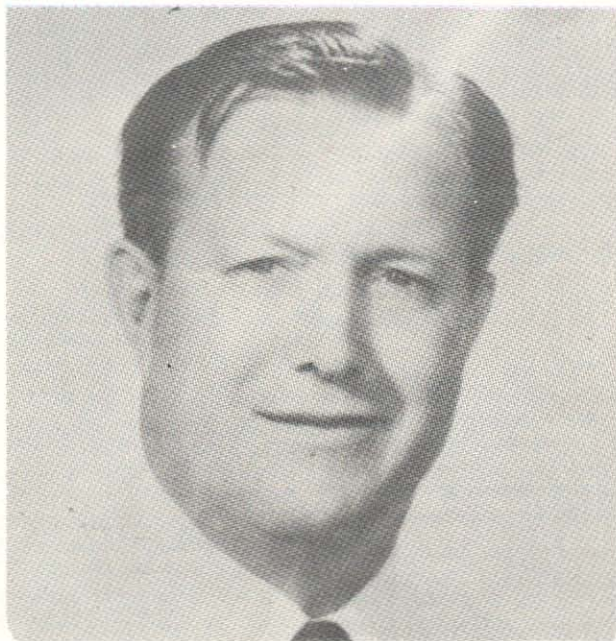




# PHILIPPINE PHILATELIC NEWS

VOLUME 5 NOS. 1 & 2

JANUARY - JUNE 1979



**FRANK R. STANFIELD**  
1916 - 1979

**FOUNDER**

INTERNATIONAL PHILIPPINE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

# PHILIPPINE PHILATELIC NEWS

VOLUME 5 NOS. 1 & 2 JANUARY - JUNE 1979

Editor-in Chief: LINDA STANFIELD

Editorial Consultants:  
Don Pablo Esperidion  
Eugene A. Garrett

Contributing Editors:

Eugene A. Garret  
Mandy H. Labayen, Jr.  
Mario Que  
Arnold H. Warren

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**FRANK R. STANFIELD 1916 – 1979**  
**– SPECIAL PEOPLE –**  
**By Linstan**

"I miss my right hand and personal assistant very much but it must be that way for sometime. The more I leave you to your own devices, the sooner you do things and either learn or make mistakes. Either way, you gain knowledge that makes you valuable . . ." This was in a letter written by Franstan to Linstan in April 1968. Eleven years later, April 29, 1979 to be exact, he did finally leave with complete confidence that his Linstan with his three little girls could carry on.

Frank spent fourteen years of his life in the US Military Service and was known for his "intelligence and complete dedication to his duties." No wonder when he got out of the service, he had a difficult time adjusting to civilian life. Very few understood him – and his military-like attitudes. But what can you do, a hero like him, decorated by no less than Gen. George S. Patton, Jr. He received no less than eleven decorations and citations: Silver Star, Bronze Star Medal, Dist. Unit Badge, Combat Infantry Badge, Good Conduct Medal, American Defense Medal, EAME American Theater, WW II Victory Medal, Netherland Orange Lanyard, Belgian Fourragere, and Air Medal.

His military occupation specialty was Airborne Infantry Unit Commander. He was in Europe during WW II and was one of the expert parachutists. He personally entered Germany after Hitler fell and was one of the first ones to liberate concentration camps and rehabilitate the Jews.

Frank was also in Korea where he, once again, showed his "immense capabilities of organizing people and making sure their jobs were all done well." He received a letter of commendation from the Senior Adviser, US Military Advisory Group to the Republic of Korea, and a letter of appreciation from Lt. Gen. Park Sun Yap, Commander, Korean Army.

When Frank retired in 1953, he held the rank of Major and was a Psychological Warfare Officer which conducted black, white and gray psychological warfare. He recruited, organized and directed external and internal intelligence nets. He commanded 200 officers and 20,000 Enlisted Men.

After he got out of the US Army, Frank worked as Far East Sales Representative of several US and European firms. In no time at all he became Sales Manager for the Far East. His work required him to travel constantly, from one country

to another. By the time we got married, I was able to convince him that we should settle down in one place and live a normal family life instead of living out of suitcases from one hotel to the next. Manila was the choice, and for twelve solid years, no couple can ask for more. We were very compatible; we got along very well and we were blessed with three lovely daughters: Francesca, Doralee, and Earlane. We were completely happy.

Frank was not a stamp collector really. I was the one who was collecting, a hobby I started since my high school days. During one of Frank's trips to New York, he decided to get me a complete Stamp Collectors Kit from Minkus which I eagerly started filling up. But that did not last long. As I got more involved in our business, I started to forget my collection. But I kept buying packets after packets and throwing them in one box with "someday I'll get to them" attitude.

Finally, Frank got fed up and decided to mount my stamps himself on the blank pages of my Minkus album. Pretty soon he was subscribing to Linns, Western Stamp Collectors, Stamps Magazine, etc . . . He even visited the Philatelic Section of our Bureau of Posts and eventually joined a local club. In short, Frank got hooked. He decided to specialize in Philippines but unfortunately the local club members were more of general collectors. Very few were interested in studying Philippine postal History.

With a little push from his friend Clyde Carrier, Frank decided to form a club for more advanced Philippine collectors. Thus, in 1974, the International Philippine Philatelic Society was born. Frank pledged to bankrole the society until it was able to stand on its own. He wanted it to be the foundation of a good, solid group promoting Philippine philately. Many times, local collectors commented that if only the Philippine Philatelic News, the official journal of the IPPS, would publish news about other stamps, more members would join. But Frank was adamant — IPPS will be a medium for Philippine postal history only. There are other clubs, magazines and newspapers for general collectors but one really for Philippine philately. Thus, in spite of all the obstacles we encountered, we were able to continue the IPPS to date.

Today, the IPPS is recognized internationally as the group to belong if you are specializing in Philippine philately, and the PPN as the last word in Philippine philately. This is one achievement Frank could be very proud of. And, as long as I am able to, I will continue to support the IPPS in his memory.

FRANK R. STAMFIELD 1918 - 1979  
SPECIAL PEOPLE  
By Lillian

**With my lost saints — I love thee with the  
breath,  
Smiles, tears, of all my life and if God  
choose,  
I shall but love thee better after death.”  
— Sonnets from the Portuguese**

Thank You . . .

We would like to express our sincerest appreciation to all our friends who remembered us during our most difficult and trying times . . . . .

Thank You All! ! !

— The Stanfield Girls.

PAID AD.  
The biggest buyer of Philippine stamps  
the biggest dealer in Philippine stamps, it was also  
the biggest dealer long his company was not only  
the biggest dealer in Philippine stamps, it was also  
the biggest dealer long his company was not only  
the biggest dealer in Philippine stamps, it was also

on with us  
As long as Philippine philatelic grows -- more  
the spirit of Frank R. Stanfield will live  
days with little but and a measure of a nation  
the spirit of Frank R. Stanfield will live  
the spirit of Frank R. Stanfield will live

## FRANK R. STANFIELD and PHILIPPINE PHILATELY: A LOVE AFFAIR

By Mandy H. Labayen, Jr.

FRANK R. STANFIELD was a big, bulky individual. It was no wonder then that when he dove into the local philatelic pool, he did not only make it with a big splash but he also made big waves.

His debut was at the local philatelic society, the only group of collectors around, mainly amateurs. With his intense love for the hobby, Frank was appalled by what he saw. And he was not one to keep his ideas to himself.

He stood up as often as he could and insisted that local collectors should make use of catalogs more often. That they should eschew stockbooks and start mounting — and writing up — their collections. That they should read more, write down more and share their thoughts and discoveries more with fellow collectors not only here but abroad.

The initial reaction was not kindly on him. Specially on those who were uncomfortable with change. But Frank was not in for a popularity medal. So he charged on and was even more appalled by what he discovered.

Collectors could not consult catalogs simply because there were no catalogs around. They could not mount their stamps because hinges, if they were found, were at a premium. They could not write-up or read up since reference materials were few and far between. And if one had indeed written a worthwhile article, the only philatelic medium around was a mimeographed newsletter devoted mainly to club news.

This was a set of challenges that Frank thrived on. And he set to work immediately. He brought in hinges and made them available to one and all nationwide. He bought reference books, ordered catalogs, subscribed to journals and magazines and threw them (and his house too) open to fellow philatelists.

This was only the start. The growth in philately in the Philippines needed stimulation. And he was up to the challenge. For those already in the hobby, he organized the International Philippine Philatelic Society as a mature medium for philatelic Filipiniana from the very start. Today, the society's publication is the internationally recognized source on Philippine philately.

For those who were not yet collecting Philippine stamps, Frank decided to go into promoting the issues of his second home. Not wanting to compete with local dealers, he went into wholesaling of packets. Before long, his company was not only the biggest dealer in Philippine stamps, it was also the biggest buyer of Philippine stamps.



The effects on the trade were felt by all. Prices of used stamps rose to more realistic and generally beneficial levels. Material in the market — both from suppliers and at retail outlets — improved immensely. And he aged local dealers into forming a professional organization.

Meanwhile, Frank was also busy organizing exhibitions of Philippine philately. He was always donating prizes, encouraging participants, giving pointers to anyone who cared to listen. In his own particular field of Philippine postal history, he inspired a whole group of young philatelists to enter into this most serious field.

Philippine philately has not been the same since Frank Stanfield arrived. When he closed his albums on April 29, 1979, and passed on, he left a living legacy that affects us all and all future generations of Filipino philatelists. Frank is survived by his wife, Linda, who is just as enthusiastic and equally capable of improving Philippine philately. They have three little girls and a houseful of memorabilia.

As long as Philippine philately grows in maturity, the spirit of Frank R. Stanfield will live on with us.

I authorize William J. Oliver to give permission  
for reprinting any philatelic articles authored  
by Arnold H. Warren.

*Leonard Warren*  
Leonard Warren (son)

9-4-78, NYC  
Date

10-16-78  
*Linda Stanfield:*

*To stimulate research and encourage true philately,  
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articles. William J. Oliver*

Our sincerest appreciation to member BILL OLIVER for giving us the privilege of publishing the late Arnold H. Warren's various research on Philippine philately and related subjects.

In line with this, we are starting with this issue, the publication of Warren's studies particularly on Philippine Revenue. In the following pages you will find the first of a series of articles by Arnold H. Warren. We will call this particular portion of our publication "The Arnold H. Warren Studies."

## PLAYING CARDS TAX STAMPS

By Arnold H. Warren

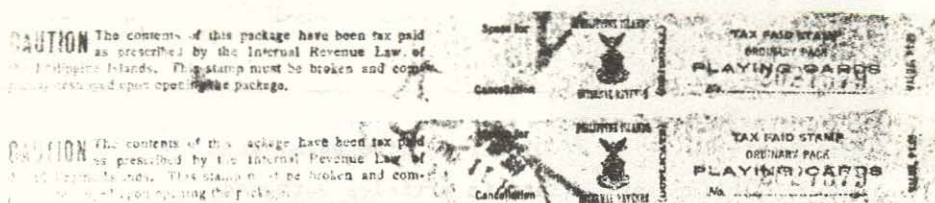


Fig. 105

The use of revenue stamps as the means of collecting the specific tax on playing cards was begun in November 1919, by the promulgation of Administrative Order No. 58 of the Collector of Internal Revenue. At that time the specific tax on playing cards was 30 centavos on each "ordinary" pack containing not more than 58 cards, with a proportional increase in the tax for each card in excess of 58 which the pack contained. On Dec. 1, 1925, Act No. 3246 increased the specific tax on playing cards to one peso for each pack of not more than 58 cards with a proportional increase for each card in excess of 58.

In November 1919, a 30-centavos Playing Card strip stamp was issued, but the writer has never seen a specimen of this stamp and hence cannot describe it. Section 10 of Administrative Order No. 58 reads, in part: "The strip stamps shall be firmly affixed to the middle of the pack running lengthwise and covering the two overlapping ends of the wrapper. . . ."

Section 16 of Act No. 2835, approved March 3, 1919, provided that:

"Any person who gives away or accepts from another, or who sells, buys, or uses any container on which the stamps are not utterly destroyed shall for each offence be fined in a sum of not less than twenty pesos nor more than three hundred pesos, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven months, or both."

This provision of the law has operated to practically prohibit the collection of used specimens of playing cards and tobacco tax stamps. There is no penalty, however, attached to collecting unused specimens of these stamps. But because of the almost total lack of interest, until recently, on the

part of collectors in those stamps, it is probably that not even one specimen of some of them has been preserved.

1919 (November). No description of this stamp is available and the writer has never seen a specimen. It was probably about 10 mm x 20 mm, rouletted, and printed in black on blue or green paper, unwatermarked. It was probably inscribed: TAX PAID STAMP — ORDINARY PACK — PLAYING CARDS — VALUE P0.30.

**W-951 30s black on blue (?) paper.**

1925 (December). 203 mm x 20 mm. Rouletted. Watermarked double-lined P I R S. Typographed in black or blue on which is printed on ornamental design in violet which features a monogram BIR (Bureau of Internal Revenue) within a circle. The stamps are printed in duplicate and are rouletted horizontally through the center. The upper half is marked ORIGINAL and the lower half is marked DUPLICATE. The two halves are separated and affixed to the pack at right angle to each other. (Figure 105)

**W-953 1p black and violet on blue paper.**

NOTE: It is possible and even probable, that in December 1925, the 30s playing cards stamps of 1919 (W-951) was surcharged with a new value, P1.00, for provisional use until a new issue with the P1.00 value could be printed. If such was the case, No. W-953 was not issued until sometime subsequent to December 1925, perhaps in 1926.

1939 (July 1). Playing-card Tax Stamp of 1925 surcharged in red on both Original and Duplicate halves of the stamp, "COMMONWEALTH ACT NO. 466 — Value, P0.35." Two red bars, each about 2 mm wide and very close together, are printed over the original "Value, P1.00."

**W-954 35c on 1p black and violet on blue paper.**



## TOBACCO TAX STAMPS

By Arnold H. Warren

Specific taxes on the manufactured products of tobacco have been imposed since August 1, 1904. From August 1, 1904 to December 31, 1904, the specific tax was collected in cash. From January 1, 1905, to August 31, 1914, the specific tax was collected by affixing "split" INTERNAL REVENUE stamps to an Official Invoice in the manner described in the chapter devoted to Internal Revenue Stamps. Since September 1, 1914, the specific tax has been collected by affixing tobacco tax stamps, known as INTERNAL REVENUE STRIP STAMPS, to the original packages of manufactured products of tobacco. Four classes of tobacco tax stamps are provided — Cigar Stamps, Cigarette Stamps, Smoking Tobacco Stamps, and Chewing Tobacco Stamps.

Section 16 of Act No. 2835, approved March 8, 1919, and similar provisions of other Acts which have succeeded Act No. 2835 in effect, provided that:

"Any person who gives away or accepts from another, or who sells, buys, or uses any container on which the stamps are not utterly destroyed shall for each offense be fined or imprisoned, or both".

While this provision of law does not specifically prohibit the preservation of used specimens of the stamps which have been removed from the container, it has, nevertheless, been deterrent to the collection of used tobacco tax stamps. There is no penalty attached to the collection of unused specimens of these stamps. But because of the almost lack of interest, until recently, on the part of collectors, it is probable that no specimens of most of the tobacco tax stamps issued prior to 1932 have been preserved.

### CIGARS:

**1914 (September 1).** No specimen of this issue have been seen, but the denominations listed below were prescribed by Circular Letter No. 460 of the Collector of Internal Revenue, dated August 1, 1914. The following is probably accurate description of these stamps: 102 mm x 30 mm; rouletted; unwatermarked, watermarked double-lined P I R S, or watermarked double-lined P I B I R; typographed in black on blue paper on which was printed in green an ornamental background which

featured a monogram, BIR, within a circle; Arms of the Philippine Islands in the center; a CAUTION, printed in both English and Spanish, at the left; at the right, labels indicating the number of cigars per box, the tax rate per M, and the value of the stamp; inscribed PHILIPPINE ISLANDS INTERNAL REVENUE; serial number handstamped in black.

Catalogue Nos. Denomination, color, etc. . .  
(a) Tax: P2 per M

W-1001	P0.02 black and green on blue (10)
W-1002	0.04 black and green on blue (20)
W-1003	0.10 black and green on blue (50)
W-1004	0.20 black and green on blue (100)
W-1005	0.40 black and green on blue (200)
W-1006	0.50 black and green on blue (250)
W-1007	1.00 black and green on blue (500)

(b) Tax: P4 per M

W-1008	P0.02 black and green on blue (5)
W-1009	0.04 black and green on blue (10)
W-1010	0.10 black and green on blue (25)
W-1011	0.20 black and green on blue (50)
W-1012	0.40 black and green on blue (100)

(c) Tax: P6 per M

W-1013	P0.03 black and green on blue (5)
W-1014	0.06 black and green on blue (10)
W-1015	0.12 black and green on blue (20)
W-1016	0.15 black and green on blue (25)
W-1017	0.30 black and green on blue (50)
W-1018	0.60 black and green on blue (100)

**1915 (January 1).** Cigar stamps of 1914 surcharged with new tax rates and new values handwritten in red ink. No specimen of this issue have been seen, but the denominations listed below were authorized by Circular Letter No. 472 of the Collector of Internal Revenue, dated December 24, 1914. Whether Nos. W-1026 to W-1030 were actually issued or not is uncertain, since class (c) stamps of the issue of 1914 were available in the same denominations without surcharge.



Fig. 107

(a) Tax: P6 on P2 per M

W-1019	P0.06 on P0.02 black and green on blue	(10)
W-1020	0.12 on 0.04 black and green on blue	(20)
W-1021	0.30 on 0.10 black and green on blue	(50)
W-1022	0.60 on 0.20 black and green on blue	(100)
W-1023	1.20 on 0.40 black and green on blue	(200)
W-1024	1.50 on 0.50 black and green on blue	(250)
W-1025	3.00 on 1.00 black and green on blue	(500)

(b) Tax: P6 on P4 per M

W-1026	P0.03 on P0.02 black and green on blue	(5)
W-1027	0.06 on 0.04 black and green on blue	(10)
W-1028	0.15 on 0.10 black and green on blue	(25)
W-1029	0.30 on 0.20 black and green on blue	(50)
W-1030	0.60 on 0.40 black and green on blue	(100)

1915. Cigar Stamps of 1914 handstamped in red with new tax rates and new values. No specimen of this issue have been seen, but the denominations listed below were authorized by Circular Letter No. 472 of the Collector of Internal Revenue dated December 24, 1914. Nos. W-1031 to W-1037 became obsolete and were withdrawn from circulation on January 1, 1916.

(a) Tax: P6 on P2 per M

W-1031	P0.06 on P0.02 black and green on blue	(10)
W-1032	0.12 on 0.04 black and green on blue	(20)
W-1033	0.30 on 0.10 black and green on blue	(50)
W-1034	0.60 on 0.20 black and green on blue	(100)
W-1035	1.20 on 0.40 black and green on blue	(200)
W-1036	1.50 on 0.50 black and green on blue	(250)
W-1037	3.00 on 1.00 black and green on blue	(500)

(b) Tax: P6 on P4 per M

W-1038	P0.03 on P0.02 black and green on blue	(5)
W-1039	0.06 on 0.04 black and green on blue	(10)
W-1040	0.15 on 0.10 black and green on blue	(25)
W-1041	0.30 on 0.20 black and green on blue	(50)
W-1042	0.60 on 0.40 black and green on blue	(100)

1925-1932 (?). 102 mm x 30 mm. Rouletted. Un-watermarked; watermarked double-lined P I R S; or watermarked double-lined P I B I R. Typographed in black on blue paper on which is printed in green an ornamental background which features a monogram, BIR, within a circle. Arms of the Philippine Islands in the center; a CAUTION, printed in English only, at the left; at the right, labels indicating the number of cigars per box, the tax rate per M, and the value of the stamp. Inscribed PHILIPPINE ISLANDS INTERNAL REVENUE. Serial number handstamped in black. (Figure 107)

(a) Tax: P2 per M

W-1043	P0.02 black and green on blue	(10)
W-1044	0.04 black and green on blue	(20)
W-1045	0.05 black and green on blue	(25)
W-1046	0.10 black and green on blue	(50)
W-1047	0.20 black and green on blue	(100)
W-1048	0.40 black and green on blue	(200)
W-1049	0.50 black and green on blue	(250)
W-1050	1.00 black and green on blue	(500)

Note: No specimen of Nos. W-1043 to W-1050 without surcharge have been seen. But Nos. W-1044, W-1048, W-1049 and W-1050 bearing the red surcharges affixed in the 1932 are still current in 1941.



Fig. 108

(b) Tax: P4 per M

W-1051	P0.02 black and green on blue	(5)
W-1052	0.04 black and green on blue	(10)
W-1053	0.10 black and green on blue	(25)
W-1054	0.20 black and green on blue	(50)
W-1055	0.40 black and green on blue	(100)

Note: No specimen of Nos. W-1051 and W-1053 to W-1055 without surcharges have been seen. But all of these stamps bearing the red surcharges affixed in 1932 are still current in 1941.

(c) Tax: P6 per M

W-1056	P0.03 black and green on blue	(5)
W-1057	0.06 black and green on blue	(10)
W-1058	0.12 black and green on blue	(20)
W-1059	0.15 black and green on blue	(25)
W-1060	0.30 black and green on blue	(50)
W-1061	0.60 black and green on blue	(100)

Note: No specimen of Nos. W-1056 to W-1061 without surcharge have been seen. But all of these stamps bearing the red surcharges affixed in 1932 are still current in 1941.

1932 (December 5). Cigar stamps of 1925-1932 surcharged in red ACT NO. 4004, with new tax rates and new values. (Figure 108).

(a) Tax: P2.30 per M on P2 per M

W-1062	P0.023 on P0.02 black and green on blue	(5)
W-1063	0.046 on 0.04 black and green on blue	(20)
W-1064	0.0575 on 0.05 black and green on blue	(25)
W-1065	0.115 on 0.10 black and green on blue	(50)
W-1066	0.23 on 0.20 black and green on blue	(100)
W-1067	0.46 on 0.40 black and green on blue	(200)
W-1068	0.575 on 0.50 black and green on blue	(250)
W-1069	0.115 on 1.00 black and green on blue	(500)

Note: No specimen of Nos. W-1062 and W-1064 to W-1066 have been seen.

(b) Tax: P4.60 per M on P4 per M

W-1070	P0.023 on P0.02 black and green on blue	(5)
W-1071	0.046 on 0.04 black and green on blue	(10)
W-1072	0.115 on 0.10 black and green on blue	(25)
W-1073	0.23 on 0.20 black and green on blue	(50)
W-1074	0.46 on 0.40 black and green on blue	(100)

(c) Tax: P7 per M on P6 per M

W-1075	P0.035 on P0.03 black and green on blue	(5)
W-1076	0.07 on 0.06 black and green on blue	(10)
W-1077	0.14 on 0.12 black and green on blue	(20)
W-1078	0.175 on 0.15 black and green on blue	(25)
W-1079	0.35 on 0.30 black and green on blue	(50)
W-1080	0.70 on 0.60 black and green on blue	(100)



Fig. 109



Fig. 110

1933-1935. 102 mm x 30 mm. Rouletted. Water-marked double-lined P I R S. Type of 1925-1932. (Figure 109)

(a) Tax: P2.30 per M

W-1081 P0.023 black and green on blue (10)  
W-1082 0.0575 black and green on blue (25)

(b) Tax: P4.60 per M

W-1083 P0.23 black and green on blue (50)

1936-1938. 102 mm x 30 mm. Rouletted. Water-marked double-lined P I R S. Type of 1925-1932, but inscribed COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES INTERNAL REVENUE. Arms of the Commonwealth in the center. (Figure 110)

(a) Tax: P2.30 per M

W-1084 P0.115 black and green on blue (50)  
W-1085 0.23 black and green on blue (100)

(b) Tax: P7 per M

W-1086 P0.175 black and green on blue (25).

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# new issues

**GEN. CARLOS P. ROMULO** — issued Jan. 14, 1979 in 30s and P2.00 denominations with one million copies each. The stamp measures 27 x 37 mm., in sheets of 50. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila, in 4 colors by off-set litho. One thousand sets were overprinted "SPECIMEN". Issued on the occasion of Gen. Carlos P. Romulo's 80th birth anniversary. Gen. Romulo began his public service when he served as a young aide of the late Pres. Manuel L. Quezon. During WW II, he served as Gen. Douglas MacArthur's aide-de-camp in Bataan and Corregidor. He accompanied Gen. MacArthur's liberating forces in the famous Leyte Landing. After the war, he contributed to the founding of the United Nations and later was elected president of the UN General Assembly and twice president of the Security Council, the first Asian to hold such positions. FDCs were serviced at the Manila Post Office.



**MANILA ROTARY CLUB** — issued on January 26, 1979, in 30s and P2.30 denominations with one million copies each. The stamp measures 27 x 37 mm., in sheets of 50. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila by offset-litho in 4 colors. One thousand sets were overprinted "SPECIMEN". Issued to mark the 60th Anniversary of the Manila Rotary Club. FDCs were serviced at Manila Post Office.



**ROSA SEVILLA DE ALVERO** — issued on March 4, 1979 in 30s denomination with 30 million copies. The stamp measures 19 x 30 mm., in sheets of 100. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila by offset-litho in one color. One thousand sets were overprinted "SPECIMEN". Issued to commemorate the birth centenary of Rosa Sevilla de Alvero, founder and first President of the Instituto de Mujeres. A very well known educator and writer, she also campaigned actively for the grant of suffrage to Filipino women. FDCs were serviced at the Manila Post Office.



**NIDO OIL COMPLEX** — issued on March 21, 1979 in 30s and 45s denominations with only 500,000 copies each. The stamp measures 27 x 37 mm., in sheets of 50. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila, by offset-litho in 4 colors. One thousand sets were overprinted "SPECIMEN". Issued in honor of the Nido Oil complex, located in the Northwest Palawan Shelf some 27 miles offshore northwest of the nearest island of Palawan province. In 1976, the Nido 1 discovered oil northwestern Palawan, and subsequent drillings made in 1977 resulted in the discovery of 3 more oil wells namely: South Nido 1, West Nido 1 (where commercial quantities of oil are being tested), and Cadlao 1. FDCs were serviced at Manila Post Office.



**PILIPINAS**

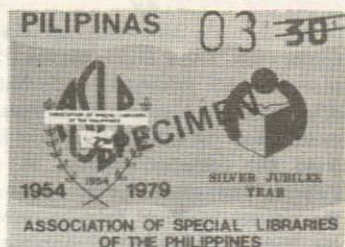


**BIRDS** — issued on April 16, 1979 in the following denominations and quantities:

- |       |                                   |           |
|-------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| 30s   | - Merrill's Fruit Dove (Punay)    | - 600,000 |
| P1.20 | - Brown Tit-Babbler (Parleros)    | - 500,000 |
| P2.20 | - Mindoro Imperial Pigeon (Balud) | - 300,000 |
| P2.30 | - Steere's Petta (Liako)          | - 300,000 |
| P5.00 | - Koch's Pitta (Liako)            | - 50,000  |
| P5.00 | - Phil Eared Nightjar (Kandarapa) | - 50,000  |

The stamp measures 29 x 47 mm., in sheets of 40. One thousand sets were overprinted "SPECIMEN". Printed by House of Questa, Ltd., London, England by Fine Screen lithography, in 4 colors. Aside from the above quoted quantities, 550,000 sets were issued in CTO (Cancelled To Order) forms. FDCs were serviced at Manila Post Office.

**ASSOCIATION OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES** — issued on April 30, 1979 in the following denominations and quantities: 30s — 5 million; 75s — 2 million; and P1.00 — 2 million. The stamp measures 27 x 37mm., in sheets of 50. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila by offset-litho in 4 colors. One thousand sets were overprinted "SPECIMEN". Issued to mark the 25th Anniversary of the Association of Special Libraries of the Philippines. FDCs were serviced at Manila Post Office.



**UNCTAD V CONFERENCE** — issued on May 3, 1979 in P1.20 and P2.30 denominations with 2 million copies each. The stamp measures 27 x 37 mm., in sheets of 50. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila, by offset-litho in 4 colors. One thousand sets were overprinted "SPECIMEN". Issued to mark the opening of the Fifth Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad V) which was held in Manila from May 3 to June 1, 1979. FDCs were serviced at Manila Post Office.



**ANIMALS** — issued on May 14, 1979 in the following denominations and quantities:

- |       |              |           |
|-------|--------------|-----------|
| 30s   | - Musang     | - 600,000 |
| P1.20 | - Chonggo    | - 500,000 |
| P2.20 | - Baboy Damo | - 300,000 |
| P2.30 | - Maral      | - 300,000 |
| P5.00 | - Dinggin    | - 50,000  |
| P5.00 | - Malintong  | - 50,000  |

The stamp measures 29 by 47 mm., in sheets of 40. One thousand sets were overprinted "SPECIMEN". Printed by House of Questa, Ltd., London, England, by Fine Screen lithography in 4 colors. Aside from the above quoted quantities, 550,000 sets were issued in CTO forms. FDCs were serviced at Manila Post Office.



**WORLD TELECOMMUNICATION DAY** — issued on May 17, 1979 in the following denominations and quantities: 90s — 3 million; P1.30 — 1 million. The stamp measures 27 x 37 mm., in sheets of 50. Printed by Apo/Neda, Manila, by offset-litho in 4 colors. One thousand sets were overprinted "SPECIMEN". Issued to mark the 11th World Telecommunication day sponsored by the International Telecommunication Union, with the theme "Telecommunication for All". FDCs were serviced at Manila Post Office.



**MUSSAENDAS (FLOWERS)** — issued on June 11, 1979 in the following denominations and quantities:

30s	- Dona Evangelina	- 600,000
P1.20	- Dona Esperanza	- 500,000
P2.20	- Dona Hilaria	- 300,000
P2.30	- Dona Aurora	- 300,000
P5.00	- Dona Trining	- 50,000
P5.00	- Gining Imelda	- 50,000

The stamp measures 29 x 47 mm., in sheets of 40. One thousand sets were overprinted "SPECIMEN". Printed by House of Questa Ltd., London, England by Fine Screen Lithography in 4 colors. Aside from the above quoted quantities, 550,000 sets were issued in CTO forms. Gining Imelda was named after our present First Lady, Mrs. Imelda R. Marcos, while the rest were named after former First Ladies of the Philippines, namely: Mrs. Evangelina Macapagal, Mrs. Esperanza Osmena, Mrs. Hilaria Aguinaldo, Mrs. Aurora Quezon, and Mrs. Trinidad de Leon Roxas. FDCs were serviced at the Manila Post Office.

**ERRATUM:**

PPN, Volume 4 Nos. 3 and 4, July-Dec. 1978 issue, page 21; should read as follows:

FISHES .....

"The stamp measures 29 x 47 mm., in sheets of 40."

SUMMARIZED LIST OF PHILIPPINE NEW ISSUES FOR 1978

Date of Issue:	Denominations:	Quantity:	Specimens:	CTO:
<b>Far Eastern University:</b> January 26	30s	1 million	—	—
<b>Sipa: A Filipino Game:</b> February 28	5s, 10s, 40s, 75s (Setenant block)	5 million each	—	—
<b>Gregoria de Jesus:</b> March 28	1.20	5 million	—	—
<b>Jose Rizal:</b> April 11	30s	5 million	—	—
<b>Meycauyan Quadricentennial:</b> April 21	1.05	3 million	—	—
<b>Lope K. Santos:</b> April 26	90s	5 million	—	—
<b>Capex '78:</b> June 9	2.50, 5.00 (setenant) P30.00 Souvenir Sheets (4 pcs. of P7.50 stamps) Perforate Imperforate	50,000 each  15,000 15,000	—  — —	—  — —
<b>Code of Kalantiaw:</b> June 19	30s	10 million	—	—
<b>Bonifacio Monument:</b> July 10	30s	20 million	—	—
<b>World Chess Championship:</b> July 17	30s, 2.00	1 million each	—	—
<b>Benguet Consolidated:</b> August 12	2.30	1 million	—	—
<b>Quezon Centenary:</b> August 19	30s, 1.00	1 million each	1,000	—
<b>International Law Association:</b> August 27	2.30	1 million	—	—
<b>Osmena Centenary:</b> September 8	30s, 1.00	1 million each	1,000	—
<b>Philippine-Singapore Cable:</b> September 30	1.40	1 million	—	—
<b>World Basketball Championship:</b> October 1	30s, 2.30	1 million each	1,000	—
<b>San Lazaro Hospital:</b> October 13	50s 90s	3 million 5 million	1,000 1,000	— —
<b>Smallpox Eradication:</b> October 24	30s 1.50	5 million 1 million	1,000 1,000	— —

<b>1978 Philatelic Week:</b>					
November 23	60s	2 million	-	-	-
<b>Decade of Filipino Child:</b>					
November 28	30s	5 million	-	-	-
	1.35	1 million	-	-	-
<b>Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co.</b>					
November 28	30s, 2.00 (Setenant)	500,000 each	1,000	-	-
<b>Agoo Quadricentennial:</b>					
December 7	30s	5 million	1,000	-	-
	45s	2 million	1,000	-	-
<b>Balayan Quadricentennial:</b>					
December 8	30s	5 million	1,000	-	-
	90s	2 million	1,000	-	-
<b>Human Rights:</b>					
December 10	30s	5 million	1,000	-	-
	3.00	1 million	1,000	-	-
<b>Dr. Honoria Sison:</b>					
December 15	30s	5 million	-	-	-
<b>Fishes:</b>					
December 29	30s	600,000	1,000	550,000	
	1.20	500,000	1,000	550,000	
	2.20	300,000	1,000	550,000	
	2.30	300,000	1,000	550,000	
	5.00	50,000	1,000	550,000	
	5.00	500,000	1,000	550,000	



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59-52-51  
59-36-88

MS. LINDA STANFIELD

THE COMPLETE STAMP SHOP

# A LETTER FROM A CONCERNED PHILATELIST... .

May 23, 1979

Gen. Felizardo R. Tanabe  
Acting Postmaster General

Dear Sir:

I have this opportunity to greet you again. I met you and your wife in San Francisco in 1975 at the luncheon for the 50th Anniversary of Pan Am's historic flight to the Philippines.

I was also in the Philippines in 1977 to help judge the "Aeropex '77" stamp exhibition at the Thomas Jefferson Cultural Center. I had the opportunity to visit with Mr. Pedro Gambalan on a number of occasions. I'm sorry you did not return from your trip in time for me to visit you again.

It is with regret that I write in reference to the present policy for issuing some stamps in the Philippines and areas outside the Philippines.

I do not know if there is a continuing contract with the Italian Agency to print and distribute Philippine stamps. I hope not. It is my opinion that if the current policy of issuing souvenir sheets perforated and imperforate, unnecessary high values, and limiting the quantity to something less than the present philatelic market requires, collectors will turn to collecting stamps of other countries or stop collecting.

I have specialized in collecting only Philippine stamps for forty years and I am disturbed with the current stamp issuing policy.

In talking to my friends who also collect Philippine stamps, many indicate they are about to stop collecting the new issues and only collect the older issues.

I realize the current policy for issuing stamps is probably for making additional money for the Bureau of Posts. I have to agree that if additional revenue is available from this source, that is great; but you should not only consider the present, remember there is the future.

The present policy is going to make many collectors of Philippine stamps stop collecting for many reasons. Collectors do not want to be involved with a country that takes advantage of them.

A logical policy for issuing stamps, with a purpose for the issue, and in denominations that fit the postal requirements of the public will encourage people to collect Philippine stamps. The future years of the Bureau of Posts will make a profit.

If you drive the collectors away now, there will be no profit tomorrow. The sale of new issues that require no service is almost 100% profit. To lose that portion of revenue would make it difficult to continue the present quality of mail service to the public.

It is my desire to see Philippine stamps become popular with collectors. Anything you can do to encourage the collecting of Philippine stamps will benefit the Bureau of Posts and the Philippines in the future.

I do not believe the present policy will encourage the sale of Philippine stamps to collectors.

I believe the Bureau of Posts should have a stamp advisory committee to make decisions on stamp issues. This committee should have representation by artists, historians, philatelists, and probably others.

It is not my intent to complain about the post and current policy of the Bureau of Posts. My writing is to encourage a prudent stamp issuing policy for the future.

When there is information about the Bureau's policy for contracting out, or issuing Philippine stamps, I would be pleased to receive that information. I can make distribution to the International Philippine Philatelic Society and the philatelic press.

I would be pleased to help in any way I can.

In Friendship,

Sincerely,

William J. Oliver  
302 Bridge Place  
West Sacramento, Ca. 95691

....AND THE REPLY

Republic of the Philippines  
Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Communications  
BUREAU OF POSTS  
Manila

June 6, 1979

Mr. William J. Oliver  
302 Bridge Place  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Oliver:

Thank you for your letter of May 23.

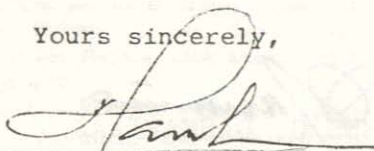
It would indeed have been a pleasure meeting you again during your 1977 visit to the Philippines. Unfortunately, my commitments abroad then precluded my early return to Manila. I am certain though we will have opportunities to see each other again in the near future.

On the matter of our contract with the Italian Agency for the printing and distribution of some Philippine stamps, this arrangement is only experimental in nature and it will terminate this coming July 31. As to your concern on the high value and limited quantity of such stamps being issued, its primary aim is to afford mailers of heavy postal items convenience in the process, with no intention whatsoever of prejudicing the needs of the philatelic market. After all, as you have rightly said, philatelic sales mean additional revenues with practically no extra service from the Bureau of Posts. On the side, it also helps promote Philippine philately abroad.

You mention of possibly organizing a stamp advisory committee which would render decisions on issues is timely. As a matter of fact, the revival of such a committee is presently being given serious consideration, with artists, historians and philatelists, among others, to seat in that group.

I express deep appreciation for your interest and wholesome suggestions.

Yours sincerely,



FELIZARDO R. TANABE  
Postmaster General

REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS  
KAGAWARAN NG PAGAWAING BAYAN AT PAHATIRAN  
(DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS)  
KAWANIHAN NG KOREO  
(BUREAU OF POSTS)  
MAYNILA

September 25, 1978

Mrs. Linda Stanfield  
1069 Vito Cruz Cor. Bautista Sts.  
Singalong, Manila 2802

Dear Mrs. Stanfield:


In behalf of the Philatelic Library staff, please accept our thanks for your personal attention to our request for ten (10) copies of your "Philippine Philatelic News", Vol. 3, Nos. 2-3-4, April-December, 1977 issue.

Your magazine will definitely be a welcome addition to our growing number of philatelic publications, local and foreign, which we receive regularly. It will benefit, no doubt, the serious philatelic researcher with no less than the "Postmaster General" expressing admiration for your magazine's editorial contents and other interesting features" which is a product of intensive research and hard work.

We look forward to continue receiving your valuable publication.

Regards from all of us here.

Very truly yours,

  
JESUS O. DASMARIAS  
Chief

Postal Service Information Section

# new members

- 180 — E. BRIAN PHILLIPS — P.O. Box 312, Manila, Phils; 1928; Phils: stamps, postmarks, postal history; Others: UK, Australia, Canada.
- 181 — LEWIS D. GILBERT — 1165 Park Ave., NY, NY 100 28; Phils: General.
- 182 — JOHN B. GAMMON — P.O. Box 1147 Makati Comm. Center, Makati, MM. Phils; Aug. 21, 1940; Phils: All; Others: GB.
- 183 — CARLOS B. JIMENEZ — 15500 Ashton Detroit, Michigan 48223; Phils: General.
- 184 — BARRIE MICHAEL JON — P.O. Box 1445 Detroit, Michigan 48231; June 21, 1936; Phils: General and literature; Others: France; Minerals. Member: CC of NY, ISJP, SPA, France and Colonies PS.
- 185 — GERALD B. MENGE — P.O. Box 14711 Austin, Texas 78761; June 16, 1941; Phils: Jap. Occ; Others: German 3rd Reich PS, China 1948-49 Gold and Silver Issues; Member: China SS, German PS, Fort Worth SC.
- 186 — HERBERT W. KEOGH — 627 Haverhill St., Lawrence, Ma. 01841; Jan. 30, 1918; Phils: General. Others: Masonic, Pitcairn Is, Scouts, US, UN, BNA, Hungary, US X'mas seals, Australia; US Indian and Lincoln pennies; Member: Masonic SC of NY, Masonic SC of GB, Pitcairn Is. SG, APS, ATA, NE Precancel SC, SOSSI.
- 187 — JOHN F. BROHM — GPO Box 10010 Hongkong; Sept. 8, 1923; Phils: Spanish and US; Others: SEA. Member HKPA.
- 188 — EMMANUEL N. ENCARNACION — 45-A Annapolis St., Cubao, Q.C., Phils; Jan. 7, 1949; Phils: Pre-war, Postal History, Revenues, Pre-cancels, perfins, papeles sellados, historical books, documents related to Philately; Others: UN, League of Nations, Freedom From Hunger Issues, Perfins WW, Marine Life, Picture Cards Pre-1920's.
- 189 — KURT A. KEEF — 298 Hammond St., Bangor, Maine 04401; Mar. 6, 1944; Phils: Jap. Occ (all areas); Others: Japan, Jap. Occ. (British, Chinese, Dutch areas), Manchuko, Ryukus, USA; Member: ISJP, Ryukus PS.
- 190 — PEDRO G. ISIDRO — Corner P. Pascual and E. Alonzo St., Navotas, Metro Manila, Phils; Jan. 6, 1920; Phils: General; Others: WW, Numismatics.
- 191 — ATTY. JORGE T. DELOS SANTOS — 202-208 Ema Bldg., No. 3, 424 Evangelista St., Quiapo, Manila, Phils; Phils: Rizaliana, Errors and Varieties.
- 192 — DR. TIONG TAK NGO — 552-554 Elcano St., Binondo, Manila, Phils; Sept. 9, 1948; Phils: all periods — mint, Republic — used, US Administration to present FDCs; Others: Asia, Europe and British Commonwealth, Christmas, Europa, Stamp Centenary, Stamp Exhibition, UPU.
- 193 — NIGEL R. GOODING — 6 Ipil Place, Forbes Park, Makati, MM, Phils; Feb. 12, 1962; Phils: all periods; Others: GB, Australia, British Commonwealth.
- 194 — JUAN F. JOVEN — 101 Matahimik St., Diliman, Q.C., Phils; March 8, 1926; Phils: all areas; Others: General foreign.
- 195 — JAMES P. JACOBI — P.O. Box 265, Makati Commercial Center, Makati, MM, Phils; April 6, 1914; Phils: General.
- 196 — LES RELISZKO — 6260 Belair Crescent, Brossard, Quebec, Canada J42 127; Phils: all areas; Others: Ships, Airplanes, Stamps on Stamps, NZ, PNG, Montserrat; Member: APS, ATA, USCS.
- 197 — SOCORRO G. LAROT — 15 Colon St., Dumaguete City, Phils; Nov. 13, 1929; Phils: topical issues; Others: Buildings, Religion on Stamps.
- 198 — JAMES J. BARRON — 34 Mair St., Kynton 3444 Victoria, Australia; April 3, 1939; Phils: General; Others: General foreign.
- 199 — DONALD E. ANDERSON — 519 Thomas St., York, Pa. 17404; Aug. 22, 1937; Phils: Republic, US Administration and Commonwealth, hand cancels and slogans; Others: Japan scenic cancellations, NZ slogan and machine cancellation; Member: APS, ISJP, Jap-Am PS, Society of Indo China-Philatelists, NZ Postal History So., War Cover Club, PPS.
- 200 — RAYMOND A. EPPLÉ — 2622 Lafayette Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63304; May 2, 1926; Phils: General; Member: ATA, SPA, ARA, UPSS, ISJP.
- 201 — PEDRO DE URIARTE — P.O. Box 348, Bacolod City, Phils; June 29, 1912; Phils: General. Others: Lions International Philately.

- 202 - GREG A. HERBERT - UP College of Veterinary Medicine, Diliman, Q.C., Phils; April 5, 1954; Phils: General; Others: US, UN, Bird and Butterflies on stamps; Member: ATA.
- 203 - ANTONIO SO - 94 Don Jose St., Quezon City, Phils; March 9, 1949; Phils: all areas.
- 204 - JON P. SCHRAG - P.O. Box 3130, Manila, Phils; Oct. 2, 1942; Phils: all areas; Others: USA; Member: APS.
- 205 - MAGTANGGOL C. RIVERO - 1346 M. Hizon St., Sta. Cruz, Manila, Phils; Aug. 10, 1945; Phils: all areas.
- 206 - C.M. NIELSEN - P.O. Box 21005, Salt Lake City, Utah 84121; March 8, 1922; Phils: US Administration, Jap. Occupation, Aguinaldo, Phil. Emergency and Guerrilla money, Phil. bank notes; Others: US, BNA esp. back of the book materials, Allied, Axis, Jap. Issues of WW II; Member: APS, APC, ARPL, ARA, China SS, Cinderella SC, Croation PS, German PS, 3rd Reich SG, ISJP, Lithuanian PS, S. Allan Taylor So., State Rev. So., WCC, Civil Censorship SG, USPPS, 4th Class Canc. Club.

- 207 - COL. (RET) STUART M. MITCHELL - 114 S.W. 56th Terrace, Cape Coral, Florida 33904; Dec. 12, 1908; Phils: General; Others: US, Canada, UN; Member: APS, Cape Coral SC.
- 208 - CHUNG OLIN YEUNG - P.O. Box 2093 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong; Aug. 1, 1933; Phils: all areas; Others: China, Japan, HongKong, Bonds and Share Certificates.

#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

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### JAPANESE OCCUPATION: "SECRET MARKS" IN THE LAUREL ISSUE CACHET-CANCEL

by Eugene A. Garrett



Fig. 1

Starting with the Bureau of Communications official cachet of May 7, 1944 (Figure 1), which was applied to First Day Covers of the stamps issued to commemorate the Second Anniversary of the Fall of Bataan and Corregidor (Scott Nos. N35-36). "control numbers" were incorporated conspicuously within the design of that and subsequent cachets and cachet-cancels. The illustrated example bears number "4" at the twelve o'clock position. A similarly numbered rubber stamp was issued to each postal employee assigned to process covers on the day of issue, thus making it possible to trace any impression on cover to a particular clerk. As the name implies, it is believed that the "control numbers" were but one manifestation of the tight censorship regulations imposed by the Japanese, and were intended to discourage the postal clerks from processing any covers with pro-American or anti-Japanese inscriptions.

When the Bureau of Communications prepared the cachet-cancellers for First Day Covers of the "Laurel Issue" of January 12, 1945 (Scott Nos. N37-39), commemorating the October 14, 1944, First Anniversary of the Inauguration of the Republika ng Pilipinas, a new innovation appeared: instead of the "control numbers" employed previously, "secret marks" now were incorporated

within the inscription. It is presumed that the "secret marks" served the same purpose as the "control numbers". In the only reference which I have been able to find in the previous literature, the "Official Organ of the AFF" (1) mentioned that "according to the best of our information, there were 16 cachets in the series". Based upon that comment, it seems logical to presume that there should be 16 different "secret marks" to be found in impressions of the Laurel issue cachet-cancel. However, after examining hundreds of covers, I have discovered only 13 positions, as illustrated below. The 13 known positions have been classified tentatively as Positions 1 through 13; "tentatively", for the obvious reason that the system of classification by position clockwise most likely will require modification if and when the presently-unknown three positions are identified. Readers of this journal are urged to examine their holdings of the Laurel FDCs and to advise the author or the Editor if the exact positions of the three missing "secret marks" can be found.

(1) "Official Organ of the AFF, 1942-1945"; Asociacion Filatelica de Filipinas; Manila; May, 1946; Vol. VII, No. 1, p. 34.





Position 1.



Position 2.



Position 3.



Position 4.



Position 5.



Position 6.



Position 7.



Position 8.



Position 9.



Position 10.



Position 11.



Position 12.



Position 13.

**THE PHILIPPINES STAMPED PAPERS**  
**1640 — 1904 (Part II)**  
 By Mario Que

In my first article concerning the Philippine Stamped Papers published in Volume 4 Nos. 3 and 4 of the PPN, the discussion was more on the general outview, such as the origin of the stamped papers, the purpose for issuing them, the various series or kinds issued, the different methods of selling them, the description of the stamps (indicia) printed on the Stamped Papers, etc. . .

Since I started my research on this subject, I have received several inquiries specifically on the various usage of each of the stamped papers. The following is a detailed compilation of my studies. I must admit, though, that considering the length of time I have to go back to, and the limited number of research materials available, that this is not complete and final. Therefore, I am still in search for more information. Those of you who can supply additional information on Philippine Stamped Papers, or who have comments and/or otherwise, please do not hesitate to write me directly, c/o the IPPS, P.O. Box 437 Manila, Philippines.

As per Royal Decree of December 28, 1938, promulgated by King Philip IV of Spain, four series of stamped papers were issued for different types of taxes to be collected, and these are the following:

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Sello 1           | — used for all letters of pardon and mercy.                         |
| Sello 2           | — used for all deeds, testaments and contracts.                     |
| Sello 3           | — used for judicial acts.   |
| Sello 4 de Pobre  | — used as all purpose document for the poor and native inhabitants. |
| Sello 4 de Oficio | — used for all government appointments.                             |

Sello 3, however, was also used as an additional page for documents written on Sellos 1 or 2. That is, if a document written on Sellos 1 or 2 requires more than one page to execute, succeeding pages are then executed on Sello 3.

Documents using Sellos 3 and 4, however, need not use any stamped papers for their succeeding pages, ordinary papers are instead used.

I have gone over several collections of various people here in the Philippines, and I have observed that no one at all has a copy of Sello 1. Well, of course, this is not strange considering the usage of Sello 1 — for letters of pardon and mercy — I guess there were very few of such letters written and were most probably destroyed over the years. But still there is a chance, so, if any of our readers has a copy of Philippine Stamped Paper Sello 1, please send me a photo.

Although Sello 4 was issued mainly for use by the poor and native inhabitants, the Royal Decree of 1638 also provided that a certain amount of Sello 4 be reserved for official use. These reserved Sello 4 were handstamped "Para despacho de Oficio."

Misinterpretation of the rules and regulations concerning the use of Sello 4 among colonial officials caused a great deal of loss of revenue to the government. Almost all official documents executed by the government were rendered free of charge, but never did the ruling exempt the government offices from paying the amount required by Sello 4. This is widely evidenced by locally made provisional stamped papers of Sello 4 for official use — there was no indication of value whatsoever. Due to these circumstances, the Royal Decree of February 26, 1784, prohibited the issuance of Sello 4 for official use without charge. However, local government officials ignored this ruling and continued the said practice, which prompted the issuance of Royal Decree of Feb. 12, 1830 which ordered the issuance of Sello 4 with the legend "Oficio" for official use, as an additional subclass of the Sello 4.

The stamped papers issued from January 1, 1640 to December 31, 1797, were sold at a fixed price as follows:

- |                   |             |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Sello 1           | — 24 reales |
| Sello 2           | — 6 reales  |
| Sello 3           | — 1 real    |
| Sello 4 de pobre  | — 1/4 real  |
| Sello 4 de oficio | — 1/4 real  |

On June 28, 1794, another decree was issued by King Carlos IV of Spain as to new rules and regulations concerning the use of stamped papers, to be effective January 1, 1795. However, the said

decree was not transmitted to the Philippines until year 1798. The decree provided for the issuance of Sellos 1, 2, and 3 at double the previous prices set, with Sello 4 to remain at its old price. So, to conform with the decree, beginning with the biennial period of 1798-99, the following denominations of values were fixed as follows:

Sello 1	— 48 reales
Sello 2	— 12 reales
Sello 3	— 2 reales
Sello 4 de Pobre	— 1/4 real or 1 cuartillo
Sello 4 de Oficio	— 1/4 real or 1 cuartillo

By the Royal Decree of July 13, 1822, King Ferdinand VII of Spain provided a new law governing the usage of stamped papers in the Philippines. Other documents, particularly commercial documents which were not subject to the stamped paper tax, were now subjected. This decree is in addition to the decree issued on June 28, 1794. The following are the additional documents and/or business transactions subjected to the new stamp tax laws:

- 1) House Rentals: From 80 to 100 reales — Sello 4  
From 1001 to 2000 reales — Sello 3  
From 2001 to 4000 reales — Sello 2  
From 4001 and above — Sello 1
- 2) Rentals of any kind whose value exceed 200 reales.
- 3) Certificates of all kinds except official certificates to be executed and Sello 4.
- 4) Permits of all kinds, including for the unloading of goods in the Custom Houses to be executed on Sello 4.
- 5) Consular books and books of commercial associations, corporations, fraternities, brotherhoods, and other associations, wherein minutes or meetings and resolutions are recorded to be executed on Sello 4.
- 6) Books of Associations of Brokers of Market Places to be executed on Sello 4.
- 7) Books of the archives of secular and ecclesiastical associations and of private persons to be executed on Sello 4.
- 8) Appointments of the employees of the Treasury and other civil employees.
- 9) All Appointments or Titles issued with the signature of the King to be executed on Sello 1; and those without the King's signature is classified according to the individual salaries as follows:

Salaries up to 4,400 reales	— Sello 4
From 4,401 to 6,600 reales	— Sello 3
From 6,601 to 8,800 reales	— Sello 2
From 8,801 reales and above	— Sello 1

- 10) Books of income producing activities of the churches and parishes where marriages, births and deaths are recorded, to be executed on Sello 4.
- 11) Demand Receipts presented in Court for order of payments must be executed on Sello 4.
- 12) Any obligation or agreement between two private individuals to be executed on Sello 4, otherwise not valid in court.
- 13) Announcements of any kind concerning public entertainments, and any other which are of private interest to be executed on Sello 4.

The Royal Decree of February 12, 1830, caused a general revision and classification of the stamp tax laws of the Spanish colonies, including the Philippines. This decree was not received in Manila until November 6, 1830. Based on existing copies of stamped papers of this period, it will be noted that the prices established by this decree for Sello 3, Sello 4 de Pobre and Oficio, were never adopted in the Philippines, for what reasons, it is not known. According to this decree, there are six different series of stamped papers, and these are:

Ilustres (Illustrious)	— 64 reales
Premero (Sello 1)	— 48 reales
Segundo (Sello 2)	— 12 reales
Tercera (Sello 3)	— reales (instead of revised value of 4 reales)
Cuattros de Pobre (Sello 4 de Pobre)	— 1/4 real (instead of revised value of 1/2 real)
Cuattros de Oficio (Sello 4 de Oficio)	— 1/4 real (instead of revised value of 1/2 real)

As previously mentioned, Sello 4 de Pobre was fully recognized when the Decree of June 28, 1794 ordered the printing of the legend "Pobres" beginning with the stamped papers of the biennial series 1798-99. However, no specimen of Sello 4 de Pobre, printed as such, have been seen between the periods of 1798 to 1833.

On December 18, 1869, a decree was made abolishing the printing of Sello 4 de Pobre and provided the use of Sello 4 de Oficio, instead. How-

ever, this decree was not fully enforced or followed, which initiated the issuance of another decree dated October 28, 1878, abolishing the printing and usage of Sello 4 de Pobre and the use of Sello 4 de Oficio instead. The existing supply of Sello 4 de Pobre of 1878-79 period was used up until it was finally exhausted. By January 1, 1880, Sello 4 de Pobre was abolished completely.

Changes in the monetary units of the Philippines necessitated several changes in the denominations of the stamped papers from 1640 to 1899. From 1640 to 1867, Real de Plata was the monetary unit used in the Philippines, followed by the Escudo from 1868 to 1871, by the Peseta from 1872 to 1877, and by the Peso from 1878 to 1899.

Examining carefully and calculating the denominations expressed on the stamped papers from 1868 to 1887, I can say that no change in the prices or values of each class of stamped paper was made. The prices inscribed on the stamped papers are those prescribed by the Royal Decree of February 12, 1830, only they were expressed at a different time, in terms of a different monetary unit.

The stamped papers used from 1868 to 1871, expressed in Escudo, are:

Ilustre	— 16 escudos
Sello 1	— 12 escudos
Sello 2	— 3 escudos
Sello 3	— 50 cent. de escudo
Sello 4 de Pobre	— 5 cent. de escudo
Sello 4 de Oficio	— 5 cent. de escudo

The denominations of Sellos 4 de Oficio and Pobre expressed in Escudos were slightly less than the denominations expressed in Reales which prevailed prior to 1868. It is perhaps rounded off to the nearest amount to avoid the inconvenient fraction in which no coin existed.

The stamped papers used from 1872 to 1977, expressed in Pesetas, are:

Ilustres	— 40 Pesetas
Sello 1	— 30 Pesetas
Sello 2	— 7 Pesetas
Sello 3	— 1 Peseta 25 cent.
Sello 4 de Pobre	— 12 cent. de Peseta
Sello 4 de Oficio	— 12 cent. de Peseta

Three Escudos is equivalent to exactly 7 1/2 Pesetas, but was fixed at 7 Pesetas; the same holds true with the 5 cent. de escudo, which is equivalent to exactly 12 1/2 cent. de peseta, but was instead fixed at 12 cent. de peseta. Again, the amount was rounded off to a whole, as no coin exist for the said amount.

The stamped papers used for the period covering 1878 to 1887, expressed in Pesos, are:

Ilustres	— 8 Pesos
Sello 1	— 6 Pesos
Sello 2	— 1 Peso 500 milesimas
Sello 3	— 250 milesimas de peso
Sello 4 de Pobre	— 25 milesimas de peso
Sello 4 de Oficio	— 25 milesimas de peso

The value of Sello 4 de Oficio and de Pobre was made exactly equivalent to the denominations as expressed in escudos during the period of 1868 to 1871.

The Royal Decree of May 16, 1886, which became effective on January 1, 1888, made a radical change as to classes, denominations, and usage of the stamped papers in the Philippines. Twelve classes of stamped papers were instructed to be issued, and these are:

Sello 1 (Stamp Series 1)	— 20 Pesos
Sello 2 (Stamp Series 2)	— 15 Pesos
Sello 3 (Stamp Series 3)	— 10 Pesos
Sello 4 (Stamp Series 4)	— 5 Pesos
Sello 5 (Stamp Series 5)	— 3 Pesos
Sello 6 (Stamp Series 6)	— 2 Pesos
Sello 7 (Stamp Series 7)	— 1 Pesos
Sello 8 (Stamp Series 8)	— 50 cent de Peso
Sello 9 (Stamp Series 9)	— 40 cent de Peso
Sello 10 (Stamp Series 10)	— 25 cent de Peso
Sello 11 (Stamp Series 11)	— 10 cent de Peso
Sello 12 (Stamp Series 12)	— 5 cent de Peso

It is to be noted that right from the very start, at the end of each biennial period wherein the stamped papers of that particular period ceased to be valid, they were returned to the local issuing office, sometimes within 15 days of the following month (January) or within the month of January, this depending upon the instructions issued.

Sellers of Stamped Papers were reimbursed with newly arrived stamped papers, the same quantity as they have returned; in case the shipment of stamped papers from Spain are delayed, provisional stamped papers are instead issued.

Starting 1888, Stamped Papers which were spoiled by writings or by some other means, can be returned to the local issuing office and can be replaced with a new copy of the same kind, upon payment of five centavos for each sheet so exchanged.

— TO BE CONTINUED

#### References:

- Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada, Barcelona  
 History of Phil. Stamp Taxes by A.H. Warren  
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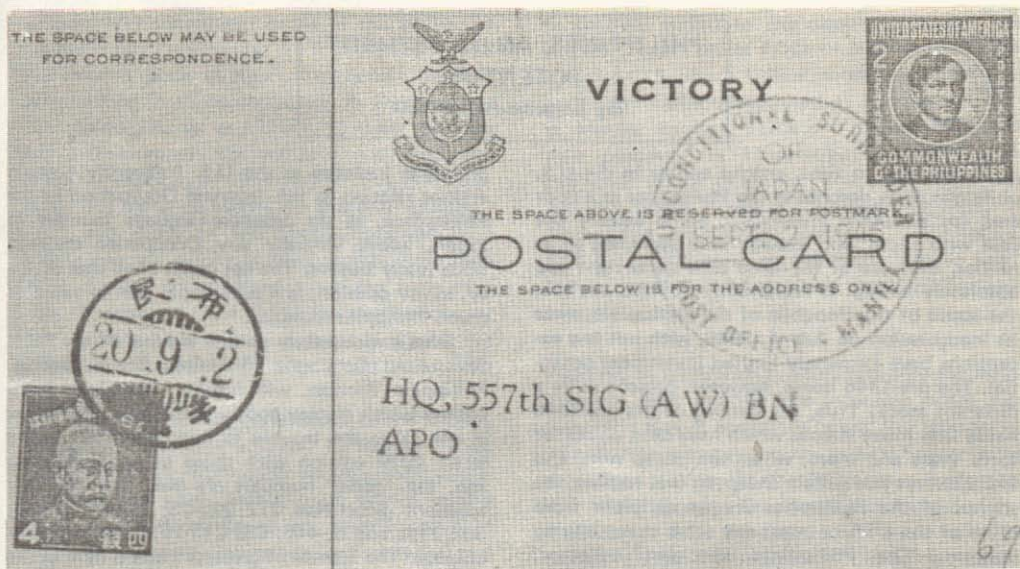


Fig. 1

### A MINOR PHILATELIC MYSTERY

By Eugene A. Garrett

A dozen or more liberation-period covers and postal card similar to the example illustrated in Figure 1 have been observed in recent years. All have the same U.S. Military address handstamped on the face; all have the well-known special Manila cancel commemorating VJ-Day; and all display the same Japanese stamp, tied with a carefully-struck purely Japanese postmark. I have regarded such contrived covers as mildly interesting "philatelic curiosities," interesting primarily for the reason that the date of the Japanese postmark, (Showa) 20.9.2, is identical to the date of the Manila cancel, September 2, 1945. But, with a closer look, as Alice remarked in Wonderland, the subject becomes "curiouser and curiouser . . ."

I was prompted to take that closer look when IPPSer **Louise Cavanaugh** inquired about them. Not being capable of transliterating the Japanese inscriptions in the postmark, help was sought from my friend and fellow IPPS member, **Fumihiko Yano** of Sakai, Japan. His reply was as suprising as it was prompt:

"The postal card of which you sent a photocopy with Filipino and Japanese postmarks is very interesting, but I cannot understand how the postmark dates are quite the same in spite of the fact that the two towns are a long distance apart. The Japanese postmark is from the very small town of Mera in Chiba Prefecture at the extreme southern end of the Bosho Peninsula."

Mr. Yano kindly enclosed a map locating Mera on Honshu, at the entrance to Tokyo Bay on the Sagami Sea; it is perhaps 85 km. from Tokyo, and across the Bay but somewhat closer both to Yokosuka Naval Base and Haneda International Airport. So, the curious riddle, of course, is "How could postmarks with identical dates from Mera, Japan, and Manila, Philippines, some 1,850 miles distant from each other, manage to be struck upon the same cover?" Also, "Why Mera, an obscure small town instead, for example, of Tokyo?"

Several possible answers come to mind, but are purely speculative; perhaps the true answer is known only to the (apparent) U.S. serviceman who prepared them — unless one of our readers can supply the answer.

**PHILIPPINES: AN INVESTMENT  
POTENTIAL**  
By Eugene A. Garrett

From time to time, articles appear in the U.S. philatelic press describing the Philippines as a poor area for philatelic investment. As is usually the case with those who indulge such sweeping generalities, they are at the same time quite right and absolutely wrong. It is correctly pointed out that the issues of the Republic of the Philippines, since its inauguration on July 4, 1946, with but few exceptions have extremely limited investment potential. The pre-1946 issues, however, present quite a different story. True, the catalog of the pre-1946 issues lists many stamps which have been cheap for forty years and more; which are cheap now; and likely always will remain cheap. In that respect, the stamps of the Philippines are no different from those of the USA or most any other stamp-issuing country. The Philippines specialist collector, however, soon learns which stamps, postal stationery and covers are cheap and which are . . . well, let us fall back upon the old standby euphemism, "elusive;" while not yet priced beyond the means of most collectors, many postal emissions are surprisingly difficult to find, especially in VF or better condition. Current catalog pricing and prices realized at auction sales are beginning to reflect that situation.

Make no mistake about the existence of a well-informed, discriminating and active body of Philippines specialists; i.e., active buyers of Philippine philatelic material. Twenty or thirty years ago, perhaps even ten years ago, such definitely was not the case; in those days, supply exceeded demand. The situation has been in a reverse trend, particularly in the past five years or so, and in certain specific areas of collecting, the demand is now showing definite signs of exceeding supply. To the dismay of the collector attempting to fill those nagging "blank spaces" in his collection, but to the joy of the seller, the dealer and the investor, many items which were available at single-figure prices a short time ago are now commanding high two-figure and low three-figure prices.

Much of the recent increased interest maybe attributed in some degree to the formation in 1974 of the INTERNATIONAL PHILIPPINE PHILATELIC SOCIETY (IPPS) of Manila — a group of Philippine specialists; followed a year later (1975) by the Philippine Philatelic Society of London, and, in 1976, by the Philippine Philatelic Society of Australia (PPSA). A substantial majority of the members of the IPPS and the PPS resides in the U.S.A. and all three societies publish journals of considerable merit. A newer group, the U.S. Possessions Philatelic Society (USPPS), has recently been formed, with an impressive starting membership of more than 200. The USSPS publishes a fine journal, and embraces the study of Philippines philately along with the other U.S. Possessions. Additionally, the journals of the leading Japanese

philatelic societies in the U.S. frequently contain articles relating to the Japanese Occupation of the Philippines, as do Japanese-language journals in Japan, where virtually any Occupation material finds ready buyers. The net result of all that activity, in my opinion, is a substantial gain in value of much Philippine material.

Even a moderately careful reading of the Scott Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps, Philippine Section, will quickly identify the adhesives which display good investment possibilities; if one takes the trouble to compare prices in the latest 1979 edition with those of say, five years ago, the "good" numbers are even more quickly apparent: Scott Nos. 212; 223-25; 237-54; 273-74; 304, 319a and b; 445; C8; C13-16; to list the most obvious. The stamps of greatest interest here in the U.S. quite naturally, are those of the U.S. Administration of the Philippines. In May, 1978, the Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, Inc., sold the extraordinary W. Parsons Todd Collection which contained some 360 lots of U.S. Administration Philippines material, featuring multiples, blocks and imprint blocks of the number mentioned above. The total realization was in excess of a quarter of a million dollars; a single item, a Bottom Imprint and Plate Number block of six of No. 239, commanded an astonishing \$27,000.00. I dare say the buyers of the Todd Philippines material do not anticipate a decline in the future value of their purchases.

The specific nature of the material in the Todd Collection brings me to the point of this overlong discourse: the true specialist looks well beyond the traditional catalog listings of single stamps, in unused and used condition, and seeks the multiples, blocks, imprint blocks, plate number blocks; the proofs, varieties and errors which are the hallmarks of fine specialized collections. With ever-increasing frequency, he abandons the catalog altogether and ventures into the collection of postal history, specifically into the collection of postal covers.

To become more specific, it is my opinion that the following is but some of the Philippines material which offers good investment potential:

**SPANISH ADMINISTRATION:** any cover with legible postal markings — and the same applies to the Aguinaldo era.

**U.S. and COMMONWEALTH ADMINISTRATIONS.** In my opinion, Scott does a fine job of listing the early issues of the U.S. Administration, Nos. 212 to 240, which are listed and priced in five categories: as singles; on cover; blocks of four; margin strips of three; imprint and plate number and margin blocks of six, imprint and plate

numbers. Yet subsequent issues of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing also are found on cover and bear imprint plate numbers, but remain unlisted and unpriced in those categories, in Scott or any other catalog. As far as I know, no study of those later plate numbers has yet been published, and most examples can be purchased at little or no premium. But someone eventually will publish such a study, and many of the plate blocks will then quickly become priced at considerable more than the traditional six or seven times the price of a single. Presently, no one knows the relative scarcity of the various plate blocks of that period; over the longer run, I think they offer good investment potential.

In the same period, commercial covers bearing examples of the 1914-23 Perf. 10 Regular Issues (excepting the 2c, 4c, and 20c values) are surprisingly scarce, and when found, bring ever-increasing prices. It is difficult to be too specific, because postmarks, registry, paquebot and other postal markings affect the value of a cover to the specialist collector. Most of the 2c values of the period are very commonly found on cover, and scarcely deserve a second look. But not so with No. 326, the 2c coil stamp of 1928. Soon after release, it became evident that coil stamps simply are not compatible with the tropical climate of the Philippines. I have never seen nor heard of No. 326 on cover, yet it stands to reason that such must exist. If you have one, I know where you can get considerably more than the undoubted two-bits you paid for it.

**JAPANESE OCCUPATION.** This is my area of particular interest, and it abounds in scarce and rare covers with good investment potential. Stern-

ly limiting myself to the discussion of but one example, Scott prices FDCs of N29-31 and N29a-31a at \$1.25, which I think is reasonable and proper — for FDCs postmarked at Manila, and only at Manila. In fact, FDCs of October 14, 1943, were processed in 47 different provincial cities and town in the Occupied Philippines, and many are very scarce indeed. I have been searching for many years and still lack one town; I still hope to find it for 50¢ or so in a dealer's "bargain box," but probably will have to pay the \$50.00 or so it is truly worth.

**POSTAL STATIONERY.** Scott lists only the major numbers, and recently has increased prices substantially, almost across the board. But the specialist collector goes beyond the general listing to the specialized listings in the Philippines Section of the UPSS catalog, *The Postal Stationery of the Possessions and Administrative Areas of The United States*. Unfortunately, the prices appearing in that 1972 publication are more sadly out of date, but that defect inhibits the dedicated collectors not at all. With monotonous regularity, examples of Philippine postal stationery exchange hands in auction and private treaty sales at prices in excess of those listed in either catalog. Many collectors cannot, and most dealers will not take the time and trouble properly to identify postal stationery by size, knife, watermark, etc . . . as a consequence of which examples will change hands many times at modest prices — until a specialist collector gets his hands on it, identifies it correctly, and suddenly, the price advances in satisfying multipliers. I guess that could be called "investing," of sorts; whatever it is, its great fun.

The WAMARVA Philippine Study Group announces that it will host a get-together for Philippine philatelic societies at BALPEX in Hunt Valley, Maryland. The get-together will include a special guest lecturer and is scheduled for 2 p.m., Saturday, September 1 at the Hunt Valley Inn.

Over the past several years, enthusiastic collectors in the Washington-Maryland-Virginia area have regularly been meeting to discuss their common interest-Philippine Philately. As a result of these meetings, the WAMARVA Philippine Study Group was formed. To the casual observer, these collectors appear somewhat peculiar due to their unusual language which includes words like papeles sellados, Aquinaldo, Iloilo and Zamboanga. How-

ever, it is their interest in this peculiar language which binds them together.

It is hoped that collectors from each of the Philippine societies will be present at the September 1 meeting at BALPEX. The major societies are the United States Possessions Philatelic Society, Philippine Philatelic Society, International Philippine Philatelic Society, and the Philippine Philatelic Society of Australia.

If you are interested in attending the BALPEX meeting or attending the monthly meetings of the WAMARVA Philippine Study Group, contact Don Peterson, 320 N.Columbus, Alexandria, Virginia 22314 (703-548-2096).



# PHILIPPINE PHILATELIC NEWS

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## SPANISH-PHILIPPINE COVER



FROM THE COLLECTION OF MARIO QUE.

INVESTING IN PHILIPPINES?  
SPANISH-PHILIPPINE COVERS  
IS ONE AREA YOU SHOULD LOOK INTO . . .  
— SO, SAYS GENE GARRETT IN HIS  
ARTICLE ON PAGE 30