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JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF
THE PHILIPPINES

✓ REOPENING OF PROVINCIAL
POSTAL SERVICE

by Eugene Garrett

"Instruction No. 4" dated February 21, 1942. "Instruction Concerning the Reopening of Postal Administration in the Philippines," issued by the Director General of the (Japanese) Military Admission, specified that "Post offices located in Greater Manila shall first be reopened for public service; and gradually the sphere for postal service shall be extended to provinces." 1

The reopening of postal service in Manila on March 4, 1942, is well known and well documented, but virtually nothing appears in the literature to document the reopening of provincial post offices. Even the total number of provincial post offices to be reopened during the Occupation is not known. Whatever total number of provincial town postmarks is possible, the scarcity of such material becomes immediately apparent to the specialist attempting to form a collection. All are difficult to find, and those from the outer islands are seen far less frequently than those from the main island of Luzon.

In attempting to compile a list, the record is confused by articles which appeared in the contemporary Manila newspaper, "The Tribune." This newspaper was of course, a propaganda vehicle for the Japanese Military Administration, and all "news articles" were screened by the Japanese advisers prior to publication. There is probably however, some degree of accuracy in these articles, and there is little choice but to examine them carefully, in the absence of other source material.

During the period from September 12, 1942, to Aug. 9, 1944, a total of 15 "news articles" have been found which described the reopening of post offices in the provinces. The first article to provide a clue as to the total number reopened is in the edition of Feb. 13, 1943. This article announced, "6 more post offices reopened -- in addition to the 69 already operating." However, another article appeared six days later in a page 1 story in the February 19 edition: "Four more post offices have been reopened in addition to the 188 already operating." This astonishing escalation was followed, less than two weeks later in the edition of March 3, 1943, with the announcement of the reopening of six more post offices, "in addition to the 198 already operating."

No explanation can be found to explain the obvious discrepancies in these numbers. It is tempting to surmise that the

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Manuscripts for publication and for

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

We are glad that we have come out at last!

This maiden issue of the Philippine Philatelic Newsletter ushers our country into a new era of a more vigorous effort for the employment of a wiser leisure that is both educational and recreational.

As the official organ of the International Philippine Philatelic Society, we hope that we can put up studies on the Philippine postal history. It is a fact that although other publications on Philippine Philately have been published before, very few have been saved; and very few can give an actual and accurate, detailed information on our postal history. An exception here is that of a book written by Major F. L. Palmer, a retired U.S. Army Major, which delved on the Spanish Administration issues as well as issues of the U.S. Administration. However, no detailed study on the preceeding issues of the Philippines followed.

We will sponsor more Philippine Philatelic study groups in order to put into writing events that play major role in the annals of our postal history.

Along this line, we hope to promote Philippine philately, bringing it closer to the citizenry, and to promote stamp collecting among the youth in the New Society, in order to cultivate new values which are indispensable to the establishment of a new identity for the new Filipino of today. Through these, we can see a favorable future for the projects which the IPPS will undertake, and one of these is the building up of a Philippine Postal Museum and Library.

While emphasis will be given to the history of Philippine postage stamps, our publication will also provide additional informations on new issues and on new stamp trends. Thus, we also hope that knowledge of this particular field will promote understanding of other people and will help one understand more about his country, that will bring about a feeling of unity and togetherness.

Happy collecting to everyone.

(Sgd.) RICARDO S. INOCENCIO

X GABRIELA SILANG ON STAMPS

September 20, 1974 was the 211st Death Anniversary of one of our Filipino heroines Gabriela Silang. In her honor, the Bureau of Posts issued the 15s Gabriela Silang stamps. This was issued earlier on May 15 of the same year, with 50 million copies perforate, and 75,000 copies imperforate.

Born on March 19, 1731, in Pedigan, Abra, Gabriela Silang is known as the "Joan of Arc" of the Philippines. She was the wife of Diego Silang, the First Ilocano to rise in protest against the Spanish sovereignty in this country.

When her husband decided to lead an uprising against Spain, she fought side by side with him and when he was assassinated in Vigan, Ilocos Province on May 28, 1763, Gabriela decided to continue the struggle, personally leading guerilla raids in the countryside.

On Sept. 10, 1763, Gabriela threw her little army against the Spanish forces but was badly outnumbered.

She was made to watch the death of her faithful followers and a special day was set for her own execution. On September 20, 1763, at the age of 32, Gabriela was hanged. Her body was left uncared for in the plaza of Vigan. No history book records where she was interred and where the Spanish officials placed her corpse.

On August 5, 1963, a Gabriela Silang Bicentennial Art and Philatelic Exhibition was opened at the lobby of the Bureau of Posts, in the nationwide observance of the 200th death Anniversary of the Ilocana Heroine. Special feature of the show was the Gabriela Silang Bicentennial Painting Contest sponsored by both the government and private sector. "Gabriela in Arnis" entered by Amado de la Cruz, won the first prize in the said contest.

The 15s Gabriela Silang stamp regular

✓ METER POSTAGE AND THE 1974 ANTI TB FUND DRIVE

September 30, 1974, Anti-TB stamps were required for use in all mailing matters. However, the postage meter mail user were exempted from the use of these stamps, provided they pay additional 5s on every mail matter.

The following postal marks appeared on postage meter mails - - - from August 19 to September 30, 1974:

5s Anti-TB Paid in Cash - - - This was impressed by window receiving clerks of postal offices on mails posted by postal meter mail machine private users. The amount impressed by the meter mail was only for the exact amount of postage; therefore, additional payment for Anti-TB was made in cash to the window receiving clerk who in turn stamped: "5s Anti-TB Paid in Cash" on the envelope.

5s Anti-TB Paid - - - This was impressed by the operator of the meter mail machine of the Bureau of Posts. All mail matters that required the use of postage meter, such as packages, etc., were brought to a designated window where the receiving clerk applied the necessary meter postage and received the additional amount paid for the Anti-TB and stamped the envelope "5s Anti-TB Paid"

The compulsory use of Anti-TB stamps during the period from Aug. 19 to Sept. 30 was provided for in Bureau of Posts Act 1635, issued in 1959.

issue is part of the Famous Filipino Series. It was printed by offset-litho in one color by the Manila Bureau of Printing. The stamp measures 22 x 33 millimeters with a sheet composition of 100. A variety of color shades from lightest to darkest purple of this stamp have been found.

✓ The Philippine Official Stamps

An interesting field for the Philippine stamp collectors is the collection of stamps used for official purposes. These stamps are usually marked with O.B. (Official Business) which are used for official business by government personnel or departments.

The overprinting of regular postage stamps with "O.B." is done solely to prevent the private use of these stamps. This is also done to prevent any government bureau or department from being a cause of unremunerated expense to any other, thus, providing a payment for whatever it receives from other bureaus. This is done in order that the government can determine which department or bureau uses mails and provide for accountability and prevent government agencies from abusing the Post Office as well as misusing the stamps for official business.

The collection of these stamps on the original covers must have a corner card showing the government agency using the stamps with their return address. The corner card also provides information as to the origin of the letter, such as from the Office of the President, Department of Labor, etc. . . . Unless however, these information appears on the upper left hand corner of a letter, there is no way of determining the user of the official stamps.

The government offices many times use regular postage stamps and used various devices in marking the stamps with O.B. Some used ball-point pens and typewriting machines, while some others made press-printed overprints and others largely used rubber stamps which varied according to the local facilities available.

The issuance of these official stamps can be traced back to those times when the

Philippines was under the American rule. In 1905, a reorganization committee was organized and directed to recommend changes to result in the administrative economy of the Philippine government. This committee recommended that each governmental bureau should pay for whatever it received from another bureau to reduce expenses made by the Bureau.

This recommendation, after it was approved by the Commission which ran the affairs of the Philippine government that time, was put into effect by the issuance of an order and the passing of a circular, thus quoted:

December 26, 1905

Circular To All Chiefs of Bureaus

An executive order issued this date provides that, commencing with January 1st, 1906, all official mail of the insular, provincial, and municipal governments, must be fully prepaid by the sending office or official.

It also provides that all telegrams, with the exception of those from the officers and employees of the Weather Bureau throughout the Islands to the Director of the Weather Bureau, Manila, must be fully prepaid by means of postage stamps attached to the originals. . . . The rate of charges on telegrams will be six centavos Philippine currency for each word, including address and signature, between any two telegraph offices in the Islands, and double this rate for "Rush Messages."

Officers purchasing stamps for government use, may, if they so desire, surcharge them with the letter O.B. either in writing with black ink or by rubber stamps, but in such manner as not to obliterate the stamps to such an extent that postmasters will be unable to determine whether the stamps have been previously used.

Please notify your subordinates of these rules.

(Sgd.) C. M. COTTERMAN"

(Continued on next page)

However, on account of the difficulties of supplying these stamps direct to its users and the impracticability of supplying them to postmasters for purchase by the authorized persons, their use was not made compulsory. As a result, there was an almost endless variety of types and colors of surcharge that came out. Also, there resulted an abuse of their use, causing in the extravagance of expense, and the increase of bills in the Bureau of Posts.

In 1907, the Director of Constabulary obtained permission for the experimental use of printed surcharges as a last resort to decrease postal expenses. In this case, as of before, bureaus were permitted and not required to avail themselves of the permission. Only this bureau availed itself of the permission and issued the so-called Bandholtz O.B. stamps using the stamps of 1906 series. This was named after Col. H. Bandholtz, then the chief of the Police Constabulary. These Bandholtz O.B. overprints were applied in black, red, blue, green, and yellow ink. These stamps are very scarce.

If this experiment on printed surcharges proved to be advantageous, all bureaus would adopt the system. But their use was discontinued because of the annoyances received by the Bureau of Posts and the Constabulary. They received criticisms from some philatelists who discredited some of the issues made, while others made requests to purchase small quantities of these stamps, which were unavailable to all because of the small quantity printed. In this case, the rubber stamps were again used. This time, the stamps were supplied by the central office, and an order was passed directing the surcharge of these stamps immediately after the purchase.

Later, on Dec. 20, 1926, during the inauguration of the Legislative Palace, the stamps began to be overprinted and issued by the government. The stamps were

marked "OFFICIAL" instead of O.B. This, however, was the first and last series printed with the word "OFFICIAL".

During the Commonwealth period, various issues were made. The 2c and 20c values of the 1935 pictorial postage stamps overprinted with the *large type Commonwealth* were overprinted with O.B. and were issued on April 10 and 28, 1938, respectively. And then, some of the 2c and 30c values of the same pictorials but *small type Commonwealth overprinted* were surcharged with O.B. and issued from the period covering Sept. 8, 1938 to 1941. Together with the regular Rizal 2c stamps were some O.B.'s for government official use. The last stamps issued during the Commonwealth, after World War II, were issued on June 19, 1946, part of the 2c Rizal postage issued on May, 1946.

During the Japanese Occupation (1942-43) and the Second Republic (1944), the stamps left by the Americans were used, instead of issuing new postage stamps. They were overprinted or surcharged in black with bars obliterating the "United States of America" and "Commonwealth" marks and other stamps were also issued but, instead of placing O.B., they placed K.P. (Kagamitang Pampamahalaan, Tagalog meaning "For Government Use") for official business, and enclosed the letters in parenthesis. Japanese characters were placed above the K.P. mark.

There were only seven kinds of regular official stamps issued during this period. However, several handstamped overprints were made, some of which on the 2c Rizal, the 16c Magellan landing and the 5c on 6c Filipino woman stamps. The letters K.P. were either typewritten or marked by ink. Some bear the Japanese characters which reads "KO YO" besides the Tagalog characters K.P. Majority however, of these overprints were made with rubber stamps. The symbols were applied

mostly in purple ink.

On April 7, 1943, a set of three regular official stamps was released by the postal authorities in Manila for the exclusive use of government offices and judicial courts, including government-owned, and controlled corporations. These stamps were not sold to the general public. However, by special request and arrangement made by the Asociacion Filatelica de Filipinas (a philatelic organization in the Philippines) with the postal authorities, they were able to acquire a limited number of the stamps. The circumstances at that time were very strict in that a member of the AFF who wished to get these official stamps had to sign a "Philatelic Affidavit" before he could get copies of the stamps.

When the postal authorities knew that some of these K.P. stamps leaked out of the post office under the Japanese Military Occupation, before and after April 7, and were found to be in the hands of some individuals, an investigation was immediately conducted. The stamps were recalled. Later, the fairly large stock of these stamps at the Manila Post Office were resold to the public.

On June 26, 1944, 23,000 copies of the 5c and 6c large type Commonwealth K.P.'s were overprinted and surcharged. This time, this issue was not supplied to the government offices because they were sold out on the first day of sale. This issue is considered by some Filipino philatelists as one of the rarest of the occupation issues, because of the limited number of issue.

The three sets of officials issued on August 28, 1944, with the U.S. and small type Commonwealth deleted and "Republika ng Pilipinas" and "K.P." overprinted and surcharged, was the last and third series issued during the Japanese occupation.

While the large type Commonwealth 5c on 6c K.P. stamps were issued under the Second Republic (1944), it cannot really

be considered an issue of the Republic, because it was released on June 26, 1944, as a remedial measure, rather than as a regular official issue. The true and only official issues of the Second Republic are the stamps issued on Aug. 28, 1944. Since they were issued on this date, they are widely known in the Philippine philatelic circles as the K.P. REPUBLIKA.

In 1944, Victory stamps issued by the Commonwealth government were marked with an overprint of O.B. for official use.

The official stamps issued for the official mail of government offices decreased in number after the United States relinquished her sovereignty over the Philippines. This was after the declaration of Independence on July 4, 1946 was made. In 1948, the first official issues of the Third Republic was released. They consisted of four values, an overprint of some of the 1947 Republic series (4s Rizal, 10s Bonifacio and 16s Sta. Lucia Gate respectively) and 1948 2s Rizal regular issue. Their first days of issue were: May 1, 1948 (4s and 10s), May 28, 1948 (16s) and Dec. 30, 1948 (2s). The overprint of these stamps were in black "O.B."

In the 1950's, official stamps consisted of only one value. The provisional stamp issued in 1950 was released on Sept. 20, 1950, with an overprint of O.B. in black on the 1948 Rizal regular stamps. Its value was provisional in the sense that when added to the 4-centavo O.B. stamps, it met the new domestic postal rate of five centavos.

The stamps issued in 1952 had an overprint of 1s of the 1952 Famous Filipino regular issues featuring Pres. Manuel L. Quezon. Its first day of issue was on March 17, 1952. The issue in 1953 had a 5-centavo value. It was also overprinted with O.B. on the Famous Filipinos regular issues featuring Marcelo H. del Pilar. This was issued on Nov. 30, 1953. Other issues during the following years were also overprinted with O.B. on the regular issues of the Famous Filipinos regular series.

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In 1962, the O.B. overprint on the official stamps was replaced by G.O. (which stands for "Gawaing Opisyal," the Tagalog for Official Business). The overprint was done also on the Famous Filipinos regular series. The values ranged from 5s, 6s, 10s, 20s, 30s, and 50s, respectively.

With the problem of distribution in the country, the issuance of these stamps have been reduced considerably. Today, O.B. stamps are not anymore issued unless on special request made by some government agencies and offices and justified according to the quantity needed for use.

The practice of regular type franking usually made by handstruck impressions on the stamps is again being used. Certain government agencies, such as the courts, and large establishments, like the banks and social security offices which have large quantities of mail, are now using meter postage.

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Stamps are History by Enrique San Jose, *Philippine Journal of Philately*, Vol. III, No. 1, (September-October, 1950), pp. 41-45.

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Stamps of the Philippine Commonwealth, by Cesar V. Callanta, *Phil. Journal of Philately*, Vol. II, No. 5 (May-June, 1950), pp. 22-25.

Philippine Handstamped Official Overprints by Pablo Esperidon, *Philippine Journal of Philately*, Vol. II, No. 5 (March-April, 1950), pp. 14-17.

✓ PHILIPPINE MARKET TIPS

By LOUIS LERNER

1560 E 102nd St.

Brooklyn, New York 11236

On Feb. 3, 1948, the Philippines issued a set of three stamps (Scott 519-21) to Commemorate General Douglas MacArthur. The printing of this set was made by the American Bank Note and issued in sheets of 100.

The 4c (519) had a printing of 600,000, 6c (520) 400,000; and the 16c (521) had a printing of a little over 300,000. Thus, only a little over 3,000 sheets of the 16c were printed. This represents a very low mintage for postal use as well as for philatelic needs.

Since the popularity of Philippine issues is increasing more rapidly, I would like to suggest picking up a few sets from your favorite dealer. This set is also a popular topical issue for those collectors who collect the Military. The latest Linn's Trends (Oct. 1974) list this set at \$2.00.

The Philippine Republic issued a souvenir sheet (Scott 515) to commemorate the National Philatelic Exhibition on Nov. 28, 1947. This sheet was printed by the Philippine Bureau of Printing. This sheet consists of four imperforate stamps and measures 63 x 84 m.m. Each stamp is denomination and depicts as its central design Manuel L. Quezon.

The printing was made on 500,000 sheets and a bit high mintage for this issue. Still easily available for about 35 to 50 U.S. cents.

Souvenir sheets are becoming more collective item in the topical field of collecting interest. Don't wait too long to purchase a few sheets for investment and adding to your Philippine stamp collection.

I would like to refer to the Air Post stamps Madrid-Manila Flight issue (Scott No. CI-15). These are described in Scott's

26 overprints. The set as quoted in the 1975 Scott Catalogue is \$2,602. (All Scott prices quoted in this article are in U.S. funds).

Most valuable of all Philippine stamps are the perforation and color varieties. A notable color variety is C7 and C8 of which the overprint is violet and red respectively. An unused copy is quoted by Scott as C7 \$650 and C8 750 dollars. (16c)

Of the ordinary types of rare Philippine stamps (not errors) we have the 4p (C14) Catalogue as the regular issue of 1917 which is catalogued at \$350 and the 10p value (C15) which Scott quotes at \$550. Printings of these values were small hence their high prices. Only 700 of the 4p were issued and of the 10p only 500 left the presses.

One pane of the 4p is known to exist and to have an inverted overprint but what the sheet is worth or who the owners are is unknown to me. Perhaps the entire issue was bought up and sold abroad. Or it might be reposing in a Manilan's collection. Does anyone know who owns this complete pane with overprint inverted? I would like to hear from those informed.

Of course, owning the complete set of the first issued air mails is most desiring, the cost is presently out of reach to most collectors of the Philippines, but still a challenge to obtain them. Isn't this what makes stamp collecting such an interesting and absorbing hobby?

Those collectors (probably just a few) who have the financial means should add this set to their Philippine collection. The price of the CI-15 has only increased about 10% in the last two years and the future for this set is up, up and up.

All stamps mentioned in this column are in mint or unused condition unless stated otherwise.

Your opinions and comments are most welcomed.

Trends of Stamps Values

PHILIPPINE ISSUES SHOW
MINOR GAINS
From LYNN'S STAMP NEWS
October 28, 1974 Issue

Greatest number of scattered gains appear among the Philippine sets. Issues of all periods are affected, indicating that there continues a strong general interest in Philippine stamps. Almost all issues remain inexpensive, and the opportunity still remains for the newcomer to build an attractive collection at a modest cost.

Among those sets showing especially healthy gains are: Scott 605-7 and C75-76, issued in 1954 to commemorate the centenary of the first Philippine postage stamp featuring Magellan's landing and Manila scene with the stamp of 1854 at the center of the stamp. The value rose from \$6.50 to \$8.50; 618-19 and C77, issued on Feb. 23, 1955, to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Rotary International whose value rose from \$1.40 to \$2; 810-11 25 US cents to 40 US cents, which was issued on Dec. 10, 1959 to commemorate the centenary of the Ateneo de Manila to mark a century of progress in education; 1118-22, 25 US cents to 45 US cents, issued in 1972, surcharged with new value and 2 bars; 1136-37, 45 US cents to 80 US cents, issued on July 10, 1972, and on June 26 1p honoring General Miguel Malvar, a great revolutionary leader and Julian Felipe, composer of the Philippine National Anthem, respectively and B1-3 6s + 5s on 10s + 5s, deep violet Anti-TB stamp, featuring the Quezon Institute.

1974 ISSUES - REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
AS OF DECEMBER, 1974

January 3	15s, 60s, P1.50	Central Bank of the Philippines 25th anniversary 3 million each value
January 15	15s, 60s, 80s	UPU Centenary 3 Million each value
March 25	15s, 45s	Philippine Lionism, 25th anniversary surcharged, 1 million each value
April 16	60s P1.50	Marcela Agoncillo, Imperforate issue 75,000 copies Pedro Paterno, imperforate issue 75,000 copies
April 30	30s, P1.00	Asian Congress of Pediatrics Perforate - 950,000 copies each Imperforate - 50,000 copies each
May 15	15s	Gabriela Silang Perforate - 50 million copies
May 31	P5.00	Imperforate - 50,000 copies
June 10	P1.80	Fernando Guerrero, Imperforate Issue 75,000 copies
July 8	15 + 5s P1.10 + 5s	Edilberto Evangelista, Imperforate Issue 75,000 copies 1974 Anti-TB Semi Postal Issues Perforate - 5,295,000 Imperforate - 75,000
July 22	P1.50	1974 Anti-TB Semi Postal Issues Perforate - 2,925,000 Imperforate - 75,000 Pio Valenzuela Perforate - 925,000 Imperforate - 75,000
August 1	5s - surcharges	Macapagal Land Reform - 500,000 copies Philippine National Bank - 500,000 copies Seal of Manila - 500,000 copies
August 15	5s, P2.00	World Population Year Perforate - 925,000 copies Imperforate - 75,000 copies
September 5	P1.10	Teodora Alonzo Perforate - 9,925,000 Imperforate - 75,000 copies
November 8	15s, P2.00	Community Chest, Silver Jubilee Perforate - 925,000 copies Imperforate - 75,000
December 9	90s	Teodoro R. Yangco Perforate - 4,925,000 Imperforate - 75,000

List of Members

- 001 Araceli V. Caldito,
CCPO Box 1266
Makati, Rizal Philippines
birthday - Sept. 27, 1941
Philippine philatelic interests:
used stamps of the Republic, FDC's
- 002 Fe A. Carandang,
CCPO Box 1266
Makati, Rizal Philippines
birthday - August 1, 1949
Philippine philatelic interests: FDC's
- 003 Ricardo Inocencio,
1808 Cavite St.
Sta. Cruz, Manila, Philippines
birthday - August 1, 1980
Philippine philatelic interests:
Republic series used, and FDC's.
Member: AFDCS
- 004 Erlinda Stanfield,
1069 Vito Cruz, Manila Philippines
birthday - Dec. 30, 1948
Philippine philatelic interests:
FDC's of the Republic in B/F.
Christmas on Stamps
Member: AFDCS, APS, BPS, IRCS
- 005 Frank R. Stanfield
1069 Vito Cruz, Manila, Philippines
Philippine philatelic interests:
Philippine Postal History, issues of
the Japanese occupation
Member: PTS, ATA, Int'l. Society for
Japanese Philately, Postal History
Society, Inc., Stamps Booster Club.
- 006 Rizal Villapando
P.O. Box 27
Philippine philatelic interests:
San Pablo City, Philippines
Philippine mint and errors
- 007 William J. Oliver
1431 3rd St. No. 28
Sacramento, California 95814
- Philippine philatelic interests:
Phil. 1854 to 1946 issues, Phil. flight
covers, Phil. slogan cancellations,
and Phil. postmarks.
Member: APS, AAMS, APC, NMPA
- 008 Jonatan (Jon) Levy
2501 Willow Brook Dr.
Cincinnati, Ohio 45237
birthday - June 11, 1956
Philippines in general, and
Japanese occupation issues
Member: ISJP, JAPS
- 009 Eugene Garrett
446 Straford Ave.
Elmhurst, Ill. 60126
birthday - Aug. 15, 1920
Philippine philatelic interests:
Japanese occupation and
postal stationery
Member: APS, APS Writers Unit
No. 30, UPSS, AFDCS, ISJP
- 010 J. Leonard Diamond
407 Lincoln's Road
Miami Beach Florida 331309
birthday - Sept. 18, 1928
Philippine philatelic interests:
Philippines-US occupation particularly
plate materials
Others: O.B. Spanish and American
War covers especially patriotics and
military station cancels, Japan,
Korea
Member: APS, SPA, Collectors Club
of New York
- 011 Gary B. Weiss, MD
1313 Clifton Road
Silver Spring, Md. 20904
birthday - Oct. 5, 1944
Philippine philatelic interests:
Philippines-US Administration esp.
handstamped officials, first flight
covers and Victory plate numbers

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Others: Canal Zone, Ryukus
Member: APS, CZSG, RPSS

- 012 Pual Woodward
P.O. Box 2003
Culver City, California 90230
Philippine philatelic interests: Mint
- 013 Dr. Andre L. Courteau, Chiropractor
P.O. Box 1036
Spruce Grove, Alberta Canada TEO 2C0
birthday - June 26, 1941
Philippine philatelic interests:
All areas of Phil. Philately
- 014 Douglas Gary
P.O. Box 457
Campbell, California 95008
Philippine philatelic interests:
unusual covers, unusual postal
markings on covers
Member: APS, SPA, ARA, ASDA,
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- 015 James Joseph Puccetti
Apartado, 2097
Quito, Ecuador
birthday - Feb. 26, 1938
Philippine philatelic interests:
Philippine-Japanese occupation.
Republic 1946-69 issues
Member APS Honduras, Colombia
- 016 Robert C. Hoge
10124 Zigzag Road.
Cincinnati, Ohio 45242
birthday - April 16, 1947
Philippine philatelic interests: Phil.
O.B.'s, postal stationary, revenues,
perkins, commercial overprints,
First Flights, military station post-
marks, early covers.
Others: Hawaii, Guam, Canal Zone
Member: APS, UPSS, CZSG, ARA

Japanese Occupation . . .

(Continued from page 1)

first release from the Bureau of Communications stating that 69 post offices were already operating, was accurate; and to surmise further that this was followed by a face-saving reaction by the Japanese Military Administration, Bureau of Publicity, to inflate the number to a more impressive level. Unfortunately, there is not a single shred of solid evidence to support these surmises.

If all the numbers published in *The Tribune* articles are added together, a total of 348 provincial post offices were reported to have been reopened. Of this total, only 209 are reported by name, and 139 are not.

Another clue is found in two volumes of the "Official Journal of the Japanese Military Administration," where Executive Orders are printed in their entirety and listed in complete detail, in more than 100 pages, the funds appropriated by the Philippine Executive Commission "for the Operation of the Central Administrative Organs and Judicial courts..." Unfortunately, succeeding volumes do not include reports or appropriations for subsequent periods of time; if they were, it would be possible to establish a cross-check with *The Tribune* articles. Vol. No. 5 lists the funds appropriated for the period May 1, 1942, to June 30, 1942. Under the detailed listings for the Bureau of Communications, one section is entitled, "Postal Employees in the Occupied Provinces in Luzon Except those in Bataan." (Bataan Province, of course, was still under the control of the Imperial Japanese Army rather than the Japanese Military Administration at that time.) In this section, funds were allocated to pay the salaries of 30 "postmasters or operators" and "39 postmasters." It might therefore be presumed that a total of 60 post offices have been reopened on Luzon.

The time lapse of some nine months would seem to negate any assumption of relationship between this total of 69 and the identical number reported in "The Tribune" article of Feb. 13, 1943.

In addition to the listings of reopened post offices, *The Tribune* also reported the opening of "postal agencies" in the provinces. The difference between post offices and postal agencies is described in an article in the edition of Jan. 5, 1943:

"To afford mail service to places where there are no post offices, the Bureau of Communications has established 32 postal agencies in 13 provinces to handle ordinary mails. The Bureau announced that letters and other articles mailable under existing regulations, addressed for delivery at any of these places, may now be sent from any reopened post office. Registered mails for these places, however, should be addressed via the distributing post office indicated, where the addressees or their authorized representatives should take delivery of the same upon receiving the usual registry notices."

A total of 74 such postal agencies were listed in this subsequent articles in *The Tribune*. Of this total, 15 were later reported to have been upgraded to post office status. Covers with postmarks from the postal agencies may exist, but none have been seen by or reported to the writer. It is perhaps significant that the articles all stated that mail could be sent to these postal agencies, but none stated that mail could be sent from them.

So the records available to this writer are sparse, incomplete, contradictory and confusing. Nevertheless, just as the longest journey starts with a single step, there follows below the first known attempt to list the provincial post offices which were reopened during the Occupation. It is most certainly incomplete, and most probably

is inaccurate to some degree; it is hoped, however, that other collectors of Japanese Occupation of the Philippines material will correspond with the writer to report any unlisted towns; to confirm that postmarks exist from the towns shown in brackets; to correct any errors in the listing; and to report any and all other information which will increase the knowledge of the postal history of the Japanese Occupation of the Philippines. Please do not send any covers to the writer; a photograph or a clear photostatic or electrostatic copy will provide the required evidence for the cover to be included in future listings.

In regard to the list of provincial post offices which follows, please note the following:

1) The town names shown in capital letters are those from which postmarks on covers, on piece or on stamps, have been seen and verified by this writer.

2) The town names listed in the lower case type and enclosed in brackets were listed as having been reopened in "The Tribune" articles, but covers with postmarks have not been seen or verified by this writer. The dates following these town names are the dates on which the articles appeared, and therefore not the exact dates of reopening. Where two dates are shown, the reopening was announced twice, with no further explanation, in the "The Tribune" articles.

(Cont. on next page)

EUGENE GARRETT
446 Stratford Ave.
Elmhurst, Illinois 60126

PROVINCIAL POST OFFICES

REOPENED

ABRABANGUED

- (Danglas, 8-9-44)
- (Dolores, 1-5-43; 1-5-44)
- (Lagayan, 8-9-44)
- (Langiden, 6-14-44)
- (La Paz, 1-5-43; 1-5-44)
- (Manabo, 8-9-44)
- (Sallapandan, 8-9-44)
- (San Juan, 5-4-44)
- (San Quintin, 8-9-44)
- (Villaviciosa, 1-5-44)

ALBAY

- (Jovellar, 10-7-43)

LEGAZPI

- (Libog, 3-24-44)

LIGAO

- (Malilipot, 4-5-44)
- (Malinao, 10-17-43)
- (Rato, 8-9-44)
- (Tabavo, 2-1-44)

AGUSAN

- (none known)

ANTIQUESAN JOSEBATAANABUCAYBALANGA

- (Hermosa, 4-14-43)
- (Moron, 6-14-44)

ORANI

- (Orion, 4-14-43)

BATANGASPALAYANPATANGAS

- (Ibaan, 6-14-44)
- (Lemery, 6-14-44)
- (Lian, 6-14-44)

LIPA

- (Malvar, 1-5-44)
 - (Mataas na Kahoy, 8-9-44)
 - (Nasugbu, 9-12-44)
 - (San Luis, 6-14-44)
- TANAUAN
- (Taysan, 1-14-44)
 - (Tuy, 3-24-44)

BOHOL

- (Tagbilaran, 1-5-43)

BUKIDNON

- (Malaybalay, 10-17-43)

BULACANBOCAUE

- (Bulacan, 3-3-43)

CALUMPITMALOLOS

- (Marilao, 1-5-44)
- (Obando, 6-14-44)
- (Plaridel, 2-19-43)

POLO

- (Pulinan, 4-14-43)
- (San Ildefonso, 4-14-43)
- (San Jose del Monte, 6-14-44)

CAGAYAN

- (Amulung, 2-13-43)

APARRI

- (Lallo, 2-13-43)
 - (Peñablanca, 4-14-43)
 - (Solana, 1-5-44)
- TUGUEGARAO

CAMARINES SUR

- (Bao, 2-1-44)
- (Buhi, 6-14-44)
- (Cabigao, 5-24-44)
- (Cainan, 5-24-44)
- (Calabanga, 5-24-44)
- (Cañaman, 5-24-44)
- (Lupi, 3-24-44)
- (Malaor, 5-24-44)
- (Minalabac, 5-24-44)

NAGA

- (Pamplona, 2-1-44)
- (Sagnay, 8-9-44)
- (San Fernando, 2-1-44; 5-24-44)
- (Tigaon, 1-5-43)
- (Tinambak, 8-9-44)

CAMARINES NORTE

- (Basud, 4-5-44)
- (Capalonga, 4-14-43)
- (Daet, 9-12-42)
- (Talisay, 3-24-44)

CAPIZ

- CAPIZ
- (Panay, 8-9-44)

CAVITE

- CAVITE CITY
- (Dasmariñas, 4-5-44)
- (Imus)
- (Indang, 1-5-43)
- (Kawit, 4-14-43)
- (Naic, 1-5-43)
- (Noveleta, 4-5-44)
- (Tanza, 4-14-43)
- (Ternate, 8-9-44)

CEBU

- (Argao, 12-11-43)
- (Bantayanim, 4-5-44)
- (Cebu City)
- (Danao, 10-17-43)
- (Dalaguete, 12-11-43)
- (Dumajug, 1-5-43; 12-21-43)
- (Pinamungahaan, 10-17-43)
- (Tuburan, 10-17-43)

COTABATO

- COTABATO
- (Midsayap, 6-14-44)

DAVAO

- (Davao City, 12-6-42)

ILOCOS NORTE

- (Bacarra, 9-29-42)
- (Bangui, 3-24-44)
- (Batac, 1-5-43)
- (Currimaos, 9-29-42)

LAOAG

- (Pasuquin, 3-24-44)
- (San Vicente, 8-9-44)

ILOCOS SUR

- (Burgos, 5-24-44)
- (Magbukal, 5-24-44)
- (Magsingal, 3-8-43)
- (San Ildefonso, 5-9-44; 8-9-44)
- (San Vicente, 5-24-44)
- (Santa Catalina, 5-9-44; 8-9-44)
- (Sinait, 9-29-42)

ILOILOILOILOISABELA

- ANGDANAN
- CAMBAGAN
- (Cabanuangan, 4-14-43)
- (Cauayan, 9-29-42)

CORDON

- (Gamu, 2-13-43)
- (Ilagen, 9-12-42)
- (Reina Mercedes, 6-14-44)
- (Santiago, 9-12-42)
- (Tumauini, 2-13-43)

LAGUNA

- (Bay, 9-12-42)
- CALAMBA
- (Calauan, 4-14-43)
- (Cavinti, 3-24-44)
- (Paete, 3-3-43)
- (Pagsanjan, 9-12-42)
- (Pangil, 1-5-44)
- SAN PABLO
- (Santa Cruz)

LANAO

- DANSALAN
- (Iligan, 10-17-43)

LEYTE

- (Abuyog, 4-5-44)
- (Alangalang, 12-11-43)
- (Barugao, 8-9-44)
- (Burauen, 1-5-44)
- (Carigarao, 1-5-44)
- (Dagami, 8-9-44)
- (Jero, 12-11-43)
- (Naval, 8-9-44)

TACLOBAN

- (Tanauan, 1-5-43)

MASBATE

MASBATE

(San Jacinto, 8-9-44)

MINDORO

CALAPAN

NAUJAN

(Pinamalayan, 2-19-43)

(Pola, 2-19-43)

MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL

(None Known)

MISAMIS ORIENTAL

CAGAYAN

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE

BAGUIO

(Bontoc, 9-12-42)

(La Trinidad, 3-3-43)

(Tabuk, 8-9-44)

NEGROS OCCIDENTAL

BACOLOD

(Calatrava, 10-17-43)

(Hinigaren, 10-17-44)

(Pulapandan, 1-5-44)

(San Carlos, 10-17-43)

(Saravia, 2-1-44)

NEGROS ORIENTAL

(Dumaguete, 2-13-43)

(Larena, 12-11-43)

NUEVA ECIJA

(Aliaga, 3-24-44)

(Baler, 2-1-44)

CABANATUAN

(Carranglan, 8-9-44)

GAPAN

(Jaen, 3-24-44)

(Lupao, 6-14-44)

(Muñoz, 9-29-42)

(Nampicuan, 1-5-44)

(Pantabangan, 8-9-44)

(Papaya, 12-11-43)

(Rizal, 5-24-44)

(San Leonardo, 5-24-44)

(Zaragoza, 5-24-44)

NUEVA VISCAYA

(Bambang, 6-14-44)

BAYOMBONG

(Dupaz, 6-14-44)

PALAWAN

(Balabac, 5-24-44)

(Puerto Princesa, 12-21-42)

PAMPANGA

APALIT

BACOLOR

CANDABA

(Floridablanca, 12-11-43)

(Mabalacat, 4-14-43)

MACABEBE

(Minalin, 4-14-43)

SAN FERNANDO

PANGASINAN

(Aguilar, 6-14-44)

(Alaminos, 9-12-42)

(Anda, 6-14-44)

ASINGAN

(Balungao, 2-1-44)

(Bautista, 4-14-43)

BINALONAN

(Calasiao, 9-12-42)

DAGUPAN

(Dasol, 6-14-44)

(Infanta, 6-14-44)

(Labrador, 3-24-44)

LINGAYEN

(Mabini, 6-14-44)

(Mangaldan, 4-14-43)

MANGATAREM

MAPANDAN

(Natividad, 6-14-44)

POZORRUBIO

SAN FABIAN

(Santo Tomas, 6-14-44)

TAYUG

VILLASIS

SANTA MARIA

RIZAL

(Baras, 5-24-44)

* CALOOCAN

(Jalajala, 6-14-44)

* MUNTINLUPA

* PASAY

* PASIG

* SAN JUAN DEL MONTE

(San Mateo, 12-11-43)

(Teresa, 5-24-44)

* (see also Greater Manila Cancellations)

SAMAR

(Basey, 2-1-44)

CATBALOGAN

SORSOGON

(Barcelona, 1-5-43)

(Bulusan, 6-14-44)

(Castilla, 5-24-44)

(Irosin, 2-1-44)

(Matnog, 6-14-44)

(Prieto Diaz, 5-24-44)

PUTIAO

(Santa Magdalena, 6-14-44)

(Sorsogon, 9-12-42)

SULU

JOLO

SURIGAO

SURIGAO

TARLAC

(Anao, 1-5-44)

MONCADA

TARLAC

VICTORIA

TAYABAS

(Aurora, 12-11-43)

BOAC, MARINDUQUE

(Buena Vista, 5-24-44)

(Gasán, 1-5-43)

(General Luna, 8-9-44)

(Guinayangan, 9-29-42)

GUMACA

LOPEZ

LUCBAN

LUCENA

(Mauban, 4-14-43)

(Mogpog, 5-24-44)

(Mulanay, Burgos, 4-14-43)

(Padre Burgos, 4-14-43)

PAGBILAO

SAN NARCISO

(Santa Cruz, 1-5-43)

(Tagkawayan, 9-29-42)

(Tayabas, 4-14-43)

(Tiaong, 4-14-43)

(Torrijos, 8-9-44)

LA UNION

(Naguilian, 2-1-44)

SAN FERNANDO

(Sudipen, 4-5-44)

(Tubao, 1-5-43)

ZAMBOANGA

ZAMBOANGA

ZAMBALES

(Iba, 9-12-42)

(Palauig, 4-5-44)

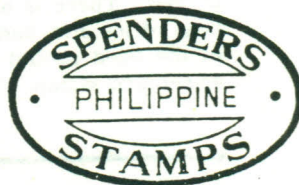
SAN MARCELINO

SAN NARCISO

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 MANILA, PHILIPPINES

FROM YOUR EDITOR.....

- X POSTAL HISTORY: That Philippine related material of the earlier days is bringing high prices is demonstrated by an article that appeared in December 16, 1974 issue of Philatelic Traders Magazine regarding results of the Harmsers Auction in London. Quote — "Lot 636: Gibraltar. 1858 letter to Manila bearing 4d rose, 6d lilac, 1/-green cancelled 'G' the 6d. imperf. at left slight stains and creases. Estimated £20 to £30 realized £440." Unquote. But we feel that before one states that Philippine material brings such high prices, we should look a little closer: this is as much British related material if not more so than it is Philippines, and was sold in London where good postal history brings top prices. In so far as I know, a Philippine collector would not normally pay anywhere near this price for a regularly used cover which is merely related to the Philippines as the stamp value, and, being Gibraltar, of course, was a big appeal to the British collectors. We would like to hear any comments anyone has on the subject.
- X PHILIPPINE REVENUE INFORMATION WANTED: In the March-April 1955 issue of the Philippine Journal of Philately, there was a story on the Free Philippine Government that existed in Mindanao during the Japanese Occupation, wherein, in addition to conducting a viable postal system, taxes were also collected. There was the implication that stamps were used in this process and that these may have been distinct from pre-WW II revenues. Any further data on this will be appreciated.
- ✓ VICTORY/ACT 1189 (in two lines) were overprinted (apparently with a rubber stamp) on the 4c yellow green woman on carabao stamp (Scott #384). Act 1189 of the Philippine Commission was the basic tax act for the Philippines during the US Administration. Why were they overprinted on the stamp? A member claims he has one on cover cancelled on May 20, 1946. When Mrs. Teofila Garcia, Chief of the Stamps and Philatelic Division of the Bureau of Posts was asked, no other information was obtained except that it couldn't be a revenue stamp. May we hear from those who knows?
- X ORTHOPEDIC STAMPS — although it was never intended as such, the Orthopedic Stamps issued on March 17, 1975, should prove a winner to set aside a few of the setenant Block of Ten. There is only one million of the sets and as this 45-centavo value is one that the post office has had a hard time stocking, the issue should soon be exhausted. Recovery of the used should not be too great considering the block has to be separated to obtain a 45-centavo stamp. Therefore, the set should appreciate fast. As a block will cost P4.50 it is

WANTED: ANY TYPE OF PHILATELIC LITERATURE, SUCH AS CATALOGS, PUBLICATIONS, ETC..... TO BE DONATED TO THE PUBLIC READING CENTER OF RIZAL PARK, MANILA TO FURTHER PROMOTE STAMP COLLECTING. ALL CONTRIBUTIONS WILL BE ACKNOWLEDGED IN THIS NEWSLETTER. THANKS. (Editor)

not an item that everyone can lightly buy up and put away as they did with the five centavo stamps, therefore, it is suggested that every collector who can lay away at least the bottom sets of a sheet which contain the inscription blocks. If it is within the means of the collector, he should try to lay away the same of the imperforate copies, then later he will have some really worthwhile exchange material.

X POSTMASTERS!! ATTENTION!! A copy of our publication will be sent to all postmasters in the Philippines. We will be pleased to hear from them and if they will submit articles and/or information, they will be published as space becomes available. It is the intention of the IPPS to build up a history of the various postal offices throughout the Philippines, therefore, anyone who can submit pictures of the various post offices, past, as well as present, with a history of the post office concerned, it will be appreciated and will become a part of the IPPS files. We are also interested in any unusual events such as opening and closing of post offices, post offices that are only serviced by planes, boats, or trains, etc. . . Postal history of the Philippines is non-existent as far as can be determined and it is the role of the IPPS to record and research, find answers to questions; and when one considers the extent of the postal service of the Philippines, the vast areas it covers, one can truly appreciate the outstanding efforts which are exerted by the postal people in the delivery of the mails, and, overall, the job they do is outstanding and on a par with any postal service in the world.

X FLIGHT COVER INFORMATION WANTED — a member from Manila is inquiring about a Netherland's Royal Naval Air Force flight of some kind via flying boats which was in Manila March 11, 1935. It appears that the flying boat covered a route from Indonesia to Puerto Princesa, Palawan of the Philippines to Manila and to Singapore; it also set down in Sourabaya Java Dutch East Indies.

X PERFINS — although these were not used extensively in the Philippines, they were used in the early days of the American Administration and there are collectors of these. Anyone interested may write us for information on some Philippine Perfin collectors. If you have perfins to sell, let us know and we will be happy to publish the information as it is an area of Philippine Philately that has been badly neglected.

✓ CENSORED MAILS. Just prior to WW II, it appears that all mail passing through Hong Kong, Bangkok, Malaysia, Singapore, India, and Indonesia for the Philippines was censored by the local postal authorities. A member who has a rather extensive collection of this would like to get in touch with those who have a similar interest for the purpose of getting information recorded and collections written up. We have found here that with the exception of one or two people, this type of material was not collected.

WE WELCOME any comments, criticisms, suggestions you may have; we would also like to see each member contribute articles on their Philippine Philatelic specialty, or related materials.

— Linda Stanfield

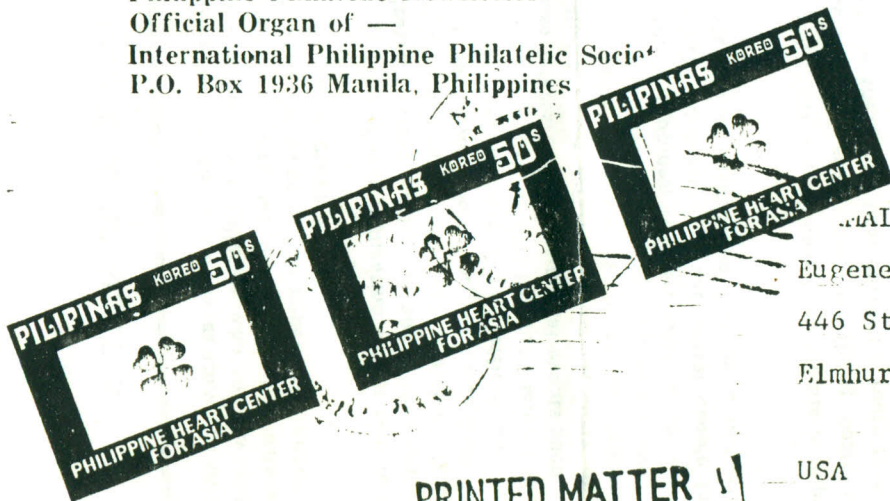
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