755.75)	-	-
Total special fund	1,193.50	1,271.55	4,592.45	2,105.06	2,471.82
Radio registration fees	4.00	138.00	1,985.00	1,285.00	1,062.00
Radio registration fines	-	44.80	259.20	5.00	3.00
Tobacco inspection fees	484.50	377.50	265.75	765.06	1,159.83
Tobacco inspection fines	705.00	510.00	2,082.50	50.00	247.00
Prior year credit (tobacco inspection fund)	-	151.25	-	-	-
National Park fund	-	-	-	-	-
Collections accruing entirely to provinces and municipalities	755.42	1,609.79	1,906.62	1,846.97	2,549.12

SOURCE: Bureau of Internal Revenue.

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TABLE 75 - COASTWISE MOVEMENT OF STAPLE PRODUCTS TO MANILA: OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1945

Province of origin	OCTOBER			NOVEMBER			DECEMBER		
	RICE a/ (Kilos)	SUGAR (Kilos)	LUMBER (Bd.Ft)	RICE a/ (Kilos)	SUGAR (Kilos)	LUMBER (Bd.Ft)	RICE a/ (Kilos)	SUGAR (Kilos)	LUMBER (Bd.Ft.)
TOTAL	18,558	186,645	68,055	109,975	205,773	-	317,981	33,262	131,178
Albay	-	7,111	17,004	51,326.	203,005	-	119,669	1,125	-
Cam. Sur	6,441	5,418	33,633	35,775	1,500	-	128,990	21,995	120,563
Cebu	-	3,162	-	-	252	-	-	-	-
Iloilo	-	148,581	12,472	-	-	-	50,348	10,010	10,395
Leyte	5,448	7,027	2,356	20,488	970	-	-	-	-
Masbate	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	132	-
Misamis	2,400	399	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negros Occ.	1,643	14,947	2,590	2,340	-	-	1,987	-	-
Palawan	2,626	-	-	-	-	-	172	-	-
Romblon	-	-	-	46	46	-	14,000	-	-
Sorsogon	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,515	-	220

a/ Includes palay reduced to equivalent weight of clean rice.

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TABLE 76 - WEEKLY DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS IN ALL BANKS IN THE PHILIPPINES: JULY 28 TO DECEMBER 29, 1945

1 9 4 5 Week ending	Amount	Increase (+) or decrease (-) over previous week	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) over previous week
July 28	₱6,262,424.68		
August 4	8,518,785.82	+ 2,256,361.14	+ 36.0
August 11	13,431,544.87	+ 4,912,759.05	+ 57.7
August 18	11,596,195.79	- 1,835,349.08	- 13.7
August 25	14,428,492.51	+ 2,832,296.72	+ 24.4
September 1	55,713,446.12	+ 41,284,953.61	+ 286.1
September 8	10,215,110.93	- 45,498,335.19	- 81.7
September 15	167,295,002.63	+ 157,079,891.70	+ 1537.7
September 22	54,290,682.48	- 113,004,320.15	- 67.5
September 29	82,166,287.13	+ 27,875,604.65	+ 51.3
October 6	179,560,034.62	+ 97,393,747.49	+ 118.5
October 13	57,503,185.83	- 122,056,848.79	- 68.0
October 20	11,332,202.19	- 46,170,983.64	- 80.3
October 27	62,676,375.40	+ 51,344,173.21	+ 453.1
November 3	375,522,654.94	+ 312,846,279.54	+ 499.1
November 10	77,880,223.55	- 297,642,431.39	- 79.3
November 17	26,063,924.37	- 51,816,299.18	- 66.5
November 24	27,180,916.75	+ 1,116,992.38	+ 4.3
December 1	75,629,653.97	+ 48,448,737.22	+ 178.2
December 8	49,843,842.44	- 25,785,811.53	- 34.1
December 15	312,014,372.49	+ 262,170,530.05	+ 526.0
December 22	79,404,439.24	- 232,609,933.25	- 74.5
December 29	66,625,329.26	- 12,779,109.98	- 16.1

SOURCE: Bureau of Banking

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TABLE 77 - WEEKLY RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF REOPENED BANKS IN THE PHILIPPINES: JUNE 16 - DECEMBER 29, 1945

RESOURCES

Week ending	Total (Pesos)	Total loans, discounts and overdrafts (Pesos)	Total investment (Pesos)	Total due from head office etc. supplying working capital (Pesos)	Total due from agencies and banks in P.I. (Pesos)
June 16	47,698,911.03	2,551,187.46	-	-	50,000.00
June 23	53,665,702.10	2,774,889.11	-	-	100,000.00
June 30	97,667,327.72	28,503,571.40	3.00	6,548,555.93	100,000.00
July 7	100,035,793.96	28,900,311.92	3.00	7,867,415.79	100,000.00
July 14	114,815,846.61	29,549,900.66	3.00	19,778,579.27	100,000.00
July 21	115,778,309.53	34,950,686.87	3.00	13,689,698.67	75,187.36
July 28	435,037,623.84	53,572,161.44	24,410,711.84	22,165,527.40	32,206,149.98
Aug. 4	296,801,500.34	60,940,993.92	26,022,130.66	28,988,254.91	12,683,111.30
Aug. 11	348,172,345.58	92,503,284.02	26,122,160.66	30,273,513.01	9,325,950.47
Aug. 18	360,339,423.45	91,548,091.49	26,122,185.66	30,128,296.55	22,025,882.52
Aug. 25	432,257,454.57	81,402,049.53	26,123,554.44	29,344,834.72	13,302,276.34
Sept. 1	404,422,864.18	78,203,527.13	26,930,874.63	29,607,454.13	16,024,600.82
Sept. 8	447,473,919.09	78,481,030.25	27,010,874.63	22,568,448.23	14,816,842.64
Sept. 15	393,152,674.42	78,704,649.11	27,011,452.49	22,804,439.74	15,015,844.99
Sept. 22	401,466,065.27	94,527,574.70	27,137,849.47	24,209,253.33	12,619,816.48
Sept. 29	355,614,917.14	89,936,930.02	27,247,100.86	21,298,918.86	12,723,982.87
Oct. 6	365,020,166.88	97,954,924.98	27,748,506.36	32,634,230.40	17,448,984.87
Oct. 13	374,436,596.53	84,053,478.03	27,248,172.12	50,966,751.16	17,329,572.11
Oct. 20	387,577,206.07	83,927,174.74	27,248,150.01	52,458,335.84	16,433,723.27
Oct. 27	396,638,040.56	95,063,154.88	27,247,250.76	50,273,503.80	17,029,668.20
Nov. 3	423,980,012.16	102,352,635.29	27,445,986.68	60,465,448.53	14,736,669.82
Nov. 10	430,374,431.66	84,326,140.00	27,445,986.68	79,625,664.99	14,314,115.19
Nov. 17	454,034,555.57	87,770,056.07	27,144,743.30	88,047,643.73	14,770,929.62
Nov. 24	467,623,024.23	76,945,356.81	26,145,921.96	105,444,374.07	13,134,379.96
Dec. 1	483,586,169.40	77,236,816.94	26,175,354.87	108,034,297.40	16,137,741.91
Dec. 8	498,783,813.98	80,040,707.91	25,995,030.83	94,945,505.36	18,291,782.10
Dec. 15	513,364,607.63	80,072,653.96	25,864,624.28	95,148,352.95	15,311,182.81
Dec. 22	522,935,713.73	83,122,121.84	25,842,855.58	85,689,118.07	19,737,906.61
Dec. 29	552,162,368.45	86,760,174.07	25,846,988.02	86,248,242.86	21,292,024.02

SOURCE: Bureau of Banking

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TABLE 77 - WEEKLY RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF REOPENED BANKS

(Continued)

RESOURCES

Week ending	Total due from other banks in P. I. (Pesos)	Total due from banks outside the P. I. (Pesos)	Total cash on hand (Pesos)	All other resources not included above (Pesos)
June 16	-	14,934,275.11	30,145,790.62	17,657.84
June 23	-	15,633,955.38	35,138,013.94	18,843.67
June 30	456,767.30	16,543,076.41	45,224,560.78	290,792.90
July 7	645,860.57	16,642,267.10	45,586,808.62	293,027.96
July 14	932,031.89	18,644,455.49	45,507,600.52	303,275.78
July 21	3,480,673.19	19,619,605.93	43,650,408.30	312,046.21
July 28	10,068,286.75	46,569,593.86	49,354,891.25	196,890,301.32
August 4	47,585,408.80	53,915,053.51	19,552,293.31	17,114,253.93
August 11	49,839,806.19	61,773,532.96	25,336,588.26	49,497,710.01
August 18	50,902,701.85	62,710,927.72	31,363,231.41	45,538,106.25
August 25	57,273,866.49	70,353,860.24	64,668,023.61	89,788,989.20
Sept. 1	55,867,862.56	69,511,766.58	37,533,575.68	90,743,202.65
Sept. 8	57,061,318.24	73,613,288.96	82,988,007.26	90,934,108.88
Sept. 15	64,698,638.05	65,971,141.26	46,933,235.89	72,013,272.89
Sept. 22	66,571,902.61	61,952,075.42	41,898,110.23	72,549,483.03
September 29	75,048,661.37	59,607,500.86	36,141,247.83	33,610,574.47
October 6	12,739,488.00	78,317,647.54	64,636,235.84	34,000,148.89
October 13	15,594,114.25	76,210,288.27	68,151,657.21	34,883,563.38
October 20	16,469,115.06	83,872,163.95	71,581,718.50	35,586,824.70
October 27	13,285,747.29	85,876,924.81	70,981,057.67	36,880,733.15
November 3	12,205,628.70	88,165,493.27	72,120,661.82	46,487,488.05
November 10	13,022,619.17	87,371,992.96	84,764,857.01	39,503,055.66
November 17	15,250,025.58	88,423,414.30	91,871,677.01	40,756,065.96
November 24	18,493,376.02	89,870,938.12	94,826,267.14	42,772,410.15
December 1	20,611,293.83	92,700,834.85	95,797,742.75	46,891,986.85
December 8	14,347,327.78	102,949,876.46	104,308,335.79	57,905,247.75
December 15	21,172,980.06	102,170,212.32	114,496,469.57	59,128,131.68
December 22	16,787,644.26	101,137,270.68	118,304,548.50	72,314,238.19
December 29	23,161,633.91	105,796,883.81	119,234,060.28	83,822,361.48

SOURCE: Bureau of Banking.

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TABLE 77 - WEEKLY RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF REOPENED BANKS
(Continued)

LIABILITIES

Week ending	Total (Pesos)	Total demand deposits (Pesos)	Total savings deposits (Pesos)	Total time deposits (Pesos)	Total deposits of public funds (Pesos)
June 16	47,698,911.03	11,181,664.95	4,499,340.73	2,000.00	981,077.71
June 23	53,665,902.10	15,999,588.71	5,141,687.60	2,000.00	1,129,757.06
June 30	97,667,327.72	41,852,682.74	13,616,919.17	—	1,405,932.47
July 7	100,035,793.96	42,179,568.80	15,146,414.99	-	1,801,407.93
July 14	114,815,846.61	54,030,117.96	17,405,579.12	-	2,060,407.28
July 21	115,778,309.53	53,018,067.32	18,599,056.58	-	2,190,439.24
July 28	435,037,623.84	57,161,899.14	27,734,157.58	5,114,660.21	87,766,201.07
Aug. 4	296,801,500.34	67,220,618.89	29,784,917.56	5,219,825.19	88,764,384.48
Aug. 11	348,172,345.58	79,054,503.05	31,974,027.98	8,109,021.34	91,206,472.04
Aug. 18	360,339,423.45	84,287,246.99	33,865,593.64	8,108,408.55	91,610,760.03
Aug. 25	432,257,454.57	121,065,741.37	35,936,230.40	8,109,758.55	93,225,381.58
Sept. 1	404,422,864.18	87,223,032.91	38,170,707.50	8,113,778.55	92,112,643.50
Sept. 8	447,473,919.09	118,781,557.77	41,008,539.65	8,146,158.55	91,873,002.36
Sept. 15	393,152,674.42	96,535,487.20	43,904,876.72	8,206,523.99	90,770,614.51
Sept. 22	401,466,065.27	101,265,936.63	46,808,396.93	8,088,533.72	90,458,568.49
Sept. 29	355,614,917.14	90,299,358.24	49,543,597.46	7,895,861.49	90,284,713.51
Oct. 6	365,020,166.88	95,824,418.98	52,276,702.46	7,695,554.73	90,386,439.94
Oct. 13	374,436,596.53	102,763,577.83	54,784,031.41	7,659,754.73	89,823,181.62
Oct. 20	387,577,206.07	108,675,519.59	56,923,205.95	7,665,081.63	88,148,492.12
Oct. 27	396,638,040.56	114,057,070.01	59,272,639.63	7,661,281.63	88,381,345.50
Nov. 3	423,980,012.16	130,504,159.70	60,907,815.44	7,674,110.38	93,784,436.58
Nov. 10	430,374,431.66	130,990,786.31	63,120,781.07	7,679,086.96	89,998,420.41
Nov. 17	454,034,555.57	139,859,312.12	65,055,326.50	7,651,986.96	91,128,361.74
Nov. 24	467,633,024.23	146,298,729.54	66,184,016.06	7,682,063.48	91,032,334.96
Dec. 1	483,586,169.40	151,108,842.91	67,301,278.17	7,704,720.36	85,459,396.12
Dec. 8	498,783,813.98	159,329,455.44	68,791,350.15	7,700,334.36	87,908,580.15
Dec. 15	513,364,607.63	164,521,225.88	70,066,716.93	7,662,346.25	87,296,932.67
Dec. 22	522,935,713.73	163,619,909.43	71,262,869.21	7,644,267.66	82,111,843.81
Dec. 29	552,162,368.45	179,146,969.36	72,433,288.36	7,650,559.53	81,409,972.18

SOURCE: Bureau of Banking.

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TABLE 77 - WEEKLY RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF REOPENED BANKS

(Continued)

LIABILITIES

Week ending	Total due head office working fund (Pesos)	Total surplus, reserves and undivided profits (Pesos)	Total due to agencies and branches in P. I. (Pesos)
June 16	30,050,000.00	27,972.05	-
June 23	30,100,000.00	27,779.39	-
June 30	30,383,356.86	3,988,201.77	-
July 7	30,375,278.59	13,436.84	-
July 14	30,348,184.42	19,216.82	-
July 21	30,348,854.67	8,706.72	-
July 28	18,488,578.59	21,167,438.96	897,150.86
August 4	18,490,218.59	14,773,469.56	897,150.86
August 11	48,035,613.54	14,912,613.80	1,071,582.60
August 18	48,022,335.50	14,937,761.94	1,152,842.75
August 25	48,263,516.47	14,983,929.69	1,148,389.18
September 1	48,432,933.29	11,684,761.51	1,095,486.54
September 8	46,226,108.45	3,392,205.00	1,095,426.62
September 15	45,911,377.15	3,817,348.14	1,071,350.56
September 22	43,412,471.46	7,049,937.69	1,050,143.54
September 29	43,673,739.76	4,345,926.59	1,058,883.40
October 6	45,077,555.70	614,123.89	1,036,023.42
October 13	44,944,082.68	626,605.09	1,035,959.92
October 20	45,006,068.79	2,641,633.02	1,035,959.92
October 27	45,267,287.86	2,772,099.20	1,036,029.92
November 3	45,535,948.80	2,893,214.98	1,993,091.50
November 10	45,742,829.73	3,032,157.79	1,990,400.68
November 17	46,137,279.50	2,981,279.68	1,934,604.98
November 24	45,890,242,88	435,724.81	1,894,269.68
December 1	40,413,339.73	5,696,109.18	1,795,413.75
December 8	41,513,685.78	3,716,023.79	1,739,478.25
December 15	41,872,754.51	5,668,780.66	1,579,325.41
December 22	39,935,001.02	5,668,071.04	1,305,061.07
December 29	39,466,252.08	6,315,479,50	1,487,552.94

SOURCE: Bureau of Banking

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TABLE 77 - WEEKLY RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF REOPENED BANKS

(Continued)

LIABILITIES

Week ending	Total due to other banks in the P. I. (Pesos)	Total due to banks outside the P. I. (Pesos)	All other liabilities not included above (Pesos)
June 16	-	-	1,012,799.69
June 23	-	-	1,320,648.12
June 30	453,093.82	1,803,574.30	4,163,566.59
July 7	652,187.09	1,790,210.29	8,104,163.11
July 14	938,552.66	1,826,912.84	8,225,309.15
July 21	1,244,753.96	1,924,807.33	8,461,037.15
July 28	6,028,533.53	9,685,732.84	200,993,271.06
August 4	4,784,470.85	11,615,615.00	55,250,829.36
August 11	3,859,519.42	12,036,995.26	57,859,996.55
August 18	27,894,981.37	13,492,622.88	36,966,869.80
August 25	17,410,952.34	11,782,614.83	80,280,940.16
September 1	20,363,003.10	12,473,787,39	84,752,729.83
September 8	21,785,692.65	13,976,585.16	101,188,642.88
September 15	22,035,913.67	13,683,075.46	67,216,107.02
September 22	15,959,081.36	15,127,722.13	72,245,273.32
September 29	19,733,679.41	10,444,232.57	38,334,924.71
October 6	23,035,694.62	9,630,845.67	39,442,807.47
October 13	22,944,621.46	8,989,471.38	40,865,310.41
October 20	23,951,239.81	10,980,913.24	42,549,092.00
October 27	20,793,686.75	11,405,699.10	45,990,900.96
November 3	19,485,311.56	12,331,096.60	48,870,826.62
November 10	20,112,603.40	13,984,236.41	53,723,128.90
November 17	22,434,110.76	17,546,417.07	59,305,876.26
November 24	25,521,438.91	18,881,594.03	64,684,059.50
December 1	27,728,906.26	22,567,531.04	73,810,780.88
December 8	24,285,378.04	12,867,158.40	88,932,369.62
December 15	28,330,620.05	12,477,539.21	93,888,236.06
December 22	28,293,267.58	15,296,580.12	107,798,842.79
December 29	34,401,361.95	9,838,267.59	120,012,664.96

SOURCE: Bureau of Banking

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PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS AND STATISTICS

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PART II—Reports for the Provinces of Capiz to Lanao.

PART III—Reports for the Provinces of Leyte and Palawan.

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