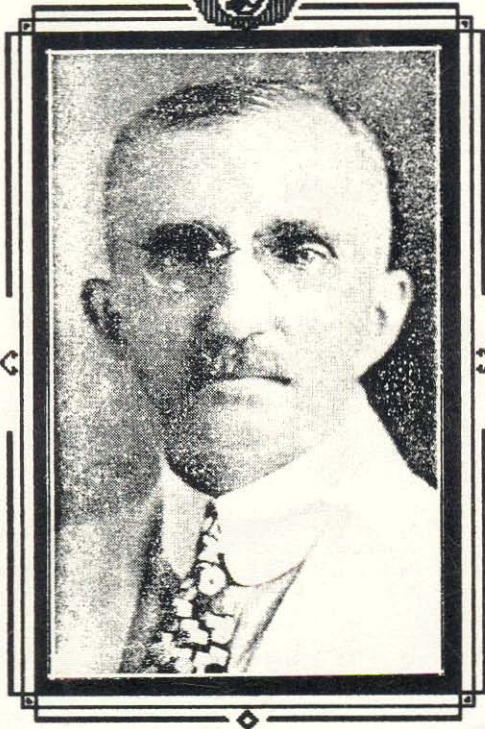




# PHILIPPINE PHILATELIC NEWS

Volume XI, No.3



**WALTER BRUGGMANN**  
Father of Philippines Aerophilately  
1877 - 1943

Third Quarter, 1989

# PHILIPPINE PHILATELIC NEWS

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*PPN Third Quarter, 1989*



# WALTER BRUGGMANN: "FATHER OF PHILIPPINES AEROPHILATELY"

by Bill Grimaud

It is impossible to collect Philippine Flight covers for any length of time without eventually coming into contact with covers serviced by Walter Bruggmann .

By way of background, Mr. Bruggmann was born in Switzerland in 1877. After his education, he served in the Swiss Army and eventually settled in the Philippines after the turn of this century.

As an avid stamp collector (and later dealer), he consistently took great pride and interest in his philatelic dealings and during his lifetime earned the respect of everyone with whom he came in contact.

His keen interest in the possibilities of early flight prompted him to become intimately involved as one of the principal founders and stockholders of the first commercial airline established in the Islands: *The Philippine Airways Company.*

He served PACo. as one of its most active directors for over fifteen years. In fact, it was this position that provided Mr. Bruggmann the opportunity to service many of the early Philippine Island airpost covers that exists today. It is doubtful whether many of the early flights would have received as much as a footnote in airpost history without his efforts.

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His credentials place him high at the top of the Who's Who List of Philippines Philatelists. His accomplishments include: President and later, Honorary Life President of the Philippine Air Mail Society; honorary Vice-President of the First Philippine Airmail Exhibition, 1939; member of the Philippines Philatelic Writers' Club and past Director of both the American Air Mail Society and Asociación Filatelica de Filipinas.

He authored *The Airpost Flights of the Philippine Islands*, the first airmail catalogue of the Philippines. He acted as Managing Editor of *The Airmail Digest*. He served as a Member of the Board of Editors for the *American Air Mail Catalogue, 1940*, and the advisory Board of Editors for *Sanabria's Airpost Catalogue*. He was also a frequent contributor to *The Airmail Digest*, *The Airpost Journal* and many other publications.

He was an Honorary Life Member of the American Air Mail Society, an honorary member of the Schweiz Aerophilatelisten-Verein and the Air Mail Society of New Zealand as well as being an active member of the Elizalde Stamp Club. Additionally, he was a member of the American Philatelic Society and the American Stamp Dealers Association.

He was the donor of the prestigious Walter Bruggmann Award, but the outbreak of World War II precluded it from ever being bestowed upon an exhibitor.

As an influential Philippines resident, especially within the Manila community, Walter Bruggmann was viewed with suspicion by the Japanese after their invasion. For this reason he was placed under arrest and held in isolation until his unfortunate death on October 24, 1943.

Nevertheless, during his lifetime there was no one that was more prolific in the production of collectable Philippine flight covers than Mr. Walter Bruggmann, Esquire.

Imagine for a moment, if you will, his 1939 exhibit displayed 108



Award and took Gold metals in several additional categories. Many of the covers were personally serviced by him, so it's little wonder that he's known as the "Father of Philippines aerophilately".



**Figure 1.** Bruggmann cover addressed to A. V. Dworak, celebrates one leg of a 1928 flight from London to the Orient, including the Philippines. After the flight was complete, the cover was sent Registered Mail to the USA with the registry postage on the back as illustrated in Figure 2.

I've seen covers in other collections that Walter Bruggmann serviced to famed philatelists, such as author/dealers, J. M. Bartels, George B. Sloane, Eugene Klein and Hugh M. Clark, to represent just a few. It's probably safe to assume Mr. Bruggmann may have had some degree of philatelic association with everyone who cared about the proper spelling of "PHILIPPINE STAMP".

To quote the 1980 edition of Linn's World Stamp Almanac's vignette on Dworak, he was the "...Proprietor of a printing establishment which published a variety of philatelic literature, notably the periodical, *Weekly Philatelic Gossip* and the *Dworak Catalogue of U.S. Air Mail Covers*. Mr. Dworak was a skilled printer and a stamp collector. He launched a journal known as *Philatelic Gossip* in 1915 and published it monthly until weekly publication began in 1923. The airmail cover catalog developed from information on the expanding U.S. airmail service appearing in the *Weekly* in the 1920's."



**Figure 2.** Registered Mail postage includes a pair of L.O.F. overprinted P. I. airmail stamps: Scott C18 and a block of four of C19. Note the tiny hand stamp Bruggmann used to expertize material. An enlarged view is illustrated in Figure 3.



**Figure 3.** This hand stamp was used as an expertizing device and is found on much of the material that passed through Mr. Bruggmann's hands. It denotes an item as being genuine. Similar devices were used by many dealers before the establishment of the expertizing organizations we have today.



# THE REPRINTS AND RELEASES OF PHILIPPINE POSTAGE STAMPS 1942-47

by Joseph M. Napp

*The author has made some assumptions to knit together the interactions of the postal and military events of the 1941-1946 era. Accordingly, the author and the editor welcome additional information to perfect our knowledge in this area.*

In 1945, the philatelic fires were still raging over the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing's (BE&P) reprinting of certain 1934-1941 era Philippine stamps during the war years. Messrs. Sloane, Linn, and others were very vocal in the philatelic press of the 1942-45 era. They were not only protesting the principle of reprinting but the undermining of the dealer's basic price structures. What had been difficult to find before the war and thus expensive, suddenly became common and less expensive. (*Editor's Note: See this issue's "From the Past..."*)

Perhaps the fires have now grown dim and some reflection is now possible. What follows is an attempt to link U.S. military history with the BE&P's Historical Record of Plate Use - Miscellaneous Plates (a.k.a. Philippine printing plate ledger) and the BE&P's Accounting Ledger (quantities shipped by the (FYE) Fiscal Year Ending) into a scenario based upon reasonable assumptions of what really happened. A calm philatelist of the Eighties might be able to see through the smoke although a few detours along the way are necessary.

A few words on printing and reprintings are, perhaps, in order. A baker always creates a 'baker's dozen of 13'. So too, did the U.S. BE&P always print a few extra sheets (1-2%+) to compensate for misperforations, mutilations or other rejects. Some of the original production surplus were RELEASED during 1942-46 era and may have been called reprints in haste. At other times during 1942-43, most of the late 1930's Philippine commemorative printing plates were sent to press and created REPRINTS.

Most stateside dealers did not keep large inventories of current Philippine stamps because you could simply get all of the Philippine

stamps you wanted from your Manila contact. That was until World War II and the Japanese seizure of the Philippines. The new small style COMMONWEALTH issues (Scott Nos. 433-446) had just been released in the 1939-40 era and several new 1941 issues were now in short supply.

World War II was not going well for the Allied side in early 1942. President Franklin Roosevelt ordered General MacArthur and certain other key members of the Philippine Commonwealth Government to leave the Philippines in March 1942. MacArthur established an army headquarters in Australia while the Philippine Government proceeded to Washington via Australia. All were lucky to escape with their lives, much less be concerned with gold bullion, currency and least of all, postage stamps. Philippine President Quezon later arrived in Washington and established a Commonwealth Government-in-Exile. Governments, even those in exile, must demonstrate legitimacy. Communications in the written form demonstrate legitimacy which created a requirement for their own distinctive postage stamps. Thus we begin. The Quezon-Osmena Philippine Government-in-Exile needed stamps - Philippine postage stamps.

The Releases and Reprints were requested by the Philippine Commonwealth Government-in-Exile. Some of the releases were motivated by a need for postage stamps, while the 1943 releases may have been an attempt to refocus America's attention on the Pacific War since the American military strategy and political commitment was to finish the European war first.

Some of the Booklet Reprints (Scott No. 462b) exited through the famous 'side door' and were sold for personal profit to unsuspecting dealers. Each dealer had hoped to corner the market with "THE" purchase of a unique lot of Philippine stamps obtained from a refugee who had somehow managed to get through with his only earthly possessions - stamps. Unfortunately, the dealers had been taken and the hue and cry erupted. (The Booklet Releases appear to have been tainted with greed and corruption).

The Releases and Reprints fall into the following categories:

1942 Releases: The 2c Green Rizal Regulars and O.B.'s were released (100,000 each of Scott Nos. 461 and 0-37) in late March 1942 from the BE&P's Washington inventory for use of the Commonwealth Government-in-Exile. Also included in this shipment was one pane of the 1937 Series 20 Pesos stamp (Scott No. 432). The March



1942 releases probably served the actual postal needs. However, they were the catalyst for numerous future reprints and releases which usually numbered less than 20,000 of each value.

1942 Reprinted Booklets: The most famous reprint and the cause of the commotion was the August 1942 reprinting of the 2c Green Rizal Booklet (Scott No. 462b) with the DARKER apple green ink on the WHITE paper with the CLEAR gum. The original Manila booklets (Scott No. 462c) with LIGHT apple green on YELLOWISH paper with YELLOWISH gum were released in November 1941 and only a very few were available in the United States before the war. The reprints were sold by officials in exile at a premium outside of official channels for personal financial gain.

The 2c Red Rizal Booklet (Scott No. 433a) was also reprinted at the exact same time. However, this reprint is unrecognized by most collectors and unlisted by Scott. It has the same white gum and white paper with a slightly more reddish color.

1943 Reprints: Most of the late 1930's Philippine commemorative issues and the 1941 Airmails were reprinted in March 1943. A few of the reprints are identifiable by their distinct color shades.



The most noticeable reprint is the Scott No. 410 in a Royal Blue shade, whereas the original 1936 printing was in Light Ultramarine. (Unfortunately, Journals are printed in black and white. When you see the reprint color, you will recognize it immediately.)

1943 Reprinted Quantities

383/396		7,000	
385		7,040	
408-410		20,016	
425-430	15,040	458-460	20,000
445-446	1,000	433a	48,000
452-454	20,032	462b	144,000
455-457	20,000	C-59/62	20,000

General MacArthur's original 1944 Philippine invasion plans were based upon an initial landing at Mindanao on November 15, 1944 which was to be quickly followed by the second and larger invasion at Leyte on December 20, 1944. He allowed thirty days to complete the Leyte campaign and to secure the provincial capital of Tacloban on Leyte. Thus a Philippine Commonwealth Government could be reestablished and functioning by January 20, 1945. Again, one of the ways to demonstrate a government's legitimacy, control and effectiveness is to issue stamps. Accordingly, the U.S. BE&P printed stamps based upon the original intended use date of January 20, 1945.



1944 VICTORY COMMONWEALTH (Scott Nos. 485-494): The basic stamps were actually printed between September 28th and October 7th in 1944. A new two line overprint was used for the first time with a larger VICTORY on the top line and the traditional small COMMONWEALTH overprint on the second line at a new location at the bottom of the stamp. Contrary to most catalogue notes, the VICTORY was not an 'Additional Overprint' but both overprints were simultaneously applied in one operation on all new stamp stocks.



These stamps were produced with enough lead time to meet the original Leyte use date of January 1945.

Incidentally, the U.S. stamp commemorating the final organized resistance to the Japanese on Corregidor (Scott No. 925) was issued on September 27, 1944.

The original military plans were based upon MacArthur's belief that any U.S. Army invasion beachhead area must have Army Air Corps fighter protection. Army infantry could not totally rely on carrier based Navy aircraft. The basic priorities of naval aviation were to destroy enemy ships and planes, protect their own ships, and then support the army. The Mindanao invasion was thought to be necessary to gain the first Army airfield in the Philippines to cover future Army landings at Leyte and elsewhere in the Philippines.

MacArthur altered his plans: the landing location was changed from Mindanao to Leyte; the date was changed from November 15th to October 20th in 1944; and then Army troops landed with Naval air cover. Everything was ahead of schedule - the fighting, the dying, and even the modest civilian government at Tacloban - everything but the Washington printed stamps. Thus the VICTORY handstamp was conceived.

1944 VICTORY Handstamps (Scott Nos. 463-484 & B-O-Bs): It would appear that a general staff officer in the civil affairs section (G-5) knew the design of the forthcoming and then in-transit stamp shipment of VICTORY-COMMONWEALTH stamps (Scott Nos. 485-494) which were due to arrive as planned in mid-January 1945. The local application of the word VICTORY via handstamping would locally replicate the Philippine stamps then in transit.



Apparently, and justly so, the BE&P did not have 'a need to know' that the invasion of the Philippines had been advanced by thirty days, let alone the Leyte date by sixty days. The BE&P prepared VICTORY-COMMONWEALTH stamps just zig-zagged their way across the Pacific in a convoy. Everything went as originally planned; the stamps were issued at Tacloban, Leyte on January 19, 1945.

1945 Releases: In the fall of 1941, a normal resupply order was placed for Small COMMONWEALTH stamps and these were printed in November 1941. I believe these stamps were overprinted, perforated, stapled into pads, wrapped and packaged in late November or early December 1941. The Japanese attacks in early December 1941 prevented shipment to the Philippines. The packaging of the stamps into stapled pads of 5,000 stamps must have been completed because these were not released to the Government-in-Exile as surplus inventory during the 1942-43 era.

We must again divert back to the 1944 VICTORY-COMMONWEALTH issues and VICTORY handstamp issues. The 'VICTORY' mark was intended as a validation marking to preclude the use of pre-war stamps after the invasion of the Philippines. The 1941 Printings could NOT be validated with an additional VICTORY because the small style COMMONWEALTH overprints had been placed in their traditional pre-war location in the center or higher position on the stamp. Thus the November 1941 Printings in the BE&P's Washington inventory must have been sent to the Philatelic Agency in the 1945 (fiscal year ending) shipment and released for sale because they could not be used in the Philippines. George Sloane, not knowing their origin, immediately called them "more reprints again".







There are at least two plate blocks of the Four Centavos Carabao with plate number 131579 and the small COMMONWEALTH overprint (Scott No. 434). This combination could have been made only in November 1941. The only possible release of this combination was the 1945 shipment to the Philatelic Agency.



1946 Releases: When the original 2c Green Rizal Regular (Scott No. 461) was released in 1941, it was almost immediately noticed that Rizal's hair part was on the wrong side. Two new printing plates with the revised 'hair part' design were begun in October 1941. The plates were sent "To press" between December 9, 1941 and January 12, 1942 to create almost 66,000,000 of the new 2c Sepia Rizal Regulars (Scott Nos. 497 and 0-44). These stamps were stored in the Washington vaults throughout the war and were shipped to the Philippines in early 1946.



1946 New Plates: The BE&P created three new One Peso black vignette plates (158244-6) in March 1946. They were used in conjunction with the original plates 129954/55 for the second shipment of the One Peso stamps (1,009,400) in the spring of 1946.

1946 Inventory Clearance: I believe the uneven quantities sent to the Philippine Philatelic Agency in 1946 represent the final shipments of full pane odd lots then remaining in the Bureau's inventory. The Philippines would soon be independent. Who would need Philippine stamps, especially those without the validating VICTORY marks?



1947 Reprints: The independent Republic of the Philippines requested reprintings of certain VICTORY-COMMONWEALTH (Scott Nos. 485-494) issues in November 1946 for sale by its philatelic agency in Washington during 1947. These were truly reprints intended for sale to American philatelic community.



I hope these thoughts properly reflect the history, philosophy and actions of the BE&P in the 1941-1946 period. It appears to me that the Bureau's actions were most often proper. The Reprints of 1942-43 were directed by higher political authority with unclear motives. Unfortunately, those noble ideas were misguided and/or ultimately misused. (*Editor's Note: The author, Joseph M. Napp, is also the author of the recently published NAPP'S NUMBERS, Volume two: The Philippines Islands Issues during the American Administrative Period 1906-46*).

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## THE LARGE AND SMALL COMMONWEALTH OVERPRINTS ON THE "WOMAN AND CARABAO": WHERE ARE THE USED COPIES?

by Daniel F. Ring



Reference to the Scott Catalogue shows both the large and small "Commonwealth" overprints of the "Woman and Carabao" design listed at moderate prices. There is no doubt that these issues were placed on sale at the Philippine Philatelic Agency in Washington, D.C. There were 20,000 examples of the large overprint available for purchase in Washington before, during and after World War II. The small overprint, however, was available only after the war.

Other values of the large and small "Commonwealth" overprints were placed on sale in Manila and can be found used on cover. Their use spanned the period from 1936 until 1941, when they were demonetized, first by the Japanese in January 1942, and later by the returning Americans.

The large "Commonwealth" 4-centavos "Woman and Carabao" stamp is supposed to have been issued in Manila on March 29, 1937. It is known that the 8-, 12-, 20- and 26-centavos and the 2-, 4- and 5-pesos values were issued on that date, but it appears the assumption that the release on that date of the 4-centavos value is invalid. The records indicate that 80,000 copies of the 4-centavos large "Commonwealth" stamps were shipped to Manila. The question is: "Were they ever issued?"

Much the same can be said for the 4-centavos small "Commonwealth" stamp, of which 52,500 copies were shipped to Manila. Other values of the small "Commonwealth" series were issued, but a specific date of issue is not stated; Scott states only the year "1940". According to an item in "Sloane's Column" on July 27, the "4c small overprint was recently issued to complete the set." That item suggests that issue date was perhaps sometime in June or July, 1940 - but if so, where are the FDCs? (*Editor's Note: See "From the Past", this issue*).

I have studied and collected the "Woman and Carabao" stamp since 1956. As Librarian for the IPPS, I have ample opportunity to research the literature on this issue, yet nothing more has come to light. Over the years, inquiries have been made of dealers, auction houses and collectors concerning the existence of this issue with large and small overprints in used condition. None has been reported off cover, to say nothing of on cover.

It is here postulated that neither of those stamps was ever issued in the Philippines for the following reasons:

1. The unoverprinted issue of 1935 was in ample supply, as more than 15,000,000 had been shipped to Manila. Further, the supply was so great that the "Trade Fair" issue of 1939 (500,000); the "Bataan and Corregidor" issue of 1942 (200,000); and the "Greater East Asia War" issue of 1942 (400,000) all were overprinted from stocks available in Manila.



2. The general lack of demand for this value for double-rate First Class Mail, and the instructions to issue the overprinted stamps when the unoverprinted stocks were exhausted.
3. The small quantities of large (80,000) and small (52,500) "Commonwealth" overprints on hand in Manila.
4. The outbreak of the war prevented the anticipated issue of the small "Commonwealth" overprints of the "Woman and Carabao."

The existence of unused copies in relatively ample supply of the large "Commonwealth" stamp is a result of their being on sale at the Philatelic Bureau before the war as a courtesy to collectors, and during and after the war as a fund-raising activity of the Commonwealth Government. After the war, 20,000 examples of the now-unsalable large "Commonwealth" stamps were shipped from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to the Philatelic Agency: 10,000 in 1945 and 10,000 in 1946.

The official figure of 52,500 shipped to Manila is curious, as shipments from Washington were in individual pads of 5,000 stamps. Perhaps the Bureau took the opportunity to clean out its inventory, and it is tempting to speculate that it might have included a residual quantity of the overprinted 4c stamps. Another possibility is that maybe one or two pads of 5,000 had been broken.

It is suggested that if legitimately used large "Commonwealth" copies exist, they must be on cover; they must be from the stocks available at the Philatelic Bureau in Washington; and they must have been privately carried and posted in the Philippines prior to the Japanese Occupation. There were always a few well-connected people who could get "favors" from officials within the post office.

Collectors are invited to take issue with the author and present tangible evidence refuting this position or correcting assumptions which led to the conclusions. Expressed in more direct form, it is my conclusion that the large and small "Commonwealth" overprints on the 4-centavos "Woman and Carabao" stamps were never issued in the Philippines, and that used examples do not exist.

## THE MAN ON THE 1906 TEN CENTAVO STAMP

by James C. Biedzynski



Prominent men have long been featured on their countries' stamps. In the case of the Philippines, individuals esteemed by the various governments that exercised control over the Islands have been honored from time to time. Henry W. Lawton was one man honored by the American authorities in 1906, and his likeness was featured on the ten centavo stamp, which formed a part of the 1906 regular issue.

Lawton was born in Ohio in 1843 and enlisted in a volunteer regiment at the Civil War's outbreak in 1861. He was commissioned as an officer a few months later, and rose to the rank of Colonel by war's end. Lawton participated in the fighting at Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Atlanta, and Franklin. His actions before Atlanta won him the Congressional Medal of Honor. In 1866, he joined the regular army and spent much of the next twenty years in the West. Lawton commanded the 1886 expedition which captured Geronimo, and won himself a fair amount of fame. In the Spanish-American War, he distinguished himself in Cuba and participated in the Santiago campaign.

General Lawton sometimes drank too much, and after returning to the United States, President McKinley lectured him on the merits of temperance before he was dispatched to the Philippines. Lawton and family reached Manila in March 1899. The Philippine-American War had been underway for six weeks, and thus Lawton had his hands full. He led army forces in campaigns in Cavite and Laguna provinces, as well as areas north of Manila. Over the next nine months, Lawton participated in dozens of battles and skirmishes between American troops and Filipino revolutionaries. The General was a very tall man who habitually wore a white helmet and light colored coat, and at San Mateo, this proved fatal. After he looked out over a trench, Lawton



was shot through the lungs on December 19, 1899 and died soon afterwards.

Lawton was a kindly and sociable man and was highly regarded by many of his fellow soldiers and those who knew him. He helped to establish municipal governments in Cavite in 1899, and after his death, some of the Filipinos he worked with were grief stricken. His body was shipped to the United States, where it received a fairly lavish funeral. During the weeks that followed Lawton's death, he was memorialized extensively among army troops in the Philippines and in the American press at home.

Colonel Clarence Edwards served as Lawton's Assistant Adjutant General and accompanied his body home. Soon afterwards, he was assigned to colonial work in the War Department. In 1902, the Bureau of Insular Affairs (BIA) was organized, and Edwards was made its chief. The BIA functioned as the de facto colonial ministry of the United States. Edwards almost hero-worshipped Lawton, and might have had something to do with his likeness appearing on the forthcoming ten centavo stamp. On May 12, 1905, he sent a letter to Lawton's widow, which stated in part:

"Knowing that it will be of interest to you, I have had mailed to your address a copy of the emblazonment of the coat of arms of the Philippines, and I might also state in this connection that we have arranged to have a vignette of the General appear on the ten centavo denomination of the new series of postage stamps which are being prepared for the Philippines."

In September 1906, the regular issue of U.S. administration Philippine stamps appeared, (Scott No. 245), and Henry Lawton took his small place within the Islands' philatelic history.

## *From the Past...*

### Sloane's Columns

#### PHILIPPINE REPRINTS

The "Great Mystery," as to how, since the loss of Manila, the Philippine Philatelic Agency, at Washington, could so often "materialize" supplies of Philippine stamps of popular issues when the market was high, has been solved. Collectors were awed at the marvelous performance which occurred so frequently and always so accurately timed. Now they learn it was done with reprints, since the story was recently cracked by James Waldo Fawcett, in the *Washington Star*, following an investigation made by Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, on information brought to his attention. More complete details of the reprints were given in last week's issue of STAMPS.

Popular items were quietly reprinted, without publicity, and more were scheduled when Secretary Ickes intervened and ended the game. Given time, likely some of the earlier obsolete issues, such as the imperforates of 1931, might have been ordered in due course. It was a nasty situation, in disregard of collectors' interests and in violation of their confidence.

For the past year there was much bewilderment in stamp circles over the last several Philippine issues. Just as soon as a set showed a good advance in price, and the Moro Vinta airmails are a fine example, dealers were discreetly canvassed by mysterious individuals as to how many sets they could use, and how much would they pay? Soon the stamps would flood the market and those who thought they had an inside track on a lot often discovered other dealers had also acquired supplies and in comparing notes usually found, to their dismay, that costs varied surprisingly.

The Fawcett story is quite revealing in the case of the reprints of the 2c Rizal booklet stamp, No. 462, the last Philippine issue before the Jap attack. Reprints of these booklets were delivered, on order of the Philippine Washington Agency, September 23, 1942, several



months after it develop that the issue was valuable. So far as known, only one small lot of originals reached the U.S., dispatched from the islands a few weeks before the war. But in October, 1942, suddenly and seemingly from nowhere, their source carefully concealed, hundreds of the booklets, now known to be reprints, were furtively offered and eventually widely distributed throughout the stamp trade. *None of these reprinted booklets were offered at face value and the stamp was never offered on any list of the Philippine Agency at face value.* These reprints are easily distinguished by their deep color, white paper and very white gum, whereas the originals issued in Manila, in November 1941, are pale apple green in color, paper and gum yellowish. Mr. Fawcett's revelations are not likely to make good political publicity in the Philippines for the present refugee regime when the war is over.

Jan. 22, 1944

## PHILIPPINE REPRINTS

There seems to be an effort in some quarters to condone the surreptitious reprintings of Philippine stamps which were made for the Washington Philippine Philatelic Agency, with an attitude of So what? and a feeble attempt to compare the reprinted issues with the stamp issues of the Norwegian, Polish, and other governments-in-exile, etc. There is no comparison, and it should be kept in mind that so far none of the stamps of these latter nations have been reprints, but all are issues in new form, which so far have enjoyed limited franking value, and then only by sufferance of the British and United States governments, their usage accepted largely in sympathy and as a gesture of friendship in the joint war effort of the United Nations.

Some of the Philippine reprints were of issues as far back as seven and eight years ago, the Eucharistic set, for instance, issued in 1937 and obsolete for more than four years. Other reprints were of stamps of appreciable philatelic value, issues which had been mounting steadily in price, such as the 20 Peso, No. 432, and the Moro Vinta airmails. When the 20 Peso mint was retailing at nearly \$25 a copy, and the airmail set selling at \$3 and more, why were reprints made? Why did not the 20 Peso (reprint) appear on the last Philippine Agency's list which was distributed in November? It seems that only

one sheet of 100 stamps was printed. This must have been an expensive procedure, to clean up and make ready a plate for the printing of a solitary sheet of stamps.

There is, as yet, no explanation regarding the present whereabouts of the booklet panes of No. 462, which were reprinted in considerable quantity. There was, however, a wide distribution of booklet panes of this stamp, markedly differing from the originals, and which were marketed at prices vastly beyond face value, their source carefully concealed. How these reached the market has never been disclosed, though they certainly did not come from the Philippines, which was then in Jap control, and they did not appear in the philatelic market until nearly a year after issue when it developed that the original was a valuable item. This is an intriguing subject. It would be interesting, too, to learn at the same time why the reprinted panes of the same stamp, which, it is now shown, were delivered to the Philippine Agency in quantity, never were included with the Agency's other stamp offers (and reprints), never appeared on one of the Agency's lists at face value, and thus were never made available to the patrons of the Agency. Yet considering the quantities of reprints ordered, the quantity of this item was once of the largest.

We understand that a full report on the protested reprints is to be made to President Quezon.

*Feb. 12, 1944*

## MORE PHILIPPINE REPRINTS

Supplies of the Philippine, 4c, 26c, 30c and 2 Peso stamps, with the small "Commonwealth" overprints, Scott's Nos. 434, 441, 442, and 444, recently emanated from Washington, from the Philippine Agency, it is reported. It is understood that another quiet reprinting was undertaken and stocks distributed without general announcement or fanfare. The four stamps listed were very scarce and generally regarded as "good" stamps. Collectors were solemnly assured in official statements not so long ago that no more reprinting would be attempted.

*Feb. 3, 1945*



# Album Page

**AFIDAVIT TO BE ACCOMPLISHED IN CASE OF AN ILLEGITIMATE CHILD \***

\* This document is exempt from the documentary stamp tax and may be substituted therefor in the Local Register concerned. Free of charge. Act No. 1793, sec. 2 and 3.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, mother, and I, \_\_\_\_\_, father of the child described in this Birth Certificate, do hereby swear that the data contained therein are true and correct to the best of my/our knowledge and information

**CERTIFIED TRUE COPY**

(Father)

day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1945

*M. O. Clemons*  
MAYOR, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ACTING CIVIL REGISTRAR

(Title)

**CITY OF WASHINGTON**  
**CIVIL REGISTRAR**

VICTORY DOCUMENT  
CANCEL THIS STAMP BY SIGNATURE  
OR DOCUMENT

W 766

Value of Birth Certificates.—Birth certificates are very valuable because they must be correctly and completely filled out and filed with the local civil registrar.

The following are some of the important personal uses of a birth certificate.

1. Proof of family relations (paternity, maternity, and filiation). Such proof is required when claiming for succession or inheritance and other rights incidental to family relations.
2. It serves as evidence of age which is required when (a) first entering school; (b) establishing the right to vote for the first time; (c) taking civil service examination and entering government service; (d) getting life insurance; (e) securing passports; (f) establishing age when going to work in commercial or industrial establishments; (g) getting marriage license.

(Births require also a birth and a death certificate. Births shall include all stillborn babies that have attained the 24th month of gestation.)

**NOTE**—In the case of an exposed child, the person who found the same shall report to the local civil registrar the place, date, and hour of finding and other attendant circumstances.

\* In case of an illegitimate child, the birth certificate shall be signed and sworn to jointly by the parents of the infant or only by the mother if she swears thereas. To the father's name, if it shall not be permissible to state or reveal in the document the name of the father who refuses to acknowledge the child, or to give therein any information by which said father could be identified.

Any fetus having human features which dies after 24 hours of existence completely disengaged from the maternal womb shall be entered in the proper register as having been born and having died. (Act 2728, sec. 2)

**False statements.**—Any person who shall knowingly make false statements in the forms furnished and shall present the same for entry in the civil register, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than six or by a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$500 or both, in the discretion of the court. (Act 2728, sec. 16.)

0-4763-0185  
*M. O. Clemons*

This is a true copy of a birth certificate issued to a boy born December 9, 1940, and dated May 16, 1945 to replace the original certificate. The victory 20 centavos documentary (W 766) pays the rate for a miscellaneous certificate. This is the earliest reported usage for this fiscal.

# International Philippine Philatelic Society

*(A non-profit, non-stock, educational organization incorporated in the  
City of Manila, Philippines, on September 24, 1974 as per  
SEC Registration #58004.)*

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