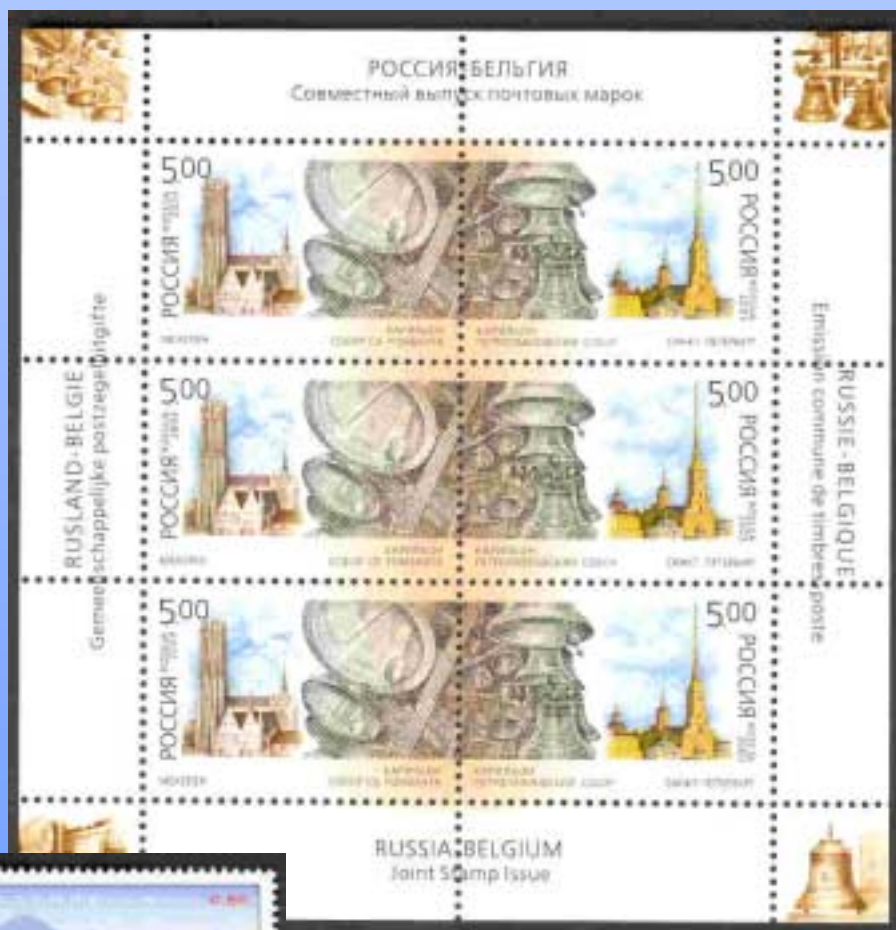




International Philatelic Society of Joint Stamp Issues Collectors

№22 - AUGUST 2003

JOINT STAMP ISSUES



Society life
Newest issues

Joint Issue Classification System
North American Chapter News
Joint Issues involving Germany

Editorial

While trying to compile more information for the new catalogue, I came over serious classification problems with joint issues. To clarify my ideas I decided to write down the definitions of joint issues and tried to fit all stamps I had collected so far in all these categories. The further I went, the more I had to add categories and sub-categories. Finally I had trouble with territorial issues. However this work resulted in a table that could also become the content table of the new catalogue. Joint issue stamps are divided in two groups: the true joint issues and the others, that are also worth to collect. Take a look at my proposal and give me your feedback. The final list will also give you a picture of your new catalogue.

The past quarter was interesting in terms of new issues, information and meetings. During a short trip to Washington DC, I had the chance to meet for the first time and for a few hours Charles Feingersh. I met a very active and enthusiastic 80 years old philatelist. Of course we spoke about stamps. And I enjoyed a lot the time I did spent with him. Thank you so much, Charles.

Meeting other collectors is such a nice experience that it must be repeated each time one can. There is always something to learn from each other. You will find in this journal a small paragraph in French. This is unusual, but it is made on purpose and corresponds to an invitation for all French members to meet in Paris at the occasion of the next philatelic autumn exhibition. Let us see how many will join the group.

We also have to congratulate all the winners of the May contest: Julio Casquero, David Tejedor, Dominique Josse and Akram Naaem. Thanks also to all those who had participated.

In this journal you will find a lot of short information related to recent but also older issues. Many of you provided these pieces of data and that is the way this journal can exist. Thanks to all of you.

There is no room left for a monograph this time, but you will find several pages dedicated to North American stamps, written by Pascal Leblond, as well as a complete list (I hope) of all joint issues involving Germany (Empire, East, West, Berlin, Saar).

Richard Zimmermann



INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOINT STAMP ISSUES COLLECTORS

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Joint stamp issues competition: Results

Answers:

1. *What is the country of origin of the so-called "Seaway invert" stamp?* This was of course Canada. This joint issue from 1959, involving the USA, was extensively described in your May 2002 journal
2. *What was the date of issue of the Norfolk - New Caledonia whale issue?* September 18, 2002, reported on page 22 from the catalogue update VI
3. *Give the name of one country involved in the "ICES" joint issue.* This joint issue involved Denmark, Greenland and the Faeroes. The series was also detailed in the catalogue update.
4. *What was the date of issue of the first USA Hanukah 32¢ stamp?* Either you remembered the year and you have an FDC in your collection, or you picked the answer in the catalogue update VI on page 25, where it was reported at the occasion of the issue of the 37¢ identical stamp: October 22, 1996 was the answer.
5. *What is the origin country of Daniel Solander?* Sweden and the joint issue with Australia were issued on August 16, 2001. The detailed

description of this issue was published in the May 2002 journal.

The subsidiary question requested to estimate the number of exact answers that will be received. The total was 12.

First Prize: The Simenon October 15, 1994 triple mixed cover with the stamps from Belgium, France and Switzerland (estimated catalogue value € 20) is attributed to **Julio Casquero (Spain)** who even found the exact number for the subsidiary question.

Second Prize: a complete series of the July 21, 1979 RCD Iran - Pakistan - Turkey stamps (9 stamps - catalogue value: € 12) is won by **David Tejedor Aragon (Spain)**

Third Prize: The five stamps of the Saint Adalbert issue from April 23, 1997, involving the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Poland and the Vatican State (catalogue value € 5) goes to **Dominique Josse (France)**

Consolation Prize: One of the first day single country covers of the January 12, 1990 European Post anniversary stamp series (catalogue value € 3) is attributed to **Akram Naaem (Pakistan)** who sent his answers as the tenth, if we exclude the winners

Congratulations to the winners and thanks to all participants.

Society Life

French postal rates

As expected the French postal administration decided to increase the rate of the stamp price from July 1, 2003 on. The postal rates have not changed in this country for the past 5 years. The increase for Europe remains low but for North America and Asia the growth reaches up to 30%. Nevertheless, French postal rates remain among the lowest in Europe. In the following tables you will find the detailed rates concerning the mail exchanges we usually have with you. Consequences for the long term are depicted as well.

Rates in Euros for a letter weighing less than 20g, sent from France as first priority or airmail, to the following regions

Destination	New	Previous
France	0,50	0,46
Europe	0,50	0,46
North America	0,90	0,67
Asia	0,90	0,75

Rates in Euros for a letter weighing less than 50g (usually a normal 32 pages journal with envelope), sent from France as first priority or airmail, to the following regions

Destination	New	Previous
France	0,75	0,69
Europe	1,20	0,91
North America	2,40	1,98
Asia	2,40	2,13

Rates in Euros for a letter weighing between 60 and 80g (weight of the February package containing the catalogue

update), sent from France as first priority or airmail, to the following regions

Destination	New	Previous
France	1,11	1,02
Europe	1,45	1,07
North America	2,80	2,13
Asia	2,80	2,44

As a result the total postage costs for 4 mails in a year to a member will increase as follow

Destination	New	Previous
France	3,36	3,09
Europe	5,05	3,80
North America	10,00	8,07
Asia	10,00	8,83

The printing cost of the 4 journal issues remains around 5,50€. Just for your information, the total postage and journal production is compared to the yearly membership fees in the next table.

Destination	Postage	Total	Fees
France	3.36	8.86	12.00
Europe	5.05	10.55	12.00
N. America	10.00	15.50	16.00
Asia	10.00	15.50	17.00

The increase of the postage fees was anticipated (actually they were not expected to be such high) and therefore there will be no budget problem for next year. As a consequence membership fees will not have to be increased as well. We just hope that these new postage rates will stay unchanged for several years and that the printing costs will not increase by more than 10 to 20 % in the same timeframe. If the contrary would happen, we would first suggest sending the journals under the

economy rate. For Europe, this would make no difference but for the US and Asia the total yearly postage cost would be reduced from 10.00 to 7.60€.

Finally, there is also to mention that all budget figures have been calculated on the basis of a €/US\$ ratio of 1 to 1. Presently this ratio stays around 1.15, which means that US members having paid in US\$ actually generated an income of 14.00€ to the Society. We cannot influence the currencies. If the US\$ remains at this low level for a longer time, we will have to adapt the situation for North American and Asian members. Further comments in the November journal

New ways for money transfer

The new bank transfer procedure between European countries is applicable since July 1, 2003. Following these new rules, it is now possible to transfer money from one account to another account within Europe by paying exactly the same fee as if you would have done this transfer within the same country. You just have to know the IBAN and BIC numbers of the bank and the account number of the person to whom you want to transfer it. As an example, in France a transfer from a

post bank account to any other European bank account will cost only 2.75€. It becomes therefore a safe and not too expensive way to transfer membership fees for 2004.

Those who are interested in transferring urgently money this way should contact directly V. Dietze or R. Zimmermann for more information. Anyway, these figures will be detailed in the November journal, when the annual fees will be requested again.

For non-European members, there is another way to transfer money that is to use the Paypal system. This electronic payment system, well known for those who work frequently with eBay, is possible presently with Richard Zimmermann who uses the account "zzymm" and the e-mail address *rzimmerm@club-internet.fr*. Thanks for adding 0.50¢ to cover bank fees. The system is now valid for France and works with already 37 countries. Again, details will be given in the next journal, but those who already want to try and know the system are welcome.

At the same time, I (RZ) just want to announce that I can anymore accept German checks as I closed my bank account in Germany. Thanks for taking note.

Invitation to a meeting

Don't be surprised to discover the following text written in French. All our members in this country are not fluent in English and this text is just intended to invite them for a meeting in Paris this autumn. Of course non-French members are welcome as well. Let us see if something can be organized.

Dominique Josse a suggéré qu'à l'occasion d'un prochain salon philatélique central (Paris, bien sûr) une invitation soit lancée à tous les

amateurs d'émissions conjointes pour se retrouver, se connaître et échanger. Pour en valoir le détour, cette réunion dont j'assurerai l'organisation (Gif sur Yvette ou Paris) devrait se tenir en parallèle à un salon philatélique et de préférence un samedi ou un dimanche. La prochaine manifestation qui pourrait être intéressante est celle du salon philatélique d'automne qui se tiendra vraisemblablement en novembre. Merci à tous ceux qui seraient prêts à faire le déplacement de me faire parvenir rapidement un courrier afin d'organiser cette rencontre. (RZ)

New Members

121/03

André MARCHAND

138, avenue Jean Bené

Le Capricorne C2

34280 LA GRANDE MOTTE

France

122/03

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Advertisement

• Tomaz Zajc in Ljubljana (Slovenia) was organizing last June an exhibition in order to show all stamps and products that have been issued with the topic "Dialog among civilizations". These stamps were issued on October 9, 2001, involved 64 countries among which 55 with the same design. The Slovenian artist Urska Golob created this original design. Surprisingly Mr. Zajc was not able to gather all stamps bearing the same design and apparently the creator of the stamps never saw all stamps that have derived from this initial design. Stamps from the following countries have not been obtained so far: Bangladesh, Madagascar, New Caledonia, Solomon and Sudan. If somebody can provide some of these stamps, please contact the editor. Many thanks in advance.

• Charles Feingersh has available several series (18 countries) of the Year of the Ram FDC produced by the Inter-Governmental Philatelic Corporation. If you are interested, please contact him directly under PO Box 344067, Bethesda MD 20827, USA or e-mail charlfein@aol.com

• Rindert Paalman has an extensive stock of FDC's, mixed-FDC's and official mixed souvenir cards and folders of many countries. He would like to sell, to buy or to exchange. Ask list per e-mail or by post (Kees van Baarenstraat 4, 7558 DD Hengelo (OV), The Netherlands; e-mail: r.paalman@freeler.nl

• David Tejedor Aragon (Parque San Benito II, Portal 6, Bajo B, 38206 LA LAGUNA, Tenerife, Spain; *e-mail:* dtejedor@ipna.csic.es) sells or exchanges for other joint issues the omnibus issue commemorating the 18th birthday of Prince William. 4 stamps + souvenir sheet (which includes 5 stamps) for each of the following 7 countries: Ascension Island, British Virgin Island, Cayman Island, Falkland Island, Fiji, South Georgia and Tristan da Cunha. All mint. Face value in dollars would be around \$34. The stamps have different designs although the souvenir sheets have an identical background.

СОВМЕСТНЫЙ ВЫПУСК = joint issues

Best Joint Issue 2002: Mails

Following the nomination of Malaysia and Singapore as best joint issues 2002, we received several acknowledgement mails that we wanted to reproduce here.

We are very happy to learn [that the Joint Issue stamps of Singapore and Malaysia featuring tropical birds had been chosen as the Best Joint Issue of 2002] and we will certainly convey the good news to the stamp designer. We would appreciate if you could also convey our thanks to all your members for making the selection.

Catherine Png
Deputy Director Philatelic & Stamps
Singapore Post

On behalf of Pos Malaysia I would like to put on record our sincere appreciation to the International Philatelic Society of Joint Stamp Issues Collectors for your very kind gesture in selecting our joint stamp issue on the Malaysia - Singapore Tropical Birds as the Best Joint Issue 2002.

You would note that this joint issue is one of Pos Malaysia's efforts in promoting the fascinating myriad of insight to Asia, Malaysia in particular. This wonderful recognition by the Society shall serve to motivate us to go further at improving our product and performance. It will be my pleasure to extend your good wishes to the designer of the stamps who, I am certain shall equally appreciate this recognition

Zakariah Md. Sam (Mr.)
Stamp and Philately Division - Pos Malaysia
Deputy General Manager
Malaysia

Thank you for your information and we are glad to know that the second position was awarded to our project of the Soccer World Championship stamps involving the postal administrations of Argentina, Brazil, France, Germany, Italy and Uruguay.

Karen Janaina Blanco Cinnanti
International Market Coordinator
Department of Products and Philately -
Brazilian Post

We will try to insert our 'ink to paper' article about your award in our June issue, either in the regular column 'Uit de wereld van de filatelie' ('World of Philately') or in 'Thematisch panorama' ('Topical Panorama').

The website article will be published in the next few days. It will reside on our main page for one day and after that it will be included in our archive section (please click the 'To the vaults' link - www.philatelie.demon.nl/Berichtenarchief/berichtenarchief.html - on our main page).

Thank you for informing us about the award!

Filatelie, www.filatelie.ws, blad voor postzegelverzamelaars (Netherlands)
Aad Knikman, Editor

The information was published on May 9, 2003, with a link to our web page.

A summary of your text, sent to Bruges, will be published in one of our next issues.

De Postzegel, Filatelistisch Maanblad (Belgium)
E. Schepens, Chief Editor

Please see www.vaccarinews.it. I joined two notices about "the best stamp" in my electronic service. Best wishes.

Vaccari News, published May 19, 2003 (Italy)

Fabio Bonacina

The information was published in the French philatelic journal **Timbres Magazine** from June 2003 on page 6.

New Issues

Latest issues

Characters given between square brackets [] correspond to an attempt to classify these issues, following the new rules defined in the article entitled "Joint Issues Categories" (see pages 23-26).

Unique issue

The post in the Muslim part of Bosnia Herzegovina (Sarajevo) and the Croatian Post in Mostar (Croatian Republic of Herzeg-Bosna) have issued on January 24, 2003, a common stamp dedicated to the Archbishop Josip Stadler (1843-1918), the first archbishop of the area Bosnia Herzegovina. [U2]



There is absolutely no difference between the stamps used in both countries separated since the last war. However it is the first time that from a postal point of view, these countries come again together. Stamps origin can only be differentiated by their cancellation when used on covers.

Just as reminder: Yugoslavia was split in several small countries among which Bosnia-Herzegovina became an independent Republic on January 9, 1992. All stamps from this country bear the country name "Bosna i Hercegovina". The Croatian part of Bosnia Herzegovina became also independent as Croatian Republic of Herceg-Bosna, issuing stamps since 1993 under the name " Bosna i

Hercegovina - Hrvatska Republica Herceg Bosna", that was simplified in 1996 to "Bosna i Hercegovina". Difference with the neighbor country becomes impossible. The Serbian Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina issued their first stamps in October 1992 under the name "РЕПУБЛИКА СРПСКА" (Serb Republic). Yugoslavia still issues stamps under the name "ЈУГОСЛАВИЈА - ЈУГОСЛАВИЈА", Croatia as independent Republic since 1991 under "Republika Hrvatska". This later was separated between 1993 and 1997 from the Serbian Krajina Republic that issued stamps under the name "РЕПУБЛИКА СРПСКА КРАЈЊНА" or "СРЕМСКО БАРАЊСКА ОВЛСТ". If you are not puzzled at that stage you are very good.

Twin issues

Belgium - Russia

It took a little bit more time than expected but finally the Belgium - Russia issue could be officially released on May 15, 2003. Each country produced an identical pair of se-tenant stamps showing bells. On the left stamp one sees the Paul Cathedral in Saint Petersburg, while the right stamps shows the Saint Rombout's Cathedral in Mechelen. Russian stamps are printed in sheets of 18 pairs as well as in sheetlets of 3 pairs. The Belgium stamps are available only in sheetlets of 5 pairs. This sheetlet is illustrated on the right side with pictures of both cathedrals. [T1]

These stamps were released at the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the relationship between both countries. Moreover, it happens that the new carillon of Saint Petersburg was donated and restored by Belgium. The inauguration took place on June 21, 2001.



Mixed covers and special cards, as well as a Numisletter are available with the Belgium postal administration. The mixed documents are cancelled from May 15, although there was a pre-sale, in Belgium only, on May 10 and the official first day for Belgium is May 12.

Austria - Germany

The Salzach Bridge connecting Oberndorf in Austria and Laufen in Germany was built 100 years ago. In order to commemorate that event, both countries decided to produce on June 12, 2003 an identical stamp that shows this bridge. The Austrian artist Hannes

Margreiter was in charge of the design of both stamps and designed also some of the first day cancellations. [T1]

Mixed covers were possible if privately produced. The German Post proposes several items. Beside normal and self-adhesive stamps, one can also get the classical mixed ETB (first day card), a mixed first day folder and a mixed "Numisbrief" (first day cover including one Euro coin from each country). The normal stamps were available in sheetlets of 10 stamps while the self-adhesive stamps are sold in double sheetlets of 20 stamps ("Maxi set"). Several cancellations were used that are reproduced hereunder.



Joint issues

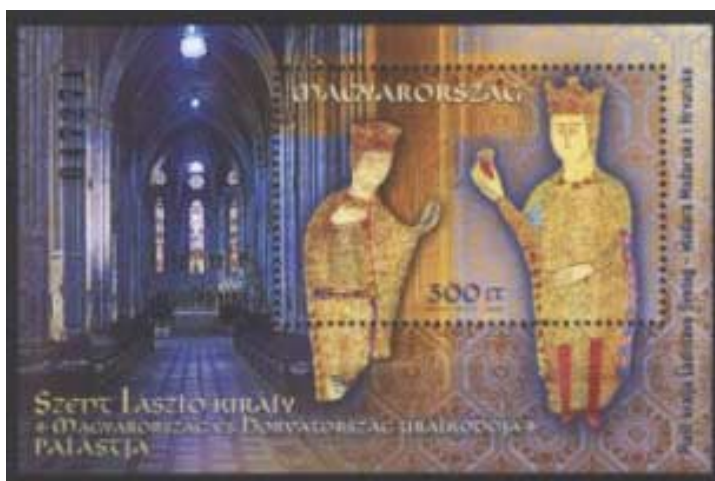
Croatia-Hungary

The Croatian and Hungarian Postal administration have jointly issued on June 13, 2003 a block of stamps on the same subject but with different graphic designs under the title "The robe of Saint Ladislav - Ruler of Hungary and Croatia".



The right side of the Hungarian block - the stamp part - shows the motifs of Saint Ladislav's robe, and as a part of the stamp design, the royal couple, the cross that forms the main motif of the robe and the decorative pattern of the weave of the robe as a background element. The left side of the block shows the interior of Zagreb cathedral, where the robe is kept. This oldest and most valuable fabric was woven in the 11th century from silk lampas in Byzantium. [P1]

The Croatian stamp shows the whole robe while the souvenir sheet shows details of the figures and the cross.



Chile - Spain

Julio Casquero provided us with the following information: At the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the first Chilean stamp, both Chile and Spain have issued on the same date, July 1, 2003, similar stamps showing the first Chilean stamp. Both countries have participated in an international philatelic exhibition (Sesquichile 2003 - June 27 to July 5, 2003) and Spain has used a special cancellation on the Spanish stamp during that exhibition. [P1?]



Territorial issues

Tonga and Niuafo'ou have issued similar souvenir sheets at the occasion of the year of the ram. Exact date of issue is not known. [TT]

Omnibus series

There are so many omnibus series produced those days that it becomes very difficult to track them. The information comes very late. Anyway

those stamps are not considered as true joint issues. We report here only specific items that bring some original information.

Ralph Ambrose found incidentally that Gambia, Grenada, Grenada/Carriacou, Saint Vincent and Sierra Leone issued similar stamps at the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Teddy Bear. The novelty comes from the material that was used: all these stamps are embroideries! Exact dates of issue are unknown up to now.

[OS]



Next issues

Italy will be the honor guest country during the next Europalia festival held in Belgium next autumn. At this occasion Belgium and Italy will issue two identical stamps on September 15, 2003. One stamp will show a painting from Morandi, while the other one presents the car "Cisitalia" from Battista Pininfarina, the first car that entered in a Modern Art Museum (New York). As usually when Belgium is involved, mixed covers and cards will be available.

The China-Hungary joint issue, art of books, will be issued on October 15, 2003, not September 2, as initially stated. Further, a Canada - Thailand issue with topic national plants, an Estonia - Ukraine issue showing trade routes and a

Hong-Kong - Sweden issue with topic water birds are expected in October. Brazil and Lebanon should produce joint stamps on November 22, 2003.

More recently we learned that South Korea and India would release two stamps each as joint issue on December 10, 2003 at the occasion of the 30th anniversary of their diplomatic relationship.

2004

The Russian philatelic program for 2004 was recently disclosed and shows that this country plans two joint issues in this year. On January 26, 2004, there will be produced a commemorative stamp in Russia and Japan dedicated to the 100th anniversary of Port Arthur. Russia plans to release another joint issue with Germany on May 1, 2004. Apparently the topic should be youth encounter.

The Belgium postal administration announced a joint issue with France to be released on May 15, 2004 showing the cartoon heroes Blake and Mortimer. Another joint issue between Belgium and Romania should be released on September 20, 2004 and honors the sculptor Idel Iancheleveci. The official program confirms also the common issue with Germany at the occasion of Christmas. Two stamps will be released on November 22, 2004.

Apparently Spain and China are under discussion for a joint issue to be released in 2004 (www.derosa-afinsa.com/boletin/drinews/drin_UK_0301.pdf)

Thanks to Ralph Ambrose, Julio Casquero, Pascal Leblond, Yefei Sun.

Caught in the Press - Caught in the Net

Articles

The philatelic society of Velizy-Villacoublay (Paris area) published in their June 2003 journal a 9 page story on joint issues following a club evening during which Richard Zimmermann made a presentation on that topic. This article in French is available via Mr. Daniel Liron, 13, avenue de Picardie, 78140 Velizy Villacoublay, France, the editor of the journal.

In the June 2, 2003 Linn's Stamp news, on page 42, (also available on line under www.linns.com/howto/refreshers/common_designs_20030602/), Janet Klug wrote an article in the "Refresher Course" section entitled "Common designs: joint issue, key plate, omnibus".

Pascal Leblond provided a copy of older First Day journals reporting on the project Rochambeau. The article was written by Rev. Herbert Stein-Schneider and published in five parts (January 15, 1990 p35-38; March 1, 1990, p205-210; April 15, 1990, p338-343; September 1, 1990, p730-733; October 15, 1990 p824). This article was originally published in the SPA Journal for January 1981, Vol 43 (5). It contains a lot of information that could be the basis for a Monograph in one of our next journal. If some of our readers do have access to other information and material related to this July 12, 1980 French-US issue, it would be helpful to mention it to the editor in order to complete the story.

Our friend Werner Kluge is publishing, as each year, the list of Joint Stamp Issues available in Europe, i.e. involving at least one European country. This list appeared in the Michel Rundschau 7/2003 on pages

39-40 under the title "Gemeinschaftsausgaben 2002". As he is attributing to each issue a serial number, one can note that this year he reached the value of 209 including the last 16 European issues produced in 2002.

Net

If you are fond of art, stamps are a very nice way to start building up your own museum. Under the address http://stamp-travel-easteurope.school.dk/frame_RussiaPushkinMuseum.htm you can find a nice presentation of the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts with several pages devoted to the author Aleksandr Sergeyevich Pushkin (1799-1837). It is illustrated with a series of stamps among which of course the 1997 Israel-Russia joint issue souvenir sheet.

Art is also the main part of the following web page: www.mexconnect.com/mex_travel/mexphilat/mexphilatfridakahlo.html. Under the title "Famous Mexicans on their Stamps. Frida Kahlo - A tormented Soul on Display by Peter Laux" you will find a detailed story of the life of Frida Kahlo, illustrated with several stamps and paintings.

The Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Arab Republic of Egypt has its own web pages and present also data on Chinese stamps. Actually, the most important page is to be found under <http://www.chinaembassy.org.eg/eng0100/eng0103/011012st.htm> and describes in full details the most recent (October 12, 2001) joint issues with Egypt.

Data about the Russian stamps are now available on a completely new revamped site from the Publishing and Trading Centre Marka. The most recent philatelic program for Russia is also described, although the

2004 program was only available in full text in Russian the last time I checked. Details about stamps are given as well and for example, the most recent Carillon stamps involving Belgium is available under <http://www.marka-art.ru>.

Hungarian stamps and 2003 philatelic program with detailed description of stamps can be found under www.philhun.hu/nagyker/eng/e02.htm. Of course the most recent joint Croatian-Hungarian stamp is described there.

More information about our 2002 winning joint issue Malaysia Singapore is available under www.filatelic.com/00-05/speech.html. The welcome address by Mr. Leong Keng Thai, acting chief executive officer/Director General (Telecoms) of Infocomm Development Authority of Singapore is given in full length.

Information about the most recent prestige stamp booklet on corals issued by Hong Kong is available under www.news.gov.hk/en/category/environment/030411/html/030411en04003.htm.

The 2004 Champlain joint issue involving Canada and France and perhaps the US seems to be confirmed. More information about the reason and the real story is available under www.jamesmcusker.com/news/article.cfm?id=322.

Finally, Maria Rodriguez discovered a site dedicated to European series among which Joint issues involving European countries. These pages corresponding actually to a list of countries and stamps was written by Jacky Panhuyzen and can be reached under <http://users.skynet.be/jap.stamps/index.htm>.



Mixed first day cover from August 15, 1939 bearing stamps from the USA, Panama and Panama Canal (provided by Charles Feingersh)

Concentrates

Philippine overprinted s/s

On September 24, 1999, the Philippines issued a souvenir sheet identical to the June 13, 1998 joint issue with Spain and Mexico, overprinted at the bottom and both right and left sides at the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the International Philippine Philatelic Society. The overprinted text appears also on the stamps but not on the vignettes showing flags. This item has not been seen up to now and appeared very recently in the Michel catalogue and quotes around 5€.

Disjointed issues

We are not alone to propose to our readers to play with joint issues. Jacques Belanger provided us with a copy of a half page excerpt of the philatelic journal *Scott Stamp Monthly* from May 2003 (page 24) in which Kathleen Wunderly proposes to match US joint issues with their counterpart country. The short article entitled "Disjointed issues" gives a list of 10 topics appearing on US stamps with their year of issue. For specialized collectors like our readers, answers must for sure be obvious. Actually with the November 2002 issue of our journal in your hands, you had also all answers available.

Typo

In the last list of French joint issues published in the May journal, one has to read September 15, of course, as first date of issue for the 1956 Europa CEPT stamps. Thanks to Charles Feingersh to bring that point to our attention.

Charles wonders also why the Mexican stamp issued on July 14, 1989 at the

occasion of the French Revolution bicentenary does not appear in the list. Actually this list includes only the stamp that represents on a large part of the surface the Folon's birds. Otherwise another dozen of stamps released around July 14 would have been added as well.

Prestige booklet

A prestige stamp booklet and a souvenir cover depicting the wildlife and educational facilities of Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park was issued by Hong Kong on May 10, 2003. The booklet contains two stamp sheetlets, each bearing two stamps selected from the Hong-Kong Canada joint stamp issues on corals from May 2002. The sheetlets are unique as they incorporate double perforations, one surrounding each stamp, the other allowing getting a perforated souvenir sheet containing both stamps. Loose stamp sheetlets were not on sale.

First unique postal stationery

The most recent Michel catalogue of Eastern Europe postal stationery revealed an extraordinary item. Moldavia and Romania issued on January 12, 1998 (dated imprecise 1997 for Romania) an envelope as postal stationery showing the imprint of two stamps in the upper right corner. One stamp is a Romanian one and the other is from Moldavia. This is the first example of a postal stationery item produced for two countries.

Currencies from each country are printed on each stamp as well (10B/500L). The form used is a standard Romanian form and bears the number "Nr: 158/97". The item was issued at the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the death of Doina

(1958-1992) and Ion (1954-1992) Aldea-Teodorovici. The portrait of both popular singers is depicted in the stamps and illustrates the left side of the item. The envelope was printed in 100,000 samples, 40,000 were produced for Moldavia and 60,000 for Romania. First day item show the cancellation of one country only. Mixed cancellations have not been seen up to now.



If somebody has access to this older item and can provide several samples for our members, please contact the editor.

Antonin Dvorak

Mr. Lubor Kunc, Czech philatelist and editor of the *infophil.com* web page is at origin of an interesting initiative. In 2004 we will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the death of the famous composer Antonin Dvorak. Because A. Dvorak had close relation to the USA, (he worked in New York composing there his work "From the New World"), it was suggested to honor this anniversary with the first US-Czech joint issue in 2004.

Mr. Kunc already informed us that Mr. Hercik, son of the worldwide famous Czech engraver Josef Hercik who participated to many Czechoslovak stamps, supports this project. He offered a Dvorak's engraving done by his father for purpose of the stamp issue. The Czech administration was informed about this proposal, but has not reacted yet to it.

The IPS-JSIC fully supports this project. If you want to help convincing the postal administration from both countries (but mainly the US administration) to finalize this project, you can, at an individual level send a message to either *Czeska Posta, s.p. International Relations Dept., Olsanska 9, 22599 Prague, Czech Republic* or *Citizen's Stamp Advisory Committee, c/o Stamp Development, US Postal Service, 475 L'Enfant Plaza, SW, Room 5670, Washington DC 20260-2437 USA* with the following message "I support issuance of the first Czech-USA joint issue commemorating the 100th anniversary of Antonin Dvorak's death in 2004". Please mention in your message your name and address. Thank you for your help.

More details about this initiative and Czech philately in general can be found under www.infophila.com.

Maxi joint issue?

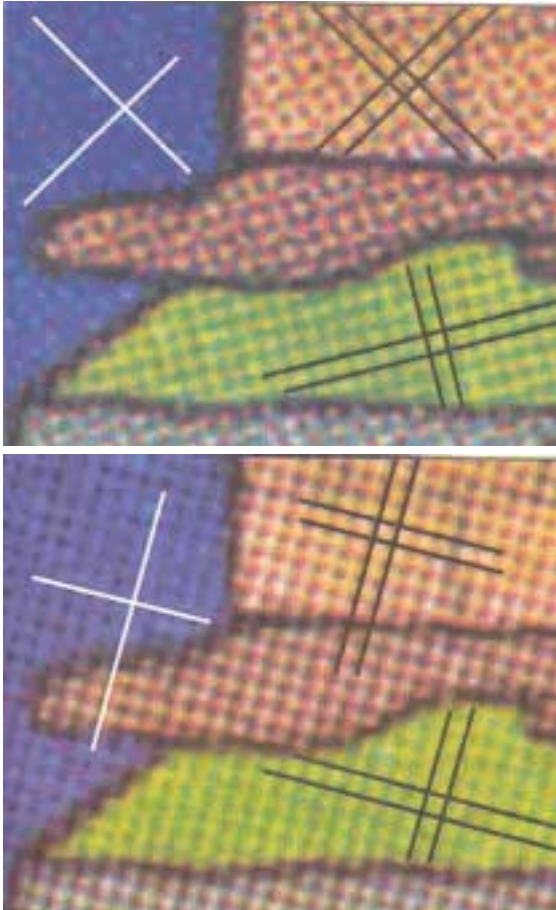
According to an article published by end of June in Vaccari News as well as in Cronaca Filatelica from July and provided by Fabio Bonacina, it seems that a larger joint issue is under preparation. Malta is trying to convince the other 9 new countries that will join the European Community to participate to the production of two common stamps that will be issued on May 1, 2004, date at which these 10 new countries will join the EC. The subject and design are still to be decided. We hope we will be able to provide more details in the next journal.

Printing details

The German philatelic journal "Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung" reports in their issue 10/2003 on page 17 the discovery of two different types of printing in the case of the 40th anniversary of the

French German agreement issued on January 16, 2003, suggesting that two batches have been produced.

The following pictures shows clearly on a magnification of the lower part of the right bridge pile how the colors screen is oriented.



Mixed French documents

Anthony Raynaud mentioned a few mixed documents from private origin bearing French Andorra and French stamps. Those documents correspond to the following issues:

- Olympic Games in Mexico issued on October 10, 1968
- Ice skating, February 20, 1971
- Water, September 29, 1969

He also found a document issued in 1987 and gathering on a very large format all Europa stamps issued during this year by the 12 countries. This document was

produced by the "Fédération des Groupements Sociaux du Personnel des PTT du Rhône" (Rhône area Post staff philatelic association). This document was produced in 8000 samples.

JI Internet page in Chinese

Our friend Yefei Sun from the People's Republic of China created a new web page dedicated to joint issues. The first page is limited to the Joint Issues produced in 2002, but it is written in Chinese, which makes a big step toward gaining new friends in China. For those who are fluent in this language or just want to take a look, here is the address:

www.zhuanti.com/cgi-bin/lb5000//topic.cgi?forum=27&topic=1284&show=0

Congratulations to Yefei.

Joint Issue? Niet!

In the Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung 14/2003 on pages 16-17 appeared a surprising article written by Peter Fisher and Alfred Peter, entitled "Gemeinschaftsausgabe? - Njet!" (Joint Issue? No!) and based on archives from the German Democratic Republic Post. This article describes the story of the Mukran - Klaipedia GDR-Soviet Union joint issue from 23 September 1986. Based on an exchange of different letters between both postal administrations, it appeared that a joint issue was proposed and almost accepted by the two countries. For unexplained reasons it could not come to a common stamp and the author suggests reconsidering this claim. Actually, as everything went in the direction of producing a joint issue and as finally a stamp was produced on the same day on both sides, this pair has to be considered as joint.

Joint cancellation

Until the last minute it was understood that the United Nations office of Geneva would issue at the occasion of the International Year of Freshwater a common stamp with Switzerland. Actually, Switzerland never intended to produce such a stamp together with the UN. However when the UN stamp came out, on June 20, 2003, we had the surprise to discover that the UN proposed a mixed cover with Switzerland that was cancelled with a kind of unique hand stamp, namely a mixed cancellation. This cancellation affixed on both Swiss (topic freshwater issued on March 6, 2003) and Geneva stamps had in particular that it bears the names of both postal administrations. This cancellation is different from the first day cancellation used by the UN Geneva on the Freshwater stamp and was used only on this Geneva stamp or the Swiss stamp with the same topic. A special mixed card printed at 20,000 samples was proposed for sale.



Azerbaijan and Nakhichevan

Gene Dooley came across a 1993 common design issue from Azerbaijan and Nakhichevan (the Azeri enclave within the borders of Armenia). The issue consists of a pair of se-tenant stamps, one depicting Azeri President Geidar A. Aliyev and the other a map of Nakhichevan. The two stamps are also found in a souvenir sheet. The Azeri stamps (issued September 23, 1993) are clearly imprinted "Azerbaijan Post" in the Azeri language, while the Nakhichevan items (issued February 17, 1993) are imprinted "Naxcivan Pocht," also, presumably, in Azeri. He was fortunate to

pick these up shortly after they were issued. Now, he understands the Nakhichevan set is relatively expensive. Eurofila lists the set/souvenir sheet at about \$100.00. To complicate the matter, the Azeri stamps and souvenir sheet were issued with an erroneous spelling of "Naxcivan" on the map stamp. It was originally printed with a Cyrillic "H" (Haxcivan). The error souvenir sheet was valued by Scott Catalog (2001) at \$25.00. Scott does not list the issues of Nakhichevan. This issue runs parallel to the Karabakh movement issues of Armenia and Mountainous Karabakh issued in 1998. True joint issues or merely territorial items? Definitely it is a territorial joint issue.

Aerogramme

Vanuatu issued on September 25, 2002 two new aerogrammes. By looking closer at the stamp depicted on one aerogramme, I discovered that it is the middle vertical stamp from the whale joint issue released on July 18, 2001 with New Caledonia. The imprint of the stamp is exactly the same as even the text "Joint Issue with New Caledonia" is still present on the aerogramme stamp. Format of the item is 204x107mm and it is further illustrated with colorful dolphins.

Rarity

Jean Paul Bach AG, Steinenvorstadt 53, 4010 Basel (Switzerland) proposes in his most recent auction catalogue under the number 158, a special rarity. The 1985 German stamp from the Copenhagen treaty, joint issue with Denmark, exists without the black color. It is offered here, mint, at a price of 2400€ (catalogue value is 3200€). If you are interested, please contact this seller directly to get all information and the summer catalogue.

Joke issues

It happens that unusual joint issues are depicted or proposed. All of these stamps are described usually for fun. Some of them are even issues involving non-existing countries. So far, false joint issues have not been seen. Here is a selection, just for your pleasure.

Trilateral cheese issue

Pascal Leblond discovered in a 2003 issue of the German philatelic journal "Briefmarken Spiegel" the illustrated description of a nice Unique and Siamese issue involving Germany, Austria and Switzerland. The three se-tenant stamps show each a typical cheese from the stamp country. Currencies used are of course Euro for Germany and Austria and Swiss Francs for the third country. On top of that these stamps give off the odor of each cheese. As this odor remains only transient - guaranty of 4 weeks only - a limit date for this odor is given on back of the stamps.

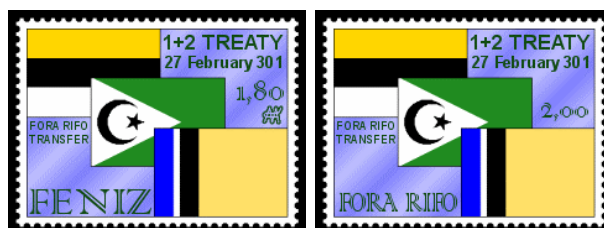
It will be very difficult to find these stamps, particularly when you will learn that this article was printed in the April issue (page 124) and that the first day was fixed to April 1, 2003.



Feniz - Fora Rifo

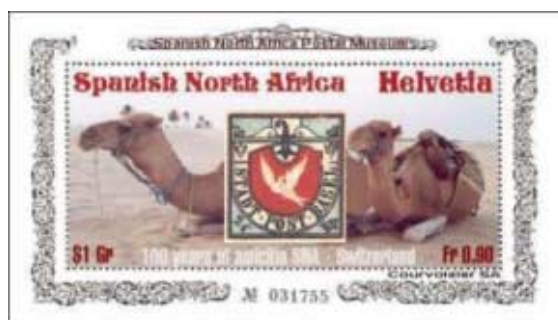
Winfried Schroedter created an imaginary country called Feniz on the virtual planet Vexillium. This country is living a real life on the web and a whole

political system was organized. Necessarily a postal administration issuing stamps had to be created as well. In the course of the history of Feniz, it appeared that this country had to reach an agreement with the neighbor country Fora Rifo. In order to commemorate the "1+2 Treaty" by which the responsibility for the autonomous Moun Republic of Fora Rifo has been transferred from the Kingdom of Elafites and Zufites to the Sultanate of Feniz, a joint issue showing the flags of Ezo, Fora Rifo and Feniz was created. Date of issue is March 3, 301. The issue has been classified as "misprint" as it shows the wrong Ezo flag. More details about these countries are to be found under www.vexilli.net/feniz/index.html.



Spanish North Africa

In this series we cannot forget Victor Manta who is proposing for years joint issues involving the country Spanish North Africa (for details see under www.values.ch/SNS/postal-museum.htm)



Congratulations to the designers.

News From North America

Pascal LeBlond

This section is intended to provide a North American perspective on joint issues. This means, for instance, that events easily accessible in the continent will be listed. A discussion between North American members initiated by Pascal LeBlond about US and Canadian joint issues can take place under these pages.

Situation in the US

Will the year 2004 be without a US joint issue? It certainly looks like it since the apparent refusal of the US Postal Service to participate in the commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the first French settlement in North America, on Saint Croix Island, with France and Canada. It is especially puzzling because this island is an American possession since 1797 and is preserved by the National Park Service as the Saint Croix Island International Historic Site.

There was a good article on joint issues by Janet Klug, the new president of the American Philatelic Society, in the June 2nd edition of *Linn's Stamp News*. The only problem is that she did not mention our society. Read the comments I sent to Linn's in the Readers' Opinions forum of a forthcoming issue.

Situation in Canada

The Communications Authority of Thailand has released images of the upcoming joint issue with Canada (<http://stamp.cat.or.th/718e.php>). We do not know yet if the Canadian stamps will be identical. A souvenir sheet will also be available (at least in Thailand). The first stamp is illustrated with Canadian maple leaves in the fall. The second stamp shows the Ratchaphruek (*Cassia fistula* L.), which is the national flower of Thailand. It is better

known in South Florida as the Golden Shower tree. No word yet if a joint first day cover will be available.



The summer edition of *Canada's Stamp Details*, the official philatelic publication of Canada Post, provides us with a first in Canadian philately: a joint cover! On June 6, Canada Post issued a stamp in honor of Pedro da Silva who was the first postman in New France in 1705. Since Pedro was Portuguese, the stamp also commemorates 50 years of official Portuguese immigration to Canada. This would have been a great subject for a joint issue with Portugal. Unfortunately, it was not meant to be. Therefore, it was very surprising to find out, at the beginning of July that a Canada - Portugal joint cover was available! Since an example of the joint cover did not reach me before the editorial deadline of this journal, an image will be available only in the November issue.

To create this joint cover, Canada Post used the official first day cover of the Pedro da Silva issue cancelled with a single stamp. The FDC was then overprinted with the inscription "CANADA - PORTUGAL". The

0,70€ Portuguese stamp, issued on March 13, 2003 to commemorate 150 years of Portuguese stamps, was affixed to the joint cover and cancelled with a circular pictorial postmark featuring a bird. It is dated of June 6, 2003 in Toronto with an English slogan: "Homage to Pedro Silva". Curiously, this cover is not mentioned on the Portuguese Post web site (www.ctt.pt).

Canada Post announced on July 17 that a joint issue will be released with France on June 26, 2004 to mark the 400th anniversary of the first French settlement in North America at Ste. Croix Island on the border of New Brunswick and Maine. Since Saint Croix Island is now located in the USA, it will be interesting to find out where the first day ceremony will be held for the 49-cent Canadian stamp.

Philatelic shows near you

You may find the joint issue you are looking for at one of these shows.

September 25-27 London, Ontario
NAPEX, British North America Philatelic Society

October 17-19 Toronto, Ontario
Fall National, Canadian Stamp Dealers' Association, Exhibition Place

October 25-27 New York, New York
Postage Stamp Mega Event, ASDA, APS & USPS

May 30-June 1 Hanover, Ontario
Royal 2003 Royale, Royal Philatelic Society of Canada

Canada - USA St. Lawrence Seaway (1959)

Especially in North America, the St. Lawrence Seaway is one of the most popular joint issues. Part of the appeal certainly resides in the fact that it was one of the first attempts to cancel stamps from different countries on one cover. You will remember that in the May 2002 issue of this journal, Richard Zimmermann summarizes the difficulties encountered by both postal administrations regarding the place of the 'other' stamp on the cover.

The article was based on archival documents preserved at the National Archives of Canada. The US involvement remains to be told. Fortunately, in the

Scott's Monthly Journal of June 1959, Kent B. Stiles quotes US Postmaster General Summerfield about this joint issue :

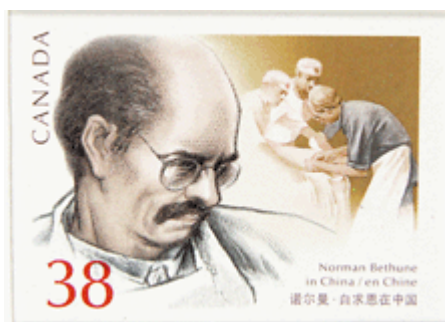
The United States stamp should be placed in the upper right corner, as this is the stamp, which will prepay first class postage. The Canadian stamp may be placed directly below or to the left. This service will be accorded only to individuals personally presenting such combination covers on June 26. The United States post office at Massena cannot, by law, have supplies of the Canadian stamp available for sale and consequently will be unable to affix the Canadian stamp when servicing first-day covers received by mail. The United States Post Office Department will accept no

responsibility for the replacement of covers bearing both stamps, nor will it offer any assurances that any part of the cancellation will fall on the Canadian stamp.

This was the official position of the US postal administration. But, as mentioned by Richard Zimmermann, the postmaster of Massena (Thomas J. Fay, from 1936 to 1970) must have bent the rules since covers featuring both first day cancels exist.

Canada - China Norman Bethune (1990)

The Norman Bethune issue of 1990 was the first joint issue of the Chinese Post Office. Recently, the National Archives of Canada have digitized two rare die essays engraved by Canadian master engraver Yves Baril. It seems that originally, the engraving was to be done in Canada and the illustrations in China. However, the final stamps were engraved in China. To see these die essays go to www.archives.ca, click on Postal Archives, then Preview of the Collections, then Stamp Artists and finally click on Yves Baril.



The first die essay is almost identical to the stamp issued, entitled Norman Bethune in China, with the exception of the denomination. The larger image available on the web site allows for detailed inspection of the engraving lines. If you

compare it with the issued stamp, you will easily distinguish the two different engraving styles. This is an increasingly rare opportunity these days. The last one was the Australia – Sweden joint issue of 2001 where Czeslaw Slania and Lars Sjöblom engraved stamps of the same designs.

The second die essay presents a different design. Norman Bethune is represented wearing a Chinese Communist Army uniform. Usually, the final design is approved before engraving is ordered. It only shows the difficulties encountered in joint issue endeavors.

Canada - USA joint cancellation (1996)

In August 1996, on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the first *Maid of the Mist* steamboat running the Niagara River, David G. Lopeke (Canada Post) and Sheila Gavazzi (USPS) created a probably unique joint cancellation. An article on this postmark appearing in *The Canadian Connection* of September 1st, 1996, does not mention how the cancellation was applied, but we can readily see that that the "0" of the "150" is the Canadian postmark canceling the Canadian stamp while the "15" of the "150" is the US postmark canceling the US stamp. At the time, the cover was sold for US\$4.



New feature

I thought it would be a good idea to summarize the facts on some

North American joint issues for reference purposes. Comments are welcomed at jointissues@yahoo.com.

	<p>Cinco de Mayo</p> <p>Joint Issue</p> <p>United States</p> <p>&</p> <p>Mexico</p>	
United States Postal Service www.usps.com	Postal Administration	Servicio Postal Mexicano www.sepomex.gob.mx
3203 3418 2949 2720	Catalog Number Scott Stanley Gibbons Michel Yvert & Tellier	2066 2488 2685 1781
32¢	Denomination	\$3.50 pesos (=US\$0,39)
April 16, 1998	Day of Issue	April 16, 1998
San Antonio, Texas 78284	City of Issue	Mexico City
Andrew A. Montoya	Postmaster	
Carl Herrman (Laguna Niguel, CA) Robert Rodriguez (Pasadena, CA)	Designer Illustrator	Robert Rodriguez (Pasadena, CA)
Donald H. Woo	Modeler	
Armotek Industries (Palmyra, NJ) www.pamarcoglobal.com	Engraver	
Stamp Venturers (Richmond, VA)	Printer	Grupo Gráfico Romo (Naucalpan)
Unique Binders (Frederiksburg, VA)	Processor	
Magenta, yellow, cyan, black and red	Colours	Yellow, cyan, magenta, black and red
Cinco de Mayo (=May 5th)	Inscription	Festivades Mexicanas (=Mexican Holidays)
Belwe	Typeface	
Self-adhesive (pane of 20)	Format	Water-activated gum (pane of 50)
Gravure	Printing Process	Offset
11.7 x 10.9	Perforation	13.5
23.11 x 30.22 mm	Size	24 x 40 mm
85,000,000	Quantity	300,000
144,443	First Day Cancellations	

Sources :

USPS Postal Bulletin 21967 (March 12, 1998), p. 39-40.

SEPOMEX web site (www.sepomex.gob.mx/filatelia).

Amick, George. *U.S. Stamp Yearbook 1998*, Linn's Stamp News, 1999, p. 315-319.

Joint Issues New Classification System - Proposal

As previously told, the new catalogue is under preparation. Beside the fact that it has to be translated in English, a new structure will be given to the book. The issues will be split in two parts, one that could be called "true joint issues" and the other "Common issues". At this stage it becomes important to find a classification system based on clear rules. Your help is requested to check within the following definitions if all the stamps that we have generally designated up to now as "Joint Issues" can fit in. Comments and suggestions are welcome.

Definition:

A Joint Issue can be declared only when two or more independent postal administrations sign an agreement to create new postage stamps or items with a common interest and issue them within a pre-defined timeframe

Details:

- **two or more:** there is no limitation in the number of countries involved
- **independent:** Only postally independent countries can be involved. This excludes colonies and territories if the stamps are issued only together with the father country. On the contrary if another independent country is involved, the whole territorial or colonial issues become part of the joint issue
- **postal administrations:** not to be confused with printing house. Therefore omnibus series produced at a same printing site (House of Questa, Crown's agent, ...) for which only the name of the country is changed will not be considered as joint issues. On top of that, the country must be recognized by the UPU.
- **signature:** The issue has to be approved as joint by both (or more) postal administrations during at least the preparation or design phase.
- **agreement:** either an official statement by one of the postal administration must be published, or mixed official covers are produced by the administration (and not a dealer). Therefore the use of FDC covers

completed with stamps from the second country after the issue of the stamps of the first country (post-cancellation) cannot be considered as joint issue.

- **new:** reprint of older issues are not accepted, nor overprinted stamps can be considered as joint issues
- **postage stamps or items:** stamps, souvenir sheets and booklets are the most common items used in joint issues, but postal stationery such as cards, letters, aerogrammes can be part of joint issues as well. Even revenue stamps and stamp labels could be accepted
- **common interest:** all stamps have to be commemorative stamps (topical or anniversary) and preferably related to an event that is common to both countries
- **defined timeframe:** the time between the two dates of issues must be as short as possible. This time will define sub-classes of joint issues (twin, parallel or concerted). However, it can happen that for technical or political reason the difference between two issues can be as big as several months. These issues will be accepted as well

Part 1: True joint issues sub-classes

Part 1 collects all series for which it is obvious that there was at least a will to produce joint issues together, either based on the design or the date of issue. The difficulty to add new series to these lists starts when some of the countries are politically linked to each other.

Name	Type	Basic definition	Condition and remarks
Unique issue	U1	One single stamp for two countries	Names of both countries present on the stamp
	U2		No name of country on the stamp, but used in several countries
Siamese issue	S	Two stamps from different countries, issued se-tenant or part of the same souvenir sheet	Stamps are not necessarily with the same design. Although se-tenant, stamps can be used for postage only in their originating countries

Twin issue	T1	Identical stamps issued on the same day	Difference between dates of issue can be up to one week
	T2		When more than two countries are involved but not all of them are issued on the same day, the most common day will be kept (example Europa stamps with same design)

Concerted issue	C1	Identical stamps issued at different dates	Difference between dates of issues superior to one week. Postal administrations must claim the stamp being issued jointly and explain the difference
	C2		This sub-classes contains also stamps that were initially not announced as joint, but for which one country offered the design to another country for implementation in their philatelic programme (will be sub classified as C2 only if known)
Parallel issues	P1	Different stamp design but issued at the same date	Difference between dates of issue can be up to one week. Postal administrations must claim the stamp being issued jointly and explain the difference of design or official (not private) mixed cover exists
	P2		Same as above but no proof with mixed cover. Joint issue for which there is still a doubt will remain in this class as long they cannot be categorized as P1 or AP
Delayed joint issues	D	Different design and different initial date but postal agreement	Production of one stamp by one country and existence of official mixed covers by using one previously issued stamp from the other country with authorizations from both postal administrations
Non issued or Aborted	N	Uncompleted issue	Counterpart stamp missing or stamps that were finally not issued (however designer and printing samples exist), or printed later at another occasion, although the agreement between the postal administration was published

Part 2: Common issues

Colonies, territories, omnibus series, joint issues with too large time between their issue date and false joint issues are collected in this second part. For purists, all these stamps should not be considered as joint issues. By looking closer, stamps issued by the United Nations, or the recent Enrico Fermi issue will also be reported in this Part.

Omnibus series	OS	Common printing house	Produced as copies of each other in order to reduce printing costs. Usually the number of involved countries is higher than five
Territorial twin issue	TT	Identical stamps issued by postally dependent territories	List of administrations considered as territories is given below. However stamps issued jointly with another country than the father country must be considered in Part I, T1/T2
Colonial twin issues	CT	Identical stamps issued by postally dependent colonies	List of administrations considered as colonies is given below. It includes the omnibus colonial series. However stamps issued jointly with another country than the father country must be considered in Part I, T1/T2
Territorial joint issue	TJ	Different stamps issued by postally dependent territories	List of administrations considered as territories is given below. However stamps issued jointly with another country than the father country must be considered in Part I, C1/C or P1/P2
Colonial joint issues	CJ	Different stamps issued by postally dependent colonies	List of administrations considered as colonies is given below. However stamps issued jointly with another country than the father country must be considered in Part I, C1/C or P1/P2
Accidental parallel issue	AP	Same topic and same date of issue but different design	Obviously not a joint issue as, for example, those stamps produced at an anniversary date, but without agreement between postal administrations
Accidental twin issue	AT	Same design but different date of issue and no link between countries	Obviously stamps being produced based on the same design (e.g. portrait, logo, painting, ...). Some issues can have several years of difference
Common issue	CC	Same topic but different design and different date of issue	Except as examples, those will not be reported in the catalogue
False joint issue	FJ	Only the topic is common	Non exhaustive list of common design or topic stamps issued the same year, but definitely not as joint issue ... or any stamp pairs that does not fit with one of the above definitions

Colonies and dependant territories (Year 2003):

Antigua and Barbuda: Redonda

Australia: Christmas, Cocos

France: Mayotte, Saint Pierre and Miquelon

Great Britain: Anguilla, British Antarctic Territory, British Indian Ocean Territories, Bermuda, Cayman Island, Falkland, Gibraltar, Pitcairn, Saint Helena, South Georgia, Turks and Caicos, Virgin Islands

Grenadines: Carriacou

Guernsey: Alderney

New Zealand: Ross

Saint Helena: Ascension, Tristan da Cunha

Saint Vincent: Grenadines of Saint Vincent, Bequia

Seychelles: Seychelles Outer Islands

Tonga: Niafu'o

Turkey: Northern Cyprus

Older colonies, dependencies and territories (countries that became independent or changed their name in the mean time)

Belgium: Belgian Congo, Burundi, Ruanda-Urundi, Rwanda,

France: Algeria, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Dahomey, East Africa, Equatorial Africa, French Guinea, French India, Gabon, Guadeloupe, Guyana,

Postally independent territories

Australia: Antarctic Territories, Norfolk

China: Hong Kong, Macao

Cook: Aitutaki, Penrhyn

Denmark: Faeroe, Greenland

Finland: Aland

France: Andorra, Antarctic Territories, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna

Indochina, Inini, Ivory Coast, Kouang-Tcheou, Madagascar, Martinique, Mauritania, New Caledonia, Niger, Oceania, Oubangui-Chari, Reunion, Senegal, Somali Coast, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Upper-Volta, Wallis and Futuna,
Great Britain: Aden, Antigua, Ascension, Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Borneo, British Guyana, British Honduras, Ceylon, Cyprus, Dominica, Fiji, Gambia, Gilbert and Ellice, Golden Coast, Grenada, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Kenya, Kenya Uganda Tanganyika, Leeward, Malaysia, Malacca, Malta, Mauritius, Montserrat, Negri Sembilan, Nevis, Newfoundland, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, Nyassaland, Pahang, Penang, Perak, Perlis, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Sarawak, Selangor, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon, Somaliland, Swaziland, Tonga, Trengganu, Trinity, Turks, Uganda, Zanzibar

Italy: Cyrenaique, Eritrea, Italian Somalia, Tripolitania

Netherlands: Curacao, Dutch Indies, Dutch New Guinea Surinam,

Portugal: Angola, Cape Verde, Portuguese Africa, Portuguese Congo, Portuguese Guinea, Portuguese Indies, Macao, Mozambique, Sao Tome, Tete, Timor

Spain: Cape Jubi, Ifni, Spanish Sahara, Spanish West Africa, Spanish West Indies

Great Britain: Guernsey, Jersey, Man

Netherlands: Antilles, Aruba

New Zealand: Cook, Niue, Tokelau

Portugal: Azores, Madeira

Organizations

International Olympic Committee, Council of Europe, United Nations

United Nations: Kosovo, Timor

German Joint Issues

The following listing collects all twin (same date, same design) and joint (same design and different issuing date or same issuing date and different design) stamp issues involving Germany, including East and West Germany, Berlin, as well as Saar stamps. Common issues (only common topic without officially being recognized by postal administrations) as well as colonial or territorial issues have not been reported. First issue dates reported in front of each entry are those corresponding to the German stamps. If the partner country issued a stamp at a different date, this is indicated behind the country's name. The word "Identical" stands for same design with almost the same shape, the same colors, while the word "Similar" means same basic design but slightly modified by local designers. The abbreviations "dFDC" or "mFDC" stand for dual (respectively mixed) first day covers (bearing all joint stamps respectively first day cancelled from their originating countries). This was mentioned when known and the list may not be complete. *This list does not follow yet the new classification system proposed in the previous pages.*

Unique and Siamese stamps

(same stamp for both countries or se-tenant stamps from both countries)

2001 (8 Nov) Germany - Spain - Christmas - 2 stamps each printed in the same miniature sheet; dFDC



Twin issues (same design and same date of issue)

1956 (15 Dec) West Germany - Europa - Belgium - France - Italy - Luxemburg - Netherlands - 2 stamps each, identical, mFDC

1957 (23 Aug) East Germany - Albania (4 Oct) - Bulgaria (4 Oct) - China (30 Sep) - Czechoslovakia (28 Sep) - Hungary (4 Oct) - North Korea (3 Oct) - North Vietnam (25 Sep) - Poland (25 Sep) - Romania (28 Sep) - Soviet Union (7 Oct) - 4th international congress of worker unions at Leipzig - 1 to 4 stamps per country, most of them with an identical design

1958 (13 Sep) West Germany - Saar - Europa - 5 countries - 2 or 3 stamps each, identical

1959 (19 Sep) West Germany - Europa - 5 countries - 2 stamps each, identical

1960 (17 Sep) West Germany (19 Sep) - Europa - 18 countries - 1 to 3 stamps, identical except for Great Britain and Liechtenstein

1961 (16 Sep) West Germany (18 Sep) - Europa - 13 countries - 2 to 3 stamps, identical except for Great Britain and Portugal

1962 (15 Sep) West Germany (17 Sep) - Europa - 12 countries - 2 to 3 stamps, identical

1963 (14 Sep) West Germany - Europa - 13 countries - 1 to 3 stamps, identical

1964 (12 Sep) West Germany (14 Sep) - Europa - 16 countries - 1 to 3 stamps, identical



- 1965 (21 Jun) East Germany - Albania (21 Jun) - Bulgaria (30 Jun) - China (21 Jun) - Czechoslovakia (1 Jul) - Hungary (15 Jun) - Mongolia (15 Dec) - North Korea (20 Jun) - North Vietnam (1 Jul) - Poland (14 Jun) - Romania (Sep) - Soviet Union (9 May) - Socialist countries Post Minister Conference in Beijing, similar
- 1965 (25 Sep) West Germany (27 Sep) - Europa - 15 countries - 1 to 3 stamps each, identical
- 1966 (24 Sep) West Germany - Europa - 18 countries - 1 to 3 stamps, identical except for Spain and San Marino
- 1967 (29 Apr) West Germany (2 May) - Europa - 17 European countries and Rwanda - 1 to 3 stamps, identical
- 1968 (27 Apr) West Germany (29 Apr) - Europa - 17 countries - 1 to 3 stamps, identical
- 1969 (26 Apr) West Germany (28 Apr) - Europa - 25 countries - 1 to 4 stamps, identical
- 1969 (12 Sep) Berlin - Venezuela - Alexander von Humboldt - 1 stamp each, identical
- 1970 (2 May) West Germany (4 May) - Europa - 18 countries - 1 to 3 stamps, identical
- 1971 (8 May) West Germany (3 May) - Europa - 20 countries - 1 to 3 stamps, identical
- 1972 (2 May) West Germany - Europa - 21 countries - 1 to 4 stamps, identical

- 1973 (22 Jan) West Germany - France - 10th cooperation anniversary - 1 stamp each, identical, dFDC
- 1973 (30 Apr) West Germany - Europa - 22 countries - 1 to 3 countries, identical
- 1980 (12 Apr) East Germany (11 Apr) - Bulgaria (22 Apr) - Cuba (12 Apr) - Czechoslovakia (12 Apr) - Poland (12 Apr) - Soviet Union (12 Apr) - Intercosmos - 1 souvenir sheet each, except for Cuba and Poland
- 1983 (5 May) West Germany - USA (29 Apr) - 300th anniversary of German immigration - 1 identical stamp, dFDC
- 1984 (8 May) West Germany - Europa - 33 countries - 1 to 4 stamps or souvenir sheet, identical
- 1985 (21 Feb) West Germany - Denmark - Bonn-Copenhagen relation - 1 identical stamp, dFDC



- 1988 (14 Jan) West Germany - France - 25th anniversary of the cooperation - 1 stamp each, identical, dFDC
- 1989 (15 Jun) West Germany - Ireland - 1000th anniversary of the death of Killian, Kolonat and Totnan - 1 stamp each, identical; dFDC
- 1990 (12 Jan) East Germany - West Germany - Berlin - Austria - Belgium - 500th anniversary of

- postal relations - 1 stamp, identical, dFDC and mFDC
- 1990 (11 Oct) West Germany - Greece - 100th anniversary of the death of Heinrich Schliemann - 1 stamp each, identical - East Germany issued on 2 October 1990 two different stamps with the same topic
- 1991 (9 Apr) Germany - Poland - Liegnitz - 1 stamp each, identical; dFDC
- 1993 (11 Mar) Germany - Czech Republic - Slovakia - Johan Nepomuk - 1 stamp each, identical



- 1993 (5 May) Germany - Austria - Switzerland - Euregio Bodensee - 1 stamp each, identical; mFDC
- 1993 (14 Oct) Germany - Poland - Saint Edwige of Silesia - 1 stamp, identical; dFDC
- 1995 (8 Jun) Germany - Ireland - Italy - San Marino - Vatican - 100th anniversary of the discovery of the radio - 1 to 2 stamps per country, 1 stamp identical for all countries; mFDC and dFDC
- 1995 (9 Nov) Germany - Sweden - 100th anniversary of the death of Alfred Nobel - 1 identical stamp; Sweden issued 3 more, different; dFDC
- 1996 (17 Feb) Germany - Japan (16 Feb) - Philip Franz von Siebold - 1 stamp each, similar; dFDC
- 1996 (9 Oct) Germany - Australia - Sir Ferdinand von Müller - 1 stamp each, identical; dFDC
- 1997 (23 Apr) Germany - Czech Republic - Hungary - Poland - Vatican - Saint Adalbert - 1 stamp each, identical; postal stationery in Germany; dFDC and mFDC
- 1997 (16 Oct) Germany - France - Luxemburg - Saar-Lorraine-Luxemburg region - 1 stamp each, identical, mFDC
- 1999 (12 Aug) Germany - South Korea - Wolfgang von Goethe - 1 stamp each, similar, South Korea issued also a souvenir sheet, dFDC
- 2000 (9 May) Germany - Europa - 54 countries - 1 to 2 stamps, identical
- 2000 (9 Nov) Germany - Spain - Christmas - two stamps each, identical; dFDC
- 2002 (2 May) Germany - Argentina (27 Apr) - Brazil (5 May) - France (27 April) - Italy (29 Nov) - Uruguay (21 May) - Soccer World Championship - se-tenant pair each, one stamp identical, one similar
- 2003 (12 Jun) Germany - Austria - Salzbach bridge - one stamp each, identical, dFDC
- 2004 (1 May) Germany - Russia - Youth encounter
- 2004 (22 Nov) Germany - Belgium - Christmas

Joint issues (same design, but different date of issue, i.e. more than a week divergence)

No examples

Joint issues (same date of issue, but different design)

- 1941 (30 Jan) Germany (30 Jan) - Italy (30 Jan) - Italian Libya (16 May) - Italian East Africa (19 Jun) - Hitler and Mussolini - 1 or 6 stamps each
- 1952 (5 May) East Germany - Poland (25 Apr) - 5th international peace bicycle race - 1 stamp each (*questionable*)
- 1953 (2 May) East Germany - Czechoslovakia (29 Apr) - Poland (30 Apr) - 6th international peace bicycle race - 1 to 3 stamps each (*questionable*)
- 1954 (30 Apr) East Germany - Poland (29 Apr) - 7th international peace bicycle race - 2 stamps each (*questionable*)
- 1955 (30 Apr) East Germany - Poland (25 Apr) - 8th international peace bicycle race - 2 stamps each (*questionable*)
- 1956 (30 Apr) East Germany - Czechoslovakia (25 Apr) - Poland (25 Apr) - 9th international peace bicycle race - 1 to 3 stamps each (*questionable*) - Czechoslovakia issued also 8 postal cards on May 1, 1956
- 1957 (30 Apr) East Germany - Czechoslovakia (30 Apr) - Poland (4 May) - 10th international peace bicycle race - 1 to 2 stamps each (*questionable*)
- 1957 (16 Sep) West Germany - Saar - Europa - 6 countries - 2 stamps each

- 1962 (26 Apr) East Germany - Czechoslovakia (5 Feb) - Poland (27 Apr) - 15th international peace bicycle race - 1 to 3 stamps each (*questionable*)
- 1963 (14 May) Denmark - Ferryboat - 1 stamp each - mFDC
- 1966 (15 Jan) West Germany - Sweden - Nathan Söderblom - 1 stamp each, dFDC



- 1967 (10 May) East Germany - Czechoslovakia (17 Apr) - Poland (2 May) - 20th international peace bicycle race - 1 to 2 stamps each (*questionable*)
- 1977 (19 Apr) East Germany - Czechoslovakia (7 May) - Poland (6 May) - 30th international peace bicycle race - 1 to 4 stamps each (*questionable*)
- 1978 (4 Sep) East Germany - Soviet Union (27 Aug) - Intercosmos, joint space flight - 1 and 3 stamps
- 1978 (3 Oct) East Germany - Bulgaria (3 Oct) - Soviet Union (25 Jul) - Gas pipeline between Orenburg and the Soviet Union border - 1 stamp each
- 1984 (8 May) East Germany - Hungary (21 May) - Soviet Union (21 May) - 25th Comecon Postal administration meeting - 1 stamp each (*questionable*)
- 1985 (14 May) East Germany - Poland - Soviet Union - 30th anniversary Warsaw pact - 1 stamp each
- 1986 (23 Sep) East Germany - Soviet Union - Ferryboat between Mukran

and Klaipeda - 1 or 2 se-tenant stamps



- 1991 (10 Oct) Germany - France - Max Ernst - 1 stamp each, dFDC
- 2002 (6 Jun) Germany - Czech Republic - Endangered species, fresh water pearl oyster - 1 stamp each, dFDC
- 2003 (16 Jan) Germany - France - 40th anniversary of the relationship treaty - 1 stamp each, dFDC

Territorial issues (non colonial)

Beside older German colonies for which no commemorative stamps were issued, some specific territories had the privilege to issue their own stamps: Saar and Berlin. The following list gives the commemorative stamps that were issued at the same time by West Germany and Berlin with an identical design:

- 1964 (1 Jul) Heinrich Lübke - 2 stamps
- 1964 (19 Sep) Berlin and the Reichstag - 1 stamp
- 1964 (6 Oct) Fairy tale (sleeping beauty) - 4 stamps

The special status of the Saar after the Second World War resulted in an authorization for this country to issue its own stamps. After a referendum organized in 1956, the Saar was again incorporated to West Germany from January 1, 1957. Until July 5, 1959, the Saar continued to issue its own stamps, however some of them were taken from the normal West Germany stamp program with the word "Saarland" completing the country name "Deutsche Bundespost". Identical commemorative stamps issued during this two and half year period are reported in the following list:

- 1957 (2 Jan) Saar coats of arms

- 1964 (21 Nov) John F. Kennedy - 1 stamp
- 1965 (1 Apr) Birds - 4 stamps
- 1965 (6 Oct) Cinderella - 4 stamps
- 1966 (22 Apr) Deers - 4 stamps
- 1966 (5 Oct) Fairy tale (The Princess and the frog) - 4 stamps
- 1967 (4 Apr) Mammals - 4 stamps
- 1967 (3 Oct) Fairy tale (Frau Holle) - 4 stamps
- 1967 (14 Oct) Heinrich Lübke - 2 stamps
- 1968 (2 Feb) Animals - 4 stamps
- 1969 (6 Feb) Horses - 4 stamps
- 1971 (18 Jan) 100th anniversary of the German Reich
- 1987 (15 Jan) 750th anniversary of the foundation of Berlin
- 1957 (1 Oct) Miners and mining work - 4 stamps
- 1957 (5 Oct) International letter writing year
- 1958 (9 Jan) Wilhelm Busch - 2 stamps
- 1958 (8 Mar) Forest fires
- 1958 (18 Mar) Rudolf Diesel
- 1958 (1 Apr) A hunter from the Palatinate - 2 stamps
- 1958 (21 Jul) German Turners
- 1958 (29 Aug) Hermann Schultze Delizsch
- 1958 (1 Oct) Friedrich Wilhelm Raiffeisen - 4 stamps
- 1959 (6 Mar) Jakob Fugger the Rich
- 1959 (6 May) Alexander von Humbolt

False joint issues

The following list of stamps was build up on the basis of the most frequent request to integrate such stamps in the above lists. Non - inclusion criteria's are given in each case. Of course this list is not exhaustive.

1992 Johann Adam von Bell German missionary in China. Germany 1992 (9 Apr) - Taiwan 1992 (10 Dec). Different design, different date of issue, no postal administrations common request

1997 Marshall plan 50th anniversary (1947 June 5). Germany 1997 (9 Jun) - USA 1997 (4 Jun). Design different, no common commemoration, no official mixed document. Other European countries had also issued stamps at this occasion

1998 Westphalia Peace treaty. Germany (12 Mar) - Netherlands (17 Mar) - Sweden (19 Mar). Different stamps, no mixed document, no comments from local postal administrations

"Gemeinschaftsausgaben"

Following the Second World War, Germany was divided in zones controlled by American, British, French and Russian soldiers. In order to facilitate the postal service organization, it was accepted to use the same stamps in almost all these zones. Actually each country introduced specific stamps in the territory they occupied.

- The French administration used stamps that were issued between December 1945 and October 1949. They bear the name of the territory: "Zone Française", "Baden", "Rheinland Pfalz", "Württemberg"). Some of these stamps are identical and only the territory name is different. These are reported as territorial joint issues.

- The American and British administration used the same stamps in their territories between March 1945 and August 1950. These stamps, labeled first "AM Post Deutschland", then "Deutsche Post", were printed either by Americans, British's or Germans. They are not considered as joint issues

- Between January 1946 and July 1948, the four administrations agreed to use common stamps in all territories on top of their local issues under the name "Deutsche Post". The French administration did not use them. In German catalogues, these stamps are reported as "Gemeinschaftsausgaben", which means "Joint Issues". These stamps are not considered as joint issues following our definitions, as they are territorial issues and non-commemorative stamps.

All these territories returned under the control of the West German postal administration on October 3, 1949. The first West German stamp was issued on September 7, 1949 and the West German Post was created on April 1, 1950.

In the Russian occupied zone, specific stamps were used between August 1945 and 1947. They bear the name "Mecklenburg-Vorpommern", "Post" and "Provinz Sachsen" for Saxony, "Deutsche Post" for West-Saxony, "Thüringen". Common stamps were used for all Soviet zones from June 24, 1948 on until was created the German Democratic Republic in 1949. The first East German stamp was issued on October 9, 1949