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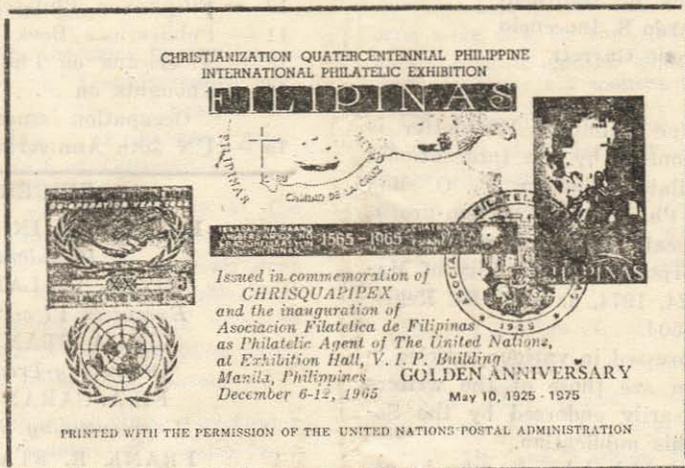
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Vol. 1 No. 3

- 1 -

May - June 1975



*Privately issued Souvenir Sheets overprinted
for the AFF's Golden Jubilee*

AFF CELEBRATES GOLDEN JUBILEE

Asociacion Filatelica de Filipinas (AFF) celebrated its 50th Anniversary last May 11, 1975 with a luncheon tendered by the President, Don Jesus Zulueta, at his residence in Wackwack Subd., followed by a Philatelic and Numismatic auction.

Founded in 1925, the AFF is today the oldest Philatelic Society in the Philippines. Composed of true Philippines enthusiasts, the AFF could boast of a very active and serious collecting hobby during its prime existence. Among its achievements were the sponsoring of big Philatelic exhibitions, among which are the following:

PANAPEX — The first Pan Asian Philatelic Exhibition held in Manila from Nov. 16 to 29, 1952. Site of the exhibit was the Convention Hall of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce Bldg., with 600 frames from Vietnam, Hong Kong, Borneo, India, Australia, Israel, England, Switzerland, Holland, Greece, USA and the Philippines. A set of commemorative stamps for this event was issued by the Bureau of Posts.

PHICIPEX — in celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the First Philippine Postage Stamps, the AFF co-sponsored the Philippine Centenary International Philatelic Exhibition, together with the Philippine Philatelic Club. Forty-seven exhibitors in the Philippines and from the USA submitted entries to the exhibition were 800 frames of rare and attractive stamp ex-

(Continued on page 4)

PHILIPPINE PHILATELIC
NEWSLETTER

Vol. 1 No. 3

May-June, 1975

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Opinions expressed in various articles in this publication are those of the writers and not necessarily endorsed by the Society and/or this publication.

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Manuscripts for publication and for review may be sent in; those which are not considered for publication will be returned.

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Membership fee: Philippine residents — P35.00/year; P1,000 — life; Outside the Philippines — US \$7.50/year; and US \$150.00 life.

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CORREGIDOR PHILATELIC

EXHIBIT

May 6, 1975

By Linda Stanfield

From the previous issue of the Philippine Philatelic Newsletter, Vol. 1 No. 2, we wrote about the Bataan-Corregidor Exhibit sponsored by the IPPS, touching on the Bataan part only.

On May 5, 1975, the same twenty frame philatelic exhibit was transferred to Corregidor in time for the celebration the following day, May 6, of the 33rd Anniversary of the Fall of Corregidor.

Corregidor — also referred to as the "ROCK" is four miles long and about half-a-mile at its widest point, with an area of approximately three square miles situated at the entrance to Manila Bay. It lies 26 miles from Manila, ten miles from Cavite, and five miles from Bataan.

During the pre-Spanish times, Corregidor was used as a hideout of pirates who ranged the coastal waters of Luzon and Visayas; the Spaniards realizing the usefulness of the island, built a dockyard in 1795 where ships of the Spanish Navy were repaired. Later, a naval hospital and signal station was set up. In 1836, a lighthouse was built with a beam-range of 33 miles, replaced by a stronger light in 1853, and then in 1897, with a much stronger light.

In spite of these developments, Corregidor failed the test of fire in the Battle of Manila Bay before the turn of the century. Corregidor succumbed to the Americans on the 1st of May 1898.

In 1902, Corregidor was designated as an American Military Reservation, and, in 1903, a hospital was built on the island by the US Army. Under Gen. Douglas MacArthur, engineering works, harbor improvements, fortifications — complete with concrete emplacements and bomb proof shelters were laid out on the island, making Corregidor a great military bastion.

However, just as the Spaniards lost Corregidor to the Americans, the Americans lost Corregidor to the Japanese. With the Fall of Bataan on April 9, 1942, the Fall of Corregidor was inevitable, thus, less than one month after on May 6, 1942, Corregidor fell to the Japanese Imperial Army.

The Americans resolved to recapture Corregidor. The retaking of Corregidor was bloody, but fast. The Americans, who were now on the offensive side, completed in two months what has taken the Japanese over six months to do.

US Airmen commenced the re-invasion of the island on January 23, 1945, with a thorough bombing that lasted almost a month and used up 3,182 tons of explosives. With some 3000 soldiers and parachutists, Corregidor was finally recaptured on February 16, 1945.

On the topside of Corregidor, the Pacific War Memorial stands today, with a circular altar symbolic of a wreath of victory as the major focal point, a tribute to the US and Filipino forces of World War II.

Completed in the summer of 1968, the construction and contracts were supervised by the officer-in-charge of Construction, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Contracts, Southwest Pacific in Manila. The project, financed with a 1964 appropriation voted by the US Congress, was sponsored by the US Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission, the US Veterans' Administration, and the Philippine National Shrines Commission.

The Pacific War Memorial houses a museum, and a documentary film projection room with a map mural.

It was on this place that the IPPS Philatelic exhibit was set up for the 33rd Anniversary of the Fall of Corregidor. With President Ferdinand E. Marcos and the First Lady, Mrs. Imelda Romualdez Marcos, and members of the Philippine Military and National Defense, a short but memorable ceremony was held in Corregidor. It started with the arrival honors for the

(Con't on page 5)

AFF . . . exhibits were set on display. Don Jesus Cacho, the AFF President at that time, garnered 19 medals and the Grand Award "for his overwhelming mass of material entered in this exhibition, the number of really rare items in many sections and the broad scope of his collecting interests are impressive". Held from April 25 to May 9, 1954 at the San Sebastian College, no less than the noted stamp news editor of the New York Herald Tribune and a Philatelist of International fame "Ernest A. Kehr" was among the guests of honor.

PHINAPEX — in conjunction with the 10th Boy Scout World Jamboree held at the Makiling National Park, Los Baños, Laguna Phils., a Philippine National Philatelic Exhibition was held by the AFF at the showroom of the Northern Motors, Inc., from July 12 to August 2, 1959.

CHRISQUAPIPEX — Christianization Quarter-centennial Philippine International Philatelic Exhibition held in Manila from Dec. 6-12, 1965, in celebration of the 400th year of Philippine Christianity. A Souvenir sheet was privately issued by AFF, which also marked the inauguration of AFF as a Philatelic Agent of the United Nations in the Philippines..

UNDAYPEX — United Nations Day Philatelic Exhibition held in Manila from Oct. 21 to 26, 1976, in celebration of the 21st Anniversary of the United Nations. The AFF Chrisquapipex Souvenir Sheets were overprinted in red with the following: "United Nations Day Philatelic Exhibition" and "UNDAYPEX/Sponsored by/Asociacion/Filatelica/de Filipinas/October 21-26, 1966/Manila" A Special Slogan canceller was used to cancel the Philippine stamp franked on the Souvenir Sheet and a circular postmarklike canceller which read "United Nations Day Philatelic Exhibition" 21st Ann., was used to cancel the UN stamp franked on the Souvenir Sheet.

For its Golden Jubilee, the AFF overprinted in Gold 250 of its Chrisquapipex souvenir sheets with the following: "Golden Anniversary/May 10, 1925-1975" and the AFF seal.

At present, the following are the officers and members of the Board of Directors of AFF:

Jesus Zulueta — President
 Robert G. Lyttle, Jr. — Vice President
 Rogelio de Jesus — Treasurer
 Joel Salazar — Asst. Treasurer
 Fabian Carmona — Secretary
 Jose J. Roy — Board Member
 Leon Goldenberg — Board Member
 Filimon R. Enrile — Board Member
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 Alex S. Onglatco — Board Member
 Rafael Cruz — Board Member
 Jesus Cacho (deceased)—Board Member
 Advisers: Jose J. Roy
 Jesus Cacho (deceased)

In an interview with the AFF President, Don Zulueta mentioned that the Board will meet and discuss the intensification of membership and the revival of the publication of the AFF Journal. It was also mentioned that the Board requested the Bureau of Posts to issue a set of stamps commemorating the AFF's Golden Jubilee.

The IPPS wishes to see the AFF become active again in the promotion of Philippine philately, as it has done so for many years. Indeed, its contribution to Philippine philately is badly needed as no organization has done so much as the AFF, and its revival would be an asset to Philippine Philately. We hope to hear and see more about the AFF and its activities in the coming years. To the AFF, our sincere congratulations, and good wishes.

HAPPY ANNIVERSARY.

—By LS

NEW LIST RECEIVED

WHOLESALE Price List of Philippine Mint, sets and singles; Used Packets; List supplied free to dealers by:

AFRAN STAMP CO.

P.O. Box 2313

Manila, Phils.

THE FIRST AIRMAIL OF THE PHILIPPINES

Depend on a woman! The first air mail flight of the Philippines was done by a woman, and she's no other than American aviatrix Ruth Law. Through a contract with the Philippine Aero Club, an exhibition flight around Manila was made by Ruth Law on April 4 and 5 of 1919.

The only mail carried by Miss Law was a small bag containing around 1000 Souvenir cards. These Souvenir cards were numbered and has the picture of Ruth Law sitting, in an American pilot's uniform. The face of the card also carried the inscription "The Aero Club of the Philippines". At the back of this card, the top portion bears the following imprint at the left-hand side: Aerial Post Card/To Commemorate the First Aerial Mail Service/In the Philippines April 4 and 5, 1919.

An official cachet was applied by the Post Office located at the Manila Hotel, Luneta Park, on all the Souvenir cards, in red violet, which also served as the canceller for the stamps. In triangle form, this cachet bears the inscription around its panel "The Champion Explorer of the Sky/Miss Ruth Law." Inside the triangle were the words "Aerial/Mail Service/Bureau of Posts/Philippine Islands."

Some other covers not bearing Miss Law's picture were also flown, and these can only be distinguished by the official triangular cachet applied by the Post Office over the stamps. Otherwise, the cards are not flown.

April 4, 1919 was the official flight. An unofficial flight was made on April 5, 1919; some Souvenir cards of Miss Ruth Law were also carried but the official cachet was not applied over the stamps, but elsewhere; however, some covers claimed to be flown on this date has a circular postmark in black with the following inscription "Manila April 5, P.I.1919."

The Souvenir Cards bearing the picture of Ruth Law was sold to the public a few days before as a means of fund raising activity. Some of the covers were flown but others were merely used as postcard

and sent to friends particularly in the United States.

As the people in the Philippines during that time were not so interested in collecting flown covers, a lot of these cards were actually thrown away, some right after the historic flight. This probably accounts for the scarcity of the covers. The latest American Airmail Catalogue lists the flown covers dated April 4, 1919 at US\$ 400.00 and the ones dated April 5, 1919, not flown, at US\$ 75.00.

CORREGIDOR . (Fr Page 3)

President, followed by the Wreath Laying Ceremony in tribute of the Fallen Defenders of Corregidor by President Marcos, US Ambassador William H. Sullivan, and Japanese Ambassador Masao Sawaki. On the program that followed, remarks were made by Ambassadors Sullivan and Sawaki, and a major address was given by the Guest of Honor, President Ferdinand E. Marcos. It is to be noted that this is the first time that an Ambassador from Japan delivered a speech in the commemoration of the Fall of Corregidor.

Part of the philatelic materials that were exhibited that depicts Corregidor on Philippine stamps are:

Scott No. N-26-N27 — issued on May 7, 1943, under the Japanese Administration, commemorating the Second Anniversary of the Fall of Bataan and Corregidor.

Scott No. N35-N36 — issued on May 7, 1944, under the Japanese Administration, commemorating the Second Anniversary of the Fall of Bataan and Corregidor.

Scott No. 629 — imperforate copies, issued on February 16, 1957, commemorating the 12th Anniversary of the Recapture of Corregidor.

Scott No. 830 — issued on February 16, 1961, a regular 25s stamps surcharged to 20s, commemorating the 16th Anniversary of the Recapture of Corregidor.

Scott No. 971-972 — issued on May 6, 1967, commemorating the 25th Anniversary of the Fall of Corregidor.

1975 PHILIPPINE AIRMAIL

EXHIBIT

By Ricardo S. Inocencio

1975 marks the 40th Anniversary of the First China Clipper Flight from San Francisco to the Philippines. As far as is known, this is the first commercial airline carrying fare paid mail, and freight to call on Manila from the United States of America.

During the period of November 22 to December 9, 1975, the IPPS will be conducting a major *airmail exhibit* in order to celebrate all the airlines first flights to and from the Philippines. The exhibit is being co-sponsored by Pan American Airways Hotel Intercontinental Manila, Manila Hilton Hotel, Spenders Phil. Stamps, and the Bureau of Posts, and hopefully, by all airlines calling on the Philippines and their Embassies; in the case of several countries, although they have no airline calling on the Philippines, they did have first flights here which are well recorded in the pioneer aviation history of the Philippines and the world, as in the case of the Madrid-Manila flight of 1926.

We are not positive as to the first flights of all airlines and therefore, are requesting all airlines calling on the Philippines or who have called on the Philippines to contact us with this information and if Philatelic covers are available, we will be pleased to see that they are properly represented in the exhibit. This part of the exhibit will be staged at the Manila Hilton Hotel, to include the 40th Anniversary of the Goodwill flight of the Netherlands Royal Air Force, the 40th Anniversary of the Dai Mai airplane of Japan whose goodwill tour was sponsored by the Osaka Mainichi and Tokyo Nichinichi newspapers. This flight coincided with the inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth and it carried reporters covering the event from these two Japanese newspapers.

At the Hotel Intercontinental in Makati, a separate photo-philatelic exhibit will be staged to feature the first Trans-Pacific Flight from San Francisco to Manila by Pan Am's China Clipper, and it's 40th Anniversary. The Bureau of Posts will be issuing a set of airmail stamps to commemo-

rate this event, and original designs of the said stamps will also be exhibited. Other Pan American first flights will be included.

Airmail and air travel as well as air cargo has played and will always continue to play a major role in the development of the Philippines both externally and internally, therefore, the IPPS feel that from a development point of view this is the most important philatelic event of the year.

The Philippines has played a major role as an entrepot for the Pacific from the earliest recorded times, and especially from the time of the Spanish when the Galleons came here each year to meet the ships of Asia and exchange goods and carry them onward to Acapulco, and then to Spain and the rest of Europe.

Manila has always been the logical Trade Center of the Pacific and Asia and will always be due to her location in relation to the rest of the Asian mainland.

Our Aerial History dates back to 1911 and our Philippine Air Force had its start in 1917 and our first Aero Club was formed in October 1917 with our earliest Filipino pilots trained in Germany in 1914, and the first airmail exhibition flight was made on April 4 & 5 of 1919, and the first airmail was flown on November 25, 1919 from Manila-Cebu via Iloilo.

In view of the importance of airmail to the development of the Philippines, and the role it has played, the IPPS will have an airmail exhibition to make everyone aware of the important role that the civilian airlines play in the life of all Filipinos.

It is hoped that all airlines calling on the Philippines as well as the Philippine Air Lines, the Philippine Air Force, and the US Air Force will join us in whatever way they feel appropriate in order to highlight the role of airmail and commercial and military aviation in our everyday lives.

The Bureau of Posts will issue on November 22, 1975, a set of overprinted stamps for this exhibition. In values of 60s (local airmail) and P1.50 (airmail to USA and other European countries) in quantities of 500,000 each, the stamps will have the following overprint: "1975 AIRMAIL EXHIBITION/Nov. 22-Dec. 9".

**FIRST TRANSPACIFIC FLIGHT
SAN FRANCISCO TO MANILA
40 YEARS AGO**

(Editor's Note: As the highlight of the IPPS Airmail Exhibit this coming November will be the historic first flight across the Pacific made possible by Pan Am's China Clipper, a series of articles on this and related subjects will be featured in our newsletter starting with this issue.)

**NOVEMBER 22, 1935
THE DAY THE WORLD SHRANK**

Just 40 years ago — on November 22, 1935 one of those pioneering events took place which serve as a milestone in man's history — the first commercial flight across the Pacific Ocean.

The flight of the Pan American Airways China Clipper stirred the public's imagination in 1935 as do the exploits of the astronauts in 1975. The old flying boat made the trailblazing flight in island-hopping stages at the then-astounding speed of 130 miles per hour in contrast to the 575 miles per hour of today's jets.

Some 25,000 people watched the Clipper rise from San Francisco Bay, head westward and fade into the distance en route to Manila and the first crossing by a commercial airliner of a major ocean. The New York Times captioned its picture of the takeoff, "The Lindbergh dream . . . comes true."

At the departure ceremony, James A. Farley, the Postmaster General, read a message from President Franklin D. Roosevelt, "Even at this distance I thrill to the wonder of it all." By shortwave, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippine Commonwealth, said the flying Clippers would sweep away the "barrier of time and space forever."

President Quezon's forecast proved to be amazingly accurate. Four decades later, international air travel has become the mainstay of political, commercial, and cultural interchange among the peoples of the world.

Following the China Clipper's dramatic

flight across the Pacific in 1935 came the first transatlantic flight made by Pan Am in 1939, and the wartime transoceanic airlifts which these pioneering Pacific and Atlantic flights made possible. Then came the first transoceanic flight with high-speed commercial land planes made by Pan Am in 1945, the first scheduled round-the-world airline flight made by Pan Am in 1947; and the first scheduled transatlantic jet flight made by Pan Am in 1958.

The China Clipper carried a crew of seven; three pilots, two flight engineers, navigators and radio operator. On board the flight were 1,837 pounds of first flight mail — passenger service was inaugurated a year later.

The aircraft had been designed for the job. Built by Glenn L. Martin Co. to Pan Am's specifications, it was huge for its day. It had 130-foot wing span and fuselage length of 90-feet, seven inches. With an empty weight of 25,000 pounds it could carry, including fuel, 27,000 pounds at cruising speeds up to 130 miles an hour.

The China Clipper, a Martin four-engined flying boat, made the Honolulu leg of the trip in 21 hours, 33 minutes, (compared to today's jet time of 4 hours and 55 minutes). The following day it left Midway then Wake Island and Guam, and finally arrived in Manila on November 29, after having flown 8,210 miles in 59 hours, 48 minutes.

On December 2, the China Clipper started home along the same island-hopping route, and arrived before a welcoming throng in San Francisco on December 6. The roundtrip has covered 16,420 miles in routine fashion in 123 hours, 12 minutes flying time.

The China Clipper and other flying boats plied Pacific air routes until 1941 when the flying boats went to war to operate special missions for the U.S. Navy. Landplanes took over in 1946 and in the following year, the Pacific Clipper routes were linked with the Atlantic to form Pan American's round-the-world service. In September 1959, Pan American inaugurated transpacific Jet Clipper service to the Orient.

PHILIPPINE POSTAL HAPPENINGS ...

NEW ISSUES:

FOREST CONSERVATION MESSAGE

Issued on May 19, 1975
 (In setenant form of two)
 (Phosphorescent stamps)

<i>Denomination:</i>	<i>Quantity:</i>	<i>Kind:</i>	<i>Colors:</i>
45s	2,500,000	Special	brown, green, black

MESSAGE ON THE STAMP: Grow a Forest for Tomorrow

45s	2,500,000	Special	brown, green, black
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MESSAGE ON THE STAMP: Help Conserve the Forest

JADE VINE

Issued on June 9, 1975
 (Phosphorescent stamps)

15s	40,000,000	Special	green, yellow, brown
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POSTAGE RATES HIKED FOR FRANCE, HONGKONG:

Postmaster General Felizardo R. Tanabe has announced new postage rates on items mailed to France and Hongkong effective July 1, 1975.

The new airmail rate for France, which includes the ordinary postage, is now ₱1.80 for every 10 grams or fraction thereof on letters and postcard, and for every 40 grams or fraction thereof on printed matters and small packets.

Charges for air parcels to HongKong which include the ordinary postage and terminal fee, is now ₱8.45 for the first 100 grams or less and ₱1.45 for each additional 100 grams or fraction thereof.

New rates for surface mail from the Philippines to Hong Kong are:

One kilo	—	₱ 7.85
Two kilos	—	₱11.50
Three kilos	—	₱13.75
Four kilos	—	₱17.40
Five kilos	—	₱19.65
Six kilos	—	₱24.70
Seven kilos	—	₱26.95
Eight kilos	—	₱29.20
Nine kilos	—	₱31.45
Ten kilos	—	₱33.70 (Weight Limit)

1975 POSTAL SLOGANS

AUTHORIZED BY THE
BUREAU OF POSTS

January to May

1) TOURISM/THROUGH/PHILATEL-
LY '75 — used at the Manila Hilton Ho-
tel Post Office from February 1 to 28,
1975, in conjunction with the Philatelic
exhibition celebrating the 121st Anniversa-
ry of the First Philippine Postage Stamps,
held at the Manila Hilton Hotel and co-
sponsored by IPPS, Bureau of Posts and
Spenders Phil Stamps.

2) 10th YEAR/OF INVOLVEMENT
IN/SOCIAL AND FINANCIAL/DEVE-
LOPMENT/BANCOM DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION. — used at the following
post offices from February 19-28, 1975;
Makati Commercial Center Post Office,
Cebu City Post Office, Davao City Post Of-
fice, and Iloilo Post Office; Bancom has
made major contributions to the develop-
ment of financial systems, and has also
undertaken major financial projects in be-
half of our government in foreign finan-
cial markets.

3) HELP YOUR/RED CROSS. — used
at the following post offices from March
15 to April 15, 1975: Manila Central Post
Office, Ermita Post Office, Makati Com-
mercial Center Post Office, Quezon City
Post Office, Sampaloc Post Office, and Sta.
Mesa Post Office; used to help intensify
the 1975 Red Cross Fund Drive.

4) 33rd ANNIVERSARY/FALL OF
BATAAN/1942-1975. — used at Limay
Post Office in Bataan on April 9, 1975,
coinciding with the 33rd Anniversary of
Bataan Day.

5) PARTNERSHIP FOR PROGRESS/
ARANETA CENTER POST OFFICE/
2nd ANNIVERSARY APRIL 12, 1975. —
used at the Rustan Mini Post Office, Cu-
bao, Quezon City from April 12 to 30,
1975.

6) 33rd ANNIVERSARY/FALL OF
CORREGIDOR 1942-1975. — used at Cor-
regidor Post Office on May 6, 1975 coin-
ciding with the 33rd Anniversary of the
Fall of Corregidor.

7) SFP FIFTH NATIONAL YOUTH
SCIENCE CAMP/VIRAC, CATANDUA-
NES/MAY 19-29, 1975. — used at the fol-
lowing post offices: Virac, Catanduanes
Post Office, Makati Commercial Center
Post Office and Manila Central Post Office
from May 18-29, 1975 to help inculcate
in the mind of the youth the importance
of science, which was emphasized during
the Science Foundation of the Philippines
Fifth National Youth Science Camp in Vi-
rac, Catanduanes, from May 19-29, 1975.

8) SILVER JUBILEE/APO/PHILA-
TELIC SOCIETY/1950-1975. — used at
the Manila Central Post Office from May
28 to 30, 1975. Used to commemorate the
25th Anniversary of the Apo Philatelic
Society. First established as Amateur Phi-
latelic Organization, the name was changed
a few years later to the present name.

CLASSIFIED AD LISTINGS

FREE TO IPPS MEMBERS

Members are now entitled to two 25-
word Exchange Ads each year. No for
sale or price offers are accepted. Mail
your Classified Ad listings now to the
Editor, and be certain to include your name
and full address.

JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF THE PHILIPPINES

FDC N12 to N25 on 5 different covers,
FDC No. 486 (Manila) B/F, Censor
Stamped

FDC No. 485-486-487-489-490-491-492 --
all on one cover, censor stamped

ALL OF THE ABOVE SEVEN (7)
COVERS IN EXTA FINE CONDITION
FOR ONLY P100.00 OR

US\$15.00

SPENDERS PHIL. STAMPS

P. O. BOX 1936

MANILA, PHIL.

FILIPINIANA PHILATELIC EXHIBIT

From May 14 to 31st, 1975, the IPPS exhibited the different topical stamps of the Republic issues at the Rustan Department Store in Makati Commercial Center, during their celebration of Filipiniana month. Utilizing twenty frames, the theme of the exhibit was: PHILIPPINES — A Necklace of 7000 Beautiful Islands, As Depicted Through Postage Stamps.

Same exhibit was chosen by the Chief of the Stamps and Philatelic Division, Mrs. Teofila L. Garcia, as part of the Display of the Bureau of Posts at the Philippine Trade Fair '75 to be held in Tokyo, Japan on July 19 to August 31st, 1975.

Reprinted here is a short article prepared by the IPPS, at the request of Mrs. Garcia, for a possible write up on the brochure of the Philippine Trade Fair '75.

PHILIPPINES

A Necklace of 7000 Beautiful Islands
As Depicted Through Postage Stamps

The Philippines is a necklace of 7000 plus beautiful islands set in the Pacific Ocean, situated about 15 degree's north of the equator and 600 miles distant from the southeast coast of the Asian Continent, with a total land area of 116,220 square miles.

Predominantly an Agricultural country, our natural resources, beauty, and culture are found everywhere, and it is just but fitting that the Bureau of Posts portray this richness in the issuance of postage stamps for the world to imagine — and see — the beauty that is the PHILIPPINES.

No less than 16 tourist spots of our country has been depicted on stamps in full color — from the majestic perfect-cone Mayon Volcano, to the World's 8th Wonder Man-Made Rice Terraces; from the exciting Pagsanjan Falls to the breath taking Watch Tower in Bohol with the Chocolate Hills in the background; Muslim influence is seen through the Muslim mosques of Zamboanga, and the Muslim Vintas seen in the background of Fort de

Pilar; not to mention is the holiday spirit of Hundred Islands, Pasonanca Park, and the Gigantic Jar found in Calamba, the birthplace of our National Hero, Dr. Jose P. Rizal. Spanish influence is seen through the stamps depicting Miagao Church with Filipinas in colorful native costumes and in the Historic Magellan's Cross found in Cebu.

The different industries which serve as tourist attractions, are also depicted on stamps — foremost of which are the Sugar Industry, in Negros, the Pearl and Coral Diving in Davao, and the Fishing Industry in Iloilo.

If one has very limited time and could not go around the country to see these tourist attractions, one can go to Nayong Pilipino or "Philippine Village". Also depicted on Philippine stamps, this is a project of our First Lady, Mrs. Imelda Romualdez Marcos. True to its name, this place is "Philippines in Miniature", where all of our beauty and culture are housed. Seeing the Philippine Village is like seeing the Philippines as a whole.

Philippine culture in all its glory is also depicted on Philippine stamps. Intricate folk dances — from the Tagalog's Tinikling to the Muslim's Singkil; our different musical instruments, such as the Kudyapi to the only one in existence Bamboo Organ, not to mention of course the beautiful paintings by Filipino artists, depicting Philippine history and culture.

The different topical stamp issues also depict the richness of our natural resources — of our sea, forest, and land.

In our sea, fishes and shells are in abundance. No less than five different fishes has been depicted on our stamps, one of which is the delicious milky-white "Bangus" or milkfish. Beautiful shells can also be found in our seashores, among which are the Scaled Tridacna, Royal Spiny Oyster, Venus Comb, and Glory of the Sea — all of which are depicted on Philippine stamps.

Our forest provides a vast assortment of living creatures, from the smallest monkey in the world to the native carabaos or water buffalos, to the different eye catching butterflies, to the beautiful birds that fly our skies. (Con't on page 11)

Publications/Book Reviews by FRS

AMERICAN AIRMAIL CATALOGUE

The American Airmail Society has just come out with the 5th edition of the American Airmail Catalogue Vol. 1. For Philippine collectors, I am confident that they would soon get their money back from just picking up first flights which normally go for little or nothing. The publication, hard bound in slick paper and with illustrations, is a real fine possession even just for its appearance on your library shelf.

The airmail section up to the start of WW II seems to be very complete and detailed. Prices on the whole appear to be a bit low but this is mainly due to so many covers being washed for the used stamps without any record being made of it.

Vol. I covers the U.S. Pioneer Flights, U.S. Governmental Flights, Army Emergency Flights, Early Foreign Flights, Balloon Posts of the Siege of Paris, Zeppelin Posts, Interrupted Flights (Crash Covers), Philippine Island Flights, and Aerial Propaganda Leaflets.

The section on Philippine Flights covered a detailed listing of all flights starting from 1919 up to 1941. A page on the Post-war flights from the time the Japanese Occupation forces left the Philippines and the setting up of the Republic, was covered, but no prices are shown. William J. Oliver, IPPS member, is one of the staff of the American Airmail Society researching on the flights of the Republic for proper cataloguing, and IPPS will try to help him by doing a research from this end.

Another section of the publication that will be of great interest to air mail collectors would be the Aerial Propaganda Leaflets. No one ever told me that these things would be of value some day and how

would anyone ever believe that they would be in a mere 25 years or so. It just happens that I was the operation Officer of Psychological Warfare 8th US 8th Army Div. and not only had charge of the leaflet drops but actually assisted in dumping millions of these leaflets in North Korea. Of course, I never saved any, let alone collected them for a hobby. The same is true of the war in Europe. They would drop them on us but outside of an occasional one sent home, they were never used for anything but to start a fire. Now they tell us they are worth some money!

The American Airmail Catalogue comes in five volumes at \$12.50 each post paid, plus \$1.00 more for shipment outside USA. However, only Vol. I is off the press at this time. Orders can be placed directly to the American Airmail Society, Geo. D. Kingdom, P.O. Box 499, Conneaut, Ohio 44030

PHILIPPINES . . .

From our land grows a variety of tropical fruits — from the sweet mangoes to the delicious pineapples, papayas, bananas, avocados, and others. Beautiful flowers — from the sweet smelling sampaguita to the exotic orchids — all of these having been depicted on our stamps.

The development of our rich culture and natural resources to a continuing beauty, we owe to the First Couple of our land — to His Excellency, President Ferdinand E. Marcos, and to our Patroness of Beauty, Arts, and Culture, our Beloved First Lady — Mrs. Imelda R. Marcos.

The Bureau of Posts, true to its tradition of promoting our country, have continually issued stamps depicting all the wonders of the Philippines.

Thousands of collectors the world over have decided to collect the stamps of Beautiful Philippines. Have you?

AMERICANA ON PHILIPPINE STAMPS
(Second series)

THOMAS JEFFERSON: 3rd President of the United States of America; legislator, diplomat, author, scientist, musician, inventor, architect, philosopher. (1743-1826).

<u>Scott No.:</u>	<u>Date of Issue:</u>	<u>Denomination & color:</u>	<u>Descriptions:</u>
			<i>Regular U.S. stamps overprinted</i>
212	1899-1900	50¢ orange	"Philippines" in black; Jefferson's portrait. Perf 12, unwmkd.
219	1899-1900	50¢ orange	Perf 12, wmkd.
219a	1899-1900	50¢ red orange	Perf 12, wmkd.
236	1903-1904	50¢ orange	Perf 12, wmkd.
			<i>Regular US Postal Cards overprinted</i>
UX1	Feb. 1900	1¢ black on buff	"Philippines." in black below the stamp, without period after "Philippines"
UX1 a	Feb. 1900	1¢ black on buff	"S" on Philippines different type, heavier body.
UX1 a	Feb. 1900	1¢ black on buff	

JAMES MADISON: 4th President of the United States of America; known as the Father of Constitution, co-author of Federalist Papers and co-drafted the Bill of Rights. (1751-1836).

			<i>Regular US stamps overprinted</i>
224	1901	\$2.00 dark blue	"Philippines" in black; Madison's portrait. Perf 12, wmkd.
238	1903-1904	\$2.00 dark blue	Perf 12, wmkd.

ANDREW JACKSON: 7th President of the United States of America; Founder of the Democratic Party; Hero of the Battle of New Orleans. (1767-1845).

			<i>Regular US Stamps overprinted</i>
215	1899-1900	3¢ purple	"Philippines" in black; Jackson's portrait. Perf 12, wmkd.
228	1903-1904	3¢ bright violet	Perf 12, wmkd.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN: 16th President of the United States of America; passed the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863, freeing all slaves; assassinated on April 14, 1865. (1809-1865).

			<i>Regular</i> U.S. stamps overprinted
			"Philippines" in black; Lincoln's portrait.
220	1901	4¢ orange brown	Perf 12, wmkd.
230	1903-1904	5¢ blue	Perf 12, wmkd.
			<u>Regular Philippine Stamps; Lincoln's portrait.</u>
246	1906-1910	12¢ red orange	Perf 12, wmkd.
266	1909-1913	12¢ red orange	Perf 12, wmkd.
295	1911	12¢ orange	Perf 12, wmkd.
255	1917-1925	12¢ red orange	Perf 12, wmkd.
345	1925-1931	12¢ red orange	Perf 11, unwmkd.
345a	1925-1931	12¢ deep range orange	Imperf, unwmkd.
			<u>Airmail Philippine Stamps; Lincoln's portrait.</u>
C6	May 13, 1926	12¢ red orange	Regular Issues overprinted in red or violet "AIRMAIL/1926/Madrid-Manila".
			Perf 11, unwmkd.
C23	Nov. 9, 1928	12¢ red orange	Regular issues overprinted in red: "L.O.F./1928". Perf 11, unwmkd.
C41	April 11, 1933	12¢ orange	Regular issues overprinted "F. REIN/MADRID-MANILA/FLIGHT 1933".
			Perf 11, unwmkd.
C55	Sept 6, 1936	6¢ on 12¢ red orange	Regular issues overprinted 'Manila-Madrid/Arnacal/Flight 1936'. Perf. 11, unwmkd.
			<u>Official Phil. stamps; Lincoln's portrait,</u>
			<u>overprinted "O.B."</u>
010	1931	12¢ red orange	Perf 11, unwmkd.
010a	1931	12¢ red orange	Perf 11, unwmkd; No period after "B"
			<u>U.S. Postal Stationery — overprinted</u>
			"Philippines" below stamp in color of the stamp, except where noted.
U12	July 13, 1902	4¢ brown on amber	envelopes
U12a	July 13, 1902	4¢ brown on amber	envelopes; double overprint
U13	June 18, 1901	4¢ brown on white	envelopes
U14	June 18, 1901	4¢ brown on amber	envelopes
U27	May 6, 1903	5¢ blue on amber	envelopes

THOUGHTS ON . . . THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION ISSUES

By FRStanfield

Of any material that has ever been issued, this seems to be one of the most difficult to judge as to what prices should be paid. If we refer to the Japanese Stamp Dealer's catalogue, and see what they list, none of the overprints seem to be of any interest to them. Most of the Japanese collectors I talk to have interest only in those printed in Japanese.

Although these issues should be much sought after by the Americans, the stamps, on the whole appear to be ignored by them, except by a few. First of all, these issues were bought by the Filipinos in some cases, almost as fast as they were issued. They felt that between the stamps and the cash, stamps would be more worthwhile in the end; and this is why the first issue of the P2.00 Scott N24 issued September 16, 1943 was sold out in one day.

That there was looting at the Post Office by the GI's, there can be no question; we, who served in the front line operations anywhere during the war know that the American GI always take anything the enemy left that was loose. I recently talked to a college professor from the USA who was on MacArthur's staff, and while he was getting what might be worthwhile just after the Japanese were overrun one Sunday, he almost got shot by another GI who had the same idea, thinking he was a Jap holdout.

Apparently, many of the Japanese issues were burned in the Post Office fire, and in various fires that swept the city. And, of course, time, cockroaches, dampness, additional fires, floods, and other natural

elements, have taken their toll with the result that any demand here in the Philippines at all will force prices up quite rapidly.

Very rarely does one see anything other than complete collections of this period is being offered anymore locally. I know of no dealers that will sell any of the key stamps individually. Covers are rarely seen anymore. Most of the bulk material was worked off in packets long ago.

When found, the mint of this issue is quite common, but postally used material, other than for special Philatelic purposes is rare; of course it is hard to understand who will use one, two or five-peso stamp for regular postal purposes; mails were censored, and almost everybody is scared to send any, let alone big packages.

No album was available locally until recently, and since then, the material is harder to find.

OF THE N-24: I find in the catalogs

that there is little attention given to the two printings of this particular stamp. As the ink is definitely different, these are two distinctly different stamps. If you have genuine covers of both issues, the difference is quite apparent. But no collection of the Japanese Occupation issues, particularly on covers, is complete without the N-24 on an FDC dated Sept. 16, 1943 and N-24/25 on an FDC dated April 10, 1944. Although both covers seem to be quite scarce, the issue of Sept. 16, 1943 is the less seldom seen of the two, in the Philippines.

We would like to see more activity on the Japanese Occupation issues as it must be considered part of all Japanese, Philippines, and USA complete collections. We would like to hear from readers whose comments and names we will publish.

UNITED NATIONS — 30th ANNIVERSARY

In 1975, it will be thirty years since the United Nations Charter was signed in San Francisco. The United Nations Charter sets forth the purposes of the United Nations as follows:

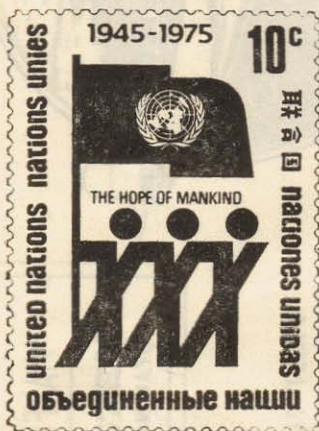
To maintain international peace and security, through effective collective measures and through peaceful settlement of disputes;

To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples;

To achieve cooperation in solving international economic, social, culture and humanitarian problems, and in promoting human rights for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

UNITED NATIONS 30th ANNIVERSARY

STAMP AND
SOUVENIR SHEET ISSUE
26 JUNE 1975



United Nations stamps graphically
illustrate the work of the
Organization in its quest for peace.

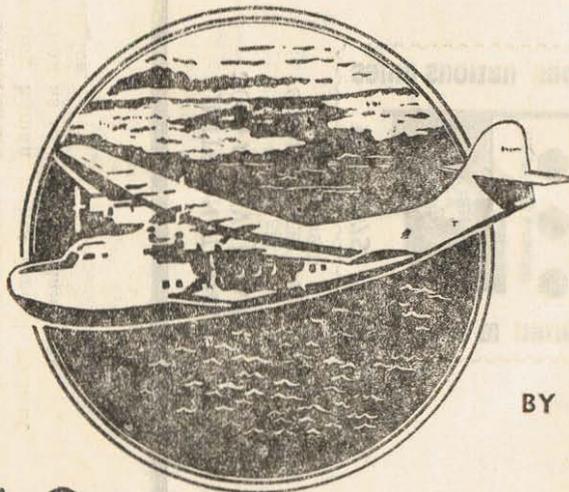
Information about United Nations philatelic issues
and services can be obtained
from your favourite stamp dealer.

PHILIPPINE AIR MAIL EXHIBITION

NOV. 22 TO DEC. 9, 1975

MANILA HILTON HOTEL ● HOTEL INTERCONTINENTAL MANILA

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OF THE
BRITISH ROYAL AIR CORPS
JUNE 29, 1935



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