



PHILIPPINE PHILATELIC NEWS

VOLUME 4 NOS. 1 & 2

JANUARY-JUNE 1978

(ORIGINAL) P. S. B. Form No. 2001

**BUREAU OF POSTS
PHILIPPINE POSTAL SAVINGS BANK**

DEPOSIT SLIP
(To be made out by the depositor)

B 949555

BAGUIO, P.I. 1/18/78

Number of Deposit Book 161034

Name of Depositor Mr. [Signature]

Residence BAGUIO, P.I.

Deposit Made In	Pence
Coin	
Note	<u>10.00</u>
Checks	
Thrift Stamps (Stamp Cards)	
Total	<u>10.00</u>

(Signature of Depositor)

THIS SPACE FOR "B" PORTION OF THE SAVINGS STAMPS

(Space is needed use reverse side)

(Spaces below to be filled by Postmaster or Teller)

Deposit Book Balance - - P 643.34

Amount of this deposit - - 10.00

NEW BALANCE - - P 653.34

Entered in Ledger Card by [Signature] (Initials P. S. B. Clerk)

Audited by: [Signature] (Initials B. of A. Clerk)

This original deposit slip shall be detached from this book and forwarded by first mail to the Superintendent, Postal Savings Bank, Manila.

9-100

THE
POSTAL
SAVINGS
STAMPS
OF THE
PHILIPPINES.

PHILIPPINE PHILATELIC NEWS

Volume 4 Nos. 1 & 2 January-June 1978

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COVER:

Philippine Postal Savings Bank
Deposit Slip
From the Collection of MARIO QUE.

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DEPOSIT RECEIPT.

RECIBO DE DEPOSITO.

BUREAU OF POSTS.

Philippine Postal Savings Bank.

BANCO POSTAL DE AHORROS DE FILIPINAS.

This is to certify that the sum of *Sixty* *100* Pesos
 Para certificar se certifica que la cantidad de
 (P. *60* *100*) deposited with the Postmaster at *Manila*
 depositada con el Estafetero de
Feb. 10, 191*3* has this date been entered to the credit of the account
 ha sido en esta fecha anotada al crédito de la cuenta
 of *Agapito Ignacio Navotas Peral*
 de *Manila* residence domicilio *Manila* en la
 the books of the Central Office at Manila, making the balance to the credit of his account
 libros de la Oficina Central de Manila, resultando el saldo del crédito de su cuenta de
 P. *101. 193* No. of Deposit Book *22773*
 No. de libreta de Depósitos
 Manila *Feb. 10*, 191*3* *J. J. ...*

[OVER]
[VUELTA]Chief, Postal Savings Bank Division.
Jefe de la División del Banco Postal de Ahorros.

For each deposit received at the Central Office after the first one, a deposit receipt is mailed to the depositor so that he may know that the amount has been properly credited to his account, and if he does not receive his deposit receipt promptly he should report the fact to the Director of Posts at once, giving the number of his book, date of deposit and the amount. See Section 22, Regulations, as printed in each deposit book.

Interest on deposits is calculated from the beginning of the calendar month after the receipt of the deposit in the Central Office to the end of the calendar month preceding the date the withdrawal of the deposit is authorized by the Central Office.

Por cada depósito que se reciba en la Oficina Central después del primero que se ha hecho, se enviará por correo un recibo de depósito al depositante a fin de que sepa que la cantidad ha sido debidamente acreditada a su cuenta y si dicho depositante no recibe prontamente su recibo de depósito dará cuenta inmediatamente del hecho al Director de Correos, especificando el número de su libreta, la fecha del depósito y la cantidad del mismo. Véase el Artículo 22 de los Reglamentos que está impreso en cada libreta de depósito.

El interés sobre los depósitos se calcula desde el principio del mes siguiente al recibo del depósito en la Oficina Central hasta el fin del mes que precede a la fecha en que por la Oficina Central se autorice la retirada del depósito.

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THE POSTAL SAVINGS STAMPS
OF THE PHILIPPINES

By Elliot C. Chabot

Out of the fringes of Philippine philately lie the postal savings stamps of the Philippines. While these stamps are run into every now and then, almost nothing seems to have been written about them since their initial appearance over seventy years ago.

It is, therefore, with great pride that I present below part of the story of these stamps. I would like to give special thanks to *Ray Coughlin* and *Mario Que* for their help in digging up information on these elusive issues. Responsibility for any error that may have crept into this article, however, lies with the author. Anyone who has more information on these stamps is urged to contact the

author at 14104 Bauer Drive, Rockville, Maryland 20853, USA.

THE EARLY CENTAVO ISSUES:

The Philippine postal savings bank system was established by Act 1493 of the Philippine Commission, enacted May 24, 1906. As with similar institutions, the Philippine postal savings banks were established so that the populace could deposit their money in convenient, interest-bearing accounts which could be government insured. Initially, the rate of interest was set at 2½ per cent per annum.

Section 9 of the Act is of particular importance to us as it directed the Bureau of Posts to issue 5, 10, and 20 centavo postal savings stamps. Five years ahead of the United States Post Office Department, the first Philippine postal savings stamps were on their way. The act also required that there be issued distinctively colored cards on which to paste the stamps. Each card was to be designed to

hold one peso's worth of stamps when the card was full. The cards were arranged so that each card could accommodate only one denomination. When a card was full (i. e. contained one peso's worth of stamps) it was to be brought to the office and deposited for its full face value in the depositor's account. Section 9 (e) of the Act provided that uncancelled postal savings stamps could be exchanged at the post office for uncancelled postage stamps.

In responding to the Act, the U. S. Secretary of War (the Philippines being under the administration of the United States War Department at the time) requested, on August 30, 1906, that the U. S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing prepare the necessary stamps. The Bureau proceeded to engrave twelve plates (four for each denomination) and to print up the appropriate stamps. In compliance with the spirit of the Act, the Bureau saw to it that there would be no problem in distinguishing the different denominations.



Fig. 1

The 5 centavo stamp (fig. 1) is brown, measures 19 x 22 mm and shows native palm trees. As with the other two denominations printed during the 1906-07 fiscal year, the stamps are perforated 12 and printed on double line PIPS watermarked paper. An examination of the proof sheets, now housed in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, shows that the 5 centavo stamp was printed in sheets consisting of four panes of 64 stamps each. Each pane has its own plate number. The plate numbers used for the 5 centavo stamp are 23338, 23344, 23353, and 23354. As with the other denominations, the plate numbers appear in the horizontal margins of the sheet. To the left of each plate number is the inscription "Bureau, Engraving & Printing". The plate proofs for the 5 centavo stamp were printed on December 3, 1906.

The 10 centavo stamp is carmine, measures 39 x 29 mm, and depicts the walled city in Manila. The proof sheets show that the stamp was produced in sheets of four panes of 24 stamps each. The plate numbers used are 23369, 23370, 23372, and 23373. The proof for the 10 centavo stamp were completed on December 8, 1906.

Rounding off the set is the 20 centavo stamp. The stamp, which depicts a rice planting scene, measures 56 x 28 mm. and is green. The stamp was issued in sheets composed of four panes of 15 stamps each. The plate numbers used were 23339, 23343, 23351, and 23346. The proofs were printed on December 1, 1906.

The annual report of the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing indicates that a total of 31, 845 sheets of Philippine postal savings stamps were printed during the 1906-07 fiscal year. Unfortunately, the report does not break down the printing of this issue by denominations. In his Catalogue of Revenue Stamps of the Philippines, Arnold Warren indicates that over 3 million of the 5 centavo, over 1 million of the 10 centavo, and over 500,000 of the 20 centavo were printed. By dividing these numbers into the number of stamps per sheet for each of the denominations, we find that Warren has accounted for 30,468 $\frac{3}{4}$ sheets. This leaves only 1,376 $\frac{1}{4}$ sheets to be accounted for.

The Bureau's plans originally called for an additional printing of 30,470 sheets during the 1908-09 fiscal year. The demand was apparently far over-estimated, however, and the 1909 printing was never made. It was, in fact, not until June 5, 1922 that another request was made by the Secretary of War for postal savings stamps. The records of the Bureau indicate that the request was acted on most quickly. By the end of the month, the Bureau printed 1 million 5 centavo stamps (3,906 $\frac{1}{4}$ sheets), 50,016 10 centavo stamps (5,208 $\frac{1}{2}$ sheets), and 300,000 20 centavo stamps (72,000 sheets). The 1922 printing differs from that of 1906 in two respects. First, the 1922 printing is perforated 11 instead of 12. Second, the 1922 printing is printed on unwatermarked paper rather than the double line PIPS watermarked paper of 1906.

THE PESO ISSUES:

Sometime between 1920 and 1926 (Warren tentatively suggests 1922) a revamping of the postal savings stamp rules took place. Whereas the 1906 rules provided for three postal savings stamps, ranging in value from 5 centavos to 20 centavos, the new regulations (authorized under Philippine Legislature Act 2711, Section 2013, as amended) provided for twelve different denominations, ranging from 5 centavos to 500 pesos.

Under the regulations, each of the peso denominations were to be serially numbered. Further, each "stamp" was to be divided into three stamps to be lettered "A", "B", and "C", respectively. The "A" stamp was to be placed in the depositor's deposit book. The "B" stamp was to be placed on the original deposit form; which was, in turn, to be forwarded to the Superintendent of the Postal Savings Bank in Manila. The "C" stamp was to be placed on the duplicate deposit form retained by the local postmaster.

The first set of peso stamps issued under the new regulations is pictured in figure 2. The required letter is worked into the design of the stamp itself and can be seen in the upper right hand corner of the stamp. Each of the stamps measures 30 x 14 mm. and is printed on unwatermarked paper. This set, as well as all subsequent Philippine postal savings stamps, was printed and rouletted by the Philippine Bureau of Printing in Manila.



Fig. 3

The set consists of the following denominations:

- 1p blue
- 2p carmine
- 5p brown
- 10p gray
- 20p purple
- 50p apple green
- 100p dull orange
- 200p olive
- 500p violet brown

With the exception of the 1 peso and 10 peso stamps, the serial numbers are overprinted in blue. On the 1 and 10 pesos the overprint is in carmine.

Some time later (Warren suggests 1928) the peso values were augmented by a set of similarly designed stamps (fig. 3). These stamps are easily distinguished from the 1923 issue by their size. The 1928 stamps measure 42 x 22 mm. as opposed to the smaller (30 x 14 mm) stamps of the 1922 peso issue. The 1928 stamps do maintain the same color scheme as the 1922 peso issue; however, the 1, 2, and 5 peso values were apparently dropped.

It has been speculated that the larger stamps were produced to provide increased readability to the denominations. This does not explain the absence of the three low peso values, however.

THE LATER CENTAVO VALUES:

In addition to adding the peso values, the 1922 regulations also had their impact on the centavo values. First, the new regulations that, henceforth, the centavo values would be known as "thrift stamps" while the peso values would be known as "savings stamps".

Of the more importance, here, is that the regulations also provided for a 50 centavo value to be added to the 5, 10, and 20 centavo stamps. The 50 centavo stamp is somewhat of a mystery, however. Warren makes no mention of it in his catalogue. Likewise, the annual reports of the U. S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing make no mention

of a 50 centavo postal savings stamp. Perhaps the postal savings bank authorities concluded that it was not worth the cost to have new plates engraved and then have the new stamps and cards printed. On the other hand, the 50 centavo stamp may have been printed locally, proved unpopular and was then withdrawn. If anyone has the answer to this puzzle, please step forward!



Fig. 4

As might be expected, the supply of 5, 10, and 20 centavo stamps printed by the U. S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing eventually began to run low. Warren suggests 1930 as the likely year for this. In an apparent economy move, the Philippine Bureau of Printing surcharged the small 1 peso stamp (Fig. 4) of 1922 with the three low centavo denominations. Once again, the 50 centavo value was apparently not printed.

Curiously, each of the 1930 stamps received two surcharges: once with "centavos" spelled out and once with it abbreviated. As a further curious element, the unabbreviated surcharge (e. g. "5-CENTAVOS") was printed in brown while the abbreviated surcharge (e. g. "5-cvos.") was printed in black. None of these stamps has been reported with only one surcharge.

It should be noted that these surcharged stamps were used in the same manner as the previous centavo stamps. As a result of this, they were used without regard to their "A", "B", or "C" inscriptions.

In 1937 (by Warren's estimate) another set of Philippine postal savings stamps was issued. These stamps were printed by the Philippine Bureau of Printing and were designed, at least superficially, to resemble the series of 1906.

The 5 centavo stamp (fig. 5) is brown, measures 19 x 23 mm., and shows a farmer, his family, and a savings bank deposit book.

The 10 centavo stamp (fig. 6) is red, measures 40 x 47 mm. and shows a farm couple, their house, and, of course, a deposit book. The green 20 centavo stamp depicts the farmer's wife watching as he plows his field (Fig. 7). The stamp measures 44 x 21 mm. Each of the stamp is rouletted. The set is typographed on unwatermarked paper.



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7

OTHER USES:

It may be of interest to note that on at least two occasions the postal savings stamps were used for special purposes. The first instance was with the registration of firearms. Section 887 of Philippine Legislature Act 2711, as amended, provided that any person wishing to secure a permit to possess a particular firearm was required to post a 100 peso security deposit with the Philippine government. The Act required that the 100 peso deposit be made through a special account in the postal savings system. Payment of the deposit was evidenced by affixing a 100 peso postal savings stamp on the required firearms certificate of deposit. Possession of a validly stamped firearms certificate of deposit was required before a firearms license could be issued.

The other special use of the postal savings stamps came with the replacement of postal savings bank deposit books. Original copies of deposit

books were provided free of charge by the Bureau of Posts. If a book was lost or stolen, however, there was a 10 centavo fee for the issuance of a replacement book. The fee was paid by affixing a 10 centavo postal savings stamp to the outside of the deposit book. During the Japanese Occupation, the replacement fee was 20 centavos.

AVAILABILITY:

None of the Philippine postal savings stamps are particularly common. Once found, however, most can generally be purchased for less than a dollar. It is interesting to note that, of the peso denominations, the stamps inscribed "B" are much more plentiful than the "A" or "C" stamps. The "B" stamps, it will be remembered, are the stamps that were placed on the deposit forms which were sent to the Superintendent of the Postal Savings Bank in Manila.

S U M M A R Y

Year:	Denominations:	Process:	Location of Printing:	Comments:
1906	5, 10, 20c	engraved	Washington	perf. 12
1922	5, 10 20c	engraved	Washington	perf. 11
1922 (?)	1, 2, 5, 10 20, 50, 100, 200, 500p	typographed	Manila	small
1928 (?)	10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500p	typographed	Manila	large
1930 (?)	5, 10, 20c	typographed	Manila	overprints
1937 (?)	5, 10, 20c	typographed	Manila	pictorials
(?)	50c (?)	(?)	(?)	(?)

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United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing, *Annual Report of the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the Year Ending June 30, 1907*. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1907.

-----, *Annual Report of the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the Year Ending June 30, 1922*. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1922.

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**THE CONFLICTING DATES ON THE
FIRST DAY ISSUE OF THE 1935
"PI-US" AIRMAIL STAMPS**

By Mario Que

Many collectors are puzzled with regards to the issuance date of the "PI-US INITIAL FLIGHT" airmail stamps of the Philippines, Scott Nos. C52-53. Conflicting problems have arisen as to the actual date of issue. Many claims that December 2, 1935 is the first date of issue, as evidenced by the numerous covers cancelled on this date, so much so that Scott and other stamp catalogues listed it as such. But old time collectors and dealers who witnessed the happenings at that time, contend that December 2, 1935 was not the first day of issue, rather, it was the date covers were postmarked to be flown on the return flight of the China Clipper from Manila to San Francisco. In an article written by the late Arnold H. Warren, an authority on Philippine Philately, he claims that Nov. 27, 1935 is the first day of issue of the said stamps. However, I acquired a cover which shows an even earlier date—November 26, 1935. So now, we have three conflicting dates to contend with: Was it Nov. 26? Was it Nov. 27?, or was it Dec. 2?, 1935. This article will delve on these conflicting dates and try to establish once and for all the actual date of issue of the "PI-US INITIAL FLIGHT" airmail stamps of the Philippines.

First of all, let us review the history of the First Transpacific Airmail Flight. On November 22, 1935, Pan American Airways' Martin M-130, known as the China Clipper, left San Francisco, California to begin the first airmail service across the Pacific. With stops at Honolulu-Midway-Wake and Guam, it was bound for Manila (the Philippines was then a Commonwealth of the USA). Covering 8,210 miles, the flight took 59 hours and 48 minutes, leaving San Francisco on Nov. 22nd at 3:46 PM, Friday, and arriving in Manila on Nov. 29th, at 3:32 PM, Friday. The return flight commenced on Dec. 2, leaving Manila at 2:53 AM, Monday, arriving in San Francisco Dec. 6 at 10:36 AM, Friday. Captain Edward C. Musick commanded both flights.

Because of the significance of this advance technology in air service, the United States of America issued an airmail stamp specifically for use in this Transpacific Airmail Service. Likewise, the Philippines issued a set of stamps overprinted in gold with the following text in four lines: (1) "PI-US" (2) "INITIAL FLIGHT"; (3) a facsimile of the China Clipper; and (4) "DECEMBER 1935". The stamps, overprinted by the Bureau of Printing, Manila were the 1935 pictorial issues: 10 centavos Fort Santiago, and the 30 centavos Blood Compact (Scott Nos. 387 and 392, respectively). A total of 350,000 sets were released by the Bureau of Posts.

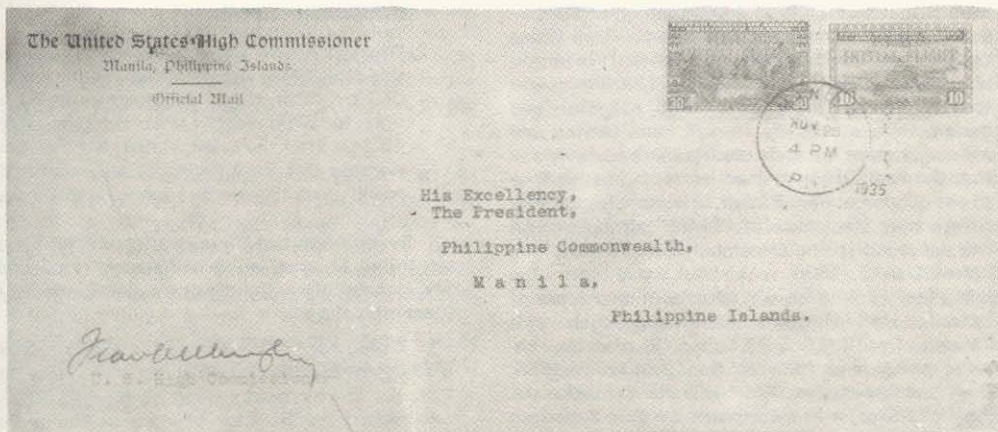


Fig. 1

As previously stated, in an article published in the 1938 Vol. 1 No. 3 issue of the *Airmail Digest* entitled "The Rare Baguio-USA Initial Flight Covers", Arnold H. Warren stated that the 1935 PI-US airmail stamps were placed on sale on Nov. 27, 1935 at the Manila Post Office only, and was withdrawn from sale in the morning of Nov. 30 (Nov. 30 fell on a Saturday, which is a half-working day for government employees). The article further stated that detailed information as to the exact denominations of the stamps to be issued, and the amount of postage for each cover to be carried, was not made to the public until November 22nd, the day the China Clipper took off from San Francisco for Manila. The Bureau of Posts issued instructions through the daily papers concerning how persons living outside of Manila can order flight covers through the Manila Post Office. But the exact quantity to be issued and the exact date on which the stamps will be placed on sale were never announced in advance. Based on Warren's article, his flight cover, postmarked Baguio City, November 30, 1935, is the earliest known cover cancelled with the "PI-US Initial Flight" airmail stamps.

DECEMBER 2, 1935. In order to disprove the contention that Dec. 2, 1935 is the first day of issue, we can state the following facts: (1) covers exist with stamps cancelled at an earlier date of (a) Nov. 30, 1935 — flight covers of Arnold H. Warren; and (b) Nov. 26, 1935 — as illustrated on Figure 1; (2) covers to be flown by the China Clipper from Manila bound for Guam-Hawaii and San Francisco were dispatched at 2:53 AM, Monday, of December 2, 1935 — the exact date and time the China Clipper left Manila for Guam. Hence, it is impossible that during the very hour of 12:00 midnight to 2:53 AM of December 2, 1935, collectors and dealers were at the Bureau of Posts buying and affixing stamps to their covers; more so if we say that the Post Office opened its doors at such time to the general public. Rather, it is more logical that covers were franked with "PI-US" airmail stamps and cancelled with a December 2, 1935 date, long before Dec. 2, 1935, or at least a day before the said date. In fact, covers exist with two types of cancellations: (1) rubber handstamp which reads "Manila, Dec. 2, 1935 P.I."; and (2) machine canceller which reads "Manila, Dec. 2 5:30 AM 1935, P.I." and the slogan "Manila/Trade Center/of the Pacific". Since official records of Pan American Airways confirm all published reports that the China Clipper left at 2:53 AM, we can only assume/conclude that covers were cancelled before Dec. 2, 1935, so much so that even the machine canceller was set to "5:30 AM, Dec. 2, 1935" to cancel covers. For how else can one explain covers cancelled with the machine on Dec. 2, 1935 at 5:30 AM be with the China Clipper and backstamped in Guam on Dec. 2, 1935 at 7:00 PM, shortly after the China Clipper landed at 6:41 PM in Guam? Therefore, stamps were issued prior to Dec. 2, 1935, no doubt about it.

NOVEMBER 26TH or 27TH, 1935. Now, we have narrowed down the controversy between the two other dates — Nov. 26, 1935, as evidenced by the cover on Fig. 1, or Nov. 27, 1935, as reported by Arnold H. Warren.

I am also privileged to have a copy of a correspondence sent by Arnold H. Warren to a Mr. W. C. Gordon of Vancouver, Canada, dated January 16, 1936, or roughly *one and a-half months* after the China Clipper Flight. To quote Warren from this letter: "_____ the sale of these stamps (PI-US Airmail Stamps) was suspended on the day before the China Clipper left Manila on her return flight to the USA. They were on sale only at the Manila Post Office, even there for a period of only about one week"

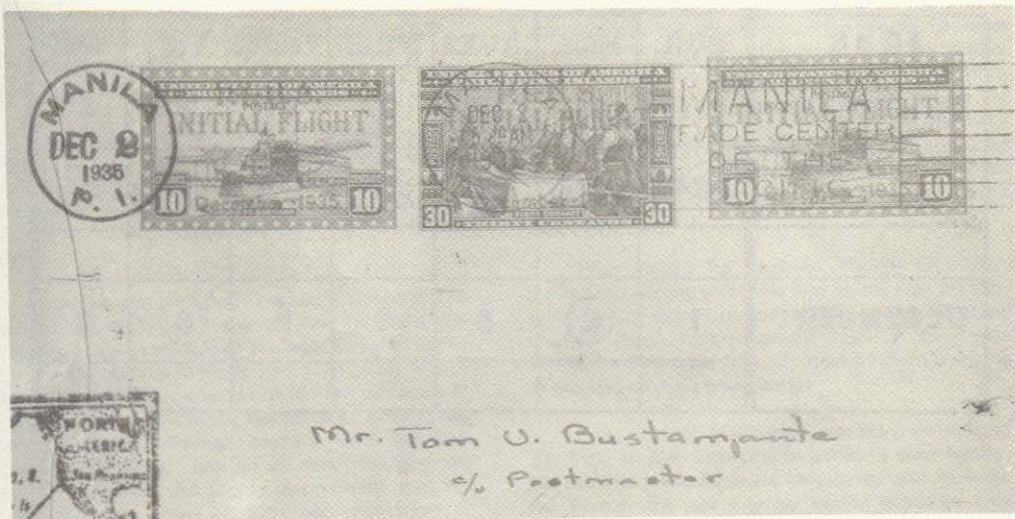
To quote Warren in his article written for the *Airmail Digest*, *three years* after the China Clipper Flight: "_____ the stamps were sold only at the Manila Post Office. They were placed on sale Nov. 27th, 1935, and were withdrawn from sale on the morning of Nov. 30th, two days before the China Clipper sailed from Manila".

An article written three years after the event, and a personal letter written forty-five days after the event, shows the following inconsistencies:

- 1) Warren's article stated that stamps were withdrawn from sales on Nov. 30th, two days before the China Clipper left; while his letter states, the sale was suspended on the day before the China Clipper left. If it was two days before the China Clipper left, then last day of sale was Nov. 29th, not Nov. 30th, as reported in his article. However, if it were one day before, Nov. 30th is the correct date the stamps were withdrawn.
- 2) Warren's article stated stamps were placed on sale Nov. 27th, and withdrawn in the morning of Nov. 30th, therefore, stamps were on sale only for 3½ days. His letter that was written 45 days after the event, stated that the stamps were on sale for a period of only about "one week" — which means roughly about 4-7 days.

By pointing out these two inconsistencies, we are trying to establish that Warren's recollections 1½ months after the event, is better than three years after the event.

Going further over Warren's article, we have discovered another inconsistency. To quote him: "_____ shortly before noon on Nov. 23, 1935, I telegraphed the Director of Posts at Manila from Baguio asking if he would reserve 40 pesos worth of PI Initial Flight stamps for me provided I sent the money by telegraphic transfer. As Saturday afternoon was a half-holiday (Nov. 23 fell on a Saturday) my telegram was not received by the Director until the following Monday (Nov. 25). In the meantime on Saturday afternoon, fearing that there might be some delay in handling my telegram, I dispatched by airmail a money order for 70 pesos worth of Initial Flight stamps. On Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 28th, I received by mail 70 pesos worth of stamps. . . ."



By investigating the dates and days he mentioned, one can see the inconsistency right away. Figure 2 illustrates a rough calendar covering the period of late November and early December of 1935, in connection with this article. As we could see, November 28 did not fall on a Tuesday (as Warren stated) but rather on a Thursday. However, Nov. 26th did fall on a Tuesday. Again, after three years, such confusion on days and dates is liable to occur.

To further quote Warren in his letter to Mr. Gordon "_____ we have a daily airmail service between Baguio and Manila. Baguio is a gold mining center and health and pleasure resort located in the mountains about 5000 feet above sea level". So, it is possible that the stamps were issued on Nov. 26th, 1935, sent to Warren in the morning of same day, and received by him in the afternoon of the same day.

Since no official records can prove Warren's contention to Nov. 27, 1935 as the first day the "PI-US" airmail stamps were issued, and after we have gone over Warren's article thoroughly, point by point, we can only conclude that covers bearing the earliest date of cancellation should be the date to be considered as the first day the "PI-US" airmail stamps were issued. And this, to the best of my knowledge is the cover illustrated on Fig. 1, dated Nov. 26, 1935.

NOVEMBER 26, 1935, OFFICIAL FIRST DAY OF ISSUE. The cover illustrated on Fig. 1 is a cover sent by the late Frank Murphy — the last Governor General of the Philippines to then President of the Philippine Commonwealth — the late Manuel L. Quezon. The cover bears the corner card of "The United States High Commissioner/Manila, Philippine Islands/Official Mail". On the lower left hand corner is the autograph of Frank Murphy as U.S. High Commissioner — a position he held after the Philippines became a Commonwealth of the

USA. The cover is addressed as follows: "His Excellency, The President, Philippine Commonwealth, Manila, Philippine Islands". Both the 10 centavos and 30 centavos "PI-US" airmail stamps were affixed to the envelope and cancelled with a handsteel canceller which reads "Manila Nov. 26 4 PM P.I. 1935".

Therefore, any contention that this cover is not a legitimate cover, is immediately dismissed, considering all the characteristics presented by the cover. This cover can be some sort of a souvenir gift to the President of the Philippine Commonwealth from the US High Commissioner, in order to convey the historical significance of the event for both the Philippines and the USA. And what better date to post such a historical cover other than the first day the stamps were issued?

President Manuel L. Quezon did emphasize the great importance of the Transpacific airmail flight to and from the Philippines as proven by the following text of testimony submitted by him through the Honorable Joaquin M. Elizalde, then Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States, rendered before the Civil Aeronautics Authority of the USA on Feb. 17, 1939: "_____ am informed hearings will be held on Feb. 14 before Civil Aeronautics Authority regarding increase compensation for carrying transpacific airmail. The continuance of this service is a matter of great importance to the people and business interests of the Philippines. Please convey to the Civil Aeronautics Authority my earnest hope that favorable consideration may be given to measures that will help to assure the continuance of this invaluable service between the United States and the Philippines".

And to conclude, the cover November 26, 1935 in Fig. 1 is a first day cover of the 1935 "PI-US Initial Flight" airmail stamps, never to be confused again with Dec. 2, 1935 — which is the date for first flight covers, nor with Nov. 27, 1935.

1935	SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRI.	SAT.
NOVEMBER	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
DECEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Fig. 2

22, November, 1935 —

- China Clipper left San Francisco at 3:46 PM, Friday.
- Instructions were released by the Bureau of Posts through the local papers concerning how people outside of Manila can order their flight covers.

* 23, November, 1935 — Based on the newspaper announcement, Warren, who was in Baguio at the time, telegraphed for stamp reservation. The same day, in the afternoon, he sent a telegraphic transfer for P70.00 to pay for his sets of stamps.

* 26, November, 1935 —

- "PI-US" airmail stamps were issued in Manila.
- A. H. Warren received his stamps in the afternoon.
- The US High Commissioner, Frank Murphy, sent an autographed first day

cover to the late Commonwealth President Manuel L. Quezon.

* 27, November, 1935 — Date mentioned by A. H. Warren for the supposed date of issue of the "PI-US" airmail stamps. However, no official records can support his claim.

* 29, November, 1935 — China Clipper arrived in Manila at 3:32 PM, Friday.

* 30, November, 1935 — "PI-US" airmail stamps were withdrawn from sales at 12:00 Noon.

* 2, December, 1935 — China Clipper left Manila at 2:53 AM, Monday.

* 6, December, 1935 — China Clipper arrived San Francisco, California at 10:36 AM, Friday.

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MAGSAYSAYANA —

PRESIDENT RAMON MAGSAYSAY PHILATELY

By Oscar of Pasig

The third President of the Republic of the Philippines was the late Ramon Magsaysay — who became known during his short term, as the Idol of the Masses. He was elected to the office of the Presidency in 1953, following a colorful and heroic career.

Pres. Magsaysay's patriotic deeds can be traced as far back as during the World War II, when, immediately after the start of the war, he volunteered for service in the 31st Infantry Division Motor Pool. When Bataan was about to fall on April 6, 1942, he and Jose Corpus helped in organizing the Western Guerilla Forces, together with Lt. Col. Claude A. Thorpe. They set up their headquarters at Mt. Pinatubo. So highly appreciated was his leadership that when his unit was recognized, it was given the name Magsaysay Guerrillas. On Feb. 4, 1945, right after the liberation of Manila, Magsaysay was appointed Military Governor of Zambales.

In 1946, he was elected as member of the Philippine Congress and was re-elected same in 1949. Under Pres. Elpidio Quirino, he served as Secretary of National Defense and successfully broke the backbone of Communism in the Philippines, with his highly effective Anti-Huk campaigns.

As President of the Republic of the Philippines, he won the confidence of the people. His term was called "the era of the common man" as he gave importance to the common people. He made himself easily accessible to the common people by opening the doors of Malacañang Palace, the official residence of the President, and made sure that a certain amount of his time everyday is devoted to listening and attending to the common man's problems.

Thus, when he died on March 17, 1957, millions of people wept. He was on his way back to Manila from Cebu City when the Presidential plane crashed. Over a million people lined up the streets of Manila during his funeral, most of them weeping at the loss of their great leader.

Pres. Ramon Magsaysay was born on August 31, 1907 in Iba, Zambales to a middle class family. His parents were Exequiel Magsaysay and Perfecta del Fierro. He was married to the beautiful Luz Banson.

In more than one occasion, Pres. Magsaysay was honored in Philippine philately. There has been stamps issued, a postal card, postal slogans, and a special cachet. A rich area, Magsaysayana has been quite a popular topic for collecting in the Philippines.

The following is a listing of Magsaysayana materials in Philippines philately:

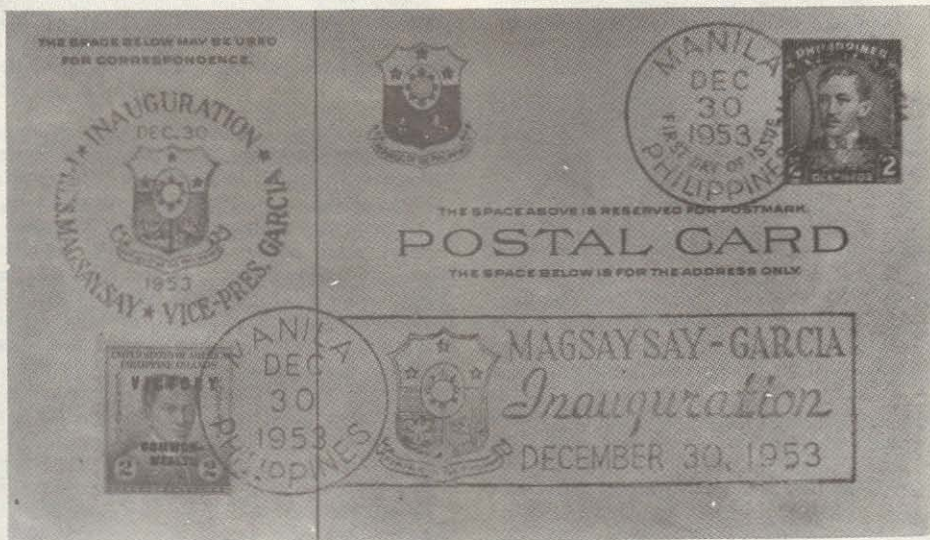


Fig. 1

POSTAL CARD.

The 2c Rizal Green postal card of the Republic of the Philippines was overprinted in red on the stamp imprint in a circular form with the following text: "Magsaysay-Garcia Inauguration"; inside the circle, in one line, is printed, also in red "Dec. 30, 1953" (Fig. 1). Overprinting was done by the Bureau of Printing, Manila with a total quantity of 100,000 cards only, of which 24,276 were cancelled on the First Day of Issue, December 30, 1953, in Manila. A special First Day cachet was authorized for use by the Bureau of Posts and this was applied on the cards in red ink. In circular form (Fig. 1 No. 1), it has the following text: "Inauguration * Pres. Magsaysay Vice Pres. Garcia *". Inside is the seal of the Republic of the Philippines, and the date "Dec. 30" above the seal and "1953" below the seal.

POSTAGE STAMPS:



9th Anniversary of the Republic of the Philippines (Scott Nos. 621-623). Issued on July 4, 1955, in Manila, in commemoration of the 9th Anniversary of the Republic of the Philippines. It depicts the bust portrait of Pres. Ramon Magsaysay enclosed in an oval frame. Printed by Thomas dela Rue, the stamps' size is 38.75 x 26 mm, and comes in sheets of 50. There were 3 denominations issued — 5c blue with 5 million copies, and the 20c red and 30c green, each with 1 million copies. Official records of the Stamp and Philatelic Division shows that 11,289 covers and some 494 stamp folders were cancelled on the first day of issue. A special FDC cachet was applied in blue ink on all FDCs. It shows a hand holding a torch and the text: "Republic of the Philippines/9th Anniversary/1946-1955".

Liberty Wells (Scott Nos. 624-625). Issued on March 16, 1956, in Manila, to publicize Pres. Ramon Magsaysay's programs for the improvement of

health conditions in the rural areas. Designed by a famous Filipino artist — Fernando Amorsolo, the stamp depicts a typical barrio scene, having for its motif an artesian well or liberty well — with a woman holding a jar under the running water, and a man operating the pump. Behind them is a Nipa Hut. In the inset is a picture of Pres. Magsaysay. The stamp measures 40.25 x 30mm, and was issued in sheets of 50. There were 2 denominations, namely: 5c in violet with 500,000 copies; and 20c in green with 700,000 copies. Printed by Waterlow and Sons Ltd. of London; picture and letter engravings were done by Mr. H. Bard and Mr. B. Savinson. A special cachet was applied in blue on all FDCs; it shows an artesian well with the following text in circular form: "Safe Drinking Water for Rural Areas". Official records of the Stamp and Philatelic Division shows 7,918 envelopes, 82 postal cards, and 736 albums and pamphlets were cancelled on the First Day of Issue.



Magsaysay Mourning (Scott No. 638). Issued on August 31, 1957, in Manila, on the occasion of Pres. Magsaysay's 50th Birth Anniversary. The stamp features a portrait of Pres. Magsaysay with heavy black borders. There is only one denomination, 5c. The stamp measures 32.5 x 22.25 mm, in sheets of 50. Quantity issued was 5 million. Printed by the American Bank Note Company in black and white, by Intaglio process on unwatermarked papers. Each sheet has the following inscriptions at the bottom or at the lower sleeveage: portrait of an eagle with three stars above it, in a circular form (Fig. 2), found below stamp position No. 52 and below stamp position No. 59. Right below stamp position No. 55 and 56 is the name of the printer "American Bank Note Company". A special cachet in purple was applied to all FDCs; it depicts a profile of the President, surrounded with a wreath and in circular form, the text "In Memoriam President Ramon Magsaysay". Official records of the Stamp and Philatelic Division shows that 27,467 envelopes, 100 postal cards and 1,217 stamp folders/albums were cancelled on the first day of issue.



Fig. 2

Presidential Gem (Scott Nos. 880-881). Issued on Dec. 30, 1963, in Manila. The second of the series of stamps issued immortalizing the famous words of late Presidents of the Philippines, this set of stamp features a bust portrait of Pres. Ramon Magsaysay (done by Garcia Llamas), and a quotation from Pres. Magsaysay in Tagalog: "*Naniniwala ako na ang taong kapos sa buhay ay dapat punan sa batas*", and, same, translated in English "I believe that he who has less in life should have more in laws"; and right below, is a facsimile of Pres. Magsaysay's signature. There were two denominations: 6s in lilac and black with 25 million copies; 30s in green and black with 5 million copies. The stamp measures 34 x 35 mm. in sheets of 50. Designed by Nemesio Dimanlig, Jr. and printed by the Printing Bureau, Tokyo, Japan, by Intaglio, steel plates. First Day canceller features a bust portrait of Pres. Magsaysay. Official records of the Stamp and Philatelic Division shows 3,550 envelopes, 288 postal cards, and 198 stamp albums were cancelled on the first day of issue.

SPECIAL CACHET.

First Death Anniversary (Fig. 3). A special cachet was authorized by the Bureau of Posts for one day use, March 17, 1958, in commemoration of the first death anniversary of Pres. Ramon Magsaysay. Featuring a wreath with ribbon, inside of which are the words "*In Memoriam*" in two lines. Other text in circular form: "*1st Anniversary of the Death of President Ramon Magsaysay*". Applied in purple ink and used at three post offices, namely: Manila, Cebu City and Castillejos, Zambales. Official records of the Stamp and Philatelic Division shows that in Manila, 4,168 envelopes, 422 postal cards and 27 albums and pamphlets were cancelled; in Cebu City, 3,127 combined envelopes and postal cards, and in Castillejos, Zambales, 3,112 combined envelopes and postal cards.

Surcharged (Scott No. 1146). Issued on September 29, 1972 in Manila. Presidential Gem, Scott No 880, the 6s lilac and black, was surcharged to 10s, in black. Overprinting was done by the Bureau of Printing, Manila. Quantity issued is 1,500,000.

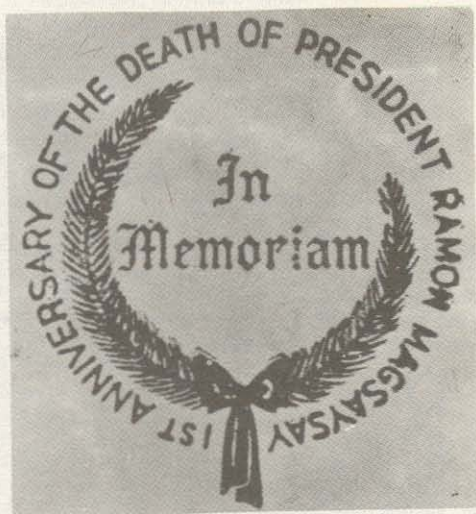
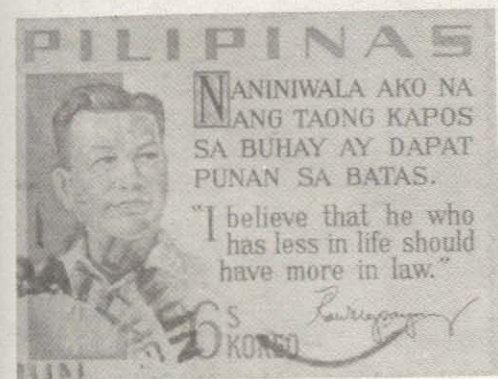


Fig. 3

POSTAL SLOGANS:

"MAGSAYSAY - GARCIA / INAUGURATION / DECEMBER 30, 1953" — Used only for one day, December 30, 1953. Seal of the Republic of the Philippines preceded the slogan. Fancy type. Official records of the Stamp and Philatelic Division shows 2,288 envelopes, 2,500 postal cards and 77 pamphlets were cancelled with this slogan (fig.1 No. 2).

"THE RAMON MAGSAYSAY/AWARD/IN RECOGNITION OF GREATNESS/ OF SPIRIT SHOWN IN SERVICE/TO THE PEOPLE". — Used only for one day, August 31, 1959, on the occasion of Pres. Magsaysay's 52nd Birth Anniversary, in Manila and Castillejos, Zambales post offices. Fancy type. The Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation, a non-profit organization incorporated under Philippine laws, was formally set up in June 1957 to perpetuate the memory of the late Chief Executive. Given annually to one or more persons in Asia who demonstrated leadership motivated by a concern for the welfare of the people comparable to that which characterized the life of Pres. Ramon Magsaysay. A total of 1,119 covers (combined figures for Manila and Castillejos) were cancelled with this slogan.

"THE RAMON MAGSAYSAY/AWARD/IN RECOGNITION OF GREATNESS/OF SPIRIT SHOWN IN SERVICE/TO THE PEOPLE". — Used from August 22 to 31, 1960 at the following post offices: Manila, with some 970 covers cancelled; Cebu City, with some 825 covers cancelled; and Castillejos, with some 815 covers cancelled. Fancy type.

"4TH. DEATH/ANNIVERSARY/PRES. RAMON MAGSAYSAY". — Used for one day only at the Manila Post Office on March 17, 1961. Some 750 envelopes and postal cards were cancelled. Fancy type.

"THE RAMON MAGSAYSAY/AWARD/IN RECOGNITION OF GREATNESS OF SPIRIT SHOWN IN SERVICE/TO THE PEOPLE". — Used from August 22-31, 1961 at the following post offices: Manila, with some 324 covers cancelled; Cebu City with 311 covers cancelled; and Castillejos with 115 covers cancelled. Fancy type.

"THE RAMON MAGSAYSAY/AWARD/IN RECOGNITION OF GREATNESS / OF SPIRIT SHOWN IN SERVICE/TO THE PEOPLE". — Used from August 22-31, 1962 at the following post offices: Manila, with 160 covers cancelled; Cebu City with 231 covers cancelled; and Castillejos with 165 covers cancelled. Fancy type. Slogans used in 1960, 1961, and 1962, were all similar to the first one used in August 1959.

"RAMON MAGSAYSAY/AWARD/FOR SERVICE TO THE PEOPLE". — Used from August 22-31, 1963 at ten different post offices, namely: Manila, Bacolod, Butuan, Cebu, Davao, Iloilo, Pasay, Quezon, Zamboanga, and Castillejos. A total of 951 combined covers were cancelled. Fancy type.

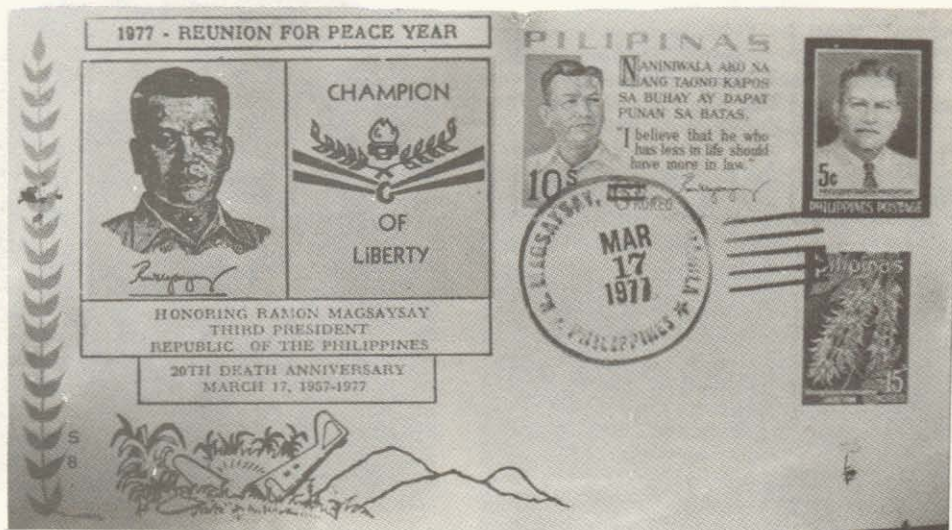


Fig. 4



Fig. 5

SPECIAL EVENT COVER:

In 1977, Spenders Phil. Stamps came out with a series of covers for the "Reunion For Peace" program of the government. These covers commemorated important events of WW II in the Philippines, and also honored men who played important roles during the said war. Due perhaps to the gallantry shown during the last war, as already mentioned earlier, the No. 8 cover in this series (Fig. 4) was issued in honor of the late President Ramon Magsaysay and issued on the occasion of his 20th Death Anniversary, March 17, 1977. The cover bears two Magsaysay stamps, the 5s Magsaysay Mourning, and the 10s surcharged presidential gem; and combined with 15s Jade Vine stamp. The covers were cancelled at Ramon Magsaysay Center Post Office in Manila on March 17, 1977. The back of the covers briefly outlines Pres. Magsaysay's career from the time he volunteered for service in WW II until his death.

POST OFFICES:

A study of post offices in the Philippines reveals seven post offices named after the late Pres. Ramon Magsaysay. These, and their respective postal code numbers, are:

- Magsaysay, Davao del Sur — 9501
- Magsaysay, Isabela — 1306
- Magsaysay, Lanao del Norte — 8801
- Magsaysay Center, Manila — 2801
- Magsaysay, Occ. Mindoro — 4305
- Magsaysay, Misamis Oriental — 8426
- Magsaysay, Palawan — 2914

USA HONORS PRES. MAGSAYSAY WITH A STAMP:

Champion of Liberty (Scott No. 1096). The USA issued on August 31, 1957, in Washington, D. C., the 8c Magsaysay Champion of Liberty Stamp (Fig. 5), the first of a series of stamps honoring champions of liberty and freedom fighters of other nations. Designed by Arnold Copeland, Ervine Metzl and William H. Buckley, the stamp measures 1.11 x 1.36 inches in dimension; Geori Press Printing with plates of 192 subjects in 4 panes of 48 stamps per sheet. The stamp depicts a medallion featuring the head of Pres. Magsaysay with the text "1953 Ramon Magsaysay 1957 President of the Philippines". The medallion is suspended from a red-white-and blue ribbon. Directly above the medallion are two crossed laurel leaves and the torch of liberty — which are the symbols of "Champion" and "Liberty".

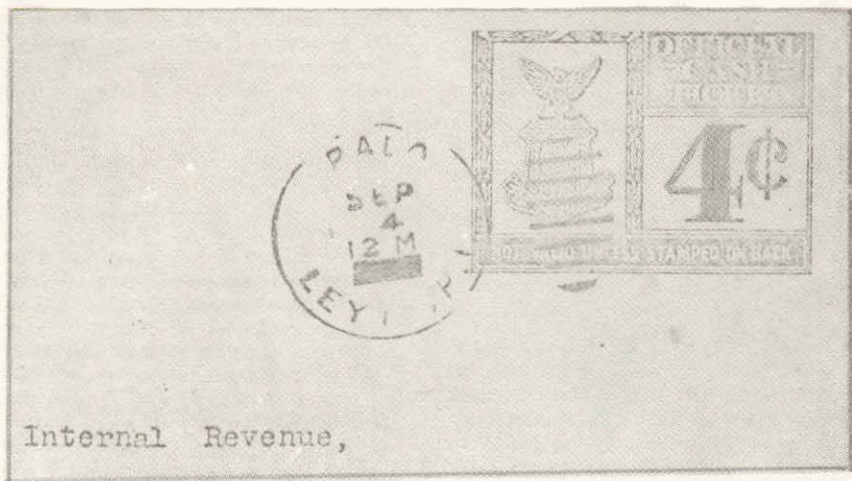


Fig. 1

**LIBERATION-PERIOD COVERS
FRANKED WITH OFFICIAL
CASH TICKETS**

By Eugene A. Garrett

Since I do not have permission either from the sender or addressee, their names will not be revealed; however, the quotation which follows is excerpted from an original personal letter dated March 13, 1961. The letter obviously is in reply to a previous letter which asked for details concerning a mysterious cover bearing the printed official corner-card of the "Commonwealth of the Philippines/Municipality of _____/Leyte/Official Mail" post-marked "Palo, Leyte. P. I./Sep 4/12 M/—"; the customary black slug appears in place of the year date, but it may be presumed to be 1945. The postmark appears to be quite genuine, even though used to cancel an "Official Cash Ticket" which is affixed in the place where one would expect normally to find a postage stamp (Figure 1).

"Re: Cash Tickets. These are NOT stamps and have no value as such. Let's say they could be compared to Christmas Seals or revenues used for postage. They are absolutely worthless, philatelicly speaking — NO VALUE.

... From knocking around the market-places in various small towns, I came across these things, and I thought it would be cute

Yep! they were all done philatelicly, but NO VALUE; as I said before, just CUTE.

(They were) all cancelled in Palo by a clerk; rather by a WILLING clerk... They NEVER went through the mails, tho' they may look like they did. (Calling them) 'curios' is another way to say 'junk' or 'trash'... I am very sorry to disappoint you..."

At this late date, it is indeed fortunate to be able to quote directly, in his own words, from the "creator" of those covers, and thus to dispel forever any speculation that such covers, "provisionally franked with Official Cash Tickets" (sic), are great postal rarities, commanding a price which easily will put Junior through four years of college. It is interesting/sad/funny, I think, how a little innocent horseplay by a U. S. serviceman, without larcenous intent, which took place at high noon on September 4, 1945, in the small town of Palo, Leyte, can survive to confound the "experts" of another generation. There is no question that the covers have no value, as the preparer himself emphasized repeatedly; but as he also said, they are kind of "CUTE"...

new issues



FAR EASTERN UNIVERSITY (FEU) — issued January 26, 1978 in 30c denomination with one (1) million copies. The stamp measures 27 x 37 mm. in sheets of 50. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila in five colors, by offset-litho. Issued to mark the Golden Jubilee (1928-1978) of FEU.



GREGORIA DE JESUS — issued March 28, 1978, in P1.20 denomination (post card rate, all countries), with five (5) million copies. The stamp measures 19 x 30 mm. in sheets of 100. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila, offset litho, in one color.

Gregoria de Jesus is the wife of Andres Bonifacio, the Father of the Revolution and Philippine Democracy. They were married in the Catholic Church of Binondo in 1893, and a week later, remarried before the Katipuneros and she assumed the name "Lakambini". Then she started the propagation and growth of the KKK (Kataastaasan, Kagalanggalan Katipunan) of the A.N.B. (Anak ng Bayan). Certain belongings of the Katipunan, such as the revolver and other weapons, the seal and all the papers were in her custody because Emilio Jacinto, the Secretary of the Katipunan, lived in their house.

SIPA — issued February 28, 1978 in setenant form depicting the Filipino game "Sipa" in four different positions. Total quantity, five (5) million sets in the following denominations: 5s, 10s, 40s, and 75s (total face value is P1.30). The stamp measures 30 x 30 mm. in sheets of 80 stamps or 20 setenant sets per sheet. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila, by offset litho in 4 colors.

Sipa is a native sport which originated from Muslim land, played by kicking a ball made of rattan; however, no specific rules were followed. Sipa is played in a rectangular court of 12 meters wide by 22 meters long. From the end lines of the court, 4 boxes — 4 meters wide by 3½ meters long are drawn on both sides. These boxes are occupied by 8 players who belong to one team. The players are allowed to kick the ball only when they are inside their own boxes. Sipa can be played in two ways. One is by counting among eight players who belong to the same team, and the other one is with a net between two opposing teams.

Sipa with a net is played like tennis and the counting is the same as volleyball. The object of a player is to make his opponent fail to return the ball. Either player may win the game by scoring twenty-one (21) points, except when they both have twenty points, in which case, two successive points must be made before winning a game. Two wins out of 3 games is necessary to win the match.





JOSE RIZAL — issued April 11, 1978 in 30s denomination with 5 million copies. The stamp measures 19 x 30 mm. in sheets of 100. First printing of 5 million was immediately used prompting the Bureau of Posts to order an additional printing of 5 million copies, making a total of 10 million copies issued. FDC were serviced at the Manila Post Office.

LOPE K. SANTOS — issued April 26, 1978 in 90s denomination with 5 million copies. The stamp measures 19 x 30 mm. in sheets of 100. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila, in one color (light green) by offset-litho. Issued in honor of the Father of Pilipino grammar, who was also Director of the Institute of National Language from 1941-45. He was born Sept. 25, 1879 in Pasig, Rizal, and died on May 1, 1963 in San Juan, Rizal. FDCs were serviced at the Manila Post Office.



MEYCAUAYAN — issued April 21, 1978 in P1.05 denomination with three million copies. The stamp measures 27 x 37 mm. in sheets of 50. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila in 4 colors by offset-litho. Issued to mark the Fourth Centennial Anniversary of the town of Meycauyan, in the province of Bulacan. The stamp depicts the seal of the town. FDCs were serviced at the Manila Post Office.

CAPEX '78 — issued June 9, 1978 in Manila and at the same time in Toronto, Canada in honor of the Canada Philatelic Exhibition, wherein the Philippines participated. Printed in Rome, Italy, the issue has a total face value of P67.50 composed of:

- P30.00** Souvenir Sheet, Perforate
composed of 4 stamps at P7.50 each stamp depicting different scenes. Quantity issued 15,000 with only 5,000 made available in Manila.
- P30.00** Souvenir Sheet, Imperforate
Same as the perforate same size except in the colors used. Quantity issued 15,000 made available in Manila.
- P7.50** Stamps, Setenant block of two, composed of a P2.50 and a P5.00 stamps, issued in sheets of 20, making up a total of 10 sets per sheet. Quantity issued is 50,000 sets with only 20,000 sets made available in Manila.

FDCs were serviced at the Manila Post Office.

(Continued on page 21)

Bits and Pieces

...by Linstan

FOREIGN MEMBERS — In order to expedite the processing of membership, we have made arrangements with our Vice President, Eugene A. Garrett to act as our USA Representative, therefore, all membership dues, new issue service deposits, etc. . . of members residing outside the Philippines, be sent directly to Gene. His address is — Eugene A. Garrett, 442 Stratford Avenue, Elmhurst, Illinois 60126.

FINANCIAL STATUS — For the record, as of March 1978, we have a total of 167 paying members, and the dues remitted by each member is not enough to publish a decent 24-page PPN. What with dollar checks remitted to us being levied with heavy bank charges, leaving the society around \$3.00 against the original amount of \$7.50. Part of the Society's expenses in the past were shouldered by us personally, but this could not last long. Something has to be done.

DIALOGUE WITH THE MEMBERS — The last issue of the PPN was mailed from Elmhurst, Illinois, through the kind efforts and cooperation of our Vice President, Gene Garrett. With it is a letter advising members of the Society's deteriorating financial status, and what we have done so far to remedy the situation. We are now bulk-mailing the PPN to the USA and from there, posted to members via 3rd class mail. Gene's letter also called for "suggestions for other ways and means of correcting our present deficit, please let us hear from you". He also gave a Renewal Notice for those who in some way have forgotten to renew. Of course, the members did not let us down, the response was great.

PNN MIMEOGRAPHED? — Some members have suggested that in order to lower our cost, perhaps we should try coming out either in mimeographed forms, or in xerox copies, etc. . . But I ask, will it really save us money in the end? I looked over some publications that are being mimeographed and/or xeroxed and I don't think that type will do

justice to our members. First of all, the illustrations don't come out good which is very important in a philatelic publication and/or studies. Do we really save money? I don't think so, because you can get more articles . . . printed, using less paper, than in mimeograph forms. Sure, I can type and do the first draft before sending it for mimeographing or xeroxing, but the number of pages that will be consumed will be more than if we come out in printed copies, causing the postage to be higher also. Is it fair to the writer? Our members spend considerable time, money, and efforts, researching, etc. . . and are good enough to share these studies with us, therefore, it is felt that their efforts should not be wasted — and that their studies be preserved and made available to future students of Philippine philately for generations to come. At least, this is one legacy the IPPS can leave for the postal historians of the Philippines. How long will mimeograph/xerox copies last in good condition?

COOPERATION IS THE KEY WORD — We admit that we have mistakes in the past, that we were on a trial and error stage of the Society, but we all learn from our mistakes. That is why, inspite of our financial difficulties, we have strived our best to improve each issue of the PPN. Maybe late, but we try to give you the best we could within our means. The time has therefore come to inject some business sense to the society. We are calling our

"business-minded" members to help elevate the IPPS in its present situation. The IPPS main objective is the study of Philippine Philately and the dissemination of such in order to promote Philippine Philately. We are not getting a government subsidy for this, nor any help from any foundation or philanthropic personalities, therefore, it is mainly through our efforts, cooperation, and dedication can the society achieve its objectives. We have therefore concluded that the PPN, being the main arm of the IPPS, will be geared into either paying for itself in both advertising and membership subscriptions, and, if possible, bring in more, not only paying for its printing cost and postage expense, but have a surplus to sponsor deeper studies and research on Philippine Philately.

MAIL AUCTION — Member Ray Coughlin and Francis L. Krueger III suggested running a club auction by mail. Ray, in fact, volunteered to organize one and get things going. Interested members, please contact Ray — his new address is 5410 Georgia St., Merrillville, Indiana 46401. Gene and Ray are both working on this project, so members who have duplicate materials, now is the time to sell them and help the society at the same time.

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE — Member Francis L. Krueger III also wrote "I would be willing to work on a large mailing as part of a membership drive. I could take the membership roles of both the APS and the SPA for these societies have you list collecting preferences, and list all those who have listed Philippines as a specialty or preference. If this list was cross-referenced with the society's role, we could weed out the present membership from this mailing. Our status as a non-profit organization would obtain for a special postage rate, saving on that." That's the spirit! Thank you Francis, very thoughtful of you. Your suggestion is most welcome and is well received and your help is very much appreciated. How about heading up our Membership Drive? We will extend any help you need to get this committee going.

ADVERTISING SPACE — I have just concluded a seminar on Editing and Managing a small company newsletter and I have learned a lot. As is obvious, and as I have often read from other philatelic publications, no publication can exist without advertising. It is therefore felt, not only by me, but also by some of the members that it is high time that we solicit advertising. Of course, stamp dealers are the most logical advertisers, but in the Philippines, there are very few of them, and I doubt they have any advertising program at all. But, I will try to solicit ads from them. I was informed that others might be interested, such as banks, insurance companies, etc. . . We are therefore looking for an "ad solicitor" for the Philippines, as well as for the USA, and other countries. Of course, the regular course of business will be applied, ad rates, and commissions, we are willing to discuss. So for you out there, who would like some extra cash, and at the same time help the society, we will be happy to hear from you.

BACK ISSUES — Some back issues of the PPN are still available, at US\$1.50 per copy. This maybe ordered directly from Gene Garrett. Get your copies now before they run out.

ARTICLES, ARTICLES — We are in need of articles on Philippine Philately. Members are urged to write and make your studies known to other members: Comments, queries, etc. . . are also welcome. Let us hear from you.

A MATTER OF CURIOSITY

ANNIVERSARY, OUT OF LINE? — During the American Occupation, a Bureau of Posts under the Department of Commerce and Police in the civil government was legally established on September 1, 1901, but the postal entity known as the Department of Posts retained its nomenclature until Sept. 15, 1902, when it was named Bureau of Posts. Since that time on to the present, our postal service has been celebrating Sept. 15 as the anniversary of the establishment of our present postal service, and this year marks its 76th Anniversary. But — considering that President Emilio Aguinaldo, when he proclaimed Independence for our nation on June 12, 1898, also, on that same year, issued a decree establishing our postal system, and issued postage stamps. Since then, we were occupied by two nations — the USA and Japan — but subsequently regained our independence on July 4, 1946 — and with it regained our postal system which was first established by Pres. Aguinaldo for the Republic of the Philippines. Since we have been celebrating our independence on June 12, as declared by Pres. Emilio Aguinaldo, which we 100% approve of as the true Philippine independence, is it not just right that we also recognize and celebrate the establishment of our postal system as decreed and promulgated by Pres. Aguinaldo — and not as established by a foreign power — who once occupied the Philippines. Although we are not trying to be critical in any way, we are wondering if we should not be consistent. In being consistent in the celebration of the establishment of the postal service in the Philippines, it would seem that it would be more appropriate for the Republic of the Philippines to use a date of 1898 when the first Republic mail service was legally established, stamps were issued, and the regular mail service was inaugurated. If we want to celebrate the anniversary of our postal service on a date significant to the occupation of our country by a foreign power — why not celebrate it on a date when we were colonized by Spain — who actually were the first ones to really establish and promulgated a postal system in the Philippines. If we want to be nationalistic, then the logical date should be Nov. 2, 1898 — when the Decree establishing the postal system was signed by the President of the Republic of the Philippines, Emilio Aguinaldo, and by the Secretary of War, Antonio Nuna.

BOY SCOUT IMPERFORATES — our attention was caught by a footnote in the Scott catalogue concerning the 1973 Boy Scouts Golden Jubilee stamps (Scott Nos. 1221-22, 1221a-22a). To quote "Issue dates: 1221-1222, Dec. 28, 1973. Nos. 1221a-1222a, Feb. 4, 1974, although first day covers are dated Dec. 28, 1973". We scanned over our files and found that on October 30, 1973, the Bureau of Posts issued the Philippine Stamp News giving details on the stamps commemorating the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the Boy Scouts of the Philippines. From the Stamp News, we have learned that the stamps were issued Dec. 28, 1973, in 15s and 65s denominations with 1 million copies

each. And that FDCs were serviced both at the Manila Post Office and at the Boy Scout Jamboree Site, Mt. Makiling, Laguna. However, there was no mention whatsoever as to imperforate copies being issued. There were rumors going around that no imperforate copies were issued on Dec. 28, 1973, and that a sheet of each value, imperforate, was stolen from the Bureau of Printing and sold to collectors at a ridiculously high prices. This incident, supposedly, prompted the Postmaster General to order the issuance of 75,000 imperforate copies of the Boy Scouts stamps. So much for rumors — we have written the Postmaster General on the subject, and in turn got the following reply . . . "Reference is made to your letter of July 23, 1977, inquiring on the official date of issuance of the Boy Scouts imperforate of 1973 and to advise that it was Dec. 28, 1973. Records show that the first delivery of these stamps was made on the same date, hence it could not be possible to wait for Feb. 4, 1973, before it was issued. The issuance of the imperforate stamps was a scheduled one, not due to theft of a sheet in the Bureau of Printing". Well, that should clear some air.



STAMPSHOW '78

It is a great pleasure to announce that the American Philatelic Society has officially sanctioned a meeting of the IPPS at STAMPSHOW '78, the 92nd Annual Convention of the A.P.S. to be held in Indianapolis, Indiana, September 21-24, 1978.

The IPPS, APS Affiliate No. 54, has been assigned Room No. 105 in the Convention Center between the hours of 4:00 and 6:00 pm on Saturday, September 23. Entirely due to the splendid efforts of Member R. H. Ashmore, Jr., of Indianapolis, the formal meeting will be followed by an informal social meeting of IPPS members, friends and ALL collectors of the Philippines later the same evening in a hospitality suite in the new and luxurious Hyatt Regency, Indianapolis directly across the street from Convention Center.

Further details will be forthcoming in the near future. In the meanwhile, it is hoped that as many members as possible will plan to attend, and that many will exhibit their Philippine material in this important exhibition. Copies of the Prospectus are available from Bud Ashmore or Gene Garrett; entry forms must be submitted on or before July 31, 1978.

An informative and, especially, enjoyable program is being planned. Please mark your calendar accordingly, and come prepared for a week-end to remember!

CODE OF KALANTIAW — issued June 19, 1978 in 30s denomination with 10-million copies. The stamp measures 19 x 30 mm. in sheets of 100. Printed by the Government Printing Office, Manila, by offset-litho. Issued in honor of the second oldest known written code of the Filipino people, known as the Penal Code of Rajah Kalantiaw, 3rd Chief of Panay. It was written in 1443 A. D. and consists of 18 orders, as follows:

1. Respect of life, property and the aged.
2. Payment for one's just debts.
3. Moderation, prohibition against lustfulness.
4. Respect for the dead.
5. Fulfillment of one's contract.
6. Respect for holy places.
7. Provisions against trespassers and poachers.
8. Penalties for liars and deceivers.
10. Maternal duty to daughters.
11. Penalties for evasion of punishment.
12. Penalties for rebellious slaves and those who destroy their idols.
13. Provisions for petty thievery.
14. Penalties for refusal to marry off their daughters.
15. Provisions on beliefs and superstitions.
16. Penalties for those who blaspheme.
17. Penalties for desecrators of holy places and idols.
18. Provisions for elderly lawbreakers.

FDCs were serviced at the Manila Post Office.

new members

- 155 — MALCOLM W. CARTER — 10860 Caravelle Place, San Diego, California, 92124; Oct. 29, 1908; Phils: All stamps; Others: Trains on Stamps; Member: APS.
- 156 — EDWIN H. SHANE — 5514 Leone Court, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46226; June 24, 1927; Phils: US Admn., Commonwealth, Jap. Occ., Republic; Others: British Colonies, UN, EDP Philately; Member: APS, ATA, UN Study Unit.
- 157 — CHARLES E. MERIT — 4057 The Alameda, Baltimore, Md. 21218; Phils: All phases, esp. postal stationeries, Jap. Occ; Member: APS, SPA, AFDCS.
- 158 — FEDERICO JIMENEZ — 151 Kamias Road, Quezon City, Phils; July 18, 1924; Phils: RP, FDC, Mint Blocks, Topicals; Others: Spain.
- 159 — FELIPE Y. LIAO — 2168 Pasing Tamo, Makati, Metro Manila, Phils; Phils: All periods, all phases; Others: Numismatics.
- 160 — GEORGE ST. CHARLES — 3327 Heathdale St., Covina, California 91723; Feb. 12, 1937; Phils: Republic, Pre-War; Others: Kennedy, Pan Am Flights, Vatican.
- 161 — JOHN R. MOODIE — 6543 Oakwood Dr., Falls Church, Virginia 22041; Sept. 16, 1920; Phils: All issues; Member: APS.
- 162 — ALBERT R. HEINZ — 15727 Buccaneer, Houston, Texas 77062; Phils: FDCs from 1945.
- 163 — GARY L. THOMAS — Media Dept., USS Midway CV41, FPO San Francisco 96601; Dec. 4, 1946; Phils: General, Revenues; Others: USA, Numismatics; Member: ANA, PNAS.
- 164 — RONALD TOMLINSON — 2 Primrose Close, Harwood, Bolton BL2 4EW, England; June 7, 1922; Phils: All Periods, FDCs, Postmarks, Postcards; Others: GB, Canada, USA, Germany, France, Football on Stamps; Member: RPSC, CPSGB, Bolton PS (Past President).
- 165 — MAURICE S. SCHWARTZ — 1123 So. Pacific Avenue, San Pedro, California 90231; Jan. 19, 1911; Phils: All items; Member: ASDA, APS.
- 166 — FRANCIS L. KRUEGER III — 1919 E. 18th St., Brooklyn, New York 11229; Nov. 19, 1955; Phils: Errors, FDCs; Others: W. Germany, US, US Plate Blocks, Literature; Member: APS, SPA.
- 167 — WALTER A. ANDERSON, JR. — 4336 Crestwood Dr. NW, Canton, Ohio 44708; March 2, 1920; Phils: US Admn., Jap. Occ; Others: US, UN, CZ, Hawaii, Cuba, PR, Ryukus; Member: APS, CZSG, Stark Country SC.
- 168 — FERNANDO S. FRANCISCO, JR. — 218 Guidote St., Balut, Tondo, Manila, Philippines; Phils: Republic; Others: Topicals, Vatican, UN, Israel.
- 169 — DONALD H. AHBE — 4037 N. Kedvale Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, 60641; July 9, 1929; Phils: all aspects; Others: Spain and colonies with special interest in Spanish Civil War period; Member: ISIP, WCC, PHS, AFDCS, UPSS, NMPH, APS, JSGB.
- 169 — DONALD H. AHBE — 4037 N. Kedvale Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60641; July 9, 1929; Phils: all aspects; Others: Spain and colonies with special interest in Spanish Civil War period; Member: APF, SPS.
- 170 — FELIX D. BERTALANFFY — 886 Lindsay St. Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3N 1H8; Phils: Jap Occ; Others: Japan, mainland and territories, esp. emphasis on Military mail; member: ISIP, JAPS, RPSS, WCC, PHS, AFDCS, UPSS, NMPH, APS, JSGB.

postal slogan

1956 1957

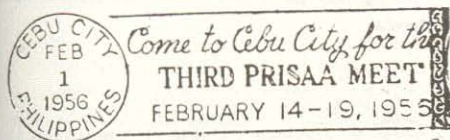
Due to numerous requests received from members, we are going to continue the publication of a check list of Philippine Postal Slogans.

Almost comprehensive and the only study ever published with regards to Philippine Postal Slogans was made by DON PABLO ESPERIDION. This was serialized in the Philippine Journal of Philately, September-October 1955 and November-December 1955 issues, covering the period of 1908-1955. The March-April 1959 issue of Philippine Journal of Philately published the continuation of

Don Pablo's 1955 article, starting with the first postal slogan used in 1956.

However, through various collections and the records of the Stamp and Philatelic Section of the Bureau of Posts, we found out that some slogans were not listed in Don Pablo's 1959 article.

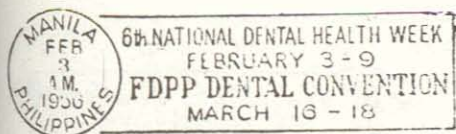
We will therefore begin this checklist from 1956 postal slogans and continue it on. We will try to cover as much per issue of the PPN, until we catch up with the current slogans being used.



273) "Come to Cebu City for the /THIRD PRISAA MEET/February 14-19, 1956." — First day, Feb. 1/56. Last day, Feb. 14/56. Boxed type. In 3 lines. First line in script. Used in Cebu City.



275) "21ST ANNIVERSARY/CONSTITUTION OF THE PHILIPPINES." — One day cancellation only, February 8/56. Circular Handstamp combined cancel. Used in Manila.



274) "6th NATIONAL DENTAL HEALTH WEEK/ FEBRUARY 3-9/FDPP DENTAL CONVENTION/ MARCH 16-18." — First day, Feb. 3/56. Last day, Feb. 9/56. Boxed type, in 4 lines, Used in Manila.



276) "TRAFFIC WEEK: FEB 22-29/MAKE EVERYDAY/SAFE DRIVING DAY/SAFE DRIVING DAY: March 1." — First day, Feb. 22/ 56. Applied in red-purple, as well as black ink. Straightline type. In 4 lines. Second and 3rd lines all caps in italics, between horizontal lines. Two types of dial used: one shows "Feb. 22 A. M. 1956"; and the other "Feb. 22, 1956" only. Used in Manila.



PAY YOUR TAXES

277) "PAY YOUR TAXES." - First day, March 1/56. Last day, March 7/56. Straightline type. Used in Manila.



WORLD HEALTH DAY
JULY 22, 1957
*Better Health Through
Better Food*

281) "WORLD HEALTH DAY/JULY 22, 1956/ DESTROY/DISEASE-CARRYING/INSECTS." - First day, July 16/56. Last day, July 22/56. Straightline type, in 5 lines. Five horizontal wavy lines on both sides of legend. Used in Manila.



8th *Jaycees* NATIONAL CONVENTION
May 2-6 Baguio City
JOIN THE MEN OF ACTION

278) "8th Jaycees NATIONAL CONVENTION/ May 2-6 Baguio City/JOIN THE MEN OF ACTION." - First day, April 16/56. Last day, May 6/56. Boxed type, in 4 lines. Used in Manila and Baguio City.



 *Apolinario Mabini*
92nd BIRTHDAY
ANNIVERSARY - 1864-1956

282) "APOLINARIO MABINI/92nd BIRTHDAY/ ANNIVERSARY 1864-1956." One day cancel only, July 23, 1956. Fancy type, in 3 lines. Mabini's profile flanked by a wreath before slogan. Used in Manila.



 "INTO THE JET AGE"
21st Anniversary
MAY 2, 1956

279) "INTO THE JET AGE/21st Anniversary/ May 2, 1956." - First day, April 20/56. Last day, May 2/56. Fancy type, in 3 lines. First line enclosed with quotation marks. Seal with inscription "Philippine Air Force" before slogan. Used in Manila.



Linggo ng WIKANG PAMBANSA
AGOSTO 13 - 19
MAGSALITA at SUMULAT
SA WIKANG PILIPINO

283) "Linggo ng WIKANG PAMBANSA/AGOSTO 13-19/MAGSALITA at SUMULAT/SA WIKANG PILIPINO." - First day, Aug. 13/56. Last day, Feb. 19/56. Boxed type, in 4 lines. Legend in Tagalog. Translation: "National Language Week - Aug. 13-19 - Speak and Write - in Pilipino language". Used in Manila.



1st NATIONAL SHELL EXHIBITION
7-15 JULY 1956 NATIONAL MUSEUM
PHILIPPINES, PARADISE OF MOLLUSKS

280) "1st NATIONAL SHELL EXHIBITION/7-15 JULY 1956 NATIONAL MUSEUM/PHILIPPINES, PARADISE OF MOLLUSKS." - First day, July 7/56. Last day, July 15/56. Boxed type, in 3 lines. Used in Manila.



Make Everyday
TB PREVENTION DAY
AUG. 19-SEPT. 30, 1956

284) "Make Everyday/TB PREVENTION DAY/ AUG. 19-SEPT. 30, 1956. First day, Aug. 19/56. Last day, Aug. 28/56. Fancy type, in 3 lines. TB Cross before the slogan. Used in Manila.



HELP SAVE MORE LIVES
 Give to ANTI-TB Fund
 AUG. 19 - SEPT. 30, 1956

285) "HELP SAVE MORE LIVES/Give to ANTI-TB Fund/AUG. 19-SEPT. 30, 1956." — First day, Aug. 29/56. Last day, Sept. 30/56. Fancy type, in 3 lines. TB Cross before the slogan. Used in Manila.



UNITED NATIONS WEEK
 OCTOBER 17 - 24
 For Lasting Peace

289) "UNITED NATIONS WEEK/OCTOBER 17-24/For Lasting Peace." — First day, Oct. 17/56. Last day, Oct. 24/56. Boxed type, in 3 lines, Used in Manila.



Tumulong sa
 PAGLIPOL sa TB
 AUG. 19 - SEPT. 30, 1956

286) "Tumulong sa/PAGLIPOL sa TB/AUG. 19-SEPT. 30, 1956." First day, Sept. 8/56. Last day, Sept. 17/56. Fancy type, in 3 lines. TB Cross before the slogan. Legend in Tagalog. Translation: "Help Fight TB". Used in Manila.



Celebrate
 BOY SCOUT WEEK
 OCTOBER 31 NOVEMBER 6

290) "CELEBRATE/BOY SCOUT WEEK/OCTOBER 31 NOVEMBER 6". — First day, Oct. 31/56. Last day, Nov. 6/56. Fancy type, in 3 lines. Silhouette of boy scout before slogan. Used in Manila.



MEDICINE WEEK
 SEPTEMBER 15-21, 1956
 "A HEALTHY NATION,
 IS A WEALTHY NATION"
 See your doctor periodically

287) "MEDICINE WEEK/SEPTEMBER 15-21, 1956/A HEALTHY NATION/IS A WEALTHY NATION/See your doctor periodically." — First day, Sept. 15/56. Last day, Sept. 21/56. Boxed type, in 5 lines. Third and 4th lines enclosed with quotation marks. Used in Manila.



HELP BRING CHRISTMAS CHEER
 TO OUR INDIGENT CHILDREN
 Donate to the 1956
 MALACANANG CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL

291) "HELP BRING CHRISTMAS CHEER/TO OUR INDIGENT CHILDREN/Donate to the 1956/MALACANANG CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL." — First day, Nov. 5/56. Last day, Dec. 15/56. Fancy type, in 4 lines. Maple leaves after slogan. Used in Manila.



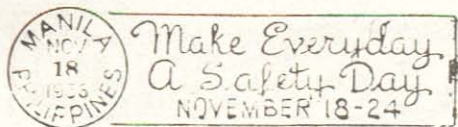
National Mental Health Week
 "MENTAL HEALTH IS MAN'S WEALTH"
 SEPTEMBER 16 - 22, 1956

288) "National Mental Health Week/MENTAL HEALTH IS MAN'S WEALTH/SEPTEMBER 16-22, 1956". — First day, Sept. 16/56. Last day, Sept. 22/56. Boxed type, in 3 lines. Second line enclosed with quotation marks. Used in Manila.

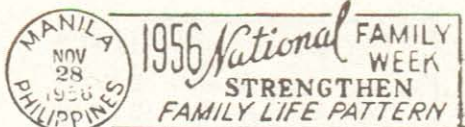


MAG-INGAT SA PAGGAWA UPANG
 MABUHAY NANG MAHABA
 NOVEMBER 12 - 17

292) "MAG-INGAT SA PAGGAWA UPANG/MABUHAY NANG MAHABA/NOVEMBER 12-17." — First day, Nov. 12/56. Last day, Nov. 17/56. Boxed type, in 3 lines. Legend in Tagalog. Translation: "Be Careful in Your Work in order to Live Long." Used in Manila.



293) "Make Everyday/A Safety Day/NOVEMBER 18-24." — First day, Nov. 18/56. Last day, Nov. 24/56. Boxed type, in 3 lines. Used in Manila.



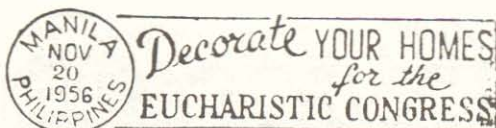
297) "1956 National FAMILY WEEK/STRENGTHEN/FAMILY LIFE PATTERN." — First day, Nov. 28/56. Last day, Dec. 7/56. Boxed type, in 4 lines. Used in Manila.



294) "6TH AMATEUR PHILATELIC/EXHIBITION, P. O. BUILDING/NOVEMBER 18-DECEMBER 2." — First day, Nov. 18/56. Last day, Dec. 2/56. Boxed type, in 3 lines. Used in Manila.



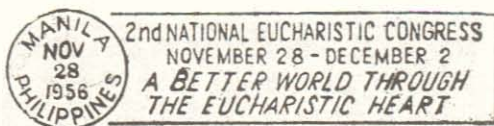
298) "SECOND PHILATELIC EXHIBITION/Oro Philatelic Club/ATENEO de CAGAYAN/December 8-9." — First day, Dec. 8/56. Last day, Dec. 9/56. Boxed type, in 3 lines. Used in Cagayan de Oro City.



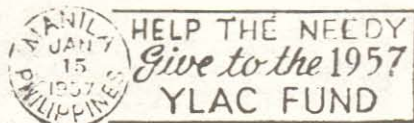
295) "Decorate YOUR HOMES/for the/EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS." — First day, Nov. 20/56. Last day, Nov. 27/56. Boxed type, in 3 lines. Used in Manila.



299) "National/PHARMACY/WEEK/DECEMBER 10-16." — First day, Dec. 10/56. Last day, Dec. 16/56. Boxed type, in 3 lines. Used in Manila.



296) "2nd NATIONAL EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS/NOVEMBER 28-DECEMBER 2/A BETTER WORLD THROUGH/THE EUCHARISTIC HEART." — First day, Nov. 28/56. Last day, Dec. 2/56. Boxed type, in 4 lines. Used in Manila.



300) "HELP THE NEEDY/GIVE TO THE 1957/ YLAC FUND" — First day, Jan. 15/57. Last day, Jan. 31/57. Boxed type, in 3 lines, second line in script. Used in Manila.



1st ASIAN STUDENT
Press Conference
FEBRUARY 18-24

301) "1st ASIAN STUDENT/PRESS CONFERENCE/FEBRUARY 18-24" - First day, Feb. 18/57. Last day, Feb. 24/57. Boxed type, in 3 lines, second line in script. Used in Manila.



SERVICE and PROGRESS
through LIONISM
LIONS WEEK
MARCH 20 - 26

305) "SERVICE AND PROGRESS/THROUGH LIONISM/LIONS WEEK/MARCH 20-26" - First day, Mar. 20/57. Last day, Mar. 26/57. Boxed type, in 4 lines. Second word of the first line, and first word of the second line, are in script. Used in Manila.



FIRE PREVENTION WEEK
MARCH 1-7
HELP PREVENT FIRES

302) "FIRE PREVENTION WEEK/MARCH 1-7/HELP PREVENT FIRES" - First day, Mar 1/57. Last day, Mar. 7/57. Fancy type in 3 lines. Used in Manila.



WORLD HEALTH DAY
JULY 22 1956
DESTROY
DISEASE - CARRYING
INSECTS

306) "WORLD HEALTH DAY/JULY 22, 1957/BETTER HEALTH THROUGH/BETTER FOOD" - First day, July 22/57. Last day, July 27/57. Boxed type, in four lines. Last two lines in script. Used in Manila.



Fight Malnutrition
NUTRITION WEEK
MARCH 4-10

303) "FIGHT MALNUTRITION/NUTRITION WEEK/MARCH 4-10" - First day, Mar. 4/57. Last day, Mar. 10/57. Boxed type, in 3 lines, 1st line in script. Used in Manila.



SIGHT-SAVING WEEK
BE WISE  SAVE YOUR EYES
August 1-7, 1957

307) "SIGHT-SAVING WEEK/BE WISE SAVE YOUR EYES/AUGUST 1-7, 1957" - First day, Aug. 1/57. Last day, Aug. 7/57. Fancy type, in 3 lines. An eye drawing inserted on the second line. Used in Manila.



AGUSAN FAIR & EXPOSITION
Mar. 30 - April 14 BUTUAN CITY
FOR THE PEACE
AND AMELIORATION FUND

304) "AGUSAN FAIR & EXPOSITION/MAR. 30-APRIL 14. BUTUAN CITY/ FOR THE PEACE/ AND AMELIORATION FUND" - First Day, Mar. 15/57. Last day, April 25/57. Boxed type, in 4 lines. Used in Butuan City.



Help Control TB
GIVE TO THE
ANTI-TB FUND
AUG. 19 - SEPT. 30

308) "HELP CONTROL TB/GIVE TO THE/ ANTI-TB FUND/AUG. 19-SEPT. 30" - First day, Aug. 19/57. Last day, Aug. 26/57. Fancy type in 4 lines. TB Cross before the slogan. First 2 words of 1st line in script. Used in Manila.

CANCELLATION OF SPECIAL INTEREST

By Enrique P. San Jose

MARCH 1, 1943 REDUCTION OF REGISTRY FEE FROM 16c to 12c

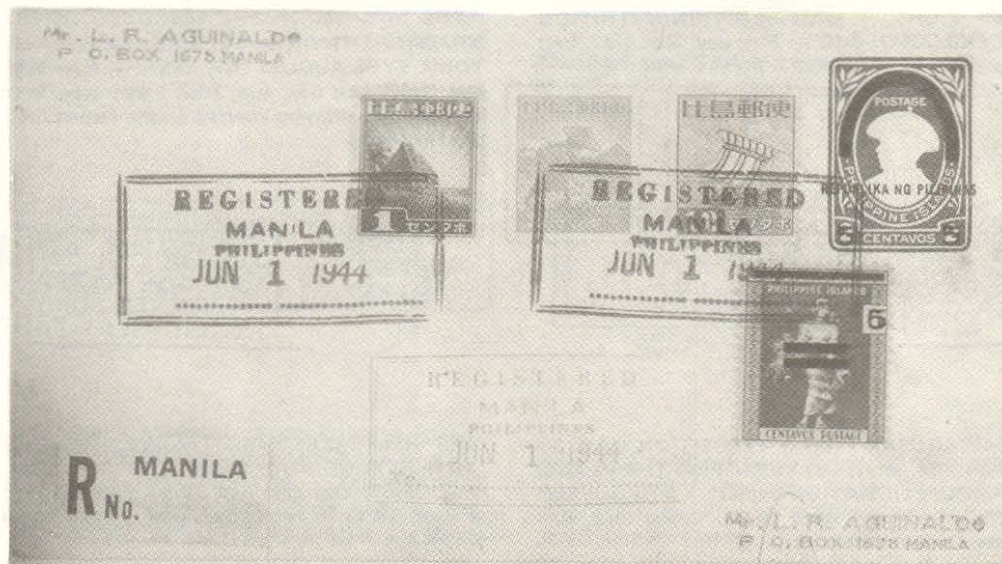
Effective March 1, 1943, the old rate of 16c for registration of first class mail was reduced to 12c. As usual, the Manila Post Office cancels the stamps with the curved wavy lines in black. A rectangular rubber stamp 52 x 23 mm., with a two-line boarder, and bearing the words "REGISTERED-MANILA-PHILIPPINES- No." is applied in purple ink on both the front and back of the cover. The date is applied on the dotted line, also in purple ink. By this time the Manila Post Office still has a supply of the old stickers for registered mail. The sticker is applied on front of the cover. It measures 35 x 16 mm. and bears the big letter "R" on the extreme left, followed by "NO." and registry number. Across the upper right is "MANILA". Except for the registry number which is stamped in blue, all the inscriptions are printed in bright red.

Very few Manila philatelists took notice of this postal event. Consequently the cover is rarely found in collectors' albums. Some of these covers were actually sent to Japan on this date and received back in Manila. Such covers bear the circular Manila postal marking which is applied on the back of the cover in purple ink. The mark has the date of receipt stamped on the center in three lines and the words "DELIVERY SUB-SECTION" (upper arc) and "Foreign Mail Section" (lower arc). One such cover which the author had in his possession bears the return receipt date "May 21, 1943", so that it took exactly 82 days before the letter came back.

One thing is noticeable in those covers is the overpayment by some collectors. The postal regulation requires the ordinary postage of 5c plus the registry fee of 12c, yet many covers bear postage stamps with a total face value over 17c.

JUNE 1, 1944 INCREASE OF REGISTRY FEE FROM 12c to 20c

Registry fees during the Japanese Occupation went down and up, but considering the little nominal difference in rates it was nothing compared with the prevailing inflation of Japanese invasion notes. The fee went down from 16c to 13c on March 1, 1943 and then up from 12c to 20c on June 1, 1944. Officially, perhaps it helped insignificantly in adding money to the government coffers, but philatelically it certainly added another milestone to the already long list of philatelic holidays. Even the postal authorities set up and took notice on what was to be done on this day. A especial "registry" cancellation was applied on the stamps on cover in black ink. The same old registry rubber stamp was used, except that the "NO." on the left hand lower corner on what was omitted. The old registry rubber stamp was also applied on the envelope, on the front and on the back, purple ink. Stickers were also used on this particular registered covers.



First Day:—

Censor stamp
discontinued
July 1st, 1943



Mr. Rinar Hjersing
E.P. W. Cottage No 30
Baguio City.

JUNE 30, 1943

LAST DAY OF USE OF MANILA TYPE 2
RUBBER STAMP CENSOR MARK

After September 1, 1942 postal issue, a new type of "rubber stamp" censor mark, Manila Type 2 (as reported by Eugene A. Garrett) appeared on censored covers. It is also rectangular and measures 50 x 23 mm., of just 1 mm. narrower than Manila Type 1. There are two border lines about 1 mm. apart of which the outer one is thicker. The horizontal dividing straight line runs across the rectangle 11.5 mm. from the upper inner border line and 9 mm. from the lower inner border line. The Japanese characters inscribed on the upper portion of the censor mark remain the same as in Manila Type 1, but the English inscriptions are different. They are "Passed by Censor"—"Japanese Military Police" printed in solid Roman letters in two lines. This particular "rubber stamp" censor mark was used after September 1, 1942 until June 30, 1943. The earliest cover in the hands of the author with Manila Type 2 censor mark bears the date "September 28, 1942".

What was considered a purely "internal policy" if not at all a "postal secret", was the last day the "rubber stamp" censor mark, Manila Type 2 was applied on all mail that passed through the Manila Post Office on June 30, 1943. It was really a postal affair which if made known beforehand would undoubtedly bring a greater flock of collectors to the halls and windows of the Manila Post Office. But as it was, only the "die-hard" daily visitors to the post office made a scoop. Some of them relied on "rumours" and some on mere "horsesense". "Rumours" or "horsesense", just the same the fellows who were in the Manila Post Office on that day did not take any chance to lose the opportunity. So, they posted all sorts of

JULY 1, 1943

FIRST DAY OF USE OF PENCIL,
OR "INITIALS" CENSOR OR MARK

The previous day's cancellation and censor markings (June 30, 1943) was really only a prelude to another postal event. But this time, the other fellows "have heard", so that together with the "daily visitors" to the Manila Post Office, there was a bigger crowd. Many thought that there was no more censorship of mail because cancelled covers do not have any more "rubber stamp" censor mark which have been in use for more than nine months. Little did they know that in the inner sanctum of the Post Office the same group of censors that laboriously passed on and over the mail before, are now just as busy going over the contents of all letters going through the mail. There was no "rubber stamp" censor mark, but still there was the "initials" on the date portion of the postal cancellation. Usually these initials are in pencil, hence the term "Pencil Censor Mark"

In passing it is therefore obvious that to collectors of postal cancellations, these two dates on covers, June 30, 1943 and July 1, 1943, are as inseparable as they are on the calendar. Later in Manila philatelic circles, it is not surprising to observe collectors exchanging these covers, only to "mate" them or "pair" them together. Those who have none of the "June 30, 1943" cancellation were usually at a disadvantage, because the supply of that cover is much less.

THE 2c RICE PLANTER POSTAL CARDS AND THE SAME OVERPRINTED "REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS (K.P.)"

By Linda Stanfield

Background information. The only postal card printed in Japan for use in the Philippines during the Japanese Occupation is the 2c Green Rice Planter. This was printed by the Cabinet Bureau of Printing and Engraving, Tokyo, Japan, on bristol board, 140 x 91 mm. in size, by lithograph. The indicia or stamp imprint on the postal card, is the same as the regular 2c Green Rice Planter stamp, Scott No. N13. Across the top of the stamp in "Kanji" characters are the words "Hito Yubin" or "Philippine Postage", while the bottom characters are in "Katakana" meaning "centavos". An incomplete vertical single dividing line runs almost at the middle of the card, but not quite; it is about 73 mm. from the left. Above the dividing line are the Japanese characters "Yuben Hagaki" meaning "Postal Card". In the "Stamps Are History" article written by our Honorary Member *Enrique P. San Jose*, no quantity of issue was reported; however, the United Postal Stationery catalog (UPSS) reports 2 million copies, including those overprinted "Republika Ng Pilipinas (K.P.)".

The following observations and/or findings are based on some 1,000 original cards and 800 cards overprinted "Republika Ng Pilipinas (K.P.)" – some mint, some cancelled on the First Day of Issue.

Most commonly seen FDC of this card (Fig. 1) is cancelled by a machine slogan canceller which reads: "Post/Your Mail/Early"; and, the dial reading "Manila/May 17/4 PM/1943/P.I.". Every FDC is stamped with Censor Mark, Manila Type I, as reported by *Eugene A. Garrett*, in his article with the *American Philatelists*, "Censor Marks of the Japanese Occupation of the Philippines", August-September 1977 issues. Now and then, we see an FDC cancelled with the regular handstamped canceller (Fig. 2) which consists of four wavy lines on the right side preceded by the dial reading "Manila No. 2/May 17/4 PM/1943/Philippines". Manila Type I Censor Mark was also applied on this type of FDC. No official cachet was authorized for use on this card, but as you will note, both Figs. 1 and 2 has a rubber handstamp "First Day of Issue". This has been seen only on cards bearing Jaime Laguardia's name and address.

Other unofficial cachets that have been seen are: (1) Perforated-boxed type rubber handstamp in blue green color with the words "First Day of Sale" (Fig. 3); and, (2) Printed cachet in rectangular box with the words "First Day of Sale/17 May 1943" in Green (Fig. 4).

This card was released in Baguio City on May 24, 1943, a week after the release in Manila. Cards were cancelled with a rubber handstamp canceller reading "Baguio, Mountain/May 24/1943/Philippines". Seen are cards with printed boxed-type cachet in black reading "First Day/Of Sale/in Baguio" (Fig. 5).



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

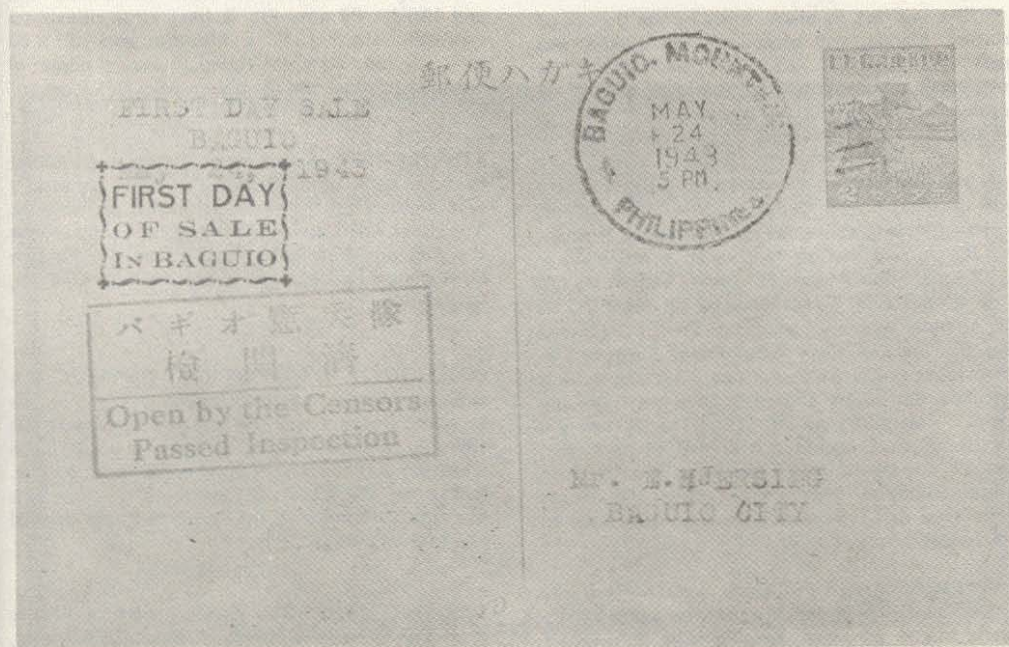


Fig. 5

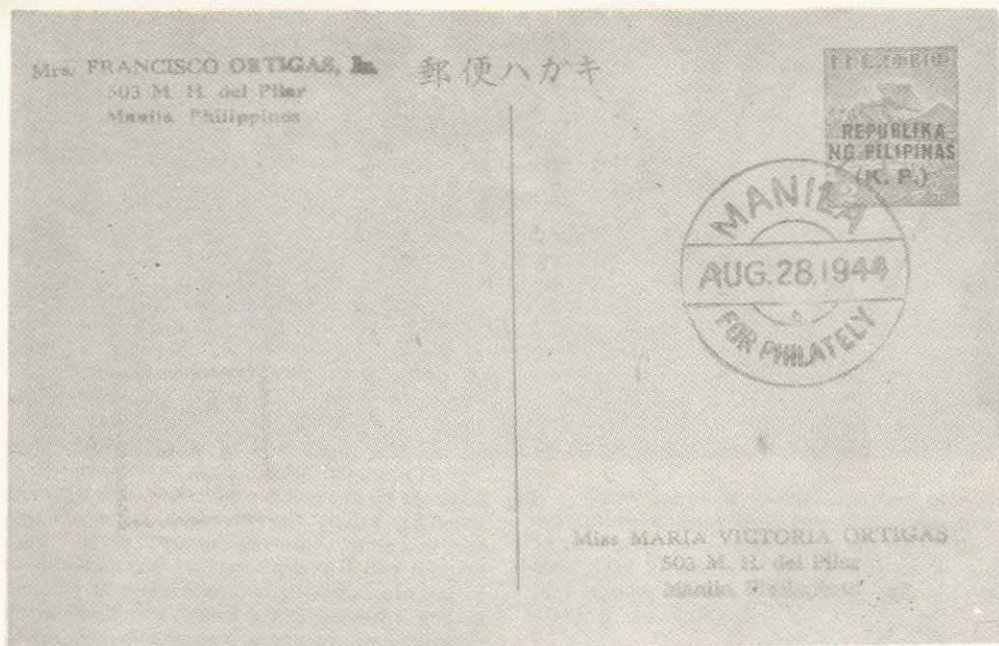


Fig. 6

On August 28, 1944, some of these 2c Rice Planter postal cards were overprinted for official use under the newly declared "Philippine Republic" under the Japanese Occupation.

The imprint, in black, made by the Bureau of Printing, Manila, was placed on the indicia, and reads "REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS (K.P.)" in three lines. The letters "K.P." stands for the Tagalog "Kagamitang Pampamahalaan" or, as translated "Official Business".

This postal card was released simultaneously with the overprinted "Republika Ng Pilipinas (K.P.)" — (RPKP) stamps: the 5c on 6c Filipino Woman, the 20c Juan dela Cruz, and, the 1p Moro Vinta and Clipper — on August 28, 1944. Therefore, the same special FDC Cancellor used on the FDC of the stamps was also used on the postal cards (Fig. 6). This canceller, with control numbers 1 to 10 to identify the particular postal employee who cancelled the covers and cards, has the following legend: "Manila/Aug. 28, 1944/For Philately". No official FDC cachet was known to have been used on the postal cards. However, a handstamp perforated-boxed type cachet with the words "First Day Sale" were seen on cards addressed to the Ortigas family (Fig. 4).

SHADES. Both the UPSS Catalog and Mr. Enrique P. San Jose's article reported the existence of different shades of green, ranging from light green, green, to dark green. All of these three shades are in existence on both original and the overprinted RPKP cards that I have examined.

SIZE: Both the UPSS and Mr. San Jose reported the size to be 140 x 91 mm. However, the lot that I have examined, some of which still wrapped in their original wrappers, shows varying degree of sizes. Fig. 7 illustrates two sizes: 138½ x 89 mm. and 136½ x 89 mm. Fig. 8, back cover, illustrates two other sizes: 137½ x 90½ mm. and 135 x 89 mm. All four sizes are found in several copies of both the original and the overprinted RPKP cards.

STOCK CARDS. Two types of stock cards appear to have been used. One is the most commonly seen around, which is in whitish buff and thinner. The other one is in brownish buff and thicker than the first one mentioned. Both types are found on both the original and the overprinted RPKP cards, in quantity.

POSITION OF STAMP IMPRINT OR INDICIA. A large quantity of cards were seen with the indicia or stamp imprint near the top (Fig. 9) of the cards (3½ mm. from the top). This particular card has a width of 87 mm. The normal cards, with 90 mm. width, has the indicia 8 mm. from the top, or a 4½ mm. difference. Existing on both the original and overprinted RPKP cards.

DIVIDING LINE. The dividing vertical line in green was printed with a single thin line. However, several copies, on both the original and overprinted RPKP cards, with what appears to be a double impression of the line, were seen (Fig. 10).

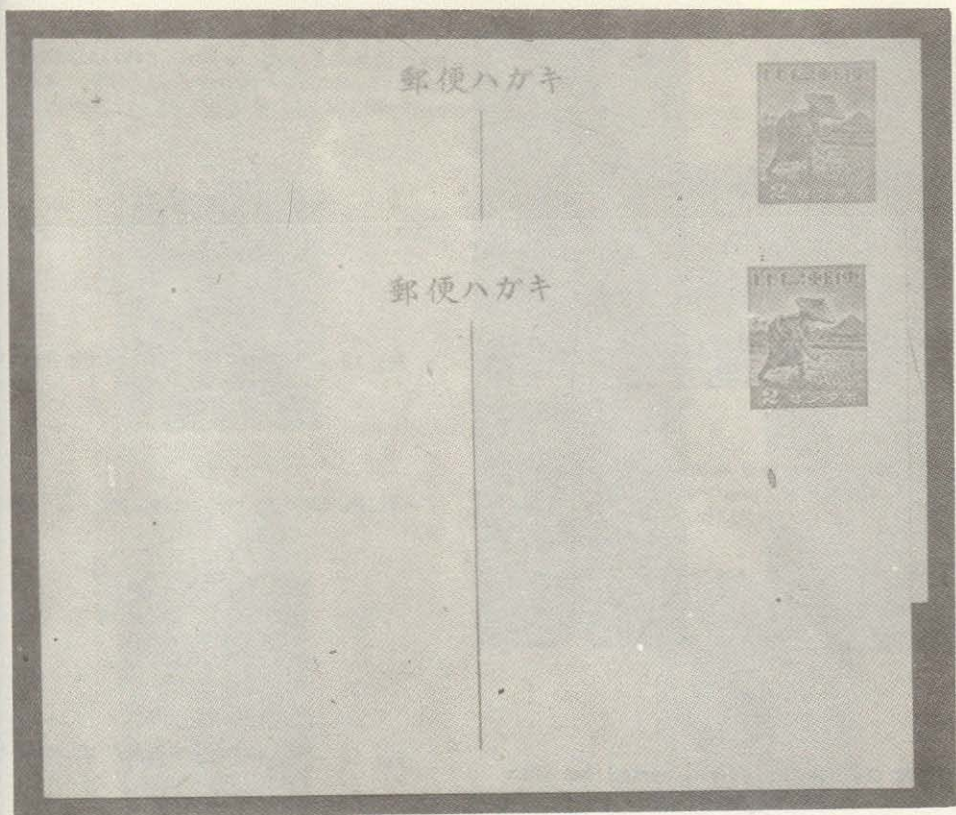


Fig. 7

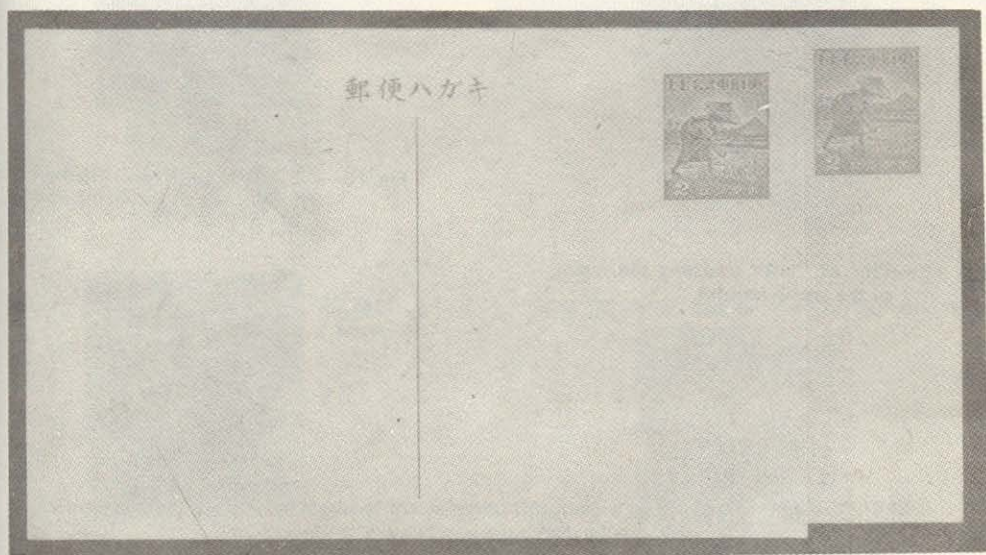


Fig. 9

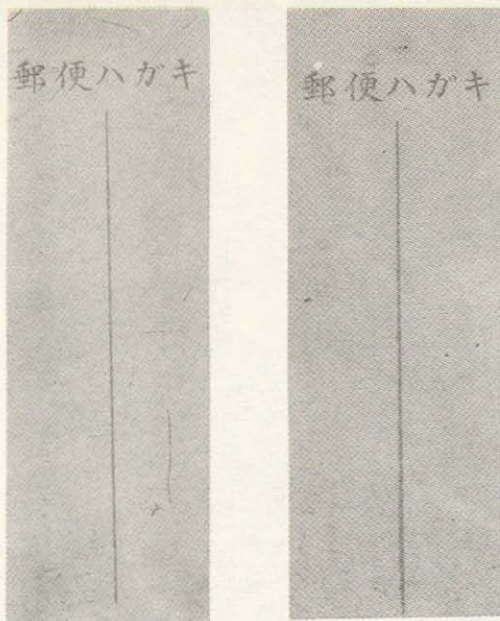


Fig. 10

SHIFTED OVERPRINTS. It is assumed that when the words "Republika Ng Pilipinas (K.P.)" were overprinted in three lines, it was made in such a way that the overprint is well centered on the incicia or stamp imprint. However, a closer study from a lot of around 800 cards, reveal the following varieties:



Fig. 11 - "N" of "NG" touching the frame of the stamp imprint.



Fig. 12 - "N" of "NG" slightly out of the frame of the stamp imprint.

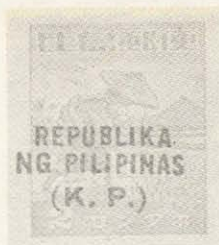


Fig. 13 - "N" of "NG" out of the frame of the stamp imprint.

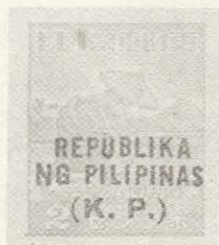


Fig. 14 - "S" of "PILIPINAS" touching the stamp imprint.



Fig. 15 - "S" of "PILIPINAS" slightly out of of the frame of the stamp imprint.



Fig. 16 - Half of the "S" of "PILIPINAS" out of the frame of the stamp imprint.

DOTS GALORE. Other varieties found on the overprinted RPKP cards are dots that should have not been there, but are there, alright, in different positions:



Fig. 17 — dot before "R" of "REPUBLIKA"



Fig. 20 — dot above the 2nd "P" of "PILIPINAS" and below the "L" of "REPUBLIKA".

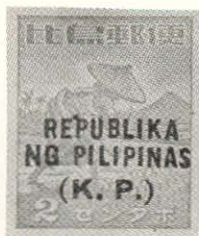


Fig. 18 — dot above and in between "EP" of "REPUBLIKA".



Fig. 21 — dot below the 3rd "I" of "PILIPINAS".

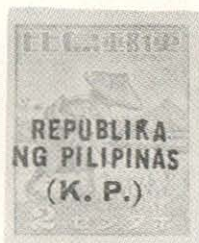


Fig. 19 — dot on "K" of "REPUBLIKA" making it look like a letter "R" instead.



Fig. 22 — dot below the period of "P." of "(K.P.)".

References: Censor Marks of the Japanese Occupation of the Philippines, 1942-1943 by Eugene A. Garrett, American Philatelists.

Stamps Are History, by Enrique P. San Jose, PJP Journal, 1950-51.

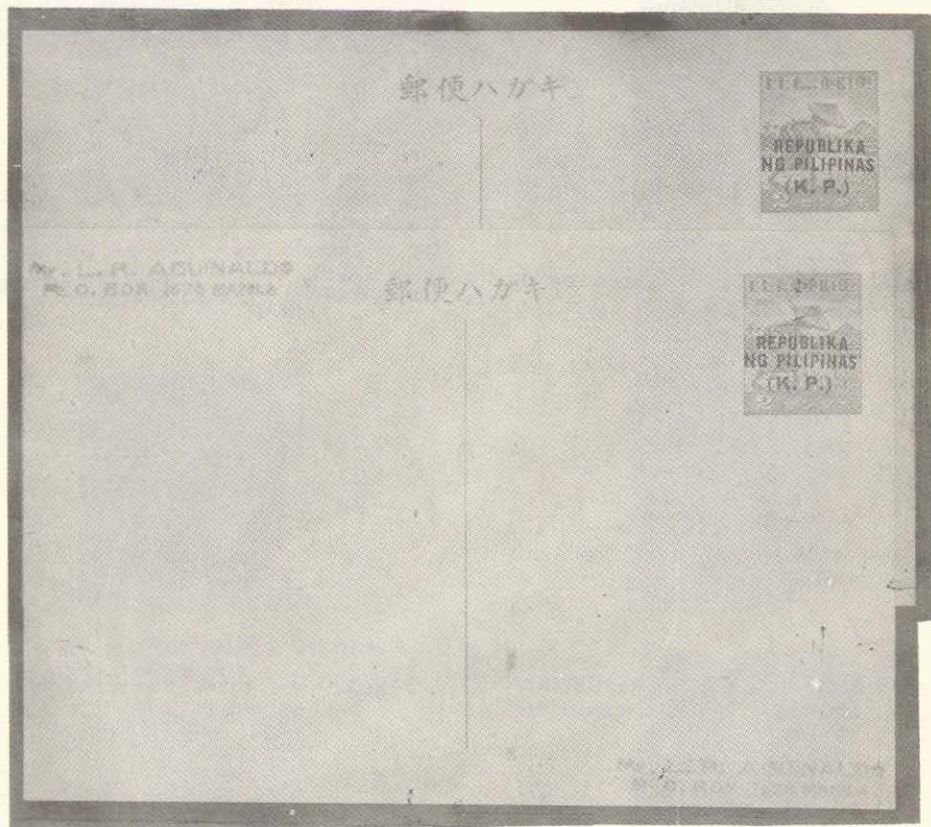
The Postal Stationery of the US Possessions and Administrative Areas, Catalog of the United Postal Stationery Society.



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