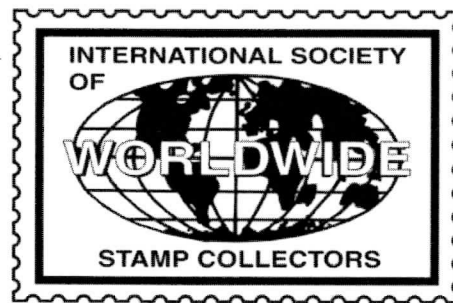


# The Circuit



Affiliate of APS (#151) & Study Unit of ATA

[www.iswsc.org](http://www.iswsc.org)

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## Trying to Make Sense of Machins

by Igor Malcevski (#2597)

About 3 years ago, I acquired a couple of pounds of charity stamps on paper. In it was a large quantity of Great Britain Machin series (MH) stamps, so I decided to start a collection



Figure 1—Great Britain, Scott # MH22.

according to Scott. Soon I found it confusing in some values and I started looking for additional help. I found it at this great Internet site: <http://www.adminware.ca/machin.htm>. This, of course, led me start another collection using Stanley Gibbons' *Great Britain Concise Stamp Catalogue*. No, I am not a masochist I am just trying to make sense of what I have and to determine what catalog number to assign them to.

As a first example, let's look at Scott #MH22, 1/2p greenish blue valued at \$0.20. Stanley Gibbons' *Concise catalogue* has 4 versions of this stamp: X841 (2 phosphor bands, £0.10); X842 (1 left band, £55 MNH, £30 used); X843 (1 center band, £0.40) and x924 (on phosphorized paper, £0.10). Why doesn't Scott list this

high value (x842)? Actually, in a way they do, but only for the mint version.

X842 is rare and it was sold in booklets with other stamps, in this case BK144 (\$150). If you look at all the individual stamps issued in this booklet, their total mint value (according to Scott) is only \$39. There are actually seven 1/2p stamps in this booklet, but only one has the left band. It is also the only one that has the right and bottom sides pre-cut. The Stanley Gibbons value for this booklet (DX1) is at £75, but drops to £25 if the trimmed cuts do show less than full perforation.

The only other postal release of X842 is on the setenant pane issued May 24, 1972 (Figure 1). So, if you have a quantity of MH22 stamps here is your chance to find the rare one. To check for phosphor bands, use a UV light or rotate the stamp at various angles in front of a fluorescent light and often you will see the banding that way.

Let's look at the photo version of green 2p (MH25-26). MH25 and MH26 are supposedly light green with

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Congratulations to **Duncan Koller** (#2154) and **Werner Zarnikow** (#2454) who were both re-elected as Directors At Large. In accordance with the ISWSC bylaws, no ballot was printed due to all positions being uncontested.

The ISWSC Board of Directors also re-appointed **Paul Glass** (#2438) as a Director At Large and appointed **John Baumert** (#1246) and **Daniel El-Dweek** (#1777) as new Directors At Large.

Thank you to **Bob Armstrong** (#1392) who completed his term on the ISWSC Board of Directors.

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# Whatzit—Lemnos

by Richard Barnes (#2425)

Whatzit? Coordinator

The island of Lemnos is probably the most strategically important location in the Northern Aegean Sea sitting off the mouth of the Dardanelles (Figure 1). It has been a primary naval base all through history. The first recorded notable historical contest for the island I am aware of was back in 512 BC when the Persians seized the island to support their



Figure 1



Figure 2

fleet during their failed invasion of Greece. It has remained a major naval base to the present day. Greece participation in the First Balkan War commenced on October 4, 1912 and immediately initiated a naval invasion of Lemnos with landing going in on October 6, 1912. The island was occupied by October 8 and it is still a significant Greek naval port today.

The military action proceeded quicker than the Military Postal authority could provide Greek stamps. The Military Postal authority immediately had a two-

line negative hand stamp made in one day and was in use until the officially supplied stamps arrived. The

Continued on page 9

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## Ventures in Printing—Part 24

# The Soviet All-Union Agricultural Fair Stamps of 1940—Part 2

by Sandy Stover (#2325)

Editor's Note: This is a continuation of the series of articles adapted from a larger work on classic multicolored postage stamps currently being written by the author.

Part 1, "The Method", reviewed technical innovation and complication underlying the Soviet All-Union Agricultural Fair stamps of 1940 (Scott 794-810). The "Fair stamps" are scenes of



**Figure 1—Dancers from a Turkmen Collective Farm, Fair's Opening Year, 1939 (crowds and pavilions in background).**

exhibition pavilions, originally photographed in Agfacolor by Stalinist propagandist Vladislav Mikosha. The photographs were reproduced by relief-printing in half-tone three-color process (red, blue, yellow, with border and denomination in green "mass color"), with variation in color intensity and hue achieved not only by optical effect but, seemingly, also by "over-lay" of some of the ink dots. And now, Part 2: "The Event" and "The Context".

### The Event

While the Agricultural Fair opened in August 1939, it had been approved four years earlier by the Second Congress of Collective-Farm Workers. "The aim was to have an exhibition showing the advancement in agriculture and thereby stimulate the peasants to greater efforts in raising quality and quantity" (Tsitsin, p. 32). Various delays occurred, and Stalin personally postponed the opening from 1937 to 1938. There were further construction and exhibit snafus, as well as changes to parts of the original architectural design, resulting in the loss of still another year. The Commissar of Agriculture and his staff, along with the

original architect, Vyacheslav Oltarzhevsky, were arrested. (Oltarzhevsky was released in 1943.) This time, the delay was announced to the Supreme Soviet by Nikita Krushchev, Stalin's eventual successor (1955) ("All-Russia Exhibition Center", <http://en.wikipedia.org>).

Finally completed, the site was blessed and hyped by opening day speaker Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov:

The sooner we ensure fulfillment by the entire mass of collective- and state-farms of the indices established for the participants in the Agricultural Exhibition, the sooner we shall ensure fulfillment of the entire Third Five-Year Plan for agriculture.... Our agriculture is now better equipped with modern technique than that of any other country (Shillan, p. 24).

Viewed in hindsight, through all of the historical horror that surrounded the Fair ("The Context"



**Figure 2—Turkmen Pavilion, 1940 (Scott #804).**



**Figure 3—Mechanization Pavilion and Stalin Statue, Fair's Opening Year, 1939.**

discussed below), there is a danger of underestimating the sheer physical grandeur of the Fair's site, as well as its spectacularity for the common people of the Soviet Union. The Fair occupied 340 acres on the outskirts of



Moscow. The total number of buildings was 250, 52 of which were “pavilions”, including the 17 pavilions seen on the 1940 Fair stamps (Figures 1 & 2). In addition to the republic and regional pavilions, there were pavilions for livestock, tea, canned goods, meat, tobacco, beers, liqueurs, ice cream, machinery, etc. (Figure 3). Approximately 30,000 collective- and state



Figure 4—View of Fair across fountains, 1939.

farms applied for permission to exhibit during the first year. About half of these were allowed. Also permitted were 11,000 dairy farms, hundreds of scientific institutions and tractor stations, and 150,000 individual farm workers (Tsitsin, pp. 32-33).

But it was not only an agricultural fair. There was an amusement park, including a “Great Racer” and an “Over the Falls”. There were terraced restaurants by a lake, fountains, theatres, concert halls and jazz bands (Figure 4). By the end of its first month the Fair’s attendance had totaled over 1¼ million visitors. D. Shillan wrote admiringly:

This Exhibition is the first full-scale attempt to create a synthesis of the whole Soviet Union. It is not just gigantomania that makes it a *big show*; too miniature a microcosm would simply fail in its purpose, when the microcosm consists of eleven Soviet Socialist Republics, of which one portion alone—the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic—contains five Territories, nineteen Regions, seventeen Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics, and six Autonomous Regions. From the Arctic to India, and from the Ukraine to Vladivostock—what is bounded by these extremes can be, and indeed must be, considered as a league of nations... Leaving politics and crises aside, as such an Exhibition in some ways enables one to do, one cannot help feeling

that the degree of unity secured in the harmonisation of such varied parts promises well for the future integration of the Union (Shillan, pp. 24-25; italics added). [It should be emphasized that the remarks of Shillan, as well as of N. V. Tsitsin, as quoted above, are from the 1940 first issue of *The Anglo-Soviet Journal* (Society for Cultural Relations between the Peoples of the British Commonwealth and the USSR). One might therefore expect from these Fair-contemporary writers a level of optimism that is not consistent with the Fair’s full historical context as discussed later in this article.]

There is no better evocation of the propagandist optimism with which Soviet leadership promoted the Fair than can be seen on several online vintage film videos. Readers are encouraged to go to [www.soviethistory.org](http://www.soviethistory.org), and then to the “1939” page, where there are four film clips with various scenes shot at the All-Union Agricultural Fairgrounds. The first clip is a short episode from the film, *The Swineherd and the Shepherd* (Figure 5), in which a young model worker (a swineherd from the “northern villages”) is sent-off by her grandmother to the Fair in order to learn more



Figure 5—Scene from *The Swineherd and the Shepherd* (1941): Champion swineherd just before she meets champion shepherd.

about pigs. There she runs (literally) into a Soviet hero-shepherd, one of the competition-winning super-peasants of collectivization. Scenes are set in numerous pavilions around the Fairgrounds, and the spirit of the film is that of laughter, enthusiasm about the future of

# Ventures in Printing

Continued from page 5

Soviet agriculture, and the joy of fellowship among Soviet farm workers. (Viewers might remind themselves that this film was made not only on the eve of World War II, but also in the shadow of atrocities committed by Soviet leaders just a few years earlier—including atrocities against peasant farmers. See below.)

The second clip, *At the Ukrainian Pavilion*, also includes views of the beautiful Uzbek multi-arch featured on one of the Fair stamps (Figure 1, Part 1).

In the third clip, *Radiant Path* (Figure 6), the viewer is treated to a Disney-like fantasy ride over Moscow—in an open roadster. A champion weaver is transported by her fairy godmother first over air-shots of the “past” (for example, St. Basil’s Cathedral in the center of Moscow) and then over vistas of a glorious Soviet “future” (represented by air-shots and other scenes at the Agricultural Fairgrounds).

And fourth, *At the All-Union Agricultural Exhibit* features Bukovina (Moldovan) peasants in admiration of Soviet scientific agriculture, as well as high-level views of huge crowds at the Fairgrounds.

While it was a spectacular worker-rallying and



**Figure 6—Scene from *Radiant Path* (1940): Champion weaver’s roadster flies by the Fair’s statue of peasants holding aloft the Soviet hammer and sickle.**

regime-glorifying event, the Fair was also a significant *architectural happening*—both in terms of the so-called *socialist realist* (or *Stalinist gothic*) style and, as well, in terms of new architectural styles that were, in a sense, the *marriage* of socialist realism with the indigenous decorative styles of non-Russian peoples entrapped in the Soviet Union. Probably the best example of pure

socialist realism is the Moscow Pavilion (<http://www.en.wikipedia.org>, “Stalinist Architecture” (Figure 7) not pictured on the Fair stamps). N. V. Tsitsin described the Moscow Pavilion as “constructed on severe lines in



**Figure 7—Moscow Pavilion: an example of *socialist realist architecture*, 1939.**

harmony with the architecture of modern [1930’s] Moscow. It has been built so as to give an effect of light and buoyancy, an effect produced by the natural daylight with which it is lit” (Tsitsin, p. 33). A famous entrance arch (Figure 8, also not pictured on the Fair stamps) is another example of the socialist realist style.

But the Fair stamps abound in examples of the second, more indigenous, style—a “hybridity” of “folk sources” on a “Neoclassical matrix”, all of which would have considerable impact on the field of architecture, as described by architectural historian Greg Castillo:

The new traditional architecture made its debut at the 1939 All-Union Agricultural Exhibition, or vsKhv in its Russian acronym. Celebrated in the Soviet folklore as “a paradise on earth,” the exhibition was originally conceived as a pilgrimage site where collective farmers could absorb the latest developments in Soviet agriculture. A second programmatic mission soon eclipsed that function. Visitors arriving through the main gates were led to a cour d’honneur surrounded by regional and national pavilions. Two thousand artisans had been brought to the fairgrounds from their native lands to contribute their mastery of traditional decorative techniques to works designed by academy-trained architects. The most highly acclaimed structures, representing Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan [Figures 9 & 10] and Uzbekistan, were exercises in *hybridity* that mounted ornament derived

from *folk sources* on a regulating *Neoclassical matrix*. When viewed from a distance, cultural idiosyncrasies disappeared in a Beaux Arts display of collective unity. The vsKhv was remembered in Soviet design histories not as a model farm, but as the Eden in which a family of socialist architectures came into harmonic coexistence (Castillo, p. 38; italics added).

What, then, is the historical context of this architectural “Eden”, this farm workers’ fairground?

### *The Context*

#### Dekulakization

In 1929, ten years before the opening of the Fair, Soviet leadership began a process of agricultural



Figure 8—Fairground’s socialist realist entrance arch as it appears today.

collectivization that, while planned initially as voluntary, was soon degraded by the use of force and cruelty. At first it was the *kulaks* (“wealthy” peasant farmers) who suffered the regime’s various atrocities. (Serhy Yekelchuk notes that the term “kulak” was often used for “anyone who resisted collectivization,” and that even a peasant with income less than half of the average non-farm worker’s salary could be classified as “wealthy” by Soviet statisticians.) Not willing or able to meet exorbitant produce quotas imposed by Moscow, kulaks were sometimes executed, but usually were deported to forced labor camps mainly in Siberia, the Soviet arctic, Central Asia and the Soviet Pacific—their land confiscated by the State. Late in 1929, Stalin announced the goal of “liquidation of the kulaks as a class.” By 1930, most kulaks were not even allowed to join the *kolkhozes* (collective farms). In the two years 1929



Figure 9—Azerbaijan Pavilion: “hybrid” of neoclassicism & “folk sources”, 1939.

and 1930 alone, roughly 1.3 million kulak families (six million people), mostly from Russia and Ukraine, were expropriated and either executed or deported. Not satisfied even with this, Stalin in 1932 proclaimed that any expropriated kulaks who were still free and seeking work in the cities should be denied employment in any state-owned firms. Robert Conquest concluded that by 1937, dekulakization had resulted in the deportation of at least ten to twelve million peasants, “with three million dying at this stage” (i.e., during 1930-37) (Berend, Kindle location 3716-33; Conquest, pp. 117-143, 305-7; Yekelchuk, pp. 108-9).

#### Holodomor

In 1932, seven years before the opening of the fair, the Kremlin was continuing to impose draconian quotas on Soviet collective farms, especially in the Republic of Ukraine. The army and police were utilized to ensure collection of the Ukraine grain quota, which was exported to other parts of the



Figure 10—Azerbaijan Pavilion, 1940 (Scott #800).

Soviet Union and also used in foreign trade to enable continued rapid expansion of Soviet industry. By 1932, Ukraine had approximately 70% of its farm households collectivized, which represented roughly 80% of its



# Machins

Continued from page 1

wide 2p, but different thickness as identified by (a) and (b) in Scott. This is very difficult to separate, so I need to look for additional clues. MH25 first issued on 12/12/79 and MH26 on 2/15/71. So if you have a visible cancellation mark before 1979, you found MH26. MH25 might be harder to find since there were many other releases of these two 2p stamps between August of 1979 and April 1982.

Another clue is found on the discussed internet site.

The worst thing about MH25-28 is color. Scott describes them light green or dark green. Adminware website describes them as deep grey green, light yellow green and dark green. Stanley Gibbons uses myrtle-green and deep green. Take your pick.

Let's now compare MH76 and MH77—these are 11 1/2p gray brown with (a) thin numerals and (b) thick numerals. Here again I find it difficult to distinguish the two. MH77 comes only from a booklet pane MH86c issued on 11/11/81. MH76 was issued on 1/14/81 and numerous other dates.

On the Adminware website, one finds that these two particular stamps were issued with center band,



Figure 2—Great Britain, Scott # MH76-77. Left to right: thick numerals, left band (thin numerals) and right band (thin numerals).

The 2/15/71 stamp has 2 bands and the 12/12/79 stamps was issued on pc paper. And according to the adminware website, "phosphor coated paper. This is a chalk coated paper incorporating a phosphor activator during manufacture. It has a dull appearance, giving a weak afterglow under short-wave ultraviolet light."

The Stanley Gibbons catalog does not distinguish between (a) and (b) widths—instead it uses phosphor band and phosphor paper types as variations. Both catalogs include the type (c), a narrower width of 2p. MH27 (\$0.35) and MH28 (\$5.75) are in this category, and according to Scott they were issued 9/5/88 and 7/26/88. But, I think that Scott is in error and the issue dates should be reversed. Stanley Gibbons shows X924 (£3.75) issued on 9/5/88 and the adminware website concurs that a pale yellow green version was issued on this date on coils only. MH27 was issued only in sheets, so the difference (besides color) of the two is perforation tears on two sides or on all four sides. There is also one other issue in booklet form on 9/10/91 with imperforation on either left or right, however neither catalog states where this one belongs.

left band and right band versions. MH77 was only issued with center band, so now if I can find a version with a left band or right band I can compare the numerals. I have all three (Figure 2)—you can tell that it is easier to see the numeral differences than what is shown in Scott's catalog.

The Stanley Gibbons catalog lumps MH76 and MH77 under one number (x893), but they do have separate numbers for right band (x894) and left band (x894Ea) versions.

There are other challenges waiting for me in the Machin series of stamps. The Adminware website offers a beginner album set for free and sells 3 different album sets, with the most specialized at 2300 different stamps. I am not ready for that, but it might be your cup of tea.

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# Whatzit

Continued from page 3

hand stamp's imprint shows a boxed two-line inscription in Greek that reads "Greece Lemnos" in white letters and a black background (Figure 2—this stamp was probably CTO for a collector). I could not find this stamp in Scott, but the Hellos stamp catalogue



Figure 3

lists this stamp as E55.

The Greek government was very cognizant that the success of their struggle to expand the Kingdom of Greece not only required military success, but also as important was to conform with the international treaties presently in force as agreed by the great powers (Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy and Russia) through their tool of an Ambassadors' Conference. Part of this process required the demonstration of the acceptable usage of all stamps. To simplify and demonstrate the use of all stamps in the liberated areas (that the politically correct Greeks called New Territories), they used "transitional" stamps because they knew that the borders and sovereignty of these regions would have to be determined by the Great powers. This separated the postal use of stamps and the revenue derived of these stamps from Metropolitan Greece for monitoring purposes.



Figure 4

The Greek stamps in use at the time were overprinted with two lines, reading up, "Hellenic Administration" (Figure 3) for use within the New Territories. These stamps underwent 16 printings, with black, red and crimson overprints. The overprints are



Figure 5

found reading up and also reading down. The first stamps were recessed printed, but quickly became in short supply so had to be supplemented with lithographed versions of these stamps. The lithographed stamps were simpler to manufacture, so could be printed at more locations in Greece. They were also less

expensive to make. These stamps were used all over the New Territories, but not on Lemnos.

Lemnos had such significance to the expansion of the Kingdom of Greece that it had a special one line

horizontal overprint reading "Lemnos" (Figure 4). The same problems effecting the New Territories stamps effected the Lemnos stamps. They had 6 printings with black, red and crimson overprints. Lemnos was the only location to have a specifically overprinted stamp



Whatzit 31.1.1

issued for it.

Scott lists the vision of Constantine the Great (Figure 5) and favorable eagle of Zeus set, #N150-N166 (also referred to as the Campaign set), as being issued in 1912. This set was promulgated on April 22, 1913—not 1912 as listed in Scott. These stamps were issued to post offices only after the New Territory was integrated into the Kingdom of Greece and only after all the 1912 overprints were used up by each individual post office.

I cannot help myself from commenting on the Scott catalog's handling of these stamps. They are found in the back of the book for Greece as the *Occupation and Annexation* stamps. "N" is the Scott prefix for these stamps. The first part of the overprints is incorrectly translated as Greek when it should be Hellenic. The difference is very important within the political context of the time. The numerous printings, diverse sequences of overprint colors and placement of overprints is simplistically understated in the footnotes. Scott is a general catalog (one column) while Hellos is a specialized Greek catalog, but it uses 29 pages to cover the stamps of this complex philatelic period of just one year. I did not touch on the postage dues of 1912.

We had a good response to the last set of Whatzits. Whatzit 30.5.3 reads "Kingdom of Serbia, Croatia & Serbia" (pre-Yugoslavia). It would have been printed in Serbia, as they used "paras" in their currency. The submitter goes on to say that it "seems to be one of an unissued set of stamps, or a single unissued stamp". I do not know enough about Yugoslavia and the precursors' stamps to know how they identify

Continued on page 10

# Whatzit

Continued from page 9



Whatzit 31.1.2

of stamps.

Whatzit 31.1.3 is a stamp from the League of Nations (the post World War I United Nations) office of the High Commission for Refugees. This perfed stamp has a blue background with white lettering and a gold metal center. At the base

“postage” on their stamps versus revenue issues.

Whatzit 30.5.4 is a 1911 Russian Law Courts stamp (Michel 79). The blank bottom quarter of the stamp can be found blank, as in this case, or overprinted in red.

Finally, Whatzit 30.5.5 is a Russian “Zemtvo” issue. This stamp is Stamp #8 of an 8 stamp issue for “Opochka” of the “Pskov” local government. This is from the handbook *European Philately 15*, of the Robson Lowe series of handbooks.

New Whatzit 31.1.1 states that it was issued in 1999, likely in a post-USSR state, but I cannot find it in Scott. It is a perfed stamp with a yellow background and a black long-haired dog, possibly a sheepdog. What state is this stamp from? Is it legitimate? What other stamps go with this stamp to make up the set?

Next, Whatzit 31.1.2 is a green imperf set of 6 stamps that depicts famous Slovenia poets, clergyman, etc. The name “Packetfahrt” is printed on each stamp. I could not find any listing for these as stamps. The Hambourg-Amerikanische Packetfahrt Shipping Line was one of the biggest shipping lines in the world prior to WWI. Could they have been used to pay postage aboard ship? Any information is needed concerning this lovely set



Figure 31.1.3

of the metal is a date(?) in red - I think it reads 1930. This date is cancelled with two black lines and a black date of 1931 is printed above. A design of a vine branch (?) runs down both sides of the stamp. On the bottom left is a value lozenge of 5 gold FR, in the center reads “Geneva Resolution 12 May 1926” and on the right is another value lozenge of 1L0 (1 pound sterling?). Did the League of Nations have their own postal service like



Figure 31.1.4

League of Nations use of stamps.

Finally, Whatzit 31.1.4 is probably an Algerian revenue stamps used to collect Impot Du Timbre (general revenue). The catalogue *French Colonies Revenues* sponsored by the American Revenue Association in 1988 ends the Algeria section in approximately 1967. Is this stamp Algerian? Is it still an Impot Du Timbre stamp? When was this set of stamps, which this stamp is from, in use? What was the size and values of this set?

Richard T. Barnes

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CANADA

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I'M IN MY 70's and have collected stamps for over 50 years. I need to sell now for financial reasons and a son's medical needs. I have 16 large albums and 30+ 3-ring binders with over 400 countries and entities. Many stamps in 1800's mint and used and a US collection of mint only catalogued at over \$6000. I will accept any viable offers for all or any part. Everybody wants to sell, so I'm asking for help from ISWSC members. Robert Thill (#2651); 227 3rd St #207; Marysville, CA 95401—USA. Text 530-301-9004, no phone calls please. [01-02/13]

TRADE 100 TO 200 USED NON-USA for same. Trade just commemoratives, just definitives or a mix. E-mail or mail me and I can send first if you want. Jason Fay (#2778); 2813 Glenwood Trail; Cedar Park, TX 78613—USA. jasonhfay@gmail.com [01-02/13]

EXCHANGE YOUR DUPLICATES. Worldwide mint never hinged complete sets for same. Even exchange according to Scott Catalog. Al Collman (#1708); 7686 Caprio Dr; Boynton Beach, FL 33472-7370—USA. [03-04/13]

# Mail Bid Sale #53 ~ No Minimum Bid Spectacular

**H**ello club members! Mail Bid Sale #51 has concluded – without a winner in the 5000<sup>th</sup> Lot Contest, due to the lot not being sold. I figure there was not much interest or that my vision of the contest was not well conceived. I'll think about it some more. Maybe a member has come across a better idea? In any case, the 5000<sup>th</sup> lot will be consigned to the Bargain Bin of a future sale with all the rest of the sad and lonely unsold lots. (Take a look – there are some bargains to be found.)

This sale (MBS #53) has a lot of interesting items. Check out the First Flight Covers (Lot #12), Club Owned Lot #35 at NMB, the many Canada lots, France, Great Britain presentation packets, a cigar box lot (#235) and many great deals. Did you know that about 40 lots in this sale are at "No Minimum Bid" (NMB)? Who says collecting has to be expensive? Have a great spring!

~ Mike Crump (#2126), MBS Manager

## ISWSC MAIL BID SALE #53—Closing May 15, 2013

Lot #	Description	Minimum Bid
1	USA. #1611, PNB of 4, MNH, \$8 face value. CV \$16.	\$7
2	USA. #1612, PNB of 4, MNH, \$20 face value. CV \$36.	\$18
3	USA. #4672, 100 copies, MNH, on backing. CV \$25.	\$5
4	USA. Officials. #O136, MNH, coil strip of 6 stamps. CV \$6.	\$2
5	USA. Revenue Stamps. #R70, U, crease, corner mark; R144, U, Avg centering. CV \$44.50.	\$15
6	USA. Revenue Stamps. #RE116, RE139, RE151, Unused, Wine Stamps. CV \$7.50.	\$3
7	USA. Revenue Stamps. #RE184, RE193, Unused, Wine Stamps. CV \$12.40.	\$4
8	USA. Revenue Stamps. #RE201, Unused, Wine Stamp (\$4.08 denomination). CV \$75.	\$30
9	USA. 105 U stamps, 1962-1975 era, #1203//1550. Fill some spaces! '09 CV \$21.	\$3
10	USA. 86 U stamps, 1975-1985 era, #1985//2166. '09 CV \$17.	\$2
11	USA. 87 U stamps, 1986-1994 era, #2168//2941. Fill those spaces! '09 CV \$19.25.	\$2.50
12	United Nations. Five First Flight Covers (1959-1961). TWA First Jet Flight, New York-Dharan; First Flight Jet Mail Service, New York-Athens; First Flight Jet Mail Service Air Mail Route 3, New York-San Francisco; Inauguration of "Jet Prop" Air Mail Service, New York-San Antonio; First Pan American Jet Air Mail, New York-Stockholm.	\$2
13	Argentina. #640, 701, MH. CV \$13.	\$4
14	Argentina. #1262, MH, VF. CV \$4.50.	\$1.50
15	Ascension Island. #57-60, MNH, VF, UPU Issue. CV \$10.90.	\$5
16	Australia. U: #20, 21, 26, 28, 30, 163, 203, 212. CV \$18.70.	\$5
17	Australia. U: #34, F; 36, F/VF. CV \$17.25.	\$4
18	Australia. Three U Classics: #46, F/VF, couple short perfs, LC; 47b, F/VF, medium cancel; 48, F/VF, LC. CV \$42.	\$10
19	Australia. U Group of better values: #131, 177, 200-202, 203-205, 259-261, 286, 467, 579, 845, 1397A, 1569, 1841, 2056, 2074, 2184, 2283, 2318, 2449. CV \$58.10.	\$11
20	Australia. Birds + one doggie, #401, 406-409, MNH, + 503, MH. Animals Aid to Man Seeing-Eye Dog. CV \$14.15.	\$6
21	Australia. #648, MNH, S/S of 4 stamps. CV \$2.25.	NMB
22	Austria. #590, 614, MNH. CV \$3.25.	NMB
23	Austria. #1283-1337, MH, cpl (1294, 1319 not incl in CV – some HR). '11 CV \$31.30.	\$8
24	Austria. #1283-1337, MH, cpl (but THs on 1294, 1319 & not counted in CV). '11 CV \$31.30.	\$8
25	Austria. #1225-1282, MH, cpl. '11 CV \$33.80. Bonus!	\$6
26	Austria. Semi-Postals. #B208-B217, MH, cpl. Also, B218, MNH. CV \$3.25.	NMB
27	Bahamas. 18 stamps, #107//577. Quality lot, mostly U, a few MNH. CV \$20+.	\$5
28	Bahamas. Nine BOB stamps. War Tax: #MR6, MR7, MR9, MR10, MR11, MR12, MR14 (all MH); also, MR13, U, one shilling, F/VF, LC/medium cancel; finally, B2, War Charity overprint. Total CV \$60.	\$25

Lot #	Description	Minimum Bid
29	<b>Bahrain.</b> #64-67, MH, set of 4, 1948 Olympics. CV \$7.75.	\$2.50
30	<b>Barbuda.</b> 10 MNH stamps: #170-175, 178, 181. '08 CV \$8.05.	\$1.50
31	<b>Belgian Congo.</b> #56, U, VF. CV \$16.	\$4
32	<b>Belgium.</b> #236, U, F/VF, medium cancel. High value of set. CV \$12.50.	\$3
33	<b>Belgium.</b> U: #516-525, C15-C20, FD Cancels (?). CV \$14.70.	\$6
34	<b>Belgium.</b> BOB: #B48-B50, MLH; B462-B464, cpl set; B467, MLH. CV \$11.80.	\$4
35	<b>Belgium, Luxembourg.</b> Club Owned. Ret OMNI book. 111 stamps, Belgium (94), Luxembourg (17). Best: Belgium #54, 59, 91, 130, 235, 293, 379, 385, 500-503*, 516-525* & more incl some BOB; Luxembourg 777, 794, 891, 929, 930, 937, 938. '00 CV \$116.71. Whoa! This may be the best deal in this sale!	NMB
36	<b>Belize.</b> Birds of Belize. Scarce S/S of 6 stamps, CTO. CV \$65.	\$15
37	<b>Benin.</b> 22 stamps, CTO: #775//1194, Scott list incl. CV \$24.45.	\$6
38	<b>Bermuda, Barbuda.</b> Bermuda #510-513, MNH, cpl set; Barbuda 502-505, MNH, cpl set. CV \$8.	\$3
39	<b>Bhutan.</b> MNH: #84-84N, 85-85H, 99-99N (imperfs). Beautiful! CV \$22.05.	\$12
40	<b>Bhutan.</b> Flowers, CTO: #150-150A-E. Wow! CV \$4.80.	\$2
41	<b>Brazil.</b> #1678A, MNH. CV \$5.	\$1.50
42	<b>Brazil.</b> #1678A, 1679, MH. CV \$10.50.	\$3
43	<b>Bulgaria.</b> Mixed Group: #12*, TH; 14, 15, 18, U; 25*; 99*, TH; 169, U; 179, U (?); 434-436*, imperf; 437-438*, perf 13. CV \$8.75.	\$3
44	<b>Bulgaria.</b> MH: #69, 84, 182-185, 464, 465, 523, 525, 561-563, 723, 751A; U: 73; CTO: 977-981. CV \$14.20.	\$6
45	<b>Burkina Faso (Upper Volta).</b> Collection of 8 S/S, CTO: #351, 470, C164, C170, C176, C177, C196, C224. Pretty & colorful. CV \$10.95.	\$3
46	<b>Cambodia, Dahomey.</b> Four Proof Cards. Cambodia, #234-236; Dahomey, C25. CV \$8.	\$4
47	<b>Cambodia.</b> #1011-1016, 1064-1069, 1077-1079, 1091-1096, 1099-1104, 1107-1112, 1115-1117, 1118-1123, CTO. Partial sets & sets. CV \$11.20.	\$6
48	<b>Cambodia.</b> Partial sets & sets: #1030-1035, 1057-1063, 1099-1104, 1126-1131, 1137-1142, 1175-1180, 1183-1185, 1189-1192, CTO. CV \$10.25.	\$5
49	<b>Cameroun.</b> #C29, MNH, VF, UPU Issue. CV \$8.	\$3
50	<b>Canada.</b> #51, U, medium cancel, G. CV \$4.	\$2
51	<b>Canada.</b> #81, U, F/VF, medium cancel. CV \$22.50.	\$6
52	<b>Canada.</b> Three U Classics: #96, LC, G/F; 97, LC, F/VF; 98, medium cancel, F/VF. CV \$9.75.	\$4
53	<b>Canada.</b> #176, U, medium cancel/HC, SE. CV \$10.	\$3.50
54	<b>Canada.</b> U Group: #208, medium cancel, F/VF; 213, medium cancel/HC, F/VF; 223, LC, F/VF, good "Iroquois, Ont" circular cancel. CV \$3.25.	\$1
55	<b>Canada.</b> #245, U, medium cancel, F/VF. CV \$10.	\$4
56	<b>Canada.</b> U: #246, F/VF; 259, F/VF; 260, F/VF, 261, F/VF. CV \$3.75.	NMB
57	<b>Canada.</b> #268-273. All F/VF or better. LC on 273 (highest value). Cpl set. CV \$9.70.	\$4
58	<b>Canada.</b> U: #294, LC (red), F/VF; 311, F/VF; 1685-1686, 1879-1881. CV \$4.60.	\$1.50
59	<b>Canada.</b> Two MNH sets: #508-511, Expo '70 Emblem, flowers; 585a, blk of 4 (582-585). CV \$15.20.	\$5
60	<b>Canada.</b> 8¢ & 15¢ Queen Elizabeth issue from 1973, #620, 621. Five stamps total incl variations in paper, gum, shades. Cpl description incl. Est value over \$11.	\$4
61	<b>Canada.</b> #756a, MNH, CAPEX '78, S/S. CV \$3.50.	NMB
62	<b>Canada.</b> MNH S/S & Blks: #913A, 966a, 1039. CV \$17.75 (face value \$7.15). Wow!	\$6
63	<b>Canada.</b> #1928, 1930, FWT18, AL23 (law stamp), FB43 (bill stamp), all U. CV \$3.	\$1
64	<b>Canada.</b> #2405, \$10 Blue Whale, U, VF. CV \$7.50.	\$2
65	<b>Canada.</b> #C4, Ottawa Conference 1932 overprint, very fresh, MNH, F/VF. CV \$70.	\$40
66	<b>Canada.</b> Precancels (see Unitrade Standard Precancel Catalog). #3-150 (Quebec) blk of 4 (two have THs); 4-150 (Montreal) single, HR, paper adhesion gum side; 4-249 (w/money order office number 8160); X231; also, U11, U20 cut squares. CV \$9.	\$4



Lot #	Description	Minimum Bid
67	<b>Central African Republic.</b> Historic Hot Air Balloons. #C282-C285, C286 S/S, MNH. Beautiful set. CV \$15.75.	\$7
68	<b>Chad.</b> Two beautiful S/S: #294F & C275, CTO. CV \$18.50.	\$4
69	<b>Chad.</b> Locomotive set, MNH, #825-830 + 831 S/S, cpl. CV \$19.	\$10
70	<b>Christmas Island.</b> Two Christmas Topical S/S's: #116, M (LH on margin), "Away in a Manger", 4 stamps (a-d); also, 88, sheet of nine stamps w/musical score on margin, HOWEVER, bit of UR corner torn off, hinged on margin, CV as stamps only. '12 CV \$3.70.	NMB
71	<b>Congo, Republic of.</b> Beautiful MNH Primates, cpl set, #951-957. CV \$10.	\$6
72	<b>Cuba.</b> #19 Queen Isabella II imperf, MH, clear margins, F/VF. CV \$11.	\$3
73	<b>Cuba.</b> Lindbergh overprint, #C2, MH, F/VF. CV \$4.	\$1.50
74	<b>Danzig.</b> #13, M, HR, off-centered but clear margins, F; 33 (blue overprint), M, NG, F/VF; 177, MH, some paper adhesion, F/VF; 180, M, LH, F/VF, full gum. CV \$48.50.	\$14
75	<b>Dominican Republic.</b> #479-483, C100-C102, MNH; 501-505, C106-C108, MNH. CV \$4.	\$2
76	<b>Egypt.</b> #1961//2040 (mostly). 33 MNH stamps, colorful, interesting designs, incl 1027, 1028. Birds, camels, etc. '11 CV \$12.15.	\$4
77	<b>Finland.</b> #157, MNH, manufacturing crease, F/VF; 220 (x2), U, both F/VF, LC/medium cancels; 215, 217, 218, U, LC to medium cancels. CV \$11.85.	\$3
78	<b>Finland.</b> #B9-B11, MNH, F/VF, cpl set. CV \$7.	\$2.50
79	<b>Finland.</b> #C8, MNH, F/VF; C4, U, LC, F/VF; M6, MNH, F/VF. CV \$3.20.	NMB
80	<b>France.</b> #70, U, F/VF. CV \$15.	\$3
81	<b>France.</b> #93, U, G. CV \$25.	\$5
82	<b>France.</b> #118, U, G. CV \$9.	\$2
83	<b>France.</b> #2798//2924, B676, MNH. Art, Fauna, 3 others, all large. 17 stamps. CV \$32.30.	\$8
83A	<b>France.</b> #2936//3049, MNH, 16 stamps, incl 2936-2939, Birds, 2947-2949, Art, all large but one. '11 CV \$25.95.	\$6
84	<b>France.</b> MNH. Recent: #3088, 3098, 3107, 3108, 3109, 3117, 3137, 3141, 3156. CV \$15.45.	\$5
85	<b>France.</b> MNH, from year 2006: #3190, 3195, 3196, 3198, 3199, 3208, 3221, 3226, 3230, 3231, 3257. CV \$20.30.	\$5
86	<b>France.</b> #3394-3402 (missing 3403), U, Art/Paintings. CV \$4.95.	\$1.50
87	<b>France.</b> #B639, Albertville Winter 1992 Olympics, sheet of 10 + center label, MNH. Beautiful! CV \$18.	\$10
88	<b>French India.</b> 6 stamps, ID'd & hinged on partial album page: #1, M, NG; 2, MH; 3, MH; 5, M, NG; 6, U; 10, MH. CV \$25.55.	\$8

**Abbreviations:**

& = And	DUP = Duplicate (s)	NG = No Gum
+ = Plus	EST = Estimate (d)	NMB = No Minimum Bid
// = Incomplete	F = Fine, off center, but perfs	OG = Original Gum
ADDR = Address (ed)	don't touch design	PNB = Plate Number Block
ANN = Anniversary	FD(C) = First Day (Cover)	RET = Retired, Returned
APPROX = Approximate (ly)	G = Good, perfs cut into design	SE = Straight Edge
APS = American Philatelic Society	HBO = Held by Owner	SON = Socked on the Nose
BKLT = Booklet	HC = Heavy Cancel	cancel
BLK = Block	HH = Heavy Hinge	S/S = Souvenir Sheet (s)
BOB = Back of Book	HR = Hinge Remnant	TH = Thin
CAT = Catalogue (d)	ID'd = Identified	U = Used
COMMEM = Commemorative (s)	INCL = Include (s) (ed)	UNADDR = Unaddressed
(IN)CPL = (In)Complete	LC = Light Cancel	VF = Very Fine, wide margins
CTO = Cancelled to Order	LH = Light Hinge	VG = Very Good, perfs touch
CV = Latest Scott Catalog Value	M or * = Mint	design
(or year listed)	MH = Mint Hinged	W/(O) = With(out)
DEFIN = Definitive (s)	MLH = Mint Light Hinge	WMK = Watermark
DIFF = Different	MNH or ** = Mint Never Hinged	XF = Extra Fine

Lot #	Description	Minimum Bid
89	<b>French West Africa.</b> UPU 75 <sup>th</sup> Ann (1949), #C15, U, good cancel, F/VF. CV \$8.75.	\$2
90	<b>Germany.</b> #401, MH, (some paper adhesion). CV \$13.50.	\$4
91	<b>Germany.</b> #407, U, F/VF. CV \$20.	\$4
92	<b>Germany.</b> U Group: #2146, 2318, 2320, 2326, 2416, 2443, 2450, B568, B650, B660, B662, B674, B682-B686, B698, B736, B737, B756, B770, B771, B837, B857, B858, B892, B893. Total CV \$42.	\$10
93	<b>Germany.</b> Semi Postals. #B42, MH, F/VF, HR; B43, U, F, nicely cancelled; B89, MNH, F/VF. CV \$20.75.	\$6
94	<b>Germany.</b> #B65, U, F/VF. CV \$21.	\$5
95	<b>Germany/Berlin.</b> 18 diff MNH stamps. #9N148, 9N152, 9N198 & more. Quality lot! CV \$9.45.	\$4
96	<b>Germany (DDR).</b> #230, 230A, MNH & MH. CV \$17.	\$5
97	<b>Germany (DDR).</b> Sales sheet w/singles & sets, approx 45 stamps. Best: #58, 59, 64, 66, 67, 228, 229, 355-360, 370, 416, 488-491, 576-581, 656a, 673-676, all MH. CV \$48.50.	\$10
98	<b>Great Britain (Guernsey).</b> Formula 1 World Champion Cars & Drivers. #938-945 (all in pairs), MNH. Gorgeous. This lot is very special. CV \$28.30.	\$9
99	<b>Great Britain.</b> #108, U, medium cancel, F/VF. Wow! CV \$220.	\$75
100	<b>Great Britain.</b> 12 earlier stamps, all better values, U: #115, 130, 132, 144, 194, 195, 205, 214, 274, 288, 310, 311. Lots of value. CV \$101.90. A bargain!	\$14
101	<b>Great Britain.</b> #120, MH, F/VF, some toning on gum side, spotty gum. CV \$65.	\$25
102	<b>Great Britain.</b> #122, one shilling value, U, F/VF. CV \$65.	\$10
103	<b>Great Britain.</b> #166, U, LC. CV \$5.75.	\$1.50
104	<b>Great Britain.</b> #179, U, HR, HC, F/VF, some paper adhesion. CV \$75.	\$8
105	<b>Great Britain.</b> #180, U, "H" perforation, oval "Register" cancel, F/VF, pulled corner nib. CV \$125.	\$10
106	<b>Great Britain.</b> #185-186, M, HR, cpl set, Empire Stamp Exhibition, 1924. CV \$29.	\$6
107	<b>Great Britain.</b> #251, U, F/VF, 10 shilling value. CV \$24.	\$6
108	<b>Great Britain.</b> #309-312, U, F/VF. CV \$62.75.	\$15
109	<b>Great Britain.</b> Royal Mail Presentation Pack. The Welsh Bible, #1205-1208, MNH, cpl set. CV \$4.35.	\$2
110	<b>Great Britain.</b> Royal Mail Presentation Pack. Sports, #1209-1212, MNH, cpl set. CV \$4.35.	\$2
111	<b>Great Britain.</b> Royal Mail Presentation Pack. Fireworks, MNH stamps, #1253a, 1255a, cpl set. CV \$5.50.	\$2.50
112	<b>Great Britain.</b> Royal Mail Presentation Pack. Author Thomas Hardy, MNH, single stamp, #1326. CV 80¢.	NMB
113	<b>Great Britain.</b> Royal Mail Presentation Pack. Machin Heads: #MH70, MH97, MH120, etc. 7 MNH stamps. CV \$9.55.	\$5
114	<b>Great Britain.</b> Royal Mail Presentation Pack. Machin Heads: #MH91, MH115, MH125, etc. 7 MNH stamps. CV \$12.50.	\$6
115	<b>Great Britain-Morocco Agencies.</b> #78-82, MNH; 89-92, MH; 99, 100, 103, MH, one other. CV \$15.20.	\$5
116	<b>Grenada, Grenadines of Grenada.</b> Grenada: #417-420, MNH, cpl set. Grenadines: 272-274, 275, 600 S/S, MNH. CV \$8.60.	\$3
117	<b>Grenada, Grenadines of Grenada.</b> Grenada: #652, 849, 1124-1125. Grenadines: 75, 137, 147, 154. '08 CV \$5.50.	\$1
118	<b>Guinea.</b> Butterflies. MNH: #1424-1430, incl S/S. Very colorful. CV \$12.	\$7
119	<b>Guinea.</b> 19 <sup>th</sup> Century Warships, cpl set + S/S, MNH, #1396-1401, 1402. CV \$14.85.	\$7
120	<b>Hong Kong.</b> #688, MNH, in sealed bklt (A special product of the Hong Kong '94 Stamp Exhibition), "A History of Hong Kong Definitive Stamps, 1862-1992". CV \$20.	\$7.50
121	<b>Hungary.</b> #1189, MNH, S/S. CV \$25.	\$8
122	<b>Hungary.</b> Ships. #1828-1834, MNH, cpl set. CV \$11.20.	\$6
123	<b>Hungary.</b> 15 U stamps, large, 1980's: #2631-2633, 2676, 2687, 2688-2690, 2742, 2768, 2778, 2804, 2808, 2809, 2845. CV \$3.25.	NMB
124	<b>India.</b> #142-148, M, LH, set of 7, 1935 Silver Jubilee. CV \$23.25.	\$7.50
125	<b>India.</b> #223-226, MNH, 1949 UPU set of 4. CV \$14.50.	\$4.50

Lot #	Description	Minimum Bid
126	<b>India.</b> #233-234, MLH, F/VF. First Asian Games, 1951. CV \$15.50.	\$5
127	<b>India/International Commission in Indo-China.</b> #1-5, MNH, cpl. CV \$11.60.	\$3.50
128	<b>India/ International Commission in Indo-China.</b> #6-10, wmk 196, MNH, cpl set. CV \$11.80.	\$3
129	<b>Indo-China.</b> 100 diff, 1892 to 1940's, nearly all MNH (1940's issued w/o gum). CV \$91.25.	\$14
130	<b>Indonesia, Mongolia.</b> Indonesia #723-733, CTO; Mongolia 214-220, CTO. CV \$3.45.	NMB
131	<b>Iran.</b> FORGERY: #236, MH. If real CV is \$300 – but it ain't! For your forgery collection!	\$3
132	<b>Iran.</b> FORGERY: #239, Type II. (Genuine CV is \$500). This forgery will fill that space at a reasonable cost.	NMB
133	<b>Iraq.</b> #130-132, U, LC, 1949 UPU Issue. CV \$8.50.	\$2
134	<b>Ireland.</b> 10 U stamps, all better values: #183, 193, 196-197, 199, 200-201, 204-205, 553. CV \$34.40. Wow!	\$4.50
135	<b>Ireland.</b> #767-793, MNH, cpl set. Wonderful! CV \$82.50.	\$20
136	<b>Ireland.</b> Bklt, #926B, MNH, Post Office fresh, 2 diff panes, Irish Parliamentary Democracy. CV \$15. Nice price.	\$4
137	<b>Israel.</b> #956-959, MNH, w/tabs, set of 4, Owls. CV \$6. Whooo?	\$2
138	<b>Italy.</b> #60, 62, MH, HR, some gum dist, one pulled corner nib. CV \$120.	\$30
139	<b>Italy.</b> #79, MH, HR, F/VF. CV \$110.	\$32
140	<b>Italy.</b> U Group: #799-805, 807, 813-824, 826-829. CV \$4.80.	\$1.50
141	<b>Italy/Offices in Turkey.</b> #20G, MH, G. CV \$47.50.	\$15
142	<b>Italy.</b> 50 diff large, mostly 1930's, common stamps. CV approx. \$10.	\$3
143	<b>Jamaica.</b> #36, MH, F/VF. CV \$17.50.	\$6
144	<b>Jamaica.</b> #130a, MLH, VF, perf 12.5 x 12.5. CV \$7.50.	\$3
145	<b>Japan.</b> Classics. #87-90, U, F/VF, LC to medium cancels. CV \$11.	\$3.50
146	<b>Japan.</b> #465-466, MNH. CV \$10.75.	\$5
147	<b>Japan.</b> #1752a, bklt, cpl. CV \$7.	\$2.50
148	<b>Japan.</b> U: #2415, 2417, 2418, 2420, 2421, 2423-2428, 2467-2474, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2501-2505. CV \$10.15.	\$4
149	<b>Japan.</b> #2485c, U, VF. CV \$14.50.	\$6
150	<b>Japan.</b> U: #2510, 2514-2522. 10 stamps. CV \$4.	\$1.50
151	<b>Japan.</b> U: #2523-2527, 2530, 2531, 2533-2540, 2586-2592, 2595-2600, 2602, 2604, 2606, 2608, 2609. CV \$14.40.	\$6
152	<b>Laos.</b> UPU Issue, #18-22, C5-C6, MNH, VF, cpl set. CV \$13.85.	\$6
153	<b>Lebanon.</b> #RA15, MNH, blk of 6. CV \$13.50.	\$4
154	<b>Liberia.</b> #943, S/S, MNH, George Washington in Battle. CV \$3.50.	NMB
155	<b>Libya.</b> #1090-1095, Early Sailing Ships, MNH, cpl set. CV \$12.	\$6
156	<b>Liechtenstein.</b> #159, MNH, VF, high value of set. CV \$13.50.	\$4
157	<b>Malagasy.</b> 63 stamps, CTO & MNH, #1174//1270. '08 CV \$22.85.	\$6
158	<b>Maldiv Islands, Panama.</b> Maldiv Islands #447-449, MNH. Panama 480, 480A-480C, C357-C360, CTO. CV \$2.75.	NMB
159	<b>Maldiv Islands.</b> #514, MNH. CV \$7.50.	\$2.50
160	<b>Malta.</b> #298-299, 301-302, MNH. CV \$1.95.	NMB
161	<b>What the heck happened?</b>	
162	<b>Mexico.</b> Higher Values, MH (mostly) & MNH: #645, 774, 775, 864, 865, 882a, 896, 1306a, 1729, 1730, C73, C192, C196, C197, C214, C220F, C449, C450, Q7, Q8. CV \$224.	\$45
163	<b>Micronesia.</b> #176a, blk of 4 Native Boats w/FD cancel. CV \$3.25.	NMB
164	<b>Monaco.</b> #20, U, F, medium cancel "Principality". CV \$32.50.	\$8
165	<b>Monaco.</b> #258-259, F/VF (258 is MLH, 259 is MNH). CV \$32.	\$15
166	<b>Monaco.</b> #496-498 (3 high values of set), MH (497 has corner crease). CV \$9.10.	\$3
167	<b>Monaco.</b> 9 MNH stamps: #865-867, 1638-1639, 1643-1644, 1646-1647. CV \$31.70.	\$13
168	<b>Monaco.</b> #955-960, MNH, set; 1115-1122 (missing 1123), MNH; 1654-1659, MNH, set; CB7, MH; CB10, MNH. CV \$73.15.	\$22
169	<b>Not again!?</b>	
170	<b>Mongolia.</b> #562-569, set, 1079-1082, CTO. Animals, Locomotives. CV \$3.80.	\$1

Lot #	Description	Minimum Bid
171	<b>Mongolia.</b> Bears. #2305-2308, + S/S 2307A, 2308A. Spectacular! CV \$14.	\$8
172	<b>Natal.</b> #51, U, medium cancel/HC. CV \$4.25.	NMB
173	<b>Nauru.</b> 8 MNH stamps: #192-193 (193a), 206, 208, 209, 222, 224, 225. '08 CV \$3.35.	NMB
174	<b>Netherlands.</b> Europa. #657a, 658a, MNH, 14 x13 perf, # on back. CV \$6.	\$2
175	<b>Netherlands.</b> Club Owned. 50 large U stamps, off-paper, from the 1990's. A quality U lot.	NMB
176	<b>Netherlands &amp; Netherlands Indies.</b> 101 diff U, incl 27 Indies & Antilles, + 48 dups (1 each) for a total of 149 stamps. Est value \$35-40.	NMB
177	<b>New Zealand.</b> #509, 836, 854, 880, 881, 960, 1004, 1128, 1303. CV \$6.50.	\$2.50
178	<b>New Zealand.</b> #768-770A, U, LC, Bird theme. CV \$16.40.	\$5
179	<b>New Zealand.</b> #1008-1013, MNH, set. CV \$7.65.	\$2.50
180	<b>Nicaragua.</b> Space Aliens! Reported alien sightings on colorful S/S's: #2020-2025, 2027. There are 8 sheets in the set. This set is missing #2026. Unusual & valuable – maybe the weirdest set ever! CV \$148.	\$35
181	<b>Nicaragua.</b> Alien Sightings S/Ss, MNH, #2020-2026 (2027 is missing). CV \$121.	\$40
182	<b>Niue.</b> 8 Sets, MNH, XF: #70-72, 135, 136-138, 143-146, 147-150, 160-162, 167-170, 174-176. CV \$6.35.	\$2
183	<b>Norfolk Island.</b> Cars of the 1920's. #569-572, set. CV \$7.	\$3
184	<b>Norway.</b> Club Owned. Ret OMNI book, 58 U stamps, #804//1180. Best: 906, 923, 1020, 1026, 1039, 1042, 1070, 1086, 1087, 1098, 1104, 1118, 1136, 1152, 1153, 1180, others. CV \$66.13.	NMB
185	<b>Norway.</b> #B11-B14, MNH, Queen Maud, 1939, cpl set. CV \$4.	NMB
186	<b>Norway.</b> 100 U stamps, large & small, all eras, all diff.	\$8
187	<b>Nyasaland.</b> Two MNH sets: #85-86 (Silver Wedding Ann), VF; 112-122, Queen Elizabeth, XF. CV \$37.10.	\$12
188	<b>Panama.</b> #465-465B, 475, 475A-475C, C353-C356. CV \$5.55.	\$2
189	<b>Papua New Guinea.</b> U: #122-124, 126-127, 137, 139-141, 147. CV \$4.	\$2
190	<b>Paraguay.</b> Mexico Olympics. #1135-1140, MNH. CV \$5.70.	\$2
191	<b>Penrhyn.</b> Religious Theme. #354-356, MNH, cpl. CV \$13.75.	\$4.50
192	<b>Philippines.</b> Two blks of 4, #814, C82, MNH, cpl. CV \$4.60.	NMB
193	<b>Poland.</b> MH: #156-158, 159, 160, 162 (x2), 163-167, 169, 169B. CV 12.95.	\$5
194	<b>Poland.</b> Group of 44 stamps: #268-274, 282-283, 285, 287-289, 294-299, 300-303, 312, J85, J86, U; 313, 320-328, 334, 340, MH; J95-J97, J99-J100, U & M. CV \$15.90.	\$4
195	<b>Poland.</b> 68 large stamps, mostly U or CTO, from 1956 to 1970, #719//1738. Scott # list incl. CV \$15.80.	\$5
196	<b>Poland.</b> #909-913, MNH, set, Stamps-on-Stamps; 994-1005B, MLH, set; 1610-1619, U, set; 2036A, S/S, MNH; 2370-2377, MNH, set; 2378-2379, MNH; 2390-2395, MNH, set, Maps on Stamps. CV \$20.45.	\$9
197	<b>Poland.</b> Flowers. #1346-1349 (short set); 1430-1434 (short set); 1511-1516, cpl set, 1523-1527, all are CTO. Also 2776-2781, MNH, set, Warsaw Bicyclists. CV \$6.50. Bonus! 2910 S/S, Moon Landing 20 <sup>th</sup> Ann.	\$2
198	<b>Gee whiz!</b> Free parking – again.	
199	<b>Portugal.</b> #415, M, HH, F/VF. CV \$10.	\$3
200	<b>Portugal/Azores.</b> #344, MH, Europa Issue; Madeira: 78, 84, 90, MH. CV \$3.40.	NMB
201	<b>Portugal.</b> #955-957, MNH. CV \$14.95.	\$5
202	<b>Portugal/Madeira.</b> #126a, Bird Theme, bklt w/pane of 4, MNH. CV \$6.	\$2
203	<b>Rhodesia &amp; Nyasaland.</b> Two high values: #176, 177, U, (corner nib, 177). CV \$19.75.	\$4
204	<b>Romania.</b> #163-165, high values of set, MH, HR. Scott says counterfeits are plentiful. CV \$72.	\$15
205	<b>Russia.</b> Mostly U: #263, 276, 283a, 285a, 286, 288A (x2), 288B, 288C, 480. CV \$111.30.	\$25
206	<b>Russia.</b> #4440-4444, 5217-5221, 5319-5323, 3 cpl sets, MNH. Vehicles, armored tanks, fire trucks. CV \$3.90.	\$1.50
207	<b>Saar.</b> #225, U, VF. CV \$12.40.	\$3.50
208	<b>St Lucia.</b> #MR1, MR2, MH. CV \$14.40.	\$4.50
209	<b>St Thomas &amp; Prince Islands.</b> History of Automobile. #713, S/S, CTO. CV \$11.50.	\$2
210	<b>Samoa.</b> #793-796, Christmas Issue (1991), cpl set. CV \$9.50.	\$3



Lot #	Description	Minimum Bid
211	<b>San Marino.</b> #1107-1108, U, 1986 Europa, Bird Theme/Falcon. CV \$17.50.	\$4
212	<b>Sarawak.</b> #N22, MNH, F. Issued under Japanese Occupation. High value of set. Note in Scott: "Stamps overprinted w/Japanese characters... between 2 vertical black lines were not for paying postage." That is the case w/this stamp. CV \$290.	\$50
213	<b>Saudi Arabia.</b> #296, M, disturbed gum, F/VF. CV \$8.75.	\$3
214	<b>Saudi Arabia.</b> 2 cpl sets (of pairs), one set to keep & one set to trade. #1053-1055 & 1066-1068. CV \$17.80.	\$7
215	<b>Senegal.</b> Christmas Issue, #1046-1049, MNH, cpl set. CV \$7.45.	\$2.50
216	<b>South Africa.</b> #881a, S/S, MNH, Chernobyl's Children. CV \$3.	\$1
217	<b>South Africa, South West Africa.</b> 170 diff South Africa, pre-1940, World War II era, & 1970's-1990's, + 44 South West Africa. 214 total stamps. Est value \$50-55.	\$3
218	<b>Swaziland.</b> #253, U, F/VF. CV \$4.25.	\$1.50
219	<b>Sweden.</b> #387, 390, MNH; 380, 382, MLH; 283, 385, 391, 392, 395, 397, 399, 417, 426, 436, 439, 441, U. CV \$7.95.	\$3
220	<b>Switzerland.</b> 126 diff stamps, U, mostly pre-1940. No semi-postals. Est value \$30-35. How's this?	NMB
221	<b>Switzerland.</b> #B262-B266, MNH, Red Cross & Cancer. CV \$10.	\$3
222	<b>Tanzania.</b> Queen Mother, #269a, 270a S/S's; 336a, S/S of 4 (333-336), Queen Elizabeth 60 <sup>th</sup> Birthday; 266a, S/S of 4 (263-266) Classic Rolls Royce. All MNH. CV \$4.80.	NMB
223	<b>Tanzania.</b> 79 stamps, some MNH, mostly CTO: #967//1385. Scott # list incl. CV \$69.70.	\$20
224	<b>Togo.</b> #567-570, C55-C56, 617-622, C82-C83, CTO. CV \$3.05.	NMB
225	<b>Togo.</b> Religious Theme. #833-835, C195, MNH, cpl set. CV \$3.	NMB
226	<b>Transvaal.</b> 61 different MH REPRINTS in 1923 French soft cover bklt. Cpl sets, incl overprints. Scott's warns of reprints & forgeries in this era. Be that as it may, they sure look nice & the price is right!	NMB
227	<b>Trieste.</b> AMG, #E1-E4, MNH, NG. Very fresh & crisp. CV \$75.60.	\$35
228	<b>Tuvalu.</b> #582-585, MNH. CV \$11.40.	\$3.50
229	<b>Uganda.</b> #95, 96, 105, MH, Birds; 89, 144, 1336, 1631, 1667d, U. CV \$6.95.	\$3
230	<b>Uganda.</b> #201, 298, 833, 933, 1020, 1631, 1831, U; 314-316, MH. CV \$10.60.	\$4
231	<b>Vatican City.</b> #737-748, MNH, cpl set, Papal Journeys of John Paul II. CV \$21.50.	\$8
232	<b>Yugoslavia.</b> Packet of 100 stamps, U, looks like common stamps from the 1950's-70's. Est value \$20.	\$7
233	<b>Zambia.</b> 10 MNH stamps: #127, 129-130, 419-421, 426, 441-493. '08 CV \$10.55.	\$2
234	<b>Zambia.</b> Pope John Paul II, #470-473, MNH, cpl set. CV \$16.	\$7

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#### MAIL BID SALE RULES AND INFORMATION

1. Bid increments: \$1-10 = \$0.50, \$10-30 = \$1.00, \$30-100 = \$2.00, Over \$100 = \$5.00. Bid in these increments only. Odd amounts will be lowered to the next increment. All bids are in US dollars.
2. High bidder wins at one advance over second-highest bidder.
3. If there are tie bids, the earliest postmark wins.
4. If only one bid is received, lot goes at the minimum bid listed by the owner.
5. State the highest you are willing to pay. Your high bid will be used only if necessary. No "buy" bids or requests for percentage increases will be accepted.
6. Lots are returnable for items misdescribed or misidentified. No returns on large lots or collections, etc.
7. The Mail Bid Sale Manager reserves the right to decline unreasonably low bids.
8. Lot information will be sent to successful bidders with invoice. Invoice will include postage (and insurance, where appropriate). Payment is expected in US funds within 10 days of being invoiced.
9. Lots totaling \$100 or more and shipped in one package will be insured. To request insurance on shipments totaling less than \$100, contact the Mail Bid Sale Manager.
10. Lots will be shipped and billed by the Mail Bid Sale Manager and payment should be sent to the address on the invoice. PayPal can be used: ExecutiveDirector@iswsc.org. There will be an additional 10% fee to cover the PayPal transaction. PayPal users should notify the Mail Bid Sale Manager by e-mail when payment has been made.

Lot #	Description	Minimum Bid
235	<b>Worldwide.</b> Club Owned. Who smokes all of these cigars anyway? Cigar box absolutely loaded w/stamps, sets, S/S's, blks, a few covers, etc. Mostly loose singles, mostly U, some MH & MNH. Off-paper, some ID'd, countries all over the world. At a glance: China, Ethiopia, Russia, Poland, United Nations, Luxembourg, South Africa, Guyana, Uganda, Ireland & onwards. Oh, boy, enough material to organize & catalog all summer! Nice cigar box too, 8.5" x 1.75" x 7", gross weight is approx 1.75 pounds on my inaccurate scale. A serious challenge for the addicted sorter (while my Cubs are losing again). I love these lots! Probably no treasures but not all "cheapies". Satisfaction guaranteed!	\$25
236	<b>Worldwide.</b> "A" Countries. Aitutaki #148-151**; Antigua 42*, 85*, 86*, 90 U, 91*, MR1*, MR3*; Ascension 94-95**, 104-107**, 111-114**; Aruba MNH: 196, 197, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 206, 207-210, 211, 212-214. No minimum values. CV \$58.10.	\$15
237	<b>Worldwide.</b> Sea Turtles: Anguilla #160, MNH, XF; Ascension 170-172, MNH, XF, cpl set. Beautiful! CV \$29.95. Wow!	\$8.50
238	<b>Worldwide.</b> Club Owned. Ret OMNI book. 106 stamps, mostly U, Argentina (25 stamps), Belgium (28), Bolivia (11), Cameroun (14), Upper Volta (6). Some good values here. '96 CV \$58.30.	NMB
239	<b>Worldwide.</b> Club Owned. Ret OMNI book. 38 stamps, Argentina (13 stamps), Reunion (1), Japan (1), Ryukyu Islands (5), Straits Settlements (6), Zimbabwe (12). '91 CV \$19.75.	NMB
240	<b>Worldwide.</b> Club Owned. Ret OMNI book. 36 stamps, various countries, incl China, Norfolk Island, Papua New Guinea, Iran, Peru, Philippines. '91 CV \$27.45.	NMB
241	<b>Worldwide.</b> CTO. Cambodia (22 stamps) #1399//1929; Congo Republic (13); Guinea (31) 1280//1393; Somali Republic (21), not ID'd. 87 stamps total. '08 CV approx \$25.	\$7
242	<b>Worldwide.</b> Locomotives. Gorgeous? If you like big iron. 62 stamps, all ID'd on dealer cards. Great start on a new topical! Cambodia #1507-1509, 1511; Laos 1306-1307; Chad, Cuba, Korea (North), Benin, Bulgaria, Russia, St Thomas & Prince Islands, CTO. CV \$77.90.	\$28
243	<b>Worldwide.</b> Three S/S: Cyprus #532, MNH (Stamps-on-Stamps); Dominican Republic C108a, MNH, Sports; Venezuela 971a, MNH (Our Lady of Belen de San Mateo). CV \$4.90.	\$2
244	<b>Worldwide.</b> Three MNH S/S: Dominican Republic #508A; Ghana 2407 (Norman Rockwell Boy Scouts); Liberia C113 (Child Welfare). CV \$7.	\$3
245	<b>Worldwide.</b> Ret OMNI book. 100 mostly U stamps. Germany (32 stamps), a few MH, a few oldies w/faults (discounted in CV); Guatemala (6), Guernsey (8), Republic of Guinea (4), Honduras (11), Jamaica (9), Japan (28), older & recent. Some good values here. CV \$61.49.	\$9
246	<b>Worldwide (Germany &amp; Georgia).</b> Ret OMNI book. 91 almost all U stamps. A few old Georgia: #12-17, 18-20, MH. U Germany: 35, 70, 74, 75, 82, 85, 86-89, 90, 91, 99, 100, 101, 113, 125, 132, 135, 139, 179, 198, 214, 330-336, 343, 371, 375, 381, 382, 441, others. Good price! CV \$86.35.	\$10
247	<b>Worldwide.</b> 84 stamps, ID'd on sheets of 12 each area: Japan, Germany, Great Britain, India, British Commonwealth, Brazil, Austria. All stamps catalog at 50¢ up to several dollars. CV \$80.05.	\$10
248	<b>Worldwide.</b> Better values from Volume 6 of Scott Catalog: Togo #C33, CTO; Vatican City 219-222, MNH; 836, 1000, U; Ukraine 464, WWF, blk of 4, MNH; South Vietnam 18, U; Yugoslavia 240, U; 1664-1670, CTO (Olympics); 1732-1733, Europa, CTO; 1810a, U; Zambia 443, MNH; Zimbabwe 626, 629, 631, 514, U. '11 CV \$30.45.	\$8
249	<b>Worldwide.</b> 100 Football (Soccer) stamps. Mostly CTO, incl sets. I see Tanzania, Cambodia, Hungary, St Thomas & Prince Islands, Guinea, Cuba, Guyana. Scott # list incl. CV \$78.40.	\$15
250	<b>Worldwide.</b> 125 stamps, mostly U, mostly large, recent, ID'd on sheets of 25 each: British Commonwealth, France, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland. All stamps above minimum value w/CV up to several dollars. CV \$92.	\$11
251	<b>Worldwide.</b> 72 stamps, mostly U, mostly large, recent, ID'd on sheets of 12 each: Japan, Great Britain, Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden & worldwide mix. All values above minimum up to several dollars. CV \$76.	\$10

Lot #	Description	Minimum Bid
252	<b>Worldwide.</b> Former Soviet States. 31 stamps, MNH & CTO. Belarus (6 stamps), Kazakhstan (6), Kyrgyzstan (2), Tajikistan (7), Uzbekistan (10). I can't 'stan this lot any longer! Scott # list incl. '08 CV \$16.85.	\$8

**Bargain Bin! The lots listed below have appeared in previous sales. Here they are again at substantially reduced prices: 30%, 50% or even No Minimum Bid. Some real steals here!**

BB253	<b>USA.</b> Columbians. #232 (TH), 236, both U, F. CV \$29.50. Last Call!	NMB
BB254	<b>USA.</b> Fifty State Wildflowers Issue, #2696a, sheet of 50 stamps, MNH. Ran in MBS #50. '11 CV \$40. Now reduced by 1/3rd!	\$20
BB255	<b>Austria.</b> U Group: #250-279, 281, 283, 288-295. CV \$9. Was \$4 in MBS #50. 50% reduction!	\$2
BB256	<b>Austria.</b> #537, 552, MLH. CV \$39. Was \$12 in MBS #49. 50% reduction!	\$6
BB257	<b>Azerbaijan.</b> #7-9, 15, 17-20, 23, 25, MNH. CV \$24.85. Was \$7 in MBS #50. Reduced 50%!	\$3.50
BB258	<b>Canada.</b> #211-216, MNH, cpl set, F/VF. CV \$40.70. Was \$25 in MBS #50. Price slashed!	\$13
BB259	<b>Canada.</b> Two Post Album, Scott Specialty, w/some U stamps up through 1979. Good condition, some Scott #'s in pencil. List of stamps incl. #35//577A. Also 172 stamps from 1972 to 1979 valued at minimum. Total stamps 400+. CV \$574.60. Was \$125 in MBS #50. Giant price cut!	\$60
BB260	<b>China (PRC).</b> #767-770, 772, U (CTO). One stamp has small tear. CV \$9.25. Was \$3 in MBS #50. Can't go lower than this!	NMB
BB261	<b>Czechoslovakia.</b> Beautiful Artwork. Four MNH mini sheets of 4 stamps each, #2482//2486 (missing 2485). CV \$28. Was \$13 in MBS #50. Here's a deal:	\$6
BB262	<b>East Africa &amp; Uganda Protectorates.</b> #48, 49, U (good pen cancel on 49), F/VF & F, respectively. CV \$50.25. Was \$25 in MBS #50. Good reduction!	\$13
BB263	<b>Gabon.</b> #243a, mini sheet of 4 (240-243), MNH; C86-C89, mini sheet of 4, MNH. Was \$5 in MBS #50. Big Reduction!	\$2
BB264	<b>Germany.</b> #436-441, U, VF; B93-B101, U, VF; B147, MH, VF; B177-B185, U, F/VF; B204, MH, F/VF. CV \$35.15. Was \$7.50 in MBS #50. How about:	\$4
BB265	<b>Germany.</b> #574-576, U, F/VF. CV \$11.45. Was \$5 in MBS #50. Very nice reduction!	\$2
BB266	<b>Germany.</b> German Composers, #804, S/S of 5, MNH. CV \$24. Was \$8 in MBS #50. 50% off!	\$4
BB267	<b>German Colony-Kiachau.</b> #1a, "China" overprint at 45 degree angle, U, hinge TH/pin hole. CV \$135. Was \$13.50 in MBS #49. Last try!	\$7
BB268	<b>Germany (DDR).</b> #54-55, U, LC/medium cancels; 115-116, U, LC/medium cancels. CV \$20. Was \$8 in MBS #50. Now, half off!	\$4
BB269	<b>Greece.</b> #489, 537, U; RA45, MNH. CV \$18.25. Was \$6 in MBS #50. How about this?	\$3
BB270	<b>Iran.</b> #434, MH, VF; 560-577, MH, F/VF. CV \$13.10. Was \$3.50 in MBS #50. Last chance!	NMB
BB271	<b>Japan.</b> Sales Sheet (from another club). 36 stamps, mostly MH, some U. A few early (best: #195, 274, 347) & others mostly between 618//959b. Lots of interesting stamps. CV \$104.80. Was \$24 in MBS #49. Now an even better deal!	\$12
BB272	<b>Japan.</b> Sales sheet (from another club). 36 stamps, mostly MH. Best: #515A, U; 222, 392, MH; 347, MNH. Many other good values. CV \$177.95. Was \$40 in MBS #49. Big reduction!	\$20
BB273	<b>Japan.</b> Sales Sheet (from another club). 36 stamps (30% U/70% MH). Few dups, very useful material. Most value in #174a, U, F/VF, medium cancel. #700's//1100's. CV \$92. Was \$18 in MBS #49. Now, 10% of CV!	\$9
BB274	<b>Monaco.</b> 1956 Princess Grace, Prince Rainier Royal Wedding, #366-370, MNH, VF, plus FDC (same stamps). Was \$3 in MBS #50. How can you go wrong with this?	NMB
BB275	<b>New Zealand.</b> Good U Group: #412, 425, 427-428, 449-456, 464-465, 547-548, 556-561, 577 (x2), O41. CV \$6.85. Was \$3 in MBS #50. Wow!	\$1.50
BB276	<b>Norway.</b> Sales Sheet (from another club) w/approx 59 mostly MH stamps, a few dups, some MNH. #249//764. Best MNH: #441-442, 466, 551-554. Good quality. CV \$109. Was \$30 in MBS #49. 50% off!	\$15
BB277	<b>Norway.</b> #312, MH, VF. CV \$19. Was \$8 in MBS #50. Good deal!	\$4

Lot #	Description	Minimum Bid
BB278	<b>Norway.</b> Sales Sheet, approx 62 stamps, about 50/50 MH & U. #669//943, a few dups. Best: 669, 673-674, 675, 677-678, 679, 680, 681, 682 & more. CV \$83.05. Was \$25 in MBS #49. Great reduction!	\$13
BB279	<b>Portugal.</b> #655, 669, U; 556, MH, NG. CV \$27.75. Was \$2.50 in MBS #50. Final Cut!	NMB
BB280	<b>Romania.</b> #176-185, MH (180 bad TH, 182 print adhesion gum side). CV \$19.75. Was \$7 in MBS #49. Big Reduction!	\$3
BB281	<b>Rwanda.</b> "Adoration of the Kings" S/S, #611, MNH. CV \$16. This one has been discounted before. Here's the "last roundup".	\$2
BB282	<b>Spain.</b> #548, MH, TH; C120, MH; E12, MH, ER1, MH, pulled corner perf. CV \$25.50. Was \$4 in MBS #50. Reduced!	\$2
BB283	<b>Sweden.</b> U Classics: #39//319, O17. 24 stamps. CV \$12.40. Was \$5 in MBS #50. Now!	\$2.50
BB284	<b>Sweden.</b> Sales Sheet (from another club), approx 49 stamps, mostly MH, MNH, some U. All better values: #61*, 125, 195, 196* (& 196, U), 298*, 322a, 398*, 452-454, 455, 629-633*, 640, 642*, 656*, 659*, 683-685* & so on. CV \$186.70. Was \$40 in MBS #49. How's this?	\$20
BB285	<b>Switzerland.</b> Ret Sales Sheet (from another club). 39 mostly U stamps. Few dups, lots of values. #45//888, B100//B416. CV \$61.90. Was \$12 in MBS #49. 50% off!	\$6
BB286	<b>Switzerland.</b> U: #201-203. CV \$18.50. Was \$8 in MBS #50. Half off!	\$4
BB287	<b>Switzerland.</b> Ret Sales Sheet (from another club). 41 mostly U stamps. Few dups, a lot of CV. #238//656, B161//B266, J21//J43. CV \$195. Was \$35 in MBS #49. Priced to move!	\$17
BB288	<b>Switzerland.</b> #B10, F/VF, MH; C4, U, VF (corner crease). CV \$13.75. Was \$3 in MBS #50. Last time!	NMB
BB289	<b>Worldwide.</b> "T" Countries. Thailand: #947-950, U, cpl set. Tuvalu: 108, O1-O2, O4, O6, O7, O9, O10, O12, O14. CV \$6. Was \$3 in MBS #50.	\$1.50
BB290	<b>Turkey.</b> #597-598, Unused, NG, F; J6, J12, MH, F. CV \$23.00. Was \$4 in MBS #50. Final Reduction!	\$2
BB291	<b>Umm al-Quwain.</b> 1964 Tokyo Olympics, S/S, NH. Listed in Scott w/o number; stamps similar to #22-25. Value \$8. Was \$2 in MBS #50. Any takers?	NMB
BB292	<b>Vatican City.</b> #721-724, MNH, VF. CV \$4.20. Was \$1.50 in MBS #50. This is it!	NMB
BB293	<b>Yugoslavia.</b> #3LP9, MH, VF. CV \$14. Was \$2.50 in MBS #50. Last time!	NMB
BB294	<b>Worldwide.</b> HBO. 1000 M & U, incl: Australia, Bahamas, Brunei, Dahomey, French Equatorial Africa, DDR, Ghana, Italy, Malawi, Maldives, Mexico, Montserrat, Netherlands, New Zealand, Senegal, Somali Coast, Zanzibar, USA. Some dup. CV \$250-\$300. Was \$50 in MBS #50. Now reduced!	\$35

#### END OF MAIL BID SALE

## Ventures in Printing

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arable land (Figure 11). The harvests of 1930 and 1931 had been good, enabling the peasants to survive in spite of the high quotas. But the harvest of 1932 fell drastically, leading to the Famine of 1932-33, which most historians now agree "was caused primarily by the Kremlin's ruthless policy of 'grain procurement'". Even as peasants were starving, "troops and party activists descended on the countryside to ensure the fulfillment of the republic's grain quota":

The authorities preferred to believe that the peasants were hoarding grain on a large scale and continued the searches even as whole villages were dying out.

After August 1932, even the smallest theft of property from collective farms carried the death penalty. The introduction of the passport system in the same year prevented starving peasants from escaping to the cities, the Russian-Ukrainian border was sealed off, lest the Famine victims flee to the Russian republic. Starving peasants tried to escape into nearby cities, and their corpses lined Ukraine's roads (Yekelchik, p. 111).

Robert Conquest estimated the deaths of peasants due to the Famine of 1932-33 as five million in Ukraine, one million in the North Caucasus and one million elsewhere in the Soviet Union. Stanislav Kulchytsky, a highly respected economic historian, estimated a lower



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Figure 11—Collective Farm, 15<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Revolution (Scott #475). Issued the same year as the beginning of Holodomor (Terror Famine), 1932.

number of Ukraine deaths—3 to 3.5 million. Still, one could well wonder whether the Fair's Ukraine Pavilion (Figure 12), might be viewed more appropriately as a memorial for the peasants of Ukraine, rather than a celebration.

It seems reasonable to assume, therefore, that throughout the entire Soviet Union close to five million peasants starved to death in the Famine, or as it has come to be known in present-day Ukraine, *Holodomor*, or "terror-famine" (Figure 13). It is debated still today whether Holodomor rises to the evil of the pre-meditated man-made Armenian and Holocaust genocides. It does seem true, at least, that the Soviet leadership could have saved most of these peasants, but chose not to (Conquest, p. 306; Yekelchuk, pp. 111-112, 244 [note 4]).

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Thus, it is also true that in the eight-year period (1929-37) encompassing both dekulakization and Holodomor, at least eight million Soviet peasants (or one million per year on average), were executed, died in forced labor or were allowed to die of starvation.

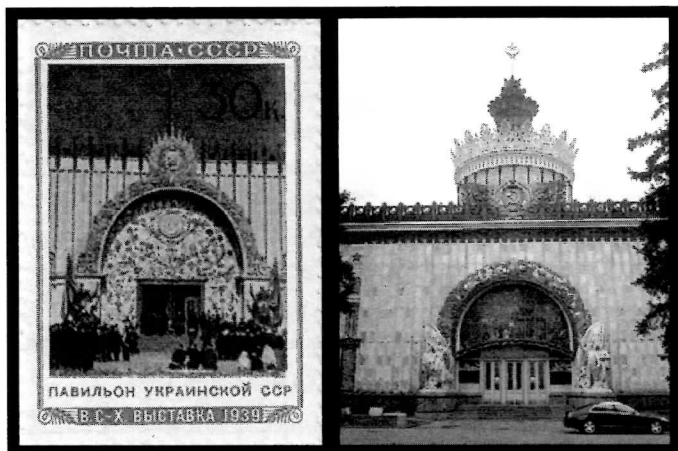


Figure 12—Ukraine Pavilion, 1940 (Scott #798) and as it appears today.

## Great Terror

In 1936, *three years before the opening of the Fair*, the “Great Terror” of 1936-39 was let loose. Even since the late 1920’s, when Stalin ascended to dictatorial power, the Kremlin had used purges and terror to remove political opposition, but also to punish operatives within the regime. “Industrial accidents, delays in deliveries, failures to fulfill plans, and calls for caution or warnings about difficulties might be evaluated [by the Kremlin] as sabotage. Atrocities against engineers and old experts became an everyday phenomenon” (Berend, Kindle location 4658). As already noted, the agriculture officials and architects who failed to produce the Fair on time were arrested. Arrests sometimes led to executions.

But all of these preliminary purges pale beside the Great Terror of 1936-39, a period of atrocity that included “a large-scale purge of the Communist Party and government officials, repression of peasants, [a purge of the] Red Army leadership, and the persecution of unaffiliated persons, characterized by widespread police surveillance, widespread suspicion of “saboteurs”, imprisonment, and arbitrary executions.” So-called “kulaks” were again among the targeted groups. And the Red Army was rendered almost leaderless virtually on the eve of World War II, losing most of the officer’s corps, even generals and colonels (<http://en.wikipedia.org, “Great Purge”>; Berend, Kindle

location 4684).

According to the Kremlin *itself* (in declassified Soviet archives), during 1937 and 1938 there were 1,548,366 detentions, of whom 681,692 were shot—an average of 1,000 executions per day. Many historians believe that the Soviet records understate the atrocity and that the best estimate of 1937-38 deaths is 950,000 to 1.2 million. In November of 1938, a year before the opening of the Fair, the Kremlin *officially* abolished the “organs of extrajudicial executions”, thus formally ending the purge, although some repressions continued, including Kremlin terror against those henchmen who had earlier carried out the Kremlin’s original terror (<http://en.wikipedia.org, “Great Purge”>).

A final summary of dekulakization, Holodomor and Great Terror: between 9 and 10 million Soviet citizens, mostly peasants, died in Soviet atrocities during the decade before the Fair.

*November, 1939: The gates of the Fair open. The Kremlin’s celebration of peasantry and farming begins.*

## Holocaust in the Soviet Union

In July 1941, *1½ years after the opening of the Fair*, the Fair closed. Operation Barbarosa, code name for Germany’s World War II invasion of the Soviet Union, had begun in June. The Germans eventually occupied those parts of the Soviet Union that are present-day Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine and Moldova, plus the western part of Russia, but they failed to occupy Moscow. During three years of German occupation, approximately 1½ million Soviet Jews (civilians) were systematically exterminated—mostly by the Germans, but also by nationalist and other groups who sympathized with the Germans (<http://en.wikipedia.org, “The Holocaust”>).

## World War II

In May 1945, *four years after the closing of the Fair*, Germany surrendered to the Allies, having been finally driven out of Soviet territory in 1944. The loss of Soviet lives in World War II is horrific: 8.8 to 10.7 million military deaths and 12.7 to 14.6 civilian deaths, i.e. deaths “due to military activity and crimes against humanity”—in other words, at least 21 million, but



Figure 13—Holodomor Memorial Stamp (70 years), 2003 (Scott #526).

probably closer to 25 million, *war deaths*. This is nearly 14% of the total Soviet population. It is more than 1½ times the 14 million war deaths among the Axis powers (Germany, Japan, Italy, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria)



**Figure 14—Pavilion of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, 1955 (Scott #1770).**

*combined*. It is 60 times the number of United States war deaths. It is by far the greatest number of deaths among the Allies, with China, ranking second, sustaining anywhere from 10

to 20 million deaths. In other words, not counting China, the Soviet Union suffered more war deaths than all of the other Allied nations *combined* (<http://en.wikipedia.org>, "World War II Casualties").

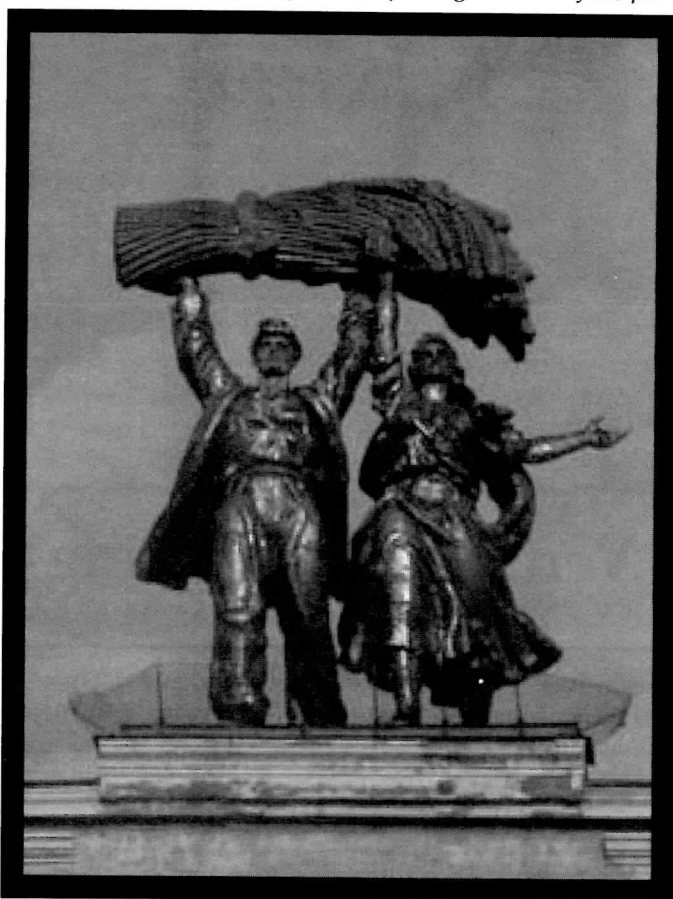
Soviet leadership continued to prove ruthless in the treatment of its own people, even during the war. Red Army soldiers suffered casualties not only at the hands of the enemy:

The Red Army had its own way of dealing with the fear that led so many of its troops to be captured or desert under the initial German onslaught. Crack NKVD paramilitary police and blocking detachments of regular troops were used to kill any would-be deserters or those who deliberately mutilated themselves to avoid combat. They were stripped before they were shot so that their uniforms and boots could be recycled. The number of those formally sanctioned in this way was in the region of two hundred thousand men, a figure which does not include those casually bumped off by the wayside. At Stalingrad, 13,500 men were shot in a week, only slightly fewer than the Germans executed for similar offences in the entire war... Some 990,000 Soviet troops were condemned to punishment in the war, of whom 420,000 were dispatched to punitive battalions to carry out near-suicidal tasks, with casualty rates between three and six times higher than were suffered in the regular army (Burleigh, pp. 363-4).

**of the All-Union Agricultural Fair, the Soviet Union lost 35 million citizens to atrocity and to war.**

The Fair opened again in 1955, commemorated by yet another series of multicolored stamps, this time including the pavilion of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (Scott #1770-85; Figure 14). And over the opening arch there was still the statue of two peasants—a tractor driver and a state farm worker—holding a sheaf of wheat triumphantly over their heads. (Figure 15).

*Author's Note: Many of the Fair buildings are standing today. Moscow tourism benefits from the Fair's past grandeur: "Nowadays the VVTs (All-Russian Exhibition Center) is a bizarre juxtaposition: part agricultural fair, part*



**Figure 15—Peasants of the Soviet Union Triumphant Entry Arch, All-Union Agricultural Fair**

*trade expo, part shopping center and part street market, with amusements as diverse as paint-balling and camel rides—as well as the ubiquitous slot-machine arcades—on offer in various parts of the grounds. The park itself is an intriguing example of 20th century landscaping and, even if they are a little the worse for wear, the buildings are still preposterously magnificent" (<http://www.moscow.info>, "The All-Russian Exhibition Center").*

## Membership Update

### New Members

- 2798 **Raudel Busto Galup** (exp. 02/28/14)  
PO Box 4299  
Matanzas 40100—CUBA  
busto.mtz@informed.sld.cu  
A, C, Adv (15), CC, Top (Birds, Airships,  
Mountains), 1-3, 5, 8, 9 (Worldwide), L  
(Spanish, French)
- 2799 **Daniel Krause** (exp. 02/28/14)  
132 Sweet Briar Road  
Penrose, NC 28766-8720—USA  
dgkcat@gmail.com  
A, Int (20), Top (Navy Antarctic, Cats)
- 2800 **Wayne Weatherl** (exp. 02/28/15)  
1720 NE 112th St, Apt 9  
Vancouver, WA 98686-4077—USA
- 2801 **George Rosenon** (exp. 02/28/14)  
7400 Cotfield Road  
North Chesterfield, VA 23237-1842—USA  
B (1840-1971), F, Adv (55), EE, 6  
(Worldwide), L (Hungarian)
- 2802 **Ernest Volaric** (exp. 02/28/14)  
104 Covington Drive  
Ball Ground, GA 30107-6211—USA  
ernwell7@gmail.com  
B (1967-1997), F, Int (10), DD

### New Members (continued)

- 2803 **Brenton White** (exp. 02/28/14)  
9240 E Blackwillow Circle, Apt 212  
Anaheim, CA 92808-1984—USA

### Changes/Corrections/Reinstatements

- 2588 **William Ault** (exp. 03/31/15)  
25 McLeod Drive  
Aurora, ON L4G 5G3—CANADA  
wm.ault@rogers.com
- 2610 **Richard Getz**  
1243 Darding Drive  
St Louis, MO 63125-3543—USA
- 2663 **Larry Veverka**  
veverka@charter.net
- 2673 **James Coates**

### Drops/Resignations

- |      |               |      |                  |
|------|---------------|------|------------------|
| 1390 | <b>Jacobs</b> | 1715 | <b>Wilkinson</b> |
| 1583 | <b>Young</b>  |      |                  |

### Closed Album

- 380 **Jordan**

If anyone has a valid address for **Tom Lewis** (#2754), please contact the Executive Director.

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