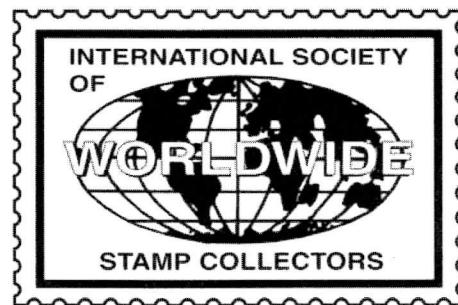


The Circuit



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

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The Official Journal of the International Society of Worldwide Stamp Collectors

President's Column: Stamp Shows

by Joanne Berkowitz (#98)
ISWSC President

We are continuing through a period of transition. I want to thank **Everett King** for all the work he has done on the auction and welcome **Mike Crump** as our new auction manager. Everett will continue through the end of the year and then pass on the material and his expertise to Mike. Our goal is to have at least two and maybe more auctions a year. With the retirement of **Jim Millette** as Blue Book manager, we have decided to combine the Blue Exchange and the Pink Exchange into one. As I write this column in September, we are still looking for a newsletter editor and my thanks go out to **Randy Smith** for taking this job on in the interim.

I was delighted to meet several of our members in person at APS Stampshow in Portland. Thank you to **Glen Robertson, Larry Veverka, Richard Vohs, Allan Long, Estelle Bollinger, Duncan Koller** and **Tom Fortunato** for joining us at our meeting.

It was a tremendous show. For those of you who have never attended a national show, I highly recommend it. The exhibits were world class and seeing all that fascinating and beautiful material made me consider becoming an exhibitor myself. Check back with me in a year and I'll tell you whether I've made any progress there. I am fortunate to have mentors in my local club who will gladly help a neophyte exhibitor.

Whenever I hear that stamp collecting is dying, visiting a stamp show changes my mind. The amount of money changing hands is phenomenal! I attended the part of the Harmer Schau auction dealing with worldwide stamps. There were some fantastic Spanish

Civil War issues that I was thinking of bidding on, but they were bid up past my budget. Internet bidders pushed the bidding up on a lot of material that even the auctioneer did not think was worth the price. Modern Ghana errors, such as imperforate between and mis-registered perforations, went for 10 times the estimated value. I managed to spend my philatelic budget and then some without difficulty.

Our local stamp show, Sacapex, is held the first weekend in November. We are busy organizing volunteers, arranging exhibits, and planning for our two-day show. I always volunteer and plan to spend both days at the show. This year, I will be learning the electrical set up as a back up to the one person who takes care of lighting and electrical needs. Presuming I don't electrocute myself, I'll report on the show in my next column!

ISWSC Vote '07

The 2007 ISWSC elections are here! This year, in addition to voting for Board of Directors candidates, the membership is also voting on whether or not to adopt revised bylaws. Although none of the races are contested, your vote is needed, as the bylaws require one-tenth of the membership to vote in order for the election to be valid.

A summary of the proposed bylaw revisions is presented later in this article, along with biographical information for each candidate. The full text of the proposed bylaw revisions is also presented in a separate article, beginning on page 7.

Please take a few minutes to read through the bylaw information and the candidate statements, then

Continued on page 6

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Mail or e-mail your questions to the appropriate volunteer. Please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope or an International Reply Coupon.

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NEXT ISSUE DEADLINE:

November 20, 2007

Premium Circuit Launched

Ken Wills, who managed the Small/Definitive Swap Circuit from 2000–2007, has volunteered to start up an experimental new program which will be called the Premium Circuit. The Premium Circuit is designed to appeal to members who already have extensive worldwide collections with many duplicates and who work with relatively recent Scott catalogues.

To participant in the new program, ISWSC members send Ken 50 different stamps all cataloguing at least 50¢. Ken will then send you 50 different stamps, all cataloguing at least 50¢, but also not duplicating any stamps traded to date. The only catch is you must enclose a list of the catalogue numbers of all the stamps you send, but Ken will do the same for you in return.

This circuit has three advantages over traditional swap circuits. First, the stamps do not pass from one member to another, so there is no way anyone can anonymously “milk” the packets by substituting junk for desirable items. Second, the minimum catalog value of 50¢ per stamp will help maintain a higher quality of the contents. It is expected that many of the stamps traded will have considerably higher value than 50¢. And yes, there are common stamps that are overvalued by Scott, however the third advantage is you will never see the same stamp twice, no matter how long you continue, because a cumulative spreadsheet will be kept for each member.

Because managing the Premium Circuit will be labor intensive, participation will be limited to 40 members. If necessary, a waiting list will be kept.

Q: Are there any fees for participating in the Premium Circuit program?

A: There are no fees associated with this program, however you must include return postage with every set of 50 stamps you send in.

Q: What stamps are considered appropriate for the Premium Circuit?

A: Stamps may be mint or used, but must be in sound condition (no tears, creases, thins, missing perfs, etc.). CTOs are not allowed. Stamps from all countries are acceptable, except the Communist and “sand dune”

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 equivalent donation in U.S. funds.

Dues include six newsletters per year. You may pay for up to three years at a time. For an application or further information, send a SASE or an IRC to:

Terry Myers

ISWSC Executive Director

9463 Benbrook Blvd. #114

Benbrook, TX 76126-3235—USA

TMyers6497@aol.com

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 advertisement, 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 also offer a two-sided insertion for \$125.00 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 \$3.00. Additional words are 20 for \$1.00.

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 Circuit* Editor (see page 2).

Ventures in Printing: Classic Multicolored Postage Stamps

by Sandy Stover (# 2325)

The colour of any single stamp must be pleasing in itself and one stamp should not have more than two colours.

--Robson Lowe, "An Aesthetic of Adhesive Postage Stamps", *Masterpieces of Engraving on Postage Stamps, 1840-1940* (Lowe, 1943, pp. 7-8)

Several years ago I became curious about classic (1840-1940) postage stamps of three or more (original ink) colors. In this article such stamps will be referred to as CMP (*classic multicolored postage*) stamps. I was aware that the United States did not issue its first multicolored postage stamps until 1943 (*Overrun Countries Series*, Scott 909-921, some in three colors, some in four) and also that it was the American Bank Note Company who printed this 1943 series. I also knew that the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing did not print any multicolored stamps until 1957 (beginning with *Ramon Magsaysay*, Scott 1096). But what about the rest of the world? I began to explore further.

The United States is not the only major producer without a history of CMP stamps. Great Britain also falls into that category. And, if my *Inventory of Classic Multicolored Postage Stamps* is accurate, the entire



Barbados, Scott 109
(Black, Green, Blue).

British Empire/Commonwealth produced only three CMP stamps: one Barbados issue (*The "Olive Blossom"*, Scott 109, 1906), and two Canadian issues (*Map of British Empire*, Scott 85 and 86, 1898). [Readers who want a copy of this inventory should contact me at kwesters@comcast.net or at 1408 White Street, Key West, FL 33040.] In fact, there are numerous major classic producers who have no history of CMP stamps: Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Netherlands, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey and Egypt are among the many non-producers.

To my knowledge, there has never been an inventory or survey of CMP stamps. That is not

surprising. Other than a few well-known exceptions—Switzerland's *Dove of Basel* and Columbia's private contract air post stamps—CMP stamps are not rare. The great majority are, in fact, quite common. But their commonness belies their importance to the history of philately—an importance stemming in part from the *ambivalence* that surrounds them. Well-known philatelists, like Robson Lowe (quoted above), did not consider such stamps desirable. Many countries (beyond those listed above) avoided them—in fact *most* countries—and for reasons more complicated than just that they were difficult to print.



Canada, Scott 85 (Black, Lavendar, Carmine) and 86 (Black, Blue, Carmine).

But such complications are beyond my focus here. This first article attempts to answer just two basic questions: (1) How many CMP stamps are there? (2) What were the *trends in printing methods* used to produce CMP stamps?

A Few Risky Ventures

The truth is that there are relatively few CMP stamps—at least compared to the entire classic production. My own inventory includes 430 stamps. Probably I have missed a few, but it is also probable that the total number is less than 450. The inventory includes only *major listings* printed originally in three or more colors of ink. *Burelage* color, *overprint* color, *moiré* color and *paper* color have not been counted in determining whether a stamp is multicolored. Also, major listings that are, in turn, overprints of original CMP stamps are *not* included in the inventory.

I should mention one particular complication in the development of this inventory. The current total of 430 stamps includes 63 photogravure stamps. (The number of photogravure stamps is only 46 if Russia's All-Union Agricultural Fair stamps, Scott 794-810, are relief-printed rather than photogravure, a difference of opinion noted in the inventory.) Of this photogravure group, there are fourteen stamps that, while listed by Scott as printed in three colors (or, in a few cases as "multicolored"), *conceivably* were printed in only two

ink colors. This uncertainty exists due to the wide range of *apparent* color made possible by the photogravure process—both by depth-variations in the “dots” of a single ink color and by “mixing” dots of different ink colors. I have kept these stamps in the inventory, lacking any specialized information to decide the matter, and also believing—based on my research on CMP stamps—that the Scott catalogue has a very high level of accuracy regarding color descriptions. (For any readers who wish to solve this uncertainty, the stamps in question are: French Equatorial Africa, Scott 43 and 65; Guatemala, Scott C94-98; Russia, Scott C75; and Yugoslavia, Scott B79, B81 and B94-97.)

Counting only major listings, I would guess that there are about 85,000 classic postage stamps in the current Scott *Classic Specialized Catalogue*. This means that the approximate 430 to 450 CMP stamps are only *one half of one percent* of total classic production.

At first blush, this seems not very surprising. Producing CMP stamps was an especially risky venture, no matter which printing method was used, and apart from any security disadvantages that may have ensued. Without going into technical details, it is fair to say that pre-1940 printing difficulties were *compounded* in multicolor printing (significantly beyond levels of difficulty encountered in bi-color printing), and that this compounding of difficulty frequently resulted in unacceptable wastage, lost time and uneconomic production.

A Wide Variety of Printing Methods

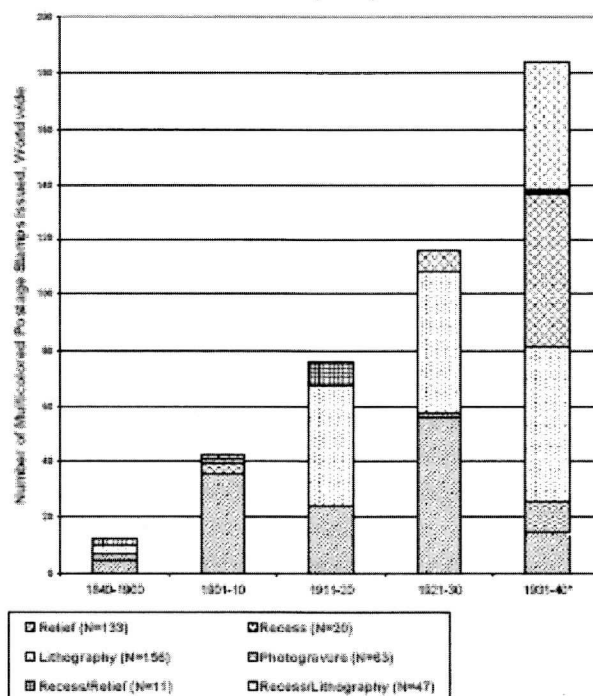
While the number of CMP stamps is relatively small, their production involved a surprisingly wide variety of printing methods. **Chart 1** shows that, in fact, *every* major printing method is represented in this history. (Almost all inventory data regarding printing method is based on the Scott *Classic Specialized Catalogue of Stamps and Covers*. Although I did find a few inconsistencies when occasionally comparing Scott's information with more specialized sources, it is doubtful that the number of such errors is large enough to significantly change the *general overview* presented here.)

Not unexpected, Chart 1 portrays a rapid expansion in the number of CMP stamps toward the end of the one-hundred-year classic period. The number grew from twelve issues during the entire first sixty years (pre-1900) to 185 issues during the last decade (1930's) alone.

Chart 1 also demonstrates—again no surprise—that recess printing played a *reduced role* in classic era multicolor. Only twenty CMP stamps (less than five percent of *all* CMP stamps) were entirely recess-printed,

while 58 issues (thirteen percent) were mixed, either recess combined with relief (eleven issues) or recess combined with lithography (47 issues). Having conducted a scientific sample of *all* classic major listings, I discovered that approximately 35% of classic

CHART 1 - Number of Multicolored Postage Stamps Issued, Worldwide, 1840-1940, by Decade and Printing Method (N=430)



stamps were *entirely* recess-printed, thus my use of the term “reduced role” in the case of recess-printed CMP stamps. (For readers who may wonder, the sample provides the following estimates for *all* classic stamps with respect to printing method: relief, 45%; recess, 35%; lithography, 8%; photogravure, 7%; mixed and others, 5%. Another interesting contrast, therefore, is that 36% of CMP stamps were entirely lithograph-printed, compared with only 8% of *all* classic stamps printed by that method.)

Finally, while relief was the dominant multicolor printing method during the first seventy years of the classic era, lithography shared that dominance after 1910, and then shared dominance with photogravure in the 1930's, as the use of relief receded. Not counting their use in mixed printing issues, relief and lithography, together, produced two thirds of CMP stamps.

Writing in a recent article (2005), Kathleen Wunderly states that:

Printing postage stamps in more than one color was not a simple process in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Some countries were producing

ISWSC Vote '07

Continued from page 1

mark and mail the enclosed ballot. In order to be eligible to be counted, ballots must be received by **Irv Rem**, Election Chair, no later than January 15, 2008.

Proposed Bylaw Revisions

After reviewing the current bylaws, the Board of Directors spent several months discussing potential revisions. Recently, the Board voted to recommend the ISWSC membership adopt the proposed bylaw revisions. Among the proposed changes are:

- Clarifying the membership of the Board of Directors, including adding the positions of Vice President and Director of Membership and removing the immediate past Secretary position.
- Renaming Charitable Services to Stamp Outreach and changing the current elected Vice President positions (Charitable Services and Public Relations) to appointed Director positions.
- Increasing the maximum number of consecutive term in office from two to five.
- Changing the Officers and the composition of the Executive Committee.
- Eliminating references to the ISWSC being chartered or being a non-profit organization.
- Distinguishing between Honorary Members (non-voting) and Lifetime Members (voting).
- Clarifying the election and appointment processes.

Candidate for ISWSC President

Joanne Berkowitz (#98)

I have enjoyed my first term as your president. I am pleased to have had the opportunity to meet many of you at stamp shows and correspond with others. It has been an unusual challenge to run a virtual organization. Despite never having actually seen folks that I communicate with regularly, I feel that I know them and can trust their judgment.

Membership continues to be a challenge. We remain stable at about 370 members, a number that has not changed in the last two years. We have been successful at recruiting new members, but we also lose members, mostly due to age, disability and death. Thanks to our wonderful members, we have been able to transition manager positions where previous managers have retired and we are continuing to offer

the many programs that our members enjoy. As I write this, we are working on revamping our auction process to offer more regular auctions.

I would be happy to serve as your president for the next two years.

Candidate for ISWSC Secretary

John Luong (#808)

I am running for the position of Secretary to make a positive contribution to the ISWSC, beyond just paying my annual dues. Apart from the normal secretarial duties for the Board, I would like to make a positive impact to increase our membership numbers. I realize our numbers are dwindling and perhaps can assist the Public Relations chairman to help recruit new members. Thank you for your consideration and I hope to contribute to an organization that I believe in.

Candidate for ISWSC Vice President of Charitable Services

Richard Rizzo (#2215)

When I was about eight years old, I was introduced to stamp collecting through the Boys Club of America in Astoria, New York. I fondly remember looking forward to those weekly stamp club meetings when our adult volunteer passed out a pile of donated stamps for us young members to sort through. By the time I had finished high school, I was avidly collecting worldwide and United States stamps. However, like many others, I had to put my stamp collecting on the back burner when college came along. After graduating college, I spent five years in the Army Corps of Engineers, stationed first in Schweinfurt, Germany and then at Ft. Meade, Maryland. When I left the service in 1981, I settled in the Washington, DC metropolitan area and began working for a commercial building general contractor.

Although my "stamp collecting" was on the back burner for many years, I never stopped being a "stamp accumulator". So in 1989, when I found time to get back into the hobby again, I had several shoe boxes full of stamps to go through. To expand my knowledge of the hobby, in 1992 I joined the American Philatelic Society and, in November 1999, the ISWSC. With so many worldwide stamps being issued every year, in 2003 I started a "one stamp per country" collection.

I am running for re-election as the ISWSC Vice President of Charitable Services because I feel that it is time for me to help introduce new collectors to the

Continued on page 13

Bylaw Revisions Proposed

*The proposed changes to the current bylaws are printed here in their entirety. Under the proposal, text which is underlined would be added to the bylaws, while text which is **{bold and enclosed with braces}** would be removed.*

BYLAWS

of the

International Society of Worldwide Stamp Collectors

{ISWSC By-Laws

Last Revised January, 2000}

ARTICLE I – NAME AND PURPOSE

Section 1. The name of the organization shall be the International Society of Worldwide Stamp Collectors, hereinafter referred to as the ISWSC.

{Section 2. The principal office shall be PO Box 150407, Lufkin, TX 75915-0407 USA or as may be determined by the Board of Directors.}

{ARTICLE II – PURPOSE}

Section **{1}**2. The purpose of the ISWSC shall be to promote worldwide stamp collecting by offering information, motivation and materials to beginning stamp collectors; **{and}** to provide research, study materials and encouragement to more advanced philatelists**{,};** and, through the donation of funds, stamps and accessories and the dissemination of stamps and accessories to youth, groups, and other worthy beneficiaries, to {the} conduct **{of}** programs designed to encourage stamp collecting **{through the donation of funds, stamps and accessories and the dissemination of same for the use by youth groups, and other worthy beneficiaries}**. Further, the ISWSC shall seek to enhance the enjoyment of worldwide stamp collecting and promote greater international understanding and goodwill through correspondence and exchange of stamps throughout the world.

{Section 2. The ISWSC shall carry out its purposes exclusively within the regulations concerning Section 501(c).3 of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986.}

Section 3. The ISWSC, in its activities, shall be nonpartisan, nonsectional and nonsectarian. It shall not, by resolution or otherwise, be committed to the support or endorsement of any candidate for public office.

Unless otherwise provided for in the bylaws or approved by the Board of Directors, no part of the income of the ISWSC shall be distributable to its members, Officers or Directors.

Section 4. The ISWSC **{shall be chartered under the laws of Texas as a non-profit corporation. It}** has no capital stock. No member shall be individually legally liable for any act or obligation of the ISWSC, unless such liability be evidenced in writing, duly executed by such member.

ARTICLE **{I}**II – MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Membership is open to any person or association having an interest in the purposes and programs of the ISWSC. Membership shall be conferred upon submission of annual dues and a completed application form. Membership is not transferable.

Section 2. Membership dues shall be set by the Board of Directors and may consist of any combination of United States dollars, other currencies (when submitted to a Regional Representative), and postage stamps as may be decided by the Board of Directors. A portion of dues shall be set aside for **{charitable}** outreach purposes as determined by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may establish various categories of membership not provided for in the **{By-laws}**bylaws, subject to conditions and qualifications to be determined by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may create specific classes of membership which shall have no right to vote.

Section 3. The Board of Directors may elect **{Honorary}** Lifetime Members and award Honorary Memberships subject to conditions and privileges to be decided by the Board of Directors. **{Such memberships}**Honorary Members shall be non-voting members. No Officer or Director shall be awarded **{Honorary}**Lifetime Member status during his or her term of office.

Section 4. Members failing to pay the required annual dues for a period of 90 days following the expiration of membership term**{,}** shall be dropped from the rolls**{,}** and are no longer eligible for participation in **{various}** the programs of the ISWSC. Former members may rejoin the ISWSC upon payment of current dues in full,

Bylaw Revisions

Continued from page 7

unless terminated for cause **{by a previous Board}**.

Section 5. Any member, upon written request to the Board of Directors, may resign from the ISWSC. Resignations shall be accepted, providing all financial obligations to the organization have been met.

Section 6. The Board of Directors may terminate membership for cause. Such action shall be consistent with the policies and procedures of the American Philatelic Society{,} and shall provide for due process. It shall take a three-fourths vote of the Board of Directors to effect final membership termination for cause.

Section 7. All members shall be entitled to equal treatment and access to services and general publications of the ISWSC, unless limited by special circumstances. The Board of Directors may, at its discretion, establish **{higher}different** charges for services involving delivery at international postage, electronic, {or} telephone, or other rates.

Section 8. Membership dues are not predicated on the delivery of any particular service or publication and are not subject to refund in the event that some such service or publication is suspended or cancelled.

ARTICLE {V}III – MEETINGS OF MEMBERS

Section 1. Given the geographic dispersal of the membership, regular meetings are impractical. Via the official newsletter of the ISWSC, *The Circuit*, members shall be advised of and encouraged to participate in the programs of the organization. **{Board meetings shall be conducted in writing and/or by telephone, and t}The results of decisions made by the Board of Directors which affect[ing] the membership shall be published in the newsletter. While every attempt will be made to hold ISWSC meetings during major philatelic events, such meetings shall be primarily for the purpose of meeting and exchanging ideas with other philatelists{,} and promoting the ISWSC. At all meetings, and insofar as is practical, all questions of parliamentary procedure shall be decided according to the current edition of Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised{, 9th edition or later}.**

ARTICLE IV – BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 1. The government of the ISWSC, the direction

of its policies, programs and publications, and the control of its property shall be vested in the Board of Directors.

Section 2. The Board of Directors shall consist of the {ISWSC elected} President, Vice President, Secretary, {Director, or Executive Director, the immediate past President and the immediate past Secretary provided they have served one or more full terms, two (2) elected} At-Large Directors {At Large, and appointed Directors for a total of not less than five (5) nor more than nine (9) directors.}, Director of Public Relations, Director of Stamp Outreach, and Director of Membership. The immediate past President and the Executive Director shall be advisory (non-voting) members of the Board of Directors.

Section {2}3. There shall be two (2) elected Directors At-Large, who shall be nominated and elected by the ISWSC membership {and who shall, upon election, serve for two year terms, beginning January 1 of odd numbered years. The term of office for these Directors at-large shall begin January 1, 1995.}, and up to three appointed Directors At-Large, who shall be nominated by an Officer and confirmed by a three-fourths vote of the Board of Directors. Should an appointive nomination fail to carry by a three-fourths vote, the nominee shall not become a Director At-Large.

{Section 3. Nominations for appointed Directors shall be proposed by the President, and confirmed by a three-fourths vote of the other Directors. Should an appointive nomination fail to carry by a three-fourths vote, the person shall not become a member of the Board, and the process shall be repeated until the Board is complete.}

Section 4. The Director of Public Relations, Director of Stamp Outreach, and Director of Membership shall be nominated by an Officer and confirmed by a three-fourths vote of the other members of the Board of Directors. Should an appointive nomination fail to carry by a three-fourths vote, the nominee shall not become a Director.

Section 5. All elected Board of Directors members shall serve two-year terms and are eligible for re-election for up to five consecutive terms. All appointed Board of Directors members, except the Executive Director, shall serve two-year terms commencing from the date of confirmation and are eligible for reappointment for up to five consecutive terms. The Executive Director is not subject to term limits.

Section 6. Elections for Officers shall be held in November of odd-numbered years and elections for Directors At-Large shall be held in November of even-numbered years. Upon election, service shall begin on February 1.

Section {4}7. The Board of Directors shall meet at least annually. The ISWSC President shall convene and preside over the meetings of the Board of Directors. Meetings may be held in person, by telephone, by e-mail or correspondence, provided however that all matters calling for a vote be submitted to the full Board of Directors. A quorum of {three (3)} five (5) shall be necessary for the conduct of business. All voice votes shall be confirmed {in writing} by e-mail or written communication and filed with the Secretary.

Section {5}8. The Board of Directors may remove an Officer, Director{,} or Executive Director from his or her position for failure to carry out the fundamental duties of the office, or for cause, upon action by the Board of Directors, provided that such action be taken only after the individual has been given an opportunity for a hearing and after reasonable notice. It shall require a three-fourths vote of the remaining Board of Directors to {expel} remove an Officer, Director or Executive Director. The aforementioned hearing may take the form of a meeting in person, conference call, e-mail and/or written communication. Any e-mail and/or written communication {and }is to be circulated to the entire Board of Directors.

Failure to respond to official correspondence of the Board of Directors with regard to the dereliction within 30 days of receipt thereof, shall cause the President to call for a motion, second and vote to remove the Officer, Director{,} or Executive Director from office. {The President shall then nominate a replacement to be confirmed by the Board. Upon his or her election the new Officer shall fill the remaining term of the office.}

{Section 6. The position of Executive Director shall be appointed by a majority vote of the Board on or before January 31 of every year, or at such time the Board deems suitable on an emergency basis. A yearly honorarium may be given to the Executive Director at the discretion of the Board.}

ARTICLE V – OFFICERS & DUTIES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS {OFFICERS & EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR}

Section 1. The Officers of the ISWSC shall be{,} the President, Vice President and Secretary. Their duties are as follows:

(a) President – shall preside at all meetings of the ISWSC and {it's} the Board of Directors. He or she shall perform all duties incident to the office as defined by the current edition of Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised{, 9th Edition or later,} and shall recommend such action as he/she believes will increase the effectiveness of the organization.

{(b) Vice-President - Charitable Programs - shall assume such responsibilities as may be assigned by the Board of Directors, including, but not necessarily limited to Chairman of the Youth Program. The Vice-President shall, in the absence or inability of the President, serve in his/her stead.}

{(b) Vice President – shall assume such responsibilities as may be assigned by the President or Board of Directors. The Vice President shall, in the absence or inability of the President, serve in his/her stead.}

(c) Secretary – shall keep a permanent record of all {Society} Board of Directors proceedings, including {Board }meetings and {Board} votes. Such records are to be stored at {Society} the ISWSC headquarters, and shall be available for viewing (in-person or via e-mail or {mail}), at the requestor's {cost} expense, by mail or fax) by members at any time. The Secretary shall also attest to all legal documents of the {Society} ISWSC and perform such duties as {requested} - may be assigned by the President or Board of Directors{and/or Executive Director}.

Section 2. The duties of the Directors are as follows:

{(a) Directors At-Large - shall assume such responsibilities as may be assigned by the President or Board of Directors.}

{(d)b) {Vice President – }Director of Public Relations – shall perform duties with respect to promoting the ISWSC, its purposes and programs; and shall monitor and assist the ISWSC Regional Representatives in their efforts to promote the ISWSC in other countries around the world; shall be responsible for securing from among the membership, an Elections Chairman to manage, direct and supervise

Bylaw Revisions

Continued from page 9

ISWSC elections. Said Chairman shall serve upon confirmation by the Board, but shall not be a member of, nor serve on, the Board of Directors.)

(c) Director of Stamp Outreach – shall perform duties with respect to obtaining donations of funds, stamps and accessories and the dissemination of stamps and accessories to youth, groups, and other worthy beneficiaries.

(d) Director of Membership – shall perform duties with respect to attracting new members and retaining existing members; and shall monitor and assist the ISWSC Regional Representatives in their efforts to seek members in other countries around the world.

{(e) Executive Director - shall be a member of the Society and have sufficient knowledge and ability to manage the business affairs of the Society in a satisfactory manner. The Society's official headquarters shall be at the Executive Director's residence, unless the Board decides on an alternative location. He/she shall have custody of all records, documents and securities of the Society, and shall preserve such items except as provided herein. He/she shall be responsible for the receipt and processing of membership applications, dues, fees, and other funds which may come to the ISWSC, the maintenance of membership records and official correspondence, notification of dues payments, and arrears. Such may be done personally or through delegation of his/her authority in these matters. Further, the Executive Director shall establish and maintain the financial records of the Society in a matter consistent with standard accounting practices. He/she shall monitor the security of ISWSC assets involved in the various programs of the organization. The Executive Director has an advisory role on the Board and is without voting privileges in that body. The Executive Director shall be appointed by the President and approved by the Board of Directors. }

appointments shall be the current holders of these offices at the time of adoption of these By-laws by the membership of ISWSC, and they shall serve until re-elected in the next general election, or replaced in the event of their earlier resignation. The term of all Officers and Directors shall be two (2) years.)

Section 3. All Officers, {and} Directors, Regional Representatives, Program Managers and other volunteer positions as may be created by the Board of Directors shall serve without compensation, except for the reimbursement of reasonable expenses incurred in the administration of their duties.

Section 4. In the event of a vacancy in any of the Officer or {Board} Director positions, (excluding the {President} presidency, which shall be filled by the Vice President) {-Charitable Programs}, {the President} an Officer shall nominate a replacement to be confirmed by {and} the Board of Directors **confirm the appointment as soon thereafter as possible**. Upon his or her confirmation, the new Officer or Director shall fill the remainder of the original term of office.

{Section 5. No elected officer, Director at-large or Board member shall serve for more than two (2) consecutive two (2) year terms after the adoption of these By-laws, in the same position, provided however, that time spent as an appointed Officer or Director shall not be counted toward the term limitations. Re-election to a particular office is possible after one (1) term has passed.)

ARTICLE VI – EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Section 1. To facilitate the management of the routine business of the {Society} ISWSC, the day-to-day activities {will} shall be conducted under the guidance of an Executive Committee, composed of the {President,} Officers and the Executive Director { and one other Board member as recommended by the President and approved by the full Board}. The Executive Committee shall report to the Board of Directors as matters of policy and/or procedure warrant. {Said} The Executive Committee shall operate at the discretion of the Board of Directors, { and may have other temporary powers as directed by the full Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VII – COMMITTEES

Section 1. The Board of Directors shall authorize and define the duties and powers of all committees, and

{Section 2. The initial holders of all offices and Board

Continued on page 12

No Need to Search the Wide World . . .



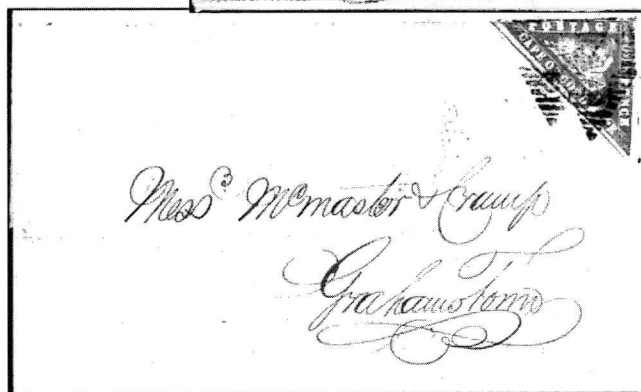
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Bylaw Revisions

Continued from page 10

the President) The Executive Committee shall appoint all committee[s] members, subject to confirmation by the Board of Directors.{ and serve as an Ex-officio member of same. All committees shall be subject to confirmation by the Board of Directors.} A member of the Board of Directors shall be an Ex-officio member of each committee.

Section 2. No standing or special committee shall represent the {Board} ISWSC in advocacy of, or in opposition to, any project without specific authorization of the Board of Directors.

{Section 3. The Executive Committee shall cause to be developed and maintained, consistent with Federal and State laws, a Policies and Procedures Manual to further define the duties, authority and powers of Officers, Executive Committee, Directors, standing and special committees, programs and their management, as well as such other actions as may be undertaken by the organization from time to time. All policies and procedures shall be subject to review and approval of the Board prior to inclusion in said Manual.}

{Section 4. Service Managers, Regional Representatives and other volunteer positions as may be created by the Board will serve without compensation other than reimbursement of actual expenses.}

ARTICLE VIII – EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Section 1. The Executive Director shall be a member of the ISWSC and have sufficient knowledge and ability to satisfactorily manage the business affairs of the ISWSC. The Executive Director shall have custody of all records, documents and securities of the ISWSC, and shall preserve such items except as provided herein. The Executive Director shall be responsible for the receipt and processing of membership applications, dues, fees, and other funds which may come to the ISWSC; the maintenance of membership records and official correspondence, notification of dues payments, and arrears. The Executive Director shall establish and maintain the financial records of the ISWSC in a manner consistent with standard accounting practices and shall monitor the security of ISWSC assets involved in the various programs of the organization. The Executive Director shall assume other responsibilities as may be

assigned by the President or Board of Directors.

Section 2. The Executive Director, with approval of the Board of Directors, may delegate a portion of his/her responsibilities to another ISWSC member.

Section 3. The Executive Director shall be nominated by the President and confirmed by a three-fourths vote of the Board of Directors. Upon confirmation, the nominee shall become the Executive Director immediately or on a date mutually agreed upon by the Board of Directors and the nominee.

Section 4. The official headquarters of the ISWSC shall be at the Executive Director's residence or place of business, unless the Board of Directors approves an alternative location.

Section 5. A yearly honorarium may be given to the Executive Director at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IX – ELECTIONS

Section 1. All general elections and membership referenda shall be handled by {the} an Elections Chair {man}, who may not be a candidate for Officer or Director. The Election Chair shall be nominated by a non-candidate member of the Board of Directors and confirmed by the full Board of Directors. The term of the Election Chair shall begin immediately following confirmation by the Board of Directors and shall terminate when the election results have been verified.

Section 2. A call for nominations shall be published in the official ISWSC newsletter no later than June of each year. The Election Chair{man} and Board of Directors shall actively pursue the recruitment of candidates, making a good faith effort to find at least two members to stand for each of the elected positions. If no nomination for an ISWSC elected position is received by the time a vote for that position is held, the incoming Board of Directors may opt to appoint a member to fill the position until the election the following year. If a candidate(s) comes forward by that time, an election will take place to complete the second year of the two year term. Otherwise, the Board of Directors may fill the second year of the term, again by appointment.

Nominees will be asked to submit a brief article outlining their qualifications and experience regarding the position. These statements shall be published in the official newsletter with the official ballot not later than November {1st} of each year. Ballots received by the

Election Chair{man} by {December} January 15th {shall be considered eligible votes,} (or at a later date as deemed necessary by the Executive Committee) shall be considered eligible votes.

Section {2}3. One tenth of the membership in good standing shall constitute a quorum for any {mail} election or referendum. Voting shall be by written ballot and reasonable precautions shall be taken to assure that only one ballot per member is counted. A plurality of those members voting shall be sufficient to elect an Officer or Director or to carry any measure, except{ing revision or} amendments to these {ISWSC By-laws} bylaws.

Section {3}4. Ballots shall be counted by the Elections Chair{man} and forwarded to {the Secretary} a non-candidate member of the Board of Directors (determined by the Executive Committee) for verification of the results. The results {which} shall be announced in the next issue of the ISWSC newsletter. {Elected Officers commence service on January 1 of even numbered years. Elected Directors at-large commence service on January 1 of odd numbered years.}

Section {4}5. Unless in a class of membership with no right to vote, each member in good standing shall be entitled to cast one vote. {The Board of Directors may create specific classes of membership which shall have no right to vote.}

{ARTICLE X – TERM}

{Section 1. This non-profit corporation shall have perpetual existence, unless sooner dissolved as provided for herein under Article XII.}

{Section 2. The calendar year shall be the fiscal year of ISWSC.}

ARTICLE X{I} – AMENDMENTS

Section 1. {Revision and/or} Amendments to these {By-laws} bylaws may be proposed{, in accordance with State and Federal law,} by the Board of Directors or a petition of any ten (10) voting members in good standing. Upon receipt of such proposal, the Board of Directors shall select an Election Chair{man shall be selected}, if not already chosen, and shall prepare the necessary ballot for publication in the next official ISWSC newsletter. {A majority of those voting shall decide the change.} A two-thirds majority of those voting is needed to adopt the proposed bylaw amendment(s). In the event that the amendment(s) are

adopted {or revision passes}, {it} the amendment(s) shall become effective on the first day of the month following verification and publication of the results.

ARTICLE XI{I} – DISSOLUTION

Section 1. The ISWSC may be dissolved only with the assent given by a majority of members in good standing giving a written vote to so dissolve. Written notice of a proposal to dissolve, and the disposition to be made of the assets, shall be mailed to every member at least sixty (60) days in advance of any action taken.

Section 2. Upon the dissolution of the ISWSC, the assets of the {corporation} organization, both real and personal, shall be distributed to one or more non-profit, tax-exempt, charitable{,} organizations serving philately (as defined in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986{,} or in any corresponding provision of a future Internal Revenue regulation) and selected by the Board of Directors.



ISWSC Vote '07

Continued from page 6

hobby that has given me so many years of enjoyment.

Candidate for ISWSC Vice President of Public Relations

John Seidl (#1646)

My desire is to support the ISWSC by working to increase awareness of our group throughout the philatelic community, such that it results in an increase in membership. In addition to currently serving as the Vice President for Public Relations, I also am the manager of the Large I Swap Circuit.

Since 2002, I have been responsible for public relations and membership recruiting in North America for the British West Indies Study Circle. Since 2006, I have served as Treasurer for the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group. I am a member of over a dozen different philatelic groups, including being a Life Member of the American Philatelic Society.

In my professional career, I am a partner for Kurt Salmon Associates, a retail industry consulting firm. Professional volunteer experience includes serving on the Board of Directors of Lekotek of Georgia and on the Board of Directors of Families of Children Under Stress (FOCUS), two not for profit organizations which serve families of children with special needs.

Whatzit? – A Surprise

by Richard Barnes (#2425)

Whatzit? Coordinator

When doing this column, I can never prejudge the response I will receive. Back in the July/August issue of *The Circuit*, Fig. 5 generated a lot of information. This stamp represents a very interesting period of both Philippine and United States history. In March 1897, Emilio Aquinaldo was elected President of the Philippine Republic. Remember, at this time the Philippines was a colony of Spain. With the outbreak of the Spanish American War, Aquinaldo proclaimed the independence of the Philippines. He cooperated with the Americans in their war with Spain, hoping that the Americans would recognize Philippine independence.



Fig. 1

As the government in waiting, they issued their own stamps. There were seven stamps, including telegraph, Certificado (registration) and Recibos (newspaper) stamps. When independence was not recognized, the independent Philippine government fought the Americans in a very bloody struggle, ending in 1901 with the capture of Aquinaldo. These stamps were legitimate for a short period of time. The remaining stocks of these stamps were seized by the US Army.



Fig. 2

They all ended up in the packet trade. Interesting trivia is the 1958 Minkus Global Album has spaces for these stamps. To meet the packet market, these stamps were extensively forged. The *Philippines Postage Stamp Handbook 1854-1992*, by Peter W.A. Harradine, details how to recognize the genuine stamps from the forgeries. This set of stamps was overprinted with an oval "RECARGO DE CONSUMOS" for revenue use by the Commonwealth. A year later, the redundant revenue stamps were given a surcharge of "\$0.02" and put back into postal use.

The September/October issue Figs. 5, 6, 7, 8 are Japanese revenues for the Citizen's Pension. They were in use in 1969. Much to my surprise, there was no reply on the RF overprints on US Special Delivery stamps or on the Malaysia stamps with the same value, but different denominations.

Coincidentally, I have received a number of Chinese overprints. Some I have been able to identify, but others I am uncertain of. As we all know, the early Chinese overprints are numerous and difficult to catalogue understandably to a person not collecting China.



Fig. 3

The first four Whatzits are all overprints on the Scott A62 Dr. Sun Yetesn design. To my eye, the overprint on Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 read the same. However, there is a definite size difference in the overprints. Are both genuine? Forgeries abound according to the catalogues. Oh yes – what is this stamp? We also need to know about Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 – I could not identify them.

Much to my disgust, I could not find Fig. 5. This mainland China stamp is very familiar, but I could not see it in Scott's.



Fig. 4

Finally, for a change of pace, I am asking members if they can provide information on Fig. 6, which I think is a German label.



Fig. 5

I am trying to prepare a note for a future column. Can any member send me a scan or lend me a genuine copy of the Orchha - Indian Princely State stamp, 1935 issue 1A, showing the portrait of Sir Vir Sing Deo Bahadur?



Fig. 6

Richard Barnes
11715 123rd Street NW
Edmonton AB T5M 0G8
CANADA
barnes@interbaun.com

Premium Circuit

Continued from page 3

countries and other issues notorious for exploiting collectors. Any unacceptable stamps will be returned with an explanation.

Q: What if I don't like the stamps I'm sent?

A: As part of the next batch of 50 stamps you send, you will be allowed to return up to 15 of the 50 stamps sent to you, no questions asked.

Q: Can I send the same stamp twice?

A: An ongoing record of the stamps you send will be kept. Any duplicates will probably be returned to you, unless they are fit for trading with other members.

Q: What if I don't have a recent Scott catalogue?

A: "Recent" means not more than five years old. If you don't have access to one, this program is probably not for you.

Q: How frequent will the exchanges take place?

A: This is a difficult question to answer. Expectations are to handle at least six turn-arounds per year for each participating member. You may have to wait a few weeks for an exchange, depending on workload.

Q: How can the promise of no duplication be kept?

A: Ken has a huge quantity of worldwide duplicates that meet all the criteria. Ken is also experienced in working with large Excel spreadsheets.

Q: Is the Premium Circuit part of the Swap Circuit program?

A: No. The Premium Circuit will operate similar to how the Swap Circuit program operates, however they are separate programs.

If you would like to participate in this new program, put together a packet of 50 stamps that meet the criteria for the Premium Circuit. Prepare a list of the Scott Catalogue numbers, then send the list, stamps, and return postage to:

Ken Wills (#2150)
5308 Shadow Glen Drive
Grapevine TX 76051-7350
wills@airmail.net

**RECRUIT A NEW ISWSC
MEMBER TODAY!!**

Membership Update

New Members

- 2540U **Jerry Tepolt** (exp. 07/31/10)
2541U **John Snyder** (exp. 07/31/08)
2542U **Gerald Harvey** (exp. 07/31/08)
2543 **Patrick Black** (exp. 08/31/08)
6 E Lenwood Dr
Sparks, NV 89431-1367—USA
black.patrick@yahoo.com; A, G, Beg
2544 **Jose Luiz Peron** (exp. 08/31/08)
PO Box 02199
Brasilia DF 70349-970—BRAZIL
B(2000-07), C, Int(50), DD, covers, souvenir
sheets, small countries
2545 **Mike Horvat** (exp. 08/31/08)
PO Box 741
Stayton, OR 97383-0741—USA
W7ASF@ARRL.net; DD
2546D **Sam D. Virzi** (exp. 10/30/08)
PO Box 326
Otis, OR 97368-0326—USA
svirzi@actionnet.net
2547 **Thomas Duffy** (exp. 10/30/08)
271 Crowells Road, Apt. D
Highland Park, NJ 08904-3350—USA
B(to 1940), F, Adv(45), DD, postal stationery,
postal cards
2548 **Jac Kuijsters** (exp. 10/30/08)
Lange Wagenstraat 6
Glize—NETHERLANDS
jackkuijsters@home.nl; A, D, Int, DD, Butterflies

Address Changes/Corrections

- 72 **Guethlein**
1116 Scaleybark Rd, Apt B211
Charlotte, NC 28209-4511—USA
487 **Pruett**
1532 Brompton Ct
Atlanta, GA 30338-3823—USA
2126 **Crump**
2387 Covington Creek Dr. W.
Jacksonville, FL 32224-1190—USA

E-mail Changes/Corrections

- 1246 **Baumert** jhbaumert@dishmail.net

Resigned

- 2464 **Hopper** 2468 **Floreen**

Reinstated

- 1467 **Maloney** 2238 **Bienvenu**

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" = two words; ZIP Code = one word.* Make all checks payable to "ISWSC" in U.S. funds. Send text and payment for advertisements to the Editor (see page 2).

STAMP EXCHANGE. Send 100 commemoratives to exchange 100 commemoratives. Quality for quality. Please, no USA or CTO's. R. Forde (ISWSC #1475); 1499 Pine Crescent; Kamloops B.C. V2C 2Z4; CANADA [1-2/08]

LIKE TO TRADE for or possibly buy U.S. "match+medicine" revenue stamps. Gerry Harvey (ISWSC #2542). Email gharvey4orama621@gmail.com. Tel: 386-672-5788 [11-12/07]

NEED 20¢ STAMPS—THE ONES MOST dealers refuse to show you? I will send you 100 grams at 5¢ per stamp. W.T. Kiepora (ISWSC #503), P.O. Box 333, Soledad CA—USA 93960. [11-12/07]

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]

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 ZRQ 05—MALTA [5-6/08]

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]

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]

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]

DON'T FORGET TO VOTE!!

Ventures

Continued from page 5

attractive multicolor stamps by the photogravure process, in which the printing plates are made by a photographic and chemical procedure, rather than through the transferred impression of hand-engraved steel dies. But photogravure-printed stamps are easier to counterfeit, and the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which produced the stamps for the Post Office Department as well as U.S. currency, insisted on using the line-engraved intaglio printing method for security reasons. (Wunderly, 2005, p. 22)

This statement correctly identifies *one* of the factors underlying U.S. avoidance of CMP stamps, but it also *overemphasizes* the choice between recess and photogravure methods. More accurately, "some countries were producing attractive multicolor stamps" by the *relief, lithographic, photogravure, or mixed processes*—granted that *few* countries accepted the

challenge to attempt *entirely-recess-printed* multicolor. Moreover, even in the 1930's, lithographic multicolor was just as prevalent as photogravure multicolor. It is true: *During the 1930's*, the United States *did* reject a growing trend toward multicolor by photogravure. But earlier, and throughout the entire classic era, the United States (along with many other major producers) refrained from multicolor by *any* method—recess included, while another group of countries (including several *other* major producers) took an occasional printing path that was rather more *venturesome*.

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Stover, Sandy (2007). *An Inventory of Classic Multicolored Postage Stamps*.

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