

# PHILLIPINE PHILATELIC JOURNAL

Vol. XXIV No. 2

*Sub. Reynolds R. Kurva  
First Filipino Infantry  
Co I, 3rd Battalion  
Salinas, Calif.*



*M. & Mrs. Harvey Groebstra  
825 Eleanor St. NE  
Grand Rapids, Mich.*

Second Quarter 2002

# PHILIPPINE PHILATELIC JOURNAL

Official Publication of

International Philippine Philatelic Society

Dedicated to the Study and Advancement of Philippine Philately  
American Philatelic Society Affiliate No. 54

Vol. XXIV No. 2

Second Quarter 2002

**President Philippine Operations:** Pio S Rodriguez  
**Coordinator-U. S. Operations:** Robert F. Yacano  
**Vice President:** Robert V. Araos

**Secretary:** Ruben A. Cruz Jr.

**Treasurer:** Antonio So

**Auditor:** Mario Que

**P.R. O:** Larry Carino

## Senior Editor

Robert F. Yacano  
P. O. Box 100  
Toast, N. C. 27049

## US Auction Chairman

Donald J. Peterson  
7408 Alaska Ave NW  
Washington, DC 20012

## News Letter Editor

Richard D. Miggins  
P. O. Box 8335  
Universal City, CA 91618

## APS Representative

David S. Durbin  
3604 Darice Lane  
Jefferson City, Mo 65109

## Librarian

Daniel F. Ring  
P. O. Box 113  
Woodstock, IL 60098

## IPPS Membership Dues Structure

### United States

Regular	US \$20.00
Contributing	US \$25.00
Sustaining	US \$30.00

### Overseas ( i. e. Philippines, Canada)

Regular, via Air Mail	US \$25.00
Contributing	US \$30.00
Sustaining	US \$35.00

The Philippine Philatelic Journal 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. PPJ 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.

*Philippine Philatelic Journal*

# THE FIRST FILIPINO INFANTRY

by Richard D. Miggins

The free-franked cover in Figure I was sold on ebay in 2001. Seeing it for the first time, I was intrigued. What was the First Filipino Infantry and why was it stationed in Salinas, California?

THE 1st & 2nd (Laging Una-Sulung) Filipino Infantry Regiments were units of the Army of the United States (AUS) inducted into service during World War II. They were wholly manned by Filipino citizens in this country and Hawaii and officered by both Filipinos and Americans, the only non-citizen units in the American Citizen Army. They were similar to the Philippine Scouts in that the latter were also wholly manned by Filipino citizens with both Filipino and American officers, but the similarities ended there. The Scouts were professional soldiers in the Philippine Department of the United States Regular Army (USA). Most of the men were married and enjoyed a high economic and social status in the Philippines in contrast to the mostly single discriminated against (in the U.S.) "laborers" and students of the Filipino Regiments. Each group of Filipino soldiers played important but different roles in World War II.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>THE FIRST FILIPINO INFANTRY</b> Richard Miggins.....	Page 1
<b>DISINTECTED MAIL OF THE SPANISH PHILIPPINES</b> Don Peterson.....	Page 8
<b>PHILIPPINE POSTAL SLOGANS PART V</b> Pablo M Esperidion.....	Page 14

After the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor and Clark Field, Filipinos residing in the United States wanted to show their loyalty to America by enlisting in the Armed Forces of the United States. Although the Philippines was a U.S. territory, the men were initially denied enlistment because of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, which designated Philippine-born residents as aliens and restricted their immigration quota to 50 immigrants a year. However, on December 20, 1941, President Franklin Roosevelt signed the Selective Training and Service Amendments Act, Public Law 77-360, which, among other things, allowed Filipinos in the United States to enlist, and also provided them with the opportunity to become United States citizens by virtue of the fact that they were serving in the military.

The mobilization of forces included the activation and assumption of command of the First Filipino Infantry Battalion on April 1, 1942 at Camp San Luis Obispo with four officers and twelve enlisted personnel. There were so many recruits, orders were issued to activate the First Filipino Infantry Regiment and Band at Salinas, California, effective July 13, 1942, with 143 officers, 6 warrant officers, and 3,019 enlisted men. The Second Filipino Infantry Regiment was activated on November 21, 1942 at Fort Ord, California. In all, approximately 7,000 Filipinos and Filipino Americans fought in the U.S. Army 1st and 2nd Filipino Infantry regiments. If created earlier, the Battalion very well could have become a Division. By the time it was activated hundreds had already joined the Navy and Army Air Corps. With an average age of over 30, they more than made up this overage by their spirit and enthusiasm. In no other units of the AUS in VMI, including the much publicized 442nd Regimental Combat Team (NISEI), was the motivation greater and the morale higher than in the 1st & 2nd Filipino Regiments. About the end of 1942 and in early 1943, these Filipino soldiers became American citizens under a new United States Naturalization Law in mass oath taking ceremonies which made headlines throughout the country.

After two years of intensive training in California without a single Court Martial case, these units went to New Guinea to prepare for their landings in the Philippines.

Here the 2nd Regiment was split up into the Counter-Intelligence Units (CIC), the Alamo Scouts and the Philippine Civil Affairs Unit (PCAU) all of which played important roles during the liberation.

The 1st Regiment remained intact as a combat team but for some unknown reason was not with the initial landing forces in Leyte. Instead it was relegated to the minor (but more dangerous against a fanatical enemy) role of mopping-up operations in Samar and Leyte. In accomplishing this difficult mission with minimum casualties, it earned the reputation of being the "most decorated regiment in the Pacific". It remained for a "child" of the regiments, 1st Reconnaissance Battalion (Bahala-na) known only as "commandos" in the Philippines, whose operations during the occupation had been kept secret until recently, to really "spearhead Mac Arthur's return to the Islands".

This secret organization was conceived by General MacArthur and his staff even as they were being evacuated from the Philippines to Australia in March 1942. They knew that parts of the Islands remained under guerilla control and somehow a link must be established between them and his headquarters. The problem was where to procure the personnel for this "clandestine" unit, the nucleus of which was already in Australia with a handful of officers and men - patients and crew from a hospital ship- who volunteered to go back.

The problem was conveniently solved by the 1st and 2nd Filipino Regiments. In early 1943 Maj. Gen. (then Colonel) Courtney Whitney, MacArthur's closest adviser, came to the regiments to ask for volunteers. From among the many who

volunteered, were picked the Filipino officers and men of this elite organization. Soon a few officers and men were sent directly to Australia to join the volunteers from the Philippines to form the 5217th Reconnaissance Battalion, clandestine" which later became the 1st Reconnaissance Battalion (Special). They set up camp in Tagragalba just outside Beaudesert, fifty miles south of Brisbane. After weeks of training and operating under Allied Intelligence Bureau (AIB) the first party was sent to the Philippines in October 1943.

Meanwhile, in California a group of enlisted men were sent to the Army Signal School at Camp Crowder, Missouri, from there they were sent to Australia to man the Signal Co., one of the two companies of the 5217th Battalion. A larger group of officers and men were sent to the Army Language School at the Presidio of Monterey. Here they learned elementary Japanese, Japanese ship and aircraft recognition and sailing. These were the officers and men who formed the other bigger company, the Reconnaissance Co. After three months this first big contingent of officers and men were shipped to Australia, arriving there in November 1943 just before the second party left for the Philippines. Other groups followed them from the Regiments through Monterey until the company was brought up to its authorized strength.

In Australia, with their war cry "Bahala-Na" (Come What May!), they went through intensive and extensive training under the Australian Army. First they went to the tough jungle school of Canungra where they set new hiking endurance records through mosquito and leech infested mountains and rivers. From there they went to the equally tough SEA WARFARE School on Frazer Island where they learned swimming, underwater demolition, sabotage and guerilla tactics.

In July 1944, a cadre of one officer and five non-commissioned officers arrived from the 82nd Airborne Division in Italy to train

a group of men for a pre-invasion mission of sabotage and communication disruptions. Now hardened, the men were ready for the toughest of all their training. But they lacked adequate facilities and proper training aids (they improvised their own C 47 mock door and didn't have a tower to practice jumping) and this coupled with the Australian pilot's inexperience caused the large number of "casualties", probably a record, in the first class' qualifying jumps. But this didn't daunt the volunteers, for the bigger second class fared better.

While all this training was going on, more parties were being sent to the Islands. Parties of ten to thirty officers and men were outfitted in Brisbane and flown to Darwin where they took the submarines - the same ones which evacuated President Quezon and his exiled Commonwealth Government and the gold bullion from Corregidor to the U. S. A few Philippine Army officers were brought back to Australia from the guerrilla bands to lead some of the parties back to the Islands.

There were nine parties sent, the last one in a Destroyer. This was the party that raised the American flag in Homonhom Island three days before MacArthur landed in Leyte on October 27, 1944. The eighth and last submarine was sunk without a survivor by our own planes in the Battle of the Philippine Sea, the greatest Naval battle in history. The paratroopers who were supposed to be the last and biggest party were never dropped because the invasion was advanced two months ahead of the original MacArthur planned invasion in Mindanao.

After the long and dangerous voyage through the Japanese blockade, the submarines landed in guerrilla controlled areas (as depicted in the motion picture "Back to Bataan"), although in some cases the reception was not quite as pleasant as in the picture. But this was the best part of this mission. After landing the soldiers became civilians and disguised as fishermen, they fanned out through the length and breadth of the Islands in sail

or just plain row boats.

In co-operation with the guerrillas whom they supplied with much needed medicines, small arms, ammunition, food, cigarettes and that rare wartime commodity called whiskey (later they brought and circulated the "I shall Return" magazine and the new and legal "Liberty" peso bills to further confuse the enemy) the men of the Signal Company set up radio stations while the men of the Recon Co., posing as fishermen, farmers, merchants, taxi and caretela drivers and mess boys working in Japanese officers clubs, including Yamashita's, gathered the information. A few were caught and paid the supreme penalty meted out to spies. This information was sent to guerrilla headquarters in Mindinao which relayed it through Darwin and to MacArthur's headquarters in Brisbane.

On this military intelligence was based MacArthur's strategy for the invasion of the Islands. When he "returned" to Leyte, the 1st Recon Bn's mission was practically over. But the men didn't stop there. They went on to supply important information which led to decisive battles and engaged in commando tactics, blowing up bridges and ammo dumps.

For their splendid accomplishments, the "Commandos" of the "Balaha-Na!" Battalion earned General MacArthur's individual and Unit Commendations and the U. S. Presidential Unit Citation. But curiously enough it was awarded the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation for it's work in the Resistance Movement.

Because of the limited space in the submarines (started with three and ended up with one) which were loaded with supplies and because the invasion was advanced two months ahead, not all the officers and men saw action in the Philippines. It was for the Korean War to prove the mettle of these well trained but battle untested men. Besides two who were killed,



that unexpected war produced four outstanding "Bahala-Na!" officers, two of them paratroopers - all heroes in their own right.

While not as significant as their military feats, these soldiers were equally as accomplished in the field of romance. These gallant soldiers literally chased the shy, coy and above all, suspicious Filipino girls even as the war was going on. Having won them, they had to go through much Army red tape to get married. But marry they did and when the war was over, they brought their war brides back to the U. S. Those who didn't have the patience for the hard to get "Pinays" came back to the U. S. but later returned as civilians to bring back their post-war brides. Now it was for them to be regarded so highly, who before the war were looked down on so lowly. As respected U. S. citizens they settled down to bring up the second generation of Filipino Americans, many of whom have already served in Viet Nam in the spirit of the 1st and 2nd Filipino Infantry Regiments.

#### Authors's Footnote:

When dealing with historical dates, the need for accuracy is critical. However, different sources provided conflicting dates for some of these events. I chose those dates which were confirmed by more than one source. Should they be error, I apologize.

Author's Note: As indicated at the beginning of this article, my interest began upon seeing the cover offered on eBay. In keeping with the electronic nature of the piece, I conducted all of my research on the web. I did searches for keywords on both [www.google.com](http://www.google.com) and [www.dogpile.com](http://www.dogpile.com), powerful and extensive search engines. I then pieced together the article using multiple hits from the results obtained.

## DISINFECTED MAIL OF THE SPANISH PHILIPPINES

by Don Peterson

Mail contaminated by anthrax spores! Million dollar decontamination machines at post offices! How our modern world has changed. Although not a topic of discussion by generations of Americans until after September 11, the spread of infectious diseases by mail and the decontamination of mail by various means was a major concern to mail handlers in the 18th and 19th century. In fact, from the 15th until the end of the 19th century, mail was regularly decontaminated at one location or another in the world to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.

Bevoise (1995) provides a detailed discussion of epidemic disease and crises mortality in the colonial Philippines, which first occurred soon after the Spaniards arrived in the 16th century. In the colonial Philippines, crises mortality episodes primarily occurred as a result of the spread of small pox and cholera. Other "epidemic-like" diseases also occurred, but were the result of environmental conditions, rather than being spread by the contact of humans. These other diseases included beri-beri (lack of vitamin B in diet of highly-milled rice) and malaria (spread by certain mosquitoes), etc.

Records of crises mortality episodes in the colonial Philippines are fairly well known. From the 16th century, provincial physicians (*medicos titulares*) were required to prepare annual reports (*Memorias medicas*) of prevailing diseases and causes of death. As a result of these reports, Bevoise (1995) documented crises mortality episodes from small pox and cholera that caused the loss of thousands of lives in the Philippines. With a substantial increase in shipping beginning in the 1840s, cargo and sailors infected with small pox, cholera, and other diseases became a serious problem in the Philippines and elsewhere.

In late 1820, cholera struck Manila for the first time (Bevoise, 1995). Based on studies by Bevoise (1995), Smith (1978), and Worcester (1909), cholera epidemics occurred in the Philippines (colony-wide) in 1821-1823, 1830, 1842, 1854, 1863-1865, 1882-1883, 1888-1889, and later. Bevoise (1995) reports that in 1863, imported cholera struck Manila, where it was transported by steamship to Zamboanga and other islands. McCoy et al. (1982) stated that "cartfuls" of Filipinos were dumped into common graves as a result of a severe cholera epidemic in 1882. World-wide cholera epidemics occurred throughout this period. For example, cholera epidemics occurred in Madras, Bombay, and Arabia in 1846; and in Spain in 1848. Genetic and acquired resistance were the only defenses against cholera in the Philippines in the 19th century.

Small pox epidemics occurred sporadically in the Philippines prior to 1870, but almost annually after 1871. In many instances, the records reveal the loss of thousands of native Filipinos shortly after the arrival of a ship from a foreign destination. For example, the (*Memorias medicas*) reports that small pox epidemics in 1872, 1880, and 1891 killed 45,000 people in Iloilo Province (Bevoise, 1995). McCoy et al. (1982) stated that "thousands died of small pox) in 1894." Also, serious small pox epidemics resulted in the death of thousands of Filipinos following the arrival of American troops in 1898 and 1899. This pattern repeated itself over and over again in various provinces in the Philippines. Vaccine for small pox first appeared in the Islands in 1805. However, it was always scarce and generally unavailable to large portions of the population in the 19th century.

Meyer's (1962) classic study of disinfected mail makes no mention of the Philippines, but goes into great detail about the disinfection process, disinfection stations for ship mail, and mail markings that occurred primarily in Europe and the Americas in the 19th century. In spite of the fact that the Philippines were frequently infected with small pox and cholera from arriving ships, I am not aware of any disinfection stations established in the Philippines for incoming ships to treat cargo, passengers, or mail.

Many businessmen in the Philippines were opposed to establishing disinfection stations because they believed that quarantining ships would impede business. However, the Spanish authorities were not lax in taking steps to control local outbreaks. For example, Bevoise (1995) reports that in July 1873, the Spanish consul in Singapore notified Manila that all ships arriving from Bangkok had been put under strict quarantine because of a cholera outbreak in Bangkok. The Spanish Philippine Board of Health (*Junta Superior de Sanidad*) in Manila immediately imposed a 15-day quarantine on all ships from Thailand and reserved the power to decide on what further measures should be taken to protect the health of Manila's citizens. In some cases, temporary disinfection stations may have been established in the Philippines. For example, in the 1870s, the military governor of Zamboanga described plans to dock any ship from an infected area at Santa Cruz island, within sight but an hour's distance from the port, where the vessel and the crew were to be quarantined until health officials determined that no danger existed. However, I know of no markings on any incoming mail indicating that it passed through a temporary quarantine station anywhere in the Islands.

This was not true in Europe, the Americas, and other parts of the world where disinfection stations were formally established to disinfect ship cargo, passengers, and mail, particularly during periods of known disease episodes. Disinfection stations for incoming mail were located in Italy, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Austria, Russia, Japan, the Americas, and other countries. Disinfected mail from these stations often showed the results of disinfection, in the form of slits on the front or back of the letter to allow fumigants (e.g., sulphuric acid, herbs, camphor, etc.) to enter the letter, vinegar stains on the letters, and handstamps or wax seals certifying that the letter was "clean" or had been disinfected at a particular disinfection station.

**FIGURE 1** is an 1848 Manila to Cadiz, Spain, letter, via Gibraltar, that shows a disinfection handstamp (**FIGURE 2**) from the Malta disinfection station. This cover (dated-lined May 24,

1848), from the businessman Juan Marcaida in Manila, was hand-carried to a British ship in the harbor, bypassing the Manila Post Office. Based on Kirk (1982), the cover connected with the British P&O steamer PEKIN in Singapore, was transferred to the P&O BENTINCK at Suez, went overland to Alexandria where it was placed on the P&O RIPON enroute to Malta (arrived July 18). It arrived at Gibraltar on July 24 and at Cadiz (destination) probably a day later. Since the letter spent little or no time at Malta, I suspect the ship was certified as "clean" (no disinfection was required), the handstamp was applied to the letter, and the ship quickly departed enroute to Gibraltar.

The black Malta handstamp in **FIGURE 2** contains the words PURIFIE AU LAZARET in the circle and MALTA in the center. This handstamp was in use at the Malta Lazaret from 1838 through 1879 (Meyer, 1962). A brief article of this cover was previously published by the author in IPPS News (Peterson, 1983).

I am aware of only four Spanish Philippine covers with the Malta disinfection station handstamp. Another interesting disinfected cover is an 1883 Manila to Rome, Italy, cover from the Italian Consulate in Manila, with two slits on the front indicating fumigation (Philstamps Auction, February 16, 1991).

The recent loss of Americans as a result of intentional anthrax contamination of mail has raised the anxiety level of a threat not experienced in the United States for many decades. However, generations ago, thousands of people died annually in the colonial Philippines due to epidemics, such as cholera and small pox. It is interesting, then and now, that mail was and still remains a connecting link between people and some infectious diseases.

If anyone has any additional information on Spanish Philippine disinfected mail, contact IPPS or Don Peterson at 7408 Alaska Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20012.



**FIGURE 1.** 1848 Manila to Cadiz, Spain, via Gibraltar,  
With a black Malta disinfection station handstamp, PURIFIE AU LAZARET MALTA (Don Peterson Collection).



**FIGURE 2.** Malta disinfection station handstamp,  
PURIFIE AU LAZARET MALTA, used from 1838  
through 1879 (Meyer,1962).

REFERENCES:

Bevoise, K. de. AGENTS OF APOCALYPSE: EPIDEMIC DISEASE IN THE COLONIAL PHILIPPINES. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ. 1995.

Kirk, R. BRITISH MARITIME POSTAL HISTORY: VOLUME 2 - THE P&O LINES TO THE FAR EAST. London. 1982.

McCoy, A.W. and Ed. C. de Jesus. PHILIPPINE SOCIAL HISTORY: GLOBAL TRADE AND LOCAL TRANSFORMATIONS. Ateneo de Manila University Press. Quezon City, Philippines. 1982.

Meyer, K.F. DISINFECTED MAIL. Holton, KS 1962

Peterson, D.J. "A Disinfected Cover from the Spanish Period." IPPS NEWS. Vol. III. No. 2 March-April 1983.

Philstamps Auction. San Bernardino, California. February 16, 1991

Smith P.C. "Crisis Mortality in the Nineteenth Century Philippines: Data from Parish Records JOURNAL OF ASIAN STUDIES. Vol. XXXVIII. No. 1. November 1978.

Worcester, D.C. A HISTORY OF ASIATIC CHOLERA IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS Manila. 1909.

## Philippine Postal Slogans

By Pablo M. Esperidion

111) "CHARTER NIGHT -JUNE 19, 1949 - MANILA LIONS CLUB." ~J' Fancy type - Handstamp. Slogan cancel in 3 lines with Lions Club insignia before the legend. First day use, June 19/49. Last day. July 18/49.

112) "CHARTER NIGHT - JUNE 19, 1949 - RIZAL CITY LIONS CLUB." Fancy type - Handstamp. Slogan cancel in 3 lines with Lions Club insignia before the legend. First day use, June 19/49, Last day, July "18/49. Used in Rizal City.

113) "CHARTER NIGHT - JUNE 19, 1949 - QUEZON CITY LIONS CLUB." Fancy type - Handstamp. Slogan cancel in 3 lines with Lions Club insignia before the legend. First day use, June 19/49. Last day, July 18/49. Used in Quezon City. Note: - Slogans Nos, 111-113 used. June 19/49, as First Day Use, coincided with the 88th Birthday Anniversary of Dr. Jose P. Rizal.

114) "LONG LIVE - THE REPUBLIC OF-THE PHILIPPINES." Fancy type - Handstamp. Slogan cancel in 3 lines with motif showing a man pulling a wheel. First day use, July 4/49. Last day, July 10/49. Used also as backstamp on domestic airmail.

115) "THE PHILIPPINES -SITE OF THE - 1950 JAYCEE INTERNATIONAL-WORLD CONGRESS." Fancy type - Handstamp. Slogan cancel in 4 lines with design bearing the head of Mercury. First day use, Aug. 1/49. Last day, Aug. 18/49. Used also as backstamp on domestic airmail. Note: - This slogan cancel is Type I.



116) "THE PHILIPPINES-SITE OF THE - 1950 JAYCEE INTERNATIONAL-WORLD CONGRESS." Fancy type -- Handstamp. Slogan cancel in 4 lines with design bearing a map of the Philippines. First day use, Aug. 19/49. Last day, Aug. 31/49.

Used also as backstamp on domestic airmail. Note: - This slogan cancel is Type II. First day use, Aug. 19/49, coincided with the 71st Birthday Anniversary of President Quezon and the First Day Issue of the 2¢ green Rizal, in booklet panes.

117) "HELP - FIGHT - TUBERCULOSIS."

118) "HELP -- the 1949 - ANTITUBERCULOSIS - DRIVE."

119) "Give Enough - FOR TB- CAMPAIGN."

Fancy types - Handstamp. Slogan cancels Nos. 117 and 118, in 3 lines. No. 119, in two lines. Each bears a double-barred cross before the legend. First-day use, Aug. 19/49. Last day. A It Sept. 19/49. Slogans Nos. 117, 118 and 119 were used in Manila, but No. 117 was used in 21 chartered cities and 42 provincial capitals, or 63 different places in all.

120) "Visit your Schools - EDUCATION WEEK - SEPT. 12 TO 17, 1949." Fancy type - Handstamp. Slogan cancel in 3 lines with a design showing an open book and a torch above, before the legend. First day use, Set. 12/49. Last day, Sept. 26/49. Used in 21 chartered cities and 42 provincial capitals, or 63 places in all.

121) "1949 - BOY SCOUT WEEK - OCT. 31-NOV. 6." Fancy type -handstamp. Slogan cancel in 3 lines with Boy Scout insignia before the legend. First day use, Oct. 31/49. Last day. Nov. 6/49.

122) "FAMILY WEEK - DEC. 1-7. 1949 - Healthy Families - Make a Strong Nation." Straight- line type - Handstamp. Slogan cancel in 4 lines. First day use. Dec. 1/49. Last dale Dec. 7, but extended up to Dec. 14/49.

123) "COMMUNITY CHEST -Everybody Gives - Everybody Benefits - OF GREATER MANILA." Fancy type - Handstamp. Slogan cancel in 4 lines with design showing a feather in the center of legend. First day use, Dec. 16/49. Note: -Press release for this slogan cancel was published in Manila newspapers, too late (Dec. 19/49).

124) 1950-HELP-NATIONAL FUND CAMPAIGN - PHILIPPINE NATIONAL - RED CROSS." Boxed type - Handstamp. Slogan cancel in 4 lines with a Red Cross sign before the legend. First day use, Feb. 1/50. Last day, March 31/50. Used in 51 provincial capitals.

125) "CHARTER NIGHT - TARLAC JAYCEES." Straightline type - Handstamp. Slogan cancel in 2 lines. First day use, Feb. 4/50, and used for one day only in Tarlac, Tarlac

126) "1945 LIBERATION DAY 1950 - CENTRAL LUZON - AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL" Fancy type - Handstamp. Slogan cancel in 4 lines with vignette of a carabao and a farmer plowing a field portrayed under the legend. First day use, Feb. 7/50, and used for one day only in Agricultural School, Nueva Ecija.

127) "FIRST ANNIVERSARY -MANILA LIONS CLUB." Fancy type - Handstamp. Slogan cancel in two lines with the Lions Club insignia between the lines of the legend. Used for one day only, March 23/50.

128) "EXHIBITION HALL - AFF -- POSTAL STATION." Straightline type - Handstamp. Slogan cancel in 3 lines. Used for one day only, May 22/50, on covers cancelled with the Roosevelt stamps (2, 4, & 18c stamps and 80c Souvenir Sheet) on the First Day Issue, the cancellation done at the Exhibition Hall of the National Philatelic Exhibition held on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the Asociacion Filatelica de Filipinas.

129) "HELP - FIGHT - TUBERCULOSIS."

130) "JOIN THE 1950 - ANTITUBERCULOSIS - DRIVE FOR FUNDS."

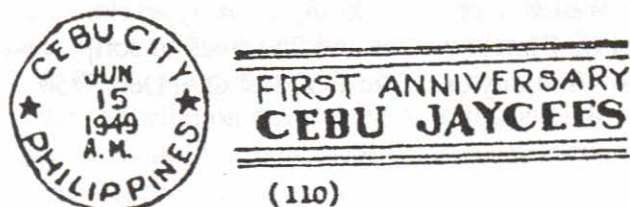
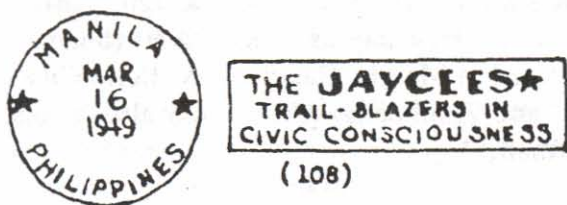
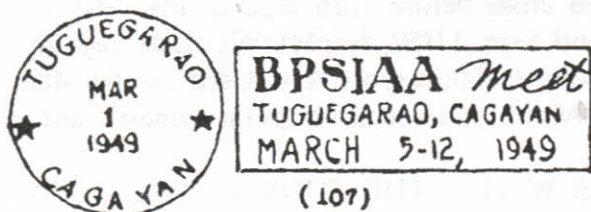
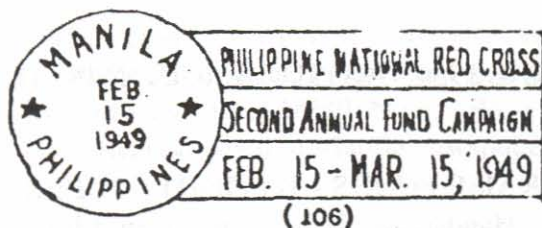
131) "HELP RAISE FUNDS - TO FIGHT - TUBERCULOSIS." Boxed types - Handstamp. Slogan cancels in 3 lines with a doublebarreled cross before each legend. First day use, Aug. 19, Sept. 1, and Sept. 11/50, respectively. Last day, Aug. 31, Sept. 10, and Sept. 19/50, respectively. Used by the Manila Post Office only. Also used as backstamps on domestic airmail.

132) "Fish Wisely - THE CONSERVATION WAY - OCTOBER 22-28, 1950." Fancy type - Handstamp. Slogan cancel in 3 lines with legend superimposed on a design bearing a fish, the first line in script. First day use, Oct. 22/50 (Sunday). Last day, Oct. 28/60. Used in Manila, Baguio City, Iloilo City, Cebu City, Davao City, and Zamboanga City. Used also as backstamp on domestic airmail.

133) "RIZAL PROVINCIAL CAPITAL - INAUGURATION." Boxed type - Handstamp. Slogan cancel in 2 lines with two stars at each end of the second line. First day use, Oct. 28/50. Used in Pasig, Rizal, for one day only.

134) "1950 -- Boy Scout Week - OCT. 31-NOV. 6." Boxed type Handstamp. Slogan cancel in 3 lines, the second line in script. First day use, Oct 31/50. Last day, Nov. 6/50

135) "Strengthen Home-and Family Defenses-NATIONAL FAMILY WEEK-Dec. 1-7" Straightline type-Handstamp. Slogan cancel in 4 lines, the 1st and 2nd lines in script, and the rest all in caps. First day use, Dec 1-50 last day, Dec. 7/50.





CHARTER NIGHT  
JUNE 19, 1949  
MANILA LIONS CLUB

(111)



CHARTER NIGHT  
JUNE 19, 1949  
RIZAL CITY LIONS CLUB

(112)



CHARTER NIGHT  
JUNE 19, 1949  
QUEZON CITY LIONS CLUB

(113)



★LONG LIVE★  
THE REPUBLIC OF  
THE PHILIPPINES

(114)



THE PHILIPPINES  
SITE OF THE  
1950 JAYCEE INTERNATIONAL  
WORLD CONGRESS

(115)



**+** HELP  
FIGHT  
TUBERCULOSIS

(117)



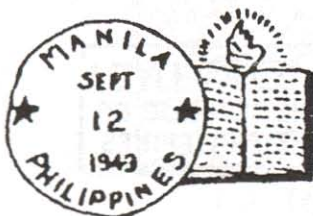
**+** HELP *the* 1949  
ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS  
DRIVE

(118)



**+** *Give Enough*  
FOR TB-CAMPAIGN


(119)



Visit your Schools  
EDUCATION WEEK  
SEPT. 12 TO 17, 1949

(120)



1949  
 BOY SCOUT WEEK  
OCT. 31 - NOV. 6

(121)



**FAMILY WEEK**  
 DEC. 1-7, 1949  
 Healthy Families  
 Make a Strong Nation

(122)

**COMMUNITY CHEST**  
 ★ *Everybody Gives* ★  
 ★ *Everybody Benefits* ★  
**OF GREATER MANILA**



(123)



*Help* **1950**  
 NATIONAL FUND CAMPAIGN  
 PHILIPPINE NATIONAL  
 RED CROSS

(124)




**CHARTER NIGHT**  
**TARLAC JAYCEES**

(125)



**1945-LIBERATION DAY-1950**  
 CENTRAL LUZON  
 AGRICULTURAL  
 SCHOOL



(126)

# 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.)*



P.O. Box 100  
Toast, NC 27049

**First Class**

*Address Correction  
Requested*