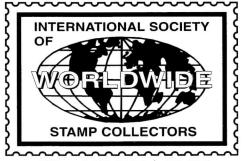
The Circuit

September/October 2007 • Volume 25 No. 5



Affiliate of: APS (#151) & ATA (#89)

www.iswsc.org

The Official Journal of the International Society of Worldwide Stamp Collectors

President's Column

by Joanne Berkowitz (#98) ISWSC President

here are a few changes occurring in our organization. Jennifer Arnold, our newsletter editor, is resigning after this issue. In this issue, she outlines her job and we are looking for a replacement. If you are willing to take this on and have some experience with setting up a newsletter, please let us know. My thanks go out to Jennifer for all the good work over the years.

Also retiring from his position is Jim Millette, our Blue Book exchange manager. His position will be taken over by David Paul, who is currently running a Pink Book exchange. Exchange members will hear more about the changes directly from Dave. My thanks go out to Jim for his many years of working with the exchange. At 83, he deserves a break!

By the time you read this, APS Stampshow in Portland will be over. But as I write it, I am preparing for the show. We will have a meeting for ISWSC members and others who are interested in worldwide collecting. The meetings have been poorly attended in the last couple of years but this year we have a much better time slot and I am planning to use our ad in the show program to advertise our meeting. I will also volunteer some time at the APS affiliates table or elsewhere at the show and I hope I get to meet some of our members while I am there.

The other thing I have been doing is updating my want lists. I seem to forget to cross some items out when I get them. While I'm sure most of us have done it at one time or another, it is annoying to buy something twice.

I want to thank Marvin Warner for running the "stamp grab bag" program again this year. Marvin reports that there were 57 transactions; 26 large stamps, 22 small stamps, 8 CTO and only one

submission rejected. This club is only as good as its' members and I'd say we have some pretty great members. If anyone else wants to do something for the good of the club, we are always open to ideas.



ISWSC Seeking Newsletter Editor

fter six years of getting *The Circuit* ready for press, Jennifer Arnold is stepping down as ISWSC newsletter editor. The ISWSC is currently looking for someone to take over this position. Job requirements include:

- Knowledge of newsletter layout
- Email and internet access
- Getting The Circuit ready to print on a bimonthly basis
- Keeping in contact with the ISWSC Board
- Receiving articles and ads to be placed in the newsletter

Basically, the editor receives articles, ads and other information either through the mail or electronically via email to be placed in the newsletter. Once the newsletter is complete, the file is sent electronically in PDF form to the Board of Directors for approval. After any changes are made, the file is uploaded to the printer's website electronically.

If you are interested in this position or know someone that is, please contact Joanne Berkowitz, ISWSC President.



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Joanne Berkowitz (#98) 125 43rd Street Sacramento, CA 95819-2101 – USA joannebe@pacbell.net

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ISWSC Director and Immediate

Past President:

Randy Smith (#1111) P.O. Box 2085 Minneapolis, MN 55402-0085 – USA rasmary4@frontiernet.net

AUCTION MANAGER

Everett King (#1389) P.O. Box 130 Whitethorn, CA 95589 – USA Ph: 707-986-7230 stamps@whitethorn.com

WEBMASTER

Rick Simpson (#1703) HC79 Box 52-E Romney, WV 26757 – USA Ph: 304-822-3494 rsimpson@141.com

WHATZIT COORDINATOR

Richard Barnes (#2425) 11715 - 123rd Street NW Edmonton, AB T5M 0G8 CANADA barnes@interbaun.com

SALES CIRCUIT

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Lawton, OK 73505-9599 – USA jmmcarthur@earthlink.net

Large II Circuit: John Seidl (#1646) 4324 Granby Way Marietta, GA 30062-8150 – USA jseidl@mindspring.com

Small/Definitive Circuit:

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CTO Circuit:

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Super Circuit:

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USA Circuit: Larry Veverka (#2363) 935 University Street Walla Walla, WA 99362-2342 – USA veverka@charter.net

Mail or e-mail your questions to the appropriate volunteer. Please include a selfaddressed stamped envelope or IRC for a reply.

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

Represent the ISWSC, distribute stamps to youth programs in their region.

Australasia: Noel Routley (#1610) C/o Post Box 166 Koondrook 3580 – AUSTRALIA routley@netcon.net.au

British Isles: Karen Rose (#584) 47 Heron Road — Oldbury West Midlands B68 8AG GREAT BRITAIN – U.K.

Canada: William Silvester (#1058) 378C Cotlow Road Victoria, BC V9C 2G1 – CANADA wgsilvester@shaw.ca Cuba: Cleto Sánchez (#1311) P.O. Box 2222, CP-10200 Havana – CUBA

Eastern Europe: Jan Szpyrka (#539) ul.Srebrna 29 PL-44121 Gliwice – POLAND szpyrka@zeus.polsl.gliwice.pl

Scandinavia/Baltics:

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Western Europe:

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STAMP ANSWERMAN

Myron Wambold (#2403) E&M Etcetera P.O. Box 2563 Inverness, FL 34451-2563 – USA myronnw@tampabay.rr.com

INTERIM NEWSLETTER EDITOR

Randy Smith (#1111) P.O. Box 2085 Minneapolis, MN 55402 – USA Ph: 952-431-3273 rasmary4@frontiernet.net

DEADLINE
FOR THE
NEXT
ISSUE:
SEPT. 20, 2007

Please remember that the Editor does not mail out The Circuit.
If you have any questions about your Circuit mail service,
please contact Terry Myers. Thank you!

Don't Give Up the Ship

by Richard Rizzo (#2215)
ISWSC Stamp Outreach Program

am responding to Col. Charles B. Leavenworth's article "The Reasons Why", which was published in the July / August 2007 Circuit. In the article Col. Leavenworth explained all the reasons why he has given up stamp collecting, which he started 78 years ago at the age of 10.

I understand the Colonel's frustration that his children and grandchildren have no interest in the hobby. Even though my two daughters haven't touched their stamp collection of horses and bears in over 10 years, the Stamp Elf still leaves them some horse and bear stamps in their stocking each year.

I understand the Colonel's frustration about increased commercialization. I just made my mind up several years ago that I would rather have 1,000 stamps worth \$0.02 each then one \$20.00 stamp. So I have some incomplete sets in my worldwide collection. I can live with that.

I can understand the Colonel's frustration about fraudulent activity among some dealers and auction houses. Well, there are fraudulent politicians but I still vote in every election. So I will not let the acts of a few deter me from my lifelong passion for stamp collecting.

Finally, I understand the Colonel's frustration about the hobby dying out because of want of new blood. I have the same concern. That's why I volunteered to run our Stamp Outreach Program. What I found is that, while the hobby is not what it was in the middle of the last century, there is still a lot of interest out there.

I have been collecting stamps since I was about 10 years old and right now I plan on collecting until I can't anymore. I have often told my wife of 35 years, "Honey, on the last day of my wake, don't forget to put my magnifying glass and bag of unsorted stamps in with me before you close the box."

So to the Colonel, I say, "Don't give up the ship." If you have had a lifetime of enjoying our hobby, don't let some external issues deter you from it. If you want to start your stamp collecting over again, just drop me a line and I'll send you a pile of stamps. After all, since you sold off your collection, you can qualify as a "new collector" under our Stamp Outreach Program rules.

STRAM COLLECTORS

Dues/Advertising Policy

Dues Information:

Single/Dealer/Club 1 yr. membership: \$15.00* Single/Dealer/Club 2 yr. membership: \$27.00* Single/Dealer/Club 3 yr. membership: \$39.00* Youth 1 yr. membership (under 18): \$12.00*

*Plus 250 large commemoratives for the Youth Program or equiv. donation in US\$. Dues include six newsletters per year. You may sign up for up to three years at a time. For an application or further information send SASE or IRC to: ISWSC, 9463 Benbrook Blvd. #114, Benbrook, TX 76126, USA.

Advertising Policy:

For reasons of accountability, only members of the ISWSC, APS or ASDA may place ads. All ads dealing with philatelic concerns are acceptable. We reserve the right to edit out objectionable language. Advertisers are expected to respond to all inquiries, so be sure you can handle the responses before you offer to trade, buy or sell. If you have a bad result from answering an ad, contact the Editor. We will try to resolve the conflict.

Display Rates (Camera Ready*) per insertion:

Full page: \$75.00 Half page: \$40.00 Quarter page: \$20.00 Per column inch: \$5.00

Six repeat insertions of the same ad for the cost of five ads (one free). We will also offer a two-sided insertion for \$125 per issue.

*Camera Ready means ready to paste up or scan and print. Reductions and typesetting extra.

Classified Rates per insertion:

First 30 words, including name, address, and ZIP Code are \$3. Additional words are 20 for \$1.

NOTE: State abbreviations = one word; "P.O. Box 1234" = two words; ZIP Code = one word.

Make all checks payable to ISWSC in U.S. funds. Send text and payment for ads to the Editor. All addresses can be found on page 2.

Stamp Outreach Program Update

by Richard Rizzo (#2215)
ISWSC Stamp Outreach Program

Just wanted to give a quick update on our Stamp Outreach Program. In 2006, we sent out over 350 packets of stamps to 72 individuals and 15 youth stamp clubs and schools. Halfway through 2007 we have already broken that record with almost 400 packets being sent out to 122 individuals and 11 youth stamp clubs and schools.

Overall the program is reaching out to our youth and beginner stamp collectors and helping them get started on the world's greatest hobby. However, on rare occasions in this day of the internet, some individuals try to take advantage of free offerings. On these occasions, some of our members have contacted me about getting multiple emails from a group of individuals usually outside the United States requesting free stamps.

If you happen to get "spammed" like this, just send the emails to me and I will handle them in a professional manner. Our policy to avoid abuse of this program is to require persons requesting free stamps supply a stamped return envelope or IRC.

Again, our program is working well. The internet has been a great source of new collectors. So dealing with some inconveniences from time to time comes with the territory. But remember, free stamps can't be delivered via the internet. They get delivered the old fashion way; they come in the mail with real stamps affixed as postage.



Another Busy Year at School

by John Rose The Stamp Man Email: jwrst7@pitt.edu

nce a month, the Stamp Man and his daughter visited Christ the Divine Teacher Catholic Academy in Pittsburgh. With the help of an enlightened teacher, they presented the following programs to two forty-minute classes (35 students):

Sept. '06 Love Stamps (3rd Grade)

Middle East in the News (6th Grade)

Oct. '06 Flag Stamps (3rd Grade)

The Holy Land (6th Grade)

Nov. '06 Holiday Stamps (3rd Grade) Arabian Peninsula (6th Grade)

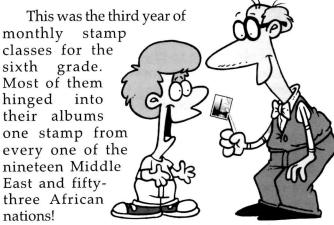
Dec. '06 Non-denominated (3rd Grade) United Arab Emirates (6th Grade)

Jan. '07 Review and Catch-up (3rd Grade) North Africa (6th Grade)

Feb. '07 Presidents (3rd Grade) West Africa (6th Grade)

March '07 2005-06 Commemoratives (3rd Grade) East Africa (6th Grade) April '07 Postmaster Visit (3rd Grade) Equatorial Africa (6th Grade)

May '07 Commemoratives (3rd Grade) South Africa (6th Grade)



This was the first stamp year for the third grade. Next year they might start with Great Americans and the Transportation series before turning to worldwide stamps.

The teacher also requested several classes on the fifty states for the fourth grade. We had album originals and plenty of stamps. Unfortunately, the volunteers couldn't find enough time to do the necessary preparation.



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Postcards From North Korea

RULES

by Terry Myers (#736)
ISWSC Executive Director

arly in the spring, the government of North Korea announced it would allow a few United States citizens to enter the country for a very short visit to observe their mass cultural and sport activity known as the Arirang Festival. North Korea suddenly was to become number 144 on my list of visited countries!

Our small group of 20 travelers arrived in

RULES

Pyongyang via Beijing on May 5th to be met by our assigned guide. Our cell phones and passports were locked away (we could keep our laptops as there is no internet) and we were politely but firmly told some rules:

1) Don't be personally insulted by being constantly referred to as a Yankee imperialist bastard.

2) There would be no stamps in the passport to indicate we had ever visited.

3) Our hotel would be located on an island connected by a single bridge which was guarded and not to even think of crossing without a "guide".

4) Pictures could only be taken when the guides said it was OK (and particularly don't try to take any of the back side of any statues of The Dear Leader);

- 5) We were not to have any local money so only buy things at the hotel where US currency was accepted, although an exception was made for small roadside vendors who could accept dollars and give bottles of water as change.
- 6) There would be no visits to places like stores or post offices! And as Americans we were limited to a three day visit and the local tourism office would decide our agenda of what we would be allowed to visit.

The festival itself was stupendous. It is held at night in a specially built stadium with a field about four times the size of a typical football field. The spectators sat on one side in a covered series of bleachers. The opposite side was occupied by about 30,000 high school kids with flash cards! They created

highly intricate scenes with waterfalls with flowing water and even birds flying across the panorama. The field itself had some 70,000 children of various ages performing dances and athletic exercises in absolute synchrony with changing performer groups for two continuous hours. There were marching bands of well over 1000 members doing patterns that make U.S. college football halftime shows look shabby.

The supply of postcards available at the hotel was extremely limited but fortunately I usually carry a small printer that allows me to print directly from

> my camera on postcard stock. So I got my picture taken at a few of the many massive monuments and then printed them out as proof that I had actually been there.

There was a post office substation in the hotel! So I went down to get some large pictorial stamps to use to mail my cards. The lady attendant told me to just give her the money and she would affix the stamps and mail my cards for me. I wanted to use really big stamps and put them on the cards before I wrote any messages to

know how much room I could use. So she sold me the stamps she had – miniature definitives with line drawings of animals. I was disappointed to not be able to get any more colorful types.

So I went back to my room and wrote out the 20 or so post cards and then licked my stamps – and they all

fell off! The stamps were issued gumless! So I went back downstairs where the lady was waiting with a glue stick in her hand and informed me she would affix the stamps and mail my cards for me.

On the way to the airport for our departure the group politely but firmly told our guide that we were fairly upset at not having been able to obtain any real souvenirs during our brief trip and several people expressed dismay that they hadn't even been able to buy so much as a T-shirt! The guide's face lit up and he told us that although it was against the rules he did know a place that had a few T-shirts and if we promised to stop no longer than five minutes he would take us there. It turned out to be the philatelic bureau! This was a huge room filled with dozens of display cases of commemorative sets and souvenir sheets. And all we could buy was one T-shirt each!



19th-century French Universal **Expositions**

by Roger Boneham, Ph.D. (#436)

Industrial fairs have existed ever since groups of manufacturers got together in one place to show their products to potential customers. As the market moved toward the global economy we know today, local fairs evolved into universal expositions in which

the host country invites other countries to exhibit their products along with those of the host country.

The first of these was the Great Exposition of 1851 where machines manufactured goods from Great Britain and the invited nations of Europe were displayed in a large, iron-framed, glass-walled building



Great Britain Scott #1188, Crystal Palace and young Queen Victoria.

France Scott #28, Emperor Napoleon III.

-- the Crystal Palace in London. The Exposition attracted more than 6 million visitors in six months.

Not to be outdone by the British, Emperor Napoleon III of France proclaimed that the French government would sponsor a Universal Exposition in 1855. The official reason for the Exposition was to celebrate forty years of peace in

Europe (his uncle's defeat at Waterloo in 1816 ended the last major European war). Although the French made a reasonable showing at the Exposition, they generally lagged behind many of the other nations in

the industrial revolution, with one notable exception. The Universal Exposition proved an excellent showcase for the many varieties of wine made in France; French wine exports increased substantially after the Exposition.



Great Britain Scott #33, Queen Victoria.

Ironically, at the time of the Exposition celebrating peace, France and England were allies fighting the

Crimean War against Russia; Queen Victoria visited the Exposition as a sign of friendship between the two countries. It was the first time a reigning British monarch had visited Paris since Henry VI's 1431 coronation in Paris (he was king of England and France — but that's another story).

In 1855, the year of the first Universal Exposition, Napoleon III also placed Baron Haussmann in charge of transforming Paris from the crowded, medieval city that it was into a modern metropolis. The Baron platted a series of broad, straight streets converging into central traffic circles. Builders tore down entire neighborhoods of old, dilapidated buildings. Twenty thousand buildings were demolished and replaced by over forty thousand apartments, large stores,



Scott #918, Otto von Bismark.

and municipal buildings. Haussmann included many forested parks and formal gardens along the broad streets. Buildings along the river banks of the Seine were leveled and replaced by stone embankments and walkways, and stone bridges replaced all the wooden bridges over the Seine. New underground water and sewer lines supplanted the antiquated ones where they existed at all. Gas lines ran under the sidewalks providing fuel for streetlights and heat and lights in the buildings. The buildings of the rebuilt city had a

consistent architectural style unlike the chaotic patterns of other major cities.



France Scott #B293, Loading mail bags.

The rebuilding of Paris took about twelve years. Napoleon III wanted people to see his new Paris, so he held the Universal Exposition of 1867 on the large

military parade

ground Champ de Mars, by the Seine. It was close to the center of the city and visitors could see how Paris had been transformed. More than fifty thousand exhibitors displayed their products, the majority of them from France and her colonies, Great Britain, and the United States. Prussia had a few exhibits, including the most foreboding of any at the fair — a 50-ton cannon produced by the Krupp Ironworks along with its



France Scott #C44. **Balloon Post** Centennial.

thousand-pound steel cannon balls. It was the largest gun ever cast up to that time. Little did the Parisians realize that three years later they would be the targets of this gun, during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 -1871.

Political tensions had been building during 1869 and early 1870 between Napoleon III and Otto von Bismark, chancellor of the North German

19th-century

Continued from page 7

Confederation, which included Prussia and several northern German states. In July 1870, France declared

war upon the Confederation and so began the Franco-Prussian War. It quickly turned into a disaster when, within a few months, Prussia defeated one of France's two main armies at Sedan and encircled the other at Metz. Napoleon III was with the Metz army at the beginning of the



Jersey Scott #81, Balloon mail from Paris to Jersey.

siege and the Prussians captured him when the French army surrendered in October, 1870. Within a few days of his capture, the French imperial government collapsed and the National Assembly declared France a republic.

The Prussians surrounded Paris and laid siege to the city in September, 1870. The French post office instituted the Paris balloon mail during the siege of Paris because the only way through the Prussian lines was over them. From September 23, 1870 to late January, 1871, more than sixty hot air balloons carried mail out of the city. At first, the balloons were small, unmanned ones that carried small amounts of mail, but once they proved successful, bigger manned balloons carried large quantities of mail. When Paris still would not surrender after four months of Prussian siege, Bismark ordered the army to shell the city with the 50-ton cannon shown at the 1867 Exposition. The starving defenders of Paris surrendered three days later. The war ended with a peace treaty on May 10, 1871 and France relinquished most of the two provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to

For the next decade, the government of France was in near chaos and fighting did break out in Paris

Germany as one of the concessions. They were not

between a worker's government that had taken over the city and the French army. Thousands of people were killed and the country was close to civil war before the uprising was suppressed.

returned to France until after World War I.

The French National Assembly planned the Universal Exposition of 1878 as an event that would bring the separate groups together for a common goal. The Exposition was again held on the Champs de Mars. The main



France Scott #N4. German Occupation (Alsace and Lorraine).

exhibition building enclosed 54 acres of floor space and was filled with machinery of every description. For nearly one-half mile along the Avenue des Nations, visitors toured homes built in the most common

architectural style of each European country, as well as several Asian and African countries. On the north bank of the Seine, the fair builders constructed a large, round "Moorish" concert hall with two towers. Each tower was flanked by an exhibition hall. The building was called the Palace du Trocadéro. The most popular exhibit on the grounds surrounding the Trocadero was the partial sculpture of the 30-foot head and shoulders of the Statue of Liberty. People paid admission to walk up inside the head and into the crown of the statue, from which they had an excellent view of the fair grounds. After the Exposition ended, the partial statue was disassembled and shipped to New York with the

other parts. The Second Congress of the General Postal Union met in one of the meeting halls on the exposition grounds during the Exposition, and among other things, voted to change its name to the Universal Postal Union.

Thomas Edison and his inventions were the hit of the Exposition for the ordinary fair goer. He demonstrated his newly invented phonograph, having people speak into a mouthpiece connected by a stylus to



France Scott #B44, Statue of Liberty.

a tinfoil-wrapped grooved brass cylinder turned by a hand crank. When the cylinder was played back through the same device, the audience heard what they had just seen recorded. Edison also had a telephone exhibit. Although Alexander Graham Bell invented the basic telephone, Edison greatly improved its speaker



U.S. Scott #945, Thomas Edison.

portion with a number of patented inventions. Some of these improved telephones were on tables and people could talk to each other over the phones. Edison's recently perfected electric streetlights lit the Avenue de l'Opéra and the Place de l'Opéra next to the exposition grounds better than any gaslights.

A decade later, the French National Assembly planned the Universal Exposition of 1889 as a celebration of the centennial of the French Revolution. The Universal Exposition Committee chose Gustave Eiffel's design for a 300 meter (946 foot) tower of wrought iron lattice work to be built at the entrance of the 1889 Exposition grounds. No other structure had ever been built to such a height.



U.S. Scott #2911, Phonograph (1950's Jukebox).

At the time, the Galerie des Machines was the most famous of the structures at the 1889 Exposition. The

Toronto's First Post Office

Canadian stamp depicting

Toronto's first post office.

by Ken Bonvallet (#409)

recent trip to Toronto allowed time to visit Toronto's first post office, in service from 1833-39. It was the fourth post office for the

Town of York, which was renamed in 1834. The building had many uses until restored and reopened in 1983. It is now a working post office and a museum. Both uses are modest, but both are worth a visit. The location is 260 Adelaide Street East, a few blocks east of downtown Toronto (and an old-fashioned stamp shop on the same street) in an historic area.

There are three rooms. The Model Room has a model of Toronto in 1837.

The Reading Room is restored with period

furniture and artifacts to its original purpose of giving patrons a place to read and respond to letters. Responding to a letter immediately saved a second trip to the post office, which could be a long trip at that time. Exhibits show rates, routes, and letters. A

sample of a letter with cross-writing diagonal-writing can purchased with a transcription. You can try writing with a quill pen. For \$1 plus postage, you can mail a letter written with a quill pen on facsimile paper and sealed with wax.

The third room is the post office, with boxes like those from the period and a reproduction of the period cancellation

on outgoing mail. Books and post cards are for sale.

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19th-century

Continued from page 8

building enclosed the largest open floor area of any building erected up to that time. The area under the roof was a quarter mile long and 460 feet wide, with no roof supports anywhere on the floor of the gallery. Three large steel arches along the outer walls supported the roof. Each arch consisted of two half arches joined together 143 feet above the floor. People walked along the floor and stared up at the latest models of giant stream engines, electrical generators and



Mexico Scott #C518, First telephone call.

transformers or they rode above them on a moving walkway and looked down on this display of modern power production.



France Scott #2232c, Revolution Bicentennial.

The Universal Exposition of 1889 was the first of the modern exhibitions in that people were treated to amusements along with the more serious displays of industrial machinery. Military bands held concerts, and people walked through simulations of African and Asian "villages," complete with native inhabitants. Dance troupes and musicians from different countries demonstrated their national dances and music in the theaters. The French

national telephone company had a very popular exhibit. They equipped a room with telephone receivers through which people heard singers and music from the Opéra comique, who performed in a room next door. This was the

U.S. Scott

#654,

lamp.



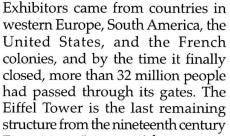
France Scott #B546, Gustave Eiffel.

first time most people had ever used a telephone.

Electric bulbs lit walkways, gardens, and bridges. The Exposition stayed open each night until midnight, showing that the urban nightlife could be extended with these new, bright electric streetlights to a degree not

possible with the dim gaslights.

The Exposition Edison's first ran from May to October. 1889.





France Scott #B85, Eiffel Tower.

Expositions. It is one of the most recognized structures in the world and one of the most frequently visited monuments in France.



Whatzit? – Catch Up

by Richard Barnes (# 2425) Whatzit? Coordinator

year ago I was sent a mint US airmail stamp C25A with an indigo overprint of a script "R.F." (Fig. 1). I was later provided with information from the Scott Specialized Catalogue of U.S. *Stamps & Covers* as follows:

R.F. Overprints - Special Delivery Stamps

Authorized as a control mark by the United States Fleet Post Office during 1944-45 for the accommodation of and exclusive



Fig. 1

use by French naval personnel on airmail correspondence to the United States and Canada. All "R.F." (Republique Française) mail had to be posted on board French ships or at one of their western Mediterranean or northwest Africa naval bases and had to bear the return address, rank and/ or serial number of a French officer or seaman. It also had to be reviewed by a censor.

All "R.F." overprints were handstamped by French naval authorities after the stamps were affixed for mailing. The stamps had to be canceled by a special French naval cancellation. The status of unused copies seems questionable; they are alleged to have been handstamped at a later date.

Several types of "R.F." overprints other than those illustrated are known, but their validity is doubtful.

The overprints are illustrated in Scott are (Fig. 2). Can any member provide further information on the "other" overprints? Were the any true R.F. overprints or were they all hand stamps? The Scott information seems to interchange the terms. Does any member have an example of a hand stamp not illustrated in the Scott catalogue? What about the "script" style of overprint? Are there different colours of the overprints? I could

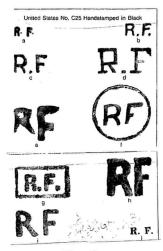


Fig. 2

not find any further information or articles. Has any member a further reference? Is there any chance that the illustrated stamp is genuine?

I have had a lengthy correspondence surrounding

the Malaysia set#329-336. The Scott catalogue lists the currency of Malaysia to be the cent (Sen) and the dollar (Ringgit). This set in Scott is listed as being in cents and dollars (Fig. 3). However,

this set is also found in sens and ringgits (Fig. 4). Was this set issued with concurrent usage of the two different spellings of the currency? Different issuing dates? In my experience, the stamps in the sens and ringgits are not common. Again I have not seen

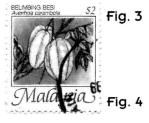




Fig. 5

Fig. 6

JUUpUK并計M

anything in the literature on this set being in two different spellings of the same currency. We are looking for clarification from the membership.

I will try to have similar stamps lumped together as Whatzits in the next couple of columns. The

following four stamps use a security style paper with a green design on them. They have the look of Japanese occupation of Formosa or Ryukyu Islands stamps but I cannot see them listed in

Scott's. The first is a 250s carmine/ orange red Rose (Fig. 5), then a 300s purple Chrysanthemum (Fig. 6), next a 750s brown Bonsai Tree (Fig. 7), and

finally, a blue 900s Berries on a stem with leaves (Fig. 8). I apologize, as the perfs were clipped off when I scanned these stamps.

I purchased a two stamp set(?) of modern

Iraq Pansies (Fig. 9). I try to keep on top of Iraq events but these items escaped my notice. Does any member know who, where, when, why, these Ramadi Coalition/Iraqi Provisional Government Semi-

Postals were produced? An ill wind does for some



ME154-3-431411

Fig. 8

individuals blow good/profit?



Fig. 9

Addendum: auction I picked up old cinderella catalogues

Continued on next page

Whatzit?

Continued from page 10

and found further information on previous Whatzits. The Albanie stamp with a "T" overprint first mentioned in Vol 24 #2 is stated to be from a 5 stamp set of 1913 Albanian Navy Fantasies all hand stamped with a "T". The red bicycle stamp from Vol 24 #6 later identified as an Egyptian Revenue is listed in this lot of catalogues as a Japanese Export Cartel control or inspection stamp. Just when I thought I had the answer! Has any member a further comment?

I need the assistance of members for this column. Please send me a scan or mail me your unknown stamps. Members must have some. I will promptly return your stamps to you. Both members and I enjoy reading about your search to identify unknown stamps. If you have made a search, please share your experience with us.

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Richard T. Barnes 11715 - 123rd St. NW Edmonton, AB T5M 0G8 CANADA

Or via e-mail at barnes@interbaun.com



Membership Update

New Members

None.

Address Changes/Corrections

#2511 Gidding

109 West Tomaras Avenue Apt. B Savoy IL 91874 — USA

With a large membership, our records are always being updated (phone numbers, APS and ATA membership numbers, and age). We'd like your assistance in improving the data base, so send this information by mail or email to:

Terry Myers (#736) 9463 Benbrook Blvd. #114 Benbrook, TX 76126 – USA TMyers6497@aol.com

Toronto's First

Continued from page 9



The building houseing Toronto's first post office is currently a working post office and museum.

I bought Notices and Forms Used in the Duke Street Post Office 1833-1839. (Duke Street was renamed Adelaide Street). Among the interesting items were:

- The postmaster's oath of office
- Notice regarding missing mail orders
- Reminder that each post office must have a sign
- Notification that US newspapers marked "paid" are still to be charged Canadian postage
- Calculation method for "Net Letter Postage" which is used to determine the postmaster's commission

Among the items was also a list of distance and postage to all Canadian post offices and many European countries, plus the method of calculating additional rates based on number of enclosures and weight. The farthest post offices were in New Brunswick, at 1100 miles and a cost of 2s/7d. The most expensive European country was Spain at 7s/7d (higher than Norway, Turkey, and Russia). Newspapers mailed within seven days of publication were free.

Finally, I noted with interest the hours of Toronto's First Post Office: 8 am to 7 pm, Monday through Saturday, and 9 to 10 am on Sunday.



ADVERTISING

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First 30 words, including name, address, and ZIP Code are \$3. Additional words are 20 for \$1. NOTE: State abbreviations = one word; P.O. Box 1234 = 2 words; ZIP Code = one word. Make all checks payable to ISWSC in U.S. funds. Send text and payment for ads to the Editor (address on page 2).

MALTA 120 DIFFERENT used stamps in good condition. Sets and many high values. US\$12 cash postpaid. Mr. Joseph Farrugia (ISWSC #690), "Biancaville", Philip Farrugia Street, Zurrieq ZR0-2263 — MALTA [5-6/08]

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BREAKING UP 60-YEAR ACCUMULATION. Let me send you a stuffed envelope of old, new, mint and used, etc. Pick what you want at 1/3 SCV and return the balance. Gelfman (ISWSC #1849), Box 315, Old Bethpage, NY 11804 USA. [9-10/08]

CLEARING OUT COLLECTIONS at 20% of Scott! Free lists. Darrell L. George (ISWSC #635), 19410 Cantrell Road, Little Rock, AR 72223 USA; email dlgstmps@aol.com. [11-12/07]

PAYING FULL CATALOG for stamps valued 20c-\$1.00 any country with readable cancels (place & complete date) 1880-1920. Robert Fisher (ISWSC #1608), P.O. Box 923, Penney Farms, FL 32079; rafstamps@juno.com. [9-10/07]

PAYING TOP PRICE for worldwide masonic stamps and covers. Sell or buy or exchange. E-mail: Rajus2001@gmail.com. Abdul Aziz (ISWSC #1589), A-32/146 Chittanpura, Varanasi-221001 — INDIA [11-12/07]

WORLDWIDE TOPICAL STAMPS, MS, FDCS, Maxcards available on Lions Club, medical themes, Masonic lodges, gems and jewelry, minerals, geology, reptiles, mushrooms, birds, flowers, animals, sports and many more. See with images on www.delcampe.net/stores/rajus2001; E-mail: Rajus2001@gmail.com. Abdul Aziz (ISWSC #1589), A-32/146 Chittanpura, Varanasi-221001 — INDIA [11-12/07]

Articles Needed

s an ISWSC member, you are encouraged to contribute to *The Circuit* because each member has his/her unique perspective to collecting worldwide stamps. Please consider writing an article about your specific area of interest. Include your name and member number when submitting material for publication in the newsletter. You can contact the Editor at the address listed on page 2.

Candidates Sought!!

his is the last opportunity to express interest in an elected position or to nominate your fellow ISWSC member for a position on the ISWSC Board.

Nominees are sought to fill two year positions (Jan 2008 – Dec 2009) for the following: President, Secretary, Vice-President for Public Relations, and Vice-President for Charitable Programs. To express your interest in a position or to obtain more information, please contact Randy Smith (#1111) or the person currently serving in the position. In order to prepare ballots for the next newsletter, nominations must be received ASAP.

Irv Rem (#389) has been selected to serve as this year's Election Chair. Thank you to all who expressed interest in this position!!



Where to Send What

Membership Renewals, Applications, Changes in Mailing Address, Roster Changes, Etc:

Terry Myers (#736) 9463 Benbrook Blvd. #114 Benbrook, TX 76126-3235 – USA TMyers6497@aol.com

Annual 250 Stamp Donations:

Richard Rizzo (#2215) 18300 Winter Park Court Gaithersburg, MD 20879-4626 – USA poly76ce@aim.com

Payments for Advertisements:

Randy Smith (#1111) P.O. Box 2085 Minneapolis, MN 55402 – USA Ph: 952-431-3273 rasmary4@frontiernet.net

Auction Bids & Lots and Payments:

Everett King (#1389) P.O. Box 130, Whitethorn CA 95589 stamps@whitethorn.com

Text for Articles for *The Circuit,* **Corrections for Articles:** Send to Randy Smith (see above) via USPS, fax or email. When emailing graphics for publication, please use a higher resolution (150 dpi). Please contact the Editor if you have any questions about format.