



Philippine Philatelic Society Journal

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ERROR or FORGERY ?
That is the Question.

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EDITORIAL

Once again I have to apologise for the late appearance of your Journal, despite all efforts it has been delayed yet again. However, it is my intention to improve matters in future, particularly since it was pointed out that by the time Journal, Whole Number 100 is produced I shall be 95 years old if the recent rate of publication is not improved! There have already been changes that we hope will improve the Journal and its distribution: for the first time we shall be mailing the Journal direct to American members, and in future all printed copies will be in colour providing of course that the author of each article has provided coloured illustrations. We hope that this will not only improve the quality of the Journal but will also encourage members to submit articles for publication knowing that the little coloured pieces of paper that we enjoy collecting and studying can be illustrated in colour. A good example is the subject of the front cover of this Journal, where it would be difficult to visualize the difference between the two stamps in monochrome.

I hope that members will find this issue of interest. Hans-Werner Becker has done his usual splendid job listing and displaying new issues, as well as letting us view some more pages from his collection, and doing much of the work to put the Journal together.

We are also pleased to read the views of Jorge Cuyugan, President of the Philippine Stamp Collectors' Society and Editor in Chief of their "P.S.C.S. Philatelic Update". Jorge has made some very interesting comments about some of the new issues listed in our last Journal, whole number 67, which he feels foreign collectors should have the benefit of reading. Needless to say opinions expressed by all contributors to the PPS Journal are the opinions of the respective authors and not necessarily those of the Society.

Despite a busy social summertime travelling in Europe and the UK, and a busy working schedule, Nigel Gooding has again produced an outstanding article for us about the EFO's of the President Roxas Oathtaking issue of 1947., as well as giving his expert opinion of Dr. Herbert Sandford's find.

Our regular contributors from the other side of the pond, Doug Lehmann and Don Peterson have each provided pages from their respective superb collections for us to learn from and admire. These often unique items are of great interest to PPS members and it is a privilege to be able to show them.

Apologies to Peter Harradine who supplied a number of copies of postcards illustrating the topics on stamp issues, but which I lost somewhere on my computer until now.

Following on from my article about the U.S. Navy ships which served with distinction in the Philippines during World War II, I have continued with the story of the evacuation of President Quezon and other aboard the submarine U.S.S. Swordfish. Following on from this I have listed the known Philippine related cancellations, together with some illustrations, and also listed the numerical identification of U.S. Navy Shore Base and Branch Post Offices. It would be most interesting if any other member can add to these lists at all.

Finally may I ask members to consider sharing some of their knowledge with the rest of us. We need your articles, even if they have been published elsewhere in the past, even if it has appeared in IPPS publications, because many PPS members are not members of other philatelic societies. I sometimes think that authors feel disloyal if they write for the PPS as well as the IPPS, but the societies are not at war with each other! To continue the analogy, we are allies and the very best of friends, rather like the U.S.A. and the U.K., and we want to further the interest and knowledge in Philippine philately.

Alan C Walder.

NEW STAMP ISSUES

Unless otherwise stated, all stamps are printed Litho-Offset (4-colors) on imported unwatermarked paper by Amstar Company Inc. Perf. 14



Supposed to be issued Dec.17, 2003 but actually launched on February 7, 2004 at the Clark Development Center in Pampanga. Originally, only 50.000 pairs were printed (12,500 sheetlets of 8). There is an error in the text at the bottom margin near the end of the 2nd line, "so-called" is misspelled "so-calleded". This was not corrected, since it does not affect the stamps themselves. However, when a german dealer, Georg Roll, ordered for 20.000 pairs in August, when these were practically sold out already, they decided to make an additional printing of 25.000 pairs. This opportunity was used to correct the error; so specialists have a new item to collect now.

February 23, 2004 -
State visit of US President G. W. Bush
P6 and P22: 50.000 each



March 9, 2004 - Orchids definitives
P1: 500.000; P5: 2.500.000



April 1, 2004 - Orchids definitives
P2: 3.000.000; P8: 15.000.000



June 11, 2004 - Orchids definitives P3: 1.000.000; P4: 500.000;
P9: 5.000.000 and P20: 4.000.000



Note: The increase of local postage from P6.00 to P8.00 necessitated the printing of more P2.00 stamps. Instead of printing the same, the reprints came out slightly different from the first printings. Three distinguishable factors on the 2nd printings were noted: the denomination and year-date are touching the corners of the stamps and part of the flower touching "P2" is shorter. Varieties are also reported on the P5.00 and P8.00 denominations.

Comments by Jorge H. Cuyugan

Philpost Administrative Order N° 04-03**DOMESTIC AIRMAIL FEE OF P2.00, IMPOSITION OF**

In view of the continuing increase in the operational cost of handling mails and as approved under Board Resolution N° 2004-15, dated February 24, 2004, an additional airmail fee of P2.00 is hereby imposed for the first 20grams of letter in addition to the ordinary rate of postage in the domestic service for mails posted in the Visayas and Mindanao for delivery in Luzon or vice-versa.

The fee, therefore, for ordinary mail and registered mail are as follows:

Weight	ORDINARY		REGISTERED	
	Intra	Airmail	Intra	Airmail
20g & below	P 6.00	P 8.00	P 15.00	P 17.00
21 - 50	12.00	15.00	21.00	25.00
51 - 100	20.00	25.00	30.00	41.00
101 - 250	30.00	40.00	39.00	49.00
251 - 500	40.00	60.00	49.00	69.00
501 - 1000	60.00	80.00	69.00	89.00
1001 - 1500	80.00	100.00	89.00	109.00
1501 - 2000	100.00	120.00	109.00	129.00

Intra rates shall apply to all ordinary mails posted in Luzon for delivery in Luzon, posted in the Visayas Region for delivery in the Visayas Region and posted in the Mindanao Region for delivery in the Mindanao Region.

Airmail rates shall apply to all ordinary mails posted in Luzon for delivery in the Visayas and Mindanao or vice-versa and mails posted in the Visayas for delivery in Mindanao and vice-versa.

The additional airmail fee of P2.00 shall not apply to Priority Mail, Express Mail, Air Parcel, 2nd Class and 3rd Class Mails.

Regional Directors, District Postal Managers, Postmasters and all concerned officials are enjoined to give this Administrative Order the widest dissemination.

This Order supercedes previous issuances and shall take effect on 01 April 2004.

(Sgd) ANTONIO Z. DE GUZMAN
Assistant Postmaster General
(Officer-in-Charge)

March 29, 2004 - PUP Postal Card



April 19, 2004 - Postpex 2004. P22 Souvenir sheet overprinted: 8.000



April 30, 2004 - Pfizer



June 21, 2004 - Our Lady of Piat



July 27, 2004 - Philippine Bonsai - P6 and P8: 37.500 sets of BL8; Souvenir sheet: 12.500



Reduced in size





Comments by Jorge H. Cuyugan, President and Editor of the Philippine Stamp Collectors Society PSCS about the New Issues in the last Journal N° 66.

1. On page 7 about a teller “mistakenly selling some Philippine Medical Association Centennial” on May 20 - Unless those or the person who bought them used some to mail some letters or intentionally made “early use” covers, there will be NO evidence of this sale. I personally know all the staff at the Philatelic section and this could only happen if they were “forced” to sell to a very influential person. “If a philatelic cover comes out in the future with an “early use” of this issue, it may likely come from your source of this information!”
2. “Presidential Seal stamps with P1.00 black surcharge” - a reliable source from the Philatelic Section said this happened because when the re-order was made, the color was not specified. The P1.00 surcharges were almost being sold-out then and the P6.00 surcharge stamps were just issued. The printer unintentionally used the black color in surcharging the P1.00 re-orders.

3. On the "topical issues" - Philpost programs a set of topical stamps and souvenir sheets every quarter. But this practice is not followed. The designs are always being altered (they say to satisfy a personal request by a very influential person) and this contributes much to the delays. Also, even commemorative issues are either backdated or launched after the actual date of their anniversary. So, the comments that their first day of issue were backdated is nothing new to Philippine FDC's.

4. On the Rizal's Roots in Fujian, China note etc. "that the entity bought this number of stamps, FDCs and Presentation Folders" - this is what I do not agree with Philpost's Philatelic Marketing Strategy. If the Stamps Advisory Committee approves a stamp issue request, the requesting party is asked to buy a minimum number of mint stamps, first day covers and Presentation Folders of the stamp issue. This is clearly written in the Memorandum of Agreement to be signed by the requesting party. With a sizable percentage of the issue being bought by the "honored" entity, the distribution and promotion of both, the event and entity is constrained to a limited market. Most of these parties think that they were asked to "buy the honor that they were featured on official Philippine stamps"!

5. On the un-surcharged P20.00 1988 Prestige Booklet Panes (Barasoain Church) - there was another reason why this pane was not surcharged. The people who exploded the booklets were so clumsy with their work, that they destroyed most of these panes. Having lesser numbers to surcharge and since their denomination is still usable, they were spared from the printer and sold at the tellers' counters. With regards to the surcharged P17.00 blocks of 4, take notice on how they were separated. "Most of them have damaged scissor cuts on their upper and/or lower left corner perforations. I had to return many copies to the Regional stamp custodian, because I found those that I bought for our Club's New Issues Service damaged on these corners." Take a closer look at the right block in your Journal and see for yourself!

6. On the P17.00, 2003 Year of the Monkey stamps - Yes, it is an Orangutan and it is not endemic to our country. I personally remember the Stamp Advisory Committee's policy of using endemic animals in this series when I was still a member. I remember that in 1996, the SAC asked the Designers to research if they could feature the "carabao" (Philippine Water Buffalo) on the "Year of the Ox" stamps that year. I'm sure there is nothing wrong featuring an Orangutan, but why the change in policy in the series?

7. On the FILIPINAS 2004 limited edition collectors' souvenir sheet - "I hope the income from these will be properly audited and the finances publicly advertised to show that not a single centavo was re-channeled to anything non-philatelic." I am not expecting any help from the local stamp community here, but from the foreign-based collectors who are more likely "fooled" by local opportunist/s.

8. On the P6.00, 2003 National Stamp Collecting Month design - I am personally very attracted to this stamp, because it features "Kekoy" (a Comic) from a very popular local cartoon. When I first saw a copy of the design, I thought it was a spoof of "what recent Philippine philately has become"!

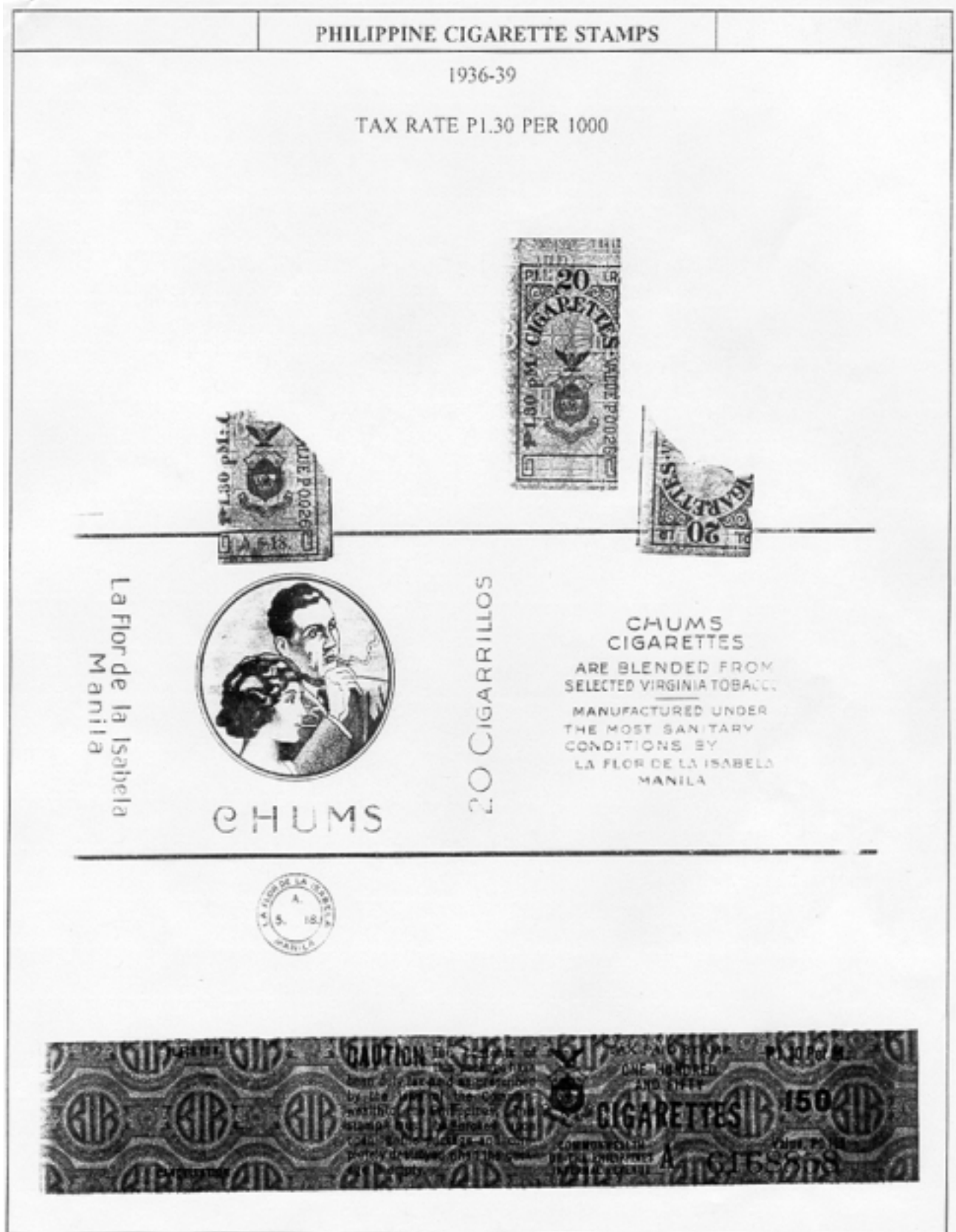
9. The City of San Fernando, Pampanga is celebrating its 250th foundation year and had requested Philpost a commemorative stamp issue. The City government's request was approved and a Memorandum of Agreement was sent to the City mayor asking the local government to purchase a) 50,000 stamps (P6.00 each); b) 2,000 FDCs (P12.00 each) and 1,000 Presentation Folders (P175.00 each, consisting of 6 stamps + FDC) and pay a total of P499,000.00

The City does not understand why they should pay for an honor to be included in Philippine philately.

I do not mean to be rude to Philpost and the local Philatelic community with these comments. As I wrote in my PSCS May 2004 Newsletter editorial:

"...why I came up with this (editorial) is not to criticize anybody. I WILL still continue to help promote Philippine Philately. What I only want is for collectors to know all the REAL issues and sentiments of other people involved in the hobby to make righteous decisions whether to continue, stop or shift their collections to other philatelic specialisation/s. Knowledge is very important for every serious collector to continue to have FUN in our hobby."

From the collection of Douglas Lehmann

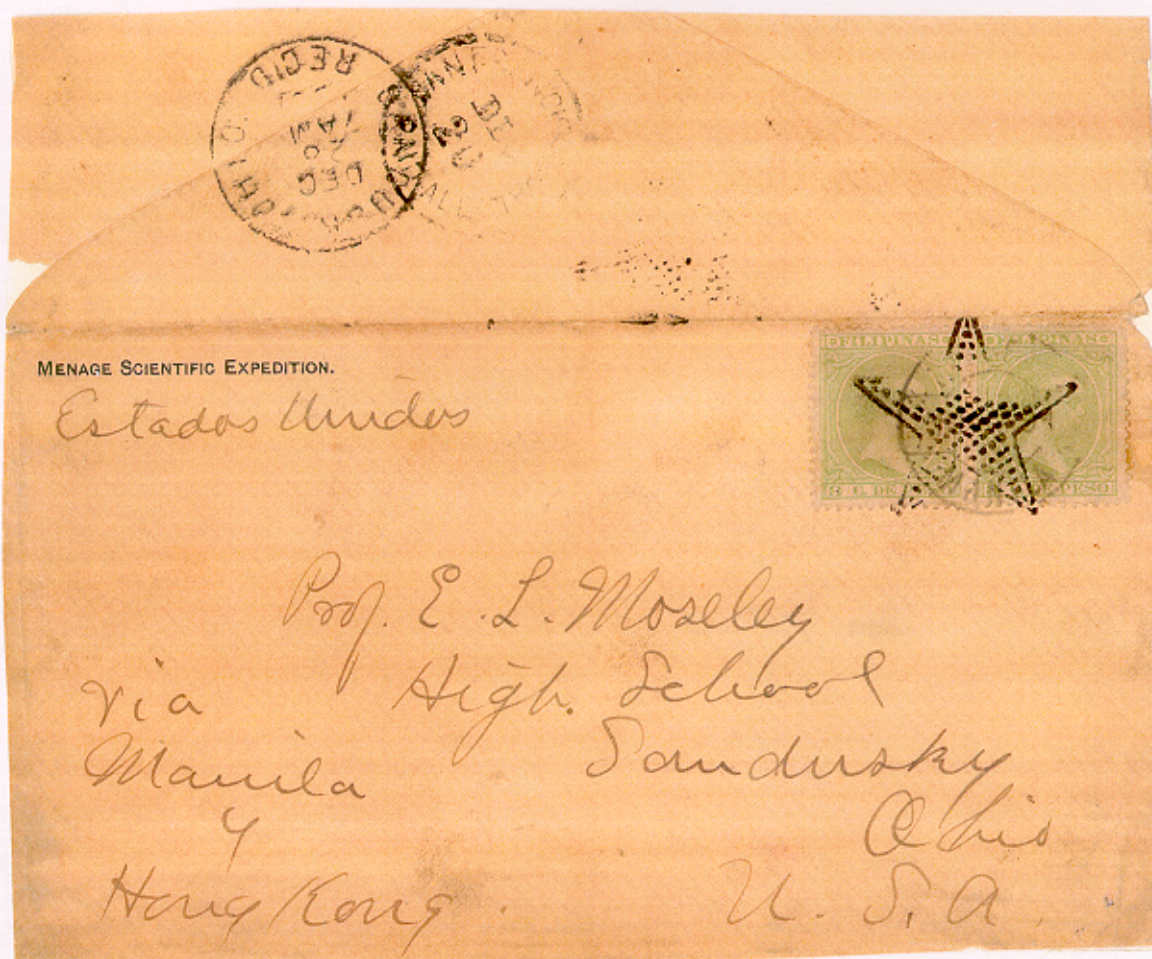


From the collection of Don Peterson

ADHESIVE MAIL POSTAL RATES AND ROUTES, 1854 - 1898

OVERSEAS MAILDOTTED STAR CANCEL

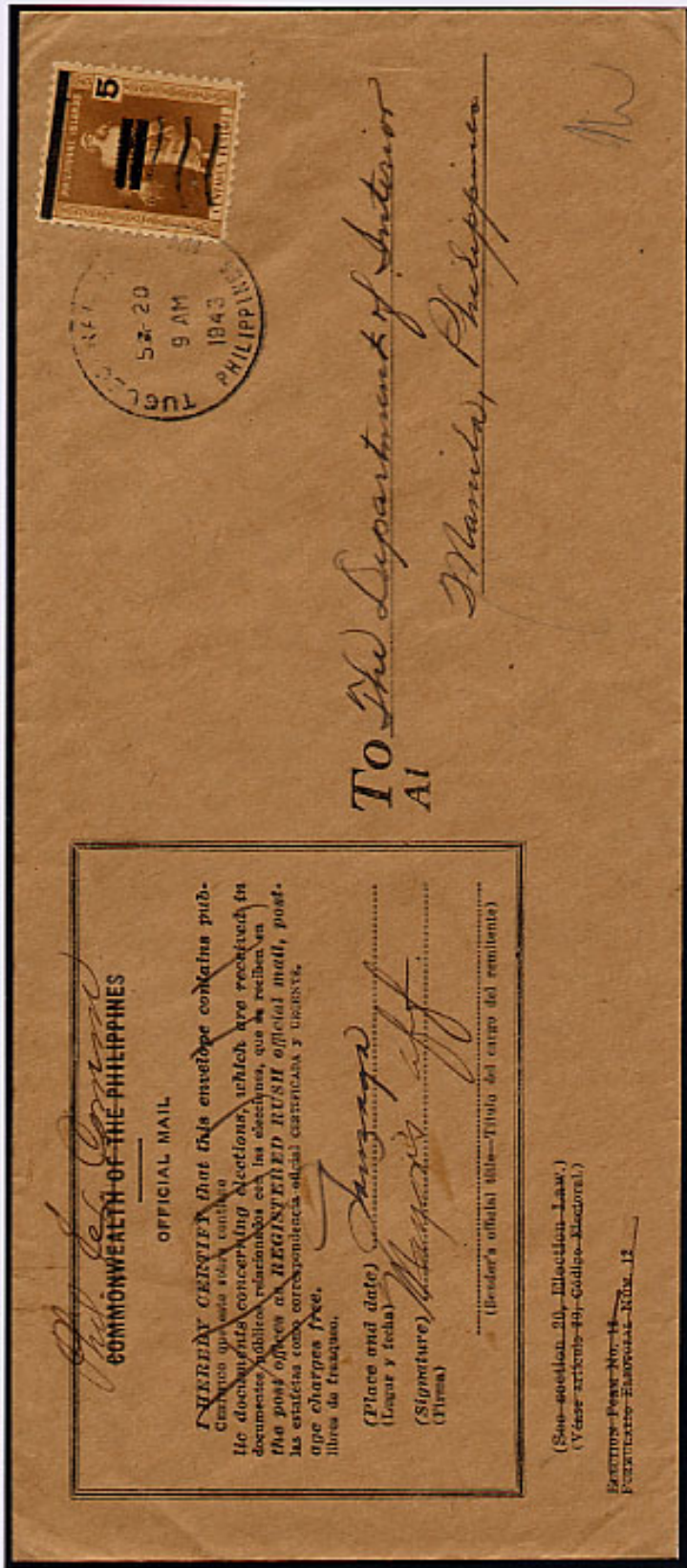
The dotted star cancel is uncommon and occurs on stamps of the 1880s and 1890s. One point of origin is suspected to be Cotabato, Mindanao, although other small town post offices may have also used this cancel where circular date stamps were not available.



1894 origin (?) - U.S. letter, via Manila, and Hong Kong. Letter from Menage Scientific Expedition.

From the Collection of Hans-Werner Becker

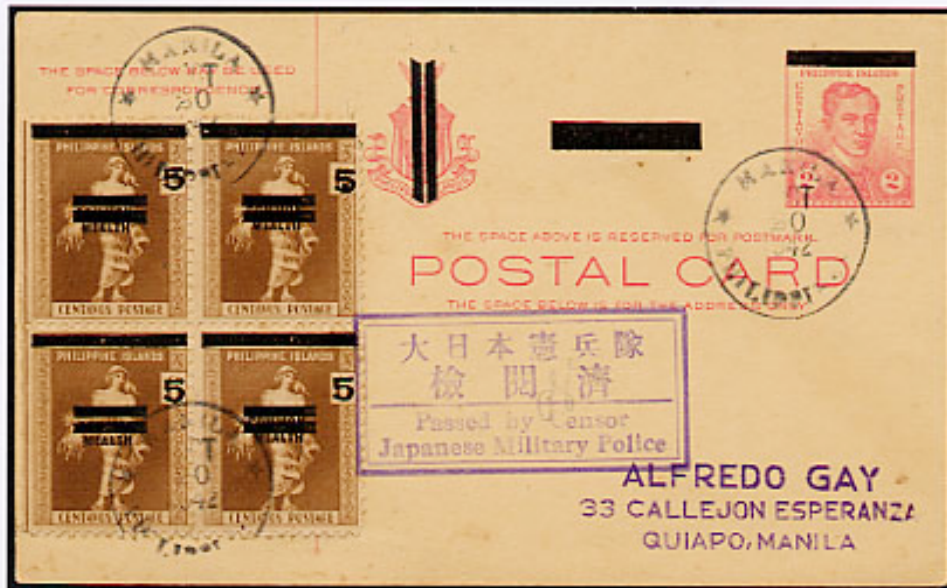
Japanese Occupation - 1-04b



5c surcharged on 6c gold brown stamp on old # 10 Commonwealth envelope Election Form N° 12, crossed out by pen and Phil. Ex. Comm. (Philippine Executive Commission) handwritten, with Tuguegarao, Cagayan, September 20, 1943 postmark.

A very scarce Town cancel.

Japanese Occupation - I - 04c



Overprinted 2c Postal Card with 5c on 6c block of four, Manila, October 20, 1942 postmarks and Japanese Censor with penciled initials. Note the change of the Censor mark: Size: 50x23mm, altered English text: Passed by Censor, Japanese Military Police. This was used from September 25, 1942 up to June 30, 1943.

The dividing line of the Postal Card is short! The black bars obliterating the words "COMMONWEALTH" in the 5c stamps are shifted and in the top right 5 is a black dot.



Registered letter with 16c and two 5c on 6c stamps, one with plate number, Manila, September 1, 1942 postmarks, rectangular Manila registration cachet with the same date, Registration tag with number and Japanese Censor mark with handwritten Censor Number C-1019. The obliterating bars on the left 5c stamp are shifted. The letter is 5c overpaid.

Japanese Occupation - 1 - 05

Issued on December 8, 1942
FIRST ANNIVERSARY GREATER EAST ASIA WAR
 Printed by the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington D.C.



Woman and Carabao

This stamp was first issued on February 15, 1935. "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" is deleted, 5c surcharged on 4c, Japanese Characters and 12 - 8 - 42 overprinted by the Bureau of Printing, Manila. Issued to commemorate the First Anniversary of the Great East Asia War. The Japanese inscription is "Daitoa Senso - Isshunen Kinen" or "Greater East Asia War- First Anniversary."



First Anniversary - The Greater East Asia War
 Commemorative Stamp - First Day Cover
 December 8, 1942 - Manila, Philippines

First Day Cover with surcharged stamp, Manila, December 8, 1942 postmark, Japanese Censor and special Cachet. The Tagalog inscription "KASANTAUNANG DIGMAAN SA MALAKING SILANGANG ASYA 12 - 8 - 1942" translates "First Anniversary Greater East Asia War 12-8-1942". The Katakana syllabics appearing vertically at the lower right frame are "Fuirippin" or "Philippines". The central design is a map outlining the area of the "Greater East Asia Co - Prosperity Sphere", the area under Japanese domination at that time, with a Japanese Flag implanted adjacent to the Philippines.

Japanese Occupation - 1 - 05c

Issued on December 8, 1942
FIRST ANNIVERSARY GREATER EAST ASIA WAR



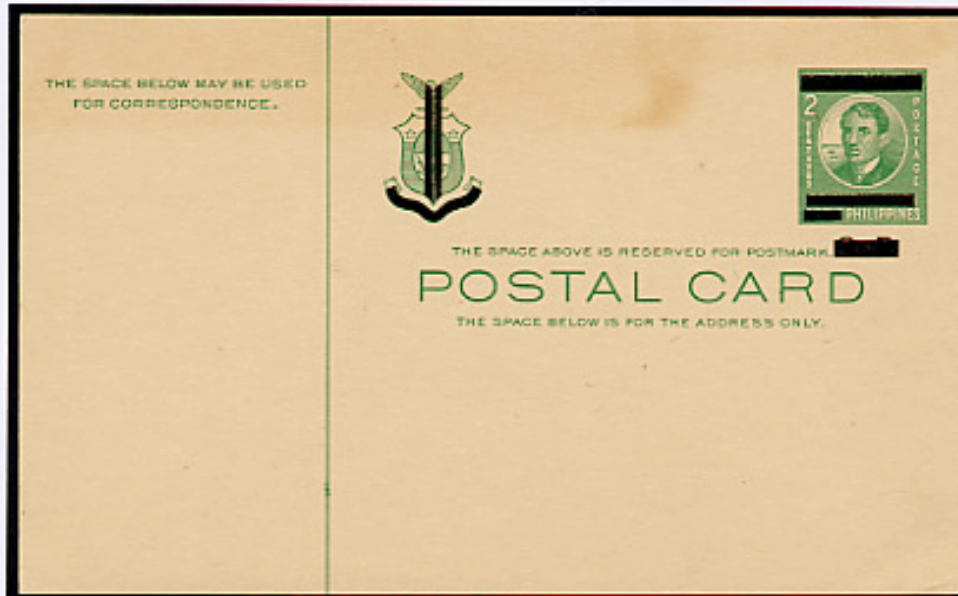
Stamps with missing perforation on one or two sides



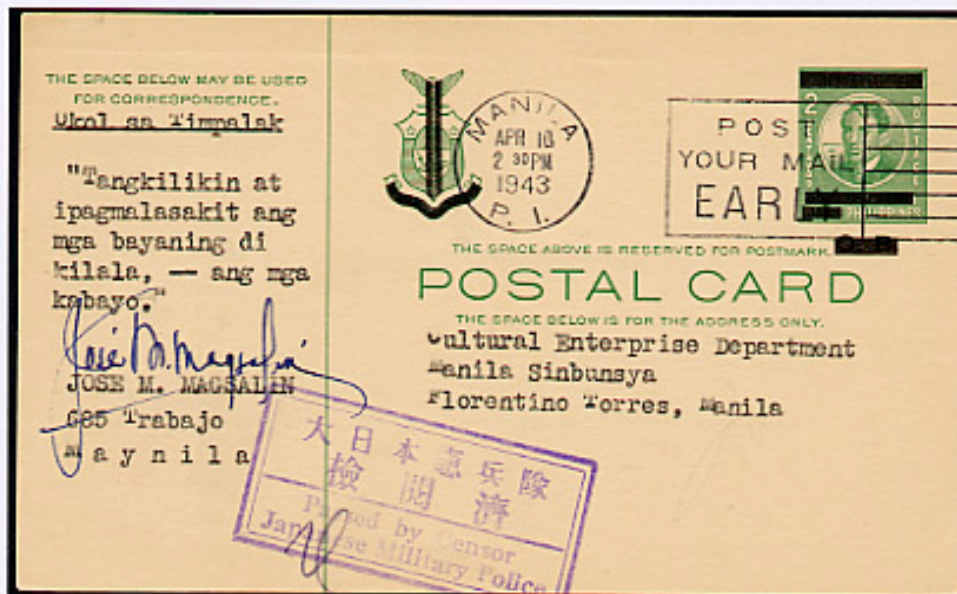
2c Postal Card with additional 5c stamp, Manila, December 8, 1942 postmark, special cachet and Japanese Censor.

Japanese Occupation - 1 - 06

Issued on December 12, 1942
 2 centavos Postal Card, José Rizal, green
 Overprinted in black on Official Postal Card of 1941



Overprinted by the Bureau of Printing, Manila on individual Official Postal Cards of the Commonwealth of November 14, 1941. Issued to replenish the supply of 2c Postal Cards when stocks of the previously issued 2c José Rizal, rose, was sold out on November 16.



Postal Card with Manila, April 10, 1943 universal machinecancel with slogan : "POST YOUR MAIL EARLY" and Japanese Censor with penciled initials

Page from the Collection of Peter Harradine

Philippine Buildings & Landmarks:-THE MANILA CATHEDRAL.

The most important Catholic Church in the Philippines. The original church was built of bamboo and nipa, but was burned down in 1574. It was replaced by a wooden building, and, finally, by a stone building, in 1591, although this was seriously damaged by earthquakes, and rebuilt on at least three separate occasions. During World War II, the cathedral was destroyed, yet again.

The present building is a simplified Renaissance style, which follows the contours of the former buildings. Two bronze doors tell of eight important events in the cathedral's rather chequered history, and the interior contains eight chapels, with many works of art, and a huge Dutch organ, the largest in Asia.



Error or Forgery? - That is the Question.

by Alan C Walder

When Dr Herbert Sandford was sorting through a packet of stamps looking for postmarks he noticed that two of the 1973 Malacanang Palace 60s Airmail stamps (Scott C107, SG1326) were very different. (see front page).

Close examination revealed that, in Dr. Sandford's words, "the yellow ink is obviously missing and the colourless flesh and buildings must mean also a lack of magenta, if my understanding of the printing process is correct." The "error" was not listed in the Stanley Gibbons South-East Asia catalogue, nor Peter Harradine's Handbook. I thought that if it was listed anywhere it would be in Dr Ngo's Specialized Catalogue of Philippine Postage Stamps 1973 - 198, but it was not. However it was helpful to know that the stamp was printed by Thomas de la Rue & Co. Ltd. (England) by heliogravure (5 colours), in sheets of 50 (5x10), Perf. 14, on ordinary unwatermarked paper.

I first turned for an expert opinion to Nigel Gooding, who specializes in Philippine Republic EFO's. Nigel was very interested, but warned that there are known cases of stamps issued around that time which have been chemically treated to remove some of the colours. He was interested that the stamp had been purchased for a few pennies and had the remains of a stamp hinge on the back, so it was clearly not regarded by the seller as of any great value or interest. Indeed Dr. Sandford did not look at the stamp until he albumed it alongside a standard copy.

His observations were that the stamp had a black cancellation of CITY MAY..... 1976 PHILIPPINES. He examined the stamp under 10x and 20x magnification and concluded that cyan and black inks underlie the cancellation and therefore the removal of magenta and yellow would have been made before the cancellation. If this is so it is surprising that the stamp, -or sheet of 50 stamps as it would have been,- passed the inspection of the printers and the post office, and that the single stamp had also escaped the inspection of at least one dealer and collector.

Dr Sandford sought the opinion of Dr. Ngo who, from viewing a photocopy of the stamp, offered a different opinion. He believes that the stamp is almost surely an altered or manufactured item. Many such color "changelings" surfaced in the early 1980's, in fact most issues of the late 1970's and early 1980's appeared in full mint sheets, and are being sold as "color omitted" errors. Dr. Ngo is not sure whether they are chemically, light or heat treated. His opinion was backed up by Peter Harradine, who also sought the opinions of a couple of American philatelists.

So, sadly it appears that Dr Sandford's "find" is a curiosity rather than a printing error. If you know otherwise, or have any comments, please let us know.

FOR SALE

Ngo's Catalogue of Philippine Republic Stamps 2002 Supplement.

I have several copies of this Supplement which covers listing of issues from January 2000 to June 2002 including small panes and postal cards, price updates for 1946 to 1999 issues, checklist of January 2000 to June 2002 Specimen issues, plus a new section on commemorative covers.

Catalogue Supplement price: £5.00 + £1.00 postage within the U.K. Contact Alan Walder by e-mail of "ppsuk@f2s.com" or phone 01344 776677

The front cover illustrates the Ninoy Aquino handstamped surcharges, which are probably the only ones you will ever see unless you are wealthy enough to invest in this scam issue. Dr Ngo's catalogue prices the nine stamps at P810.00 mint, P564.00 used, but according to Jorge Cuyugan of the PSCS they were only available at US\$80.00 (about P4,500.00) per set from "a private source", no dealer can supply them!

REPUBLIC ERRORS, FREAKS AND ODDITIES (EFOS)

BY: NIGEL GOODING

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE PRESIDENT MANUEL ROXAS OATH TAKING JULY 4, 1947

A set of three stamps were issued to honor the First Anniversary of the Independence of the Republic. The stamps picture the first president of the Republic, President Manuel Acuña Roxas, taking the Oath of Office, presided over by Chief Justice Moran of the Supreme Court and US Ambassador Paul McNutt.



Manuel Roxas was born on January 1, 1892 in Capiz (renamed Roxas City in 1949 in his honor) on the Island of Panay. His parents were Gerardo Roxas Sr and Rosario Acuña.

After completing his early education in the public school of Capiz, he went to Hong Kong to study for a period of time and later transferred to Manila High School to finish his secondary schooling. He took up law at University of the Philippines and graduated in 1913, where he topped the Bar Exam.

Between 1913 and 1916, he was professor at the Philippine Law School and National University. Upon learning of the excellent record of Manuel Roxas, former Chief Justice Cayetano S. Arellano offered him to be his Secretary of the Supreme Court.

Roxas began his political career in 1917 as a member of the municipal council of his hometown in Capiz. He was Governor of the province of Capiz between 1919-1921 and was then elected to the Philippine House of Representatives, subsequently serving as Speaker of the House and a member of the Council of State. In 1923 he and Manuel Quezon, the President of the Senate, resigned from the Council of State in protest when the U.S. Governor-General Leonard Wood began vetoing bills passed by the Philippine Legislature. In 1932 Roxas and Sergio Osmeña, the Nacionalista Party leader, led the Philippine independence mission to Washington D.C. where they influenced the passage of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act. Roxas was later opposed by Quezon, who declared that the Act compromised the future of Philippine independence, and the Nacionalista Party was split on this issue. In 1934, however, Roxas was a member of the convention that drew up a constitution under the revised Philippine Independence and Commonwealth Act (Tydings McDuffie Act). Roxas also served as Secretary of Finance in the Commonwealth Government under President Manuel Quezon between 1938 and 1940, and was elected to the Philippine Senate in 1941.

During World War II, in 1942, Roxas was captured by the Japanese invasion forces. During the war, he served under Jose Laurel in the Japanese-sponsored Philippine Republic, at the same time working as an intelligence agent for the underground Philippine Guerrilla forces. The returning American forces arrested him as a Japanese collaborator. After the war, General Douglas MacArthur pardoned him and reinstated his commission as an officer of the US Armed Forces. This resuscitated his politi-

cal career, and with MacArthur's support, he was declared president on May 28, 1946, defeating Sergio Osmeña, and becoming the last president of the Commonwealth. When independence was declared on July 4, 1946 he became the first president of the New Republic.

Although Roxas was successful in getting rehabilitation funds from the United States after independence, he was forced to concede military bases (23 of which were leased for 99 years), trade restriction for the Philippine citizens, and special privileges for U.S. property owners and investors. His administration was marred by graft and corruption; moreover, the abuses of the provincial military police contributed to the rise of the left-wing Hukbalahap (Huk) movement in the countryside. His heavy-handed attempts to crush the Huks led to widespread peasant disaffection. On April 15, 1948, at the age of 44, he succumbed to a fatal heart attack after delivering a speech at Clark Air Base. He was succeeded by his vice president Elpidio Quirino.

THE STAMPS

The stamps were typographed on unwatermarked paper by the Philippine Bureau of Printing, Manila, in sheets of 25

(5 horizontally x 5 vertically) stamps. They exist perforated 12 and were issued in the following quantities:

4c Carmine (Scott #512; SG #638) - 489,975

6c Green (Scott #513; SG #639) - 300,000

16c Purple (Scott #514; SG #640) - 200,000

ERRORS AND VARIETIES

4-CENTAVOS CARMINE

BROKEN 'R' IN 'REPUBLIC'

CONSTANT VARIETY ON SOME SHEETS (STAMP POSITION 2)



Normal



Broken 'R' Variety



6-CENTAVOS GREEN

MALFORMED 'E' IN 'POSTAGE'



Normal



Malformed 'E'



CONSTANT VARIETY (STAMP POSITION 8)

WHITE DOT ABOVE PRESIDENT ROXAS' HEAD



Without Dot



With Dot



CONSTANT VARIETY (STAMP POSITION 16)

**HORIZONTAL PERFORATIONS DOUBLED IN ALTERNATE ROWS
DOUBLED IN ROWS 1, 3 AND 5, WITH SECOND 1½MM ABOVE NORMAL
BELIEVED TO BE UNIQUE**



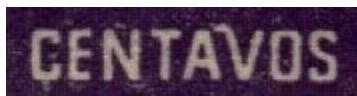
**VERTICAL PERFORATIONS SHIFTED RIGHT AND SLANTED IN
ALTERNATE COLUMNS
COLUMNS 2, 4, AND 6 AFFECTED**



**16-CENTAVOS PURPLE
MALFORMED 'V' IN 'CENTAVOS'
CONSTANT VARIETY (STAMP POSITION 6)**



Normal



Malformed 'V'

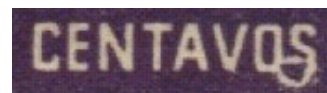


**MALFORMED 'A' IN 'CENTAVOS'
CONSTANT VARIETY (STAMP POSITION 11)**

**MALFORMED 'S' IN 'CENTAVOS'
CONSTANT VARIETY (STAMP POSITION 18)**



Malformed 'A'



Malformed 'S'

Reference:

- n *Errors, Freaks and Oddities on Philippine Republic Stamps 1946 - 1979. Philippine Philatelic News, Volume 6, Nos 1-4. January - December 1980. Page 6*
- n *1997 Ngo's Catalogue of Philippine Republic Stamps & Postal Stationeries. Metro Manila. Page 1.*
- n *All illustrations are from the Nigel Gooding collection.*

President Quezon Evacuated.

by Alan C Walder

On Christmas Eve 1941 General MacArthur established the USAFFE headquarters in Corregidor and on the same day U.S. High Commissioner, Francis B. Sayre, and President Quezon, his immediate family with a few senior members of the Commonwealth Government, left Manila for the island fortress. Included were Vice President Sergio Osmena; Chief Justice Jose Abad Santos; Major General Basilio Valdes, chief of staff of the Philippine Army; Colonel Manuel Nieto, his aide-de-camp; and Serapio Canceran, his private secretary.

Quezon and Osmena had recently been re-elected for a second term as President and Vice President respectively, and they were sworn-in whilst on Corregidor.

The atmosphere in the Malinta Tunnel was bad for Quezon's health, aggravating his tubercular condition, and he grew ever more frustrated that the Americans were not sending reinforcements. He believed that America was sending more aid to England, and likened it to writhing in anguish at the fate of a distant cousin whilst a daughter is being raped in the back room. He was barely on speaking terms with High Commissioner Sayre.

Quezon decided to transfer the seat of the Commonwealth government to the Visayas, which was under less threat from the Japanese.

So on February 20, 1942, Quezon, his family and immediate staff were taken in the submarine U.S.S. *Swordfish* on a four day journey from Corregidor to San Jose de Buenavista in Antique province. *Swordfish* then returned to Manila Bay and embarked the High Commissioner of the Philippines, arriving at Fremantle, Western Australia, on 9 March.

U.S.S. *Swordfish* (SS-193)



Quezon travelled around the Visayas, meeting with political and military leaders in Iloilo, Bacolod and Cebu to discuss plans to protect the civilians and keep the economy going.

Meanwhile U.S. President Roosevelt had ordered General MacArthur to leave Corregidor for Australia. The Japanese were beginning to attack airfields in the Visayas, and Japanese warships were in Visayan waters. Reluctantly Quezon was persuaded to leave the country to lead a Government in exile. On March 18, PT boats met the Quezon party in Negros and took them to Mindanao, there they travelled to the Del Monte airfield where Quezon drafted an order appointing Manuel Roxas as his successor should he and vice President not survive. On the evening of March 26, Quezon and his party were flown to Australia.

Manuel L. Quezon was never to see his homeland again, he died of tuberculosis on August 1, 1944 in Saranac Lake, U.S.A., just weeks before the liberation forces landed at Leyte on October 20, 1944.

On December 22, 1944 *Swordfish* with a crew of 89 departed Pearl Harbor on her 13th war patrol to the vicinity of Nansei Shoto. On January 2, 1945, she was ordered to patrol clear of the Nansei Shoto area until completion of scheduled air strikes. She acknowledged orders on January 3, but was never heard from again and after repeated attempts to contact her by radio had failed, she was reported presumed lost with all hands on February 15, 1945 off Okinawa. The cause is unknown, but the most likely being a possible Japanese surface attack or mine.

U.S. Navy Philippine Postmarks.

By Alan C Walder

Perhaps not strictly Philippine philately, but an interesting collecting sideline is the cancellations used by the ships of the United States Navy based in the Philippines mainly during the U.S. and Commonwealth administrations.

The list is in alphabetical order of the port or area concerned followed by the known date and ship known to have used the cancellation at that time. There are many variations of cancellation, most commonly the port is shown within killer bars but many variations are known. Some commemorate events like "Navy Day", others historic events such as "Battle of Manila 1898".

The illustrations show some of the more common cancellations, but there are many more varieties and it appears that most ships had unique cancellations.

PORT & CANCELLATION	KNOWN DATE	KNOWN SHIP
Asiatic Station/Manila/ P.I.	December 1937	USS Edsall
Balabac/Straits	November 1935	USS Augusta
Batangas/PI	December 1940	USS Houston
Burdeos/Tayabas	January 1938	USS Genesee
Catabalogan/P.I.	March 1936	USS Augusta
Cavite/Philippines	September 1936	USS Genesee
Navy Yard/Cavite P.I.	January 1934	USS Black Hawk
Cebu/P.I.	November 1936	USS Canopus
Cebu Cebu/P.I.	March 1936	USS Augusta
Celebes Sea, Passage	March 1938	USS Marblehead
Coron Bay/Southern P.I.	March 1939	USS Tulsa
Cuyo East/Pass P.I.	November 1935	USS Augusta
Davao Gulf (as Passage/—)	April 1938	USS Marblehead
Davao PI/Mindanao	February 1936	USS Augusta
Davao/Mindanao		USS Marblehead
Dewey Dry Dock P.I. (Olongapo)	March 1937	USS Tulsa
Dumanquilas/Bay P.I.	November 1936	USS Canopus
Iloilo/PI	November 1935	USS Augusta
Jolo Island P.I.	March 1936	USS Pecos
Jolo/Philippines	December 1939	USS John D Ford
Luzon/Strait	March 1935	USS Augusta
Malampaya/Palawan PI	March 1938	USS Marblehead
Malampaya/Sound	February 1938	USS Trenton
Manila/Philippines		USS Smith Thompson
Manila Bay/Philippine Islands	January 1936	USS Heron
Manila PI/Area	November 1936	USS Whipple
Maquinaya P.I.		USS Sacramento
Mariveles/P.I.	January 1941	USS Houston
Mariveles/Bay P.I.	February 1933	USS Houston
Olongapo/P.I.	June 1940	USS Stewart
Olongapo/Zambales P.I.	April 1938	USS Genesee
Dewey Dock/Olongapo P I		USS Black Hawk
Palawan/Island	February 1938	USS Trenton
Papano/Cotabato	October 1939	USS Black Hawk
Parang/Cotabato	October 1939	USS Black Hawk
Philippine/Islands	March 1938	USS Peary
Philippine/Commonwealth	November 1935	USS Black Hawk
Poliillo/Island PI	January 1938	USS Barker
Polloc/Harbor P.I.	June 1938	USS Canopus
Puerto Princesa P.I.	June 1940	USS Parrott
Sarangani/Island PI	April 1938	USS Marblehead
Southern/Philippines	May 1938	USS Bittern
Subic Bay/PI	February 1941	USS Parrott
Sulu Sea	May 1935	USS Augusta
Tacloban.P.I.	March 1936	USS Augusta
Tawi Tawi/P.I.	March 1937	USS Pecos
Tutu Bay/P.I.	May 1941	USS Whipple

PORT & CANCELLATION	KNOWN DATE	KNOWN SHIP
Verde Island/Passage Zamboanga/Mindanao P.I.	April 1938	USS Marblehead USS Augusta
Zamboanga/P.I. Zamboanga/Southern PI	April 1935	USS Smith Thompson USS Tulsa

The following pages show illustrations of ships postmarks from the author's collection

U.S. Navy Shore Base and Navy Branch Post Offices

In addition to ships postmarks, identified by the name of the vessel, Shore Base and Branch Post Offices generally can be numerically identified. The following list are those known to the author.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Location</u>
954	Cavite, Luzon	3144	Tawi Tawi Island
956	Orly Field, Luzon	3146	Palawan Island
960	Calapan, Mindoro	3149	Samar Island
961	Sangley Point, Luzon	3154	Sulu Archipelago
962	Clark Field, Luzon	3160	Batangas Bay, Luzon
1133	Casiguran Sound	3201	Leyte Island
1159	Cotabato, Mindanao	3291	Puerta Princesa, Palawan Is
3001	San Antonio, Luzon	3292	Coron Bay, Palawan Island
3002	Subic Bay, Luzon	3293	Bacuit, Palawan Island
3003	Masinloc, Luzon	3858	Mactan Island
3004	Batangas, Luzon	3863	San Fernando, Union, Luzon
3006	Balayan, Luzon	3864	Maniceni Island
3028	Baler Bar, Luzon	3955	Cagayan, Mindanao
3042	Davao, Mindanao	3956	Buenavista, Mindanao
3070	Zamboanga, Mindanao	3957	Calbayog, Samar
3100	San Jose, Mindoro	3958	Hinundayan, Leyte
3101	Bacolod, Negros	3959	Iloilo, Panay
3102	Ormoc, Leyte	3960	Lingayen, Luzon
3106	Laoag, Luzon	3961	Masbate, Masbate Island
3107	Dingalan, Luzon	3962	Misamis, Mindanao
3132	Aparri, Luzon	3963	Sarangani, Mindanao
3133	Cebu	3964	Tacloban, Leyte
3136	Legaspi, Luzon	10434	Naval Communications Center, Sangley Point.
3138	Vigan, Luzon		
3142	Manila, Luzon	13933	Naval Station, Subic Bay

Reference:

The Universal Ship Cancellation Society 'The New Catalogue of Naval Postmarks and U.S. Naval Postal History'. U.S.C.S. Data Sheet 12 - 'A Listing of Foreign and Domestic Port Locations Appearing Within the Killer Bars of U.S. Naval Cancels'. Compiled by Lawrence R. Groh (USCS 920)

STOP PRESS

I have just received a copy of the new (4th Edition) of *Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue Part 21 South-East Asia*. It is the first publication of Part 21 since 1995 and consists of 695 pages with, for the first time, illustrations in colour, with the exception of the Spanish Period. Another new feature is one I had long pressed for, and that is it covers all Philippine issues from 1854, whereas previously one had to purchase Parts 9 (Portugal & Spain) and 22 (United States) as well as Part 21 to cover all postage stamp issues of the Philippines. The stamp prices quoted are those which Stanley Gibbons would sell the stamps for at the time of publication. The retail price of £29.95 is considerably less than the sum of the three catalogues previously required. A more detailed review will appear in our next Journal. a.w.



OLONGAPO/ZIMBALES PI



CAVITE/PHILIPPINES



OLONGAPO/P.I.



CAVITE/PI



NAVY YARD/CAVITE.P.I.



OLONGAPO/PHILIPPINES



MARIVELES/BAY P.I.



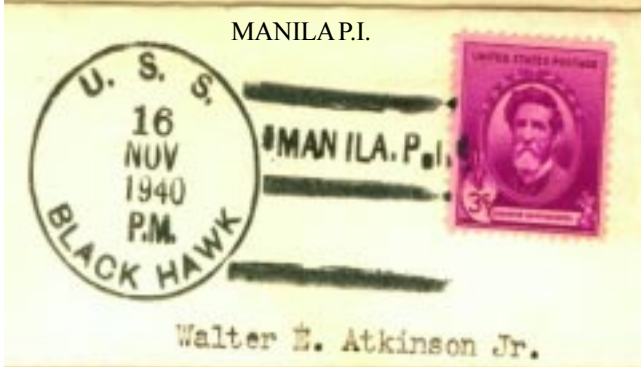
OLONGAPO P.I. / AREA



MANILA/PHILIPPINES



MANILA P.I



MANILA P.I.

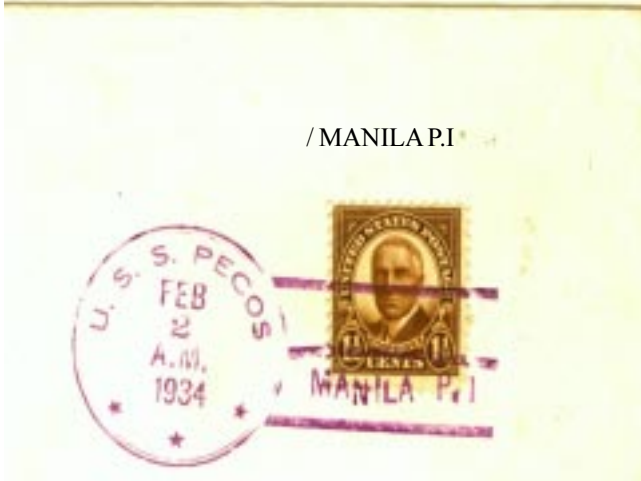
Walter E. Atkinson Jr.



MANILA/P.I.



MANILA/P.I.



/MANILA P.I



PHILIPPINE / ISLANDS



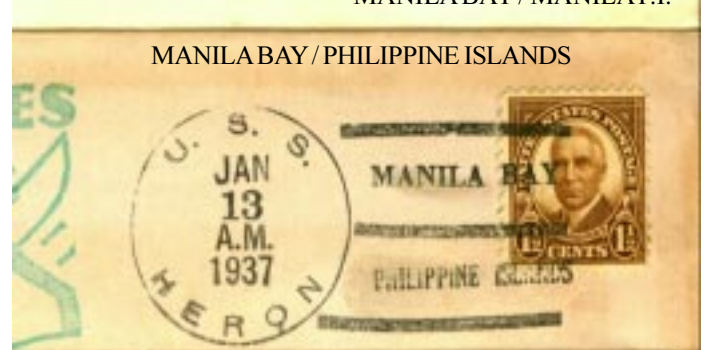
ASIATIC / STATION / MANILA / P.I.



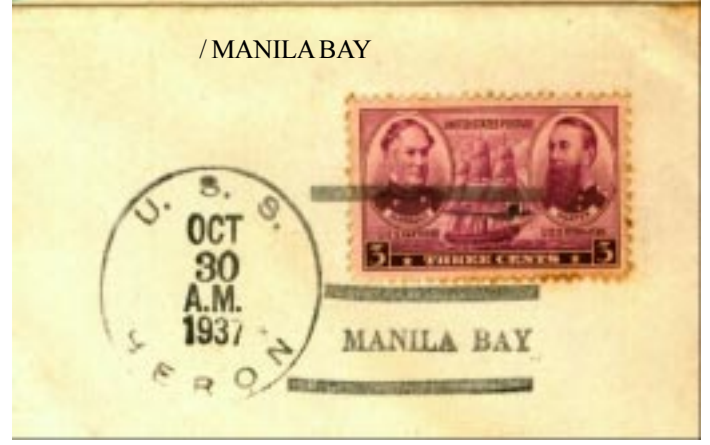
ASIATIC / STATION MANILA / P.I.



MANILA BAY / MANILA P.I.



MANILA BAY / PHILIPPINE ISLANDS



/MANILA BAY



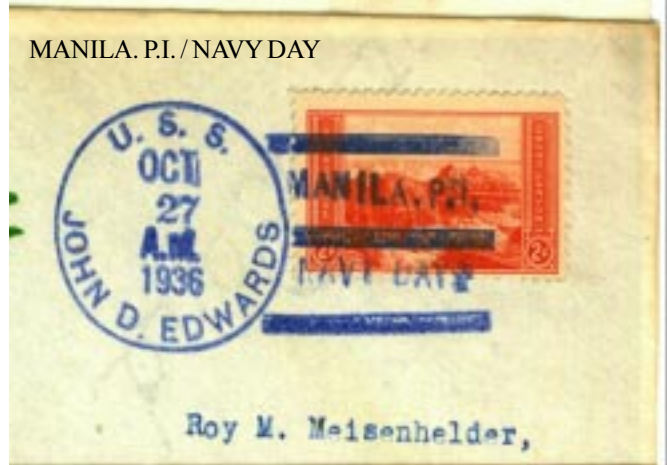
MANILA / P I



BATTLE OF / MANILA 1898



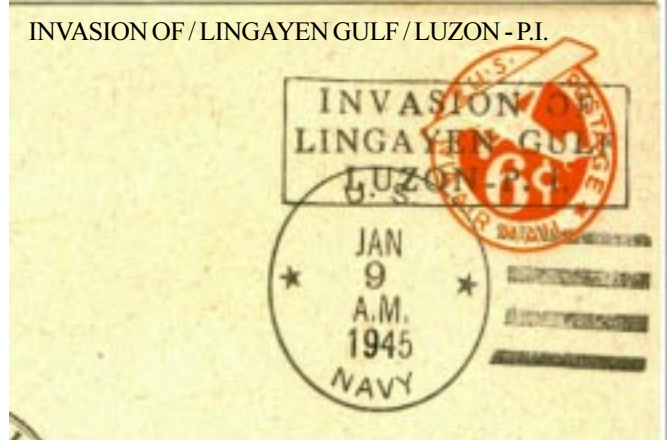
MANILA / P I



MANILA, P.I. / NAVY DAY

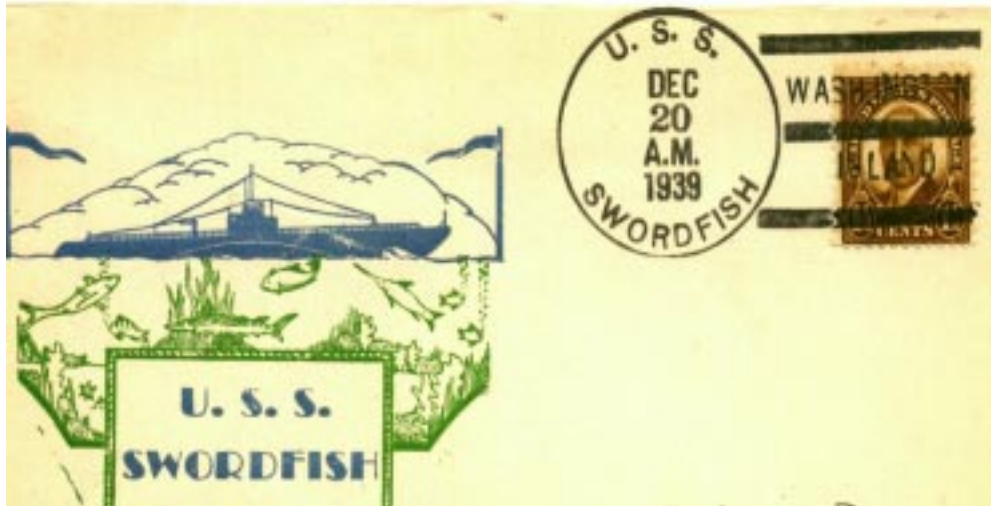


MANILA P.I. / AREA



INVASION OF / LINGAYEN GULF / LUZON - P.I.

Below a cancellation of U.S.S. SWORDFISH the submarine which evacuated President Quezon from Corregidor. Not with a Philippine postmark unfortunately.



MORE NEW STAMP ISSUES

Unless otherwise stated, all stamps are printed Litho-Offset (4-colors) on imported unwatermarked paper by Amstar Company Inc. Perf. 14



ORCHIDS DEFINITIVE ISSUES from 2003 re-issued with 2004 Date
 P10 - June 2, 2004 ; P22 - June 10, 2004
 P21 - July 21, 2004 ; P17 - August 2, 2004
 Quantities not yet known (HB)

August 13, 2004 - Olympic Games in Athens, Greece. P6 - 100.000; P17, P21 and P22 - 50.000 each
 P22 Souvenir sheet - 12.500



August 20, 2004
 500th birth anniversary of Miguel Lopez de Legazpi
 P6 - 100.000

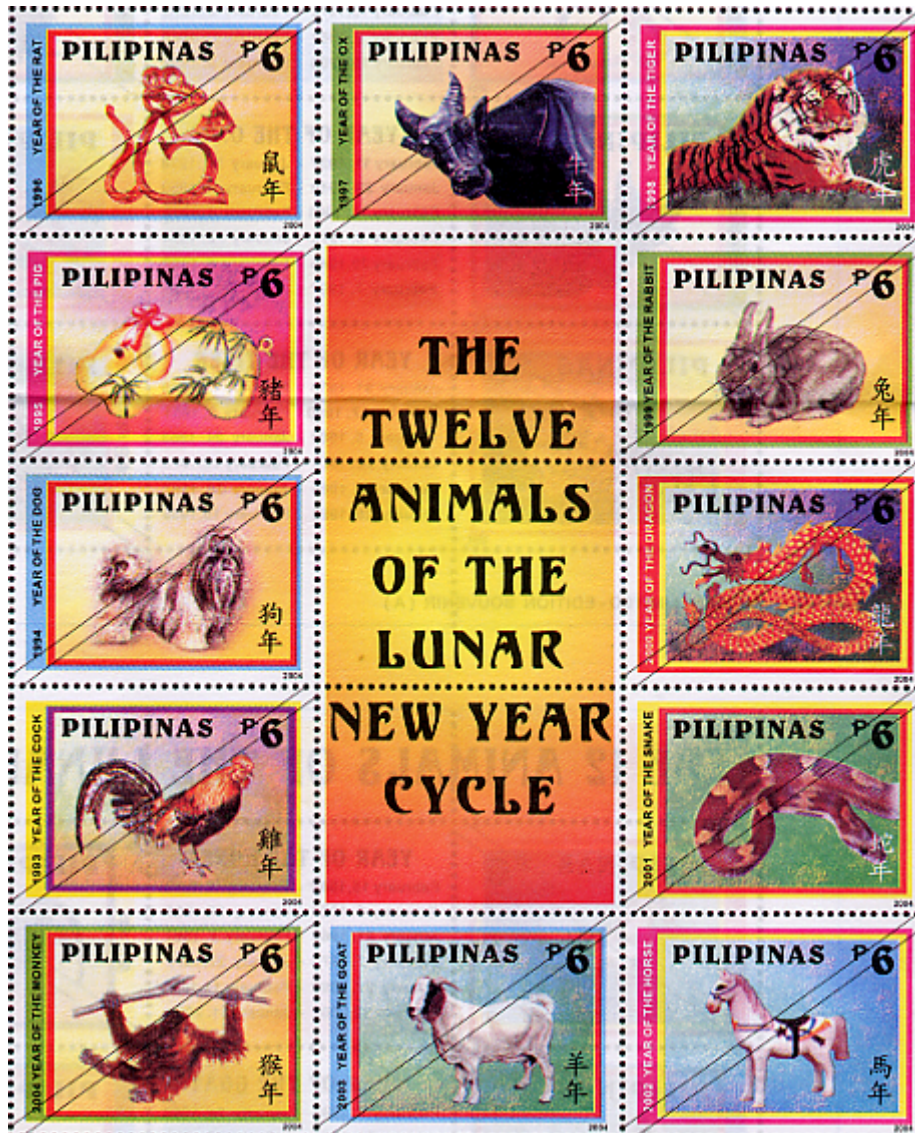


August 20, 2004
 Birth centenary of Admiral Tomas A. Cloma, Sr.
 P6 - 100.000



September 21, 2004
 100th anniversary of the Manila Central University
 P6 - 100.000





September 9, 2004 - 12 stamps and a set of 2 special limited-edition souvenir sheets featuring the 12 animals of the lunar new year cycle.

The 2 souvenir sheets each have a total face value of P36, but they are being sold at P75 each! The premium is earmarked for the Philpost Philatelic Reserve Fund (PPRF), which will be used for the development and promotion of Philippine Philately.

THE 12 ANIMALS OF THE LUNAR NEW YEAR CYCLE

 <p>PILIPINAS P6</p> <p>鼠年</p>	<p>YEAR OF THE RAT</p> <p>January 24, 1936 - February 10, 1937 February 10, 1948 - January 28, 1949 January 28, 1960 - February 14, 1961 February 15, 1972 - February 2, 1973 February 2, 1984 - February 19, 1985 February 19, 1996 - February 6, 1997</p>	 <p>PILIPINAS P6</p> <p>兔年</p>	<p>YEAR OF THE RABBIT</p> <p>January 19, 1939 - February 7, 1940 February 6, 1951 - January 26, 1952 January 25, 1963 - February 12, 1964 February 11, 1975 - January 30, 1976 January 29, 1987 - February 16, 1988 February 16, 1999 - February 4, 2000</p>
 <p>PILIPINAS P6</p> <p>牛年</p>	<p>YEAR OF THE OX</p> <p>February 11, 1937 - January 30, 1938 January 29, 1949 - February 16, 1950 February 15, 1961 - February 4, 1962 February 3, 1973 - January 22, 1974 February 20, 1985 - February 8, 1986 February 7, 1997 - January 27, 1998</p>	 <p>PILIPINAS P6</p> <p>龍年</p>	<p>YEAR OF THE DRAGON</p> <p>February 8, 1940 - January 26, 1941 January 27, 1952 - February 13, 1953 February 13, 1964 - February 1, 1965 January 31, 1976 - February 17, 1977 February 17, 1988 - February 5, 1989 February 5, 2000 - January 23, 2001</p>
 <p>PILIPINAS P6</p> <p>虎年</p>	<p>YEAR OF THE TIGER</p> <p>January 31, 1938 - February 18, 1939 February 17, 1950 - February 5, 1951 February 5, 1962 - January 24, 1963 January 23, 1974 - February 10, 1975 February 9, 1986 - January 28, 1987 January 28, 1998 - February 15, 1999</p>	 <p>PILIPINAS P6</p> <p>蛇年</p>	<p>YEAR OF THE SNAKE</p> <p>January 27, 1941 - February 14, 1942 February 14, 1953 - February 2, 1954 February 2, 1965 - January 20, 1966 February 18, 1977 - February 6, 1978 February 6, 1989 - January 26, 1990 January 24, 2001 - February 11, 2002</p>

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THE 12 ANIMALS OF THE LUNAR NEW YEAR CYCLE

 <p>PILIPINAS P6</p> <p>馬年</p>	<p>YEAR OF THE HORSE</p> <p>February 15, 1942 - February 4, 1943 February 3, 1954 - January 23, 1955 January 21, 1966 - February 8, 1967 February 7, 1978 - January 27, 1979 January 27, 1990 - February 14, 1991 February 12, 2002 - January 31, 2003</p>	 <p>PILIPINAS P6</p> <p>雞年</p>	<p>YEAR OF THE COCK</p> <p>February 13, 1945 - February 1, 1946 January 31, 1957 - February 17, 1958 February 17, 1969 - February 5, 1970 February 5, 1981 - January 24, 1982 January 23, 1993 - February 9, 1994 February 9, 2005 - January 28, 2006</p>
 <p>PILIPINAS P6</p> <p>羊年</p>	<p>YEAR OF THE GOAT</p> <p>February 5, 1943 - January 24, 1944 January 24, 1955 - February 11, 1956 February 9, 1967 - January 29, 1968 January 28, 1979 - February 15, 1980 February 15, 1991 - February 3, 1992 February 1, 2003 - January 21, 2004</p>	 <p>PILIPINAS P6</p> <p>狗年</p>	<p>YEAR OF THE DOG</p> <p>February 2, 1946 - January 21, 1947 February 18, 1958 - February 7, 1959 February 6, 1970 - January 26, 1971 January 25, 1982 - February 12, 1983 February 10, 1994 - January 30, 1995 January 29, 2006 - February 17, 2007</p>
 <p>PILIPINAS P6</p> <p>猴年</p>	<p>YEAR OF THE MONKEY</p> <p>January 25, 1944 - February 12, 1945 February 12, 1956 - January 30, 1957 January 30, 1968 - February 16, 1969 February 16, 1980 - February 4, 1981 February 4, 1992 - January 22, 1993 January 22, 2004 - February 8, 2005</p>	 <p>PILIPINAS P6</p> <p>豬年</p>	<p>YEAR OF THE PIG</p> <p>January 22, 1947 - February 9, 1948 February 8, 1959 - January 27, 1960 January 27, 1971 - February 14, 1972 February 13, 1983 - February 1, 1984 January 31, 1995 - February 18, 1996 February 18, 2007 - February 6, 2008</p>

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