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Philippine Philatelic Journal

THE THREE LADIES: AN UPDATE

Robert F. Yacano

Since the publication of Gene's monumental work, "A Postal History of the Japanese Occupation of the Philippines 1942-1945", Eugene A. Garrett, Pine Hill Press, 1992", additional items and information have surfaced. On page 334, a section dealing with "Essays, Proofs and Printer's Waste, Gene states:

"Although documentary proof quite naturally is lacking, many knowledgeable stamp collectors and dealers in Manila assert that the block of four of the October 14, 1943 Independence" issue stamp illustrated in Figure 390 is a proof, claiming that the hand drawn green ink lines were customarily drawn by inspectors during the Occupation as the plate proofs were checked for errors. The printing is on stamp paper, and both the printing and the paper are faded." Gene's figure 390 is similar to Fig 1 pictured on the cover. The block shows a similar pen stroke in a blue-green ink, also on stamp paper, with a faded impression. The cover is unaddressed and is used as a First Day cover of the "National Heroes" set, canceled on February 17, 1944.

A second First Day cover, Figure 2, this time of the Laurel issue post-marked October 14, 1944, again unaddressed, has shown up

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without the pen marks. The paper matches that of Figure 1. The image color is darker and cleaner on the single stamp, but the single stamp and the block both appear stained, while the three Laurel stamps are relatively clean and stain free. While the design in Gene's example and Figures 1 and 2 all match, they are quite different from the stamp actually issued. Is it possible there was a second proof sheet? If there is only a single sheet, how did this single stamp escape the pen mark?

On page 294, Gene presents, in great detail, the identifying characteristics of the three presentation folders, the third being a "sub-variety". The last three paragraphs (page 297) read as follows:

"To late to be illustrated herein, Mario Que discovered an official presentation folder prepared for the Independence Issue. On the first (front) page is inscribed "**REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES**," Beneath which is inscribed in six lines " With /Compliments/of the/ Ministry of Public Works/and Communications". Lower down is a straight dividing line, beneath which is inscribed "Manila, Philippines."

The fact that the official presentation folder was unknown to specialist collectors until 1990, forty-seven years after its preparation, suggests that it is a considerable rarity.

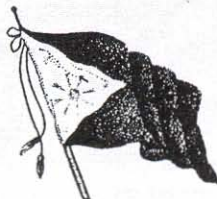
Figure 2 illustrates the fourth souvenir folder. Measuring 95x138 mm identical in size to folders 1 and 2, with text on the cover, as Gene described, and on the inside left hand side. The pocket flap on the right was used for cancels of the perforated stamps and the Laurel issue. The folder contains a typical souvenir sheet slipped into the pocket. On page 381, Gene states: "The provenance of souvenir sheets, sold only in Manila, yet with provincial FD cancels and cachets is unknown. One set of 46 sheets with provisional town marks, unreliable sources suggest that live such sets were prepared."

Two of these provincial souvenir sheets appeared at auction after publication. Figure 3 shows one of the two.



Figure 2

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES



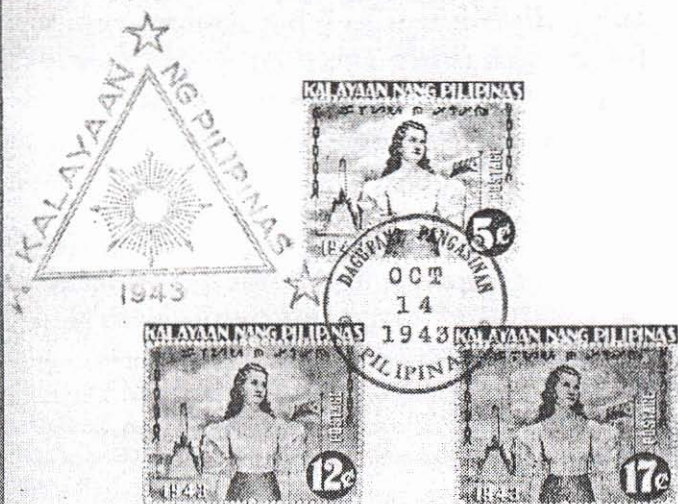
With
Compliments
of the

Ministry of Public Works
and
Communications

Manila, Philippines

Figure 3

Republiká ng Pilipinas
 Kághawarán ng Gáwaing-Bayan at Páhatiran
 Káwanihán ng Páhatiran
 Maynilá—1943



*Mis sueños cuando apenas muchacho adolescente,
 Mis sueños cuando joven ya lleno de vigor,
 Firmen el verte un día faja del mar de oriente,
 Secos los negros ojos, alta la terra frente,
 Sin ceño, sin arrugas, sin manchas de rubor.*

(Ibaaput na talatà ng Huling Paalam ni Gat Jose Rizal)

Figure 4

Review of **THE PHILIPPINES WAR 1899-1902** by Brian McAllister Linn. University Press of Kansas, 2501 W 15th Street, Lawrence, KS 88049 \$39.95.

By Professor. William E Spicer, Stanford University

I have been collecting "Spanish-American War (SAW) postal history of the Philippines for over 20 years. Increasingly I have felt that I was missing something. **THE PHILIPPINES WAR 1899-1902** is the first book (I have bought many and examined more) which systematically fills in what I found missing and makes my collecting so much richer. This book is a history with no direct mention of postal systems, but it is indispensable in understanding postal history of the Philippines-U. S. conflict in this period.

What I was missing was a comprehensive history of the four or more years of the U.S. battles against the independent Philippines Republic (PR). Under emphasized in the books available in the U.S. is the fact that this Republic was proclaimed and organized in the summer of 1898 before the U.S. capture of Manila. This independent government, headed by Aguinaldo, ruled most of the Philippines, except for a few cities held by the Spanish, until we captured Manila from the Spanish and a peace treaty was signed between the U.S. and Spanish (ignoring the Republic of the Philippines). It was not until months after the U. S. captured Manila that the U.S. government decided to annex the Philippines and went to war with the Republic of the Philippines.

Let me diverge from this narrative to say that, whatever the U.S. motives in this decision, I believe it turned out well. Germany and Japan were hovering in the background ready to occupy the Philippines if the U.S. did not (as they did later in the Mariana Islands, except Guam, Korea, Manchuria, and much of China). Japan and Germany developed no legacy of democracy in their

territories. In contrast, while the U.S. government was determined to hold the Philippines, they were also determined to educate the Filipino people and teach them to be a democratic country. This all sounds very schizophrenic until we think of our recent battles for democracy in developing countries. We fulfilled this American dream for the Philippines when we gave a democratic Filipino government its independence at the end of WWII.

However, the U.S. government (refusing to recognize the independent Philippine government) termed the conflict an "Insurrection." The Philippines prefers to call it the "U.S.-Philippines War." This book simply refers to it as the "Philippines War." Since the author is an endowed visiting professor of Military History at the U.S. Army War College, one is forced to deduce that the U.S. government practice has also changed. The latter name is more proper and puts the conflict in better perspective. The status of the Philippine Republic (1898-1902) was almost completely analogous to the Confederate states in the U.S. Civil War. The Postal History of this period in the Philippines can only achieve its true richness when viewed as a war between two established governments.

At least two things have been lacking in the prior postal history of this conflict. One importance of this book to *The Postal History* is the details one can deduce from it and existing covers of the organized postal system of the Republic of the Philippines. The confused nature of the War is reflected in the fact that this system operated, at times, independently of the U.S. postal system, but also often in parallel or in conjunction with that system. In some cases the Spanish postal systems in the large cities were also involved before they came under U.S. or Filipino control. For example, I have in my collection an envelope from the Island of Negros to Cebu City on the neighboring island of Cebu. This has a canceled local Negros independence stamp plus a U.S. postage due stamp canceled in Cebu City with the U.S. receiving strike of that city. Referring to the book, one finds that at the date of this letter, the U.S. forces held Cebu City whereas an independent Filipino government held Negros. The U.S. Military post offices honored both the stamps of the Republic of the Philippines (RP) and Spain but since Negros

was cut off from the RP and had no supply of Spanish stamps left, they were using locally produced stamps, which the U.S. did not honor. I hope to have in my collection soon, a cover (said to be unique) franked with overprinted Spanish Philippines stamps postmarked and canceled with a Spanish Mark of Zamboanga (a principle port of Mindanao). This is addressed to Manila and has a Military No. 1 Manila receiving mark dated April 10, 1899. Making use of the book, one finds that selected parts of Mindanao were held by Spanish troops in Mindanao to keep the RP from taking over before U.S. troops could occupy them. The letter under examination was prepared during 1899. It was clearly mailed to Manila before the U.S. Post Office in Manila relieved the Spanish troops.

I have a number of other covers franked with Spanish stamps canceled with PR strikes as well as PR stamps with PR cancellations. Also included are Spanish and overprinted Spanish stamps with Spanish or PR strikes.

Probably for political reasons, Baker and Goodale either ignore and/ or attributed these strikes as philatelic creations. Using the book under review, I believe one can satisfy one's self that this is not the general case. I also believe that scarcity of coverage by U.S. sources can be traced to the strong political debate in the U.S. as to the justice of the Philippine War; (Mark Twain was a key leader attacking our policy in this war).

European philatelic catalogues document the non-U. S. stamps and covers much better than U.S. catalogs. The covers themselves are found much easier in European auctions than in the U.S. This book should help to set the record straight and allow these postal history items to take their rightful place in the Postal History of the Philippines.

The second window opened by this book is the nature of the U.S. military post office. In later wars (e.g, WW 1 and WW II), these would have been called Base Post Offices The best example is Military PO #1-Manila. This postmark is found on letters from troops fighting hundreds of miles away from Manila. I would guess the 70-90% of Philippines letters have the "Manila" postmark, but that less than half originated in Manila. Luckily, the soldiers put their military units and occasionally, their actual location in their return address. For example, I

have a cover postmarked "Military Station #1 from Samar (an island south of Luzon and almost 1000 miles from Manila by Sea).

Another cover postmarked Manila has a return address of San Mateo. According to Linn, San Mateo ("located in hilly, easily defended country..roughly 30 miles north of Manila" quoted from THE PHILIPPINES 1898-1902) was not attacked by the U.S. until December 1899.

Referring to the book again, "...a battalion each of the 27th and 29th U.S. Volunteer Infantry.. were involved in the attack." My cover with the San Mateo return address is from Col. A. S. Cumming, 27th Inf. U.S. This second example above indicates a major use of the book. Without "San Mateo" in the return address, the book could be used to associate the cover with San Mateo and not Manila, the postmark indicates. I have many "Manila" postmarked military envelopes in my collection, which I will check eventually for the actual location from which they were sent by use of "THE PHILIPPINES WAR 1898-1902".

I will close with a quote from John M. Gates, author of SCHOOL BOOKS AND KRUGS: THE U.S.ARMY IN THE PHILIPPINES 1898-1902: "Meticulously researched and impressively documented, his (Linn's) study draws from all sides of the controversies. The result is a book of unusual balance, making Linn's accomplishment without equal among the many works on the war." this book is a selection of the History Book Club. Those interested should obtain this book quickly as possible, since university presses usually publish only a few thousand copies and (because of the new tax laws) doesn't keep them for long.

Professor William E. Spicer is a long time student of the Spanish American War. As with all who specialize in this area, most information must be meticulously gleaned from historical account of the period, always with an eye towards deriving some bit of information relating to the postal history of the time and region. We thank Professor Spicer for bringing this book to our Attention. (Editor's Note)

**Book Review: Postal History of the Spanish
Philippines 1865-1898
by Don Peterson and Geoffrey Lewis
Published 2000 Don Peterson, Washington, D.C.**

Richard F. Winter

Postal History of the Spanish Philippines, 1865 - 1898, by Don Peterson and Geoffrey Lewis. Published 2000 by Don Peterson, Washington, D.C. 238 pages plus 15 pages of introductory text and table of contents. Fifteen chapters, six appendices, and bibliographic references. Over 160 cover illustrations, maps, and other relevant pictures, 26 tables of information, and numerous listings of vessels that brought mails to and from the Philippines. Hardbound with dust jacket, \$95 from Donald I. Peterson, 7408 Alaska Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20012

For over 375 years Spain controlled the Philippine Islands, from 1521 when Ferdinand Magellan discovered the islands until 1898, when the American fleet under Commodore George Dewey defeated the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay. During these years, the transport of mail to and from the islands occurred over numerous routes with many different rates governed by foreign postal arrangements, none of which were with the Philippine Islands. Two excellent postal historians, half a world apart, have explained the complex subject of Philippine Island mail very successfully. Don Peterson in the United States and Geoffrey Lewis in Australia have combined their special interests to provide an important new reference book, one that fills a very large hole of existing published postal history, that of the Philippine Islands.

The book, organized chronologically, first examines stampless period mail and then mail from the period of the Philippine adhesives. Nine chapters are devoted to the stampless period. Within each chapter, numerous postal routes are examined, often with illustrated maps. Detailed rates and the rate changes over the years for each route are provided as are numerous illustrations of very fine covers. Most collectors probably don't

have covers to or from the Philippines in their collections because this material is so difficult to find. The authors have extensive collections of these covers and are generous in supplying examples to illustrate the different routes and rates that they describe. The cover illustrations are excellent and reflect great care in preparing electronic scans for publication.

Early routes east across the Pacific from Manila to Acapulco and west by Spanish galleons around Africa to Spain are described. Whenever possible, the different postal markings and their variations are explained as well as the applicable rates. Where sailing ship lines were established to the Philippine Islands, the authors provide the names of the vessels that sailed for the line and the circumstances under which they may have carried mail. Equally important, the prevailing currency is described as well as any differences between Philippine currency and that of Spain and the other Spanish colonies.

After the pre-1820 period, the authors discuss stampless mail to Spain up to 1850. Here, the routes of both Spanish and British ships around the Cape of Good Hope and through the Mediterranean to Egypt and from Suez to the Orient are described. When steamships were introduced along parts of the routes, they are described. Mail from the Philippines carried privately or by contract vessel to Hong Kong and Singapore entered the British steamship mail system after 1845 and was rated exactly as if it had originated along the British mail route.

After examining the mail routes to Spain, the authors provide a short chapter on non-Spanish presence in the Philippines. This prepares the reader for extensive chapters that follow on ship letter mail to Great Britain (via the Cape of Good Hope and overland at Suez), to Far Eastern ports, to Europe, and finally to the United States. Postal routes and rates for each area are treated in separate chapters. Throughout these chapters the authors provide easily-read tables that summarize the rates and their changes over the years not only for single rate letters, but also for higher weight letters. These tables are important and

most helpful as they provide a quick way to evaluate the postal rates found on covers. Because I thought that the tables were so useful, I was disappointed when I discovered that the authors neglected to include a listing of the tables and their page locations after the Table of Contents. This would have assisted readers in quickly finding desired tables

In the chapter on the stampless mail to Far East ports, 1820-1860, the authors have reconstructed a mail packet service between Manila and Hong Kong in 1854-1856 to connect with the British P&O steamship service. They have identified the three steamers that operated once or twice monthly and many of the departure and arrival dates. While covering only a short-lived period, this new information allows students to understand another piece of the mystery surrounding the transport of mail to and from the Philippines.

The chapter of stampless mail to the United States provides good information on private ship and contract mail to and from the Philippines. Again, the authors have made generous use of tables to summarize information, sometimes available in other sources, but provided here conveniently for the reader. For example, a table from a 1968 article by George Hargest in *The American Philatelist*, that provided an excellent breakdown of rates between the United States and China via England is included in this chapter, since Philippine mail traveled the same routes with the same rates. I have used this Hargest article for many years because it is a very helpful table. Now the students who use this book also have ready access to this rate breakdown information. Other tables conveniently assemble United States ship letter and inland rates to understand incoming ship mail from the Philippines.

Before going into the period of Philippine adhesives, the authors provide a short chapter on the interior mail system of the Philippines, of which, apparently, little is known. Lists of Manila and other "War" postal stations are included along with some basic information about interior transportation, rates and rate markings. Again, a handy rate table is provided for the

postage due on mail from foreign countries up to 1877, since there were no postal arrangements with those countries to pay letters to destination. The next three chapters provide extensive information on Philippine Islands postal rates during the early period of adhesives and into the Universal Postal Union period. Author Don Peterson takes the reader carefully through the various issues of adhesives and overprints as currencies changed. This is not a study of the production of the adhesives and their plating variations, but an excellent survey of how and for what purpose the adhesives was used. Besides interior and overseas postal rates, he covers the registration of mail newspaper and circular rates. A very interesting chapter is included also on the use of the adhesives of India, Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements on overseas mail from the Philippines. Before the Philippines entered the General Postal Union in May 1877, the adhesives of the Spanish Philippines were not accepted for payment on foreign mail. Because of this, some merchants who carried stock of adhesives from the British Asian area used them on foreign letters to prepay the letters. All such covers are uncommon and many quite rare. Again, the authors have provided a table to show the relative scarcity of the different British Asian adhesives on letters to specific countries and summaries of the values used for Indian Hong Kong, and Straits Settlements adhesives. Special studies such as this are an important contribution to the overall postal history, which emphasizes the rates and routes used.

Although Spain was one of the original members of the General Postal Union, its colonies joined separately. The Philippines joined in May 1877, but no orders or implementing procedures were found by the authors until September 1879, when it was now called the Universal Postal Union. A full chapter of postal rates and usage during the Universal Postal Union period from 1879 to 1898 continues the postal history discussions. This chapter is extensively illustrated with cover examples and rate tables. It also includes a good discussion of the use of Philippine postal cards.

A most interesting aspect of this reference book is found in

Chapter XIV, a large chapter that identifies the shipping firms and the ships known by the authors to have carried Philippine Island mail. The lists include not only shipping to foreign ports but also firm or merchant families that engaged in carrying inter-island mail. The authors present thirty pages of ship names, the year or years the ships were known in the Philippines, the Philippine ports visited, and the reference sources from which they obtained the information. The ships are listed by line from the following countries: Spanish/Philippine, Spanish naval vessels, French, British, American, German, and other. The listing ends with a full page of ship names that are of unknown nationality

The last chapter discusses a variety of short, related postal history topics that includes papel sellado (revenue stamped paper), use of Spanish official adhesives, free franking, military mail, Mariana and Caroline Island mail and the revenue adhesives used for postal purposes. Six appendices provide additional useful information, such as major addresses found on mail from the Philippines, monetary units of the postal issues, examples of markings applied to stampless mail, cancellations and obliterations on adhesive mail, registration markings, and private business markings. A nine-page list of references serves as a bibliography of books and articles (mostly the later) cited by the authors.

I have concentrated this review on the type of information found in this book so it will help the reader determine if this is a book for his own library. As a postal historian with more than a passing interest in maritime mails, I had no difficulty in deciding that this was an important book for my reference library. If you are a Philippine Islands enthusiast, then there is no question you will want the book also. As for other collectors, especially those interested in the British Asian mails, the rate and route information presented in this book will certainly be applicable and have interest. For those with general worldwide postal history interests, I am certain this book will fill a space in their libraries not currently occupied by books with similar information.

The authors had to deal with the unexpected difficulties of having the book's type set in software not compatible with the word processing software they used. This resulted in problems of transcription. Proof reading caught some but not all of the transcription errors. Generally, this is not a problem for the reader except when the transcription error affects the data in a table, which happens in a few cases. Lastly, the publisher neglected to have the name of the book stamped on the hard cover. This will not become a problem until the dust jacket is removed, leaving a bound volume with no identification. Despite these few critical comments, which are technical in nature, I recommend the book to all serious postal historians as an excellent addition to their reference libraries.

Richard F. Winter is a well known, well respected authority of transatlantic postal history, especially in the pre-stamp era. Co-author of "North Atlantic Mail Sailings, 1840-75" published by the U.S. Philatelic Classics Society, Inc. in 1988, author of a number of articles for philatelic journals and special events, recipient of the Elliot Perry Cup (1988), Stanley B. Ashbrook Cup (1990), Lester G Brookman Cup (1996) and signer of the Distinguished Philatelist scroll in 1996. We are honored to present this review from so distinguished an authority. (Editors Note)

EFOS: How Rigid A Microphilately

Paul S. Greenlaw, Phd.

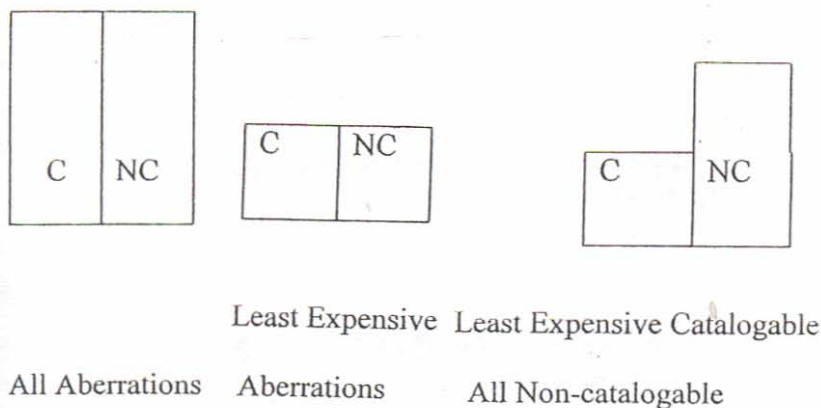
Errors, Freaks and Oddities. What do they encompass? Macro-but not microphately? The converse? All of philately? It will be the purpose of this article to help clarify the meaning of these terms since they have been used together since around 1980.

A number of authorities from Segal in 1979 to current users of the Internet¹ have taken the "all aberration" view in the includable EFO domain--from paper shifts to the Jenny². Others have excluded the expensive and have made EFOing a "poor man's hobby" including both the catalogable and noncatalogable--from fairly common US flag imperforates to paper folds.

My position is to compromise: to take the lesser expensive catalogables and all of the noncatalogable aberrations. This has the dual beauty of

1. Eliminating for us the high-priced errors most of us can never hope for anyway and
2. Including many more yet-less expensive non-catalogables. This inclusion is based on the fact (and reasoning) that no perforate or color shift no matter how scarce, beautiful or very **fine** sold at \$192,500 as did a Jenny at a Robert Siegel auction in 1998. Or, we ought to include all noncatalogables because **THEY GENERALLY CAN BE AFFORDED AND ARE PART OF OUR PHILATELIC HERITAGE.** Our three views of EFOs are shown in Figure 1.

FIGURE 1



Those who have never set foot on foreign ground cannot appreciate the differences in the philatelic catalogues from one country to the other³. Sometimes imperforates are errors, and at other locations they are purposely issued for collectors; still elsewhere, imperforates can be both.⁴ Some cataloguers believe that a color shift is a newly painted barn while others associate the color with an "ethnic grouping". Compare Scott with Ngo's Philippine Specialized for an excellent case in point. Whether the catalogue does much for you,⁵ we'd like you to have one as an anchor for your philatelic boat. Most catalogues⁶ also provide prices to give you some guidance in your philatelic acquisition decisions, and sticking to the same catalogue overcomes the "changing horses in the middle of the stream" problem.

Both "expensive" and "EFO"S" provide somewhat knotty definitional problems, so we will compromise and embrace one and dispense with the other. Let's embrace "EXPENSIVE" that it means as we grow older (up to a point) we earn more money and have more to spend on our philatelics, and that it is not true as I have been informed, that Mr. Seigel could have purchased his "Jenny" at the Scott Catalogue price in 1940 (\$4500) for long range appreciation purposes.

Errors, freaks and oddities are three different words with three different meanings which somehow were put together around 1980. They're best used for nit picking and in intercollegiate debates.

Resolved: that all freaks are oddities. Resolved that freaks are major errors, etc. I think that this article has shown that we can avoid being quagmired by this headless troika of a quasi-definitional term

Microphilatelic Errors

My article title talks of microphilately and I want to address it next. Most stamp catalogs touch on microphilately when they mention millimeters with respect to perfining, and use such words as perf, 11 1/2, and perf 12. Most have not discussed what I mean by microphilately-minor 2 mm. green shifts downward, 5 mm red shifts horizontally, perf shifts 3 mm. vertically, etc. etc. etc.

This is a home ballpark for the EFO collector-minor production errors where collectors can find many permutations and combinations of aberrations on regularly issued stamps that are ignored or otherwise downgraded by the macrophilatelist. Wow! Just bought my 8th different type of misperfining on Scott U. S. 1013! And only for two bucks!! Wow!!! More seriously, micro errors give the philatelist a rich and diverse field for relatively inexpensive philatelic exploring.

Dr. Ngo Tiong Tak T.

I have gone through most of the stamp catalogs of the Western world and found very little microphilately. Only in the Specialized Philippines, 1973-89, by Dr. Ngo (pronounced No), have I found real microphilately that should excite the EFO addict

What Ngo does is as follows:

1. List all regular issues.
2. For each, where called for, has a listing of "Errors and Varieties". Here are included;
 - a. The Scott seven major errors , each underlined.
 - b. Minor varieties, both micro (perf shifts, and color shifts, from 1 mm up to several mm.) .
(There many, many, offset on gum side varieties).

No definitional distinction between error and variety is made (just the former is underlined as well as mentioned). Ngo gives ample evidence that he can generally operationally define his terms in the Bridgeman sense ⁸. A blue color shift of 8 mm can be measured at that length; the existence of a green offset on the gum side of the stamp needs no operational measurement-the naked eye can record it or not record it.⁹

Price

Neither Ngo's Stamp or Error and Variety prices are given. His position is that most errors and varieties are too unique to be priced. Not so, Dr. Ngo! Many varieties in the catalogue are listed as having one or more sheets existing! And then the question. Why list 2 mm green, 4 mm red, 5 mm orange if such listings are not going to have a bearing on anything? But it may well have. Even without price Joe can brag about his 5 mm orange color shift just as he would his 14" rainbow trout.

But what about price? I think we can get quagmired in price, like the EFO definition itself. To look too closely at things too small is trivial. 83: 1/2 millimeter of red shift; 69: 1/2 millimeter of green shift, etc. etc. On the gum offsets, what I would do is add "a certain percentage to the value of the basic stamp---i.e. 10% or \$19,250 for Siegal's Jenny or 2 c for the famous rare Danish frame inverts. This could be for a "good" condition (offset)

price. Or on perf or color shifts of 2% of the value of the stamp, or Super 5% for extra long or extra short shifts (both might be scarce). With this pricing system each EFO collector could have a realistic tangible value upon his collection upon sale.

Summary

For some time, I have considered the EFO as a worthwhile member of the philatelic family. It encourages careful study and exploration of philatelic material at a reasonable cost. It has had, however, two serious limitations. First, it may sometimes encourage an unnecessarily fine search for the trivia. Second, and perhaps more obvious It has often been ripped asunder by needless debates as to the meaning and relationship of its three title elements.

This article has hoped to help the EFO on two counts. First, we have a but dropped its definition with its concomitant definitional haggling. Second, by integrating the work of Dr. Ngo and many unnamed thinkers from here and abroad, we have sought To develop an internally logically consistent framework for dealing with errors, freaks and oddities and both their macro and micro aspects without getting bogged down in trivia.

ENDNOTES

¹ Dr. Stanley B. Segal, *Errors Freaks and Oddities on U.S. Stamps*, Bureau Issues Ass., 1979.

² The invert Jenny is U.S. C 3a.

³ Scott (U.S.) does not show color shifts, while Dr. Ngo, *Philippine Specialized* does.

⁴ Compare Scott and 1993, 1994 editions of *Yvert* (French).

⁵ This is because adhering to one listing philosophy will help provide stability and consistency in your thinking

⁶ One exception is Dr. Ngo's *Specialized Philippine*. We miss this featue!

⁷ Imperforate errors, cliches, color omissions, overprint errors double impressions, printed on both sides ides and inverted centers (or inverts).

⁸ Percy Bridgeman was an American physicist and Nobel Prize winner (1946) who fostered operational view—one had to be able to conduct operations measuring the phenomena..

⁹ Or, one may evaluate an offset on the basis of quality— ie strength and firmness of impression, centering on.

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