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The Philippine Philatelic News is published quarterly by the International Philippine Philatelic Society. A non-profit, non-stock, educational organization, the IPPS was incorporated in the City of Manila on September 24, 1978, as per SEC registration No. 58004. PPN PURPOSE: "to publish, on a quarterly basis, original and reprinted material pertaining to the philately of the Philippines. Manuscripts and submissions should be typed and double spaced on one side of the page only. Illustrations should be black and white photographs or very clear photocopies. Send all material to the Editor.

OFFICIAL CASH TICKETS

by R.C. Williams

OFFICIAL CASH TICKETS were used by various segments of the local Philippine government as receipts for small cash payments to the treasury. Usage varied from bridge tolls, to receipts, to small farmers in the public market for fees paid for the privilege of selling their wares. There were various denominations (4¢, 10¢, 50¢ and ?) which were usually stamped on the back with the purpose for which they were used and the date. In fact, the words "NOT VALID UNLESS STAMPED ON THE BACK" is printed on the face of the tickets.

Cash tickets were issued before the war. They were printed with the ARMS of the Philippines in the panel on the left. Similar tickets were also issued by the provisional Puppet Government with the words PHILIPPINE EXECUTIVE COMMISSION appearing in the panel in place of the ARMS. (See Cover)

An interesting cover exists showing a block of 4 of the prewar issue together with a single copy of the 10¢ Japanese occupation issue. The block is in the 4¢ denomination, affixed to a cover addressed to the Provincial Board, Tacloban, Leyte, which was the legislative body of the Province. The return address is the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Tanuan (Leyte). 4 impressions of a postmark, reading PALO, Sept. 24, 12M, with a solid black slug where the year would normally show, cover both the stamps and the envelope.

To this writer's knowledge, the substitution of these Cash Tickets for postage stamps was never authorized by the Puppet Government, which makes this an unusual cover. Making it more unusual is the supposed fact that no other post office except Tacloban was open on Leyte during the Japanese occupation. We are assuming that the year of the postmark was 1944 for several reasons: first, there was an obvious shortage of postage stamps this late in September. This condition did not exist in 1943 or 1945. Second, the black imprinted bar in place of the year is characteristic of postmarks used on covers bearing VICTORY handstamps, which came out about 6 weeks later. The other assumption possible is that the whole cover is forged by someone who had access to the Palo canceler and produced a real rarity.

Let's assume the cover is genuine and speculate on what might have happened: Stamps could only be purchased at Tacloban, so it is quite possible the Official of the Internal Revenue substituted these Cash Tickets either at Tanuan, or transported the letter to Palo, where the Cash Tickets were put on the letter. It was post-marked by the local municipal Treasurer who, in many of the small towns, was also the ex-officio postmaster as well as the ex-officio representative of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

If the mailing official had on hand a supply of these CASH TICKETS, he naturally would have to show revenue for their issue, so he either paid for them out of his pocket or "petty cash", or he did a bookkeeping transfer. It is likely the government did receive payment for itself in some form. We would hate to think they got cheated out of 26¢ for this lovely cover.

SOME PRIVATELY PRINTED JAPANESE SLOGANS ON NUX1 and NUX2

by Ray L. Coughlin

About six months ago, I had an opportunity to purchase an accumulation of Japanese Occupation covers and postal cards. When I started thru the postal cards, I found some interesting privately printed slogans in Japanese. Of course, being fluent in English, I could not understand what each card said in Japanese, so doing the next best thing; I sent a copy of each card to my friend and IPPS member F. Yano of Japan for translation.

The cards, with illustrations on pages 4 through 7 are listed herein with the approximate translations:

1. April 29, 1942. "Congratulations on the Emperor's Birthday", in red. Found on NUX1 tied with Manila slogan cancel. Some with N1 tied with Manila No. 2 cds, in addition to the slogan cancel.
2. January 2, 1943. "Manila, Today First Anniversary Under Japanese Occupation". Also with "First Day Cover" (in English) on the upper lefthand corner, both in green. Found on NUX2 (UPSS S21 and and S21a short line variety). Mostly tied with Manila slogan cancel with a few seen with Manila cds.

3. January 2, 1943. Same as above, only with "Philippines" in Japanese characters printed in green beside the Coat of Arms. Found on NUX2.
4. January 23, 1943. "First Anniversary of the Philippine Executive Commission" in brown-black. Same in English (printed at the bottom right) and in Japanese characters (at the left). With "First Day Cover (English) in purple at the upper lefthand corner. Found on NUX2 together with N11 tied with Manila cds.
5. February 11, 1943. "The Anniversary of the Accession of the Emperor Timmu" (first Emperor of Japan). In purple, together with English "First Day Cover". Found on NUX2 tied with Manila slogan cancel.
6. March 10, 1943. "The 38th Army Day Triumph Over the Enemy" (from the Russo-Japanese War). In red, together with English "First Day Cover". Found on NUX2 tied with Manila slogan cancel.
7. March 21, 1943. "The Spring Time Worship of the Imperial Ancestors". In red, together with English "First Day Cover". Found on NUX2 and some on UPSS S21a, tied with Manila slogan cancel.
8. April 29, 1943. "Congratulations to the Emperor on his Birthday", in red, on NUX2, tied with Manila slogan cancel.

All that I have found are with censor marks and addressed to "Chua Tek Ong, 27 Duhat St., Manila, P.I.". Except for the April 29, 1942 (#1), all have "T.L. Lim, 27 Duhat, Manila, P.I." for return address.

It is not known whether Mr. Lim or Mr. Chua are one and the same person and whether they are pro-Japanese or perhaps anticipated selling these items to Japanese collectors after the war.

I have looked around for collections here in Manila and found a few of them have some of these items. We are also confident other types exist, such as the cover owned by IPPS mmember Chalmer D. Hill, dated November 23, 1943, hand-stamped in purple, together with the English "First Day Cover". Translated, the Japanese characters read "Second Harvest Festival". Again, the cover is addressed to "Chua Tek Ong".



Fig. 1

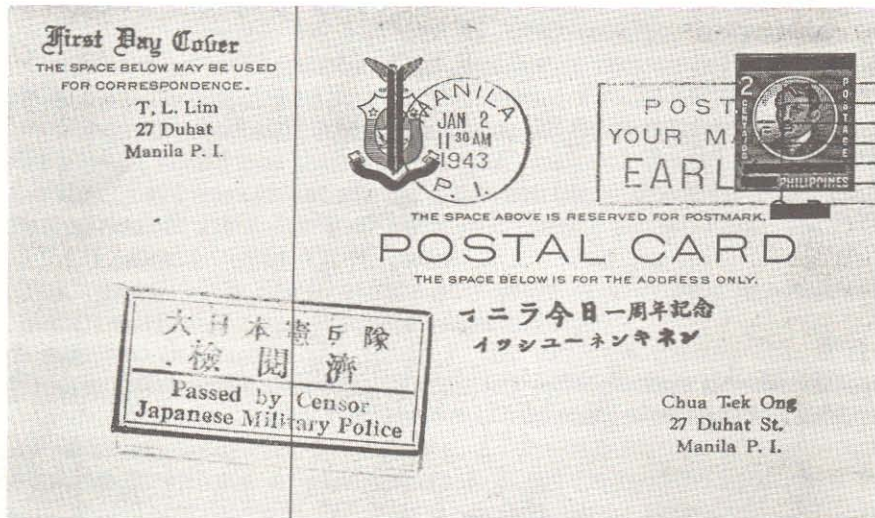


Fig. 2

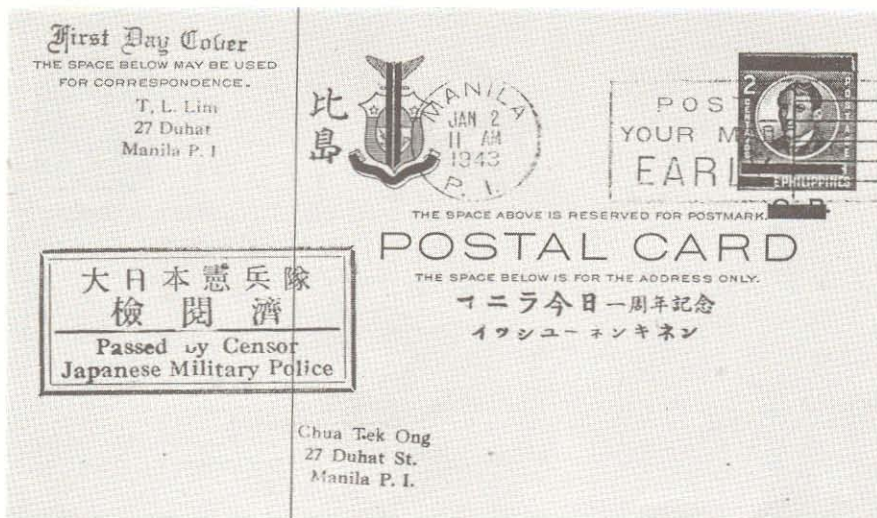


Fig. 3



Fig. 4

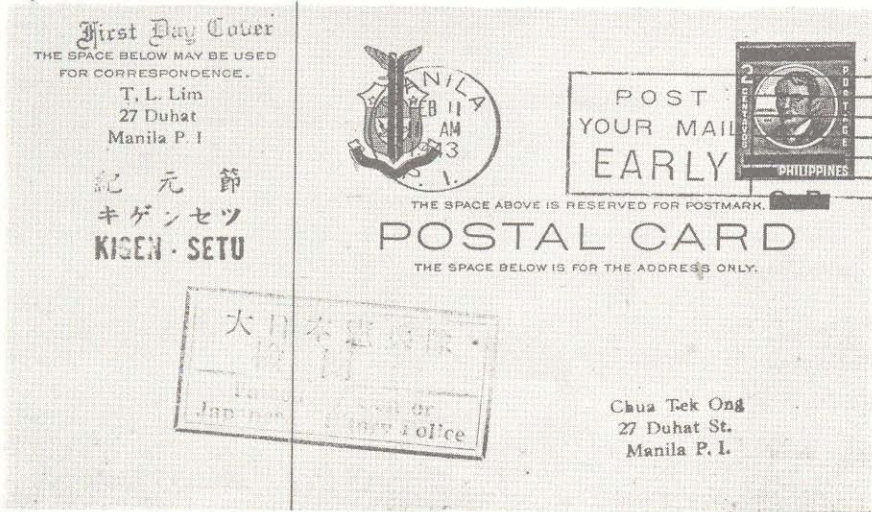


Fig. 5

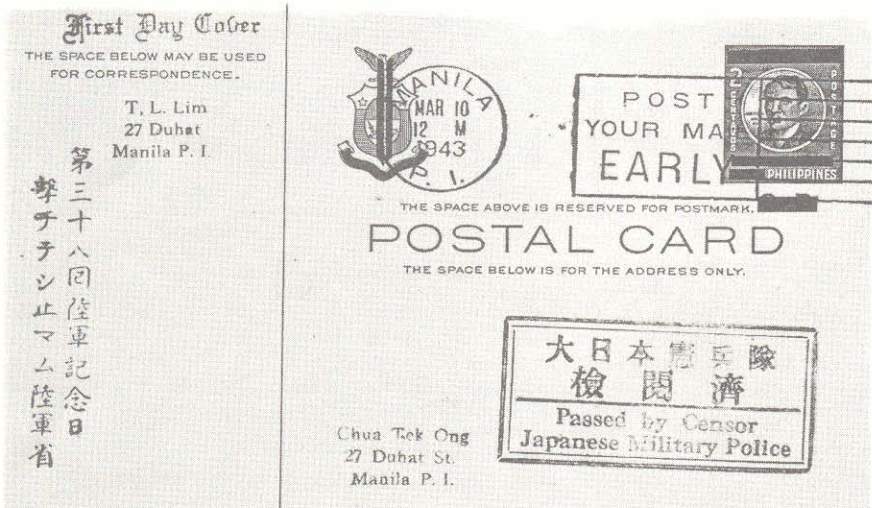


Fig. 6

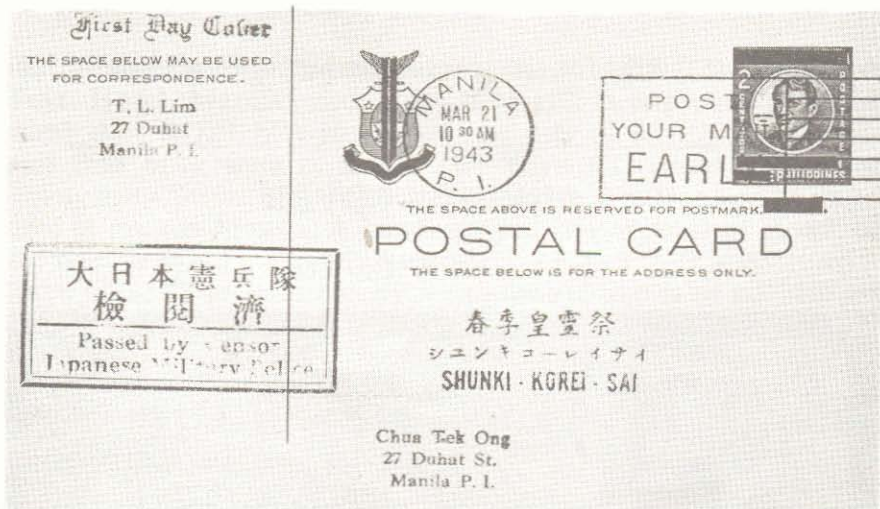


Fig. 7

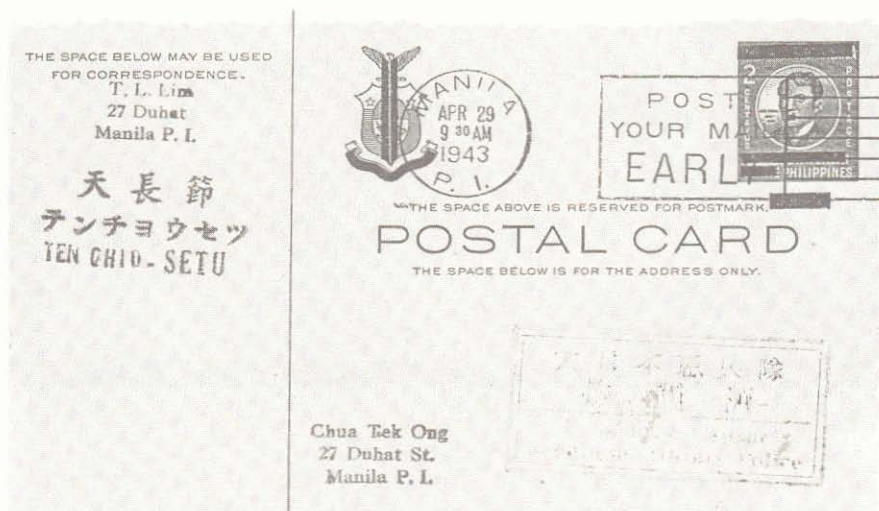


Fig. 8

Does anyone know Mr. Chua or Mr. Lim? Are there any other types of these privately printed Japanese slogans in your collection? We will appreciate hearing from anyone with a xerox copy of the said collection for future publication in the IPPS News.

Again, many thanks for the translation herein to my good friend Mr. F. Yano.

A CURIOUS COVER

by Eugene A. Garrett

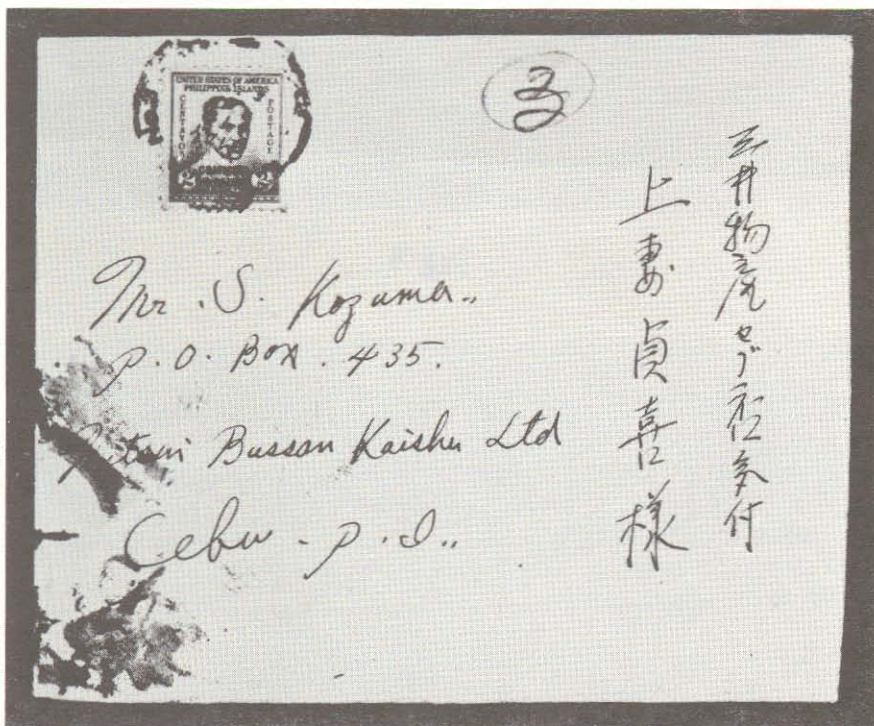


Fig. 1

Three dates appear on the illustrated cover, and at first inspection it might be assumed that they span the short period of only two days. On the reverse, in Japanese, is the handwritten date "5-11" (no year); the censor mark is dated "12 May 1945"; and on the face the postmark is dated "May 12" (no year). But this cover demonstrates the fact that a second closer look is sometimes eminently worthwhile.

The cover is addressed (Fig. 1) in Japanese to "KOZUMA-Sadaki, c/o Mitsui-Bussan Co. Ltd., Cebu Office"; in English, "P.O. Box 435" and "P. I." is added. The significance of the circled numeral "3" in pencil is unknown.

On the reverse (Fig. 2), the sender is shown as "KOZUMA-Hisae, Toyo Hotel, Manila" and is dated "5-11". It is probably a good guess that KOZUMA-Hisae was the wife of KOZUMA-Sadaki, and that both were civilians. The Toyo ("Oriental") Hotel on Evangelista Street in Quiapo was owned and patronized by Japanese in prewar Manila. A handstamped censor mark is struck on the reverse in red ink and is illustrated in Figure 2. It is inscribed in three lines, "This item has been examined/ and is of no Military Value./Language Section 40th Inf Div", and is signed and dated "12 May 1945" by "S-Sgt. Shogo Yamaguchi". It is apparent that Staff Sergeant Yamaguchi was an American Nisei linguist attached to the Language Section of Military Intelligence of the 40th Infantry Division, U.S. Army.

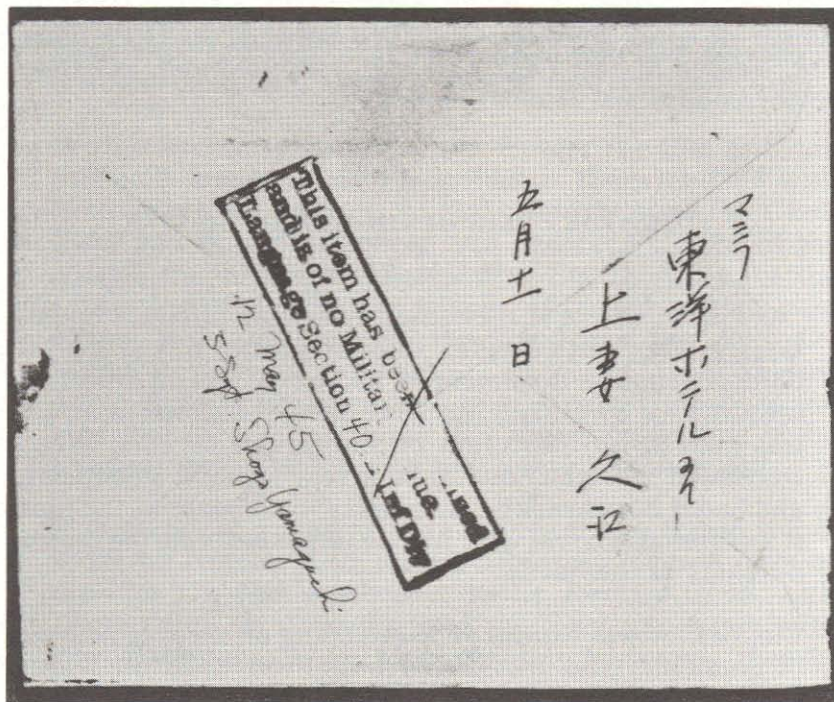


Fig. 2

Those facts and guesses seem quite straightforward, but as the cover is examined further, the plot thickens. The stamp at upper left (Fig. 1) is Scott No. 433, the 2c Rizal rose, issue of 1939, with small "COMMONWEALTH" overprint. It is a prewar stamp, invalidated in early 1942 by the Japanese Military Administration after the Japanese occupation of Manila, and it was still invalid in 1945: only Commonwealth stamps bearing the additional overprint "VICTORY" were valid for postage after the Liberation.

The cds postmark was very poorly struck; in the date portion, only "May 12" is visible; the year did not register at all. But it was struck from the steel hand-grip canceler "MANILA No. 2", without killer, which was employed at the Manila Central Post Office in prewar days, and again during the Japanese Occupation from March 4 to December 31, 1942, and was not used thereafter.

So the apparent proximity of the three dates is only a matter of coincidence. Mrs. KOZUMA wrote the letter on May 11 and it was postmarked the next day on May 12, but in an unknown year prior to the outbreak of the war, 1941 or earlier. There is no question about the date of the censor mark: "12 May 1945". But a number of other questions still beg answers, so IPPS member C.M. Neilsen of Salt Lake City was consulted and, as expected, provided additional fascinating details.

THE STORY BEHIND THE CURIOUS COVER

by C.M. Neilsen

"As I recall, in one of the earliest American offensive operations in the South Pacific, some American officer mailed home a Japanese document he had found. As an officer he censored his own mail, but someone got suspicious and it was opened for inspection by the regular censors. When translated, it turned out to be a very valuable document, and had it been available to military intelligence at the time it was found it could have had an important bearing on the outcome of the battle.

MacArthur was furious. The offending officer was relieved of command and transferred out. From then on it was forbidden to send home, or even for rear-echelon forces to have in their possession, any Japanese language document, however innocuous, unless it had been turned over to trans-

lators and found to be of no military value. It was then suitably handstamped and returned to the finder, who was then free to keep it or send it home in the mail. Numerous different kinds of handstamps were applied to Japanese language material which was 'passed' and returned to finder. Some were hastily improvised, while later ones were quite sophisticated.

The Japanese apparently believed their written language was so alien to Americans that they made no effort to destroy their most secret orders, communications or documents. Thus, tens of thousands of captured documents provided the American forces with an incredible amount of military intelligence of the highest value.

Translating was done by American soldiers of Japanese ancestry. Over five thousand Nisei soldiers served as translators in the Pacific Theater, not only at Divisional and Regimental Headquarters level, but right up front in combat, where their 'on-the-spot' translations gave the American forces a great advantage. So valuable were the translations they provided that General MacArthur personally credited them with saving a million American casualties.

With reference to your 'Curious Cover', the 40th Division originally landed in the Philippines at Lingayen Gulf with Sixth Army on January 9, 1945. Shortly after the Clark Field and Fort Stotsenberg area had been cleared of the enemy, the 40th was reassigned to Eighth Army for the Liberation of the Visayan Islands. It landed on Panay on March 18th and liberated the island in a few days. On March 29 it landed just south of Bacolod City on Negros. There was a large concentration of Japanese troops in the area, and the fighting turned into mountain warfare of the roughest sort. The Division was relieved on June 9th.

It is therefore apparent that the cover was found somewhere on Negros. And, incidentally, the language team of the 40th Division was headed by Lt. Richard Child, with Terno Odow as its leader, and the Nisei translators were Kay Futamase, Mike Hori, Moffet Ishikawa, Hisashi Komori, Kay Tamada, Shizuo Tanaka and Shogo Yamaguchi."

REFERENCE:

Joseph D. Harrington; *YANKEE SAMURAI: THE SECRET ROLE OF NISEI IN AMERICA'S PACIFIC VICTORY*; Harlo Press, 50 Victor, Detroit, Michigan 48203; Third Printing, May 1979.

It might be guessed that Mr. KOZUMA had been transferred sometime during the war years from the Cebu City offices of Mitsui-Bussan Co. Ltd. to its office in Bacolod City, where at war's end he was taken prisoner by the USAFFE. According to information furnished by IPPS member Mr. YANO-Fumihiko of Sakai City, Japan, Mitsui-Bussan had offices in Bacolod City and other principal cities throughout the Philippines in prewar years, as well as during the Occupation. It might also be guessed that his wife had journeyed from their residence in Cebu City to Manila in the Spring of 1941, staying at the Toyo Hotel with other dependent Japanese women and children, many of whom were repatriated to Japan in the Spring and Summer of 1941, as the war clouds were gathering. Perhaps the cover contained the last letter Mr. KOZUMA had received from his wife; if so, little wonder he treasured it and carried it with him for four years.

So there it is: with a combination of facts and conjectures, perhaps the history of the curious cover is revealed. Sincere thanks to Mr. Nielsen and Mr. YANO for providing the matrix of facts around which the conjectures were built.

PHILIPPINE ENVELOPE ERROR

An unusual error exists in one of the Philippine stamped envelopes, the 4¢ Grant, chocolate on amber, No. U26, issue of 1905. Only 500 of these envelopes (one box) were issued. The order was made up for Guillermo Perera Y Mantanes, 1903 Calle Real, Manila, and the envelopes carry their corner card. When manufactured, the envelopes were simultaneously imprinted "Philippines," at the same time the stamp design was printed. When the box of envelopes arrived in Manila and was examined, it was disclosed that some of them had missed the "Philippines" overprint. The errors may only be identified when entire, and bearing this corner card.

—*Sloane's Column, Sep. 23, 1944*

THE 1870 SCOTT ISSUE (# 39-42) WAS ACTUALLY ISSUED IN 1871

by Don Peterson



FIGURE 1.

Philippine Scott #'s 39-42
showing allegorical figure of Spain.

Since the early 1900's, the Scott catalogue has erroneously listed the four Philippine stamps with the allegorical figure of Spain (Scott # 39-42) (Figure 1) as having been issued in 1870. However, as this article will demonstrate, these four stamps were actually first issued in March 1871.

The philatelic literature is inconsistent regarding the first date of issue. Some references indicate 1870, while others indicate 1871. In spite of this confusion, there are two citations in the philatelic literature which provide credible support for the March 1871 date.

First, the noted authority on Spanish Philippine stamps, Juan Mencarini, indicated in his 1896 catalogue that these stamps were issued in March 1871. Although several cataloguers prior to 1896 listed the year date as 1870, none of these command the credibility of Mencarini. Of all the early cataloguers of Philippine stamps, only Mencarini actually resided in Manila and was known to have had access to official post office records. Unfortunately, Bartels et al. (1904), a reference believed to have been used by the Scott catalogue, did not cite the March 1871 date, but instead listed the year date of 1870.

The second major reason for citing the March 1871 date comes from the official order authorizing the issuance of the stamps. A translation of that order is found in Hanciau (1905). The order by

the Secretariat of the Chief, Civil Government of the Philippines, Manila, dated February 7, 1871 (Figure 2), stated (in part):

“. . . upon the necessity for issuing to the public the postage stamps of the values five, ten, twenty, and forty centimos de escudo, recently received from the Peninsula [Spain]; . . . the Treasury Department is authorized to issue for public use the postage stamps described below.”

Clearly, the order indicates that the stamps were “recently” received; and, by that order, were authorized for release to the public on February 7, 1871. This is consistent with Mencarini’s conclusion that the actual release date was in March 1871. Hanciau stated that the stamps were placed into circulation in March 1871. Palmer, who was a co-author of Bartels’ 1904 catalogue, recognized March 1871 as the correct first date of issue for these stamps in his 1912 catalogue.

“Secretariat of the Chief Civil Government of the Philippines.

“Manila, February 7, 1871.

“In view of the report from the Treasury Department upon the necessity for issuing to the public the postage stamps of the values of five, ten, twenty, and forty *centimos de escudo*, recently received from the Peninsula;

“Upon the report of the General Post Office Department, and by the advice of the Council of Administration, the Chief Government ordains:

“1. The Treasury Department is authorized to issue for public use the postage stamps described below. The same Department will give notice, as soon as all the offices for the sale of stamps have received supplies, of the exact day upon which the sale of these stamps is to commence, also of the date and the method to be employed for the withdrawal from circulation of the stamps at present in use, indicating at the same time the manner in which those that may be in the hands of private persons may be exchanged.

“2. Until the Chief Government makes fresh arrangements, the present tariff for the prepayment of postage on correspondence between the islands, for the peninsula and adjacent parts, and for the provinces beyond the seas, will remain in force, at the rate of: one real fuerte for each four drachms of weight, or fraction of four drachms, making use of the stamps of five and of twenty centimos de escudo to make up one real fuerte, and of those of ten and forty centimos to make up two reales fuertes. The above-named Department will give such orders as may be considered necessary, so that the persons charged with the sale of the stamps may make themselves acquainted with the manner in which the said stamps are to be used, in combination, according to the weight of the letters.

"3. For correspondence within the same Island, it is decided that from the day on which the Department shall put in circulation the new stamps, the tariff shall be as follows: for a single-rate letter, up to 4 drachms inclusive, a stamp of 5 *centimos de escudo*, or four *cuartos* will be used; from 4 to 8 drachms, a stamp of 10 *centimos de escudo*, or two of 5 *centimos*, equivalent to 8 *cuartos*; from 8 to 12 drachms stamps of the value of 12 *cuartos* must be affixed, and so on progressively. A stamp of the value of 4 *cuartos*, or 5 *centimos de escudo*, must be added for each 4 drachms or fraction of 4 drachms.

"4. Upon Registered letters, either for the interior, for the Peninsula, its possessions and adjacent Islands, or for the provinces beyond the seas, one stamp of 40 and another of 10 *centimos de escudo* must be affixed, in addition to those required for the postage of the letter.

"5. The Treasury Department will take the necessary steps for providing the General Post Office with the specimen stamps that may be required for purposes of comparison.

"To be passed, published, and a report rendered to the Ministry of the Colonies.

(Signed)		"La Torre
	"True copy	
(Signed)		"Clementi"

FIGURE 2.

Order by Secretariat of the Chief, Civil Government of the Philippines, Manila, dated February 7, 1871. Translated by Hanciau (1905).

It is interesting to note who concurs with the March 1871 date and who doesn't. The current Stanley Gibbons catalogue and Harradine (1977) concur, as well as Nestor Jacob of Madrid. On the other hand, Galvez (1900) and the current Edifil Espana and Scott catalogues list the 1870 date.

A review of my records indicates that no stamps or covers are known with dated cancels prior to March 1871. Further, in the David Feldman auction in Geneva, Switzerland, on April 16-19, 1986, Lot # 22803 was a cover from Manila to Cadiz, Spain, dated March 1, 1871. It was affixed with a pair of the 5-centavos stamps (Scott # 39) and was described in the catalogue as a FIRST DAY OF ISSUE (Figure 3).

The Scott catalogue should revise the listing of this issue to indicate it was issued in March 1871 (or 1871), rather than in 1870.



FIGURE 3.

Lot # 22803 of David Feldman Auction, Geneva, Switzerland, on April 16-19, 1986, showing Philippine cover with pair of 5 centimos stamps (Scott # 39). It was described as a Manila, March 1, 1871 "FIRST DAY OF ISSUE."

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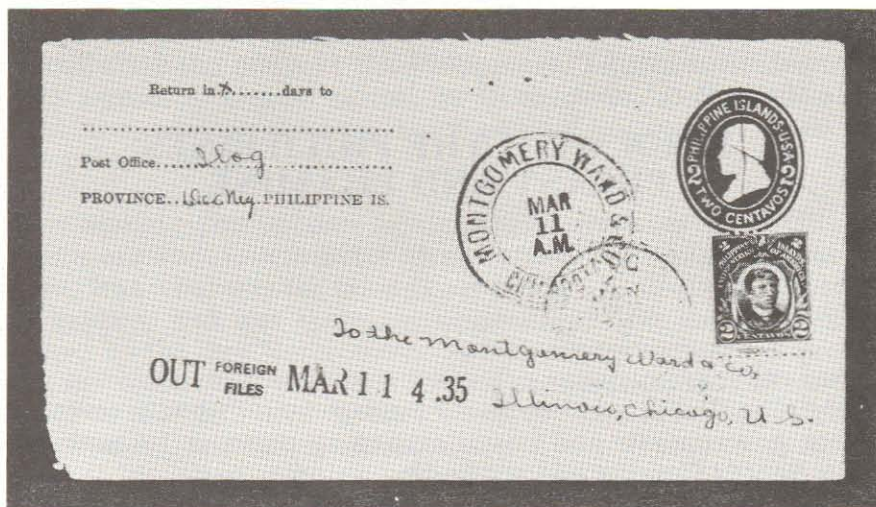
Hanciau, L. "The Postal Issues of the Spanish Colony of the Philippines." *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*. July 31, 1905. page 8-9. London.

Harradine, P.W.A. *Philippine Postage Stamps, Handbook, Section 1, Spanish Period, 1854-1898/99*. London. 107 pages. 1977.

Mencarini, J. *Catalogo Descriptivo De Los Sellos De Correos y Tarjetas Postales De Las Islas Filipinas*. Manila. 1896.

Palmer, F.L. *The Postal Issues of the Philippines*. New York. 1912. 84 pages.

Also refer to the current Edifil Espana, Scott, and Stanley Gibbons catalogues.



AN UNLISTED GENERAL REQUEST CORNER CARD

by Eugene A. Garrett

The illustrated cover was postmarked at Ilog, Occ. Negros, on January 28, 1920, and the private arrival marking indicates receipt in Chicago, Illinois, some 42 days later, on March 11, (1920). The embossed envelope is size 5, knife 90, watermark 20, the 2c Rizal green on white wove paper. At first inspection, it appears to be UPSS No. 51A — but not quite!

In the Philippines Section of the 1971 UPSS POSTAL STATIONERY OF US POSSESSIONS, four types of General Request Corner Cards were listed, and in the 1983 UPSS THE POSTAL STATIONERY OF THE PHILIPPINES UNDER UNITED ADMINISTRATION, two more types were added, making a total of six different types.

On the illustrated cover, the General Request Corner Card displays "Post Office" with initial caps and "PROVINCE" in all caps, so it can't be UPSS No. CC-1. It perhaps more closely resembles CC-5, but in CC-5 the top line is not centered. So that leaves but one conclusion, some 67 years after the fact: here is the unlisted seventh type of General Request Corner Card.

FROM THE PAST. . .

PHUN WITH THE PHILIPPINES PHEAST AND PHAMINE

by Robert L. Griffin

What other country can offer you a seven course pheast in philately? The Philippines has issued postage stamps under seven different governments and postal stationery under six! Check over your Scott's Catalog and try finding a similar banquet.

The beauty of this meal is that the diner can select any of the courses offered and enjoy them to the fullest extent, although the best way is to enjoy the full meal. You will join the gourmet ranks of the few specialists who have all their phun with one country. That does not mean large outlays of money, unless you have it, and you can center on exactly what you like. Research will become your appetizer and the libraries your supermarket.

The phirst course is Spain, and before you start running around looking for stamps, find out just how and when Spain got into the act. Then you will enjoy matching your information with the postal issues and come up with a snappy and informative collection. Don't let those first few stamps, numbering 1 through 7, get you down because you might find them with a hole in them and they would cost only a trifle. The hole means only that they had been withdrawn from use but apparently not from the philatelic world.

In many ways these first few would be practically a "Mission Impossible", so do not dawdle. The overprint phriend will have about 150 stamps, including all the varieties and the "fly-specks" of his own.

People shown will include Queen Isabella II, King Amadeo, King Alfonso XII, and King Alfonso XIII, both young and mature. Allegories of Spain and Peace appear and even revenue stamps were pressed into duty.

Much study is demanded in this field alone and of course much can be learned. For example, how about running down the manuscript

dated in Manila, December 7, 1853, where we find this paper established the mails in the Philippines. This historic document was signed, in elegant script, by Urbiztondo, so find out about him, too, while in the area. Hope you did not overeat as we have six courses to go.

The second tidbit to come to our table is the issues of the US. And again one should search for an informational preface to this section. Just what was the taking over by the US all about? When did it happen, and was there any opposition? This course is embellished by the rare "forerunners", which means regular US postage stamps were used, but with distinct cancellation that place them prior to the "definitive" issues so soon to come. A fertile field, these forerunners, and scarce indeed.

Here we also find the birth of the "postal slogan" which occurred about 1906 and still flourishes. More than 50 varieties of slogans are known in this period of about 30 years. Needless to say, this requires the collector to venture into the "cover" area, as he soon found out with the elusive forerunners.

This group also saw the first scenic stamps and the first commemorative issues, as well as a few "sports" stamps. The regular stamps run from Scott's #212 to 396 and include a couple of overprints for new values. We find air mail stamps and special flights coming into the changing times and some of the varieties of these are very scarce. Special delivery, postage due, and official stamps entered the field, so we are not at a loss for many "topical" divisions should our wishes lean that way.

The third course is more like a "side order" and it deals with a time that was an inherited situation the Americans found existent. The Aguinaldo Republic postage stamps present fine food for study and research. Only a few in number, they nevertheless portray the stubbornness of Aguinaldo who carried his revolution against Spain and then against the United States.

We find these issues in the years 1898-1899 and covers do exist, but are not a drug on the market. The designs of the stamps are all alike in one particular way because they bear the initials K.K.K., which means a very important thing and another research problem. The followers of this most colorful man, General Emilio Aguinaldo, were called "Katipunanos" and their activities caused special local stamps to be printed in the San Fernando, La Union because Manila was completely cut off.

The Republic was short lived, being born June 23, 1899 and perishing on March 23, 1901. Strange numbers identify the stamps as Y1 through YP1, although several others than those listed do exist.

Now the entree! The period of the Commonwealth of the Philippines was from November 15, 1935 to July 4, 1946, the Japanese Occupation excluded of course. The actual dates are not the total picture as this was the era of the Philippines that began to produce the statesmen, as they are classed in the world politic. Men like Quezon, Osmena, both becoming presidents, and many others reached great stature.

It was a time when religion and the state clashed in court over the design of a set of stamps commemorating the Eucharistic Congress. Air mail and its many first flights continued to enhance the philatelic horizon and the handstamping of O.B. on almost every stamp continued despite a banning of such practices. Overprints were popular and they were done in gold no less. All in all, it was a hearty fourth course.

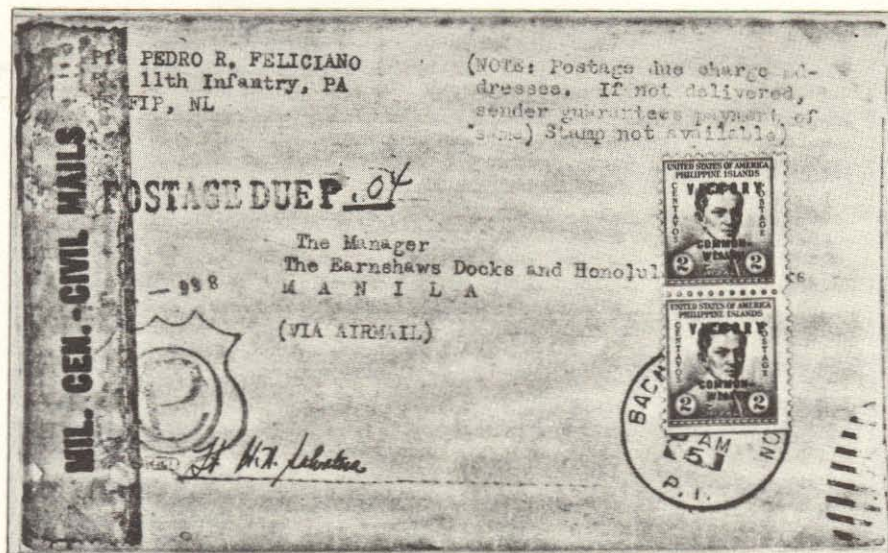
This fifth course was a little hard to take, with indigestion prominent. The Japanese Imperial Armed Forces opened the post offices in Manila on March 4, 1942 and operated them until February 3, 1945, at 4:00 P.M.

About 70 varieties of stamps were issued and when suitable stamps of the Commonwealth were all used, printings were made in Japan. However, philately was the most popular of "pastimes" the war-stricken Filipinos were able to enjoy. The cover collector will be happy here because of the scarcity of regular used material.

The heavy restrictions made most people reluctant to do much corresponding and their actual fear of consequences slowed the mails outside Manila to a trickle. It was the era of much official mail and heavy use of the post office for first-day covers. Rarities are few and the rarest is the double bar postage due of which only 1,000 were thus ruled, by hand, and good only on authentic covers, of course. Despite that, many GIs were "suckered" with "fine" used copies during the Liberation period. Like it or not, it's a part of the meal.

Reprinted from — Western Stamp Collector, April 1, 1972

LIBERATION PERIOD



Postmarked (postmark partially concealed under postage stamp) on July 2, 1945, at Bacnotan, La Union. Inscribed by sender:

(NOTE: Postage due charge addressee. If not delivered, sender guarantees payment of same. Stamp not available)

After examination by U.S. Army Civil Censor, resealed at left with cellophane tape. Upon arrival at Manila Central Post Office, assessed double-rate penalty per postal regulations for short-paid domestic mail matters posted outside Manila for delivery in Manila. Postage due paid by addressee.

The sender was a member of one of the guerrilla forces operating in Northern Luzon during the Japanese Occupation. The United States Armed Forces in the Philippines (USAFIP), Northern Luzon (NL), was now attached to the U.S. 6th Army, engaged in battle with the bulk of the Imperial Japanese Army Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, which had withdrawn to the difficult mountainous terrain in Northern Luzon.

International Philippine Philatelic Society

*(A non-profit, non-stock, educational organization incorporated in the
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SEC Registration #58004.)*



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