

PHILIPPINE JOURNAL OF PHILATELY

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ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY ISSUE



Government Employee (See page 12)

Fascination of P. I. Stamps (Story on page 40)

2nd ASIAN GAMES 1954-Manila

Editorial:

Well Done, NATOPEX

UNDOUBTEDLY, the National Topical Philatelic Exhibition recently held under the auspices of the **Philatelic Center of the Philippines** has served to focus the spotlight of public attention upon local philately. Well attended by the public and stamp collectors alike, the NATOPEX has enlisted the support and cooperation of prominent personalities never before mentioned in philatelic circles. No less than the former First Lady, Mrs. Luz Banzon Magsaysay, and movie celebrities, led by Miss Susan Roces, officiated at the opening ceremonies of the stamp show. Their presence and interest in the exhibition gave a new dimension to local philately.

The NATOPEX also impressed upon officialdom the profound significance of stamp collecting as a worthwhile hobby when it received donations of prizes from, among others, the President, senators and congressmen. Official awareness was thus aroused to the merits of philately both as a rewarding hobby and as a revenue-raising activity of the government.

Like any other undertaking seeking public recognition, philately needs to gain approval—if not adherents—from among the higher echelon of the government. When the prize-awarding ceremonies that concluded the exhibition were held at the social hall of Malacañang Palace, it may be said that philately had finally received the ultimate in official recognition.

The unprecedented project launched by the NATOPEX richly deserves encouragement and emulation in order that Philippine philately may continue to gather momentum, thereby generating more public interest in stamp collecting and widening the circle of stamp collectors in our country.

For this, we hereby sincerely express our warmest congratulations to the men and women behind the NATOPEX. To them our sincerest commendation for a job well done.



Journal of Philately

VOL. XII, No. 1

MANILA, PHILIPPINES

SEPT.-OCT., 1961

News and Notes:



NATOPEX OFFICIALS AND GUESTS—New and charming personalities in the Philippine stampdom were introduced to the philatelic world at the grand opening of the 1961 National Topical Philatelic Exhibition in Manila. Among them are shown on the right of the above photo, they are: popular movie stars Susan Roces (standing), who is a collector herself, Josephine Estrada and Barbara Perez (extreme right). Others in photo are members of the Natopex executive committee. Not shown above is the former First Lady Mrs. Luz Banzon Magsaysay. (For more photos see pages 24 and 25).

Natopex Show

Philippine philately got a big boost when a movie film featuring the printing of United States and United Nations stamps was shown to the public on October 2 at the east wing lobby of the post office building in connection with the 1961 National Topical Philatelic Exhibition.

The unusual show which attracted well-known stamp collectors and philatelists all over the Philippines also dealt on the cultural and educational aspects of philately.

The exhibition was highlighted with the presence of Mrs. Luz Banzon-Magsaysay, widow of President Ramon Magsaysay, and three screen celebrities, Miss Susan Roces, Barbara Perez and Josephine Estrada. Miss Roces, incidentally is a stamp collector by her own right.

The show was made possible through the courtesy of the United States Embassy under the sponsorship of the Philatelic Center of the Philippines.



NATOPEX EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Photo shows Natopex officials responsible for making the exhibition a rousing success. Seated (left to right) are: Mrs. Maria Vicente, Awards Committee Chairwoman; Jose L. Escuadra, Adviser; Mrs. Guadalupe del Rosario, Finance Committee Co-chairwoman; Joel Salazar, Director General; and Mrs. Luz Ventura-Gorospe, Reception Committee Chairwoman. Standing (same order): C. L. Llaneta, Executive Committee Chairman; Mrs. Rosales, member; Benito Legaspi, Auction Committee Chairman; Mrs. Anita Gardiner-Llaneta, Finance Committee Chairwoman; and Phil Odullio, Exhibition Committee Chairman.

Stamp Oddities

In 1954, Italy issued a stamp with an inscription in Chinese. It was issued to honor Marco Polo, the famous 13th century explorer.

In 1959, Australia issued a kangaroo stamp showing Xarthorrhoea,

known in eastern states as "Grass-tree" and in Western Australia as "Blackboy," so named because at a distance, groups of these plants resemble aborigines in grass skirts and carrying spears.

Natopex Praised

By **Bienvenido Delantar**

Old Sta. Mesa, Manila

The NATIONAL TOPICAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION of 1961 deserves a hearty welcome from the public.

To one whose acquaintance with stamp collection is so fragmentary, it may well be that this philatelic exhibition further my interest in stamp collection—a hobby, which I am told, can

be so worthwhile and challenging to one whose aesthetic sensitivity is easily kindled by looking at a mere ordinary stamp.

For the common stamp that we know and use in our daily mail can offer varied and subtler experiences in knowledge, culture, history, and even the pageantry of our own times.

The beauty in looking at an ordinary stamp can be so rewarding if only one can go deeper into the history of what the stamp wants to capture. For an event, person, place or any work of a man, can be worthwhile commemorating in a stamp. The propagation of the memory of an event, person or place, on a stamp can help instill in us what is dear and sacred to us as a people. The lives of our heroes, their works and sacrifices, can all be captured in a small stamp to refresh the memory of what was once a crucial event in our history.

A deeply rewarding aesthetic experience can all be yours by merely looking at the seemingly ordinary stamp.

The participants of this philatelic exhibition have indeed taken pains to make their collection worthwhile before the ever curious and uninitiated crowd. The breath-taking international collection of souvenir and miniature sheets of Leon Goldenberg, the inspiring Rizaliana philatelic collection of Gonzalo David, the rare philatelic gems of Jesus Cacho and still many others, should be noted well by the public, for beauty, artistry and significance.

Looking at the stamp collection of a participant can offer another perspective in aesthetic experience and what is more rewarding is its enhancement of appreciation of the finer points in the arts, culture and the humanities.

* * *

NATOPEX Winners

Leon Goldenberg was awarded the President Carlos P. Garcia cup, the highest award, for his souvenir sheets and a certificate for Anti-TB stamps. Gonzalo David garnered three prizes: the Senator Domocao Alonto cup for his Rizaliana collection, the Senate President Eulogio Rodriguez, Sr. trophy for United Nations issues and the Senator Pacita M. Gonzalez plaque for Philatelic Essay for Rizal entry. Manolet Araneta was presented the Labor Secretary Angel Castaño cup for his Sports stamps. The three winners copped the highest honor.

Amador Golanco romped away with the Senator Gonzalo Puyat cup for his Elizabeth II stamps. Enrique San Jose, for his United

Nations issues, received the Senator Estanislao Fernandez trophy. Benito Legaspi ran away with the Guillermo Arcebal cup for his Rizaliana collection, and Jaime Laguardia won the Pawnbroker's cup for his Philippine Topical exhibit.

Those who were presented plaques are Mariano Ronas for his Flower stamps and Felipe Lorenzana Santos for his Sputnik issues.

Certificates of appreciation were presented to Miss Aida de los Reyes for her Poetry in Philately, Edilberto Ventura for the Centenary of Stamps, Conrado B. Abadilla for Personalities on Stamps, Conrado Ladion for specialized collection. Manuel D. Blanco and Jose Timbol were also presented certificates.

Philippine Philatelists Favorably Compared With Foreign Peers

(Speech delivered by Postmaster General Enrico Palomar at the Natopex prize-awarding ceremonies, October 1, 1961, at the Social Hall of Malacañang Palace, Manila. See photos on pages 24 and 25.—Ed.)

FELLOW PHILATELISTS, MY FRIENDS:

I wish to convey my sincere thanks to the Director General and the members of the Executive Committee of the National Topical Philatelic Exhibition for the honor accorded your humble servant this afternoon. I also welcome this rare opportunity to be among this group of men and women who find in stamp collecting the pleasure and the beauty for which they exert utmost efforts and spend time and money to achieve.

The sponsors of, and participants in, this year's National Topical Philatelic Exhibition deserve the warmest of congratulations for the very wonderful exhibits displayed by them. They are all so lovely and beautiful and exquisitely mounted that the board of judges had extreme difficulty determining which exhibit deserved what prize. *It is, indeed, a source of great satisfaction on my part that our philatelists are improving immensely in their techniques and, if I may say so, they compare favorably with those of other countries. (Italics ours.)*

It is, indeed, a credit to the sponsors of this exhibition that they are giving the public such artistic display of stamps. This exhibition contributes in large measure to the advancement of philately in the Philippines because it encourages the general public to appreciate the importance of stamp collecting.

Incidentally, my friends, it is my pleasure to inform you that the Bureau of Posts, as the agency of the government directly concerned with the procurement and sale of stamps, has been doing its best to avail itself of the best printers all over the world to the end that Philippine postage stamps will be of the best workmanship and consequently enjoy the ever-increasing patronage of philatelists here and abroad. The Bureau of Posts is fortunate to have here the services of philatelists who have been very cooperative with us in offering suggestions and giving advice regarding our stamp issues. There is no doubt that their knowledge and experience in this field contribute to the printing of Philippine stamps that will meet the demands and expectations of philatelists with the most discriminating taste.

I had the good fortune to represent the Philippines in the First International Philatelic Congress in Barcelona, Spain, last year, and I am proud to state that our exhibits compared favorably with those from other countries. As a matter of fact, the Philippine exhibits attracted the biggest crowds during the exposition because of the unique presentation of our stamps. Our stamps were presented in chronological order depicting the colorful history of the Philippines, so that a mere perusal of the whole exhibits from the first frame to the last would enable one to grasp with ease the general history of the Philippines from the early days of the Spanish rule to the present time.

What is the importance of Philately? This activity is one of the most wholesome hobbies of mankind. It has tremendous educational value to a stamp collector and to the general public who visit exhibits like the one you have now. It gives ample satisfaction to the tired body and mind because one finds relaxation in things that are beautiful and pleasing to the eye. In view also of the contacts between peoples of different countries, stamp collecting enhances more friendly relations among them, contributing thereby to the peace of the world. Stamp collecting, it may be mentioned, is not merely the cost of accumulating postage stamps. Since postage stamps are issued to depict a variety of subjects, such as arts and letters, postal and other commemorations, sports and hobbies, geography, history, medicine, nature, religious events, science and others, the stamp collector can discover and learn from this hobby many things

and events, thereby broadening his knowledge and outlook in life. It may be stated that knowledge derived from stamp collecting is more impressive than that derived from the mere reading of the subject matter, and is surpassed only by the actual visit to the sceneries or places depicted by the stamps.

While it is true that the advancement of philately results in additional revenues to the government, the salient benefits derived from it cannot be measured in dollars and cents. I believe that stamp collecting should be developed among our youth, especially among our school children. This hobby can very well supplement their text books in their study of many subjects, like history, science, geography and religion, to mention a few. The important events and personages of history can be better remembered by the students if they are depicted in postage stamps found in their collections. The fauna and flora of different countries are also shown in various postage stamps. Any student having a collection of these stamps can for sure have distinct advantage in the study of the subjects of botany and zoology because he can definitely tell that this certain flower is grown in this country and that animal in another, as depicted in his stamp collections.

My friends, at this age when juvenile delinquency is a major problem to society, the encouragement of stamp collecting among our youth will provide them a very wholesome and healthful field for the utilization of their boundless energy that needs to be swayed away from the path of lawlessness and crime.—O



POSTMASTER GENERAL Enrico Palomar (above) is delivering speech at the Natopex prize-awarding ceremonies, Malacañang Palace.

U. N. Exhibition



THE UNITED NATIONS WEEK was ushered in last Oct. 18 with the opening of a stamps show at the lobby of the post office building. Photo above shows Mrs. Linda Garcia Campos (second from left), the Philippine president's daughter, cutting the ceremonial ribbon. She was assisted by, from left: Miss Ethelinda R. Palomar, the Postmaster General's daughter; Doña Julia Vargas Vda. de Ortigas, Philippine Anti-TB Society president; Assistant Postmaster General Belarmino P. Navarro and Postal Fiscal Service Chief Jose L. Escuadra.

Second photo shows the same group of guests and officials viewing stamps on exhibit.

P. I. Revolutionary Stamps

Philippine Revolutionary stamps used from 1898 to 1899 were the subject of an article in the September 8, 1961 issue of the *Philatelic Magazine* of London under the byline of H. F. Rooke.

These stamps were for Postage (2c.), Newspapers (1m), Registration (8c.), Telegraphs (2c. and 50c.) and the combined "Coreo y Telegrafos" (2c.) which are rare nowadays. Another stamp used during the period was the 10c. value inscribed "RECIBOS".

Rooke said these stamps were included in Fred Melville's *Phantom Philately* but some people did not take them seriously for they were of the belief they were bogus. To allay the fears of the people Melville said: "They are not bogus, and possibly not speculative in origin". In the catalogued stamp albums of Hurt & Williams, Michel and Scott, these stamps were also listed.

At the same time, Rooke made mention of Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo's role in the Philippine scene, from the capitulations of the Spanish



The Philippine Revolutionary "Recibos" stamp above was used in 1898 and 1899 during the establishment of the Philippine Revolutionary Government under General Emilio Aguinaldo.

Armada in Manila Bay up to the end of hostilities between the Americans and the Filipinos in March 23, 1901.

HAVE YOU ANY PHILATELIC ARTICLE OR REPORT?

The Philippine Journal of Philately will pay P10.00 for unpublished article on Philippine stamps having not less than 750 words, P15.00 for not less than 1,100 words and P20.00 for 2,100 words and up. The article must be of general interest, should have literary quality and be accompanied, if possible, with illustrations. Contributions must be typewritten, double-spaced. Accepted contributions will be acknowledged and to be paid on publication. Self-addressed, stamped envelope should accompany if return is desired in case of rejection. Address your contribution to: The Chief, Stamp & Philatelic Division, Bureau of Posts, Manila.

Philatelic clubs and collectors may send us reports on their philatelic experiences and activities, such as, exhibitions, social affairs and election of officers, for possible FREE publication.

Bacharach Lauds Postal Office

A philatelist and editor of international fame last May 17 breezed into town in the course of his world-girdling trip to meet philatelists and stamp dealers and visit government philatelic agencies.

Mr. Justin Bacharach of New York City met officers and members of the Philippine Stamp Dealers Association and other philatelists during his two-day visit to Manila. He is the "Sees All" column editor of the *Meekle's Weekly Stamp News*, N. Y.

He visited the Stamp and Philatelic Division of the Bureau of Posts for which he expressed appreciation of the advanced stride the government agency has made in the promotion of philately.

"All in all the Agency is a most efficient operation from the standpoint of the public buyer," Bacharach said, adding, "The Agency maintains a close and cordial relationship with all of the dealers in the Islands who are their active buyers of stamps."

He was shown the *Postal Press Bulletin* sent free to collectors of Philippine stamps informing them of forthcoming issues with appropriate stamp description and historical accounts to keep them abreast with Philippine philately.

An ardent student in world philately, Bacharach observed that Philippine stamps are among the best in this part.

"Errors are very rare in Philippine stamps," he averred. "Philately is big business in the Philippine Islands."

He was accompanied by his wife Edel, by whom he has two sons who are a teacher and a mechanical engineer. Mrs. Bacharach is a volunteer teacher on Braille system for the blind.

The Philippine Stamp Dealers Association headed by Atty. Francisco Franco feted Mr. and Mrs. Bacharach at a luncheon attended by philatelists at the Kapit Bahay in Pasay City. The couple expressed delight on Filipino sea foods liberally spiced with Philippine condiments.



BACHARACH FETED.—Mr. and Mrs. Justin Bacharach of New York are honored by the Philippine Stamp and Dealers Association at a dinner May 18, 1961, at the Kapit Bahay on Dewey Boulevard, Manila. Photo shows the honorees at both ends of the table with (clockwise) Mrs. Rougolsky (left, foreground), Miss Rougolsky, Mrs. Ted V. Reyes (smiling), J. Gutierrez (partly hidden), Ben Enverga, Rougolsky, A. Franco (right, background), Ted V. Reyes (partly hidden), C. L. Llaneta (hidden), Yu Siu Chong, Rolando Garcia, Mrs. Rolando Garcia, and Mrs. Anita Gardiner-Llaneta.

Mr. Bacharach began collecting stamps in 1926 when he finished college. A numismatic hobbyist, Bacharach is a member of the American Philatelic Society, the Society of Philatelic Americans, the International Secretaries and the Rotary International.

He went home with a considerable amount of Philippine stamps ordered through his local agent to be sold in his New York stamp establishment which has branches in Europe, Peru, and Greece.

He exuded approval when shown copies of the *Philippine Journal of Philately* which has a worldwide circulation.

"The Agency also maintains the *Philippine Journal of Philately*, a most unusual booklet type magazine, which appears at least 6 times a year, and which covers philately in the Islands completely," Bacharach said. "The work of the Philippine Philatelic Agency is a model which many other agencies could follow with gratifying results."

Palomar Contests Stamp Sales Ruling

Postmaster General Enrico Palomar took exception to the interpretation by the Budget Commission of the Postage Sales Law authorizing the postmaster general to use a portion of stamp sales for the improvement of the postal system.

Palomar hinted that the law expressly authorized him to spend "not more than 20 per cent" of the stamp proceeds, and not the budget office to determine how much the

Bureau of Posts needs.

Palomar deplored the fact that despite the amendment to the law exempting it from the control of the Budget Commission, said office has been releasing very much less than 20 per cent of stamp sales, thereby retarding the modernization of the postal system.

He also asserted that the Bureau of Posts is entitled to the full 20 per cent of the stamp proceeds.

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Coming Issues

1. December 9—Philippine Government Employees Association—Depicting a male government clerk-typist, 6¢, 10¢.

2. December 30—Rizal's Martyrdom—Depicting Rizal's execution at the Luneta, 30¢.

3. January 23—Special Delivery—Depicting Manila Post Office building on the background superimposed with two hands giving and receiving a letter, 20¢, and 5¢ + 5¢ Anti-TB semi-postal surcharged to 6¢.

4. March 9—Orchid Series—Depicting Waling-Waling, 5¢; White Mariposa, 6¢; Baguio Orchid, 10¢; Sanggumay, 20¢.

5. May 13—Mabini (regular issue)—New design, 3¢, vertical format.

6. June—Rizal (regular issue)—New design, vertical format, 6¢.

7. August 19—Anti-TB Semi-Postal—Depicting Emiliano J. Valdez TB Pavillion, 6¢ + 5¢, 30¢ + 5¢, 70¢ + 5¢.

8. September—President Sergio Osmeña (regular issue), 70¢.

9. October—Emilio Jacinto—P1.00; and Malaria—6¢, 10¢, 70¢.

10. November—Rajah Soliman (Famous Filipino series)—30¢.

11. December 30—Rizal Semi-Postal—Showing Rizal fencing with Juan Luna, 30¢ + 5¢; and playing chess with a Spanish officer in a boat, 6¢ + 5¢.

12. Folk Dance Series—Showing Bayanihan Dances.

13. Basketball World Championship.

Designs of the following proposed stamps are under study by the Committee on Stamp Designs:

1. Abad Santos (regular issue)—New design, 2¢.

2. Industry series.

3. Father Burgos (regular issue)—New design 10¢ (tentative).

4. Marcelo H. del Pilar, 5¢.



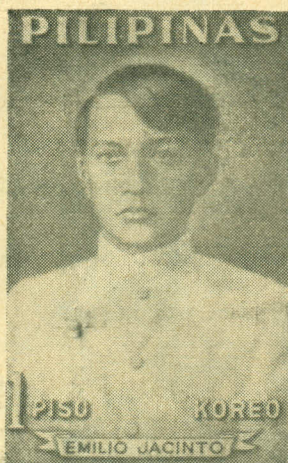
OUR COVER—The Government Employee stamp shown above will be released on December 9, 1961.



Rizal's Martyrdom



Orchid Series



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ASIAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

By Ruben Reyes

Staff Member

"PLANNING FOR PROSPERITY."

This is the motto of a vibrant force that is today carrying the nations of Free Asia into a tide of surging economic activity. These are three significant words which embodies the aims of an international scheme that has brought remarkable changes in the composition and texture of an economic picture that once faced free Asia a little more than a decade ago. Where once existed underproduction, limited types of export products, insufficient technical manpower to exploit large areas of undeveloped land, today major improvements have been accomplished in those fields.

This international scheme which strives to uplift the living standards of free Asia is no other than the "plan for cooperative economic development in south and southeast asia." Conceived in Colombo, Ceylon, in January, 1950, during a British Commonwealth Foreign Ministers meeting, it is usually known as the "Colombo Plan."

The Colombo Plan as originally formulated in that meeting proposed to give *technical aid and joint capital assistance* to the countries of South and Southeast Asia. Its framework was built in a second meeting held in Sydney, Australia, four months after the Colombo meeting. In the Sydney meeting, the foreign ministers requested the governments of Ceylon, India, Pakistan, Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo, and Sarawak to submit their respective Six Year Development Program based from July, 1951, and backed up this request with a \$22-million guarantee from

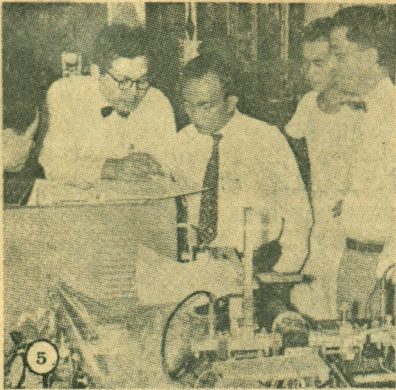


To commemorate the 10th year of service of the Colombo Plan of which the Philippines is a member, the Bureau of Posts issued on October 8, 1961, the Colombo Plan commemorative stamp.

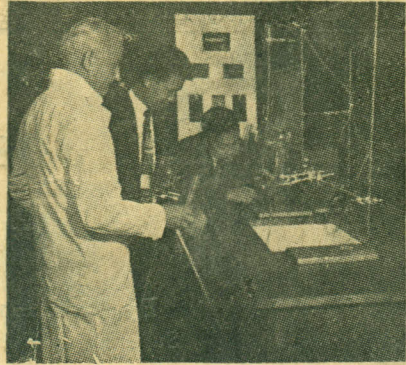
The stamps come in 5-centavo value—purple, green, yellow orange and gold—and 6-centavo—blue, green, yellow orange and gold.

The stamp portrays a globe showing the Asian-member countries of the Colombo Plan with the Philippines map at the center. Above the design is the text "Honoring the Colombo Plan Cooperative Effort" and the denomination at the upper left side. Superimposed at the lower right side of the globe is the emblem of the Colombo Plan. Across the bottom is the text "Philippines."

Britain, Australia, India, New Zealand, Ceylon, Canada, and Pakistan. The Six-Year National Development Program of the seven governments became the basis of the Colombo Plan.



FILIPINO SCIENTIST studies microwave in Japan under the Colombo Plan sponsorship.



TWO FILIPINO STUDENTS undergo experiment work at Chesterford Park Research Station Optical Laboratory in England under the Colombo Plan training program.

And that is more or less what the Colombo Plan is: a grouping of all the national development plans of all its Asian members; an informal organization whereby the development of the region—through the accomplishment of their respective national plan—in addition to the exchanges of assistance between Asian nations, can be facilitated through cordial and informal arrangements.

Although at first the Colombo Plan included only four nations outside the region (Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United Kingdom) and the seven nations inside the region submitting their national development plans, its membership increased to 21 with the inclusion of U.S.A. (outside the region), Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia in 1951 followed by Burma, Nepal, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Japan (another country outside the region) later.

The nations outside the region act primarily as 'donors'. Whatever assistance they give is classified as "external" aid. On the other hand, any assistance given by a member-country within the region to another member-country also within the region is termed as "mutual" aid. Aid can be either financial assistance (grants and loans) for national development projects or technical assistance in the form of granting free services of technicians (or free training of future technicians) and furnishing technical equipment or materiel.

This year marks the tenth year of existence of the Colombo Plan. In so short a time, it has accomplished much in terms of capital aid and technical assistance extended to the Colombo Plan region.

Since July, 1951, approximately \$6,300-million has been doled out to the region for its development. And since July, 1950, about 21,000 Asian technicians received free training from other member-countries, some 1,400 experts were utilized by Asian member nations, and about \$10-million worth of equipment were supplied to the region. This does not include the contributions given by several United Nations members in the form of 5,200 fellowship grants and 7,200 experts supplied the Colombo Plan nations.

The Philippines has had its share in this give-and-take arrangements.

The Philippines has offered fellowships in 12 fields, offered free services of Filipino experts and technicians in 5 fields, and provided for free a total of 14 places in its training institutes for trainees of Colombo Plan countries. Under the Colombo Plan, the country has received the free training of 585 of its technicians in almost every phase of socio-economic work; received for free the services of 17 technicians from Australia, four from Japan, and one from New Zealand in 11 field of studies; and received valuable equipments worth more than P1-million for its various research and pilot projects.—

Dr. Jose Rizal

(PART I)

By Prof. Angel R. Hidalgo

Supervising Publication Assistant

Jose Rizal National Centennial Commission

DR. JOSE RIZAL, the national hero of the Philippines, was born June 19, 1861, in the little town of Calamba, Laguna, some 60 kms. from Manila. His parents, Francisco Rizal Mercado and Teodora Alonzo Realonda, belonged to a highly educated middle class family. He was the seventh of eleven children.

At four, he was taught by his mother his first alphabet and prayers. Later he knew how to write and his first rudiments of Latin.

At nine, he was sent by his father to a neighboring town to gain formal education. He spent his leisure hours studying, drawing and painting under an old painter.

Time came when he, the brightest student in school, learned all his teacher taught him, so that he proceeded to Manila accompanied by his brother Paciano.

He wrote *Sa Aking Mga Kababata* ("To My Fellow Children"), a Tagalog poem. He also wrote a Tagalog drama that was staged at his home town fiesta.

Young impressionable Rizal saw his falsely accused mother made to walk by agents of the Spanish colonial government to another town where she languished in jail for two and a half years. And he knew of three Filipino priests being executed the following year. These tragic events left an indelible impression in his mind.



RIZAL

His Education

At the Ateneo Municipal School, Manila, his grades were all excellent. At 16, he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts—with highest honor.

He wrote *El Embarque* ("The Embarcation"), *Un Recuerdo a Mi Pueblo* ("A Remembrance of My Town") and other poems. He studied Philosophy and Letters at the University of Sto. Tomas, and simul-

taneously took up subjects for Surveying at the Ateneo Municipal. Prompted by the possible loss of the sight of his mother, he enrolled at the College of Medicine.

When he was 18 his poem "To The Filipino Youth" won the first prize in a literary contest sponsored by the Artistic-Literary Lyceum, a society of literary men and artists. The following year his allegorical poem *The Council of The Gods* also won a prize.

Disgusted with the system of instruction in his country, he continued his studies at the Universidad Central de Madrid, Spain, taking Medicine and Philosophy and Letters. He also studied painting and sculpture, French, German and English.

He practised fencing and shooting in the Hall of Arms of Sanz and Carbonell.

At 23, he obtained his Licentiate in Medicine. At 24 he was awarded the degree of Licentiate in Philosophy and Letters, with a rating of "Excelente". At the same time he passed all his subjects for Doctor of Medicine but he was not conferred the second degree for lack of funds to pay the fees.

He wrote the poem *Me Piden Versos*, "They Asked Me For Verses"; and a patriotic speech given at a banquet in Madrid in honor of Juan Luna, the greatest Filipino painter whose first prize-winning painting, the *Spoliarium*, won international recognition.



DR. JOSE RIZAL lived in Hongkong in 1891 and 1892 where he opened an eye clinic that attracted many patients, some even followed him later to Dapitan, Zamboanga, his place of exile. Photo above is a reproduction of an oil painting showing Rizal examining his mother's eye for cataracts that almost blinded her. He successfully performed the operation that followed.—Courtesy by Caltex (Phil.), Inc.

His Travels and Propaganda Activities Abroad

He left for Paris to study ophthalmology under a leading French professor and later went to Heidelberg City to study further under a German ophthalmologist. He became a member of the Anthropological Society and the Geographical Society of Berlin when he was 24.

He wrote the nostalgic poem *Flores de Heidelberg* ("The Flowers of Heidelberg"). But his most notable work in Berlin in 1887 was his inflammatory, satiric novel *Noli Me Tangere*, for which a friend gave him a loan to pay the printer. It was a bold expose of the Spanish misrule in the Philippines, and Dr. Ferdinand Blumentritt, an Austrian friend of Rizal, said, "It was written with the blood of the heart, and so the heart also speaks." Like a signal torch in the dark, it stirred the hearts and mind of his countrymen against the Spanish colonial regime. On August 30, 1896, the Filipinos revolted.

After his tour of Europe he returned to the Philippines in 1887 and established a medical clinic in his home town. Few weeks after his arrival a raging political storm generated over his *Noli*. His hard-hitting book and his unrelenting expose of deplorable tenancy condition infuriated his enemies who

ran him out of the country. The government outlawed his book.

In 1888 he went to England with stops-over at Japan and the United States. In London he studied the history of his country from impartial authorities. In Paris he printed his annotation on Morga's *Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas* ("Events in the Philippine Islands") for which Dr. Ferdinand Blumentritt wrote the preface. Rizal dedicated the book to his countrymen. "If the book succeeds in awakening in you the consciousness of our past, which has been obliterated from memory, and in rectifying what has been falsified and calumniated, I shall not have labored in vain . . ."

He wrote his now famous *Letter to the Young Women of Malolos* which extolled human liberty and dignity and obedience to God and religion. From his prolific and rapier-like pen streamed forth a flood of propaganda-laden articles, essays, and poems that buttressed his crusading zeal for reforms in his country.

Prepared mostly in Paris for the *La Solidaridad*, a liberal fortnightly newspaper founded by a group of Filipinos, his writings included *Filipinas Dentro de Cien Años* ("The Philippines a Century Hence") which augured well the loss of the Philippines if Spain would not change her colonial policy. He

Calamba—'My Cradle, Content, Delight'

By Dr. Jose Rizal

I remember a simple town,
My cradle, content, delight,
Along the cooling lake,
Of my love the lovely site.

* * *

Ah, if my uncertain feet
Explored your somber glade
And on your river margins
Merrily I played.

* * *

I also, in your rustic temple,
With boyish faith did pray,
While comforted by purest
Breeze, my heart was gray.

* * *

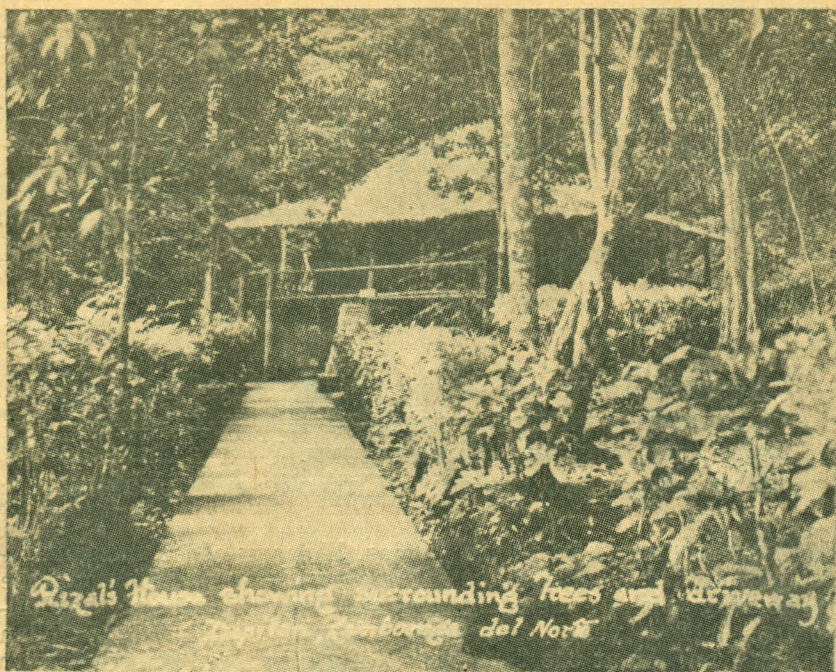
Your age-old sylvan grandeur
Showed me the Maker's hand,
Never did I suffer sorrow
In the bosom of your land.

* * *

Nor love nor tenderness
Under your azure skies
I ever lacked, finding
My joy in Nature's ties.

* * *

(Jose Rizal, A Message of Remembrance to My Town, 1876?; from Hon. Leon Ma. Guerrero Jr., *The Young Rizal*, 1950, pp. 59-69).



RIZAL'S HOME IN EXILE—On exile in Zamboanga in the Southern Philippines, Dr. Jose Rizal built his own house (above) where he held classes for children and pursued his scientific studies on plants and animals under close surveillance of a Spanish governor.



Sacred Heart stamp depicting the statuette of the Sacred Heart carved by Rizal when he was a student in Manila.

wrote *Ingratitudes* ("Ingratitudes") which refuted the charge of Governor General Weyler that the Filipinos are "ungrateful sons" and the *Sobre La Indolencia de los Filipinos* ("On the Indolence of the Filipinos"). Rizal explained the Filipinos' loss of incentives to work as due to the oppression and greed of Spanish colonial officials.

He was in Brussels, Belgium, when he learned that the Calamba agrarian trouble worsened and members of his family and tenants were persecuted and ejected from their lands. A letter from his brother Paciano informed him that their family lost the case over their hacienda to the friars who were powerful in the country. So, Rizal decided to come back to his native country to help his people. But at the behest of his brother, Rizal went to Madrid to attend to the case they appealed to the Supreme Court of Madrid.

Meanwhile, a political upheaval generated by Rizal's *Noli* and other writings was taking shape into violence in the Philippines.

(Continued in the next issue)

350 Years of Tutorship

By **Francisco Fanlo, Jr.**

Staff Member

Reputed to be the oldest in the Far East and certainly older than America's Harvard University by a quarter of a century, UST stands as a monument to the early Catholic missionaries.

THE UNIVERSITY of Santo Tomas, like any other missionary-founded schools in the Philippines, is an outgrowth of the pioneering work of the early missionaries who came to the Philippines a few years after the intrepid Ferdinand Magellan dropped anchor at the tiny island of Homonhon, bringing with them not only the glory of the cross but even fresh and constructive ideas for the betterment of the masses through educational endeavors.

Those were the days when the Filipinos had no schools notwithstanding from the economic point of view the Philippines' commercial intercourse with foreign nations could be considered at par with the more progressive nations of the West. Chroniclers of our history recorded that long before the historic voyages of world's famous maritime personages came into the limelight, already Chinese and Japanese merchants were plying their lucrative trade within the breath and length of the archipelago.

With the coming of the Spanish *conquistadores* the Filipino *bolo* and paganism gave way to the sword and Christianity. The Filipinos, mystified by the new era, bowed in reverence to the sword-carrying and cross-bearing Castellans.

Some Spaniards came haunted by the strike-it-rich state of minds, and others, in obedience to a Queen's command, sought every heart and imbibe in them the sacred words of God. To the servants of God belong the singular honor of having paved the path for the establishment of Catholic schools in the Philippines.

Queen Isabella, then the reigning monarch of Spain, wrote in her last will and testament: "... to send to those islands and continents Prelates and Religious Clerics and other learned men, to instruct the inhabitants and the peoples in them in



University of Santo Tomas

the Catholic Faith and teach them in good custom. . ."

In 1605 the blueprint for the establishment of an institution that would cater to the needs of the Filipinos was conceived.

Three Dominican friars, Msgr. Miguel de Benavides, Frs. Domingo Nieva and Bernardo de Sta. Catalina laid the foundation of the College-Seminary that one day would emerge as the forefront of Catholic education in the Philippines. It was not until September 28, 1611, however, that the document for the founding of the College was signed by the Governor of the Islands.

The University began as the College of Our Lady of Rosary. A few years later, the name was changed to College of Santo Tomas in honor of St. Thomas Aquinas, revered as the "Angelic Doctor."

The University of Santo Tomas, probably the oldest school in the Far East and certainly older than America's Harvard University by a quarter of a century, first opened its door to eager students in the old building (see photo) in Intramuros on August 15, 1619, with Fray Baltazar Fort as its first rector. Fr. Benavides, third Archbishop of Manila, bequeathed P1,600 and his private library.

On November 27, 1623, Philip IV issued royal confirmation of the authority previously granted to the College by the Governor of the Islands. The Royal Council of the Indies recommended that university degrees be also conferred upon Dominican colleges in the Philippines.

Twenty-one years later, Philip IV, through his ambassador to Rome, Count de Siruela, petitioned Pope Innocent X for the elevation of the College of Santo Tomas to a university, endowed with the same qualifications and perpetuity as possessed by the Dominican Universities

of Avila and Pamplona in Spain, and of Lima and Mexico in the Americas. Not only did the Holy See grant the king's request but also conferred upon UST the name of "Pontifical Institution."

King Charles III in his decree dated March 7, 1785, said: "I deign to signify to it my royal pleasure and kindness by admitting it under my sovereign protection and patronage, and by granting to it the title of "very royal".

Thus was born the University of Santo Tomas, pre-eminently known for its "existence, importance, and perpetuity".

Offering Arts, Theology and Philosophy when the University opened in 1619, it has at present 14 colleges and four schools with an enrolment of 27,500. Ranking second to another Manila university in the number of students from the graduate school to kindergarten, it has, for the last three and a half centuries of service in the field of education, produced more than 70,000 degree holders who earned distinction in their public and private lives.

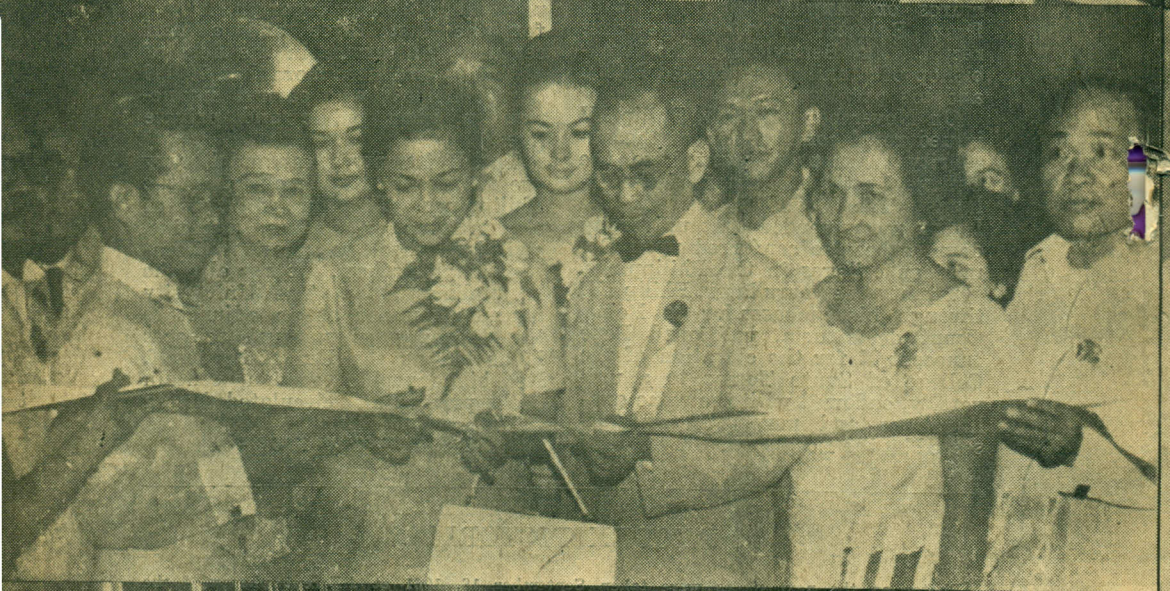
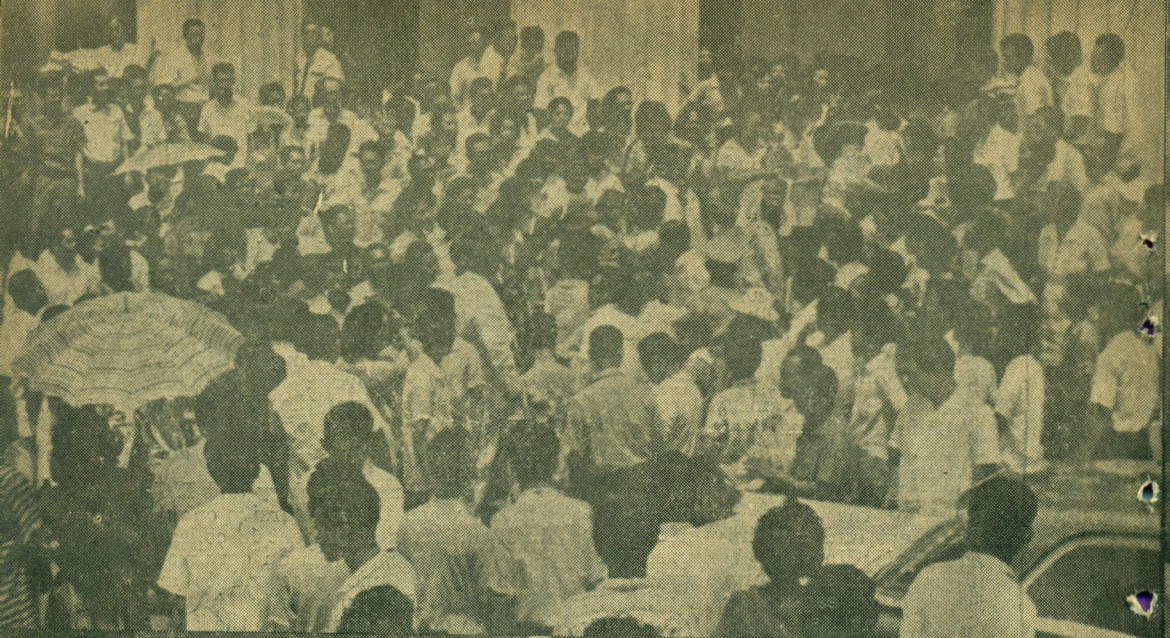
The University press and library are reputed to be the oldest in the Philippines. The library boasts of oldest books on science, medicine, civil law, theology, classical literature of all nations. It has also the Incunabala books. The University museum founded as an adjunct to the teaching of natural sciences is as old as the University itself. Its bibliographic section contain books printed and circulated during

(Continued on page 27)

NATOPEX PICTORIALS

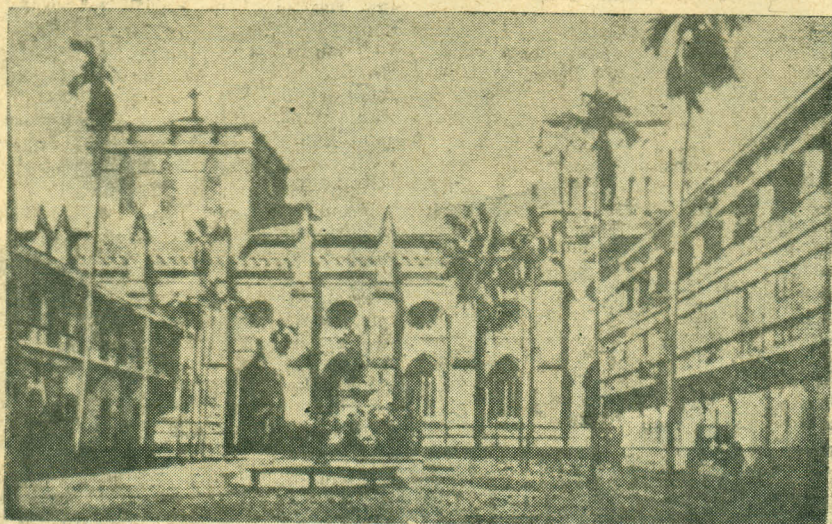
Photos on the next pages were taken September 18, 1961 at different phases of the 2nd National Topical Philatelic Exhibition held at the lobby of the Manila Post Office building. The TOP PANEL on the first page shows a milling crowd welcoming the former First Lady, Luz E. Magsaysay and Philippine movie celebrities Susan Roces, Josephine Estrada and Barbara Perez who were special guests. MIDDLE PANEL shows, among others, Mrs. Magsaysay cutting the ceremonial ribbon that ushered in the NATOPEX that lasted 2 weeks. Others in photo are Natopex Director General Joel Salazar (extreme left), Stamp and Philatelic Division Chief Jose L. Escudra and Assistant Postmaster General Belarmino Navarro (with tie). The BOTTOM PANEL shows Mrs. Magsaysay, with Mrs. Maria Vicente and Escudra, taking her file of the philatelic view.

The TOP PANEL on the second page shows Mrs. Magsaysay, movie stars Josephine Estrada and Barbara Perez (in circles), inching their way out of the exhibition lobby through a multitude of stamp enthusiasts and onlookers who witnessed the rousing affair. In the MIDDLE PANEL (front row, left to right) are Susan Roces, Josephine Estrada, Barbara Perez and a friend. Standing are Jose L. Escudra, Mrs. Teofila Garcia and Antonio Franco. The photo was taken immediately preceding refreshments and philatelic autographing. The BOTTOM PANEL was taken at the Malacañang Social Hall during the Natopex trophy-awarding ceremonies. From left to right: Atty. Antonio Franco, Natopex General Manager; Postmaster General Enrique Palomar, guest speaker; Stamp & Philatelic Division Chief Jose L. Escudra, Natopex adviser; *Philippine Journal of Philately* Acting Editor Carlos Manseguiao, master of ceremonies, and Natopex Director General Joel Salazar.

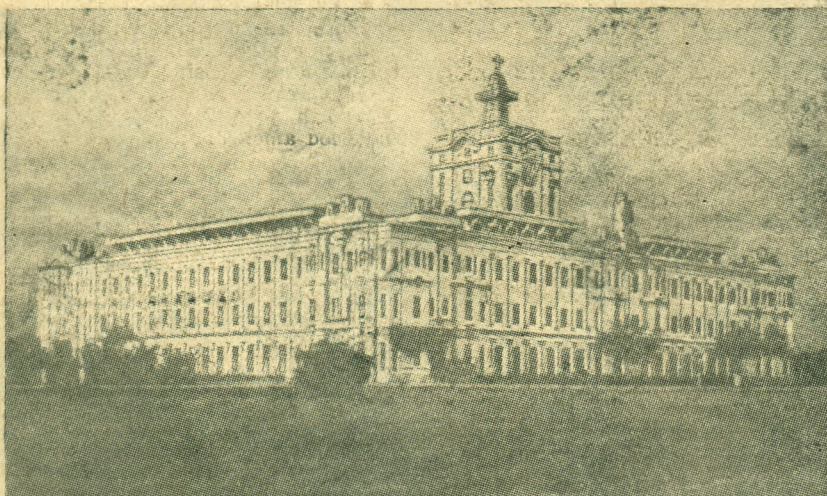




Old and New UST's



OLD UST—Photo above shows the old building on the left located in the heart of the Walled City where the University first held its classes on August 15, 1619.



UST TODAY—A striking contrast to the old UST in the Walled City the administration building (above), fronting Manila's busiest thoroughfare, is one of the University's major structures in its sprawling campus.

350 Years of . . .

(Continued from page 23)

the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. Philippine maps as early as 1602 and other maps made during the Spanish regime are but few of the many interesting and historical items found in the museum.

The University also runs a hospital having two units. The 231-bed-capacity charity hospital was established solely for the needy and as an internship house for the University's medical students. The general hospital serves as the mainstay of support for the maintenance of the free wards. These two hospitals within the sprawling campus of the University are equipped with modern equipments and facilities and staffed with the best of medical minds.

Forming part of the ecclesiastical building which also serves as the residence of the Dominican Fathers is the university chapel with a seating capacity of 1,600.

Owing to the great number of students enrolled the University has to engage the services of more than 1,020 mentors, forty-two of whom are priests. At present there are 12 major structures housing, among others, a public dispensary, two swimming pools, two gymnasiums, a franchised radio station, a petite

post office, bookstores and restaurants.

The University's imposing plazas are named after Fr. Benavides, Felipe Calderon—and Intramuros to perpetuate the memory of the old Manila. Two monuments of the old campus in the Walled City now stand part of the new: the bronze monument of its founder, Fr. Benavides, and the stone entrance to historic Intramuros.

From the University's portals have passed men who could be rightfully called pillars of the nation: great reformers like Rizal and Mabini, famous political leaders like Quezon and Osmeña, learned jurists like Arellano and Araullo, principled clergy like Burgos, wellknown educators like Albert and de Vera, and countless others from whom our youth of today could draw inspiration.

Since its founding three hundred and fifty years ago, UST has survived the temperaments of four sovereignties—288 years under Spain, 37 years of the American regime, 11 years of the Commonwealth, and 15 years of the present Republic.

Today, UST remains steadfast, as it had the day she spread her protective wings over our forefathers, in its dedicated effort to go imparting to the youth the wisdom it has long pursued.

Truly, this premier university is a massive pillar in this part of the world where opposing ideologies are in constant clash, braving the tempest with a cry for peace and brotherhood among nations and men.—



UNIVERSITY Stamps—Three more famous universities are vignettes of Philippine stamps, they are: University of the Philippines (left, top photo), Ateneo de Manila (above) and La Salle College (left).

Philippine Philatelic Personalities

Religious Stamps Are Her Forte

By Carlos Manseguiuo

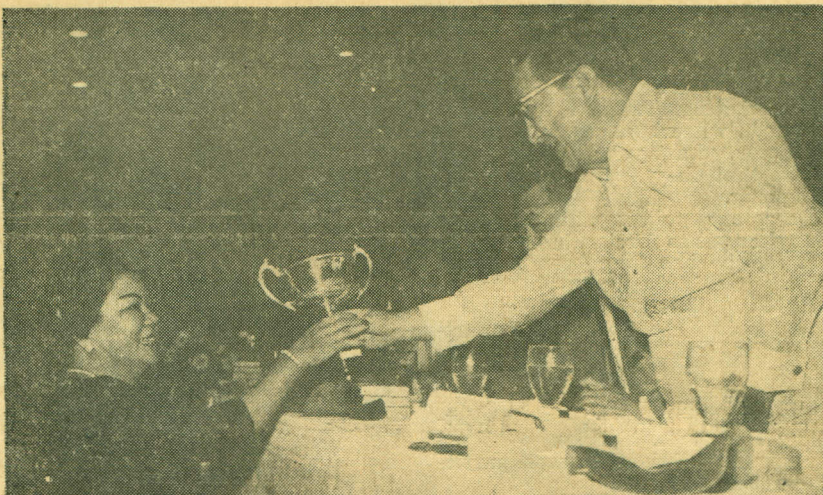
Staff Member

A TOWERING PERSONALITY with equally towering accomplishment in philately, Mrs. Consolacion D. Roy is a busy housewife whose activities in civic and political affairs are as varied as they are complex. She is—don't you forget—the wife of a popular senator, mother of three and grandmother of one, whose active participations in many community movements did not deter her from winning trophies and a medal in philatelic exhibitions.

Her religious stamps won for her a gold medal at the Rizal Centennial International Philatelic Exhibition last June sponsored by the *Asociacion Filatelica de Filipinas* held at the Hall of Flags of the Foreign Affairs Department. She was also awarded a silver cup for her Vatican stamps at the Philippine National Philatelic Exhibition held at Manila, July, 1959. (See PJP July–August, 1959 issue, page 3.)

Many a viewer of her exhibit were awed almost in disbelief and they expressed their delight in superlatives. The show threw the limelight of public attention on her religious stamps. The prizes she got made her known in the world of local philately.

Her Vatican stamps, all mint, are so complete the like of which is yet to be seen elsewhere in the country. They are as colorful and fascinating as religion itself no matter in what country and continent it is found.



MRS. CONSOLACION D. ROY is receiving from **Don Jesus Cacho**, chairman of the **PHINAPEX Jury on Award**, a silver cup as her prize for a complete collection of Vatican stamps. Photo was taken at the Petal Room of the Manila Hotel during the prize-awarding ceremonies in July, 1959.

She received an offer to buy her stamps at a handsome price.

"I turned down the offer as fast as it was hinted, not because I like money less but I like my stamps more," she told this writer with firmness in her voice. No offer—however big—could make her part with her collection.

Mrs. Roy is a woman of keen foresight and happy disposition. The hospitality of her home and her ready smiles must have won for her and her husband countless friends. The sincerity that rings in her voice attracts like a magnet.

She was virtually married to stamps the day she, at the age of 21, marched to the altar with her philatelist-husband. (See PJP March-April, 1949 issue, page 18.) Little did she think at the time that such a wonderful hobby as philately would become a part of her married life with Mr. Jose J. Roy, then a corporation lawyer with a big office in Manila.

Each time Mr. Roy went over his collection which he began hoarding when he was a lad of 12, she sat beside him, watching her philatelist at work. Then she thought of examining in her hands some beautiful stamps she never saw before. No sooner did she do this than she realized that she took pleasant doses of the fascinating

wonder of the hobby. Time came when she loved her hubby's hobby in the same measure as he gave himself to it.

"Philately is infectious like love and understanding," she revealed with a glint of happiness in her eyes.

Her stamps are culled from all parts of the world. She got them by exchange and direct purchase here and abroad. She is a tireless traveler whose passion for stamps is spread in three continents.

In 1952, she went with Mr. Roy to the United States and came home visiting England, France, Italy and Spain. In 1954, she joined with Mr. Roy in New York in his world-girdling trip. They were guests of the *Philatelic Society*



Manila Cathedral

of Philadelphia. On their way home, they toured Europe particularly Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Fatima. They traveled again to Europe in 1958, visiting West Germany, Vienna, Switzerland, France, Spain and Italy. Last year and the year before that they toured Japan and Hongkong.

Does she collect stamps every time she goes to foreign lands? The fact is, she has long been married to a dyed-in-the-wool philatelists and his philately.

She visited the Guimbel's Department Store in New York to buy stamps. She counts among her friends in the philatelic world the internationally known philatelist-editor Ernest A. Kehr, who helped her secure religious stamps particularly the Vatican.

Today her general collection almost nearly equals—although never surpasses—Mr. Roy's. But when her religious stamps was awarded a silver cup and a gold medal at the recently-held RIZALCIPEX, Mr. Roy, who received only a medal for his entry in the same show, congratulated her saying, "You even surpassed me, partner."

"Things nowadays could happen a little so quick," she laughed.

Asked if she invests much money in her hobby, she said she does not spend more than she could afford. She buys only religious stamps her hands could lay on and, of course, others which are irresistibly fascinating.



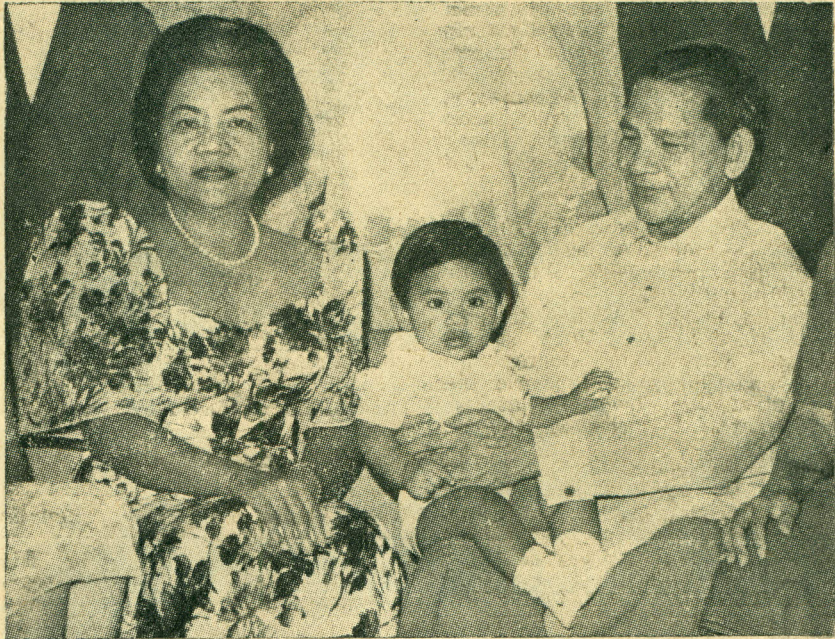
Marian Year

Mr. Roy was president for six years of the *Philippine Philatelic Club* and is at present president of the nationally known AFF. His close association with people from all walks of life greatly catapulted him into the hall of Congress in 1946. Since then his constituents do not know when to stop sending him back to that august hall. In the nationwide elections this year, in fact, he was elected senator.

If behind every man's success there is a woman, Mrs. Roy, who more than understands her husband and his hobby, is behind Senator Roy's politics these many years. Politics and philately could complement each other, it is said.



Sacred Heart First-Day Cover



PHILATELISTS ALL—Senator and Mrs. Jose J. Roy are shown above with their grandson Judd.

She avers that the hobby has its own way of making a collector know and understand other countries and nations better. It bridges the gap between him and peoples in distant lands.

She finds deep emotional relish in viewing her stamps because she has personally visited and seen the places and works of art that are part of the collection, to say nothing of having met Pope Pius XII and the present Holy Father Pope John XXIII.

After the last war Mrs. Roy obtained her Bachelor of Music degree (cum laude) at the Holy Ghost College, Manila, under the tutorship of the internationally renowned singer Jovita Fuentes.

Her knowledge of music, coupled with her active civic leadership of which she is known, more than qualifies her as present chairman of the board of the *Quezon City Philharmonic Society*, chairman of the board of the *Jovita Fuentes Musicultural Society*, and vice-chairman of the *Artist Guild of the Philippines*. As an avid phil-

atelist she could not be less qualified as a present member of the AFF.

She composed a song out of Elizabeth Barret Browning's "How Do I Love Thee" which is now sung by students of music. Her attachment to music got the better of her when she began hunting for music stamps wherever she may go. But she said they are rarer than religious stamps.

She is as much at home in home decoration as in home designs. The design of her concrete, well-appointed home on Broadway Avenue, Quezon City, was made by an architect based on her original sketches. Her many-splendored talent seems centered on the finer points of the arts of which philately is but one facet.

Mrs. Roy was born Consolacion Domingo in Laoag, Ilocos Norte, 51 years ago a day after Christmas. She was a gifted student so much that she was graduated from the elementary grades and the high school as valedictorian. Also, she

(Continued on page 37)



Philippine Air Mail stamps above possessed by the author are rare, and their price in block of four is placed by the U. S. Life magazine at \$3,000.00 in 1954. (See page 35.)

I Almost Gave Up My Hobby

By Edwin C. Gustilo

*De La Rama Subdivision
Bacolod City*

STAMPS on envelopes never failed to draw my curious attention. They are colorful bits of paper, but I never imagined that there are millions of people throughout the world who spend countless hours, money and effort collecting them.

My curiosity and attraction toward stamps later took shape into real interest and enthusiasm. I was thumbing the pages of American magazine when I came across an interesting article about stamps and stamp collectors. This article, with its illustrations of rare stamps, aroused my enthusiasm for them so much that when I finished reading it my curiosity turned into an obsession. I resolved to collect as much stamps as I could find. I virtually ransacked our house, going through every desk, cabinet and box.

I could not adequately describe how much happiness I derived each time I saw beautiful stamps. All I can say is it was a thoroughly satisfying experience.

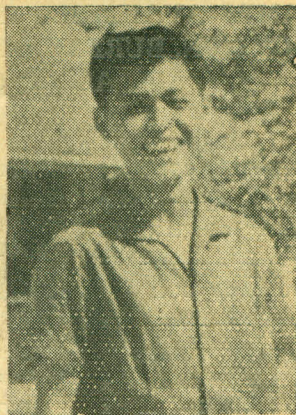
While searching a wooden box, I discovered a number of love letters

written by my father to mother. These missives were contained in high-grade envelopes with 2-centavo rose-colored Rizal stamps, some with "Victory" overprints, others with both "Victory" and "Commonwealth". I could hardly content my joy.

On another occasion, I found an envelope with 2-centavo stamp issued in 1937 to commemorate the 33rd Eucharistic Congress. Another were 2-centavo "Temples of Human Progress" stamp and Commonwealth issues. To many ardent stamp collectors these may not be something to be so much excited about, but to me who was just a neophyte in the hobby the discovery of beautiful stamps of even the most recent issues was more than enough to arouse a happy feeling.



Pres. Manuel L. Quezon stamp above is among the author's collections. One of his oldest stamps which is considered very rare is the Philippine Revolutionary issue of 1899 shown on page 9.



The author during his early college days in Negros Occidental.

I kept myself on the lookout for news of philatelic interest. At the same time I bought stamps on approval from local and foreign stamp dealers. As stamps from different sources came pouring in my desire for more stamps grew wilder until it became more of an urge than mere anxiety. But my constant search for more stamps proved to have an adverse effect on my love for the hobby. I was restrained from buying all stamps I wanted. My finances were limited and that I resented.

My interest began to wane. Time came when I stopped collecting stamps. I stowed my collection away in a box and saw them only when I gave some to friends. Though I still kept exceptionally attractive stamps I chanced to see I did not bother to give the stamps more than a half-hearted glance. I just didn't care for them any more.

My attachment to stamps finally reached its lowest ebb. I decided to get rid of my collection. I wanted to sell it.

But a Manila stamp dealer to whom I mailed most of my stamps did not pay me. He sent me old Philippine issues instead—and a letter.

"You might accept in trade," he wrote.

I was disappointed. I was expecting payment for the stamps, not an exchange.

I examined the stamps he sent me. Many of them, to my surprise, were so beautiful and fascinating as I found myself looking at them tirelessly—and enjoying immensely.

Then I thought that the decision to dispose of my collection was regrettable, for it proved later to be a blessing in disguise. The dying ember of my love for stamps rekindled. I lost no time looking for the small box where I dumped my remaining collections months ago, and viewed them again on my palms, slowly, one by one. Before I knew it I was thanking the dealer for bringing me back to my old hobby.

That was many years ago. My stamps were then few.

Now I may say with candor and sincerity that the benefits I derive from my hobby transcends financial consideration—and even difficulties. I became acquainted with important historical events, many of them are not mentioned in history books I read in school. I have come to know about the countries I have never heard of before: their peoples, their histories and their cultures. I came to know the lives and labor of many leaders, heroes and eminent

(Continued on page 37)

**STAMPS AVAILABLE IN THE STAMP AND PHILATELIC
DIVISION, BUREAU OF POSTS, MANILA, PHILIPPINES
AS OF OCTOBER 24, 1961**

INT'L REPLY COUPONS	AFF (ROOSEVELT)	50TH ANN. 1ST. PHIL. IND.
30-centavo each	18-centavo x	18-centavo xx
"VICTORY" OVERPRINTS	80¢ Airmail Souv. Sheet	
20-peso x	BAGUIO CONFERENCE OF 1950	BAGUIO GOLDEN JUBILEE
POSTAGE DUE	18-centavo x	25-centavo xx
4-centavo x	VETERANS	BACOLOD OFFICIAL SEAL
REPUBLIC SERIES	2+2-centavo x	6-centavo x
1-peso x	4+4-centavo x	UPU (18¢) SURCHARGED
20-centavo Spl. Del. x	ZAMBOANGA CITY COAT OF ARMS	6-centavo xx
12-centavo x	18-centavo x	WORLD REFUGEE YEAR
REPUBLIC SERIES	UNITED NATIONS DAY	6-centavo xx
50-centavo OB x	18-centavo x	25-centavo xx
UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION	FRUIT TREE MEMORIAL	GOLDEN JUBILEE P.T.S.
18-centavo xx	5+1-centavo xx	6-centavo xx
28-evo. Souvenir Sheet	6+2-centavo x	SURCHARGED ON 18¢ STAMPS
JAYCEE	FAMOUS FILIPINOS SERIES	10-centavo (Centenary) .. xx
18-centavo x	2-peso Lopez Jaena x	SECOND ASIAN GAMES
PEACE FUND (Perf & Imperf)	25-evo. Antonio Luna. x	18-centavo xx
6-centavo xx	60-evo. A. Bonifacio x	SURCHARGED VETERANS
18-centavo xx	50-evo. C. Arellano x	6-centavo x
EMBOSSSED ENVELOPES	3-evo. A. Mabini x	QUEZON STAMPS
3-centavo each	2-evo. J. A. Santos x	1-centavo x
5-centavo each	6-evo. Dr. Jose Rizal... .. x	OLYMPIC GAMES
6-centavo each	6-evo. Dr. Jose Rizal OB .. x	70-centavo (Airmail) .. xx
UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS	20-evo. A. Luna (Sur.) .. x	GARCIA - EISENHOWER
18-centavo x	BOY SCOUT JAMBOREE AIRMAIL	6-centavo xx
AIR HEROES	30+10-centavo xx	20-centavo xx
70-centavo Lt. Basa xx	70+20-centavo xx	MANILA POSTAL CON- FERENCE
CAPIZ OFFICIAL SEAL	80+20-centavo xx	6-centavo xxx
25-centavo x	BOY SCOUT JAMBOREE REGULAR	BOY SCOUT TETE-BECHE (Surcharged)
ANTI-T. B. SEMI-POSTAL	6+4-centavo xx	40-centavo xxx
5+5-centavo Q. I. 1958 xxx	25+5-centavo xx	DE LA SALLE
ANTI-T. B. SEMI-POSTAL (Roxas Pavilion)	BOY SCOUT TETE-BECHE (In pairs)	6-centavo xx
6+5-centavo 1961 xx	80-centavo each xxx	10-centavo xx
ANTI-T. B. SEMI-POSTAL (Surcharged)	BOY SCOUT JAMBOREE	SEATO OVERPRINTED
3+5-centavo 1959 xxx	4-peso souvenir sheet...	6-centavo xx
6+5-centavo 1959 xxx	SEATO	25-centavo xx
6+6-centavo 1960 xxx	6-centavo xx	COLOMBO PLAN
PHILIPPINE CONSTITU- TION	25-centavo xx	5-centavo xx
6-centavo xxx	RIZAL CENTENNIAL	6-centavo xx
LIONS	5-centavo xx	Legend:
80¢ Airmail Souv. Sheet	6-centavo xx	x-100 stamps in a sh.
	20-centavo xx	xx-50 stamps in a sh.
	PHILIPPINE STAMPS CENTENNIAL	xxx-40 stamps in ash.
	18-centavo xx	

Stamps Can Be A Fortune

By Jesus O. Dasmariñas

1742-B Ibarra, Sampaloc, Manila

HAVE YOU ever wondered that those small bits of colored paper called postage stamps can be worth a fortune?

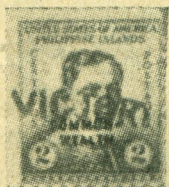
Since England issued the world's first postage stamp in 1840, countless "finds"—rare stamps that commands a big price in the stamp market—have been reported time and again by stamp collectors.

The Philippines has her own share of the "rarest philatelic gems". She boasts of two rarities from among the numerous stamps she had issued. These stamps are the 4-centavo airmail stamp and the 2-centavo Rizal stamp. The design of the former shows the Manila post office superimposed with an outline of airplane in black. (See page 32 for the stamp.)

The latter depicts the bust portrait of Dr. Jose P. Rizal overprinted with the word "Commonwealth". They were printed during the Commonwealth period and in carmine.

These rarest Rizaliana stamps were again used when the U. S. Liberation Forces under General Douglas MacArthur landed on Leyte in 1944. This time with the hand-stamped word "Victory". Out of hundreds of stamps handmarked with the famous "V" in purple ink, only three blocks of four of the 4-centavo airmail are believed to exist today. Worth only 16 centavos when issued its present value is \$3000 a block. The 2-centavo Rizal stamp issued in 1935, mint or used, is priced at \$700 a piece in 1954, according to the *Life Magazine*. Many are of the opinion that only four of these stamps exist. *Scott's Stamp Catalog* identified it as No. 463B. It is type A53, originally No. 383. The price is not mentioned, presumably due to its rising market value.

A typical case happened in Louisville, Kentucky, U. S., many years ago. A negro who worked as a porter in court house was ordered to burn boxes of old letters. While he was going over a pile of correspondence, he found curious-looking stamps. He sold them for 25¢ to the janitor of the building. The buyer, well-versed in philately, sold



Above is the \$700 Rizal stamp in 1954. Since then the price went up.

the stamps—and got several thousand dollars.

The stamps were the famed St. Louis "bear" which today would cost some \$50,000.

Another instance is a Philadelphia paper dealer who received from a local bank, before moving to a new location, old papers and letters for \$15.00. A great quantity of early United States stamps netted him \$75,000.

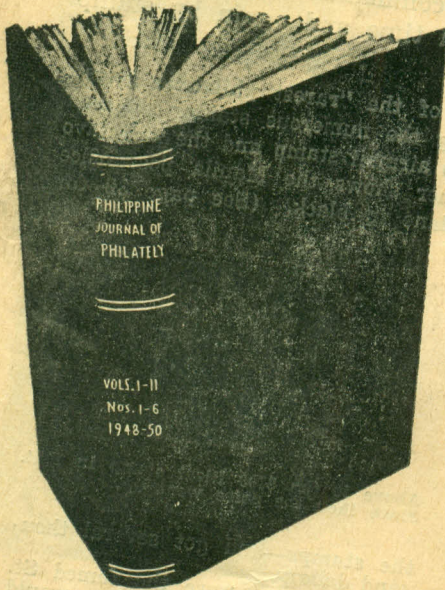
Not all lucky "finds" like these are always confined to old stamps. Many collectors have struck-it-rich with stamps erroneously printed.

In 1918, a collector in Washington, D. C., went to the post office to buy stamps. He asked a clerk for a sheet of 100 stamps for which he paid \$24.00. He found the stamps with inverted center. Overjoyed at his discovery, he inquired if there were still some more like it. The clerk demanded the return of the

(Continued on page 44)

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Religious Stamps . . .

(Continued from page 31)

finished with honors her college education at the UP in three years, and later taught at the Manila Araullo High School until the war broke out.

Her three children (two are married) finished their studies in Manila. Her daughter, Vilma, is a graduate of the Columbia University.

She told this writer that stamp collecting is one hobby she is ready to recommend to women of all stations in life, for it helps them while away their leisure hours profitably. It removes the boredom from everyday existence.

She said: "I find relaxation in my stamps even after a hectic day's work. Philately is truly a refreshing hobby."—

I Almost Gave Up . . .

(Continued from page 33)

men of other nations in various fields of human endeavor, and, first and foremost, I become more informed of our noble heroes and statesmen and beautiful tradition and culture.

Because of my hobby, I have acquired friends not only in the Philippines but even in far-away lands. I trade stamps with them as much as I exchange stories, news and views. The happiness and satisfaction I draw from my collection is more than a compensation for the modest investment I have in my hobby.

Now I learn the subtle fact in stamp collecting: it is not so much the volume of one's collection that matters as the genuine pleasure he derives from it.—

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FIRST-DAY COVER DEMAND GROWS

By Ernest A. Kehr

Editor, Stamp News, New York-Herald Tribune

On July 13, 1937 the United States introduced to the public 255,000 first-day covers and it proved to be a big business that last year 1,420,000 covers were issued.

NEXT TO JUST postage stamps, first-day covers are the most popular items with this country's millions of collectors. There really is no accounting for the phenomenal growth of this sideline specialty. It just developed. And each time a new stamp is released, more and more of them are put on envelopes and mailed so they may get a "First Day of Issue" marking in addition to the city-and-date cancellation.

Qualified philatelic historians contend that the specialty developed because of a misunderstanding. During the post-1929 depression, a great many persons with a speculative streak in their nature turned to the philatelic field for "investment" opportunities.

They noticed that whenever an old United States stamp, still on its original cover with an early postmark, was offered, it was sold at an extraordinary premium. They did not have enough experience to realize that specialists paid these high prices for such items to obtain an item that corroborated philatelic deductions. (The actual dates of some stamps was not certainly known and for many years were a matter of conjecture. Postal records were either missing or vague. A cover with an "earliest known" postmark, therefore, provided necessary proof.)

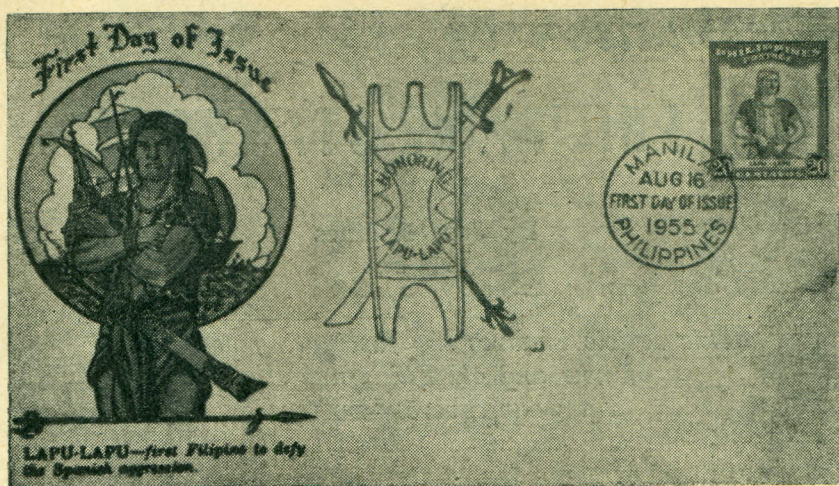
A Simple Assumption

These neophytes simply assumed that first-day covers represented a sound investment and they established a demand that has been all but incredible.

But whether this is the true reason or not, the collection of "first-days" became increasingly popular. In those days, the Post Office Department simply announced that a new stamp would be issued on a certain date, then sent the first stocks of it to various postoffices in cities associated with the event being commemorated.

Collectors then would have to get friends or acquaintances in such cities to buy the new stamps, put them on envelopes and mail them on the date of issue. On July 13, 1937, the Post Office Department introduced a novelty. In addition to the normal city-and-date inscription, they had added the words, "First Day of Issue" to the postmarking canceller to be used at New York, Washington and Marietta, Ohio, where the Ordinance of 1787 commemorative was released. It also offered collectors an opportunity of sending "up to ten" covers to be so marked, directly to these cities.

The success of that experiment was so great (more than 255,000 covers were submitted by the public) that the department decided to go into the first-day cover business.



Lapu-Lapu First-Day Cover

To facilitate their work, postal officials established a policy of naming but a single city at which any new stamp was to be released. New stamps would be placed on sale at other postoffices of the country only on the following day. Within two years the Post Office Department was servicing and dispatching around 500,000 first-day covers of every stamp issued. A few years ago the department changed the "ten" to "any reasonable number of covers" which an individual might submit for servicing.

Last year a new record was set when 1,420,000 covers with the Boy Scout commemorative received first-day of issue markings at Washington.

Contributing to the popularity was the introduction of so-called "cachetted envelopes" by a number of printers and dealers. These are high-grade envelopes imprinted with a typographed or engraved design which directly relates to the subject of the new stamp, giving the whole considerable eye-appeal. These are offered at from 5 to 25 cents each, well in advance of the date a new stamp is to be issued.

The procedure to obtain first-day covers is simple. One merely addresses envelopes, indicating on each

whether he wants a single stamp, pair or block affixed. He calculates the face value of the desired stamps, then sends (at least five days in advance) these envelopes and a remittance for the cost of the stamps to the postmaster of the city in which the stamps are to be issued.

A staff of specially-hired clerks affixes the new stamps to the submitted envelopes, applies the first-day of issue postmark and dispatches them to destination in the normal mail manner on the official date.

The only problem today's collectors of first-days have is finding older issues. Some are common and can be obtained from almost any dealer. Others are quite scarce and are offered only when a supply is liquidated by a pioneer dealer. Like a regular stamp collection, one of first-day covers should be complete to have maximum interest and value.

To guide the collector both as to what exists and how much covers are worth, the Washington Press, Newark, N. J., publishes an annual "First Day Cover Catalogue," which lists, describes, illustrates and prices all known first-day covers of the United States and the United Nations.—STAMP NEWS

Fascination of

PHILIPPINE STAMPS

By Jose Radines

Lopez, Quezon

(This article inspires the fascinating assemblage
of new and old Philippine stamps
on our covers.—EDITOR)

AMONG member countries of the Universal Postal Union, the Philippines is probably the most neglected by stamp collectors the world over. It is a sobering fact that our postage stamps, though interesting, colorful and attractive, are quite unpopular among foreign philatelists. Recently, Mr. Harry Weiss, managing editor of *Weekly Philatelic Gossip*, wrote: "It seems to us there is one country that is neglected and that is the Philippines . . . A country rich in philatelic history . . . We have long been expecting a boom in these stamps and any day one can expect their popularity to increase."

The Philippines has everything philatelically. In our country's postage stamps truly the East and the West meet. The long Spanish domination and then the American control of our country did much to eliminate our pre-Spanish culture. No gainsaying, however, is the fact that there still remain in our midst today some fragmentary bits of our past civilization. A bit of that ancient civilization is recorded on local stamps. (See our covers).

Our country's stamps have a fascination not found in the stamps issued by other countries. Any collector can collect Philippine stamps in general, that is from its first stamps when the country was a Spanish colony down to the stamp issues of the present republic. But if one so wished he could specialize in just a single period of our country's history. Some philatelists are interested in Philippine Spanish Dominion stamps. Others prefer those of the First Republic (Aguinaldo government) or the American regime. Today, more serious philatelists collect Japanese Occupation stamps and "VICTORY" overprints.

Quite popular now are the postage stamps of the present republic; many philatelists save them. Philatelically United States rule is divided into three distinct parts: military rule, civil government and the Commonwealth. Japanese rule is divided into two parts: military rule and the puppet republic. These stamps are of mixed quality and include a wide range of paper varieties, types of printing, watermarks, perforations, colors, surcharges, overprints and errors.

The Philippines issued its first stamp 107 years ago on January 16, 1854. During that time this land of ours was a part of the great Hispanic empire. Naturally, those first stamps pictured Queen Isabella II of Castile. Other stamps were issued, each one depicting the same queen in different poses and coiffures. By 1870 a set of four stamps had been put out. This type pictured a woman symbolic of Spain. It was followed by other issues picturing Spanish notables like King Amadeo, King Alfonso XII and King Alfonso XIII as a boy. There were also other stamps showing the Spanish coat of arms and a female

figure symbolic of Peace. All Spanish Dominion stamps of our country are listed in the Scott Catalogue of Postage Stamps as Nos. 1 to 211. Most of these items are hard to get today, and there are few which are rarer than chicken's teeth.

Our country revolted against the Spanish royal crown during the latter part of the last century. In 1898 the Philippine Revolutionary leaders proclaimed our national independence in Kawit, Cavite, with General Emilio Aguinaldo as president. This government which became the first Philippine Republic after the promulgation of its constitution in Malolos began to issue its own stamps. These stamps, simple in design as they are, show among other things the symbolic triangle of the "Katipunan." Of course, the sun and the three stars are on the triangle. As the First Republic did not last long, its philately does not have many items to offer collectors. The Aguinaldo government only issued about 15 stamps in all.

The very year the First Republic came into being the Treaty of Paris was signed. By that treaty Spain ceded her sovereignty over the Philippines to the United States. After the defeat of the Aguinaldo government American rule began. Thus from early 1899 to 1905 provisional stamps for our country as a U.S. possession were issued. These provisionals were regular U. S. stamps over-printed with the word "PHILIPPINES," mostly diagonally, over each stamp.

In 1906 regular stamps for the Philippines as a regular American colony were first issued. Mostly famous Americans were depicted on these. Some of these great men are Washington, Lincoln, McKinley, Lawton, Dewey and others. Magellan and Legaspi were also portrayed as well as our own great national hero, Dr. Jose Rizal, on the lowest value of two centavos. All these stamps were inscribed "Philippine Islands—United States of America." Up to as late as 1931 most of these postage stamps were reissued several times, some with color changes or with different watermarks while others were not watermarked at all. The year 1923 saw for the first time commemorative stamps issued in our country. A set of seven values was issued in connection with the open-

ing of the legislative building in Manila that year. This set has but one common design to each value with the edifice commemorated as the central motif on each stamp.

Our country's first really pictorial stamps were issued in 1932. They were seven in number with different scenic views shown on each of them. Among the scenes depicted are Mayon Volcano, Baguio's Kennon Road, the Ifugao rice terraces and other typical vistas. In this set is the erroneous Pagsanjan Falls stamp of 32-centavo denomination. This particular stamp is labelled, "Pagsanjan Falls" but pictured on it is Vernal Falls in Yosemite National Park in California, U.S.A. And I believe this stamp has another error. There is no Pagsanjan Falls in our country. The present writer as a native of Laguna province knows that what is erroneously called Pagsanjan Falls in the region is really Magdapio Falls. In 1934 the Philippines had the honor of being the first country in the world to depict the popular game of basketball on a postage stamp. This was in the set of three values honoring the Tenth Far Eastern Championship Games held in Manila that year.

On November 15, 1935, by virtue of the Tydings-McDuffie Law, the Philippines became a self-governing commonwealth under America. Our country's stamps then carried the inscription: "United States of America—Commonwealth of the Philippines." Philippine Commonwealth stamps in the Scott Catalogue are numbered from 397 to 426, respectively.

During the early period of Japanese rule Philippine Commonwealth stamps were surcharged with Jap characters while others were revalued and the words "United States of America" cancelled. Philippine postage stamps of that time which do not carry the heavy black bars blotting out the words "United States of America" are among the rarities of Philippine stamps.

Regular stamps for our country under Japanese rule were issued in 1943. The first batch of four values each has a different design and color. The first of these stamps pictures a nipa hut, the second depicts a woman planting rice with a "salakot" on her head, the third shows both Mount Mayon of the Philippines and Mount Fuji of Ja-

pan. The fourth type has the picture of a Moro vinta with sail. It was also in 1943, on the first anniversary of the fall of Bataan and Corregidor, that the event was commemorated philatelically by Japan for us by the issuance of two stamps. The design on these two is the same, though in different colors and values. Shown on these stamps is a Japanese sentry with fixed bayonet at the left side, the map of the Manila Bay area showing clearly the location of Bataan and Corregidor at the center and Nippon's rising sun at the right side.

When the Japanese imperial forces gave the Philippines mock independence on October 14, 1943, with Dr. Jose P. Laurel as its president, a set of three stamps of one design was issued. A Filipina, the Rizal monument and the Philippine tri-color were pictured on these stamps. At the top of each stamp in the set are the words: KALAYAAN NG PILIPINAS (Philippine Independence). Immediately below this line is the repetition of the same old Tagalog script which our forefathers used ages before any white man set foot on our shores.

All succeeding issues were captioned REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS. There were stamps portraying Laurel and national heroes like Rizal, Burgos and Mabini. Japanese Occupation stamps of our country possibly number 60 in all.

The fall of Bataan and Corregidor to the Japanese in 1942 killed democracy in our part of the globe. But philatelically, democracy did not die. The Free Philippines Guerilla Government issued stamps of two-centavo denomination. They were blue in color, rectangular in shape, and in horizontal format. These guerrilla postage stamps were used in the unoccupied areas in Mindanao known as the Tenth Military District under the command of Col. Wendell W. Fertig, a philatelist before the war. These guerrilla stamps are not recognized nor listed in the encyclopedias of philately, yet no one can deny that they are part and parcel of Philippine stampdom.

Fewer than 15 days after Gen. MacArthur's landing on Leyte on Oct. 20, 1944, the first "Victory" provisionals for the liberated Philippines were issued in Tacloban City. Those first "Victory" overprints, particularly Nos. 463 and 463B,

now cost about one thousand pesos each.

On July 4, 1946, on the date of the 170th anniversary of U.S. independence, the Philippines was granted its long awaited independence by America. On that day the U.S. flag was lowered at the Luneta by Paul V. McNutt. President-elect Manuel Roxas then hoisted our tri-color with its sun and three stars. That memorable event was honored by the issuance by our Bureau of Posts of three stamps of different colors and values of one design. As a sovereign nation, the present republic began to issue more and more postage stamps. Serial issues were also begun like the Famous Filipinos and the Coat of Arms of Cities and Provinces. Many commemorative stamps came into being honoring events of importance and men of greatness. All past presidents and the present chief executive have had their portraits depicted on stamps.

As time passes, Philippine stamps are gaining in beauty. Collectors the world over are beginning to appreciate our postage stamps. The recent Refugee Year stamp showing the sunset at Manila Bay is among the most colorful and beautiful of similar stamps issued by other postal administrations. Our Marian Year stamps years ago which pictures Murillo's "Immaculate Conception" is considered among the best Marian stamps in the world. Philippine stamps carry messages to people around the world about our heroes, bits of history, native fauna and flora, agriculture, wonderful scenic views, industries and even religion. We have stamps for such common thematic collections as presidents, women, sports, waterfalls, flags, paintings, monuments, mountains, fishes, maps, trees, horses, flowers, airplanes, bridges, etc.

Where else on earth can we find on a country's stamps five different languages and four different kinds of writing or script. The Spanish, English, Tagalog, Japanese and Indonesian languages are on our stamps. Inscriptions on our stamps are in the Latin alphabet, Japanese Kanshi and Katakana and the ancient Tagalog script. I doubt if any other land can claim such a fascinating collection of stamps.

—(Reprinted with permission from the *Philippines Free Press*)

Foreign News Briefs

By Felicitas D. Figueroa

Staff Member

"King of Stamps" Sentenced

Self-styled "stamp king", Zigmund Karalyun, together with three others were found guilty by a Russian court for "speculating" in stamps coming from the United Kingdom and western countries. Selling and buying stamps for profit is a taboo in Russia, and the law imposes a stiff penalty to the violators.

Father of Atom Honored

Democritus, Greek philosopher of 2500 years ago, was recently featured on one of a set of two stamps issued by Greece. This great man's picture will be depicted in a portrait on one value, and the newly constructed nuclear research center at Athens on the other.

Gaoled Officials Freed

According to the Stamp News, the 50 employees of the Hungarian Post Office who were jailed for the sale and export of postage stamps have now been released.

Tasmanian Tiger on Stamp

Newspapers reported that Australia would issue a new stamp depicting a Tasmanian tiger late this year. The stamp will have a demonimation of $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Sixtieth Year of Nobel Prize

The Swedish Post Office will issue on December 9, 1961, three new stamps in different denominations in commemoration of the 60th year jubilee of the first distribution of the Nobel prize in 1901.

Brigitte Bardot Stamp

Maurice Bokanowski, French Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, said that a stamp featuring the famous movie actress, Brigitte Bardot, will be among a series of stamps depicting French personalities.

Adam & Eve Stamps

Adam (plus Eve, the Tree and Serpent) first appeared on a Denmark issue of 1877. Seventy years later, Adam gained philatelic recognition when the 3c International Geophysical Year commemorative issued by the United States in 1958, depicted Michelangelo's painting. In March this year, Italy issued a new definitive series, the 500 lire value depicts Adam and the 1000 lire value shows Eve.

U. S. Will Limit New Commems

One of the first acts of the new Postmaster General J. Edward Day, has been to declare a limit of 15 commemorative stamps per year.

U.S. Senator Urges Liberty Stamps

Senator Thomas J. Dodd on the floors of the Senate urged the full continuance of the "Champion of Liberty" stamps. His statement was made in the wake of a report that the United States will limit the issuance of the stamps. Incidentally, Philippine President Ramon Magsaysay was the first to be featured in the "Champion of Liberty" stamps.

Republic of Ivory Coast Admitted to UPU

On May 23, 1961, the Republic of Ivory Coast became the 105th member of the Universal Postal Union.

24c Invert at \$9,750

The United States 24c airmail stamp of 1918 with an inverted center was recently sold at a public auction at the staggering price of

\$9,750. Mr. Richard Engel, a prominent West Coast collector, conducted and won the bid over the telephone.

Vatican Donates \$460,000 For Refugee Relief

The Holy see recently made the biggest donation to the Stamp Plan initiated by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the UN Relief and Works Agency.

Stamps Can Be . . .

(Continued from page 35)

faulty sheet. But the collector sold the stamps to a group of Philadelphia dealers for \$15,000.

At present each stamp is worth from \$2,000 to \$3,500.

Topping them all in scarcity and price is the most valuable piece of paper in the world—the black-on-magenta stamp of British Guiana. The only copy known to exist, it is valued at \$100,000 and owned by an anonymous collector.

It was first owned by an English schoolboy collector in British New Guiana in 1873 who found it in a dusty attic while looking for stamps.

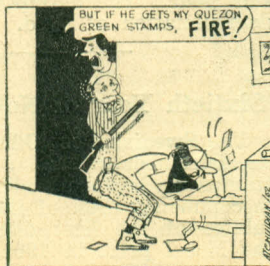
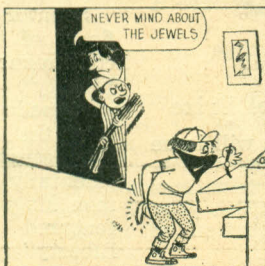
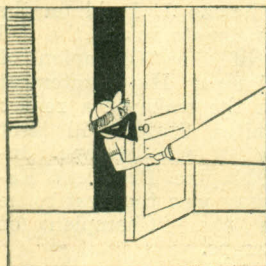
Ownership changed hands many times since then. It was once a prized possession of Count Philippe Von Ferrary, considered the greatest collector of all time. The next to acquire it was the late American millionaire-collector, Arthur Hind. He paid for it \$38,000, including government tax, at a stamp auction in Paris. After his death, his widow sold it in 1940 to the present owner for an amount reportedly over \$40,000.

These are only a few stamps that have brought a great fortune to lucky finders. There are more stamps waiting to be discovered in old trunks, forgotten desk drawers and Grandma's box of old love letters.—

Philippine Journal of Philately

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Point Pleasant Beach, New Jersey
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September 15, 1961

The Postmaster General

Manila

Philippine Islands

Dear Sir:

We have recently inaugurated a column of news for stamp collectors.

We would welcome news releases pertaining to new issues, or other items of interest to stamp collectors. We will be happy to furnish tear sheets of all items used.

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OCEAN COUNTY LEADER

(Sgd.) GEORGE W. BROWN
Associate Editor

LEE STAMPS

57 ALLENWOOD ROAD, GREAT NECK, N.Y.
PHONE HUNTER 2-07-21

September 1, 1961

Postal Fiscal Service Chief

Bureau of Posts

Manila

Dear Mr. Escudra:

Here is the story and your picture—hope you like it. Please keep sending me all the information on new Philippine material and I will use as much of it as I possibly can.

It was a pleasure to meet you and sometime I hope to get to Manila again.

When you get to this country I hope you will look me up.

Sincerely,

(Sgd.) Justin L. Bacharach

Mr. Bacharach visited the Stamp and Philatelic Division, Bureau of Posts, Manila, in May, 1961. He is the Editor of the Sees All column of the Meekle's Weekly, New York, U.S.A.

Stamp PALS

(EDITOR'S NOTE—Stamps enthusiasts interested in philatelic correspondence or stamp exchange with pen friends may send to the editor their letters for possible publication in this column.)

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following collectors desire to exchange stamps with Filipino collectors:

WALTER SCOTT
931 Marsh Road
Menlo Park
California, U.S.A.

IRA SPIELER, 9 yr. old
73. 58 198 Street
Flushing 66, New York

ALLAN F. CREMIN
340 Elm Street
New Haven 11
Conn., U.S.A.

NILS BUVERUD
Fen, Holla
Norway (Norge)

J. N. BYL
Heideveldsh 5
Eindhoven, Holland

YOSI KAZU ONISI
102. 3 Minami—Kaizoe
Usuki City, Oita Prefecture
Japan

STEPHAN BOSZE, Zurich 22, P.F.
1035 Switzerland, wants to exchange beautiful stamp blocks of Philippine regular of 20-50 sets.

ALFRED HEYN, 22 Oberhausen, Rhld Franzen Kamp, East Germany, desires to exchange 20 sets of Olympic stamps.

JOSEPH HOVSEPIAN, Central P.O. Box No. 29, Erevan, USSR, Armenia, desires to exchange Soviet stamps with Philippine new stamps and to communicate with philatelic societies.

....., 1962

The Business Manager
Philippine Journal of Philately
Bureau of Posts
Manila, Philippines

SIR:

Please enter my name as a subscriber to the PHILIPPINE JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for one year, beginning with the issue.

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NAME

ADDRESS

Philippine Journal of Philately



Vol. XII Sept.-Oct., 1961 No. 1

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*Department of Public Works
and Communications*

RAFAEL CONTRERAS

Undersecretary

*Transportation and Commun-
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