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EDITORIAL

Well, it didn't quite happen! I had hoped that we would have managed to produce a Journal in June, and get back to a quarterly Journal, but perhaps it was a little optimistic. However it is an improvement on the recent past and we hope to do better as we get used to continuously producing articles for the Journal.

Our experiment of using colour as far as possible for Journals shipped from the UK, has proved to be a great success, in fact one member, who I know to be a member of at least eight philatelic societies, described it as "unbelievable" and said "it could very well turn out to be a model or the standard which other organisations may emulate". Praise indeed from a man who has been member of the PPS for more than twenty years. Other members expressed their willingness to pay higher membership fees to pay for the increased cost of using colour.

Unfortunately, for financial reasons, it has not been possible for Don Peterson to produce copies in colour for U.S. members, but he will probably be able to manage two or three pages.

The fact that the original copy is compiled by Hans Werner-Becker in Luxembourg and sent to me in CD format led to Hans suggesting that some members might prefer to receive their copy on CD. I have contacted members whose e-mail addresses I know, and the majority are in favour. There is a form with this Journal offering the alternatives. Rest assured this does not mean that the printed version will be discontinued, as one member feared. Our aim is to provide a better Journal available to as many people as possible.

Some people have suggested that we have a web site and publish the Journal online. It is an aim for the future to put past issues online, but not at the present time.

We are pleased to include in this issue another excellent article by Nigel Gooding, produced despite moving house! That's what I call dedication. We are also pleased to have pages from the collections of Doug Lehmann, Don Peterson, and some I have yet to see from Hans. It is sixty years since the Philippines fell to Japanese forces and the anniversaries of the fall of Bataan and later Corregidor continue to be remembered in ceremonies at the various memorials in the Philippines.

An article is included which recalls the details of the battle for Bataan, with words and detail from the national shrine at Mount Samat.

At the ceremony at Mt. Samat President Arroyo ordered the sale of prime government properties in Japan and the lease of portions of two military properties in Metro Manila to raise 20 billion pesos to pay for arrears to Filipino World War II veterans.

A British journalist has declared history as nothing but fairy stories, written at best as hearsay and to fit the historian's views and beliefs. We are privileged to be able to go one better and include excerpts from an article by an American veteran of the battle, the Death March, and editor of the newsletter of the Battling Bastards of Bataan, Maj. Richard M. Gordon, (USA Ret.). Major Gordon recalls the horror of sixty years ago and shows that the most famous historians and even governments get it wrong.

Many members will know the name Peter Harradine, author of 'Philippine Postage Stamp Handbook, 1854- 1982'. You may even have been a member when he was running the PPS virtually single handedly. It has been almost twelve years since we heard from him, so it was a great pleasure to hear from him and his intention to resurrect his interest in Philippine philately. He claims to have forgotten much of his considerable knowledge, but I am sure he will soon refresh those dormant brain cells. Welcome back Peter.

Trying to produce a Journal can be a thankless task, but thanks to the efforts of several members I believe we are beginning to publish a journal worthy of the name. However, we need more, we need articles, comment, questions (and answers to others questions), in fact we need to hear from YOU.

Looking forward to hearing from you?

Alan C. Walder.

QUEEN ISABELLA II

1-REAL ISSUES OF 1863

FEBRUARY & MARCH 1863

Early in 1863, a provisional issue became necessary due to the approaching exhaustion of the supply of the 1-real and 2-reales values of the 1856 Antillas issue, and the immediate necessity for stamps of this denomination. Because in the main, the 1-real and 2-reales values issued in January 1863 were for domestic usage, and were also the wrong colours for foreign mail, (under the International Convention), the authorities, unable to await fresh supply of stamps from Spain, were forced to order stamps made and printed in Manila.

A report of this fact was made to the Spanish Authorities at Madrid, who were requested to accept this provisional issue despite of the Decree of September 1, 1854; stating that all stamps used for foreign mail should be made and printed in Spain. On account of the urgent requirement, the home authorities were obliged to grant the request and to ratify what had already been done, as appears in a letter from Madrid to the Director-General of Posts at Manila, dated September 24, 1863.

The design of this issue was intended to resemble that of the 1856 issue, but the stamps were hastily and poorly made and are very crude accordingly. The stamps were lithographed by M. Perez y Hijo in Manila; issued imperforate; and measure $19\frac{1}{4} \times 23$ mm. The upper panel has the word "CORREOS" and a white dot before and after it, as to resemble the 1856 issue. The word "CORREOS" measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm long; the tip of the bust is rounded and is about 1 mm from the circle of 94 pearls; and the lettering is in Roman Capitals.

There is but one type for this issue, though many minor differences may be noted between individual copies. Friederich and Hanciau agree that the design consisted of two parts - an outer frame and a vignette - which were placed successively on the stone so that one printing completed the stamp. As minor variations would naturally occur in placing the vignette within the frame after the latter had been transferred to the stone, there are probably as many varieties as stamps to the sheet; which most authorities indicate to be 50, (five rows of ten stamps each).



Two printings of this issue were produced, as follows:

February 1863 - **A total of 7,000 stamps printed in gray-green on smooth, thick, white to yellowish paper. The impressions are sharp and clear.** (*Scott #18; SG #24; Edifil #15*)

March 1863 - **A total of 5,000 stamps printed in dark gray-green on smooth, thick, white paper. The impressions are generally defective, owing to the ink being too liquid.** (*SG #23; Edifil #15a*)

Note: Authorities tend to disagree with the actual first day of sale for this issue, as follows:

- ◆ One Printing - February 1863: Stanley Gibbons Catalogue and Duro (1890)
- ◆ One Printing - March 1863: Mencarini (1896); Bartels (1904); and Palmer (1912)
- ◆ One Printing - March 2, 1863: Edifil Unificado Catalogue
- ◆ Two Printings - February and March (?), 1863: Hanciau (1905)

February 1863 Printing



March 1863 Printing



*October 25, 1863 Cover front from Manila to Rivadeo, Spain
Showing combined usage of 1863 1-real and 1856 Antillas 2-reales stamps tied with Parilla Cancellation.*

FORGERIES

Colour is rather a dark grayish green. The design is cruder and less distinct than the original. The dotted circles are very indistinct. Half of each ornament on the right next to the circle is omitted, while in the original there are four full ornaments on the right side. Exists with network cancellations. (Bartels #C21.1)

OCTOBER 1863

In October 1863, a new 1-real stamp was issued for foreign mail usage. This issue is very similar in design to the previous issues of February and March 1863. The stamps were lithographed by M. Perez y Hijo in Manila; issued imperforate on thick white paper; and measure 20 x 23 mm.

In this issue, the word "CORREOS" now measures 11 mm long; the tip of the bust ends in a sharp point and almost touches the circle of 76 pearls; and the lettering is in Block Capitals. It is worthy to note that this issue is the last of the Philippine stamps to be printed in Manila, (with the exception of various surcharging carried out from time to time). All future issues were printed in Spain.

A total of 30,000 stamps were printed and issued in the following shades:

- ◆ **Emerald-green.** (*Scott #20; SG #25; Edifil #16*)
- ◆ **Green.** (*Scott #20a; SG #25a; Edifil #16a*)



Note: Authorities tend to disagree with the actual first day of sale for this issue, as follows:

- ◆ **March 1863 - Mencarini (1896)**
- ◆ **Summer 1863 - Bartels (1904)**
- ◆ **October 1, 1863 - Edifil Unificado Catalogue**
- ◆ **December 1863 - Lopez (1890) and Duro (1890)**
- ◆ **End of 1863 - Stanley Gibbons Catalogue; Hanciau (1905) and Palmer (1912)**



*November 7, 1865 Cover front from Manila to San Sebastian, Spain
Showing usage of 1863 1-real stamps tied with Parilla Cancellation (double overseas postal rate)*

FORGERIES

A rather coarse lithographic counterfeit. The lettering is irregular. Issued in dull deep green.
(Bartels #C22.1)



*Article Written by Nigel Gooding
Surrey, United Kingdom*

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- Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue. Philippines Section. 1984. Pages 252 - 258

Membership News

We are pleased to welcome the following members to the Society, and hope that their membership will be long and of mutual benefit to themselves and other members.

Dr. Herbert Sandford of 'Atlas House' 46, Holtwood Road, Plymouth, PL6 7HU, U.K. Herbert collects all aspects of Philippine philately. He is retired but was formerly Atlas Consultant to UNESCO and a lecturer in geography and cartography.

Craig A. Eggleston of 5315, Ursula Lane, Dallas, Texas, 75229-6423, U.S.A. e-mail address: cae@airmail.net. It is welcome back to Craig who did not know we are still in business !

Likewise our next member who tells me he is still alive and kicking if feebly!

Peter W. A. Harradine of 61, Elford Close, Kidbrooke, London, SE3 9YW, U.K.

e-mail:- Phonecardpete@btopenworld.com, needs no introduction to many members. Peter was the founder and inspiration behind the PPS for fifteen years until late 1990 when he gave up the thankless task. He wrote the "Philippine Postage Stamp Handbook, 1854-1982", and had a vast knowledge of most aspects of Philippine philately, though he tells me he has forgotten much. He now intends to concentrate on the Japanese occupation period. It was thanks to Herbert Sandford's interest in Peter's writings that he decided to get in touch again.

**From the Collection of Don Peterson
ADHESIVE MAIL POSTAL RATES AND ROUTES, 1854 - 1898**

OVERSEAS MAIL

PER FIRST MAIL

The handstamp "PER FIRST MAIL" was applied by Ker & Company, Manila, between 1892 and 1898, to indicate that the letter had first priority on the next departing ship out of Manila. Most of the mail with this marking was sent to England, via Singapore.

**SINGLE, DOUBLE, AND TRIPLE-WEIGHT OVERSEAS LETTERS
(8c, 16c, and 24c)**



Bataan Remembered 60 Years On.

By Alan C Walder.

Since Japan had defeated Russia in 1905 she had gradually increased her territories. Korea was annexed in 1910, and China was forced to accept Japanese control of Tsingtao on the Chinese mainland in 1914, and the acceptance of the "Twenty-one Demands" in 1915 led to increasing promotion of Japanese interests in South Manchuria, eastern Inner Mongolia and Shantung. Manchuria progressively came under Japanese influence from 1906 until it was invaded in 1932 and became a Japanese puppet; China was invaded in 1937; Hainan and Spratley Islands occupied in 1939; with Indo-China and Siam coming under Japanese influence in 1941.

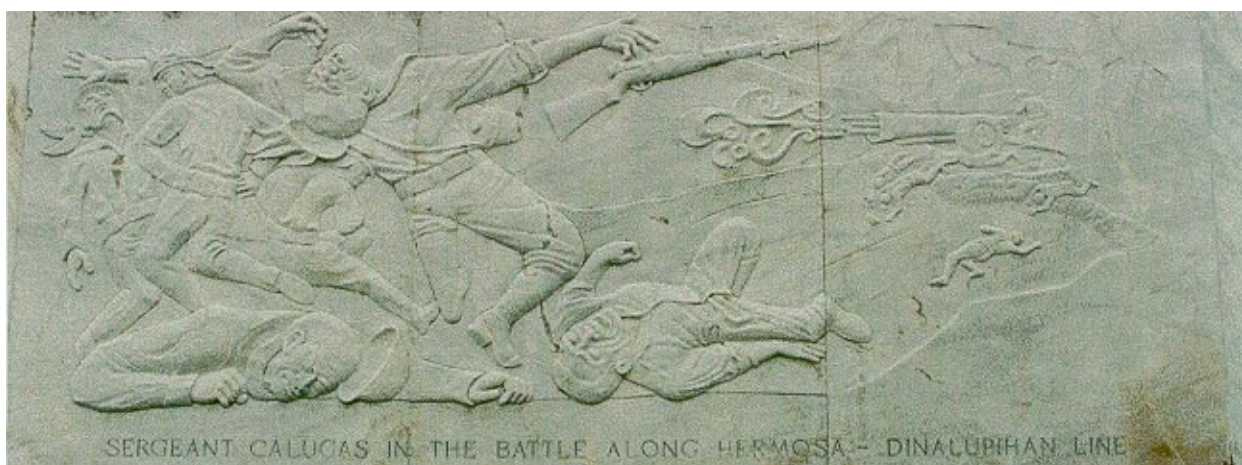
In response to the obvious threat to the Philippines, General Douglas MacArthur was called from retirement to become Field Marshal of the Philippine Army in order to build a strong defence against aggression. In late January 1941 the United States Congress authorised the increase of six thousand enlisted men into the Philippine Scouts, doubling their strength. On July 26, 1941 the Philippine Reserve were inducted into the United States Army under what became known as the United States Forces in the Far East (USAFFE). However by the outbreak of war not a single division of the Philippine Army had all of its units. The anti-tank battalion was never organised because it had no equipment; the 61st, 81st and 101st artillery units had to be organised as infantry divisions, likewise parts of the 11th, 21st, 31st, 41st, 71st, and 91st Divisions, due to a lack of equipment.

It was this force that was left to defend the Philippines upon the outbreak of war on December 7, 1941, when Japan attacked Pearl Harbor and destroyed or disabled much of the Pacific Fleet, whilst simultaneous attacks were launched upon Malaya, Wake Island, Guam, and Midway.

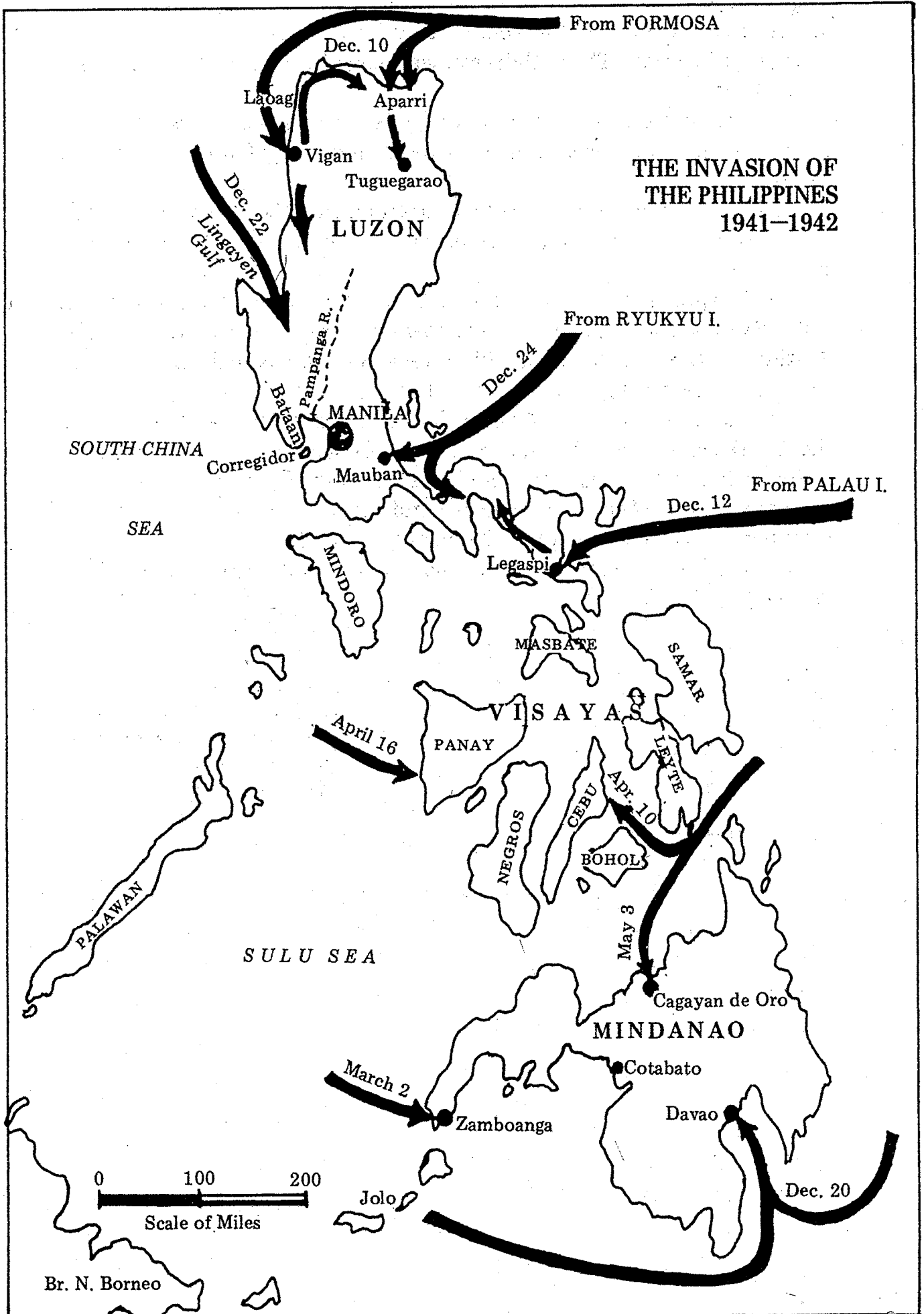
Six hours after the attack on Pearl Harbor much of the U.S. Air Force in the Philippines was destroyed by heavy bombing of Clark Field and other airfields. (see Journal Vol.21, Number 1, p 9.) Air attacks continued so that by December 12 there was practically no air support for ground forces.

On December 8, Japanese troops landed on Batan Island to the north of Luzon, and two days later landed on the mainland thirty kilometres east of Aparri and at Pandan. During the following few days Cavite Navy Yard and Nichols Field were bombed and further landings of Japanese troops took place near Legaspi, on the Bicol Peninsula, Vigan, Ilocos Sur, and Davao and Jolo in the south. On December 22, they attacked the central plains of Luzon after landing at Lingayen, Pangasinan Province, and the following day some forty Japanese transport ships landed troops near Atimonan, and a further twelve ships landed troops at Mauban on the east coast of Quezon Province. In order to prevent the mass destruction of the city of Manila, MacArthur declared it an open city on December 26th 1941, and the Japanese entered the city on January 2, 1942.

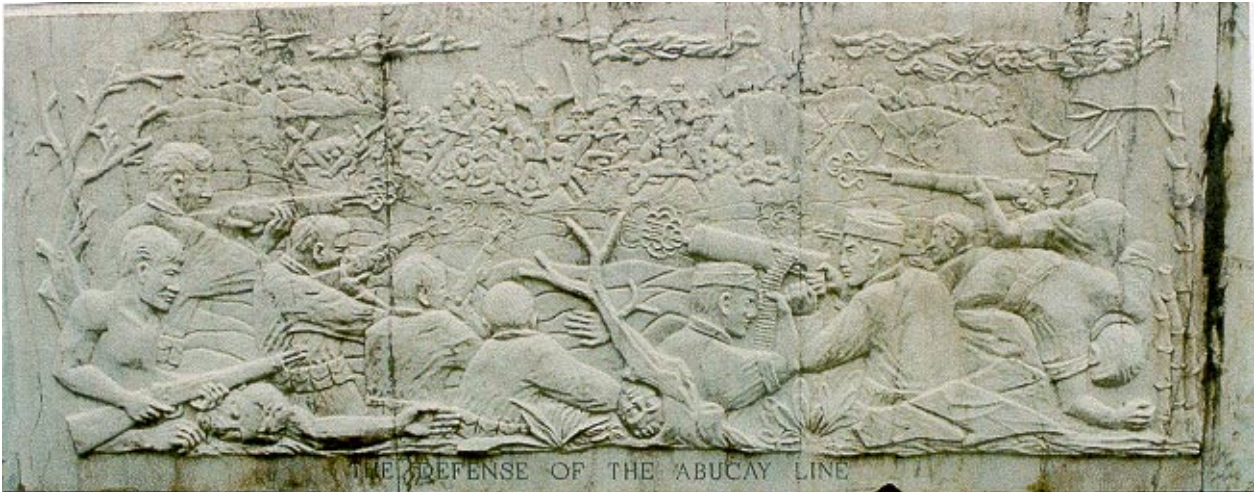
With the beachheads on Lingayen Gulf and Tayabas Province secured, the 14th Japanese Imperial Army under the command of Lieutenant General Masahara Homma started a pincer movement. The defending forces, following War Plan Orange 3, fought delaying actions, most notably that fought by the 11th and 21st Divisions on the Porac - Guagua Line, in order to permit the retreat into the Bataan peninsula. The 26th Cavalry Regiment protected the west flank of the 21st Division as the entire USAFFE struggled towards Layac Junction, the only approach to Bataan. The delaying forces held its line on open and unprepared ground from January 1st to the 5th, standing fast against massive enemy aerial and artillery bombardment, concentrated tank attacks and banzai charges. Casualties were heavy on both sides.



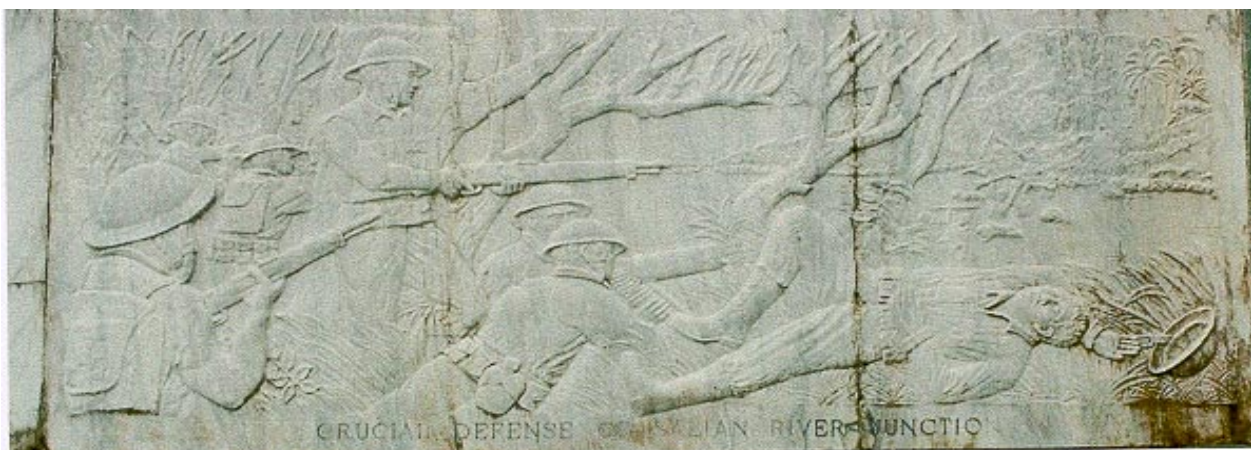
SERGEANT CALUCAS IN THE BATTLE ALONG HERMOSA - DINALUPIHAN LINE



The first defensive line in Bataan was the Hermosa – Dinolupihan line where on January 6 the 71st Division, the American 31st Infantry Regiment and the 26th Cavalry Regiment fought off the pursuing enemy. The aim of War Plan Orange 3 was to resist the enemy on the Bataan Peninsula to the limit of human endurance. The main battle position of the USAFFE, the Abucay – Morong Line was attacked along its eastern flank on January 9, but was repulsed by the 57th Regimental Combat Team, reinforced by the 21st Infantry of the 21st Division.



On January 14, the Japanese attacked the boundary of the 41st and 51st Divisions. The 43rd Infantry holding the left flank of the 41st Division reinforced by the 23rd Infantry, 21st Division. The 51st Infantry holding the right flank of the 51st Division withdrew creating a gap through which the enemy advanced to the Salián River, but was discovered by a patrol of the 21st Division. Elements of the 21st Division were rushed to the Salián River valley and after a savage fight succeeded in throwing back the enemy.

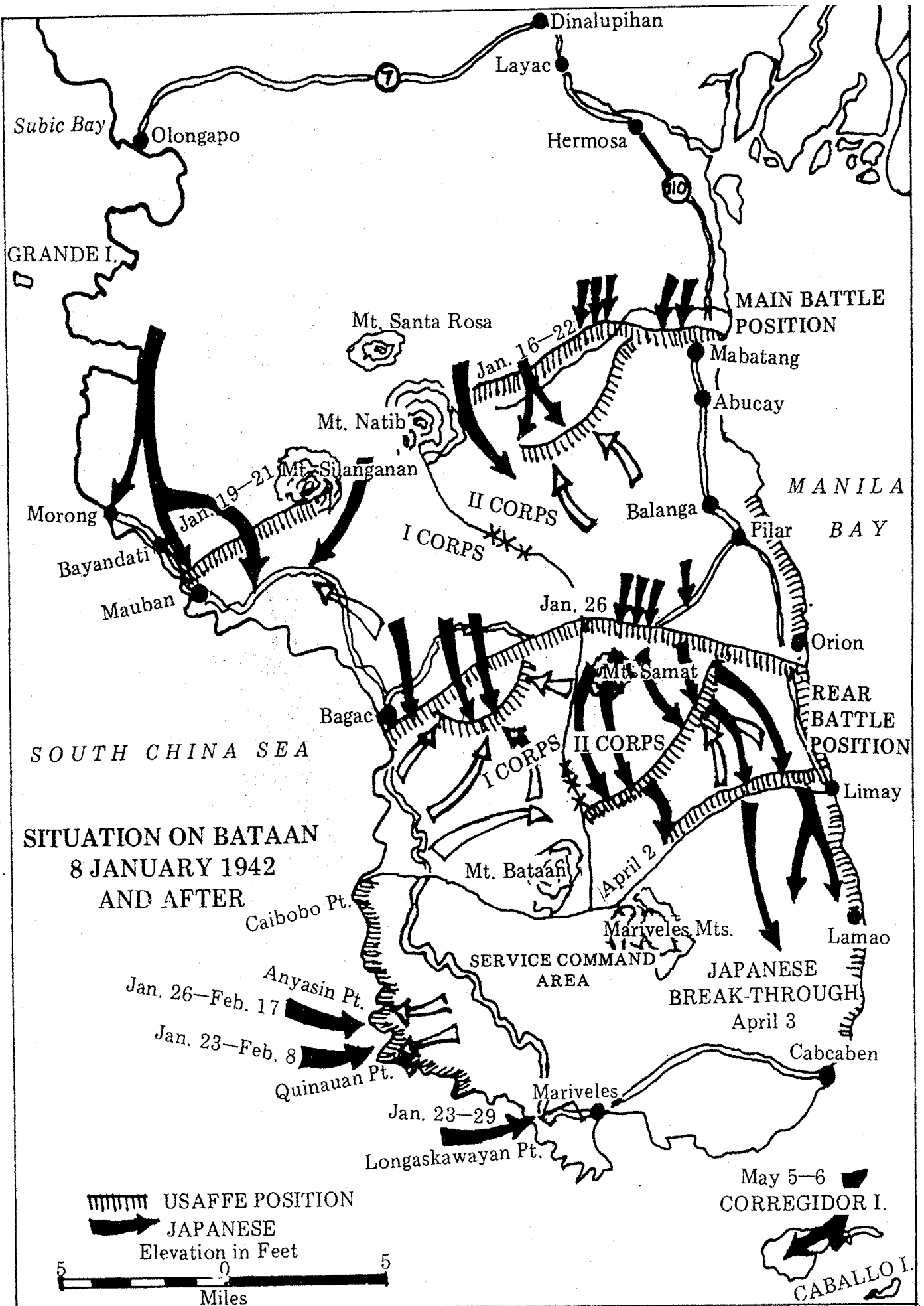


Further to the west the enemy surprised and routed the 53rd Infantry penetrating deep behind the main battle position along the Aboabo River valley. The enemy advance was held up by combined elements of the 21st Division of the 11 Corps Reserve and the 31st and 51st Divisions on the Bani – Guitol forest area. The American 31st and 45th Infantry Philippine Scouts succeeded in partially restoring the abandoned 51st Division line.

On January 15, the Morong sector defended by the 1st Regular Division reinforced came under heavy bombardment, but the line held.

A few days later the enemy penetrated through a huge gap in the Silanganan – Natib area and established a roadblock on the Mauban ridge, this cutting off the 1st Regular Division from the rear area. Gravely threatened, elements of the 71st and 91st Divisions and the 2nd P C Regiment repeatedly attacked the roadblock but failed to dislodge the enemy.

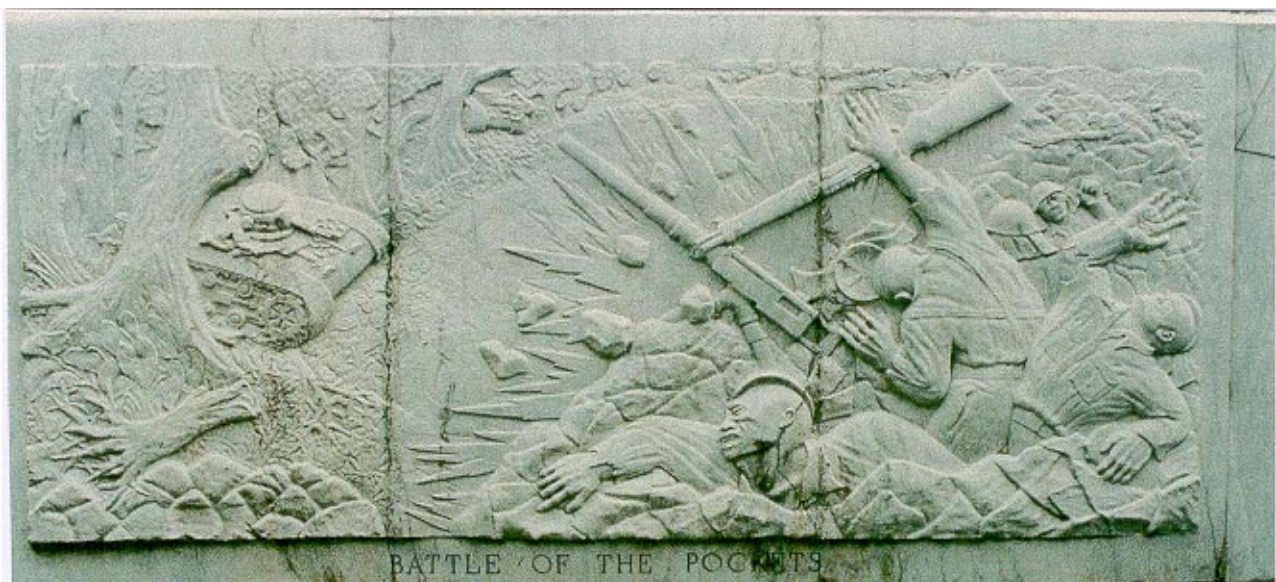
Altogether the II Sector had prevented a similar envelopment in the Silian River battle. The I Corps position was now untenable. The Abucay – Morong line was abandoned on January 24. The Orion – Bagac line was established two days later.





Again in a desperate attempt to attack the I Corps, the enemy landed crack units on the west coast of southern Bataan. The aim was to outflank and isolate the front-line units from Headquarters and supplies.

There were three ferocious engagements in the Lapiay – Longoskawayan Points area fought from January 23 – 29. In Quinauan – Aglaloma Points area fought from January 23 to February 8; and Silaiim – Anyasan Points, fought from January 27 to February 13. Of the 2,000 enemy troops committed to these battles only 34 wounded soldiers returned to their lines.



On January 27 enemy troops were discovered in the rear of the Orion – Bagac line. The Tuol River valley behind the 11th Regular Division and in the Gogo – Cotar River valley behind the 1st Regular Division. The series of engagements to eliminate these enemy salients became known as the Battle of the Pockets, fought from January 22 through February 17. Of the 2,000 Japanese troops committed to this battle only 377 enemy soldiers were reported to have escaped.

After the Battles of The Points, Pockets, and Trail 2, which were brilliant triumphs of the USAFFE, the enemy withdrew to regroup their forces and to wait for reinforcements.

Meanwhile on March 12, General MacArthur, his family and some staff officers of the USAFFE left on four APT Boats for Mindanao from where they were flown to Australia. MacArthur's departure was the end of the USAFFE, On March 22, the defending army was renamed United States Forces in the Philippines (USFIP) under the command of Lieutenant General Jonathan M. Wainwright.

The Japanese High Command reinforced Homma's 14th Imperial Japanese Army and towards the end of March the enemy struck. The entire Orion – Bagac Line was subjected to vicious artillery and aerial bombardment, about one hundred and fifty artillery pieces of various calibers concentrated in front of Mount Samat. The enemy opened fire at 1000 hours on Good Friday, April 3. Aerial bombing was equally intense. The 21st and 41st Divisions came under incredibly savage bombardment, turning the Mount Samat area into an inferno. The forest was set on fire, men were buried alive in their foxholes, and every inch of ground was covered by enemy fire. The dust, flames and smoke darkened the mountains. The USFIP artillery, which had backed the defenders, was immobilised.



At 1500 hours the enemy infantry spearheaded by tanks which rolled over the bodies of the dead and living Filipino defenders, broke through the main line of resistance of the 41st Infantry at Trail 29. Along Trail 6 the enemy infantry also spearheaded by tanks, crashed through the main line of resistance of the 21st Infantry. By nightfall the enemy had penetrated 1,000 yards behind the main battle position of the 23rd By April 6, Mount Samat was surrounded, but the 21st Division, reforming its lines to resemble a horseshoe, still held the slopes of the mountain. The Battle of Mount Samat was called the most vicious encounter of the second Battle of Bataan.



On April 9, 1942, at high noon, Major General Edward P. King Jr., senior American officer on the battle-torn peninsula, surrendered the Bataan forces. The infamous Death March began an ordeal, which annealed the Filipino spirit.

Details of the battle and illustrations are taken from the memorial at Mount Samat. Dambana ng Kagitingan.

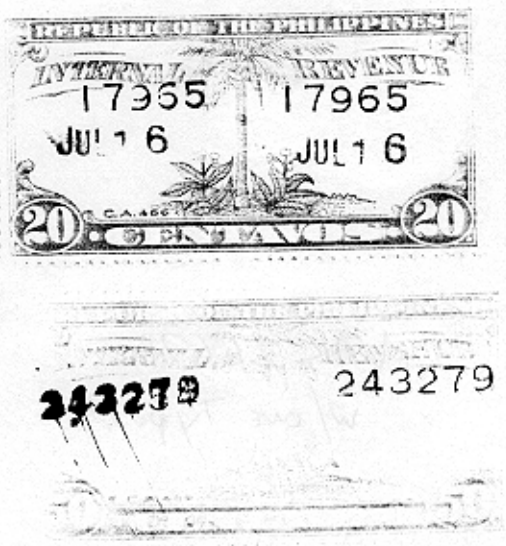


From the Collection of Douglas K. Lehmann

PHILIPPINE FISCALS USED DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION

DE FACTO REPUBLIC

TYPE C CONTROL NUMBERS



Type C control number 243279 left and right plus Type A 243254 at left. This error caused by Type A hand stamping machine jamming on number 243254 on at least two sheets. Type C control numbers known on only these two centavos values. two known on this error.

THE RAREST JAPANESE OCCUPATION FISCAL

Issued late 1944 or January 1945



One of only four known uses examples, all half stamps. discovered in 1990



Four mint examples are also known from two sheets. These examples are believed to be favour releases. Most of this issue, about from control number 1000 to 500,000 destroyed, when the Internal Revenue building burned to the ground. Zhis happened February 1945 during the American invasion of Manila. This mint fiscal first illustrated by the exhibitor in 1988.

The following is an edited version of an article by Maj. Richard M. Gordon who was a defender of Bataan, a survivor of the Death March, Camps O'Donnell, and Cabanatuan. He believes that history should record the truth and challenges the version recorded by many historians.

Bataan, Corregidor, and the Death March: In Retrospect

Maj. Richard M. Gordon (USA Ret.)

The recollection of these historic events should elicit memories of the early dark days of World War II. Our fleet had just been crippled at Pearl Harbor. Hong Kong and Singapore had fallen. Whatever the Japanese military had touched "turned to gold." The one bright spot in those dismal days was the Philippine Islands, where Americans and Filipinos were making a stand on Bataan, Corregidor, and the southern islands of the Philippines. Such resistance would disrupt the Japanese military timetable of the conquest of the South Pacific and gain valuable time for the United States to recover from Japan's initial onslaught.

Each event, however, was different from the other and the difference often spelled life or death for the participants. Bataan was not synonymous with Corregidor, despite the mistaken belief to the contrary. As a result of this misbelief for the past 50-odd years, many have assumed Bataan, Corregidor, and the Death March to be interrelated. Corregidor had very little relationship with Bataan; it had no connection with the Death March whatsoever. Such a mistaken belief has been spawned by numerous writings.

An example of such misinformation can be found in the writings of a noted historian, William Manchester, author of "American Caesar," a biography of General Douglas MacArthur. Manchester is widely accepted as a "meticulous researcher," yet he commits an unforgivable sin in his writing on the subject of Corregidor. In his book, Manchester writes, "On May 6, a terrible silence fell over Corregidor. White flags were raised from every flagstaff that was still standing and the triumphant Japanese moved their eleven thousand captives to Bataan. The next day began the brutal Death March."

Aside from the error in the number of prisoners taken on Corregidor, Manchester made several glaring mistakes in the above quote.

Error 1: The captives were not taken to Bataan, but, instead, to Manila, where they were forced to march through the streets of that city to impress the Filipino with the might of the Japanese military forces.

Error 2: When Corregidor fell on May 6, 1942, the last of the Death Marchers had already entered the hellhole called Camp O'Donnell on April 24, 1942, twelve days before the surrender of Corregidor. The POWs, from the Death March, arrived in Camp O'Donnell everyday from April 12, 1942 up to April 24, 1942. After the 24th of April, a few scattered groups did arrive.

Error 3: Captives on Corregidor did not leave the island for two weeks, pending the surrender of Fil-American forces in the southern islands of the Philippines.

Manchester, however, is not alone in his misconception of what occurred in the days following the fall of Bataan, and its subsequent Death March. In 1982, a joint resolution of Congress, perhaps following Manchester's writings of 1980, made the same mistake when honoring the men of Bataan and Corregidor who made the Death March. One can readily see how powerful myths can be. Someone once said, "When history becomes legend, print the legend." The Corregidor garrison did not participate in the Death March, despite any belief to the contrary.

About 1,200 survivors of Bataan are alive today. In perhaps ten years, they will all be gone. Most, if not all, would like to leave behind them the truth that was Bataan. To do less would dishonor those men who died in both events. To begin to understand the fall of Bataan and the aftermath, the Death March, one must know what led to its fall. When the Japanese invaded the Philippine Islands in December 1941, with their 14th Army consisting of two full divisions (the 16th and 18th), five anti-aircraft battalions, three engineering regiments, two tank regiments, and one battalion of medium artillery, led by Lt. General Masaharu Homma, they faced a defending force of ten divisions of the Philippine Army. Numerically speaking, the advantage belonged to the defenders. What appears to be an advantage, however, was in reality a disadvantage: one that hastened the fall of Bataan and one that contributed to thousands of deaths in O'Donnell's prison camp.

At the end of the first week in December 1941, the Philippine forces consisted of 20,000 regulars and 100,000 totally raw reservists, most of whom were called to the colors within the three months preceding the war. The training of their artillerymen, so vital in any military action, did not take place until after the outbreak of hostilities. Many of these troops were illiterate and lacked the ability to communicate with each other. The enlisted men spoke their native dialect, depending on the area they were from; the officers spoke English, Spanish, or the so-called national language, Tagalog. Unfortunately, Tagalog was spoken mainly in and around Manila, the country's capital. Weapons such as the British Enfield rifle of World War I were obsolete. Uniforms consisted of fiber helmets (the men were never issued steel helmets), canvas shoes, short-sleeve shirts, and short pants, hardly suitable for the jungles of Bataan and their surprisingly cold nights.

In addition to the Philippine Army, Bataan's forces consisted of 11,796 Americans and several regiments of Philippine Scouts who had been part of the United States Army in the Philippines for many years prior to the war. These were magnificent soldiers, well trained, loyal, and dedicated to the war effort. Led by American officers, they repeatedly distinguished themselves in the four months of combat. Adding to the number of military in Bataan were civilians who fled the advancing Japanese. They entered Bataan of their own free will, yet they had to be fed from military supplies.

Forced to feed such a large number of military and civilians, food became an immediate and critical problem to the command. Tons of precious rice were left in the warehouses upon the withdrawal into Bataan and were destroyed by the Japanese. Americans accustomed to "stateside chow" found themselves (mid-January) on half-rations along with the Filipino soldiers. A month later, these rations were cut again (1,000 calories per day) and consisted of rice and fish, or what little meat could be found. Most of the meat came from the horses and mules of the 26th Cavalry, Philippine Scouts, or the Philippine beast of burden, the caribou, or water buffalo. Occasionally monkeys, snakes, etc, supplemented the diet. Malaria ran rampant in Bataan, one of the most heavily mosquito-infested areas in the world at that time. Medication to offset the effects of that disease began to disappear early in the campaign.

On April 3, 1942, General Homma finally launched his long-awaited (by both the Japanese high command and the Americans) final push to crush the Philippines. He easily broke through the final line of resistance of the Fil-American troops on Bataan, but he did so because of the deplorable state of the defending forces facing him.

The reasons for the surrender order, given by Major General Edward P. King, commanding officer of the forces on Bataan, were many. Time and space do not allow a lengthy explanation of the situation that compelled General King to give such an order. Suffice to say that only two days' rations for his troops remained. Medication to treat the countless number of Bataan defenders suffering from the deleterious effects of malaria was exhausted. Ammunition of every type was about to run out. Weak, diseased, starving soldiers lacked the physical strength to mount a counter-attack ordered by General Jonathan Wainwright, on Corregidor. Continuous aerial bombardment and artillery barrages for several consecutive days, unanswered, had left the men of Bataan reeling like a prize fighter who had absorbed too many punches. To prevent a "slaughter" of his troops, General King opted to surrender. Later, in a gathering of his men in prison, Camp O'Donnell, King told them, "You did not surrender, I did. That responsibility is mine and mine alone."

Food supplies stored on Corregidor often never found their way to the front lines of Bataan, being stolen by hungry rear area troops while the food was en route in trucks. Hijacking became a common practice along the way. Here may be found the first difference between Bataan and Corregidor. Corregidor troops did not go hungry until their capture by the Japanese. Consequently, the men of Corregidor entered captivity in relatively good health and with very few cases of malaria on record.

Such differences were to have a major impact on who was to survive the prison camps that were to follow. Comparing rosters of units serving on Bataan and Corregidor, it was determined that the chances of surviving imprisonment were two in three, if captured on Corregidor, and one in three if captured on Bataan, an obvious substantiation of the differences between the two groups at the time of their capture.

Of the 11,796 American soldiers on Bataan on April 3, 1942, about 1,500 remained wounded or sick in Bataan's two field hospitals after the surrender. Others, relatively few, made their way across the two miles of shark-infested waters to Corregidor, where they were assigned to beach defense. About 9,300 Americans reached Camp O'Donnell after completing the Death March. About 600-650 Americans died on the March. Of the 66,000 Filipino troops, Scouts, Constabulary and Philippine Army units, it can be said the approximately 2,500 of them remained in the hospitals of Bataan; about 1,700 of them escaped to Corregidor, and a small number of them remained on Bataan as work details for the Japanese after the surrender.

Those captured on Bataan on or about April 9, 1942, were in the general area of the town of Mariveles, at the southern tip of the Bataan peninsula. Large fields outside this town were used as staging areas for the thousands of captives, American and Filipino, gathered together.

Mass confusion reigned in these areas and when darkness fell, it became impossible to recognize anyone. In a brief period of time buddies were soon separated and, in many cases, never to see one another again.

Each morning, groups of several hundred would be hustled out on Bataan's, one time, concrete road (National Road) leading north out of the peninsula and began the exodus to prison camp. No design or plans for the group ever materialized. Each sunrise, shouting, shooting, bayoneting, by Japanese, would assemble anyone they could to make up the marching groups.

As a result, individuals generally found themselves among perfect strangers, even if they were fellow Americans. Consequently, a "dog eat dog, every man for himself" attitude soon prevailed. Few helped one another on the March. Those belonging to the same military unit were fortunate, with their buddies helping when needed.

After the first day of marching, without food or water, men began to drop out of column. Japanese guards would rush up, shouting commands in Japanese to get back in the group. When that approach failed, shots rang, out killing those who would not or could not rise. Sword wielding-Japanese guards, usually officers and non-coms, beheaded many of those failing to obey the order to march.

Such actions on the part of the Japanese brought many captives to their feet and they continued the march for a while longer. As each day and night passed without water, the marchers began to break from their group to run to anything that resembled water. Most often they would hurl themselves into a water puddle alongside of the road and lap up the so-called water. The puddles were used by the caribou to coat themselves with mud as a protection against the huge flies constantly about them. Upon rising from the puddle, the water would assume a "clear" state. Needless to say, the water was not potable and drinking of it soon brought on cramps, diarrhea, and eventually dysentery. Such acts continued for each day of the March, lasting from five to ten days, depending upon where one joined the March, and continued until the marchers reached the town of San Fernando, Pampanga, a distance for most marchers of over 100 kilometers.

Upon reaching San Fernando, the prisoners were forced into 1918 model railroad boxcars (40'X8') used in France during World War I. With over 100 men in each car, the Japanese then closed the doors on the prisoners. There was no room to sit down or fall down. Men died in the sweltering cars. Upon arriving in Capas, Tarlac, almost four hours later, the men detrained for Camp O'Donnell, another ten-kilometer walk.

Official figures estimate that between 44,000 and 50,000 of the Filipinos arrived at O'Donnell after completing the March. Between 12,000 and 18,000 of their number are unaccounted for. What happened to them is unknown, but a safe guess is that between 5,000 to 10,000 of them lost their lives on the Death March. The death toll for both Filipinos and Americans, however, did not cease upon reaching O'Donnell. Instead, during the first forty days of that camp's existence, more than 1,500 Americans were to die. At least 25,000 Filipinos died by July 1942 in the same camp. All of the deaths were the direct result of malnutrition on Bataan, disease, and the atrocities committed by the Japanese on the March.

Shortly after the last of these prisoners entered O'Donnell (April 24, 1942), Corregidor fell on May 6. Battered by constant shell fire from Bataan and aerial bombardment, with their supplies running out, Wainwright, successor to MacArthur as commanding officer of the United States forces in the Philippines, decided his situation was hopeless and surrendered Corregidor and the troops in the southern part of the Philippines. With the establishing of a beach head on Corregidor by the Japanese, he avoided a "bloodbath" that would have most certainly occurred had the Japanese fought their way from the beach to Malinta Tunnel, where most of the defenders of the island had withdrawn.

After two weeks of the famous Japanese "sun treatment" for prisoners, in the sun-baked areas of Corregidor, these troops were taken across Manila Bay to Manila and then by train to Prison camp Cabanatuan. The men were in that camp when the Bataan survivors arrived from Camp O'Donnell in June 1942. The extremely high death rate in that camp prompted the Japanese to make such a move, and thereby allowed the American medical personnel to treat the Filipino prisoners remaining behind until their release beginning in July 1942. The condition of the prisoners arriving in Cabanatuan was such as to shock their fellow Americans from Corregidor. In a short period of time, however, they, too, would feel the full effects of Japanese captivity.

It was not, however, until June 1942 that the men of Bataan and Corregidor began to share a common experience. During the first nine months of Cabanatuan's existence, when the vast majority of the camp's 3,000 American deaths occurred, most of the deaths were men of Bataan, still suffering from the effects of Bataan, the Death March, and Camp O'Donnell. That the men of Corregidor were more fortunate than their fellow Americans in avoiding starvation, pestilence, and atrocities up to this point is beyond question.

It is the author's hope that by this writing we have contributed to the dispelling of some myths, provided some insight, and recognized those who died on Bataan, and its subsequent Death March. If we leave nothing else behind us, when we leave this earth, let us at least leave behind the truth that was Bataan. Americans on both Bataan and Corregidor share one common bond: they were both prisoners of the Japanese, but so were those captured on Wake Island and elsewhere in the South Pacific. Each group played a distinctive, vital role in World War II.





**“So you are dead. The easy words contain
 No sense of loss, no sorrow, no despair.
 Thus hunger, thirst, fatigue, combine to drain
 All feeling from our hearts. The endless glare,
 The brutal heat, anesthetize the mind.
 I cannot mourn you now. I lift my load,
 The suffering column moves. I leave behind
 Only another corpse, beside the road.”**

Lt. Henry G. Lee...A Soldier Poet.

The above article was reproduced by kind permission of The Battling Bastards of Bataan and the author Maj. Richard M Gordon (USA Ret.), who is also the author of a book ‘Horyo – Memoirs of an American POW’, relating his experiences in Bataan, the Death March and as a prisoner of the Japanese.

Maj. Gordon is donating his share of the proceeds of the sale of his book to the ‘Camp O’Donnell Memorial Project’, and an autographed copy is available at \$30.00 (overseas postage extra) from Maj. Richard M Gordon, 10 New Church St. Schenectady, New York 12305, U.S.A.



Members' Questions & Requests.

Question 1. Several years ago I was given a copy of the "Postal History of American POW's: World War II, Korea, Vietnam" by Norman Gruenzner, Published by the American Philatelic Society, 1979. Unfortunately it had the following pages missing: 67, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82 and 135. These pages cover much of Philippine interest. I would be happy to pay the cost of copying and postage and packing costs if anyone could supply copies of these pages please ? Contact: Alan Walder by e-mail at alan.walder@lineone.net or by post at 82 Waterloo Road, Crowthorne, Berkshire, RG45 7NW, England.

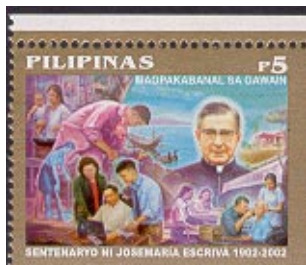
Question 2. Peter Harradine writes: In the August 1967 edition of "Japanese Philately" Vol. 22, No.4 there was an article on pages 164-166 on the plate numbers known on the overprinted U.S. Philippine stamps during the Japanese Occupation period. Whilst most erudite, this article (of which I only possess a very poor photocopy) may well have been up-dated in some form or fashion over the past 35 years. I would appreciate any feed-back relating to any "new" plate numbers (and their relative position/s on the sheet/s) which any member might be able to supply. It probably goes without saying that, if any member has an original of this article, I would appreciate a "fresh" photocopy for my reference! Contact: Peter Harradine by e-mail:- Phonecardpete@btopenworld.com or by post at 61, Elford Close, Kidbrooke, London, SE3 9YW, U.K.

Answer 2. If anyone has a copy of that article I'm sure Peter would like to hear from them. However, the most up to date and authoritative listing I know of is included in "Napp's Numbers Volume Two, Second Edition, published in 2001 by Joseph M. Napp of 5, Knollwood Drive, West Orange, NJ 07052-2405, U.S.A.

Comments and Questions are most welcome. Our purpose is to promote Philippine philately and it is only by sharing our knowledge that our purpose may be achieved.

NEW STAMP ISSUES

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



January 9, 2002
Josemaria Escrivá
birth centenary
Stamp: P5
Quantity: 175.000



January 22, 2002 Vigan City, UNESCO World Heritage Site.
Stamp: P5 - Quantity: 100.000 Stamp: P22 - Quantity: 60.000



January 31, 2002
Dr. Salvador Z. Araneta
birth centenary
Stamp: P5
Quantity: 100.000



February 1, 2002
Bureau of Customs Centenary
Stamp: P5
Quantity: 100.000

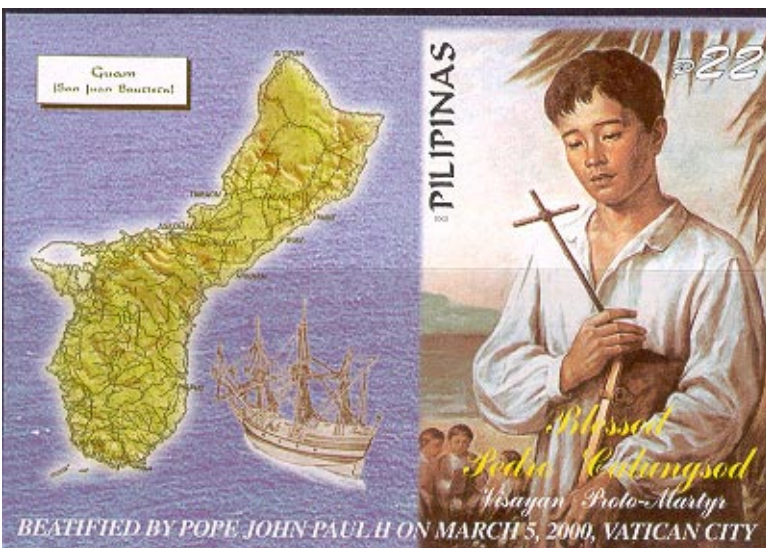
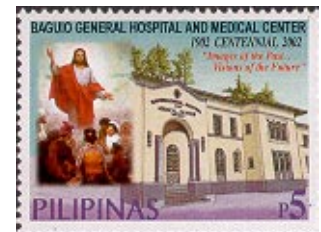


Date of issue
Mallat Drawing
Stamp: P5 -Perforation 13½

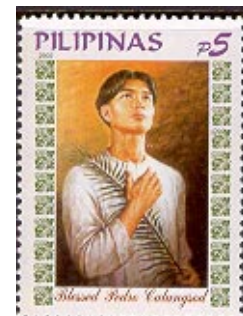


February 7, 2002
Valentine's day
Greetings stamps
Stamps: 4xP5
Quantity: 125.000 each

March 22, 2002
Baguio General Hospital &
Medical Center Centenary
Stamp: P5
Quantity: 100.000



April 2, 2002
Beatification of Blessed Pedro Calungsod
Stamp: P5
Souvenir sheet: P22



April 3, 2002
Negros Occidental
High School
Centenary
Stamp: P5
Quantity: 100.000



May 26, 2002
Vesak Day
First Official Celebration
in the Philippines
Stamp: P5
Quantity: 70.000



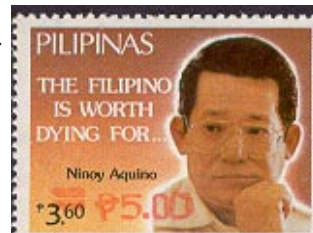
April 12, 2002
La Consolacion College,
Manila, 100 years
Stamp: P5
Quantity: 100.000

We would like to inform you about the latest "reprints" of Philpost: The 2001 Thomasites set, The P5.00 Vigan City, World Heritage Site stamp, and the P17.00, P21.00 and P22.00 Mallat Drawings (all with the "2002" year date. Philpost likes to use the term "reprint" on these issues but with "visible" differences from the originals, these are technically "new" issues to advance collectors.

'86 BENIGNO AQUINO SURCHARGED STAMP FINALLY RELEASED

The Philippine Postal Corporation finally released the controversial Ninoy Aquino P5.00 surcharged stamps after withholding them for almost 15 months.

The controversy arose when several stamp collectors complained to the Postmaster General regarding the manual hand-stamping of these stamps with some other loose issues from the philatelic vaults of the Central Post Office. What the collectors did not like was that some of these surcharged issues were less than 20 in quantity - making them extremely rare as official new issues by the Philippine Postal Corporation!



The Postmaster General agreed to withhold the first batch of issues (the Ninoy Aquino surcharged stamps) but a few sheets were nonetheless sold a few days later.

Upon learning that there were actually more than 100,000 of these Ninoy Aquino surcharged stamps printed, PSCS President Jorge Cuyugan wrote to the PostGen seeking for their release claiming that not only some people are already making much money for this specific issue at the expense of Philpost, commemorative and special issues then were being printed in only about half of this quantity.

Philpost issued a limited quantity of special First Day Covers for this issue.

Published with kind permission of Jorge Cuyugan.

PHILPOST ALL OFFICE MESSAGE N° 02-13-P

08 February 2002

**Watch out for fake P5.00 stamps featuring the Seal of the Republic of the Philippines!
Following are indicators of the fake P5.00 stamps:**

| Feature on P 5.00 stamp | COMPARISON | |
|--|---|---|
| | True and Authentic P 5.00 stamp | Fake P 5.00 stamp |
| “PHILPOST” mark (visible under ultra-violet lamp) | Visible marking under ultra-violet lamp | No “PHILPOST” mark under ultraviolet lamp |
| At the back of the stamp | With adhesive coating | No adhesive coating |
| Perforation | Clearly and cleanly Punctured Number of holes : Vertical = 18 Horizontal = 16 | Slovenly punctured Number of holes : Vertical - less than 18 Horizontal - less than 16 |
| Equilateral Triangle (Katipunan) | Distinct red | Pale, lighter red |
| Sea Lion | Pronounce, define and distinct symbol | Indistinct, smear and blurred symbol |
| Rays of Sun | Perspective | Not perspective |
| Three Stars in Katipunan (equilateral triangle) | Distinct | Indistinct |
| Space between The Circle around the sun with stars in its circular border. | Clean | Pattern of spot or roundish stain on the space |
| Stars in the Circular Clear | Clean | Blurred, indistinct |

Combination of any of the indicators of fake P 5.00 stamps should be considered suspicious.

To detect and prevent fake stamps passing through the mail, PDMs (during visit at post offices under their jurisdiction), Postmasters and Supervisors must check, examine and inspect items of mail affixed with P 5.00 postage stamps featuring the Seal of the President of RP before daily dispatch of posted mail. Mail matters posted with fake stamps affixed shall not be processed by the post office of entry.

Any person in possession of the fake stamps, or mail matters with fake stamps affixed thereon shall be held and reported to the local police, postal inspector or district manager for investigation.

NICASIO P. RODRIGUEZ JR.
Postmaster General & CEO

PHILPOST ALL OFFICE MESSAGE N° 02 - 18 - P

February 19, 2002

SUBJECT: Recall of Postage Stamps

Please be informed that the following postage stamps are hereby recalled from circulation immediately to prevent further inconvenience to the mailing public and delay in postal operations:

| Kind of Stamp | Deno. |
|--|----------------|
| 1. President series (F. V. Ramos and C. Aquino) | P 13.00 |
| 2. President Seal | P 15.00 |
| 3. President Seal | P 5.00 |
| 4. Andres Bonifacio | P 11.00 |

All such stock shall be immediately inventoried under strict supervision and sent to the respective Regional Stamp Custodians who shall in turn send them to the Postage Division, Central Office, Manila, for the corresponding replacements.

Hold mail matters affixed with said fake stamps and inform the sender accordingly.

Regional Managers, postal district managers, stamp custodians, postmasters, tellers and other supervisory officials must be on alert on this kind of stamps.

ATTY. FROILAN C. TEJADA JR. CESO I
Corporate OIC/Acting APMG for Administration

From the Collection of Hans-Werner Becker (Cover page)

Air Mail Cover with strip of 3x10centavos stamps, Manila, April 28, 1948 postmark with slogan cancel: "COLLECT STAMPS ORGANIZE A STAMP CLUB IN YOUR COMMUNITY", a rectangular cachet "Forwarded - Postage due with handwritten 50ct in it and a 25c US Airmail stamp. The postage rate at the time was 80 centavos for a normal air mail letter. The missing 50ct was probably paid in the USA with the 25c stamp affixed.

From the Collection of Hans-Werner Becker

United States of America Philippine Islands

February 15, 1935
REGULAR ISSUES

Printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington D.C.
Unwatermarked, Perf. 11



José Rizal



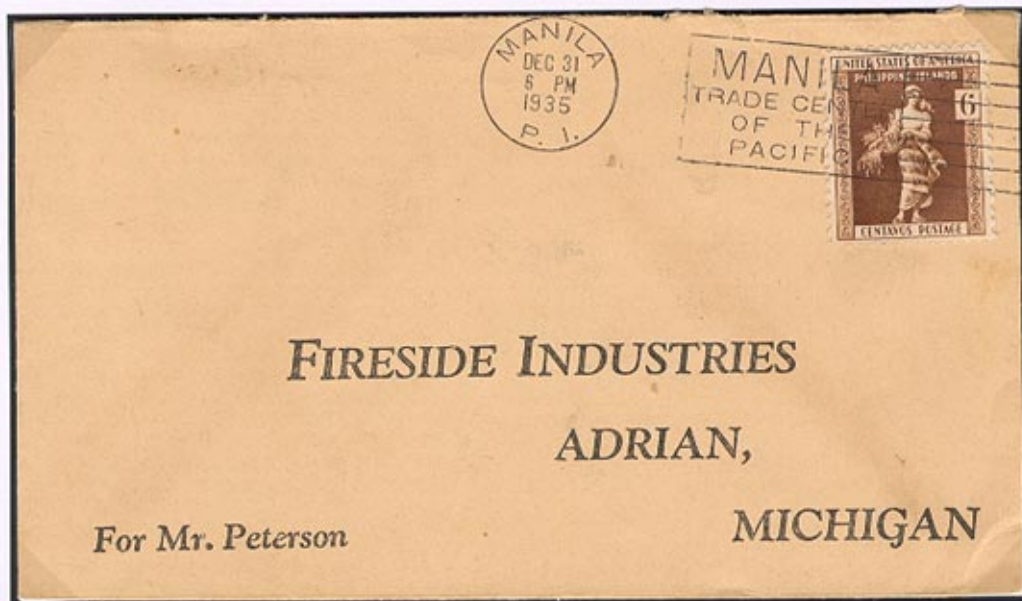
Woman and Carabao



La Dalaga
(Filipina Maiden)



Pearl Fishing



Letter with 6c stamp and Manila, December 31, 1935 Universal machine cancel with slogan "MANILA Trade Center of the Pacific"

United States of America Philippine Islands

February 15, 1935
REGULAR ISSUES



Juan de la Cruz



Fort Santiago



Salt Spring



Magellan's Landing



Cover with 16c stamp, Manila, June 29, 1936 Postmark, black oval killer with number 1, special cachet "Via Suez" in blue, to Mainz, Germany.

United States of America Philippine Islands

February 15, 1935
REGULAR ISSUES



Rice Terraces



Barasoain Church, Malolos



"Blood Compact"



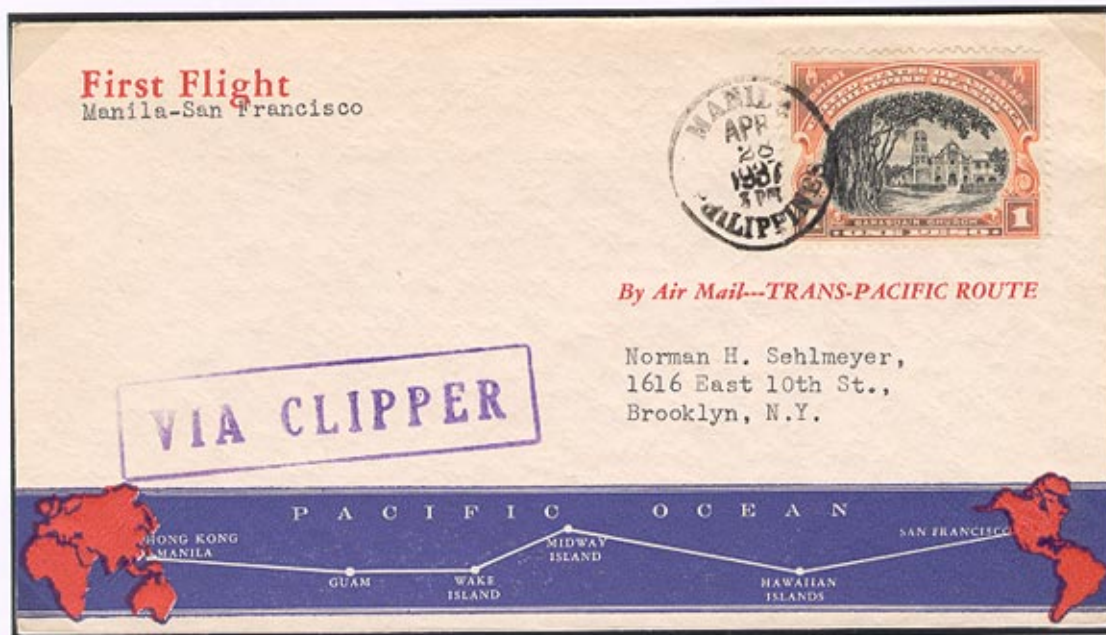
Battle of Manila Bay 1898



George Washington



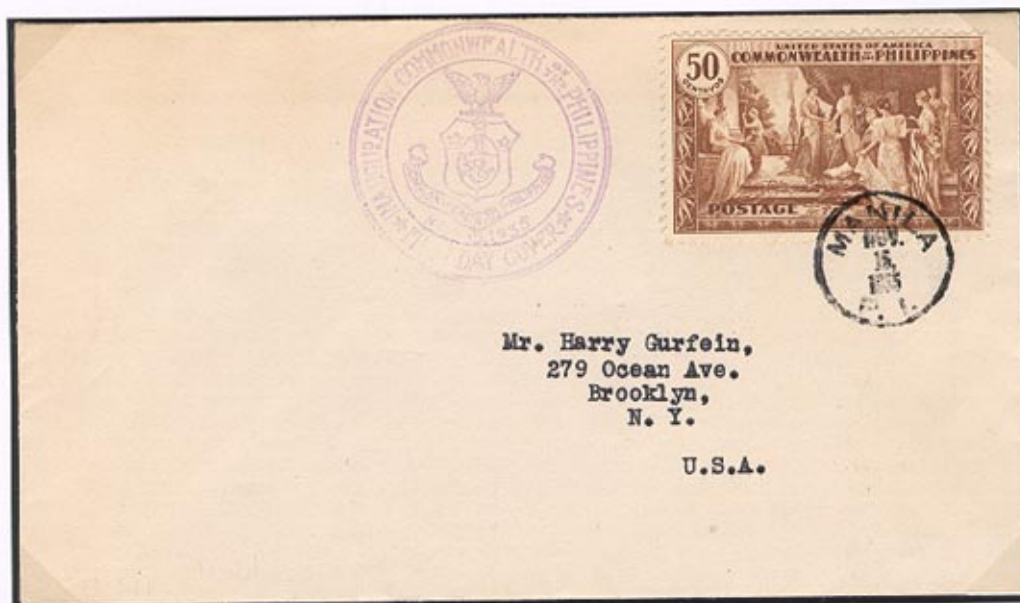
Montalban Gorge



First Flight Cover with 1 Peso stamp, Manila April 28, 1937 Postmark in black and VIA CLIPPER cachet in blue. The lower part of the envelope depicts the route of the flight.

United States of America - Commonwealth of the Philippines

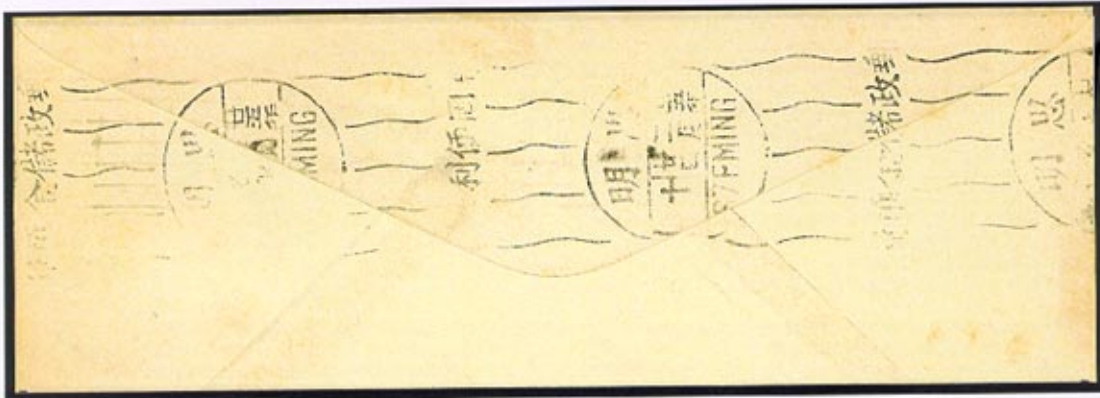
November 15, 1935
COMMONWEALTH INAUGURATION ISSUE
All stamps depict the Temple of Human Progress
Printed by the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington D.C.
Unwatermarked, Perf. 11



Cover with 50c stamp, Manila, November 15, 1935 postmark in black and special First Day Cachet in blue.

United States of America - Commonwealth of the Philippines

February 16, 1936
FIRSTFLIGHT FROM MANILA TO AMOY, CHINA
with a Flying boat of the British Royal Air Force



Copy of back



First Flight Cover with 4c and 6c stamps of the 1935 regular series and a 6c stamp of the Commonwealth Inauguration, with Manila February 16, 1936 Universal machine cancel with slogan "MANILA TRADE CENTER OF THE PACIFIC", a two line wave cancel and a special cachet via Flying boat. On the back, arrival postmarks from SZEMING, China from February 16, 1936 with waves and Chinese characters.

United States of America - Commonwealth of the Philippines

June 19, 1936
75th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF JOSÉ RIZAL
Printed by the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington D.C.
Unwatermarked, Perf. 12



First Day Cover with set of stamps, Manila, June 19, 1936 Universal machine cancel with Slogan "MANILA TRADE CENTER OF THE PACIFIC" in black, Manila Registration Tag No. F28669 and small R5 cachet.

United States of America - Commonwealth of the Philippines

Issues of 1936 - 1937
Overprinted "COMMONWEALTH" (large type)
 by the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing on the 1935 regular issues

Overprint Type (a)
COMMON - WEALTH



Fort Santiago (b)
 December 28, 1936



Juan de la Cruz (a)
 March 29, 1937

Overprint Type (b)
COMMONWEALTH



Salt Spring (b)
 March 29, 1937



Magellan's Landing (b)
 October 7, 1936



Rice Terraces (b)
 March 29, 1937



"Blood Compact" (b)
 December 28, 1936



Cover with 3 x 2c and 10c stamps with Commonwealth overprint a 4c and 4 x 20c stamps of the regular serie from 1935 with Manila, December 22, 1937 postmarks and a rubber cachet "VIA CLIPPER". Two of the 20c stamps have no perforation on the right. 1 Peso was the correct postage rate to the USA via Clipper.