

ELIZALDE *Stamp Journal*



CENTRAL OFFICES: MUELLE DE LA INDUSTRIA, MANILA



United States Life Insurance Co.

In this issue:

The March of Time — In A Stamp.



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ELIZALDE STAMP CLUB

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Manila, Philippines

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EDITORIAL

Stamp collecting is a hobby that draws mankind together and nations as well, and regardless of language, race, and creed, it promotes good will. With this belief, we therefore joined, a few years ago, the legion of millions and millions of stamp collectors enjoying this hobby all over the world.

Believing as we do in the promotion of good will among nations and mankind, especially with the people of the United States of America, on June 30, 1941, the Elizalde Stamp Club, had submitted a stamp design to Hon. Manuel L. Quezon, President of Commonwealth of the Philippines. The aims of our proposed stamp design are embodied in our letter to the President of the Commonwealth and published elsewhere in this issue.

The design of our suggested stamp bears the American flag on one side; the Philippine flag on the other; and the coat of arms of the Islands at the center. Its theme is allegorical of a "Philippine - American Better Understanding"; and significant of the forty-two years of American altruism in the Philippines, it is represented by forty-two dots bordering the design. Our suggested stamp is in rectangular format, and wishing to illustrate the original colors of both the American and Philippine flags and of the coat of arms of the Islands as well, we submitted the finished design, in red, white, blue, and gold.

In submitting this design for a Philippine postage stamp, we were guided by the belief that we can promote a better understanding between the Philippines and the United States of America—as it has been and in the years to come—even in a philatelic way.

Floro J. Policarpio

Manila, June 30, 1941.

His Excellency Manuel L. Quezon
President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines
Malacañang Palace
Manila, Philippines

Excellency:

We understand that the Commonwealth Government is considering at present the issuance of a new series of postage stamps, and being interested in Philippine philately, we have the honor to submit herewith a design portraying the Philippine Flag, the Coat of Arms of the Commonwealth and the American Flag. In submitting this design, we are guided by the following:

- (1) The design is allegorical of the "Philippine-American Better Understanding";
- (2) To inculcate in the hearts and minds of the Filipinos and Americans the significance of the Philippine Flag, the Coat of Arms of the Commonwealth and the American Flag;
- (3) To make the Philippine Flag better known to the American people, considering that there are 10,000,000 stamp collectors in the United States alone;
- (4) To introduce the Philippines more extensively to the average American, and to this effect it is suggested that the denomination for the proposed stamp be 6 centavos, since it is the regular postage from the Philippines to the United States;
- (5) To continue the mutual relationship of the Philippines and the United States as far as trade, commerce and industry are concerned;
- (6) To reciprocate, even by way of philately, the forty-two years of American altruism in the Philippines as represented by the forty-two dots illustrated on the border of the attached design; and
- (7) To serve as a token of good will to the American nation for giving us a democratic form of government.

Considering the foregoing, it is our earnest belief that the enclosed design for the proposed 6-centavos stamp will be highly appreciated, not only by the Filipinos, but also by the American people and the stamp collectors of the world.

Respectfully yours,

ELIZALDE STAMP CLUB

(Sgd.) Eduardo Yrezabal
President.

THE MARCH OF TIME IN A STAMP

... by Pedro E. Teodoro

The eventful march of time and the sentiments of the Filipinos are depicted in a proposed stamp design submitted by the Elizalde Stamp Club to the President of the Commonwealth.

After forty-two years of Philippine-American collaboration that has given both nations an enviable prestige in the Far East, closer ties between the peoples of these two countries is undoubtedly the logical step in keeping with the savage tempo of chaotic world conditions.

After the discovery of the Philippines by Ferdinand Magellan, there followed three centuries of Spain in the Philippines, during which, the cultural and commercial advancement kept pace with a slow-moving world. Then, one day in August, 1898, Admiral George Dewey stormed Manila Bay and hoisted the Stars and Stripes, symbolic of American sovereignty over the 7,083 fertile islands of the Philippines. Since then, American guidance has made the Filipinos one of the most cultured peoples on the globe. Trade and commerce prospered to the mutual benefit of the guardian and the protégé.

The last few years, however, brought dark clouds to the Philippine horizon threatening the happiness of 16,971,000 Filipinos. Trade barriers mounted. A war conflagration in other countries menaced the peace in the Pacific, which might force Uncle Sam to use the "big stick" against aggressor nations.

Once before, during the first World War, the Filipinos have shown their loyalty to their benefactor by sending their youths to fight side by side with Americans to preserve democracy. Again, today, when World War II threatens to engulf all nations, Commonwealth President Manuel L. Quezon pledged loyalty to the United States and to the

principles of democracy. Designating one of the most sacred holidays, that of the nineteenth of June, which is the birthday of Dr. Jose Rizal, the Philippines' outstanding hero, as Loyalty Day, he forced himself up from a sick bed and said: "We declare our faith in democracy... our attachment to civilization... our loyalty to the American nation... our unswerving determination to defend democracy and civilization. We pledge to the United States of America and to the Philippines, our resources our energies, and our lives, and beseech the help of God."

The eventful march of time and the sentiments of the Filipinos are depicted in a proposed stamp designed by Pablo M. Esperidion, drawn by Cesar F. Legaspi, and submitted for approval to Hon. Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, by Eduardo Yrezabal, president of the Elizalde Stamp Club. It shows the American and Filipino flags flanking the Philippine coat of arms. Forty-two dots representing the forty-two years of America in the Philippines on a golden border representing the mutually fruitful association, surround the design. The dominating color is blue, symbolic of Justice.

In the event this proposed stamp submitted by the Elizalde Stamp Club materializes, both the Americans and Filipinos, will realize the importance of having the American and Filipino flags flying over the ramparts of the Far Eastern outpost of democracy, during these uncertain times.



- SKETCH of the proposed stamp, designed by Pablo M. Esperidion, of the Elizalde Stamp Club.

- FINISHED design drawn by Cesar F. Legaspi, and submitted by the Elizalde Stamp Club to the President of the Commonwealth, on June 30, 1941.



PHILIPPINE HISTORY ON A POSTAGE STAMP

... by Victor Paredes

Mr. Paredes is in charge of the Philippine Philatelic Agency, Washington, D. C.

(Reprinted from the magazine PHILIPPINES, official publication of the Office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner to the United States)

The student of philately is also a student of history, whether he likes it or not. In no case is this truer than of the man who follows the progress of the postal system in the Philippine Islands—administered in turn by Spaniards, Americans and Filipinos — as it is reflected in its adhesive stamps. On the face of these tiny colored squares of paper, and in the circumstances that led to their appearance, is all the romance, tragedy and drama of the Filipinos' 400-year connection with Western civilization.

So far as is known, the first mention of the word "postage" in regard of the Philippines appears in a Spanish decree of June 16, 1803, which referred to payment for franking the carriage of letters to the Islands. Thirty-five years later a decree ordered the concentration of the administration of mails of Manila, and the receipt, direction and delivery of correspondence both for the interior and abroad. The proof that correspondence had passed through the central office was to be a cancellation stamp with MANILA ISLAS FILIPINAS and the date in a circle.

These references, however, antedate the introduction of adhesive stamps, which appear to have been

first attempted in 1847. Plates were made and stamps printed in four values, the design differing for each. Apparently these stamps did not satisfy the Spanish officials, for they were never used and are still supposed to be in the archives of the Bureau of Posts at Manila. From a historical point of view, as the first stamps for the Philippines, however, they are of interest and value to philatelists.

By a royal decree of January 12, 1853, promulgated by a decree of the Captain General of the Philippines on December 7, 1853, the first postage stamps for the Philippines to be put in actual use were ordered. Plates accordingly were engraved at Manila and the stamps were released to the public on February 1, 1854. The designs, crude copies of Spain's own issue, disappointed Spanish officials, for on September 1, 1854 (probably soon after the arrival in Spain of the first copies of the stamps) another Royal decree directed that all letters addressed to Spain or foreign countries should bear stamps made in Spain. Only those for interior use might be printed at Manila.

A provisional one *real* issue became necessary in 1863 owing to a temporary shortage of stamps for use

abroad. The local authorities, unable to wait for a new supply from Spain, ordered plates made and stamps printed at Manila. The Spanish government was requested, in spite of its decree, to accept this provisional issue. Faced with a *fait accompli*, the authorities in Spain were obliged to agree, and the issue remained in use to the end of November 1863.

Spain had a revolt on September 28, 1868, and two days later the revolutionary Committee ordered the legend "Habilitado por la Nacion" surcharged on all postage, telegraph and other stamps. Twenty-seven of the necessary hand stamping dies were sent to Manila, where they arrived in December, 1868, and were used to surcharge the stamps on hands. Several types of this surcharge were used in Spain. It should be noted, however, that those sent to the Philippines were all of the so-called Vizcaya style. (Vizcaya is a province in Spain.—Ed.)

Spain's tangled politics during the next 20 years was reflected in the Philippines' stamps. These included issues celebrating Provisional Government, the brief reign of King Amadeo, the subsequent republic, and the selection of Alfonso XII, young son of the deposed Queen Isabela, as King. Alfonso's portrait appeared on succeeding issues until 1885. His posthumous son was born May 17, 1886, and became Alfonso XIII, but, curiously enough, not until January 1, 1890 did he appear on the stamps of the Philippines. The portrait remained in use until the Islands passed to the United States after the Spanish-American War of 1898.

A Royal decree of June 11, 1896, provided that beginning with the next issue (series of 1898-99), there should be uniform stamps for Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines. Accordingly, a new design was issued, that for each colony differing only in the name in the upper label. As the war with the United States extended to the Philippines, and was further complicated by trouble with the Filipino Insurgents, postal affairs of the 1899-99 period became chaotic. In addition to the stamps issued by Spain and the stamps of the United States used by the American troops in the Islands, there were also those used by the so-called Revolutionary Government under General Emilio Aguinaldo.

For at least ten months after February 4, 1899, the Filipinos were un-

der the control of neither the Spanish nor the Americans. Their stamps, therefore, seem to be more or less on the same footing as those of the Confederate States of America. The general opinion is that they were issued for legitimate purposes and that they were in use while the Aguinaldo government lasted. They thus have a philatelic as well as historic interest which should appeal to American collectors.

American troops in the Islands continued to use United States stamps until October 1, 1903, when the Postmaster General of the United States, through the War Department, ended the practice. In 1899, some current United States postage stamps, diagonally surcharged PHILIPPINES, were issued for use in the Philippine Islands. During the next two years, these were supplemented by surcharging other values. Stamped envelopes, wrappers and postal cards of the United States were also similarly surcharged, as well as current Special Delivery and Postage stamps.

In September 1902, a temporary shortage of one-cent stamps resulted in the use of the one-cent Postage Due for local mail, in and near Manila. This provisional use, however, was only from September 5 to 19, 1902.

The first unsurcharged current issue printed purposely for the Philippines after the American occupation was released early in 1906. These stamps, "the Old Current Issue," are of ordinary size, elaborately designed with the coat of arms of the Philippines. Above the crest are the words, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS running from left to right an arch, with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA directly beneath. This set has portraits of great Americans, the Filipino patriot, Dr. Jose Rizal, and early Spanish navigators and explorers. This issue was in constant use until July 31, 1940, when the President of the Philippines at the suggestion of the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, withdrew it from sale to preserve its philatelic value.

During early 1935, another current issue was released by the Philippine Government. Still in use, it is known as the New Current Issue or the Pictorial Issue. The designs of all fourteen stamps of the set, ranging from two centavos to five pesos, are both educational and historical, showing the growth of Filipino fine arts talent since the early Spanish regime. The one, two, four and five-peso denomination are painstakingly done in

PHILIPPINE STAMPS



...issued during the Spanish Regime...



...used during the Revolutionary Government...



...a regular issue during the American Administration...



...and commemorative of the Inauguration of the Commonwealth Government.

● **PORTRAYED** on the above stamps are reminiscences of the different forms of government from which the Philippines has emerged as one of the progressive nations of the world.

two colors, a system only a few countries have attempted because it requires slow and very careful handling of the paper and presses.

Shortly after the Pictorial Issue appeared, the Commonwealth Government was inaugurated in the Philippines. By order of the newly elected President Manuel L. Quezon, toward the end of 1935 all unsold pictorial stamps were surcharged horizontally with the word "Commonwealth".

To commemorate the inauguration a set of five stamps was issued portraying the Temples of Human Progress. In December, 1935, another set was released to mark the first trans-Pacific airmail flight. The two stamps of this set are believed to be the only gold-surcharged stamps in existence.

On June 19, 1936, the Philippine Bureau of Engraving and Printing successfully printed three stamps in celebration of the 75th birthday of Dr. Jose Rizal, Filipino patriot. (Prior to that date, all Philippine stamps were prepared in Washington, D. C.).

The Philippine Assembly proposed another set on the first anniversary of the Commonwealth, and on November 15, 1936, three stamps were released with the portrait of the first President, Manuel L. Quezon.

The Thirty-third Eucharistic Congress held at Manila on February 3 to 7, 1937 was marked by a set of six stamps. These bore the map of the Philippines, with a white star representing Manila. The shining rays of this star, spreading over the entire archipelago, symbolized the light of Christianity in the Philippines.

Since no special stamps celebrated the 1937 or 1938 anniversaries of the Commonwealth, on November 15, 1939, a series of three sets, of three values each, was issued. The first shows the Triumphal Arch scheduled to be built at Manila from proceeds of the sale of these particular stamps. The second picture shows Malacañan Palace, official residence of the President of the Philippines. The third set shows President Quezon taking his oath of office before Ramon Avanceña, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines.

- Stamp collecting is not a mere hobby. It has grown until the collecting of stamps stands as living documents to the advances of civilization. History of countries, persons and events are commemorated on these pieces of paper so that future generations will be able to trace through postage stamps the events of the past.—SYDNEY E. GOLDIE, stamp editor, *San Francisco Examiner*, San Francisco, California.

NEW 2-CENTAVO STAMP PICTURING RIZAL ISSUED WITH ERROR

60,000,000 Copies Printed, But Withdrawal From Circulation
Not Considered

Error Creates Much Hullabaloo

The new 2-centavo regular postage stamp of the Philippines showing a vignette of Dr. José Rizal, was placed on sale at the Manila Post Office on April 14, and during the First Day Sale, both the postal authorities and local collectors noticed on the design a big error!

According to the design, Rizal's hair is combed "on the right side", while those in the know claim that the hero's hair is parted "on the left." To support the latter contention, previous issues of the 2-centavo Rizal, printed in green and rose were cited, and the hero's popular photograph, likeness on busts and monuments and on the 2-peso currency bills of the Philippines were cited likewise.

Asked whether the Bureau of Post would withdraw the stamp on account of the error discovered, postal officials said that they were not considering it as it would be very expensive to have another stamp printed. Moreover, they said, 60,000,000 copies



● NEW 2-centavo Philippine stamp printed in light green and issued on April 14, 1941.



● OLD 2-centavo Philippine stamp printed in green.

of the new stamp had already been printed: 40,000,000 of the regular postage and 20,000,000 with "O.B." (First Day sale of the 2c "O.B." was also made on April 14).

Postal officials also said that they did not notice the error when the original design was submitted to them by the Asociación Filatélica de Filipinas, neither the directors of the A. F. F., nor our editor, who received the original design from the New York designer thru Ernest A. Kehr, stamp editor of the *New York Herald-Tribune* and member of the contributing staff of the ESJ.

Possibility of the error, however, was explained by Braulio de Vera, superintendent of the Money Order Division and chief of the local Philatelic Agency. Mr. De Vera presumed that the original picture on the menu card from which the design for the stamp was drawn by the New designer was drawn by the New designer at the suggestion of Mr. Kehr (who requested a photo of Rizal from the Office of the Philippine



• OLD 2-centavo Philippine stamp printed in rose.

Resident Commissioner at Washington, D. C., but for lack of the requested photo was furnished only a menu card with Rizal's likeness), must have been produced from a reverse print, that is, the negative with the emulsion in.

Supporting this belief, Mr. De Vera demonstrated two snapshots of his house, both photos having been developed from one negative: one with the right print (emulsion out) and another with the reverse print (emulsion in). Evidently, Rizal's likeness on the menu card from which the design on the stamp was produced must have been from a reverse print, Mr. De Vera pointed out.

Meanwhile, producing an amusing incident alongside this error, was a Manila collector, who asked an American lady while buying some of these stamps at the local Philatelic Agency: "Would Americans approve if they see on a postage stamp, George Washington with a Tarzan hair cut or Susan B. Anthony with a pompadour hair-do?"

Because of this error, much hullabaloo had appeared in Manila newspapers and magazines, and a local American newspaper monickered it as the "second stamp 'boner'" of the Philippines, mentioning the error on the 18-centavo stamp Magdapio Falls (nee Pagsanjan) as the first "boner." The same American paper went even to the extreme of playing up a two-column story on its front page, blitzing with the following lead: "Any resemblance between any picture of Dr. José Rizal and the por-

trait appearing in the vignette of the new 2-centavo stamps is purely coincidental."

And then, there was the collector, who wrote in a local weekly, a jump-at-the-conclusion article with the banner line, "The Right Side Is Wrong", with strong emphasis on *wrong*. Then, too, there were other collectors who wrote in other dailies, attacking bitterly the error, and so strong their bickerings that they would make a Missouri mule look like a jelly fish. It was amusing to note that while Manila papers kept harping on this second stamp "boner", the 18-c Magdapio Falls (nee Pagsanjan) was also stealing the show.

Explaining the other side of the case, however, were a Spanish daily, which played up a two-column story, too; Carlos Quirino, a Manila collector and a biographer of Dr. José Rizal; and our editor Esperidión.

The Spanish daily banked that the design on the frontpiece of the menu card from which the design was produced by the New York designer must have been produced from a reverse print; while Carlos Quirino, writing in a local American paper observed in part: "May be it was the fault of the artist who drew the illustration for the new 2-centavo stamp wherein Rizal's likeness is claimed to have been traduced. May be it was the fault of the engraver. But the fact remains that once upon a time, Dr. José Rizal did part his hair on the right side!" and illustrated the picture in the same paper, as painted by Felix Resurrección Hidalgo, one of the foremost Filipino painters in the early days. Concluding his allegations, Quirino remarked: "The portrait of Rizal in the new 2-centavo may cause a furore among philatelists, but to biographers the question is merely one of the splitting hairs."

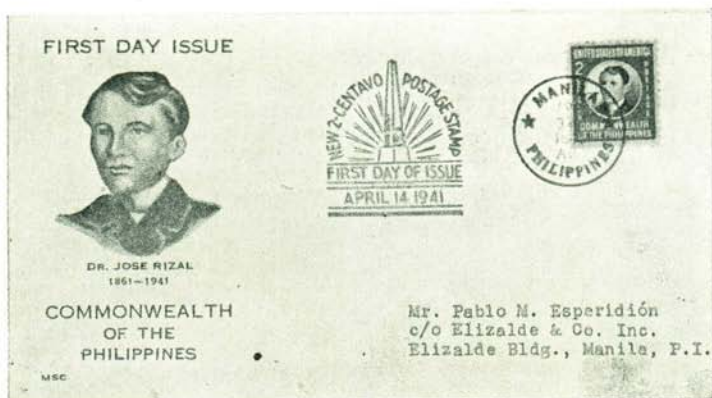
Without benefit of barber wit, our editor, writing in a local English weekly, pointed out that in Volume 1 of the *Encyclopedia of the Philippines*, there's a full-page (page 385), showing a picture of José Rizal, with the hero's hair parted "on the right side." It was a picture taken while Rizal was a student in Berlin. This fact was corroborated by Col. Inocencio Delgado, N. V., who happened to know Rizal, personally, in his student days.

Because of the advanced opinion, however, that the popular picture of Dr. Rizal has the hero's hair parted

(Continued on page 13)



▼ CACHET used by the Bureau of Posts on First Day Covers.



▼ FIRST DAY COVER, with the new 2-centavo stamp picturing Dr. José Rizal.

NEW 2-CENTAVO STAMP PICTURING ... (Continued from page 11)

on the left side as depicted on our previous issues (2-centavo green and rose) as well as the hero's likeness on busts, monuments, match labels, 2-peso currency bills, etc., a high postal official said that no further orders of the newly issued 2-centavo stamps will be placed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, D. C., after disposing off the 60,000,000 copies printed and which were already distributed to the different post offices.

The stamps are printed in light green and measure 19 x 22.5 millimeters with perforation 10-1/2 x 11. They are issued in sheets of 100 subjects (10 stamps in a row) and thank heaven! this time no straight-edges. Then, too, 10 stamps on the left-hand vertical row on every sheet are with "electric-eye" markings. This is the first time a Philippine stamp was issued with an electric-eye. The stamps bear the name JOSE P. RIZAL, but it may be mentioned in passing that the hero's full name is JOSE PROTASIO RIZAL MERCADERO y ALONSO REALONDA, the

last two after the family name of the hero's mother.

A special cachet in green ink was applied on First Day covers, and design of the cachet shows a monument of Rizal in the center, with spreading rays in the background. Above it the words "NEW 2-CENTAVO POSTAGE STAMP" are inscribed in semi-circle, and at the base, "FIRST DAY OF ISSUE—APRIL 14, 1941," in two lines.

Total First Day sales of the stamps, both regular and O. B., amounted to ₱3,266.92; and total number of First Day covers posted on April 14, was 8,554, according to the records of the Bureau of Posts. Plate numbers of the stamps, both regular and O. B., are 145416 and 145417, it was learned from the local Philatelic Agency.

Incidentally, April 14, the First Day Sale of these stamps was exactly the same date when the commemorative issue of the Tenth Far Eastern Games was sold, the latter First Day Sale was April 14, 1934, remember?

● A man ought to die
for his duty and his
convictions.—RIZAL.

PHILIPPINE AIR LINES INC., INAUGURATES TWO AIR MAIL SERVICE

Other Lines To Be Established Soon Throughout P. I.

Philippine Air Lines Inc., one of the recent additions in local commercial aviation, inaugurated its air mail service between Manila-Baguio on March 27 (passenger service on March 15), and Manila-Paracale-Legaspi on March 28. No cachet was applied on letters carried on these inaugural air mail service as local collectors were advised by the postal authorities just on March 26, the date when the franchise for the P.A.L. to carry mail on these air routes was approved by the government authorities.

Covers on these two inaugural flights were postmarked March 26 (Manila-Baguio) and March 27 (Manila-Paracale-Legaspi), but the P.A.L. plane departed from Manila, early at dawn of March 27 and 28, respectively. They were backstamped: "BAGUIO, MOUNTAIN, P. I. — REC'D — MAR. 27, 1941, 8 A.M."; "PARACALE, CAMARINES NORTE, PHILIPPINES — MAR. 28, 10:30 A.M. 1941"; and "LEGASPI, ALBAY, PHILIPPINES — REC'D — MAR. 28, 11 A.M., 1941," respectively.

Following these two inaugural air mail service, the Philippine Air Lines Inc., expects to receive an additional plane from the United States shortly, which will be used in time for their Manila-Cebu air mail service. Inauguration of this air mail service will be made sometime in May, according to the P.A.L. officials, and to commemorate it, the Philippine Air Mail Society has under preparation a special cachet to be submitted to the postal authorities for application on covers to be carried on the Manila-Cebu inaugural air mail service.

Other lines of the P.A.L. will be established as soon as three more planes ordered from the United States now en route to the Philippines arrive. These additional runs will extend from Aparri to Davao, touching the following places: Baler, Tayabas; Iligan, Isabela; Tuguegarao and Aparri, Cagayan; Laoag, Ilocos Norte; Vigan, Ilocos Sur; Masbate, Masbate; Dipolog and Zam-

boanga, Zamboanga; Calbayog, Samar; Tacloban, Leyte; Del Monte, Bukidnon; and Davao, Davao.

In charge of operations of the new airline is P. I. Gunn, veteran of U. S. naval and commercial aviation with 21 years of experience as pilot. He had the distinction of being the first man to fly the mail to South America from the United States, opening a new channel of communications between the two American continents. Besides being connected for a number of years with the Hawaii Inter-Island Airways, Gunn served for two years as private pilot to one-time Under-Secretary of the Navy Ernest Lee Jahncke.

The company has another pilot, E. S. Scott, a graduate of the aviation school at Kelly Field of the United States Army. After serving in the army, he went to China where he was inspector of the Chinese air corps. Later he became one of the pilots of the China National Airways.

Besides operating scheduled air transportation service for passengers, the P.A.L. will promote air travel, carry air mail, and engage in express business on regular schedules. Each plane will carry six passengers with all comforts for travel. Teletype messages may be sent or received from one point to another while passengers are on board, it was stated.

Capitalized at P500,000, the Philippine Air Lines Inc., was organized by a number of leading Manila businessmen. The president of the concern is Ramon J. Fernandez. Other officers of the firm are Juan M. Elizalde, vice-president; Juan R. Schultz, vice-president-treasurer; Andres Soriano and Ernesto C. von Kauffmann, directors. A. Soriano y Cia., are the general managers, and the booking agents are: Elizalde & Co. Inc.; Pan American Airways; American Express Co.; Cruz Travel Service; De La Rama Steamship Co.; Everett Steamship Co.; Tabacalera; Philippine Air Lines, Baguio; Warner Barnes & Co.; and Compañia Maritima.

• BEECHRAFT twin-motored plane of the Philippine Air Lines and the first passengers that made the inaugural trip from Manila to Baguio. The passengers are Lt. Commander J. L. Pratt, Allison Gibbs, Jr., William Smith, P. I. Gunn, and E. S. Scott. At the extreme left are Pilots P. I. Gunn and E. S. Scott.



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ELIZALDE ROPE FACTORY, INC.

Mr. Juan Elizalde
c/o Postmaster
Baguio, Mt. Province.

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COVER carried on the PAL inaugural airmail service from Manila to Baguio.

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Mr. Juan Elizalde
c/o Postmaster
Paracale, Camarines Norte.

Via AIR MAIL

PHILIPPINE AIR LINES INC...Inaugural Flight.

• COVER carried by the PAL plane on the Manila-Paracale Flight.

ELIZALDE & CO., INC.
P. O. BOX 121
MANILA, P. I.

Protect and Decorate with
YCO
The Best PAINTS for the Tropics

Mr. Juan Elizalde
c/o Postmaster
Legaspi, Albay.

Via AIR MAIL

PHILIPPINE AIR LINES INC...Inaugural Flight.

• COVER carried on the Manila - Legaspi flight.

MANILA-SINGAPORE FLIGHT INAUGURATED

Collectors Caught Unaware; Short Notice Given

Pan American Airways Clipper service from Manila to Singapore was inaugurated on May 10, upon arrival of the *California Clipper* in Manila on May 9. Announcement of this inaugural flight was made in Manila papers on May 6, which local collectors consider as a very short notice.

Piloted by Capt. W. J. Barrows, the *California Clipper* carried only air mail; Major David Larr, a U. S. Army air observer; F. E. Kelch, an inspector of the Civil Aeronautics Authority; and five officials of the Pan American Airways, on this inaugural air service. Covers carried were postmarked May 9, but the *California Clipper* left Manila at dawn the following day. The postmark bears, "MANILA—PHILIPPINES—MAY 9, 1941, AM."

A circular cachet in green ink measuring 37 centimeters in diameter was applied by the Manila Post Office on First Flight covers. Design of the cachet shows a map of the Philippines and of the Malay Peninsula, with Manila and Singapore each indicated by a white dot

and connected by a dotted line, showing the Clipper course. Between the dotted line, a plane is shown heading towards Singapore. On the upper left of the cachet, "FIRST FLIGHT" in caps are inscribed.

Covers carried on the Manila-Singapore flight were backstamped "SINGAPORE — 4 PM — 10 MY — 1941—D" and bear a purple triangular rubber-stamp with the inscription "PASSED FOR — TRANSMISSION" plus the number of the censor. And covers from Singapore-Manila were postmarked "May 10" and "May 11" at Singapore, according to covers received by us. They were backstamped at Manila, "MAY 12, 1941, 7:30 P.M." Some of the Singapore-Manila covers, however, bear a private cachet printed in blue with the inscription, "FIRST FLIGHT — SINGAPORE — TO — MANILA — MANILA, P. I. — VIA CALIFORNIA CLIPPER."

Total covers carried by the *California Clipper* on the Manila-Singapore flight amounted to 6,896, and Singapore-Manila, 3,100, according to a letter received by us from Director of Posts Juan Ruiz.



- FIRST FLIGHT COVER carried by the *California Clipper* on the Manila-Singapore inaugural airmail service of the Pan American Airways, on May 10, 1941, bearing the official cachet of the Bureau of Posts.

PHILIPPINE AIR MAIL SOCIETY BLOWS WITH FULL STEAM

Meeting Held Aboard S.S. MAYON

Breathing the breeze of the sea for a change, the Philippine Air Mail Society, AAMS Chapter 13, held its monthly meeting on May 25, aboard the s.s. MAYON, "Queen of the Philippine Seas." Forty-three members and members of their families attended the meeting. It was a record attendance in the history of the PAMS.

Braulio de Vera, superintendent of the Money Order Division, and chief of the Philatelic Agency, Bureau of Posts, was the guest speaker. Mr. De Vera spoke on the activities of the local philatelic agency, and emphasized the fact that the postal authorities were always willing to cooperate with collectors, both postally and philatelically.

Prior to the meeting, drinks from the mildest beer to the soaring highballs were served, plus sandwiches a la airmail, which made happy landings in the windbags of the guests and members.

Luncheon with a special menu was served at 12:30, and the table was arranged in the form of an aeroplane at the third breezy deck of the s.s. MAYON. After lunch, attractive folders of the Pan American Airways, post cards and

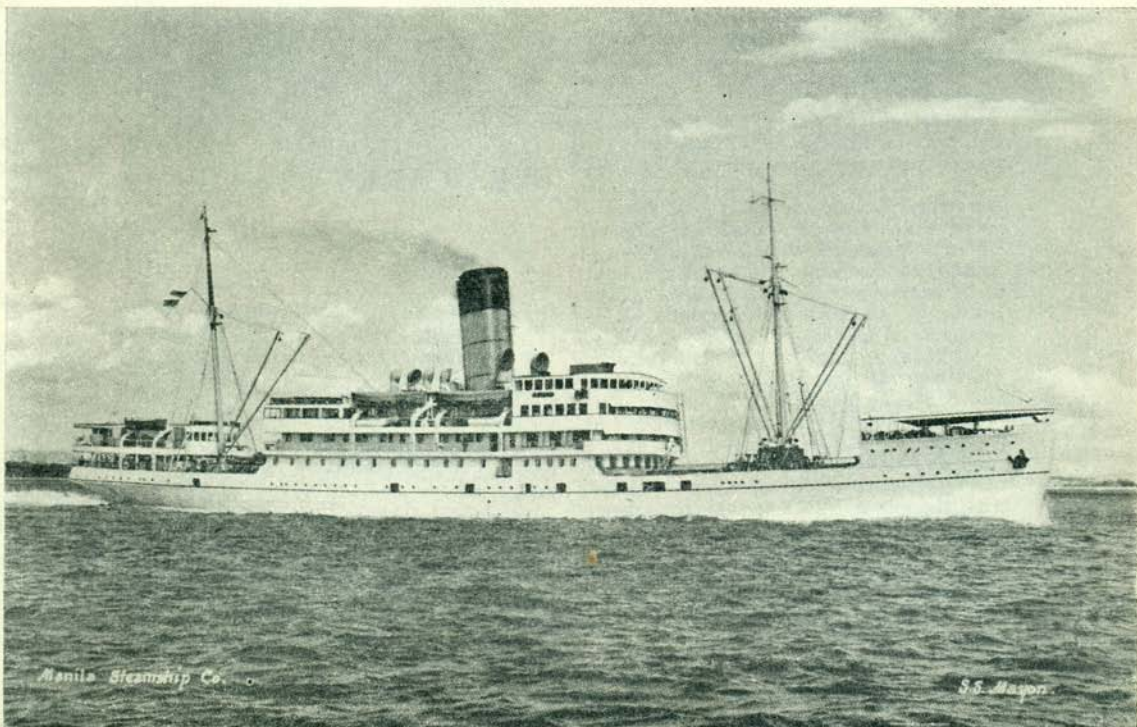
fans of the s.s. MAYON, and cigarette cases and folding matches of the Manila Steamship Company, operators of the steamer, were distributed free, as souvenirs. An auction was held, with Charlie Blum handling the hammer, and a total sale of 125 pesos was realized.

At the approach of the angelus, and while the sunset at the Manila Bay changed the blue waters of the bay into gold, the guests and members departed one by one to the tune of "Adios Muchachos."

Those who attended the meeting were: Jesus Cacho, honorary president; Felipe R. Hidalgo, president; Charles Blum, vice-president; Luis Miranda, treasurer; Mike Goldenberg, director of purchase and exchange; Judge Simeon Garcia Roxas, legal adviser; Capt. Martin Aguirre, of the s.s. Mayon; Braulio de Vera, guest speaker; F. Timbol, chief, stock department of the Bureau of Posts; Ramon Catala, Charles Stocking, H. Berghoff, Casto Romero, Benigno del Rio, Fred Cummings, Fernando Valero, O. S. Cole, M. Malstrom, E. Reither, Eduardo Rodriguez, K. Yamashita, H.

(Continued on next page)

● S.S. "MAYON", where the PAMS meeting was held on May 25.



AIRMAIL DIGEST YEARBOOK 1940 OFF THE PRESS

Who's Who in Aerophilately Main Feature

Contains Interesting Articles on Aviation and Aerophilately

Five Members ESJ Contributing Staff Among Contributors

The Yearbook of *The Airmail Digest*, official publication of the Philippine Air Mail Society, Chapter 13 of the American Air Mail Society, came off the press on April 15, with Who's Who in Aerophilately as its main feature.

Gracing the yearbook are photos and thumbnail biographies of aerophilatelists of note, plus a number of interesting articles contributed by a list of personalities, among them — Major Al Williams, famous American flyer, aviation expert and writer, and winner of the Pulitzer Race for world air speed record in 1923; Ernest A. Kehr, stamp editor of the *New York Herald-Tribune*; Dr. Max Kronstein and Dr. Robert Paganini, two authorities on aerophilately; Glen W. Naves and W. R. Patton, contributing editors of *The Airpost Journal*; James C. Heartwell, of the advisory board of editors, *Sanabria Airpost Catalogue*; H. N. Eustis, publisher and editor, *Australian Air Mail Catalogue*, and others.

"Chronological Review of Aviation History," written by Major Al Wil-

liams, is one of its interesting features, illustrating virtually all famous flyers of the world.

To the makers of aviation history and to every follower of aerophilately, the yearbook is dedicated, according to its editorial. Incidentally its editorial has an unusual layout.

The yearbook is printed in coated paper, contains 144 pages, and has more than 200 illustrations. Sells at P1.50 per copy.

It may be mentioned in passing that while the yearbook was fresh from the press, the editor of *The Airmail Digest*, who "unfortunately" happened to be our own editor, Pablo M. Esperidion, has tendered his resignation effective April 15, after nursing The AMD for three years. Mutely telling, he resigned "for obvious reasons." By resigning, however, it doesn't mean that he has kissed goodbye to the hobby, since aerophilately is still one of his "pet babies." Parenthetically, he will continue tooting on airmail collecting even by way of a lone boulevardier.

PAMS BLOWS... (Cont'd from page 17)

Kraemer, Rogelio de Jesus, S. Malatbatat, S. E. Key, K. Yamashita, Y. S. Chong, Misses Alice Maseñana-Bruggmann, Rosario Alierio, Josefina Manalo, Catalina Guidote, Gloria Manalo, Alicia Martinez, and Carmen Perlas; Mrs. G. H. Newman, Mrs. F. J. Fricke, Mr. and Mrs. Jesus Maseñana; Mr. and Mrs. Roberto Martinez; Mr. and Mrs. Floro Policarpio; and Mr. and Mrs. Pablo M. Esperidion.

Mr. Walter Bruggmann, honorary life president of the Society, fell ill, unfortunately, on the same day, hence, his inability to attend the meeting. Sharing with the gay spirit of the meeting, however, Mr. Bruggmann sent a note on board with a message reading: "I hope you will all have a nice time," and as technical adviser and old "skipper" of the PAMS, he added, "Elow the meeting with full steam!"

BEEES CARRY THE MAIL

The conflict in China has promoted the bee from a gatherer of honey to a mail carrier for the Japanese. With the help of modern photography, messages can be reduced to a tiny fraction of their normal size. The bee with its burden like the carrier pigeon, finds its way home unfailingly from a distance as much as three or four miles. As long as the queen remains the same, even its home can be moved.

Bees are not only reliable but speed, making from 30 to 40 miles per hour. Much is expected of bees as a modern substitute for pigeons. And woe to him who tries to fight them!—*The Commentator*.

1941 SUPPLEMENT AMERICAN AIR MAIL CATALOGUE OFF THE PRESS

The 1941 Supplement of the American Air Mail Catalogue has just been off the press. A reference listing of airposts of the world, it is an indispensable publication for every airmail collector. The supplement is published by The Airpost Journal, of-

ficial publication of the American Air Mail Society. Priced at one dollar per copy, the 1941 Supplement of the American Air Mail Catalogue, may be obtained at the publication office of The Airpost Journal, Albion, Pennsylvania.

AAMS TWELFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION AT ATLANTIC CITY

The 12th Annual Meeting of the American Air Mail Society will bring together the year's largest gathering of airpost collectors at the Claridge Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., August 15 to 17. All Eastern Chapters of the society, together with prominent Atlantic City philatelic leaders, are planning the event, which already promises to shatter all previous attendance records. Although this is the top of the season for the famed beach resort, special hotel rates have

been granted by the Claridge, noted "skyscraper-by-the-Sea." An invitational exhibition will present an attractive and all-inclusive educational display of airposts. There will also be a number of other special convention features.

The American Air Mail Society is the national organization of airmail collectors in the United States, and here in the Far East, it is represented by the Philippine Air Mail Society, Manila, the AAMS Chapter 13.

AIRGRAPH MAIL

We are indebted to the *News Letter*, official bulletin of the New Zealand Air Mail Society, for the following news item relative to airgraph mail recently introduced in the Middle East:

"Eight-five thousand airgraph letters from the Middle East have been received by the post office in London and will be delivered throughout the country during the new few days.

"These 85,000 tiny photo-letters weighed 20 lbs. The weight of equivalent number of ordinary letters would be nearly one and a half tons.

"The airgraph mail was flown all the way from the Middle East and only nine days have elapsed since its despatch. The first batch of letters under the scheme was received last Tuesday and total 50,000 microfilms. Later it is hoped to institute a similar service from Britain to sailors, soldiers and airmen serving in the Middle East.

"The soldier writes his message on a special form eleven inches by eight.

This is photographed on to a very small film. The miniature is then sent by aeroplane to its destination. On its arrival, an enlargement measuring five inches by four is made and delivered in the usual way.

"The text of General Wavel's letter is as follows: 'General Headquarters, Cairo, April 17—My dear Jack: I have been invited, in fact detailed, by my staff to write one of the first three airgraph letters from the Middle East home. You and I have discussed so often on paper and verbally since the war began means of giving the troops out here a reasonably rapid service of mails, so that I know you will be glad to receive the first message by the new method, which promises well. It means a lot to a great many people that there should be a quick exchange of news between us out here and our families and friends at home. It helps to keep our tails where they are and always will be—well up. Yours ever, Archie Wavell.'

KITTY HAWK—HOME OF THE WRIGHT BROTHERS, PIONEERS OF AMERICAN AVIATION

... by Glen W. Naves

Mr. Naves is an editorial writer of
The Spartanburg Herald-Journal,
Spartanburg, South Carolina.



(Written for the ELIZALDE STAMP JOURNAL)

Rich in tradition and the lore of the rolling sea is the Carolinas coast.

Pirates, pioneers and the march of progress have written in bold, rugged lines its rich and fascinating history. Sand dunes wrap many of its lonely miles along the Atlantic shoreline, wild birds by the thousands wheel and cry from marshes and wilderness of palmetto and pine and there many years ago—with semi-tropical jungles and wind-swept expanses of terra firma wasteland as a backdrop—was also heard the whirr of man-made wings as flight was born.

The world has flown far in the nearly four decades since that memorable time.

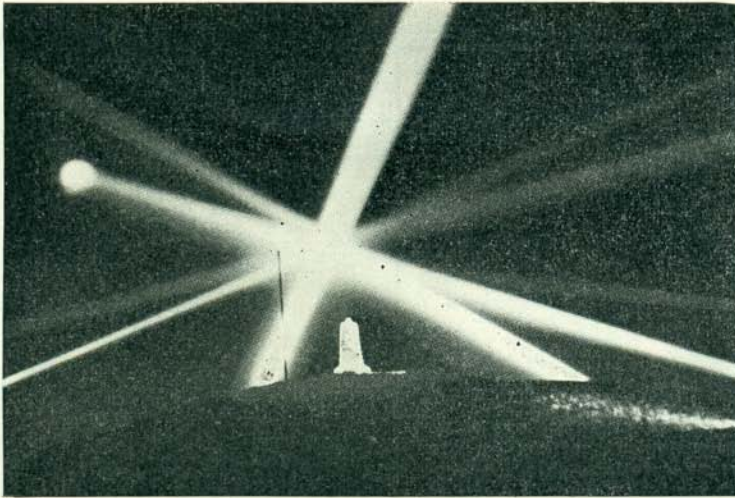
Thirty-seven years ago the Wright Brothers launched their tiny and apparently frail motorized craft from the North State sand dunes—and the first real history in flight was made. Since that historic time and event these pioneers of flight have been honored annually in nation-wide anniversary celebrations, and almost every year, especially since the early twenties, aero-philately, as the field of air mail envelope or cover collectors is known, has commemorated the event with a special cachet on air mail flown from Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. Thus, into airpost collectors in virtually every section of the United States, and into many such collections in Canada, South and Central America and Europe, Wright Bros. air mail covers from Kitty Hawk have gone, as historic documents of an important event. As

a result, from an aero-philatelic standpoint, Kitty Hawk is internationally known, the same as the flight points of the mail-carrying Zeppelins and giant Pan American Airways, Imperial Airways, German, French and KIM (The Netherlands) flying boats that traverse the airways of the world. At philatelic exhibitions in many large cities and in a great many large and valuable airpost collections the memories that cling to Kitty Hawk are further perpetuated by those interesting covers.

While the Wright Brothers flights are mainly connected in the public mind with the latter part of 1903, they made glider flights at Kitty Hawk in 1902—exactly 1,100 hops in that year.

Duration of these flights was from seconds to two minutes. In 1903 the Wrights returned to Kitty Hawk for the fourth time and now had a motor in their plane. On December 17 they made their first in a heavier-than-air machine. This feat astonished the world, as it had been freely predicted that heavier-than-air machines could not leave the ground.

Little Kitty Hawk, Dayton, Ohio is closely connected with the early history and experiments of the Wrights, and other sections of the country saw their exploitations aloft. Once, Wilbur Wright flew an improved type of craft, similar to the Kitty Hawk machine, from Governor's Island, New York, to Grant's Tomb and back, a distance of about 15 miles. The trip was characterized by



• WRIGHT MEMORIAL BEACON at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, scene of the first flight.

one aviation magazine later as "the first non-stop flight that amounted to anything".

Statesmen and high officials in civil and military aviation annually honor the Wrights, as do the thousands of stamp collectors here and abroad. And although Orville alone remains, Wilbur having died, the name of Wright and that of Kitty Hawk annually appear in world-wide tributes.

On December 17 their craft was in the air only 21 seconds and gained only 10 feet altitude—but more photographs of it have been published than has been printed of the Graf Zeppelin, the PAA Clippers and other more modern craft—altogether.

Last air mail flight from Kitty Hawk was on May 12th 1938, when that town was hooked-up with the nation's airways for a special National Air Mail Week commemorative flight to Dayton, Ohio. The flight followed the first-day sale of new 6-cents bi-color red and blue air

mail stamps at St. Petersburg, Fla., where the American Air Mail Society, was holding its annual convention. Hundreds of these covers, ordered by officers and members of the Society, were flown many going to points abroad, indirectly.

The famous Wright Brothers memorial was used as the centerpiece of the North Carolina Air Mail Week flight October 12, 1937, from Kitty Hawk. These covers were flown to Charlotte 1937 by Major Al Williams, famous speed flier, and were backstamped at 4 p. m. the same date at the Charlotte post office.

Postage stamps of several nations illustrated the famous Wright plane, including the 1928 two cents red U. S. International Civil Aeronautics Conference issue.

Verily, Kitty Hawk does not need a publicity expert to keep it on the map and in the hearts and minds of stamp collectors—the philatelic and aero-philatelic writers of the world will take care of that.

When the *Philippine Clipper* left Cavite, June 7, under the command of Captain McGlohn, it was "Trip 500" across the Pacific Ocean, from the Far East to the West.—TRAVELERS GUIDE, Manila.

THE "MAIL BAG" OF THE BYRD ANTARTIC EXPEDITION

... by Dr. Max Kronstein

During public programs, one hears a mother's voice greeting her son in the polar regions, or a son consulting his father what he should do after his examinations.



(Written for the ELIZALDE STAMP JOURNAL)

One of the interesting byways of the American South Polar Expedition in "Little America," was the "Mail Bag" of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition. It was introduced early in 1940. In former expeditions to "Little America," however, there were no connections with the homeland, except by the Andrees pigeon posts or wireless signals. But early in 1940, a mail service between "Little America" and the United States was inaugurated, not only for the general use of the expedition, but also for the personal use of its members; their relatives and friends as well, in the U.S.A. How this "Mail Bag" was operated, to followers and students of airmail collecting, perhaps it would prove interesting. It was done in the following way:

A member of the expedition hands his letter to the operator of the short-wave radio station in the Antarctic. The radio operator then transmits the message over the shortwave to the operator of the General Electric Short Wave Station WGEO, New York. The receiving operator then copies the letter, and forwards it to the addressee by regular mail. No special forms, cachets, or any of the like were used in this service.

While radio-letters from the Antarctic were transmitted and delivered

to the United States via the "Mail Bag," messages from the homeland were likewise received, at "Little America," via the same system. Operation of this system of mail service has been revealed by the following circular of the Station WGEO, in New York, which reads:

1 River Road
Schenectady, N. Y.
March 21, 1940.

"To Relatives and Friends of the Byrd Expedition:

That the mail bag is getting through to the Antarctic is shown by three radiograms just received. Dr. F. Alton Wade radios from the *Snow Cruiser*: 'We all enjoy the programs from WGEO which come through like local station. Just what the mail bag means can be seen in the faces of men whose names are not called. They leave quietly as soon as the last letter is read, while the rest of the men sit about for a while exchanging comments.'

From Dr. Paul A. Siple's message, I quote: 'The General Electric Mail Bag has proven a real aid to the maintenance of high moral. This is particularly so on the U.S.S. *Baer*, where your Mail Bag has provided the only contact except for paid telegrams.'

From Richard B. Black, leader of the *East Base*, I quote: "The Mail Bag has been greatly appreciated by all on the *North Star*. Having been on the Byrd second expedition, I know messages from home and friends will become increasingly important in the preservation of high moral at the East Base."

"For your guidance, future broadcasts of the mail bag will take place on: March 29, April 12 and 26, May 10 and 24, June 7 and 21, July 5 and 19, and August 2, 16, and 30.

And so on every other Friday night until the expedition returns. Letters for these broadcasts should be received not later than the Thursday preceding. At present many letters do not reach me until the day after, which means they must be held two weeks for the next sending of the mail.

Please address the letters to me. Because of the large number of letters received for each broadcast,

we would suggest to limit your messages to about 50 words. In case you have a new all-wave receiver, which receives short as well as popular broadcast waves, you can listen to the radio mail bag. It is sent through station WGEO on 31.48 meters, or 9530 kilocycles, and immediately follows a popular half-hour program starting at 11:30 p. m. EST, which goes out on the red network of the National Broadcasting Company. These programs are sponsored by newspapers all over the country.

Very truly yours,

C. D. Wagoner
NEWS BUREAU."

During public programs, one hears a mother's voice greeting her son in the polar regions, or a son consulting his father what he should do after his examinations. The father answers his son's questions over the mail-bag service on Friday, and then the father's letter is delivered to his son via airmail from Schenectady.

SURCHARGE OR OVERPRINT?

Papa: "Your boy-friend is staying very late again, Annabelle."

Annabelle: "Yes, papa. I was showing him my collection of air mails."

Papa: "Well, next time show him my electric bills."

COLLECTOR MEETS COMMISSIONER

... by



Ernest A. Kehr

(Written especially for the Elizalde Stamp Journal)

One often hears about our hobby spoken of in terms of the value of philately as an educational project, or the monetary value of the specimens in our albums. While both arguments are true, to me stamps collecting has meant more than that. The thing I prize most highly is the friendships that are possible through the acquisition of and the hunt for new items to brighten my pages.

Take, for instance, a page I have in my general collection. It comprises but a simple sheet upon which is mounted an embossed, official letterhead of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to which is affixed a single red stamp and the signature of James MacBrien. The stamp is worth about ten cents. The autograph perhaps a little more, but certainly the whole couldn't be sold for \$1. Yet I would not part with that page for a hundred times that... it has sentimental value for it recalls a philatelic experience and a friendship enkindled.

It all started in 1935. It was the second week of the month and I was up in Calgary, Alberta as a guest of the Calgary Stampede. The committee, knowing I wanted to take pictures, gave me special permission to enter the arena so closer photographs of the bucking bronks and raging wild steers at the rodeo could be snapped. I snapped as many pictures as were possible but occasionally a bronk did not head towards the exit gate, but directly at me so that I had to rush to the wire fence and climb rapidly

to get out of its way. The first day I noticed that a charming lady was perched atop the fence, also snapping pictures, but from the safer site.

The second day she was there again and after a few smiles to each other we spoke a few words each time I scrambled up the wire fence to where she was straddled. The third day again and this time we began conversation. She asked advice on how to set the aperture and speed: her camera was new; her experience novice. The lady was personality personified and though I saw her for the rest of the week—and our conversation (when bronks, driving me out of the arena made conversation possible) became more friendly, but when Saturday and the last event had passed I knew neither her identity nor home.

Now let's skip to another event of Stampede Week at Calgary. As a guest, I was invited to a banquet at which Sir James MacBrien, Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, was guest of honor in view of the fact that Canada was celebrating the Diamond Jubilee of the R. C. M. P. that year. I was formally introduced to Sir James and had a few words with him, but beyond that it was just another opportunity of having met an important person.

In the meantime the Canadian government issued a 10-cent, carmine stamp picturing a mounted policeman and when I got back to New York, I recognized it as a photo of

(Continued on next page)

Sir James on his favorite Bay Station.

Again we'll skip a period of time—five months to be exact—and we are at Madison Square Garden for the International Horse Show. The various events on the program occupy most of the evening and the Military jumping contest is announced. You may imagine my surprise—and excitement to see that one of the judges is Sir James MacBrien. As soon as the Chilean team was announced the winner of the hazardous hurdles I rushed to the arena gate and waited for the gaily clad, military officer in the blue, red and gold uniform to come through.

"Sir James!" I said enthusiastically. "Pardon me, but I had the honor of making your acquaintance at the Palliser in Calgary last July... perhaps you don't recall the incident but....."

"But of course I do!" He smiled warmly. "How are you?"

We exchanged a few more words... I was too pleased to recall the actual conversation but then he turned to me after greeting a few other people. He said, "Have you met Lady MacBrien?"

"No, sir. I've never had the honor..." I said.

A voice from behind me spoke up then. "But of course I know Mr. Kehr. We're old friends."

When I turned who should I see

but the lady of the fence at the Stampede.

We went to a party then and had a most delightful time as the guest of Sir James and Lady MacBrien. The conversation turned to the pictures and I learned that her camera had not produced so that all she had was a collection of blurred negatives.

When I went to the farewell party I brought along a handful of the pictures I'd taken and gave them to Lady MacBrien so that she'd at least have some shots of the events she witnessed. Both of them were so pleased that I took the liberty of asking a favor. I told Sir James that I'd seen the new stamp and wondered whether he'd autograph one for me if I sent it to him. He said he'd be very busy for several weeks, but if I sent it on later he'd be glad to oblige. That was Nov. 11, 1935.

One Nov. 14, 1935 a registered parcel came from Ottawa. It bore the familiar buffalo-head crest and the words, "Maintiens Le Droit." Inside it was a cordial letter from Sir James, a note from Lady MacBrien and a letterhead of the Mounted Police, a stamp affixed to it and the desired autograph across it.

I had continual correspondence with both of my newfound friends and saw them several times. The last time was in a Toronto hospital where Sir James was confined in 1937-'38 until his untimely death.

NEW SWISS POSTAGE STAMPS

Swiss postage stamps for 50 cts., 60 cts., 70 cts., 80 cts. and 90 cts., frs. 1.—, fr. 1.20, fr. 1.50 and fr. 2.— which have so far been typographically produced, are now replaced by new vignettes obtained by the modern process of copperplate engraving on a rotary press. The designs on these stamps and the original steel engravings are inspired by Swiss artistic masterpieces. The subjects are all taken from Swiss history.

The pictures on the new stamps are the following:

50 centimes: "The Oath of the Three Swiss", according to the monument of James Vibert in the entrance hall of the Federal Palace in Berne. Printing in greyish purple on green paper.

60 centimes: William Tell, from the well-known painting by Ferdinand Hod-

ler, now privately owned in Solothurn, actually exhibited in the Fine Arts Museum in Berne. Printed in brown on buff paper.

70 centimes: The Fighting Warrior, part of the "Regreat from Marignan" fresco by Ferdinand Hodler, Printed in grey-black on grey paper.

90 centimes: The Banneret, by the medieval Bernese artist, Niklaus Manuel Deutsch, from a wash-drawing owned by the Prints and Engravings Office in Berlin. Printed in red on red paper.

Fr. 1.—: Colonel Louis Pfyffer, (1524-1594) called "King of the Swiss", magistrate of Lucerne and a great statesman, from a portrait by an unknown artist; privately owned in Lucerne. Printed in yellowish-green on green paper.



Fr. 1.20: Jurg Jenatsch (1596-1639) hero of the struggle for independence in the Grisons Museum in Coire. Printed in purple on grey.

Fr. 1.50: Lieutenant General Francois de Reynold (1642-1722), army leader in the service of foreign powers, from a picture by H. Rigaud, privately owned in Fribourg. Printed in blue on buff paper.

Frs. 2.—: Colonel Joachim Forrer, of Neu-St.-Johann (1782-1833), Swiss army commander. Picture by Felix M.

Diogg, owned by the Historical Museum of St. Gall. Printed in reddish-brown on red paper.

These nine stamps have been designed and steel-engraved by the artist Karl Bickel and printed in the Postage-Stamp Printing Shops of the General Post-Office on paper with blue and red fibres. They are of medium size (24 x 29 mm). The picture measures 21 x 26 mm. and each sheet contains 50 stamps.

—*Swiss Industry and Trade, Lausanne, Switzerland.*

PICTORIAL TOURIST TRAVEL STAMPS TO BE ISSUED BY MISSOURI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Carl E. Bolte, president of the Missouri State Chamber of Commerce, Slater, Missouri, advises us that the first issue of pictorial tourist travel stamps ever published for the State of Missouri, has been compiled, edited and printed by the Missouri State Chamber of Commerce. There are twenty-five stamps on the sheet and each stamp will bear a picture of some historic or recreational spot in Missouri. These poster stamps, according to Mr. Bolte, are designed to be attached to letterheads or envelopes where they will serve to whet the appetite of the recipient for a visit to the spots pictured. The pictures are to be reproduced in natural colors and will be beautiful, pictorial invitations to see interesting places in Missouri. Places to be portrayed on the first issue of these poster stamps are:

Bolduc House, Sainte Genevieve
 "Happy", Giant Panada, Saint Louis
 Zoo
 Steamer, "ADMIRAL", Saint Louis
 Municipal Opera, Saint Louis
 Municipal Auditorium, Saint Louis
 State Fair Grounds, Sedalia
 Rivercene (Ante-bellum Home Boonville)
 Campus Scene, Warrensburg, State Teachers College
 Statue of Dr. Still, Kirksville
 Statue of Dr. Baldwin, Kirksville
 Old Tavern, Arrow Rock
 Liberty Memorial, Kansas City
 Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City
 Statue of Pioneer Mother, Kansas City
 Nelson Art Gallery and Museum of Fine Arts, Kansas City
 Morrison Observatory, Central College, Fayette
 Chance Gardens, Centralia
 Lake Scene, Lake of the Ozarks

Columns of Missouri University, Columbia
 State Capitol, Jefferson City
 Hall of Waters, Excelsior Springs
 Lake Taneycomo, Taney County
 Mark Twain's Boyhood Home, Hannibal
 National Cemetery, Springfield
 Chillicothe Business College, Chillicothe

The first sheet of these poster stamps will be purchased by Governor Forrest C. Donnell from the State Chamber's President, Carl E. Bolte, Slater, in the presence of other State officials and members of the Board of Directors of the State Chamber. This sheet will be framed with wood taken from the original flooring of Mark Twain's Home at Hannibal. A proclamation by Governor Donnell will start the sale of these stamps.

They will be available at all local Chamber of Commerce offices in Missouri, in hotel lobbies, in bus, rail and air companies' ticket offices, at travel bureaus, resorts and other places frequented by tourists. They will sell at 25c a sheet and orders for any quantity will be gladly received and promptly filled at the State Chamber's office at Slater.

There are over a million and a half collectors of Pictorial Tourist Travel Stamps in the United States and they will be widely sought by people who buy them for a hobby. A sheet of these Missouri stamps will be sent to President Roosevelt to add to his collection.

The Missouri issue complies in every way with the requirements of the National Poster Stamp Society, Chicago, and will be advertised and sold by them. Thirty thousand sheets, 750,000 stamps, will be printed.

The Philippines is the natural playground of the Orient. Today, in the stress of war and conflict, this country emerges as an essential link in the international unity and goodwill that tourism engenders.

But the Philippines is more than just a pleasant place to visit, more than a strategic outpost, more than a worthy port of call along the lanes of world commerce. It is a safe place for all peoples. Traveler or refugee, the visitor to these shores will find peace and relaxation, a haven of rest where he may look forward to the enjoyment of the delights of travel and peaceful living which the shadows of war have driven away from half the civilized world.

Tourists are the ambassadors of peace, and the messengers of international understanding. The Philippines wishes to participate in and contribute its share to this international enlightenment and understanding.

Without aversion to, or prejudice of any race or creed, all are welcome here. To all we offer our time-honored hospitality.—*Commonwealth President Manuel L. Quezon, in the Philippine Tourist, April, 1941.*

THE LAKE SHADE 2-CENT PANAMA-PACIFIC ISSUE

Stamp Exists, Writer Avers

Ralph A. Kimble, editor of *The American Philatelist*, drew our attention to the "other side of the case," as to the report (Collectors Hoaxed For More Than 25 Years So-Called Error) of the Philatelic Research Laboratory, Inc., New York, on the 2-cent Panama-Pacific stamp, Scott No. 398, as published in our last issue.

As we always believe in the freedom of the press, we hereby present the other side of the case, as published in the March issue of *The American Philatelist*, in which, in an editorial, Mr. Kimble said:

"Some weeks ago a rather startling statement was advanced by a self styled research organization to the effect that the Lake Shade 2c Panama-Pacific stamp, Scott's No. 398, is a fake, and was never produced by the Bureau in that shade. The philatelic press (except the *American Philatelist*) gave prominence to this cock-sure manifesto whereas it might have been wiser to investigate a trifle before throwing this bomb into the ranks of U. S. collectors.

"We are glad to present in the following letter from Mr. A. H. Wilhelm, of San Francisco, a discussion of the stamp that should satisfy anyone that does exist and was issued in that shade by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The evidence is conclusive."

The letter of Mr. Wilhelm mentioned in the foregoing editorial of *The American Philatelist*, is hereby quoted from the same publication:

"Having noted several items relative to United States No. 398 LAKE SHADE, in various magazines purporting that this stamp is fake and was never issued or produced by the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, I wish to present my objections to this theory.

"It has been stated that this item can easily be made by heat treatment or in other words, by taking the common variety and baking same.

"Those who are lucky enough to possess this stamp will note that it is not the LAKE of any of our United States emissions, which are all more or less on the RED BROWNISH tinge, whereas the

one I am defending is more on the REDDISH BROWN VIOLET with somewhat of a bluish tinge. I have checked this stamp with every known LAKE and can find none that will in any way compare to this so-called fake and I challenge anyone to prove that the items acquired by the original owner, Mr. A. L. Ott, of Berkeley, Calif., are not genuine and not a product of the Bureau. The paper is white and shows no effect of heat treatment and all copies that I have examined are all centered to the right.

"Mr. Ott told me himself that he acquired part of the sheet that was left before a friend of his who worked in the S. F. Ferry Post Office discovered the peculiar shade. Mr. Ott sold a number at a ridiculously low price and gave several copies to friends until he realized that he had a rare item.

"I am inclosing a diagram of the pane that was acquired by Mr. Ott and to whom the various items were eventually sold and also a list to whom Mr. Ott either sold or presented copies. (Mr. Wilhelm's sketch shows exact position of each of the 33 stamps on the pane, but due to lack of time the sketch itself could not be illustrated. If necessary, this can be done later.—The A. P. Editor).

"Stamps whose position on the pane is known, with their original owners:

R. H. Mower	14 stamps
M. Miller	4
A. H. Wilhelm	3
R. Spencer	5
H. Wiener	7
	—
	33

"Other original owners of stamps from this pane:

Mr. J. Klemann block	16
Mr. H. Loeb	4
Mr. H. Doscher	1
Mr. L. A. Goetz	1
Mr. A. L. Ott	2
	—
	24

Diagram	33
	—
	57

(continued on next page)

THE LAKE SHADE 2-CENT PANAMA . . . (continued from page 29)

"This gives a total of 57. I cannot saw whether the parties mentioned above or those shown on diagram still possess what was originally acquired. I do know that Mr. R. H. Mower has the top plate number block of six.

Mr. R. H. Mower	6
Mr. R. Spencer	block 4 single 1
Dr. R. S. Doscher	1
Mr. L. A. Goetz	1
Mr. Ott's daughter	2

Mr. A. H. Wilhelm s. c.
strip 3
Mr. R. Spencer 5

"Mr. H. Wiener's items were sold at auction in May 1934. Mr. Mower disposed of eight and no doubt Mrs. Miller sold her block and I would appreciate to hear from those who feel that they have the genuine stamp, which is from the pane acquired by Mr. Ott and is always centered to the right."

NEW ZEALAND NOTES

Centennial stamps:

The bulk stock of the 2d. Centennial stamps was exhausted at the end of April.

Official stamps:

Sheets of Centennial stamps printed from the following plates have been overprinted "Official":—

1½d. C 1.
2d. I 7; I 8; J 7; J 8.

Plate number A 9 for the 2d. "Official" Centennial stamp is now available.

The King George VI stamps overprinted "1d." and "2d." will not be overprinted "Official".

King George VI stamps:

During the process of overprinting the King George VI stamps "1d." and "2d.", the plate numbers were punched off the sheets; consequently there will be no plate numbers in this issue.

Both values of the overprinted stamps were issued from the Stamps Branch on the 1st instant.

When stocks of the King George VI stamps overprinted "1d." are exhausted, probably in July, they will be replaced by the normal King George VI 1d. stamp printed in green instead of red (plate 26). Also, when the supply of King George VI ½d. stamps (green) used in stamp-vending machines is exhausted, a similar stamp printed in light brown will be available from machines supplying ½d. stamps. For the convenience of collectors the ½d. stamps (light brown) will be procurable from the Stamps Branch in sheet form. Sheets of these stamps will be printed from plate 18. It is anticipated that the ½d. stamp in the new color will be available during July.

The above colour changes are necessary in order to comply with the regulations

of the Universal Postal Union, of which New Zealand is a member. Further colour changes in regard to the 1½d. and 3d. stamps will follow when stocks of the current stamps of these denominations are exhausted.

Pictorial stamps:

The plates used for printing the 9d. pictorial stamp by offset lithography are now unserviceable and, owing to the difficulty in printing by this process, it was decided to obtain plates suitable for letter press or surface printing. Messrs. Coulls, Somerville and Wilkie of Dunedin laid down plates (one for the red and the other for the black) containing 240 images, and the stamps were printed at the Government Printing Office, Wellington, on Wiggins Teape paper showing the single or registered watermark. The perforation is comb 14x15. The new printing was issued early this month.

Two pence and 2s. pictorial stamps having line perforations will be issued in June and July respectively.

Health stamps:

The numbers of 1940 Health stamps sold were 1a. + ½d., 254,756; 2d. + 1d., 359,972.

Postal stationery:

Post cards impressed with the King George VI 1d. stamp in green were placed on sale at the end of April, 1941.

Embossed envelopes and registered envelopes bearing on the reverse side the inscription "Address of sender....." in the colour in which the respective stamps are printed will be issued in June, 1941.

J. G. YOUNG,
Director General.

\$80,729 REALIZED ON SALE FIRST PORTION, EDWARD S. KNAPP COLLECTION

Collection Consists 3,105 Lots of Philatelic Americana

143 Items Sold From \$100 to \$2,200

The sale of the first portion of the Edward S. Knapp collection will go down in philatelic history as one of the most outstanding of all stamp auction sales. In the first place, it required no less than 11 complete sessions to disperse a mere third of the volume of material in the collection. Each day in a full week, there were 5 afternoon and 5 evening sessions, followed by a single afternoon session on Saturday. 3,105 lots were sold for \$80,729 covering the period of early day stampless covers up through, and including the time of the Civil War. Out of the 3,105 lots, 143 items were sold, ranging from \$100 to \$2,200.

The first sessions of the sale were devoted to stampless covers. It was the first time on record, that an important collection of stampless covers was broken up in such a manner as to give collectors the opportunity to acquire individual pieces, and the results fully justified the experiment.

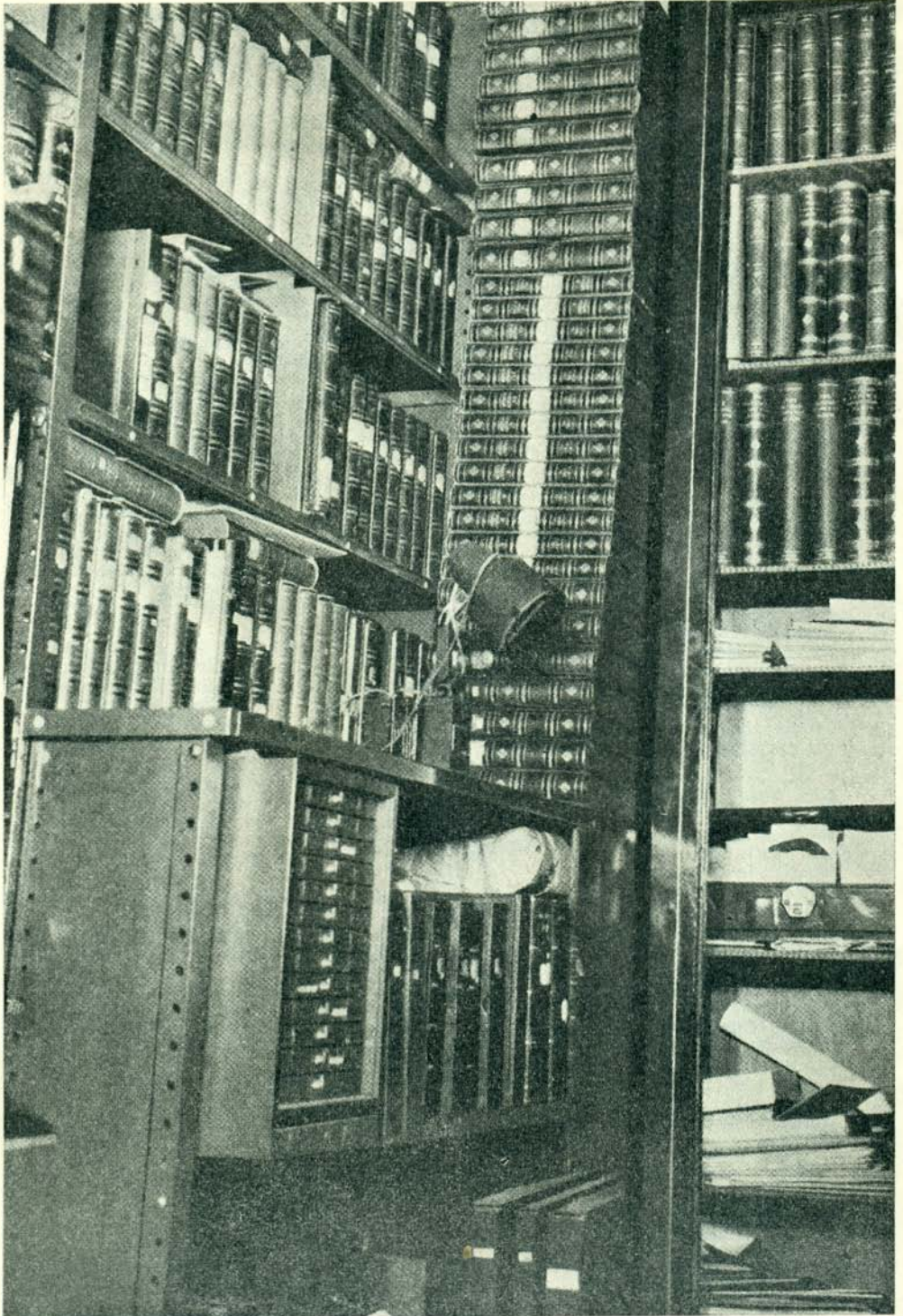
Of the 800 odd lots of stampless covers in the sale, the great majority were offered as single items and included such rare pieces as the Little Rock, Windsor Locks "Steam Boat", New Haven "Bee Hive", and an extremely important group of railroad and steam boat markings. Every important piece was the subject of stiff competition from both mail bids and from the floor, and in the eyes of students the prices realized for them, established new records. There was an exceptional collection of early straightline markings containing many things of unusual interest, and also groups of stampless covers arranged by cities and states which formed an attractive basis for any one to continue as a collection.

Among the unusual things in the sale, was a group of Eastern express labels on original covers. Material of this nature is put on the auction market infrequently, that a gauge of values was practically impossible. It was surprising, however, to find them actively bid for by people from all over the country, and at levels very

much higher than many had thought they would realize. The collection of Locals and Carriers occupied most of the third and the entire fourth session of the sale. The collection contained a great many pieces of importance, most of which were in extremely beautiful condition. Price levels realized however, reflected the present day trend in these groups which, unfortunately, are neglected by the majority of collectors. Some individual pieces brought astoundingly high prices, but on the other hand, many rare things which, for some reason or other, did not appeal to the buyers, sold at prices lower than they might have been expected to bring. Some day these interesting covers and stamps will again come into their own, and many of the buyers can consider themselves fortunate in having been able to obtain pieces of great rarity at a time when they were in less favor than other groups.

The 5th session of the sale, on Wednesday afternoon, brought extremely heavy attendance for the dispersal of the great collection of Ocean and Overland mail between California and the East. This, one of the finest collections ever assembled included the celebrated "Pony Express", replete with famous pieces gathered through the years. The bidding on practically every lot was spirited; heavy competition resulted in many new highs, and prices obtained at this sale can be considered a definite criterion of the actual value of these highly interesting and historic covers. It was the first time in philatelic history that a collection of these proportions had come on the market. Many of those present at the sale were free in expressing their opinion that genuine values were reflected and prices were not artificially created by two particular buyers wishing to own a single piece, without thought of cost. The Wednesday night session was devoted to an extensive collection of Western Express covers. Spirited bidding prevailed throughout the entire group and many

(continued on page 33)



● PART of the Edward S. Knapp collection.—*Courtesy Philatelic Research Laboratories, Inc., New York City.*

\$80,729 REALIZED ON SALE . . . (continued from page 31)

fine pieces brought substantially higher prices than was expected; others sold at levels reflecting current market conditions. Thursday's session comprised a collection of California town postmarks, many of which were early miners' letters. These received stiff competition throughout, and indicated the extreme interest held by collectors all over the country. Then followed a remarkable group of letters mailed from Hawaii with combinations of U. S. and Hawaii stamps. This was one of the finest groups which had ever been assembled. The competition was keen on practically every lot.

Numerous requests had made it necessary to break the chronological order of the collection, and sell the Postmasters provisionals and the 1847 issue at the Saturday afternoon session. Thursday night's session thus was devoted to the general issue of the 1851-1857. This section was full of remarkable pieces, both on and off cover, in extremely beautiful condition. It brought a heavy floor attendance and stiff competition created many record prices, some far in excess of what might have been anticipated. This section of the sale was the first indication that collectors disregard the standard catalogue entirely when striving to secure the unusually beautiful things. Every auction sale contains a few things out of the ordinary; here was a session devoted entirely to choice pieces, each of which had its own distinctive appeal. A great demand and desire to own these selected things were evidenced from all corners of the room. Practically every lot the subject of heavy bidding. This was continued through the Friday afternoon session, at which the 1861 series were sold.

The Friday afternoon session also

included a small group of Confederate stamps. These were largely a remainder from the great Confederate collection once formed by Mr. Knapp, and since only a few things of unusual nature were offered, the competition was lighter and prices generally were below the levels of the other portions of the collection. The Friday evening session continued the Confederate material which was devoted to covers and patriotic and campaigning envelopes. There were a number of unusual things in the group; these were the subject of much interest to buyers who brought them to levels considerably higher than it might have been thought they would bring. The patriotics were somewhat of a revelation. They were few in number, but for the most part of unusual nature, and the spirited bidding was definite indication of a revival of interest in these interesting souvenirs of one of the most troubled times in our history. While this session attracted the smallest attendance, every one present was interested in securing some of the lots, and bid them to some of the highest levels ever recorded.

The closing session of the sale on Saturday afternoon, brought the largest attendance with about 175 people on the floor. The 1847 group contained some of the finest pieces known, and with practically everything in the most beautiful condition obtainable. Beautiful single stamps invariably brought several times the standard catalog value, while the exceptional pieces were sought after by buyers from all over the country. It was a thorough demonstration of the fact that beautiful stamps gathered by a discriminating collector, who had a knowledge of what he was buying will be desired by the great number of collectors regardless of



- HORIZONTAL strip of the 5-cent red brown United States stamp which was sold for \$2,200, the highest item paid at the public auction of the Edward S. Knapp collection of philatelic Americana, on May 8, under the management of the Parke-Benet Galleries Inc. New York City.

\$80,729 REALIZED ON SALE... (continued from page 33)

what figure may be placed in the standard catalog for a particular stamp. This session was devoted almost exclusively to stamps of 2 basic catalog numbers, and only in a few instances did they fail to sell for less than the standard catalog value.

Much praise was given for the manner in which the sale was conducted, particularly to the fact that the majority of lots were displayed on a screen during the course of the auction. Many people expressed the fact that it was the finest thing they had ever seen at an auction, for their memory was refreshed and they knew exactly on what they were bidding. The auction room was large, seating 150 people comfortably. The auctioneer gave every courtesy and consideration to the buyers and the whole week was marked with the good fellowship of a philatelic convention, with buyers present from all parts of the country. Old acquaintances were renewed and in the comfortable rooms, there was plenty of opportunity to examine lots, exchange views, and make arrangements for various social activities following the sale. It was impossible to find a single sour note in the entire procedure. It was not only a tribute to the memory of Edward S. Knapp, but a distinct compliment to the PHILATELIC RESEARCH LABORATORIES, INC. and PARKE-BERNET GALLERIES, INC. The stamps to be sold were exhibited at the galleries

for ten days prior to the sale. They were shown in a large well lighted room, the walls of which were completely covered with books containing the photographic record of the collection, which had been made by the PHILATELIC RESEARCH LABORATORIES, INC. prior to their being arranged and catalogued for sale. Incidentally, the complete series of the photographic records, contained in specially bound books has been donated to the library of the Collectors Club, the gift of Mr. Y. Souren, and Mr. H. W. Carhart in memory of Edward S. Knapp. Many people spent a great deal of time in examining these photographic records which preserves for all time the actual work done by the late Mr. Knapp. It was the first time that a collection had been recorded in this manner, and it is an indication of what should be done with every large collection in the future. Why should a philatelist's work die with him when the means of recording and preserving it are so easily obtainable? Early this Fall, another section will come up for sale. This will include the continuation of the regular U. S. collection, the celebrated collection of cancellations, a magnificent group of early foreign stamps on cover; a remarkable lot of U. S. and foreign stamps in combination on covers, and various other portions which are expected to produce as much enthusiasm and interest as did the first section of the sale.

- The ability to deal with people is purchasable a commodity as sugar or coffee. And I will pay more for that ability.—
JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

ESPIONAGE via STAMPS

... by Pablo M. Esperidi6n

In the wake of our program for national defense, government authorities might adopt some postal or poster-stamp measures to inculcate on our people the dangers of fifth columns.

With fifth columns and land go-gettums, foxy tricks and political intrigues, which are seething in many countries nowadays, espionage via stamps was introduced in this World War II.

Posted in the mails, a booklet containing some foreign stamps was sent by a supposed stamp collector in the United States to another collector in a belligerent country in war-torn Europe. Different stamps were mounted in the booklet. They were arranged in ten rows. The stamps were sent "on approval" and mounted in the booklet in the following arrangement:

1st Row — Spain, Samoa, India, Obock, Wurttenburg.

2nd Row — Australia, Selangor, Antigua, India, Lebanon.

3rd Row — Indore, Nigeria, Greece, Newfoundland, Yugoslavia.

4th Row — Finland, Egypt, Bolivia, Togo, Ecuador.

5th Row — Natal, Togo, Haiti, Mexico, Uruguay.

6th Row — Nigeria, Indochina, Tashmania, Italy, Orange (River Colony).

7th Row — Nicaragua, Sudan, Algeria, Nyassa, Dahomey.

8th Row — Siam, United States, Peru, Paraguay, Liberia.

9th Row — Ivory (Coast), Egypt, St. Helena, France, Obock.

10th Row — Roumania, Barbados, Reunion, Ecuador, Surinam, Turkey.

Combining the first letter of the above countries, cleverly enough it reveals a secret message which reads: "SS IOWA SAILING NY FEB TENTH MUNITIONS AND SUPPLIES FOR BREST" and NY from

all indications obviously refers to New York.

This philatelic espionage, however, was discovered by the British censors. The censor who intercepted this espionage must be a stamp collector by avocation, as to the average man, a simple booklet of foreign stamps, is just a plain booklet, with tiny, innocent-looking bits of paper called postage stamps.

To stamp collectors, however, the manner of mounting stamps sent "on approval" is a different story, for as a standard in philately, stamps sent on approval are usually mounted on the pages of a booklet—by the country. The philatelic spy in the espionage in point, however, did the contrary. Thus his stamps "on approval" met their Waterloo.

Espionage via stamps is not novel. It was also introduced during World War I. During the first world war, a case of a foreign spy, who sent a booklet of stamps on approval, was reported in the philatelic press. Unlike the attempt discovered recently, the secret message was conveyed through the colors numerals of the stamps, translation of which was made by a private code at the receiving end. In this instance, the color of the stamp represented the place or name of the country, while the numerals indicated the number of military units — infantry and artillery — aircraft units, naval forces, etc.

Stamps showing only numerals are generally issued for the payment of postage due, or "dues" in the stamp lingo. Countries which have issued numeral stamps are:

(continued on next page)

Germany (most numerous of all); Italy and Colonies; Japan, Russia, France and Colonies, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Finland, Poland, Albania, Yugoslavia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Spain, Netherlands and Colonies, Portugal and Colonies, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Straits Settlements, Palestine, Egypt, Union of South Africa, Malta, Mauritius and other British Colonies; Greece, Iceland, Iraq, Turkey, Switzerland, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay, Venezuela, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Mexico, United States of America, Canal Zone, Panama, and others, which at the outset, made it possible for the espionage via numeral stamps.

Parenthetically, whether it's a matter of postal art or a preventive measure against philatelic spies, the Philippines so far has not issued a numeral stamp, as unlike the postage due stamps of other countries, ours show a figure allegorical of a post office clerk, and known to local collectors as the "Topacio Issue." A philatelic "tribute" perhaps, to the former Director of Posts Jose Topacio.

But like the recent stampic espionage, the color-and-numeral system was intercepted by the British censors, the British known undoubtedly their onions.

To counteract this system of espionage, however, and to inculcate upon the people of Britain and her colonies the danger of secret operatives disguised as "philatelists", poster stamps showing figures allegorical of spies have been issued by a number of British Colonies. One of these poster stamps received by the writer from a friend in South Africa, portrays a falling soldier stabbed on the back and the long knife is tagged "5th COLUMN." Nevertheless, at the base of the poster stamp, a warning reads: "LOOK OUT FOR THE ENEMY IN OUR MIDST." A slogan typical enough to warn people against fifth columns which are dotting every nation of the world.

Intensifying the British campaign against the fifth columns, there's the "DON'T WRITE ABOUT SHIPS," application of their postal slogans, as "PATRIOTIC FUND PRESERVES FREEDOM," etc. Then, too, there's their practice of opening letters for censoring purposes: letters inspected, then sealed with labels "OPENED

BY CENSOR," or rubber-stamped "PASSED FOR TRANSMISSION."

Aware of the activities of the fifth columnists in America, the United States government in line with its program for national defense, has issued recently a set of three postage stamps called the National Defense Issue. This set consists of three values, namely, 1, 2, and 3 cents, and their designs portray the Statue of Liberty, an anti-aircraft gun, and a hand holding a torch, respectively. Each stamp was printed in several million copies, and their purpose is obvious.

Cooperating with Uncle Sam's program for national defense, a number of American firms have issued recently, several patriotic poster stamps, more or less to the same tune as those issued by the British. A number of these poster stamps received by the writer from an American friend, bear designs and figures allegorical of democracy, national defense, and warnings to the American people against fifth columns. Some of them are worded as: "REMEMBER — YOU'RE AN AMERICAN — LIVE! THINK! ACT! — THE AMERICAN WAY — AmericanISM — THE ONLY 'ISM' WORTHY OF LOYALTY"; "EVERY AMERICAN'S DUTY — CRUSH 5TH COLUMN"; "LET'S ALL WORK TOGETHER — IT'S AN OLD AMERICAN CUSTOM"; "THER'S NO WAY LIKE THE AMERICAN WAY — WHY? — BECAUSE:

"I can go to any church I please—
I read, see and hear what I choose—
I can express my opinions openly—
My mail reaches me as it was sent...uncensored—
My telephone is untapped—
I can join any political party I wish—
I can vote for what and whom I please—
I have a constitutional right to trial by jury—
I am protected against unlawful search and seizure—
Neither my life nor my property can be forfeited without due process of law."

There is no denying there are mere poster stamps. But their moral influence in crushing fifth columns is very commendable. Relatively, in the wake of our program for national defense, government authorities might adopt some postal or poster-stamp measures, to incul-

(Continued on page 40)

BRITISH PATRIOTIC SEALS



● SOME of the patriotic seals used by the British. Above seals are used by the British people in South Africa, Hongkong, Canada, and in the Philippines, respectively.

AMERICAN POSTER STAMPS



- SOME of the patriotic poster stamps used by the people in the United States, voicing the preservation of the democratic way of life, and to crush fifth columns as the duty of every American.



- WHEN Uncle Sam rolls up his sleeves, that means he ain't joking . . . and it doesn't mean either any mañana business.



- POSTAGE stamps issued by the United States for National Defense. They are typical of the importance of preparedness against any blitzkrieg.

ESPIONAGE VIA STAMPS... (Continued from page 36)

cate on our people the dangers of fifth columns. Meanwhile, stamp collectors of the Islands could also be of some service to our country — even in a philatelic way — by counter-acting espionage via stamp and report cases of this nature to the government authorities.

Stamp collecting is a recreational hobby. Too, it's an instructive, men-

tal recreation. But espionage via stamps is a dangerous pastime. It's a swastikaed avocation. Hence, look out for the fifth columns. And lest we forget, Monsieur Paul Dulac, once a valuable member of the French Intelligence, had the "hobby" of catching spies! He pursued this pastime out of pure enjoyment. Maybe, you can do it, too.

CONDENSATIONS

- Destroy the democracies and you destroy Filipino life, liberty, honor, family, children, community, and country.—*Dr. Camilo Osias, Director of Publicity and Propaganda, Civilian Emergency Administration, Commonwealth of the Philippines.*

- A Frenchman Bolo, alias Bolo Pacha, a traitor to his country, was the inventor of the Fifth Column, who introduced it during World War I, according to "On Les Aura" ("We'll Lick Them"), a weekly publication of the Free French in the Philippines.

- The world center from which the Fifth Column propaganda emanated and prepared the downfall of Norway, Holland, Poland, Belgium, France, and other countries, in the present World War II, is at Erfurt, in Nazi Germany, it was revealed in the "Unbelievable," a magazine published quarterly in New York City, U. S. A.

- A source of great danger to America today is the citizen who does not know he is a fifth columnist, who has lost his nerve, who thinks democracy has failed.—*Atty. Edward E. Selph, of Manila.*

- Making good as a soldier is no difference from making good in civil life.—*Soldier's Handbook.*

PHILATELICTOON... by Sidney Mochuelo



"Let's sit out this dance
and talk about moonlight
and stamps, Miss Salopane."

S. S. S. S.

Not a patent medicine—but an “Alleviator”, just the same. The SOCIETY STAMPIC SHUT-INS and SPONSORS, recently originated by Frank K (“Old Cap”) Hills, is now in process of organization. Membership to be classed:

(a) “Honorary Members,” paying dues of \$1.00 per year. This fund to be utilized in the purchase of postage and supplies for use by worthy, pre-investigated shut-ins.

(b) Sponsoring donors presenting “hobby material” to our own enrolled shut-ins at intervals. No dues.

(c) Bona fide hobby-interested shut-ins eligible to receive the various “benefactions” extended. No dues.

You “Goodfellows of Stampdom,” we ask you: Join with us in this worthy humanitarian effort for mutual pleasurable satisfaction to both benefactor and recipient. For further particulars, write:

PAUL A. FOSTER,
Honorary President,

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Newtonville

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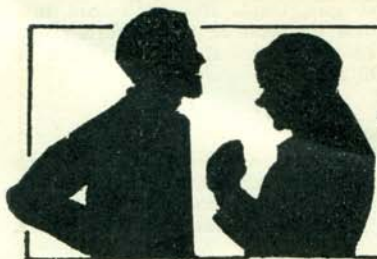
FLORO J. POLICARPIO

P. O. Box 121

Manila



Philippines



JUST BETWEEN US...

by **BARON DE POMPEILI**

Philatelic Revolution

The general trend of opinion among Manila collectors on the "no-gum movement" which kept American columnists pretty busy lately was to give a hot shower to their stamps. In point of fact, elaborating his opinion on this boggie-woogie philatelic revolution, Felipe Hidalgo, prexy of the Philippine Air Mail Society, chided us: "If you know of any philatelic laundry just let me know."

* * *

Eggspeculation?

That one-dollar-above-catalogue is the speciality of a Manila collector, who collects only stamps catalogue not less than one dollar each, guess—is it for investment or eggspeculation?

* * *

Pony Express

"The Pony Express Ridges Again" is an illustrated article written by R. B. Andrews in the February issue of *Travel*, a monthly published in East Stroudsburg, Pa., and received by us late in March. W. Parker Lyon, of Arcadia, California, is the collector mentioned in the article, and who, according to the author, has a compendium of facts and artifacts of "The Winning of the West" aside from philatelic items of the Pony Express, which tells a vivid story of the old West in the days of '48 and '68.

* * *

China Imperf. Between

A horizontal pair imperforate between, 17 cents Sun Yet Sen of the fourth issue (Feb. 1941) was shown to us by a Manila dealer recently.

* * *

Ash Trays

With the collection bug getting more grip in Manila, the recent craze which started among the high shots in this city, is the collecting of ash trays! and

starch your socks, one of them has more than 200 varieties!

* * *

A la Filatelia

And the 1941 Annual of one of the colleges in Northern Luzon has the arrangement of a mounted stamp album, illustrating the photos of each member of the graduating class in the form of enlarged stamps. (College editors please copy).

* * *

Postmarks and Babies

If you get a "penalty cover" bearing a postmark with the inscription "HONOLULU, HAWAII—(Date)—P. I. B. R." plus a seven-bar cancellation with the wording "NAVY YARD—CAVITE, P. I.," it's neither a paquebot nor an over-carried mail but one of the postmark-cancellations of the United States Navy Department, Cavite, P. I. Cavite, as you're aware is one of the naval bases of Uncle Sammy in this country, and incidentally, where American gobs can marry and raise fat babies!

* * *

Cruiser

Collectors of naval covers might set their field glasses for the cruiser "Philippines," the name selected by President Roosevelt for one of the large cruisers being built in one of the United States shipbuilding yards, according to a recent UP dispatch published in the *Manila Daily Bulletin*.

* * *

Booze

Want a drink, pardner? An American gob whom we happened to have a stamp chit-chat at the Philatelic Agency a few days ago passed these kutkwik mixtures for an "airmail cocktail": 1/2 jigger Tweezer Rhum; 1/2 jigger Cachet Gin; Dash of benzine, plus some crack Spanish eyes.

Touchdown for the Ladies

One of the fashion salons in Manila town is selling a stock of woman's foot-wear called "Clipper shoes"! The leather is white and "overprinted" with designs of the common, red-white-and-blue, air-mail stickers.

* * *

Happy Landing

"Flight Command," with Robert Taylor playing the banner role exhibited at one of the Manila movies recently was advertised in a local paper showing seven illustrations, the size of each more or less of the common air mails, with one of them reading: "Seventy-five planes make postage-stamp landings on the deck of one giant aircraft carrier!"

* * *

Stamp Talkies

And "The Saint in Palm Springs," played by George Sanders, with Wendy Barrie, et al, supporting, and being run at one of the Manila movies at this writing, tells the story of three 1-cent British Guiana stamps of 1856 valued at \$200,000 according to the story. The stamps sent a gang of international crooks into a thrilling chase, not in a collector's way, but a la gangster with a Betsy. Leslie Charteris wrote the story, and the picture was released by RKO. Incidentally, Leon J. Bamberger, sales promotion manager of RKO Pictures Inc., New York, is a stamp collector by avocation.

* * *

Trial Balloon

Digesting a lengthy UP dispatch from Washington, D. C., published in a recent issue of the Manila Daily Bulletin anent the Manila-Singapore Clipper extension, it seems the proposed air service would be a trial balloon, as according to the press dispatch, it would be made for a period of two years only.

* * *

Gift to Pres. Roosevelt

President Roosevelt was presented with some of the newly issued 2-centavo stamps portraying Dr. Jose Rizal, and a cover carried on the inaugural flight of the *China Clipper* autographed by Capt. Musick, by Jorge B. Vargas, secretary to President Manuel L. Quezon of the Commonwealth, thru Capt. James Roosevelt, eldest son of President FDR. Presentation of the "philatelic gift" was made at the Palm Court of the Manila Hotel, upon arrival of Capt. Roosevelt in Manila on April 25 by Clipper on his way to Chungking. Upon accepting the

stamp gift, Capt. Roosevelt said that he would transmit it to his father and believed that Pres. Roosevelt would be grateful about it.

* * *

Maybe

One of the big New York stamp dealers is running an ad in a Manila daily occasionally, nosing maybe, the paper has a circulation of 67,000 copies.

* * *

A Store Is Born

Unmindful of the "war of nerves" which is jitterizing some Manila firms, the Goldenberg Department Store, one of the largest department houses in the Islands, announced the opening of its Philatelic Department on April 19, with emphasis on P. I. stamps and covers. Mike Goldenberg, one of the philatelic oldtimers in the Philippines, is proprietor and manager.

* * *

Fake Blueprints

Were the "experts" of the APS caught napping? A member of the APS residing in Manila had received recently, a booklet with fake approvals of the L.O.F. and Madrid-Manila stamps from the APS Sales Department. The fake "blueprints" were mounted in the booklet without any warning.

* * *

Hot Mammals

A two-page colored cartoon in a recent issue of *Esquire* shows a bevy of scrambled hot mammals, displaying the conga, the boogie-woogie, the rhumba, the booms-a-daisy, and what-nots, with a youngman and an old esquire watching, and the former was quoted as saying: "Personally, I find this more fascinating than stamps or first editions."

* * *

Stamps, Not Sarong

Dorothy Lamour covers her jewel and cigaret boxes with stamps from her fan mail, according to "This Woman's World" published in the April 29 of the *Manila Daily Bulletin*.

* * *

Hobbies in Hollywood

Speaking of stars and starlets and some of their hobbies, the No. 1 issue of *Hollywood Who's Who* reveals that Paul Muni's hobby is collecting dictionaries and has about 450 of them; Jackie Cooper, besides collecting movies, collects weapons which could equip an army; John Mack Brown has a notable collec-

tion of antiques; and while Warren William's hobby is sailing, Dick Powell's favorite is flying. However, the HWW forgot to mention the stamp collection of Adolph Menjou, Bela Lugosi, Jean Hersholt, Douglas Dumbrelle, et al.

* * *

On With The Mail

"The United States Mail Must Be Delivered", an article in the Feb.-March issue of the *Philippine Ford's Monthly*, tells about the rural free delivery in the mail routes of the Pony Express from Humbolt Bay and the Pacific Coast as recounted by W. G. Devlin, of Arcata, California, the raconteur being a rural mail carrier for more than a quarter of a century.

* * *

American Comics

Painting red every newsstand in Manila are the American comics, which are selling in this city like hot cakes. A looksee on these rainbow pulps, reveals that some of them have stamp pages, and among them are: *Ace Comics* (April); *Magic Comics* (April, No. 21); *King Comics* (May, No. 61); *Silverstreaks Comics* (April, No. 9); *Flash Comics* (May, No. 17); *More Fun Comics* (May, No. 67); *Detective Comics* (May, No. 51); and *Tip Top Comics* (April, No. 60). Eugene L. Pollock conducts the stamp page of the first three. Incidentally, the last comics carries a thumbnail biography of Dr. Jose Rizal, and illustrated philatelically. Part of the biog says that Dr. Rizal was a "Philippine-Chinese physician and author." That, inferentially, Dr. Rizal was a Chinese *mestizo* or half-bred. Fact of the matter is, Rizal's grandpop was a Chinese all right, but his dad and mom were Filipinos, who were born in Calamba, Province of Laguna, and in Manila, respectively. Nevertheless, if some scribes insist that Dr. Rizal was a Chinese *mestizo*, ethnologically, Alexandre Dumas was not a French but a French-Negro, as Louise Dumas his grandma, was a negress of Santo Domingo.

* * *

Perfume and Pomade

Don Houseworth, editor of the *International Stamp Review*, said sometime ago that the Virginia Dare stamp looked like a label on a bottle of perfume. Striking a philatelic brand, a Manila firm is manufacturing bottles of hair pomade with a label which looks like the 15-cent U. S. stamp portraying the Statue of Liberty. The "grease" is labelled "LIBERTY POMADE."

Air Meals

263,000 meals (no less) were served by Clipper stewards on the trans-Pacific route last year, according to a recent issue of the *Manila Daily Bulletin*.

* * *

Pangborn and Blachen

Clyde Pangborn and Bernt Blachen, two famed American aviators and familiar figures in the albums of airposters, arrived in Manila on April 12 on a big American bomber ferried via the PAA route system from California. The bomber was consigned to the British boys at Singapore.

* * *

Citizenship

Newsletter, No. 29, official bulletin of the Air Mail Society of New Zealand received by us on April 24, carries a news item to the effect that on March 10, the son, aged 8, of the famous Australian flyer Sir Charles Kingsford Smith, was on his way to America to become an American citizen, and to live with his mother, the former Lady Kingsford Smith, now Mrs. A. Tulley, living at Dayton, Ohio.

* * *

Obituary

Ernest H. Oesch, a specialist in stamps of the Philippines died in Manila on April 21, victim of a tumor in the brain. A wound from which the fatal tumor developed was a souvenir of World War I, while Oesch was in action in France, a few days after the armistice. A native of Fremont, Missouri, Oesch came to the Philippines in 1920, and was connected with the Bureau of Education. In 1928, he left the government service and joined the Mindanao Estate Co., in Davao, as plantation manager, a position which he held until his death. Surviving are his wife and three minor children, all in Manila.

* * *

Aerofilatelisto

MUNDO AERONAUTICO, an aviation monthly published in Spanish at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has an airport page called "Aero-filatelisto" conducted by J. A. Melluso. The January and February issues came to hand late in April. Thanx a lot, J.A.M.

* * *

Talking Turkey

Floro Policarpio, our vice-prexy called our attention between the similarity of Robert Taylor and George Gynemer, World War aviation ace, pictured on the 50-france stamp of France. If our

specs have not gone screwy, it seems F.P. was talking turkey.

* * *

Books and Slogans

"Have you read—TO SING WITH THE ANGELS—the new novel by MAURICE HINDUS—published by 'Double-day Doran?' is the meter slogan of the Book League of America, New York, printed on a cover received by us recently.

* * *

Billionaire and Postmaster

Whether it's a partnership or a two-some corporation, the Japan Postage Stamp Association in Tokyo, has only two officers: *President*, Baron Takaharu Mitsui, world famous billionaire and philatelist, and *Vice-president*, Postmaster General of Japan, Nabukatsu Nagaoka, according to the JPSA prospectus, copy of which was handed to us by a Japanese collector the other day.

* * *

Search us, Buddy

That post cards will not be permitted to be mailed outside of Italy for the duration of the war as flashed in a recent UP dispatch, a Manila collector got excited and asked us: "Now, how can I get photostamps from my girl friend there?"

* * *

Ferdinand The Bull

One of the Manila firms is using a postal slogan (in rubber-stamp) showing Ferdinand The Bull with a big smile!

* * *

O tempora, O mores

No, señores, this is not a mere palaver, but the ESC is the only philatelic fraternity in this country which uses a meter machine in franking all its mail instead of postage stamps. Times have changed and philately has to keep up with the changes of Time.

* * *

What, no Censors?

Richard C. Wilson manager of the United Press bureau in Manila, at a recent address at the Rotary Club in this city said, "The people in our neighboring countries know of Manila as the place where letters aren't stamped 'Opened by Censors'":

* * *

On Second Thought

Of late the Bureau of Internal Revenue proposed to burn the old issues of the documentary stamps of the Islands, but

for reasons of economy, the revenue boys changed their mind, according to a high official at the BIR.

* * *

Air Raid Alarm

Believe it or not the air alarm in Manila was installed at the top of the Manila Post Office recently. Meanwhile, one of the recent improvements at the local Philatelic Agency was a big frame showing all Philippine stamps which are still for sale at the agency.

* * *

Candy Excuse

Because one of the local airlines had already made the first flight from Manila to Cebu some years back, the cachet of the Philippine Air Mail Society submitted to the postal authorities for the Manila-Cebu inaugural air service of the Philippine Air Lines Inc., was rejected. Ain't that a candy excuse?

* * *

Lingo

More stamp lingo ex a recent auction of a Manila frat: El Torro (The Bull)—A fighting bidder. Postage Due—A member who arrives always late at the meeting.

* * *

Another Talk

Resurrection talk about the opening of a regular air service between the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies was played up in Manila papers early in June.

* * *

Labels and Bloomers

Bearing the size and colors of the common, red-white-and-blue, airmail stickers, were labels hinged on silk bloomers which were displayed at a window show of a British Indian bazar at the Escolta, and the label read: "Made in U. S. A."

* * *

Down in Hawaii

Are Hawaiian folks really born with a sense of rhythm? Two hula-hula dancers, two volcanoes, and a Clipper plane, are the motif of the cachet design printed in green, of the Hilo Airport Dedication cover, May 1, 1941, Hilo, Hawaii, received by us from David Christie, of Honolulu, Hawaii, in the last U. S. mail. Thanx a lot for the memory, D.C.

* * *

Third Printing?

Letters from American collectors requesting copies of the Elizalde Christmas

seals issued last December are continuing to pour in, and it looks like the Company would order a third printing.

* * *

Meter Slogan

"NATIONAL CITY BANK—MANILA — SERVICE — AND — SECURITY," is the new meter slogan of the Manila Office of the National City Bank of New York. First day use, June 2/41. And the Philatelic Agency, San Jose, Costa Rica, is now using meter mail, as revealed on a cover received by us late in Manila.

* * *

Postal Slogans

"JOIN THE — VOLUNTEER — GUARD," is a new postal slogan of the Manila Post Office. First day use, June 18/41. And, "DON'T WRITE—ABOUT SHIPS," was the postal slogan applied on some covers carried by the California Clipper on the first Singapore-Manila flight.

* * *

Inside Job

A collection of German, Chinese, and Japanese stamps to the value of P2,000 was reported to the police authorities on June 11, to have been stolen from the office of Ernest Berg, president of the Red Star Stores Inc., of this city. The robbery was an "inside job," according to the police blotter.

* * *

No Gum

The late Percy A. Hell, one of the prominent, American oldtimers in the Philippines and an authority in the stamps of the Islands, had a general collection mounted in twenty-five albums, and all his mint stamps had no gum. Dr. Gilbert S. Perez, ex vice-prexy of the Philippine Philatelic Writers' Club told us the other day.

* * *

Nicht Wahr?

"Hitler Was Once Offered A Postal Job," is the title of an article written by Ramon de Jesus in the May issue of the *Communications Magazine*, official publication of the employees of the Bureau of Posts. Quoting its opening lead, it reads: "The first and only government position thus far known to have been offered to Adolph Hitler, the German chancellor and 'Messiah' of all Aryans, was a postal job in the city of Linz, old Austria."

* * *

Yvert Gets to First Base

That the Yvert Catalogue 1941 was

given a book review in the March issue of the *O Filatelista*, a Portuguese monthly published in Lisboa, Portugal, and received by us late in May, it goes to show that despite the political dissidence in France, Yvert saw 1941.

* * *

Jumping Benzine!

"Bulldog Drummond in Africa," with John Howard playing as Capt. Drummond, of Scotland Yard, and exhibited at a Manila movie recently, opened its story with John Howard going over a stamp album, then JH moistened a stamp with saliva (Jumping Benzine) and pasted it on the album.

* * *

Eggs, Please

Remember the "Woodpecker Song," one of the song hits last year? Well, Sidney Bird, who plays the Random Notes in the *Weekly Philatelic Gossip*, tuned it in Spanish, and peck-peck-pecked in the last mail asking us some eggs of the *tabon*, a Philippine bird of the species of the *melanerphes erythrocephalus* or in quick zoology, the woodpecker. Pundit in birds, birdies, and birdielletes, Sidney Bird certainly knew the song he was chirping, for SB has a swell collection of birds' eggs that sing! That's certainly an unusual collection, *amigo* Sid, so lock and double-lock them eggs, lest some dead-end kids might hatch them into some French or Spanish omelets!

* * *

Hobby In The Army

ARMY LAFFS, published in Buffalo New York, in its May issue which was received in Manila early in June, has a cartoon in full page, showing a private with a dame, and a sergeant, and the private was quoted as saying to the sarge: "Well, you said we could bring our 'hobbies' to camp!"

* * *

Bob Joins The Army

Apropos of army camps, it reminds that Bob Richardson, LINN'S editor, is gonna don a uniform and will say hello to the boys at one of the camps of Uncle Sam sometime in July. Don't forget to send us a post card with an APO postmark, Bob, and don't start a "civil war" with an AWOL. Hope you'll breathe the same free air and see the same sunset, too.

* * *

☺ Okay, Boys, let's camp here. The price of gas is going up.

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