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PHILIPPINE SCENES ON JAPANESE MILITARY
POSTAL CARDS ISSUED DURING THE
JAPANESE OCCUPATION

(turn to page 3)

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PHILIPPINE PHILATELIC NEWS

Vol. 3 No. 1 Jan.-Feb.-Mar. 1977

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PHILIPPINE SCENES ON JAPANESE MILITARY POSTAL CARDS

By Linda Stanfield

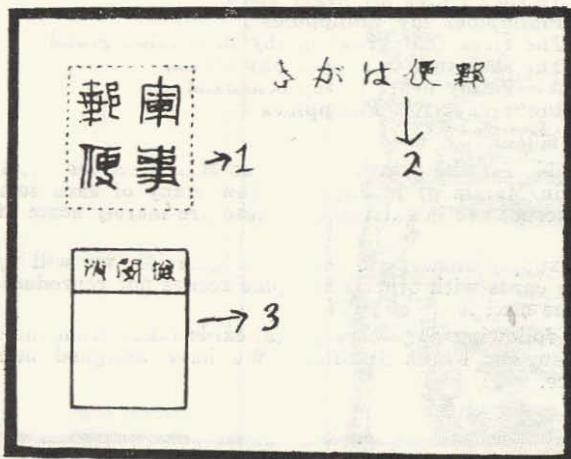


FIGURE 1

During World War II, the Japanese Armed Forces issued postal cards for use by their military personnel. Such cards, Figure 1, were printed with Japanese characters which reads: On Type I — (1) "Soldiers Mail — Free", (2) "Postal Card", and (3) "For Censors Use" — with a space for applying initials or "Chops" of sender. On Type II — only the Japanese characters for "postal Card" and "soldiers mail — free" were printed.

Naturally some of these cards were used by the Japanese soldiers in the occupied Philippines, and some even reached the hands of civilian philatelists. These cards were used by philatelists to prepare First Day Covers of stamps issued during the Japanese Occupation. Although some cards were used as "it is" with the stamps affixed and cancelled on First Day with the official canceller and rubber handstamp cachet, and the "front" of the cards left bare, a few, if not many, however, have been imprinted with Philippine SCENES in light yellow-green color. Cards that we have seen were mostly rubber handstamped in purple with: "K. YAMASHITA, 326 P. Gomez, Manila" and "JAIME LAGUARDIA, 159 Lardizabal, Manila." Of course, both are well known philatelists in the Philippines.

One of these cards was used even after the Japanese Occupation, as can be seen in figure 2. The said card has been affixed with a 2c Rizal Victory stamp and cancelled at Tacloban, Leyte on January 19, 1945. Fittingly, the message "Give Way to Victory" was imprinted over the Japanese characters which reads "Soldiers Mail — Free." The card was sent by "Rev. W. Neuhofer" of Tacloban, Leyte to "Rev. Luis Paulsen" c/o Tacloban Catholic Institute, Tacloban Leyte. The card has been rubber handstamped with the following: "First Day Cover, First Regular Victory Stamps, Sold in Reopened Post Offices in the Liberated Philippines, January 19, 1945." The front of the card depicts a typical Philippine rural scene (JMPC-4, as illustrated in the following pages) with a Philippine song printed over it in black. The song is a patriotic song and is reproduced hereunder:

PHILIPPINES MY PHILIPPINES

I love my own my native land
 Philippines my Philippines
 To thee I give my heart and hands
 Philippines my Philippines
 The trees that grow on thy mountains grand
 The seas that best upon thy strand
 Awake my heart to thy command
 Philippines my Philippines

Who were responsible for the printing of these scenes on the cards? Who printed them? Was it a printing shop in Manila or in Japan? How many of each scene were printed? How many different kinds of scenes are in existence? These are merely some of the questions that are bugging us.

Anybody who can supply answers to the above queries, we will appreciate hearing from. Likewise, those who have cards with other Philippine scenes not reproduced here, please send us a copy for publication in the next issue of PPN.

Reproduced in the following pages are postal cards taken from the collection of IPPS members Mario Que, Rudy Tan, and Frank Stanfield. We have assigned numbers to each type of scene for easier reference.

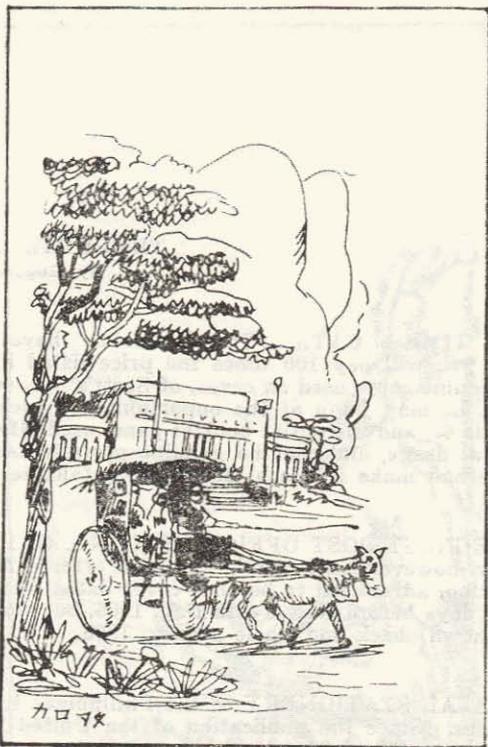


FIGURE 2

JMPC-1: Illustrated on the cover of this issue depicts a Filipina in native costume called "sa-ya't patadyong" who just came from the market as signified by the basket she's carrying full of vegetables. At the background is a Nipa Hut and coconut trees. From the collection of Rudy Tan, Type II postal card, used as First Day for the ₱2.00 regular issue, Sept. 16, 1943, Manila.



JMPC-2: Depicts a Filipina in Native costume called "saya't patadyong," who appears to be walking away from a river after getting some water, as evidenced by the water jug she's carrying. At the background is a Nipa Hut. From the collection of FR Stanfield, type II postal card, used as First Day for Scott #s: N2, N6 and N7, April 30, 1943.



JMPC-3: Depicts a Calesa (horse-drawn buggy), a primary means of transportation during the JapOcc period. At the background is the Bureau of Posts, then called the Bureau of Communications. From the collection of FR Stanfield, type II postal card, used as FD for Scott #s N29-31, Oct. 14, 1943.

PPN BACK ISSUES

The following back issues of the PPN are still available for US\$1.25 or P5.00 each, postpaid: Vol. 1 Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6; Vol. 2 Nos. 1, 2 and 3, 4 and 5, and 6. Get your copies while they last.

FREE ADS

Each member is entitled to a free classified ad listing twice a year, limited to buy and/or exchange ads only. Have your placed yours?

NEW ISSUE SERVICE

IPPS is now offering new issue service of Philippine stamps. Take advantage of this service and at the same time help your society. The service is limited up to five (5) mint sets and five FDCs. Service charge is P0.50 per issue with a minimum deposit of US\$10.00 for foreign members and P30.00 for local members.

ARTICLES WANTED

Articles on Philippine Philately are needed covering any segment — period and/or study of Philippine Philately. Share your knowledge and let's help promote Philippine Philately.

THOUGHTS IN PASSING

By Eugene A. Garrett

100 TIMES CATALOG! Want to have a little fun with your favorite dealer? Tell him you will pay 100 times the price listed in the current 1977 Scott's Specialized catalogue for a genuine copy, used on cover, of Scott's No. 462, the apple green Rizal of 1941. If he's not on his toes, he may jump at the opportunity of such a seemingly-generous offer. Scott prices the used single 6c, and the entire booklet pane, used, \$1.60. Fact is, I'll bet, that none of #462 actually saw postal usage, and that no genuine postally-used examples exist. Tell you what, I'll double the ante and make it a cool 200 times catalogue — any takers?

THE FIRST POST OFFICE SEAL, NO. OX1, is listed in Scott's as having been issued in 1906. Now, however, an example has been offered for sale in a recent Stamps Information Associates auction, advertised to be on a cover dated December 27, 1905, at Manila. Technically, that's only five days before New Years Day, 1906, but would move the Scott's listing, (if only the year date is shown) back one whole year to 1905.

POSTAL STATIONERY of the Philippines is enjoying unprecedented popularity here in the States. Since the publication of the United Postal Stationery Society "Possessions" catalog in 1971, a total of 22 previously-unreported varieties have been confirmed and recorded. There is still much to be studied and learned about the postal cards and embossed envelopes of the Philippines

STILL MORE ABOUT THE V-PEX SEALS (see "PPN," March-June, 1976, and Oct-Dec., 1976).

We have now learned from Mr. Severino N. Luna that the inverted overprint occurred only on the official 2c apple green Rizal, Scott's No. 037. So the invert reported by member Bob Hoge turns out to be the scarcest of all the V-PEX seals.

HERMAN HERST, JR., no doubt the most respected and popular philatelic writer in the States, recently offered a "\$2.00 Surprise" in his regular ad on the inside cover of "Stamps" magazine. He naturally didn't spoil the surprise by describing the material offered, except that it was of Philippine origin, and was lacking probably in 90% of all collectors' album. We decided it was worth the two bucks to have our curiosity satisfied so we wrote "OK, Pat, so surprise us already!" Turned out to be some blocks of 4 of the Aguinaldos, which probably ARE lacking in 90% of general collectors' album. NOT included was an example of Scott's No. Y1; is anyone else having trouble finding a fine unused example of that surprisingly-elusive stamp?

"THE PEARL HARBOR CARD" is how one Nassau Street New York dealer describes Scott's No. UZ4, the Official Postal Card of 1941. In the "Philippine Journal of Philately," Don Pablo Esperidion described the circumstances surrounding the issuance of that card, in which he played a key role. Of a total printing of 203,000, only 1,000 were retained in the original form, when December 8, 1941, and World War II intervened, and the remaining 202,000 were overprinted by the Japanese Military Administration to become No. NUX2. The dealer in question argues that Scott's prices of \$25.00 is "meaninglessly" low, and to prove his point, offers a pristine mint example of \$75.00. We can't argue the point, Mr. Richards



JMPC-4: Depicts rural scene — Nipa huts, coconut trees, live hen with her chicks, etc . . . from the collection of Rudy Tan, type II postal card, used as FD for Scott #N8, May 18, 1942.



JMPC-5: Depicts a farmer riding a carabao, after a hard day's work at the field; with banana trees at the right side. From the collection of Rudy Tan, Type I postal card, used as FD for Scott #s N35-36, May 7, 1944 .

CLASSIFIED ADS

Wanted: Pre-Republic covers (Spanish-Aguinaldos-US-Japanese-postal stationery-airmail-commercial-FDCs, etc.) PAUL A. MEYER 9515 Cable Dr. Kensington, Maryland 20795.

Wanted: Covers, proofs, postal history material from Philippines, Pacific Islands, Malaya, Borneo. Describe with asking price before sending. HOWARD LEE Box 5950, New York, New York 10017

Philippines — all periods — the biggest buyer in this country — mint, used, collections, covers, accumulations. HARRY HAINES, JR. P.O. Box 38 Monmoth, Maine 04259.

Wanted to Exchange: any kind of stamps all over the world. Send to Remy H. Yu of 978 Int. A-3, Juan Luna St., Tondo, Manila, Philippines.

Wanted: Spanish-US Administration Philippine covers, postal stationery (mint, used), revenues, unlisted OB's, perfins, commercial overprints. ROBERT HOGE, P.O. Box 12525, Cincinnati, Ohio 45212.

AUTOMATED POSTAL SYSTEM

The perennial problem of delay in the delivery of mails in the Philippines may be nearing for eventual solution and efficient mail service is in store beginning this year.

The Bureau of Posts will soon have a computerized automated postal system as its initial project under its four year postal system development program.

Los Angeles based Rohr Industries, a company specializing in mass transit and postal service automation in the USA, through Asia Industries Inc. has concluded a \$6.0 million contract with the Department of Public Works and Transportation and Communications for the installation of a computerized and automated sorting equipment that would highly facilitate the sorting of letters and parcels according to their zip codes and destinations.

Under the contract, Asia Industries will install the equipment and undertake training for the Filipino technicians that will operate it. Sorting of letters and parcels that go through the mails is handled manually, causing unnecessary delay. This bottleneck will be eliminated with the new equipment supplied by Rohr Industries and mail pilferage will likewise be minimized, if not entirely eliminated, as the automated sorting machines will have electronic television cameras watching the entire range of operations.

Sources disclosed that other regional centers of the country will also be furnished with the same automated sorting machines as part of the overall program to improve the postal system in the country. Important regions will each have their own automated mail service, also to be supplied by Rohr later.

Both domestic and international mail service are expected to improve with the plan, which is a part of the government priority to modernize the communications system of the country in line with the thrust to make Manila an international financial center.

Multinational corporations currently operating in Manila have always complained of the less efficient postal system in the country. Mails in the Metro Manila area take an average of five days before they reach the addressees. More so for incoming international mails. Mails to and from the provinces take as much longer period.

Rohr Industries, although its main area of business is designing and installing mail transit system for big cities, is considered an expert in automating postal service. It is credited with designing an automated postal system in most areas of the United States.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS, PROBLEMS OF THE BUREAU OF POSTS

by Max G. Alvarez

Automatic letter-sorters and mail conveyor belts, regional post offices motorized delivery of letters, and a postal code system similar to America's popular Zip codes are among the innovations introduced in the last ten years at the Bureau of Posts.

Yet, while the Bureau — headed by a seasoned military man, retired Gen. Felizardo R. Tanabe — must have as one of its concerns the maintenance of these innovations (and also how to improve on them as new postal needs arise), the post office also reckons with problems that often spring from careless mailing of letters and parcels.

This is not that the bureau is not looking at its own face in the mirror — in the past years, it has improved disciplinary actions and penalties on erring personnel involved in various types of malfeasance. The Bureau has its imperfections. It also has an appeal. It has a vital work to carry out daily, 365 days a year.

"Mail it right, mail it sure" is one basic appeal postal men would like to issue to the public. Yearly, thousands of letters and parcels end up in the dead mail section. Such fate of mail matters is caused either by plain carelessness, inadequate knowledge of an addressee's exact address, or some pranksters work. Some odds and ends in the dead mail section in the last ten years:

A cake that came all the way from a foreign country, a dead bird mailed by a disgruntled student to his professor, subversive literature, a live turtle in a tin can, bottles of "bagoong" (fermented fish), pornographic magazines, a card addressed to "Santa Claus, North Pole," a letter with sketches on the surface of the envelope instead of a name and address. At the dead mail section, one finds mountains of mailbags containing thousands of letters, parcels and valuable articles.

One time a sender addressed his letter with a drawing. The letter was addressed to a resident in Sampaloc (in English — Tamarind) on a street named Reposo. The sender's mail bore the sketch of a faucet ("poso" in Filipino means water well, a waterworks tube or just the faucet) and in place of Sampaloc was an ornamental sketch of a real tamarind fruit.

In the 1950's, a sender mailed a letter that had the drawing of a pair of rayban sunglasses on the envelope. Below the drawing was the address "City of Manila." Postal hands had quite a time deciphering what that address meant. Finally, when the letter was referred to the directory

(Continue on p. 9)



JMPC-6: Depicts a farmer riding a carabao on his way to the field; at the background are banana trees. From the collection of Rudy Tan, type II postal card, used as FD for Scott #s N29-31, Oct. 14, 1943.



JMPC-7: Depicts a man barbecuing a pig. Barbecued pig or "lechon" as it is commonly called, is the most important food serve at weddings, birthdays, or during fiestas (feast days) or at any other big gatherings. At the background is a nipa hut and trees. From the collection of Rudy Tan, type II postal card, used as FD for Scott #s N29a-31a, Oct. 14, 1943.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS_

section and a mail "Decipherer" analyzed it, it was found out — through explorations of many interpretative possibilities — that the letter's addressee was no other than Mayor Arsenio Lacson, one of whose "trademarks" was his pair of rayban sunglasses.

In another case, a man had as addressee the drawing of a flower pot with flowers in it. Below the sketch was the complete address. So again, postal men had to indulge in a mental jig-saw. The verdict: the

flower pot stood for Pat and the flowers for Flores. In short, "Pat Flores." When the letter was delivered to the given address, there indeed was a Pat Flores in the house!

Any piece of mail that could not be delivered to an addressee is returned to the general delivery section. This section advertises unclaimed and undelivered mail matter in a typewritten list posted at the lobby of the central post office.

PROS and CONS ON THE GUERRILLA STAMP ISSUES

BY GENE GARRETT

I was delighted to read the forthright, no-nonsense question from Walter J. Adler of Elyria, Ohio, published in the "Bits and Pieces" department of the July-Aug.-Sept. 1976 issue of the PPN: "What knowledge and research has been done on the Guerrilla issues of 1942 and 1943. What status and values have you people placed on these issues, provided you have seen them?" Linda suggested the formation of a study group, which I think is a highly appropriate activity for the IPPS to undertake.

In order to get the ball rolling for whomever will volunteer as Chairman of the Guerrilla Stamps Study Group, I can advise Mr. Adler that there are at least two research articles on the subject of the 10th Military District, Mindanao, issue:

- ✓ Esperidion, Pablo M.; "The forgotten and unsung . . . Philippine Guerrilla Stamps"; The American Philatelist; The American Philatelic Society; State College, PA; Vol. 62, No. 10, July 1949, pp. 768-774.

Warren, Arnold H.; "A Research Report: The Philippines Guerrilla Postage Stamp of 1943;" op. cit.; Vol. 75, No. 1, October 1961, pp. 25-30.

- ✓ The original article by Don Pablo was reprinted in the "Philippine Journal of Philately", Vol. VII, No. 4, April 1955, pp. 13-18.

There are also two studies of the Southern Cebu Forces Guerrilla Stamps:

Esperidion, Pablo M.; "Another philatelic war orphan . . . The Cebu Guerrilla Stamps;" Philippine Journal of Philately; Stamps and Philatelic Division, Bureau of Posts; Manila; Vol. VII, No. 5, May-June, 1955, pp. 15-19, 32.

- ✓ Esperidion, Pablo M.; "More documentary proofs . . . Cebu Guerrilla Stamps;" Op. cit.; Vol. III, No. 1, Sept-Oct, 1955, pp. 7-10.

Never one to shun a controversy, I will give Mr. Adler my opinion of the status of the Mindanao stamp; my personal opinion, mind you, and not in any manner necessarily the opinion of the IPPS. It is my personal opinion that the preponderance of evidence indicates that the Mindanao Guerrilla Stamp fulfilled no bona fide postal purpose, and was produced purely for propaganda/morale purposes, with philatelic overtones. (If the enemy does it, it is "propaganda"; if the good guys on our side do it, it's a "morale booster.") If anyone disagrees with my opinion, please sound off.

Now I hasten to add that this opinion does not detract nor contradict the value, the fascination, and the high degree of collectability of the stamp and of covers bearing the stamp, but instead, places it in its true historical perspective. Nor should an honest evaluation of the status of the stamp be a detriment to further study; indeed, there is much yet to be learned about it.

For example, there is disagreement as to the exact date of issue: Esperidion reports an indefinite date in November 1943, and Warren reports December 23, 1943. Thanks to exhaustive research by our good friend Mr. C.M. Nielsen of Salt Lake City, Utah, the foremost authority on the Emergency and Guerrilla Currency of the Philippines, we know that the supply submarine "USS NARWHAL" departed Australia in late October 1943, and made its first port call in Palawan Bay, Mindoro. The submarine then continued on to Mindanao and on November 15, 1943, docked at Nasipit, Agusan (where, incidentally, it was met by the 110th Division Military Band playing "Anchors Aweigh"). Since the "NARWHAL" brought printing supplies from Australia, including steel printing plates for the production of the guerrilla currency, it seems likely that it also brought the Guerrilla Stamps on that same patrol.

(Continue on p. 11)



JMPC-8: Depicts a Moro Vinta or Muslim boat at sea, used throughout the Southern islands and quite plentiful in Mindanao. Foreground is a nipa hut and coconut

trees. From the collection of FRStanfield, type II postal card, used as FD for Scott #s N12, N14, and N23, June 7, 1943.

GUERRILLA STAMP

Perhaps the only avenue open for establishing a closer approximation of the date the stamps were first used is to ask the members to report their ERPs: Earliest Reported Postmarks. The earliest date known to me is on a cover in the collection of member Chalmer D. Hill of Reseda, California with postmark dated November 29, 1943. Does anyone have an earlier date?

In another controversial area, it is reported that the stamps were printed in three different colors, red, blue and green, "each color representing the three different guerrilla areas in the Philippines, viz., Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao." That seems to be a logical conclusion, to assign the stamps to the three geographical subdivisions of the Philippines, as represented by the three stars in the Flag of the Philippines. However, at the time the stamps were printed (most likely in Brisbane, Australia), only three guerrilla groups had received official recognition from General Douglas MacArthur's GHQ in Australia: the 6th Military District in Panay, under Lt. Col. Macario Peralta; the 7th Military District in Negros, under Major Jesus Villamor; and the 10th Military District in Mindanao, under Lt. Col. Wendell W. Fertig. Of all the prewar military areas in the Philippines, only those three were formally re-instituted at that time. It therefore seems possible that the three colors were intended for those three Military Districts. Yet only the blue Mindanao stamp is known to exist; as far as I can determine, not a single example of the red or green stamp has ever been seen or reported in the 34 years since their alleged printing.

Even less is known about the various stamps issued by the Southern Cebu Forces, and several inconsistencies and troublesome questions need to be studied and answered. Member Sebastian Baldassarre of Alameda, California has the only collection of Cebu stamps of which I am aware.

I think the Guerrilla Stamps Study Group can render useful service to the postal history of the Philippines. As our respected friend Enrique P. San Jose commented in recent correspondence, "History, and for that matter, philately, has taught us that time unearths so many things hitherto unknown."

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON COVER COLLECTING (Part IV)

BY CLYDE CARRIKER
1100 N. GRAND AVENUE

MT. SAC, WALNUT, CALIFORNIA 91789

Besides being a postal history nut, I'm a curious person who wonders as I look at a cover who wrote the address, why it was sent, and what is in a cover.

Most of the time — especially if it's a first day cover or a philatelic one — I find nothing except a stiffener or some odd sheets of paper or newspaper cut to size. On the other hand, I found several dollars, some interesting letters, various newspaper clippings, and even blocks of old United States commemoratives!

One of my specialties are the Tonga Tin Can Mail covers sent to collectors by that interesting South Seas character Walter George Quensell. Thousands of his covers were sent out over the years of about 1930-46 to collectors in nearly every country of the world. Most were sealed shut with nothing in them, but now and then, a note would be included one of which apologized to a collector because no air mail stamp was available on the island.

Another note to a young collector described Quensell's life on the island and what he did on little Niuafou, that rocky island far to the north of the main Tongan group. Another cover, addressed in Quensell's distinctive handwriting and signed on the reverse, contained an interesting November 1943 Chicago Daily News Clipping describing the eruption which took place earlier in that year. This information has been most helpful in writing about the unique mail service.

One of the most interesting letters to me was that from a man to his friend in the States in which this man described a pretty exciting airplane ride from Papeete, Tahiti

to Suva, Fiji. They managed to survive a fairly strong storm and a couple of emergency sea landing in this old PBY operated by a now-defunct airline. From what the writer said, he just made his connection to the US with about an hour to spare after all of the delays.

On the other hand, I have an 1843 letter from a school teacher in Papeete written to his wife in Paris. As postage was so high, the writer wrote the letter, turned the sheet around and wrote between the lines! It's been pretty difficult to make too much sense out of the letter without using a high-powered magnifying lens.

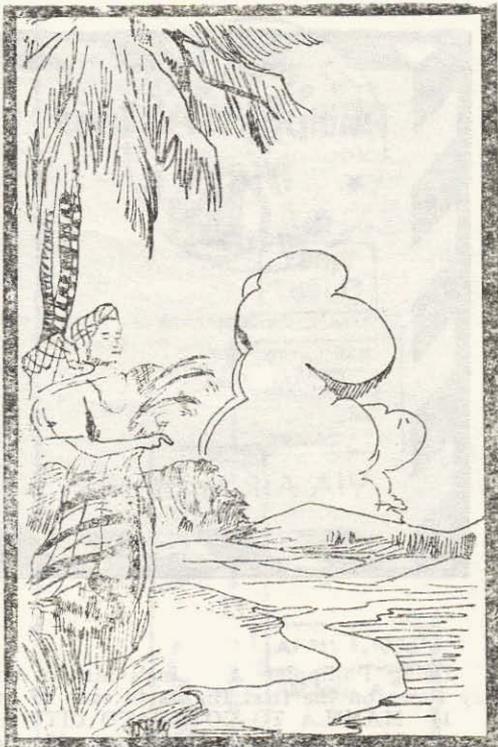
While not exactly in the cover era, postcards, too, can carry interesting and significant messages which may help to illuminate various eras and places. I have a number from various ports in the Pacific describing towns, cruises, people, scenes, impressions, and various other messages. The cards themselves also help to make a collection different and novel.

But the greatest collection of letters I have ever found in covers was the famous Bliss collection of Pitcairn letters written between 1920-32 which was my privilege to catalog and write a two-part article for the American Philatelists, APS Journal. These frank, intimate, grateful and simple letters were a joy to read and report about. They related to me a story of a group of resolute and brave people living in an isolated part of the world much as did their "Bounty" ancestors before.

I realize of course, that not many of these valuable covers are still around. But it is amazing what will show up in supposedly empty covers. It takes but a bit of time to look (and be sure to open each cover carefully) but you may get a pretty exciting discovery. I know I have! (to be continued)



JMPC-9: Depicts a boat sailing, with its crew. From the collection of Mario Que, type II postal card, used as FD for Scott Nos. N1 and N3, March 4, 1942.



JMPC-10: Depicts a Filipina in native costume "saya't patadyong" harvesting in the field. At the background are coconut trees and a mountain. From the collection of Mario Que, type II postal card, used as FD for Scott No. N1, March 4, 1942.

FOR ALL YOUR PHILIPPINE STAMP NEEDS:



- MINT & USED STAMPS
- FIRST DAY COVERS
- SPECIAL EVENT COVERS
- FLIGHT COVERS
- COMPLETE COLLECTIONS
- POSTAL STATIONERIES
- AND OTHERS.

SUITE 251
 TEL. 47-52-82
 P. O. BOX 1936
 MANILA HILTON HOTEL

FLOWN COVERS RECORD PAL'S LOCAL JET SERVICE

BY MARIO O. QUE



FIG. 4

Using Philippine Air Line's airmail envelopes, fifty (50) covers were arranged to be privately flown on the first flights to each of the following cities:

- 1) MANILA TO COTABATO CITY — First Flight of Pal 1-11 Jet Service, postmarked Manila, April 1, 1976, using 60s PAL stamp; backstamped Cotabato City, April 9, 1976 (fig. 1). A rubber handstamped cachet was applied to each cover (fig. 2).
- 2) MANILA TO VIRAC, CATANDUANES — First Flight of PAL YS-11 Jet Prop Service; postmarked Manila, April 1, 1976, using 60s PAL stamp; backstamped Virac, Catanduanes, Phils., April 8, 1976 (fig. 3). A rubber handstamped cachet was applied to each cover (fig. 4).
- 3) CEBU TO CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY — First Flight of PAL 1-11 Jet Service; postmarked Cebu City, April 1, 1976, using 60s UPU Centenary stamp; backstamped City of Cagayan de Oro, April 5 (fig. 5). A rubber handstamped cachet was applied to each cover (fig. 6).

ONE-ELEVEN Jet Service between Manila and Cotabato, and between Cebu and Cagayan de Oro, and jet prop service between Manila and Virac, Catanduanes were introduced in the Philippine Air Lines new domestic schedule which started April 1, 1976.

The schedule, which increases jet services between Manila, Cebu, Bacolod, Davao, and Legaspi replaces the HS.748 jet props with the bigger Nihon YS-11 on eight sectors and DC-3 with the HS.748.

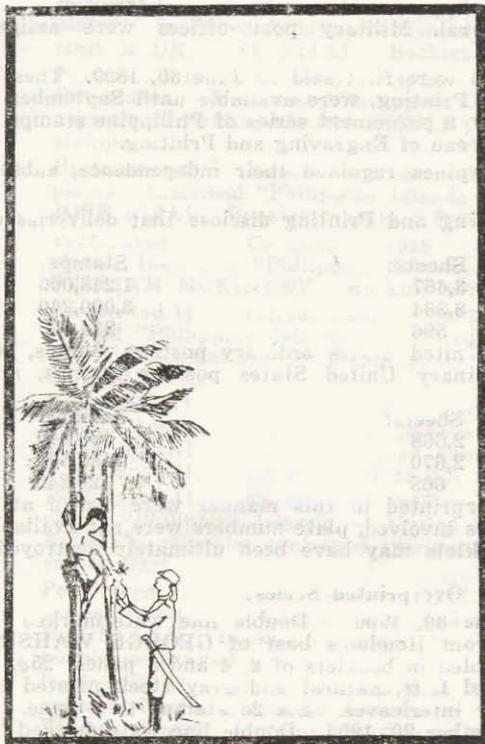
PAL no longer have DC-3s in passenger service. However, the DC-3 complement in the all cargo services was increased from three to five planes. Jet service between Manila and Cotabato are on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays. The new jet service between Cebu and Cagayan de Oro is daily.

Cotabato becomes the ninth city in the Philippines to receive PAL jet service. The others are Cebu, Bacalod, Cagayn de Oro, Davao, Iloilo, San Jose, Tachoban and Zamboanga.

Jet prop service with the YS-11 between Manila and Virac is operated on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

Frequencies in the jet service were increased on the sectors: Manila-Cebu from seven to eight daily; Manila to Bacolod from 21 to 24 times weekly; Manila to Davao from 3-4 times daily; Manila to Legaspi from once to twice daily; and Cebu-Davao from once to twice daily.

(Cont. on p. 15)



JMPC-11: Depicts a boy (presumably a Filipino) atop a coconut tree, picking up coconuts and handing them to a Japanese soldier. From the collection of Mario Que, type 1 postal card, affixed with 2c green Rizal (Scott No. N1) cancelled with a Japanese postmark.



FIG. 1

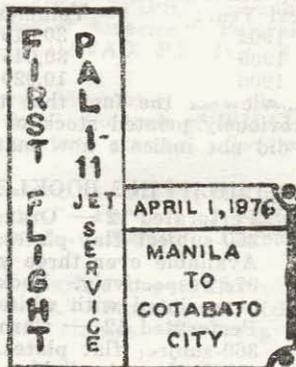


FIG. 2



FIG. 3



FIG. 5



FIG. 6

BOOKLET PANES OF THE PHILIPPINES

BY SKC RANDALL E. BURT

UST DC BOX 42

APO SF 96263

American military forces occupied the Philippines in May 1898. Postal facilities were established by direction of the U.S. Postmaster General. Military post offices were assigned as branches of the San Francisco post office.

"PHILIPPINES" overprinted U.S. stamps were first sold on June 30, 1899. These issues, prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing, were available until September 8, 1906 when they became obsolete and were replaced by a permanent series of Philippine stamps. These new series were also prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

On July 4, 1946 the Republic of the Philippines regained their independence, subsequently issuing their own stamps.

Annual reports of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing disclose that deliveries of book stamps overprinted "PHILIPPINES" were:

| Fiscal Year: | Volumes: | Sheets: | Stamps: |
|--------------|----------|---------|-----------|
| 1901 | 60,000 | 3,467 | 1,248,000 |
| 1902 | 150,005 | 8,334 | 3,000,240 |
| 1903 | 14,595 | 596 | 214,560 |

These overprints were produced on the United States ordinary postage stamps, series of 1894. The overprint was also imprinted on ordinary United States postage stamps, series of 1902 with deliveries as follows:

| Fiscal Year: | Volumes: | Sheets: | Stamps: |
|--------------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1904 | 30,015 | 2,668 | 480,240 |
| 1905 | 30,045 | 2,670 | 480,600 |
| 1906 | 10,020 | 668 | 120,240 |

In view of the fact that the sheets overprinted in this manner were drawn at random from previously printed stock of the two series involved, plate numbers were not available. The records did not indicate how many of the booklets may have been ultimately destroyed.

Scott #: PHILIPPINE BOOKLET PANES — Overprinted Series:

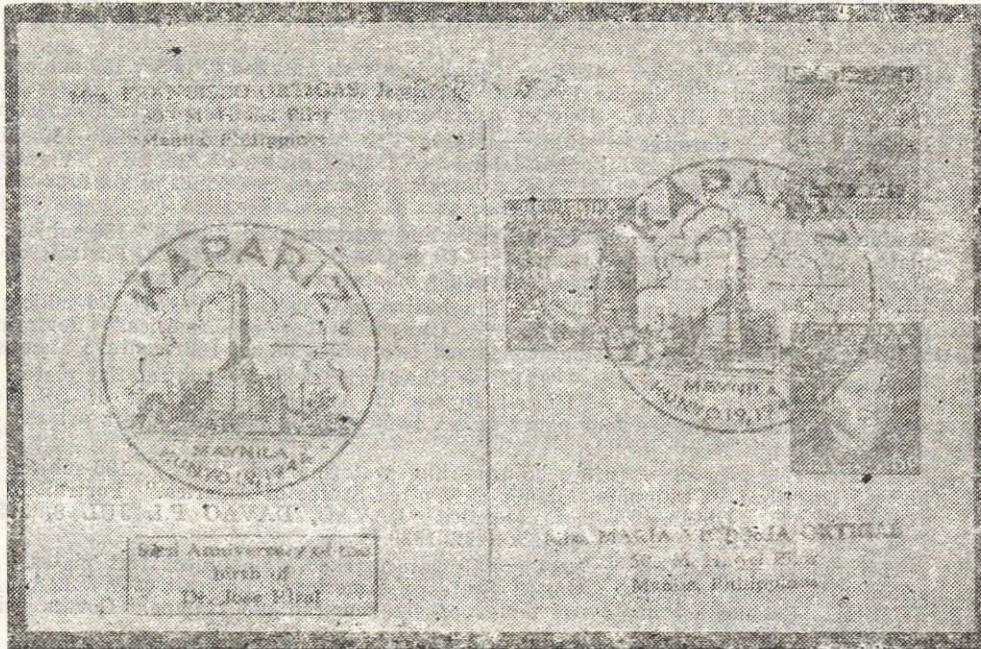
- 214b Perforated 12 — Orange Red — June 30, 1900. Double line watermarked "USPS", 360-subject flat plates. Vignette from Houdon's bust of GEORGE WASHINGTON. Available over three years. Assembled in booklets of 2, 4 and 8 panes; 25¢, 49¢ and 97¢ respectively. Booklet covers used buff, natural and gray stock printed in black, overprinted with white waxed paper interleaves. Six 2c stamps to a pane.
- 227a Perforated 12 — Carmine — September 20, 1903. Double line watermarked "USPS", 360-subject flat plates. Vignette from Gilbert Stuart's portrait of GEORGE WASHINGTON. Available only for 13 months. Assembled in booklets of 2, 4 and 8 panes; 25¢, 49¢ and 97¢ respectively. Booklet covers used buff, natural and gray stock printed in black, overprinted in red with white waxed paper interleaves. Six 2c stamps to a pane.
- 240a Perforated 12 — Carmine — November 1, 1904. Double line watermarked "USPS", 180-subject flat plates. Design from Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Washington. Available only for 22 months. Became obsolete on Sept. 8, 1906; remainders subsequently destroyed. Prepared only in 25¢ booklets of two panes. Booklet cover used buff stock, printed black and overprinted red with white waxed paper interleaves. Six 2c stamps to a pane.

PHILIPPINE BOOKLET PANES — Permanent Series:

- 241b Perforated 12 — Deep Green — September 8, 1906. Double line watermarked "PIPS", 180-subject flat plates. Inscribed "Philippine Islands — United States of America". Vignette is portrait of DR. JOSE RIZAL. Booklet had four panes of six two-centavo stamps. Cover printed black on gray.
- 242b Perforated 12 — Carmine — September 8, 1906. Double line watermarked "PIPS", 180-subject flat plates. Inscribed "Philippine Islands — United States of America". Vignette is portrait of WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Booklet contained two panes of six four-centavo stamps.
- 261a Perforated 12 — Green — 1911 — Single line watermarked "PIPS", 180-subject flat plates. Inscribed "Philippine Islands — United States of America". Vignette is portrait of DR. JOSE RIZAL. Booklet contained four panes of six two-centavo stamps.

(Continue on p. 17)

- 262b Perforated 12 — Carmine Lake — 1911 — Single line watermarked "PIPS", 180-subject flat plates. Inscribed "Philippine Islands — United States of America". Vignette is portrait of WILLIAM MACKINLEY. Booklet contained two panes of six four-centavo stamps.
- 276a Perforated 10 — Green — 1914 — Single line watermarked "PIPS", 180-subject flat plates. Inscribed "Philippine Islands — United States of America". Vignette is portrait of DR. JOSE RIZAL. Booklet contained four panes of six two-centavo stamps.
- 277a Perforated 10 — Carmine — 1914 — Single line watermarked "PIPS," 180-subject flat plates. Inscribed "Philippine Islands — United States of America." Vignette is portrait of WILLIAM MACKINLEY. Booklet contained two panes of six four-centavo stamps.
- 285a Perforated 11 — Green — 1918 — Single line watermarked "PIPS," 180-subject flat plates. Inscribed "Philippine Islands — United States of America." Portrait of DR. JOSE RIZAL. Booklet contained four panes of six two-centavo stamps.
- 286a Perforated 11 — Carmine — 1918 — Single line watermarked "PIPS," 180-subject flat plates. Inscribed "Philippine Islands — United States of America." Portrait of WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Booklet contained two panes of six four-centavo stamps.
- 290e Perforated 11 — Yellow Green — 1917 — Unwatermarked, 180-subject flat plates. Inscribed "Philippine Islands — United States of America." Portrait of DR. JOSE RIZAL. Booklet contained four panes of six two-centavo stamps. Covers printed dark on light green.
- 290ee Perforated 11 — Green — 1918 — Single line watermarked "PIPS," 180-subject flat plates. Inscribed "Philippine Islands — United States of America." Portrait of DR. JOSE RIZAL. Obtained copies cancelled "DAVAO, DAVAO P.I. JUL 8, 1930 2 P.M." and "MANILA P.I. OCT 25 2 A P.M. 1939."
- 291b Perforated 11 — Carmine — 1917 — Unwatermarked, 180-subject flat plates. Inscribed "Philippine Islands — United States of America." Portrait of WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Booklet contained two panes of six four-centavo stamps. Covers printed red on buff.
- 292c Perforated 11 — Deep Violet — 1917 — Unwatermarked, 180-subject flat plates. Inscribed "Philippine Islands — United States of America." Portrait of FERDINAND MAGELLAN. Booklet contained two panes of six-centavo stamps. Covers printed purple on grayish green.
- 411a Perforated 11 — Rose — January 15, 1937 — Unwatermarked paper, flat plates. Inscribed "United States of America — Philippine Islands." Portrait of DR. JOSE RIZAL. Booklet contained four panes of six two-centavo stamps. Covers printed red on yellow.
- 433a Perforated 11 — Rose — 1939 — Unwatermarked paper, flat plates. Portrait of DR. JOSE RIZAL. Inscribed "United States of America — Philippine Islands." Overprinted "COMMONWEALTH" in black. Booklet contained four panes of six two-centavo stamps. Covers printed red on yellow.
- 433aa Perforated 11 — Rose — 1939 — Unwatermarked paper, flat plates. Portrait of DR. JOSE RIZAL. Inscribed "United States of America — Philippine Islands." Overprinted "COMMONWEALTH" in small black letters. Position 'J' Pane.
- 462a Perforated 11 — Apple Green — 1941 — Unwatermarked paper, flat plates. Inscribed "United States of America — Commonwealth of the Philippines." Portrait of DR. JOSE RIZAL. Booklets contained four panes of six two-centavos stamps. Covers printed green on yellow.
- 462c Perforated 11 — Pale Apple Green — 1941 — Unwatermarked paper, flat plates. Portrait of DR. JOSE RIZAL. Inscribed "United States of America — Commonwealth of the Philippines." Booklet contained four panes of six two-centavo stamps. Covers printed green on yellow.
- Perforated 11 — Rose — December 3, 1944 — Unwatermarked paper, flat plates. Portrait of DR. JOSE RIZAL. Inscribed "United States of America — Philippine Islands." Handstamped "VICTORY" in violet. Available in booklets only. Booklets contained four panes of six two-centavo stamps.
- 527a Perforated 12 — Bright green — June 19, 1948 — Unwatermarked. Portrait of DR. JOSE RIZAL. Inscribed "Philippine Postage." Booklet contained four panes of six two-centavo stamps and four panes of silicone interleaving, assembled with two wide staples. White covers printed black. Booklet produced by Philippine Bureau of Posts, Manila.



JUNE 19, 1944 — KAPARIZ DAY
 BY ENRIQUE P. SAN JOSE

On May 1, 1944, the President of the Republic of the Philippines promulgated Ordinance No. 18, establishing a National Youth Brotherhood to be known as "KABATAANG PANGARAP NI RIZAL" (KAPARIZ) (translated into English: "The Dream Youth of Rizal). All pupils and/or students in all public and private schools in the Philippines between the ages of six and twenty-one years were ipso facto members of the brotherhood. Children out of the schools were also allowed to join the brotherhood upon application. For girls, an auxiliary unit was organized and called the "Maria Clara Sisterhood."

The purposes for which the KAPARIZ was organized were:

- (1) to instill in the Filipino youth an abiding interest in Rizal's life so that they will exert every effort to observe his teachings and follow his examples.
- (2) to develop in the youth of the land belief in God, love of country, honor and respect to parents, and such cardinal virtues as honesty, courtesy, truthfulness, charity, frugality, simplicity, and neighborliness.
- (3) to inform a nuclear body of leadership from the rising generation, characterized by the highest personal and collective discipline, cultivated intelligence, moral power, initiative, and the spirit of service and sacrifice to the nation.
- (4) to evolve a counterpart of the KAPISANAN SA PAGLILINGKOD SA BAGONG PILIPINAS (KALIBAPI) among the young people so that they may grow up cognizant of the aims and ideals of the Republic of the Philippines. (from and after the promulgation of Ordinance No. 18 establishing the KAPARIZ, the JUNIOR KALIBAPI was abolished.)

Besides the National Chairman, who was charged with the general administration of the Brotherhood, there was an Advisory Board consisting of five members appointed by the President of the Republic. The Board was charged with the duty advising the KAPARIZ in the proper and efficient execution of its functions and activities, in studying such ways and means and in recommending such measures and policies as may be calculated to insure the success of the Brotherhood in its effort to lay down a stable foundation for the Republic of the Philippines, based upon those sublime virtues that made Rizal's life inspiring and fruitful and which make for a vigorous, sturdy, and noble race of the Filipinos.

To focus the minds of the people, especially of the young, on the life and teachings of Dr. Jose Rizal, the President of the Republic, therefore, chose June 19, Rizal's birthday, as fitting occasion for a national observance coincident with the ultimate aims of the KAPARIZ, Proclamation No. 18 was made on the 7th of June 1944, declaring June 19th of every year as "KAPARIZ DAY."

In the history of the Philippines, this movement was quite remarkable. No doubt, the sincere motives in which the authorities launched the movement deserved the approval and support of every Filipino. If it were also true that the movement was occasioned under the presence and with the pressure of a sovereign power, at least the fundamental tenets of the Brotherhood were worthy of realization. Proclamation No. 18 of the President of the Republic of the Philippines made June 19th of every year a "KAPARIZ DAY," but the first "KAPARIZ DAY," June 19, 1944, became also the last. Nothing came out of the fine objectives of the Brotherhood. The elaborate activities that were outlined and planned for the KAPARIZ were obscured by the more grim realities of the war and so all that was left was the paperwork behind.

Philatelically, the Bureau of Communications designed and authorized the use of a special cachet-canceller on June 19, 1944. The cachet-canceller was applied in blue ink on all covers posted in the Manila Post Office on that day. The cachet-canceller is circular and a little bigger than silver dollar. Its central design bears the likeness of the Rizal national monument in the Rizal Park (then Luneta Park), Manila. On the upper arc "KAPARIZ" is inscribed in big capital letters and at the lower arc the date "HUNYO 19, 1944" or "June 19, 1944" is inscribed in small capital letters. A little below the base of the monument "MAYNILA" or "MANILA" is inscribed horizontally, also in small capital letters. The cachet-canceller has a control number from 1 to 10 on the right side just after the letter "Z" of "KAPARIZ."

Although there was no new issue of Rizal stamps on Kapariz Day, philatelic Rizalists in Manila had an exceptional treat on this occasion. They vie with each other in preparing "something really different" in the matter of Rizaliana. Three Rizal occupation issues were available for use on this special occasion so that big and small covers were literally filled with Rizal stamps. There was a big cover with the name "RIZAL" on it all written with the 2c Rizal, Apple Green stamps. Another had the initials of the national hero "J.R." also written with Rizal stamps. Others had pictures of Rizal tied on cover with Rizal stamps.

BUREAU OF POSTS TO COLLECT CUSTOM TAXES AND DUTIES

BY RODRIGO G. ROY

An agreement pinpointing responsibility for any misdelivery or loss of articles and other valuables sent through the mails was signed recently between the Bureau of Customs and the Bureau of Posts. Under the agreement, any misdelivery and loss of articles sent through the mails will henceforth be the sole responsibility of the Bureau of Posts. In the past, the two agencies blamed each other for mail losses since both had something to do with the inspection of parcels containing valuables.

Finance Undersecretary and concurrent acting Customs Commissioner Alfredo Pio de Roda Jr. said the agreement authorized the postmaster general to act as ex-officio collector of customs regarding mail parcels that are subject to customs taxes and duties. It assigns the tax collecting powers on parcels to the postal bureau. This was previously exercised by the customs bureau. De Roda said the postal bureau shall exercise the powers of collecting taxes and duties on the proper mail parcels. It will also take charge of storing and later delivering the parcels. The customs bureau will train postal employees for their new job.

Cesar Z. Dario, collector of customs for the Port of Manila, hailed the memorandum. He said it will help a lot in removing red-tape since the agreement streamlines the inspection and taxing of mail matters containing valuables.

On the other hand, Postmaster General Felizardo R. Tanabe said he will always subordinate the interest of the postal bureau to that of the Bureau of Customs. He pledged that the best service will be rendered to the public under the new set up. The agreement was signed by De Roda and Tanabe in the presence of Customs duty commissioner Pedro C. Mendoza Jr., Assistant Postmaster Gen. Pedro Gambaaln and other ranking officials of the two agencies.

The agreement's salient points include:

1. The Postmaster General, acting as ex-officio collector of customs, exercises original jurisdiction over all abandonment, seizure and protest cases concerning mail matter in all ports of entry.
2. All decisions of the Postmaster General adverse to the government shall automatically be elevated to the commissioner of customs for review before their implementation.
3. Duties and taxes assessed and collected by the Postmaster General on articles coming through the mails shall be credited as customs revenue collection.
4. Recognition of the power of the commissioner of customs by the Postmaster General to direct customs police and customs intelligence officers to coordinate with the postmaster general in the enforcement affecting articles released through the mails.

U.S. STAMPS OVERPRINTED "PHILIPPINES"

BY ARTHUR J. TRUMBULL

When United States soldiers left San Francisco on June 15, 1898, to occupy the Philippine Islands, a few experienced postal employees from the local post office went with them to help organize a postal system in the islands.

Because the Islands would be under the jurisdiction of the War Department, the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department requested that the Post Office Department send experienced men to help them organize a postal system. Volunteers were asked for and four men from the San Francisco Post Office were accepted. Later as the troops occupied more of the Islands there were a dozen experienced men to help them organize and train native employees. When the expedition arrived at Cavite on July 16, 1898, a post office was set up on board one of the transports to take care of the military mail.

The first post office on the Islands was opened at Cavite on July 30, 1898; the next at Manila on August 14, 1898. Later this office became the main Post Office for the Islands. Branch offices were opened as required, as the soldiers occupied additional territory. All the post offices on the Islands were operated as branch offices of the San Francisco P.O. until May 1, 1899, for the regular mail service and until July 1, 1901, for the money order business. The regular current United States postage stamps (without the overprint) were used until June 30, 1899 when the first overprinted stamps were received.

Since the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department was responsible for the postal system in the Islands, and bought and paid for all stamps ordered, the Post Office Department decided that in order to keep their records straight the stamps would be overprinted with the word "PHILIPPINES." Type was set up in a slanting position and an electrotype was made which makes genuine errors next to impossible.

The first supply of overprinted stamps was shipped from Washington on April 29, 1899 and arrived at Manila shortly before June 30, 1899. It consisted of:

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1 cent value | — 2,000,000 | 5 cent value | — 500,000 |
| 2 cent value | — 4,000,000 | 10 cent value | — 500,000 |
| 3 cent value | — 500,000 | | |

Subsequent shipment were made from time to time as ordered; the entire current series were eventually overprinted.

When received, they were placed on sale and sold together with the stamps on hand (not overprinted) until Sept. 8, 1906, when they were supplanted by the new definitive Philippine issue. All the stamps, plain and overprinted, were then called in to the main post office at Manila, and on Feb. 13, 1907, the surcharged stamps on hand were destroyed.

All stamps for use in the Philippines were supposed to be overprinted on the current United States issue watermarked double line USPS. The watermark was so spaced that each stamp is watermarked with one letter or parts of two letters. However, a small amount of the 50c value, No. 212, came through an unwatermarked paper. These stamps are very scarce and should be carefully examined to make sure there is no watermark, as they catalog several times as much as the watermarked variety, No. 219.

The supply of the 1c value became exhausted at the Manila post office on Sept. 5, 1902, and it became necessary to use the 1c postage stamp for regular postage until a new supply of the 1c overprinted stamps was received and put on sale Sept. 20, 1902. This stamp should be collected on cover with the proper cancellations.

The native postmasters could not seem to understand that the postage due stamps were not to be sold for regular postage use, and because of this continued disregard of instructions not to do so, it was decided in 1905 to discontinue the use of postage due stamps. All such stamps were called in to the main post office at Manila on Aug. 3, 1905, all except 1,200 sets (reserved for collectors) were destroyed.

STAMPS OVERPRINTED "PHILIPPINES:?"

| Face Value | On the U.S. Issue of: | First Day of Sale: | Total available for collectors: |
|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1c | 1898 | | |
| 2c | 1895 | June 30, 1899 | 5,500,000 |
| 3c | 1895 | June 30, 1899 | 6,970,000 |
| 4c | 1898 | June 30, 1899 | 673,814 |
| 5c | 1898 | Aug. 30, 1901 | 404,907 |
| 6c | 1898 | June 30, 1899 | 1,700,000 |
| 8c | 1895 | Aug. 30, 1901 | 223,465 |
| 10c | 1898 | Aug. 30, 1901 | 248,000 |
| 15c | 1898 | June 30, 1899 | 750,000 |
| 50c | 1895 | Aug. 30, 1899 | 200,000 |
| \$1 | 1895 | Aug. 30, 1899 | 50,000 |
| \$2 | 1895 | Aug. 30, 1901 | 3,000 |
| \$5 | 1895 | Aug. 30, 1901 | 1,800 |
| 1c | 1903 | Aug. 30, 1901 | 782 |
| 2c (Flag) | 1903 | Sept. 20, 1903 | 9,631,172 |
| 2c (Shield) | 1903 | Sept. 20, 1903 | 850,000 |
| 3c | 1903 | Nov. 1, 1904 | 862,245 |
| 4c | 1903 | Nov. 1, 1904 | 14,500 |
| 5c | 1903 | Nov. 1, 1904 | 12,500 |
| 6c | 1903 | Jan. 4, 1904 | 1,211,844 |
| 8c | 1902 | Nov. 1, 1904 | 11,500 |
| 10c | 1903 | Nov. 1, 1904 | 49,033 |
| 13c | 1902 | Nov. 1, 1904 | 300,179 |
| 15c | 1903 | Jan. 4, 1904 | 91,341 |
| 50c | 1903 | Jan. 4, 1904 | 183,965 |
| \$1 | 1903 | Sept. 20, 1903 | 57,641 |
| \$2 | 1903 | Jan. 4, 1904 | 5,617 |
| \$5 | 1903 | Nov. 1, 1904 | 695 |
| 10c Sp. Del. | 1895 | Nov. 1, 1904 | 746 |
| 1c Post. Due | 1895 | Oct. 15, 1901 | 15,000 |
| 2c Post. Due | 1895 | Aug. 16, 1899 | 40,892 |
| 3c Post. Due | 1895 | Aug. 16, 1899 | 406,983 |
| 5c Post. Due | 1895 | Aug. 31, 1901 | 14,885 |
| 10c Post. Due | 1895 | Aug. 16, 1899 | 34,565 |
| 30c Post. Due | 1897 | Aug. 16, 1899 | 15,848 |
| | | Aug. 31, 1901 | 2,140 |

The 3, 4, and 6 cent values of the 1903 issue are really scarce in fine used condition and should catalog the same as a mint stamp. Likewise, the seven postage due stamps. The 1c due which was used for regular postage during a shortage of the regular 1c postage value, commands a premium when so used on cover.

All of the 1, 2 and 5 dollar values are very scarce in fine used condition and should catalog more than an unused item. If you doubt this, try and find a dealer that has them in stock. I shopped around for four years before I could buy the last one and they all came from different collections bought by four different dealers. The majority of the 4, 6, 8 cent 1, 2 and 5 dollar values were bought by collectors and dealers, very few were sold for postal use.

In some sections of the Islands, money orders were rather expensive, and in other sections, they could not be obtained, and since these stamps were still valid for postage in the United States, many of the soldiers found it cheaper to send small amounts of money to the United States in stamps. This was a rather heavy drain on the supply, which had to be ordered from Washington and shipped to the branch offices from Manila. It also increased the pay of the small postmasters when the salary depended upon their receipts and had a tendency to quickly use up the supply at the small post offices, making provisionals necessary until new supplies were received.

To stop this practice, the Philippine Postal System and United States Post Office Department ruled that these stamps would not be valid for postage in the United States after October 1, 1903.

Like all overprinted stamps this overprint was counterfeited, especially the more expensive items. Used United States stamps of the same issue with blurred or indistinguishable cancellations were used. However, it must be remembered that these stamps were valid for postal use in the United States prior to October 1, 1903, and there are many genuine overprints with regular United States cancellations. It should also be remembered that all the overprints were in black except the Special Delivery and the 1, 2 and 5 dollar stamps which were overprinted in red. One of the cheap items with a genuine overprint should be bisected lengthwise through the middle of the overprint and these parts used to check other overprints. Allowances should be made for worn plates.

These stamps should be bought from a reputable dealer only. Beware of bargains which actually turn out to be expensive counterfeits. (Printed from Bureau Specialist of the Bureau Issues Association, Vol. XX, No. 4).

PHILIPPINE NEW ISSUES

NEW SURCHARGED STAMPS — issued on January 17, 1977 are new provisional issues to meet the new postage requirements that took effect as of January 1, 1977. One million copies of the P5.00 Fernando Guerrero stamps (Scott #1208) were surcharged P3.00 for the new "Speed Air Mail" rate; and, one million copies of P1.10 Pio Valenzuela stamps (Scott #1203) were surcharged P1.20 for the new "post card" rate. FDCs were serviced at Manila Post Office.

DR. GALICANO APACIBLE — issued on January 24, 1977 in P2.30 denomination with 10,000,000 copies. The stamp measures 22 x 31 mm. in sheets of 100. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila in 4 colors by offset-litho. The stamp features a bust portrait of Dr. Galicano Apacible. He was one of the founders of La Solidaridad, a revolutionary paper, together with Marcelo H. del Pilar and Graciano Lopez Jaena. He was a Mason, and one of our great revolutionary men. Born on June 25, 1864, in Balayan, Batangas and died on March 22, 1949. FDCs were serviced at Manila Post Office.

DR. JOSE RIZAL — issued on Feb. 16, 1977 in 30s denomination with 30,000,000 copies. The stamp measures 22 x 31 mm. in sheets of 100. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila in four colors. Stamp features a semi-profile of Dr. Jose Rizal. The date of issuance coincided with the 85th anniversary of Dr. Rizal's affiliation with the

Grand Orient of France, a masonic body. Dr. Rizal, the Philippine National Hero, is a man of many accomplishments — a polygot, novelist, poet, scholar, scientist, doctor, painter, educator and reformer. He was executed by firing squad on Dec. 30, 1896 by the Spaniards.

P1.30 AIR LETTER — a new airletter sheet in P1.30 value was released by the Bureau of Posts. Printed by the bureau of Printing in 2 million copies. Designed by Antonio Chiudian, Jr., the air letter comes in a new size of 151 mm. x 300 mm, and the indicia features the new society flag and an addressed envelope, with the words "Pilipinas-Panghimpapawid" and the new rate of "P1.30." Lonzenges in red and blue, watermark design features the seal of the Philippines and the words "Philippine Foreign Air Mail." Although FDCs exist with a March 16, 1977 date, the new airletter was not actually released until March 23, 1977. This is due to the failure of the Bureau of Printing to print the words "First Fold" and the blue dividing line atop these words, causing the Chief of the Stamp and Philatelic Section to return them to the printers. There are reportedly 8 different varieties of watermark positions and it has been reported that airletters "without" blue dividing line and the words "first fold" are already in the market selling for as much as P75.00 each. FDCs were serviced at Manila Central Post Office. It has also been reported that the issuance of the airletters has been very slow (only 1,000 copies were reportedly delivered by the printers on March 23rd) because the printer has to manually cut them as they do not have a proper machine for cutting.

1976-1977 POSTAL SLOGANS

- 28) 8th ASIAN PACIFIC/DENTAL CONGRESS/"HEALTH IS YOUR TEETH" — used from Sept. 2-16, 1976 at Manila Central Post Office and Makati Commercial Center Post Office; advance promotion for the 8th Asian Pacific Dental Congress to be held in Manila Feb. 7-12, 1977.
- 29) AIR FRANCE/CONCORDE/FIRST SUPERSONIC/FLIGHT IN ASIA/PARIS-MANILA-PARIS/ OCTOBER 3-4, 1976 — used from September 28 to October 7, 1976 at the following post offices: Philippine International Convention Center, Manila Hilton, and Manila Central. In conjunction with the first flight of the Concorde to Manila, which is also the first in Asia.
- 30) ANG UTANG DAPAT BAYARAN/NANG TAYO'Y PAGKATIWALAAN — (translated means: "Credit Must be paid in order that we can be trusted") — used from October 9-18, 1976 at the following post offices (a total of 21 post offices): Manila Central; Ermita; Sta. Cruz; Manila Hilton; Quezon City; Camp Crame; Pasay City; Araneta Center; Greenhills; Nayong Pilipino; Pasig; Mandaluyong; San Juan, Rizal; Marikina; Grace Park; Caloocan City; Parañaque; Airmail Exchange Office; Valenzuela, Bulacan; Makati Commercial Center. Used to help intensify the campaign of the Central Bank of the Philippines to foster credit consciousness in our people with the purpose of strengthening countryside credit and collection system.
- 31) 15th/ORIENT AND SOUTHEAST ASIAN/LIONS FORUM/NOVEMBER 25-28, 1976 — used from Nov. 19-28, 1976 at the Philippine International Convention Center Post Office. The 15th OSEAL was held in Manila with Philippine Lions Multiple District 301 as host from Nov. 25-28.
- 32) AKLAT AT AKLATAN/YAMAN NG BAYAN — (translated means: "Books and Libraries are Nation's Wealth") — used from Nov. 21-30, 1976 at Manila Central Post Office, in connection with the 40th Anniversary celebration of the National Book Week.
- 33) DIAMOND JUBILEE/PHILIPPINE COLLEGE OF/ARTS AND TRADE — used from Dec. 1-10, 1976 at Manila Central Post Office.
- 34) "KNOW YOUR TEETH/THEY SERVE YOU WELL"/27th NATIONAL DENTAL HEALTH/WEEK FEBRUARY 3-9, 1977 — used from January 24-31, 1977 at Manila Central Post Office and Makati Commercial Center Post Office.
- 35) PAXPEX '77 — used from Feb. 1-5, 1977 at the Thomas Jefferson Cultural Center Postal Station during the Reunion For Peace Philatelic Exhibition, also called PAXPEX '77. The TJCC Postal Station was opened only during that period.
- 36) REUNION/FOR/PEACE — used from Feb. 1-10, 1977 at Manila Central Post Office in connection with the Department of Tourism 1977 program to bring to the Philippines veterans of WW II and their families on a sentimental journey. Used slogan also coincided with the Reunion For Peace Philatelic Exhibition sponsored by IPPS.
- 37) FOR OUR CHILDREN — THE BEST /20th ANNIVERSARY/CHILDREN'S MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, INC. — used at Manila Central Post Office from Feb. 11-20, 1977.
- 38) SHARE IN OUR CHILDREN'S DEVELOPMENT/20th ANNIVERSARY /CHILDREN'S MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, INC. — used at Quezon City Post Office from Feb. 11-20, 1977.

THRIFT SLOGANS ON POSTAL COVERS OF THE PHILIPPINES

By Eugene A. Garrett

446 Startford Ave.
Elmhurst, Illinois 60126

A series of "Thrift Slogans" used on Philippine postal covers nearly a half century ago were not cancels, not postmarks, and perhaps not over true postal markings. But regardless of the precise description, they are a most engaging and interesting aspect of the postal history of the Philippines and heretofore have received but scant notice from collectors of Philippine covers.

The Bureau of Posts introduced the Thrift Slogans in 1927 in a national campaign to promote the Postal Savings Bank of the Philippines by means of extolling the virtues of thrift throughout the land. The slogans were applied by handsamp in purple or red ink upon regular mail covers which were processed by the post offices in Manila and in a number of provincial cities. The slogans were hand stamped by the post office employees on an area of the envelopes some distance from the stamp and were not used to cancel the stamps. In Manila, the slogans appeared in Tagalog and in English, and two were in both Tagalog and English; in the provinces, several dialects were used. The earliest reported dates of use is July 3, 1927, and the latest December 28, 1928.

The first comprehensive study of Philippine Postal Slogans in general, including the Thrift Slogans, and to this day THE definitive study of the subject was made by Pablo M. Esperidion and published in the "Philippine Journal of Philately." Don Pablo wrote two articles, one for the Sept-Oct 1950 issue of that journal and a second, more comprehensive one exactly five years later in the issue of Sept-Oct 1955. The 1955 study corrected and superseded the 1950 article and is therefore the only one now to be considered

In his meticulous fashion, Don Pablo was careful to classify the Thrift Slogans as "Not cancels," even though the other postal slogans discussed in his study, with a few other exceptions, do appear in cancels — a rather fine distinction not always understood by the casual reader. The "Thrift Slogans" were identified by the symbol "SHNC." "Straightlined Handstamp Not Cancel."

The 1955 study was organized as a checklist of this special field, covering the period 1908 to 1954 and included 237 different slogans. Five previously-unreported Thrift Slogans have been discovered in the intervening years, and it is perhaps timely to review and update the original listing. Since there is never any point in the "re-inventing the wheel," it seems a sensible thing to base this review upon Mr. Esperidion's excellent original study, using the same numbering system which he developed for his checklist of 1955.

With the kind help of IPPS Honorary Member ROBERT L. GRIFFIN, translations of the non-English slogans are included in the listing which follows. In the majority of cases, the translations are necessarily idiomatic rather than literal, and it is quite possible that our renditions fall short of perfection. If so, we will be pleased to stand corrected and indeed will welcome such corrections from more knowledgeable readers. It also seems likely that other Thrift Slogans may exist; it is hoped they too will be reported and recorded for the benefit of all collectors.

37. ABANGAN ANG MASIGLANG PAGSISIKAP SA PAGTITIPID
(Tagalog: "Watch for National Thrift Campaign." Lucena, Tayabas, July 3, 1927)
38. WATCH FOR NATIONAL THRIFT CAMPAIGN — ABANGAN ANG MASIGLANG PAGSISIKAP SA PAGTITIPID
(English-Tagalog: same in both languages. Manila; July 11, 1927)
39. MAKISALI SA KILUSAN SA PAGTITIPID
(Tagalog: "Join the Thrift Campaign." Santa Cruz, Laguna; August 20, 1927).
40. SPEND YOUR MONEY WISELY — ISIPING MABUTI ANG PAGGUGUGOL NG SALAPI
(English-Tagalog: same in both languages. Manila; September 15, 1927.)
41. GASTOHA ANG INYONG SAPI AS MAAYONG PAAGI
(Visayan: "spend your Money wisely." Surigao, Surigao; September 24, 1927.)
42. IPATAGO ANG SINOPTAN MO NGA PILAK SA BANCO
(Negros: "Deposit your savings in the bank." October 18, 1927.)
43. MAGTIPID KAYO AT HUWAG MAGAKSAYA SA ANUMANG PARAAN
(Tagalog: "save and don't waste in any way." Manila; October 21, 1927.)

Continue on next page



44. LAGING MAGTIPID ALALAHANIN ANG PAGTANDA
(Tagalog: "Always be thrifty, think of old age." Nov. 11, 1927.)
45. MAGG DAMUT QUITA PAKA ABOT NA ALDAO
(Bicolano: "Let us save for a rainy day." Legaspi, Albay; Dec. 28, 1927.)
46. PAGTIPIG AGUD MANGAD DULA HAN KA KAG MALIPAYON
(Ilongo: "Save so that you will obtain happiness and prosperity." January 12, 1928.)
48. TUMULONG KAYONG MAPALAGANAP ANG DIWA NG PAGTITIPID SA INYONG LIPUNAN
(Tagalog: "Help in promoting the thrift drive in your country." Lobo, Batangas; July 6, 1928.)
49. TUMABANG KA SA PAGPAGONO HIN PAGTIMOS SA SAIMONG MGA KAIRUBA
(Bicolano: "Help in propagating the thrift campaign in your community." Rapu Rapu, Albay; July 28, 1928.)
50. IDULINMO DAGITI URNONGMO TI AYOAN ITI BANGKO ITI KOREO
(Ilocano: "Deposit your savings in the postal savings bank." Laoag, Ilocos Norte; September 19, 1928.)
51. DO NOT IMITATE THE RICH, LIVE WITHIN YOUR INCOME
(English: Manila; October 5, 1928.)
52. MAGDAMUT CA AT PANGINLAGAN ING CABULAGSACAN
(Pampango: "Be thrifty and avoid waste." Oct. 20, 1928.)
53. LUMAYO KAYO SA MGA MASAMANG PANUKALA NG MGA TAUHAN AT LIPUNANG PANGSAMANTALA LAMANG NG SALAPI
(Tagalog: "Beware of rackets and racketeers." Calapan, Mindoro; Dec. 11, 1928.)
54. MAÑGILAG CARING MAMANA TAG AGUMAN A MAMIGASTOS MARAGUL QNG SAYAJAN
(Pampango: "Beware of organizers of big expensive group parties." Dec. 21, 1928.)

(Continue on p. 26)

- (*) AGIN-INUCTA: LICLICAM DAKES A PANAGGASTO
(Ilocano: "Be thrifty: avoid foolish spending." Bontoc, Mountain; October 8, 1928.)
- (*) BANTAYI NINYO ANG PAG PALAPNAG SANG PAG KUGUI SA FILIPINAS
(Visayan: "Watch the development of thrift in the Philippines." Capiz, Capiz; July 12, 1927.)
- (*) AMLIGI ANG IMO KINITAAN SA BANCO POSTAL
(Negros: "Keep your earnings in the postal bank." Bacolod, Negros Occidental; Sept. 2, 1928.)
- (*) BULIGI ANG PAGPALAPNAG SAN MGA PANGHUNAHUNA SA PAGKI NUT SA INYO KATILINGBANG
(Negros: "Help perpetuate the concept of thrift in your organization." Bacolod, Negros Occidental; July 31, 1928.)
- (*) PAGKINUT KA KAG LIKAWI ANG PAGKAUDHA SA BISAN ANG NGA BAGAY
(Negros: "Be thrifty and avoid spending too much on anything." Bacolod, Negros Occidental; October (?), 192(?).)
- (*) Unlisted slogans in the Esperidion study.

Sixteen years after the inauguration of the 1927-1928 series of Thrift Slogans, another series from the Bureau of Posts appeared in the midst of the Japanese Occupation. The new series was applied only in Manila commencing on August 3, 1943, and continued in use for about six months; the latest reported date of use is February 16, 1944. The slogans were applied usually in purple, and less commonly in black. The new series was inspired by — you guessed it! — none other than Pablo M. Esperidion. Don Pablo wrote an open letter to the Bureau of Communications which was published in the "Public Pulse" letters-to-the-Editor column of the Manila Tribune on June 23, 1943, suggesting a revival of the Thrift Slogans. Six weeks later, the new slogans had their first day at the Manila Post Office. Three different slogans were used, all in English, and one (number 90) was a proverb from the writings of Benjamin Franklin — a fact which surely must have escaped the attention of the Japanese Military Administration.

- 89. Postal Savings Bank
Deposit your savings with the local postmaster.
- 90. Postal Savings Bank
Thrift takes you up the ladder, waste brings you down.
- 91. Postal Savings Bank
He that will not economize will have to agonize.

Whereas the 1927 1928 series have been observed only on commercial and private non-philatelic covers, the Japanese Occupation slogans are found on commercial, private and official-mail covers as well as on philatelic "favor" covers.

Whether or not they are "true" postal markings, the Thrift Slogans are a fascinating addition to any collection of Philippine covers.

(Note: A previous article of Gene Garrett on Thrift Slogans of the Philippines appeared in the Vol. 1 No. 2, Mar-Apr 1975 issue of the PPN.)

THE STORY OUR VICTORY STAMPS TELL

By Jose Escuadra

Former Chief of Stamp Section,
Stamp and Philatelic Division

(Republished from Philippine Journal of Philately
Vol. 1, No. 2, Nov-Dec 1948, published by the
Stamp and Philatelic Division, Manila)

Distinct from other issues of Philippine stamps, the "Victory" series have a prominent place in the history of Philippine philately and of our country. They signify a come back to freedom — the return to democracy, the end of sufferings, tortures, oppression, hunger and humiliation of the liberty-loving people of the Philippines.

To distinguish from other stamps, the Philippine "Victory" series have been overprinted with the word "VICTORY" on the face near the top.

To many people, "Victory" may simply mean the ordinary connotation of the word — triumph in conflict, in clashes of wits or talents, of force against force, or of any contending forces be they in war or in peace. But to our people who had undergone untold sufferings and privations, cruelties, tortures, insults — all sorts of humiliation at the hands of the Japanese, the word "Victory" means infinitely more — it means life itself, resurrection, liberation, the end of the Kempetai — of enemy occupation. It is a symbol of freedom, liberty and the return of the democratic ways of life. And more, it ultimately means independence — the birth of our Republic.

When General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in the Far East, flew to Australia before the Fall of Bataan and Corregidor, he left a message which rang through the Voice of Freedom, "I SHALL RETURN." It re-echoed in all Filipino hearts and became the only consolation of a people in travail. Three and a half years later, on October 20, 1944 which is known as our D-Day, General Douglas MacArthur set foot on Philippine soil in Leyte to redeem his promise and proclaim "I HAVE RETURNED." It was a historic moment; it was the dawn of victory. As the liberation forces advanced and gained ground from day to day, the need for civilian communications among long separated relatives, friends and associates became imperative. It was the policy of President Osmeña and of the military authorities to reestablish as soon as practicable civil government in order to restore normal life in liberated areas. This and the desire of the Civilian Censorship Detachment of the Civilian Intelligence Corps to get hold and control information, contributed to the urgent need of reopening post offices in liberated regions.

Through a series of official communications issued by Major General Basilio J. Valdez, then P.A. Chief of Staff and Secretary of National Defense and Communications of the Commonwealth Government, to the then Acting Post Office Inspector B. Cunanan of the province of Leyte, it formally reopened the different post offices in Leyte, one after another, as the situation warranted.

The first post office reopened was that of Tacloban on Nov. 8, 1944; followed by Palo, Nov 13, 1944; Tanauan, Dec. 14, 1944; Tolosa and Dulag, Dec. 18, 1944. Other Post offices followed as more towns were liberated by the Forces of Liberation.

The first official communication authorizing the reopening of the post offices in Leyte is hereunder quoted:

(Continue on p. 28)

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES
Department of National Defense and Communications
Tacloban, Leyte

November 6, 1944

The Acting Post-Office Inspector
Tacloban, Leyte
Sir:

Having been informed by Major Lambert in his letter of November 4, 1944 that the military situation now permits an initial return to pre-war civil communications, you are hereby authorized to re-open the Post Offices of Tacloban and Palo of this province for the transaction of ordinary mail matters only between these municipalities.

You are, likewise, directed to issue the instructions to the Postmasters concerned bearing in mind that the laws, rules, and regulations of the Commonwealth Government should be observed.

Respectfully yours,
s/ Basilio J. Valdez
t/ BASILIO J. VALDEZ
Major General, P.A. Chief of Staff
Secretary of National Defense and
Communications

And the authorization for the issuance of the first VICTORY stamps reads as follows:
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES
Department of National Defense and Communications
Tacloban, Leyte

The Acting Post-Office Inspector
Tacloban, Leyte
Sir:

November 6, 1944

In connection with the postage stamps which you have taken from the Post Office of Palo, Leyte, amounting to P360.90 (Commonwealth Stamps), you are directed to surcharge the said stamps on the face thereof with the word "VICTORY" in the presence of the Acting Provincial Auditor or his representative and the Acting Postmaster of Tacloban. The said stamps will only be available for civilian use in accordance with the recommendation of Major Lambert of the U.S. Army. Sale should only be made to civilians presenting letters for mail between Tacloban and Palo or vice versa. United States Armed Forces shall not be allowed to purchase such stamps until an adequate supply is obtained from the United States pursuant to Major Lambert's recommendation.

Respectfully,
s/ Basilio J. Valdez
t/ BASILIO J. VALDEZ
Major General P.A. Chief of Staff
Secretary of National Defense
and Communications

The above communication gave birth to the first Philippine Victory stamps. No records show the exact moment when the first stamp was impressed with the rubber stamp or hand struck "Victory" on its face. However, as the first day of sale at Tacloban was November 8, 1944, it is safe, therefore, to consider November 8, 1944 as the birth of our Philippine "Victory" stamps.

These provisional "Victory" stamps that were in use from November 8, 1944 to January 18, 1945 in Leyte, were improvised out of the pre-war Commonwealth stamps which were available at places liberated.

The word "VICTORY" was impressed hand-struck with locally made rubber stamp and only one rubber stamp was used for the whole provisional period. The re-opening of post offices in the succeeding liberated areas were in the same manner as at Tacloban, except that in the former the ceremony was made more impressive by the presence of high government personages, including His Excellency, President Sergio Osmeña; Major Gen. Basilio J. Valdez; Brigadier Gen. Carlos P. Romulo; and several press representatives.

THE SEMI POSTAL ISSUES OF THE PHILIPPINES

(Third Series)

BY ENRIQUE P. SAN JOSE

III. THE ANTI-TB SEMI-POSTAL SERIES (1958-1974)

For sixteen years, the Bureau of Posts had been issuing anti-TB semi-postal stamps pursuant to Republic Act No. 1635 of the Third Congress of the Philippines. This law made it obligatory to use anti-TB semi-postal stamps from August 19 to September 30 every year to raise funds for the Philippine Tuberculosis Society, now operating with twenty units and branches all over the country. The Philippines, being one of those tropical countries where tuberculosis has persistently taken a big toll of human lives, has to provide ample funds for the prevention of the disease, care of the sick, and all efforts towards consistent reduction of the social malady.

Statistics show that no less than 27,000 persons, young and old, die of TB in the Philippines annually, not including the many thousands actually afflicted with "lingering illness." Statistics also record that the Philippine Tuberculosis Society received about eight million pesos (P7,619,740.32) from the proceeds of the sale of anti-TB semi-postal stamps alone during the sixteen year period for the partial financing of the society's domiciliary service. Undoubtedly, the anti-TB semi-postal stamps contributed much to the welfare of the people so that whatever amounts were lost as financial support to the Philippine Tuberculosis Society upon the repeal of R.A. No. 1635 by Presidential Decree No. 540 on August 14, 1974, are now supplied by the holding of lottery draw by the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office since March 11, 1974, and every year thereafter, exclusively for the benefit of the Society in its anti-TB services.

Today, the anti-TB semi-postal stamps of the Philippines are still much around gracing the pages of postage stamp albums and carefully affixed to philatelic covers, unretrieved envelopes of business letters, or treasured envelopes of love letters.

Briefly the general descriptions of the designs and/or pictures of the series of Philippine Anti-TB Semi-postal stamps from 1958 to 1974 (except 1966, 1968 and 1971 when no issues were made) follows:

- 1958 — Quezon Institute, Quezon City with the inset of Pres. Manuel L. Quezon; Scott #s B8-B9.
- 1959 — Quezon Institute, Quezon City with inset of Pres. Quezon surcharged in red "Help Fight TB" and "3+5" on 5 centavos and "6+5" on 10+5 centavos. Scott #s B12-B13.
- 1959 — Bohol TB Pavilion, Tagbilaran City. Scott #s B14-B15.
- 1960 — Quezon Institute, Quezon City with inset of Pres. Quezon. Surcharged in red "Help Prevent TB" and "6+5" on 5+5 centavos. Scott # B16.
- 1961 — Roxas Memorial TB Pavilion, Roxas City, Capiz. Scott #s B17.
- 1962 — Emiliano J. Valdes Memorial TB Pavilion, Angeles City, Pampanga. Scott #s B18-B20.
- 1963 — Map of the Philippines with superimposed anti-TB emblem. Scott #s B23-B25.
- 1964 — Negros Oriental TB Pavilion, Dumaguete City. Scott #s B26-B29.
- 1965 — Negros Oriental TB Pavilion, Dumaguete City. Surcharged in red "1+5s" and "3+5s" on 6+5. Scott #s B30-B31.
- 1967 — Philippine Birds namely Stork-billed Kingfisher Luzon Hornbill, Monkey-eating eagle, and Large-billed Parrot or "Loro" Scott #s B32-B35.
- 1969 — Philippine Birds namely Three-toed Woodpecker, Philippine Trogon, Mt. Apo Lorikeet, and Johnstone Minivet. Scott #s B36-B39.
- 1970 — Old Philippine Tuberculosis Society Building with inset of Doña Julia V. de Ortigas. Scott #s B40-B43.
- 1972 — Medley of Philippine Fruits such as (Scott #s B44-B47)
 - a. Papaya, mabolo, santol, chico
 - b. Bananas, balimbing, atis, pomegranate, macopa
 - c. Watermelon, mango, avocado, grapes, guavas
 - d. Pineapple, lanzones, dalanghita (native orange) and siniguelas (native prunes)
- 1973 — Philippine Fruits issue of 1972 surcharged in black "15+5s" and "60+5s" on 10+5s and 40+5s, respectively. Scott #s B48-B49.
- 1974 — Quezon Institute, Quezon City with inset of Dr. Basilio J. Valdes. Scott #s B50-B51.

All these semi-postal stamps bear the anti-TB emblem — double-barred cross in red. (next issue, philatelic data and information on all the anti-TB semi-postal stamps.)

Bits and Pieces

...by Linstan

ALL SET FOR AEROPEX '77 — the Aerophilatelic Exhibition is slated for October 24-29, 1977 at the Thomas Jefferson Cultural Center; on a competitive basis — all areas and types of aerophilatelic materials is welcome, including "space" collections. This exhibit is in celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the founding of Pan American Airways, and the 50th Anniversary of the Charles A. Lindbergh Non-stop solo flight across the Atlantic. Lindbergh spent some of his last years in the Philippines in his "concern for life", project. He was responsible for having the Tamaraw and the Monkey Eating Eagle included in the list of endangered rare species — thus protecting them from further extinction by men. He also helped a great deal in the discovery and preservation of primitive tribes — notably the Tasadays of the Southern Philippines — perhaps the last of the aborigines. At stake are two medals, arranged for and gotten for the IPPS by Member Bill Oliver, himself a Philippine Airmail Specialist, and these are: American Philatelic Society Bronze Medal for the best APS Member Entry, and the American Airmail Society Gold Medal for the Best Aerophilatelic Entry. Pan American Airways is donating three trophies, namely: The Juan T. Trippe Trophy, the William Seawell Trophy and the W. Randall Johnson Trophy, for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Best Pan Am Aerophilatelic entries. We are calling on all members to participate in this big event. USA liason officers are Bill Oliver and Gene Garrett. For further information, please contact them direct or the IPPS Manila

CHANGE OF POSTAL RATES — according to the Bureau of Posts records, postal rates were increased no less than six times since 1946, as follows:

| | | | |
|----------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|
| 2c to 4c | — August 1, 1946 | 6s to 10s | — July 1, 1967 |
| 4c to 5c | — October 1, 1950 | 10s to 15s | — March 1, 1973 |
| 4c to 6c | — January 1, 1959 | 15s to 30s | — January 1, 1977 |

For postal history collectors, one should try to obtain a last and first day of use cancels; example — a cover with 6s stamp with a June 30, 1967 cancel; and another cover with a 10s stamps with a July 1, 1967 cancel, etc . . . Who has a complete cover collection of this particular phase of Philippine postal history?

FIRST MAIL — and what is it all about. I am at a loss why some of the covers in my collection has a rubber handstamp "FIRST MAIL" on them. Can anyone help shed a light on this? Said covers are as follows: (1) franked with 2c Rizal green stamp, perf 12, double line watermark, postmarked "July 18, 1907 PM" at Tacloban, Leyte, sent to a Mr. Jose M. Laredo, Ylayca No. 50, Tondo, Manila; it has a backstamp of "July 22 9 AM RECD, Manila," and with a note at the back written in pencil "I received this letter 22 of July 1907 — first letter." Another cover is (2) franked with 2c Rizal green stamp, perf 12, single line watermark, postmarked "Manila, Aug. 17, 10 AM 1911;" it has a corner card of Sprungli & Co., P.O. Box 453 Manila, P.I. with an illustration of a small typewriter; has no backstamp but has the following notation in pencil at the back: "Received August 17, 1911, 11:00 A.M." Both covers were stamped "FIRST MAIL" on the front of the envelope. Any meaning to this?

CALLING MEDICAL COLLECTORS — according to Dr. Adolf W. Schwartz of 2029 21st St., Bakersfield, California 93301, the First Philippine Assembly stamp issue (Scott #640) featured the following doctors, seated at the Assembly Hall: Dr. Vicente Locsin, representing 2nd district of Negros; Dr. Dominador Gomez, 1st district of Manila; Dr. Nicanor Padilla, 1st district of Pangasinan; and Dr. Manuel Rey 2nd district of Ambos, Camarines. Dr. Schwartz is interested in obtaining biographies of the said doctors; any help from the membership? We would like to especially call on our member DR. DEOGRACIAS TABLAN, who also specializes in collecting Doctors on Stamps.

APRIL 7, 1943 ISSUE — an article written by member ROY S. VANSICKLE in last year's Vol. 2, No. 6 issue of PPN, which dealt with the rare JapOec FDC cancelled in Malolos, Bulacan, maker of said covers — Mr. Enrique San Jose agreed with what Roy has written, but would like to point out this small correction: on principal differences listed, letter d), which states, "it was

postmarked with a rubber handstamp and not a handsteel canceller." According to Mr San Jose, covers he prepared were cancelled with an old handsteel canceller, and NOT a rubber handstamp canceller. According to our active JapOcc cover collectors in Manila Rudy Tan and Mario Que — there are only six covers they know that is here in Manila. Plus the one in Roy's collection, that is a total of 7 covers. Who has the other five? I bet Gene Garrett has at least one! That leaves us four unaccounted covers

BISECT STAMPS — received in the mail recently is a copy of a news bulletin which appeared in the October 21, 1948 issue of Manila Daily Bulletin, through the courtesy of IPPS Honorary Member (A detailed report on this will appear in the next issue of PPN) **DON SEVERINO LUNA** — our ever dedicated Philippine philatelist. Reproduced here is the said news bulletin:

CEBU POSTMASTER WHO CUT 4-CENTAVO STAMPS AROUSES COMMENTS ABROAD

CEBU CITY (By Mail) — Andres Abella, Cebu postmaster who cut up four-centavo stamps and sold each half for two centavos "in the interest of public service," was suspended for his "wise-guy stunt," but his act is making him a world-famous man. Canadian philatelists, who read the Bulletin story on Abella's "stroke of genius" published on Sept. 16, are excited over the case.

It seems that years ago, a similar case happened at Port Hood. Now, the cut up stamps, a philatelic rarity, are selling at \$300-each. Cebu philatelists, who heard of the Port Hood case from Herman Drobesh of New Waterford, Nova Scotia, Canada, are frantically trying to corner all duly postmarked cut-up stamps. Drobesh, who is a stamp addict, wrote to a fellow philatelist in Cebu City inquiring whether Andres Abella had lost his job. Drobesh said he would like to have the outcome of the case against Abella published in Canadian newspapers.

Indicative of the interest aroused in the case, the Sydney Post Record even wrote an editorial on the Cebu postmaster. A copy of the editorial was mailed by Drobesh to a Cebu friend. The editorial reads in part: "The Philippine Islands postmaster, who thought he had a good idea when he ran short of one-cent stamps by snipping a two cent stamp in half, had too much imagination for his superiors and lost his job. Worse still, it was not original. The Windsor Star recalls a similar but somewhat happier incident decade back, which some of our readers may recall. Having run out of low denominations stamps, the enterprising postmaster took others of twice its value and cut them diagonally "We have no evidence that the postmaster was fired or even rebuked," remarks the Windsor Star. At any rate, the affair has become historic. The severed stamps, a philatelist tells us, have become the rare Port Hood covers, eagerly sought by collectors the world over and worth about \$300 each today."

Actually, Abella has not yet been fired as assumed by the Canadian newspaper. But Abella is still in the doghouse awaiting the decision of the Bureau of Posts director. Whatever action is taken on the case, Abella has unknowingly made himself a famous man.

ON THE LIGHTER SIDE OF THINGS: "THOSE IMPERFORATES!" — the following vital statistics on the 1925-1931 imperforate issues (Scott Nos. 340-353, E6) were published in the 1941 "Stamps of the Philippines Issued Under the American Dominion" by our active philatelist and dealer **Y.S. CHONG**: "By special authorization from the postal authorities, Mr. Lambert, Manila businessman, ordered printed imperforates of the 1917-1927 regular issues of all the values from 2c to 10p, including the 20c Special Delivery. To give opportunity to collectors, these stamps were placed on sale at Manila Post Office on May 5, 1925. Response from collectors was mild and only very few were sold out, and Mr. Lambert bought himself the rest. This raised protests among collectors and the postal authorities had to issue on Oct. 15, 1931, another set of imperforates of the same issue and design with the same values. Besides the color, the only clear difference between the now so called Lambert imperforates is in the paper. The Lambert imperforates have been printed in thick paper; that of the post office on thinner paper."

U.S.S. RIZAL CREW MEMBER VISITED PAXPEX '77 — A surprise visit was accorded by Rear Admiral **ARNOLD E. TRUE** (ret) to Paxpex '77 at the Thomas Jefferson Cultural Center. If you still remember, an article specially written by Don Pablo Esperidion for the PPN appeared in Vol. 2 Nos. 2 & 3 issue, entitled "US Naval Covers — Philippines" described in detail the USS Rizal Naval destroyer which was donated by the Filipino people to the US Navy. Admiral True, one of our visitors who came to the Philippines under the Reunion for Peace program, served on the USS Rizal as a young engineering officer fresh out of the US Naval Academy in 1921. He promised the Department of Tourism that he would dig up the records of the USS Rizal.

LAST BUT NOT LEAST — going over the collection of "Quotations" of our good friend "Oscaropasig," we came across this one by an American named George A. Malcom: "The Filipino woman is the best man in the country"! What more can you say to a nation whose population is dominated by women, women, women, and more women anywhere and everywhere!

WELCOME TO THE PHILIPPINES

NEW MEMBERS

as compiled by Fe A. Carandang

The following have been provisionally accepted as IPSS members. This list of membership shall become final 30 days after publication if no objection is received from members.

- 109 — BENJAMIN T. KANGLEON — 3 Kayumanggi St., West Triangle, Quezon City, Phils; March 8, 1922; Phils: FDC, Republic; Others: USA.
- 110 — DENNIS A. VILLALON — P.O. Box SM166 Manila; July 22; Phils: Postal History, all periods, incl. FDCs; Others: UN, Europa, Roosevelt, Hitler, Scouting, Red Cross, Filipiniana, numismatics, shells; Member: APS, ATA, PNAS, APOPS.
- 111 — BERNARD HSU — 119-A Cuneta Ave., Pasay City, Phils; July 1, 1934; Phils: all types, all periods; Others: Paintings, Space; Member: APOPS, PNAS.
- 112 — JOSEFINA A. GALLARDO — 125 Dr. Alejos St., Sta. Mesa Hgts, Quezon City, Phils; March 19, 1933; Phils: Republic.
- 113 — CLARA D. DELOS SANTOS — Sienna College, del Monte Ave., Quezon City, Phils; Aug. 12, 1935; Phils: Republic; Others: Flora and Fauna, Paintings, Science, Aeronautics, Sports.
- 114 — SIS. MA. CECILIA DE JESUS CALAGUAS, O.P. — Sta. Catalina Convent, Biaknabato, Quezon City, Phils; Dec. 27, 1932; Phils: Republic; Others: Anniversary stamps, flowers, animals, fruits, science, sports.
- 115 — MILO S. JAMES — 3330 E. Welletta, Phonix, Az. 85008; July 28, 1908; Phils: All issues, incl. postal stationery, revenues, FF; Others: US, Hawaii, CZ, Cuba, PR; Member: APS, SPA, CZSG, Cuban P.S., UPSS, WCC.
- 116 — ANTONIO B. ADRIAS — 13 Manga St., San Francisco del Monte, Quezon City, Phils; Dec. 27, 1914; Phils: all periods, all issues; Others: WW.
- 117 — RICHARD D. SCHULTZ — 1212 S. Euclid, Sioux Falls, S.D. 57105; Jan. 25, 1934; Phils: all except Spanish; Others: Germany, German colonies, Canal Zone, Panama, US Postal Stationery; Member: Germany PS, UPSS.
- 118 — DONALD J. PETERSON — 17490 Jonquil Ave. W. Lakeville, MN 55044; May 3, 1945; Philippines: All areas, postal stationery; Others: US Revenues, Bolivia, Canada; Member: APS.
- 119 — MANUEL S. SUAREZ — Southern Phil. Development Adm., L & S Bldg., Roxas Blvd., Manila; Jan. 3, 1947; Phils: All issues; Others: Sports, Butterflies, Birds.
- 120 — LEO Z. SOLIDUM — #1 Rd. 31, Proj. 6, Quezon City, Phils; March 30, 1964; Philippines: Others: WW.
- 121 — REMY H. YU — 978 Int. A-3 Juan Luna, Tondo, Manila; May 26, 1953; Phils: General; Others: WW.
- 122 — SCOTT W. MACGREGOR — Summer Institute of Linguistics, P.O. Box 2270, Manila; June 7, 1943; Phils: General; Others: WW, Topical, Bible Translation, and Translators Churches Sea Shells;
- 123 — JOSE P. CALIXTO — 2410 Nobel St., Makati, Rizal, Phils; Jan. 4, 1948; Phils: all periods; Others: Spain, Vatican, Australia, Coins.
- 124 — MARTIN L. PALEY — 1525 Commonwealth Ave., W. Newton MH 02165; July 26, 1952; Phils: OB overprints, Postal Stationery; Member: SPA, APS, CZSG, PPS.
- 125 — LCDR. LOUISE P. CAVANAUGH — USN Ret. 95 Conduit St., Annapolis, Md. 21401; April 1, 1921; Phils: Jap. Occ, Postal History, FF, all other areas; Others: Austria, B.C. HK, Netherlands, Liberia, China, PH, PS, Christmas Seal, Tuberculosis, Red Cross; Member: APS, SPA, MEPSI, Christmas and Charity Seal Co., NMPS, Perfin So., UPSS, Annapolis Stamp Club, Baltimore S.C.
- 126 — A. NORBERT VERSOZA — 5811 N. Washtenaw, Chicago, Ill. 60659; April 16, 1926; Phils: Single issues mint and cancelled, all periods; Others: US, Canada, Germany, some WW.
- 127 — JOSEPH FRANCIS VILLANUEVA, JR. — 7100 South Shore Dr. Chicago, Ill. 60649; July 21, 1931; Philippines: all except stationery; Others: England, Japan, ROC, USA, Bicentennial, Coins; Member: Universal Ship Cancellation So., Westport Collectors So., Postal Commemorative So., Calhouns Collectors So.
- 128 — DAVID A. MCMURTRIE — 2811 Hobson Rd., Apt. 4, Woodridge, Illinois 60515; Dec. 15, 1949; Phils: Republic, JapOcc; Others: Coins, books; Member: APS.