



International Philatelic Society of Joint Stamp Issues Collectors

N°25 - MAY 2004

JOINT STAMP ISSUES

France - India
Best joint issue
2003



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Editorial

Making a choice is always difficult and to find the best joint issue for 2003 was apparently even more difficult than in 2002. Actually, we must admit that this year the quality of the stamps was pretty high. More than half of the joint issues were nominated and finally the one who made it first did win only with a short advantage. Nevertheless, I am glad to announce that the best joint issue for 2003 is attributed to France and India for their 29 November 2003 peacock and rooster issue. The second position is given to Hong Kong and Sweden (Waterbirds) and the third one to China and Hungary (Books). Congratulations to all of them.

A completely different subject concerns our friend Volker Dietze. He recently informed us that for personal and technical reasons, by 2005 he will not be able to continue to provide the new issue service that he was mastering so far. If we want to continue having the new joint issue stamps provided to members, we will have to find someone who is ready to replace him in this position. Apparently Volker can further cover the year 2004. However, we have to find a volunteer as soon as possible to run this important activity as there will be a longer time required for transfer of information and experience. Any person interested in taking over Volker's position, or who wants to know more about what he was exactly in charge of, should contact him directly. An access to the web is mandatory. I hope we might find a solution soon. I thank you in advance.

In this issue, don't miss our new society contest. Questions are easy to answer and all answers can also be found in the 2003 journals, the yearly catalogue update and/or the society web pages. A series of nice philatelic prices will be distributed to the ones that will provide the best answers and as we think that everybody might do it, we will probably have to choose among the earliest that will answer. Further hint: for the subsidiary question, take a look at the last year's real participation ...

In the next pages you will of course find all the information about the joint stamps produced during this first part of the year, but also nice pages from the North American chapter written by Pascal LeBlond, a historical monograph on the "Entente Cordiale" stamps, involving France and Great Britain and finally, the updated list of joint issue involving Spain.

Richard Zimmermann



INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOINT STAMP ISSUES COLLECTORS

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New Issues Service: Volker DIETZE

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European (EEC) members:	€12,00
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Other countries:	€17,00
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The most beautiful joint issue pairs of 2003

The selection of the most beautiful joint issue pairs of 2003 was again a very difficult task. The number of nice stamps issued during 2003 is such high that all members seemed to have difficulties in making the choice. Almost 10 pairs could have had a chance to win this contest. As for last year, we had to wait until we got the last votes to be able to see a difference between the two first choices. However there is only a very small difference between the first and the second position.

At last, I am proud to announce that the winners for the year 2003 are La Poste, France and Indiapost, who issued on November 29, 2003 two stamps showing local art in form of animals (a

rooster and a peacock) represented on ceramic or on miniature paintings. These pretty colorful stamps have reached 15,6% of the vote points, and was cited by 16,1% of the voters. The Waterbirds stamps issued on 4 October 2003 by Hong Kong and Sweden came in second position with as much as 15,0% of the vote points (cited by 12,6% of voters). The Hungary - China book issue from 30 September 2003 reached 11,0% of the vote points (cited by 9,2%) and took the third position.

The participants had to choose between the 28 joint issues from 2003 reported in the 2004 catalogue

supplement. Omnibus series were excluded. However this still represented 59 countries, among which 43 were different. Twelve countries were involved in two joint issues and two in three issues. European countries were involved in 14 joint issues,

Asian and Middle East in 9 joint issues, South America in one, Oceania and the Islands in 4, while North America issued only one series and a single country represented Africa. In total it amounts 147

different stamps and 17 souvenir sheets. The number of joint issues is lower than last year, but this is not unusual, as we have observed a fast growth of number of issues only every second year. The

philatelic programs for 2004 announce already 29 joint issues.

Among the 28 different series open for the vote in 2003, our members selected 18 pairs, among which 15 were cited more than once. These figures are just given to show how difficult it was to reach the final result.

The French and Indian Post (Philatelic Divisions) have been informed of the results and have received a Certificate. Major philatelic journals have been informed as well.

Congratulations to both of them.



Society Life

New Members

139/04

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138/04

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e-mail: vergnaudpl@aol.com

Husni VODEGEL
23962 Staghorn Circle
MORENO VALLEY, CA 92557-2822 - USA
e-mail: wodteke@aol.com

Address Correction

Tim O'SHEA lives at 58 Porter Street (not Portal Street)

The American Philatelic Society and the American Philatelic Research Library (APRL) are moving to new headquarters in Bellefonte. The new address becomes:

APRL
100 Match Factory Pl
BELLEFONTE PA 16823-1367 - USA

Thanks for correcting accordingly the members' list you received in February.

Invitation to a meeting

Don't be surprised to discover again a 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 during the "Salon du Timbre" held from June 26 to July 4. Of course non-French members are welcome as well. If you intend to visit this large stamp fair, just tell us in advance and let us see if something can be organized.

Le Salon Philatélique d'Automne avait permis de réunir une dizaine de participants en un même lieu (Paris, bien sûr), correspondant à la plus grande réunion que notre club n'ait jamais eue. Le Salon du Timbre, qui se tiendra au Parc Floral (Hall de la Pinède) de Paris dans le XXIIème arrondissement entre le 26 juin et le 4 juillet 2004 devrait attirer encore plus de monde. Pas moins de 9 nouvelles émissions philatéliques sont prévues au cours de cette manifestation, dont une émission conjointe (France - Canada).

Plutôt que de fixer une date qui, vu la durée de l'exposition, ne conviendra pas à tout le monde, il est préférable dans un premier temps de construire la liste de toutes les personnes qui ont l'intention de se rendre à cette manifestation. Vers la mi-juin, je ferai parvenir cette liste à toutes les personnes qui auront répondu, de façon à ce que tous sachent quelles sont les chances de rencontrer un autre membre du Club. L'idéal serait de pouvoir organiser en parallèle une réunion qui permettrait non seulement de se connaître, mais aussi de faire des échanges. Compte tenu des

difficultés que nous avons rencontrées au cours du Salon d'Automne, l'organisation d'une telle manifestation ne se fera que si le nombre de personnes présentes le même jour est suffisant. De plus, pour des raisons pratiques, elle ne pourrait sans doute avoir lieu qu'un samedi ou un dimanche.

Merci de me faire savoir si vous comptez vous rendre à Paris au cours de cette semaine, même si vous ne savez pas encore précisément à quelle date vous ferez le déplacement.

En attendant, certaines règles appliquées au cours du Salon d'Automne

peuvent déjà être mises en place : Portez à la boutonnière un badge ou un autocollant avec le logo de notre association et rendez-vous systématiquement à 11:00h ou/et à 15:00h chaque jour au point de rencontre central (je ne sais pas s'il y en aura un, donc à défaut à l'entrée principale - Côté Nymphéas - vers le stand accueil). Soyez ponctuel et attendez 5 minutes, pas plus. Si d'autres membres sont présents c'est sans doute votre unique chance de pouvoir les rencontrer et discuter avec l'un ou l'autre spécialiste. Bon salon à tous. (RZ)

2004 Contest

Following the success of previous year's competition, we propose again in 2004 a contest open to all members in good standing order with their membership fees at the date of the end of the contest. This means that new members joining the society before that date are also entitled to participate. We hope that prizes are sufficient attractive to even reach a better participation than last year, as questions remain easy to answer. Most of the solutions are to be found in last year journals and catalogue update. The subsidiary question first, then date of

sending the responses, will help to define the final winners in case of identical answers.

Latest date (postal date) for sending the answers to the chairman (see address on page 2) is June 30, 2004. E-mail answers will be of course accepted. Results will be published in the August journal issue. By participating, you accept also these simple rules. This contest could also be organized with the direct contribution of Society members. I wish to express my thanks to Alain Carles, Rita Drach, Richard Heil, Jack Roskam and Joscelyn Wilkinson.

Questions:

1. On May 10, 2003, Hong Kong opened the new Marine Life and Education Facilities in the Hong Kong Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park. At that occasion, this country issued a nice prestige booklet containing stamps that have been issued previously with another country. Which country was that?

2. One part of the former Yugoslavia, the Bosnia Herzegovina, is now separated in

three administrations that have their own postal services. These three postal administrations are issuing stamps, sometimes in parallel, that eventually resulted in siamese issues. Two from these countries are Herzeg Bosnia (Croatia) and Bosnia Herzegovina (Srpska). What is the name of the third one? (Answer is a country or a town name)

3. Last year saw the first joint issue stamps in silver metal. Which countries

were involved? (Answer should contain two country names)

4. In which year did Belgium issue its first non-territorial joint issue?

5. In 2003, we discovered also the first siamese postal stationary, an envelope produced by two different countries and showing two stamps from these two countries. Actually, this cover is much older and was already produced in 1997, but only found recently. Which two countries are we speaking from? (Answer should contain two country names)

Prizes:

This year we will distribute four prizes. Three will be given to the best answers and the fourth to a participant, different from the winner, chosen on a random basis (actually the 10th having sent his answers, if he/she is not one of the three first winners, otherwise it will be the 11th...

First prize: Costa Rica - Liechtenstein dual first day cover - 6 June 1988 - Culture (catalogue value 15€)

Second prize: Aland - Faeroe dual first day card - 15 September 1995 - King Olaf II (catalogue value 8€)

Third prize: "Conseil de l'Entente" stamps: Dahomey - Ivory Coast - Niger - Togo - Upper Volta - 29 May 1974 (5 stamps, catalogue value 5€)

Consolation prize: Swiss souvenir sheet from the 25 November 1998 China - Switzerland joint issue (value 2€).

Subsidiary question: The society includes today officially 118 members that are qualified to participate... if all of them will have paid their membership dues by end of the contest. This is the number known at the time of writing this text. Of course new members joining before June 30, 2004 can also participate. To your opinion, how many of them will give the five exact answers? (the answer is a figure between 0 and 118 ... or above)



Advertisement

• Eric Chan (Rm 402 Lung Tat House, Lower Wong Tai Sin Estate, Kowloon, Hongkong; *e-mail*: trans80@hotmail.com) can supply the HK-NZ joint issue on Rugby Sevens, in the form of FDCs (HK), mixed FDCs, stamp sets or stamp sheetlets. He can also send a registered airmail cover to your address if you prefer. In return, he would like to get one or more of the following stamps: 2003 Belgium-Russia, 2003 Belgium-Italy and 2001 France-Morocco. Actually he is interested in other new issues from Benelux countries, and can send other items related to Hong Kong, PRC or Macao. Exchange will be based on face value.

• **JOINT ISSUES STAMPS SALE!**

Lot #1: Canada Joint Issue Souvenir Books: Canada - China - Norman Bethune Canada Souvenir Book; Canada - China - Hong Kong - 2000 - 2001 - 2002 - 2003 Souvenir Books; 2002: Corrals Souvenir Book

Lot #2: Australia Joint Issues: 1988: UK; 1988: US; 1990: USSR; 1994: Laos - Thailand; 1995: China; 1996: Indonesia; 1996: Germany; 1966: Christmas Island; 1998: Canada; 1998: Singapore; 1999: Ireland; 2000: Greece; 2002: Thailand; 2002: France; POP, S/S, FDC and/or booklets

Lot #3: World Joint Issues: Ascension Island- St. Helena - Tristan da Cunha - Ships- SS (1976); Belarus - Christianity SS; Belgium - Tintin SS (2001); Congo - Tintin SS; China - Hong Kong - Macao - World Cup booklet (2002); France - Canada - Cartier Souvenir Card; France - UK - Channel Tunnel FDCs (4 different FDCs); Hong Kong, China - Singapore - Joint Souvenir Sheet (1999); New

Zealand - Sweden - Arts Souvenir Booklet (2002); New Zealand - Sweden - Arts FDC; New Zealand -Vatican City - Nativity FDC (2002); Poland -Israel - Warsaw Ghetto Souvenir Leaf (1993); Slovakia -Israel - Jewish Culture Plate Blocks FDC (1999)

Lot #4: USA Joint Issues Historic U.S. and International Joint Issue Stamps: US-Canada: St. Lawrence Seaway; US-Spain: Florida Settlement; US-USSR: Apollo-Soyuz; US-Canada: Franklin; US-France: Statue of Liberty; US-Australia: Australia Bicentennial; US-France: French Revolution; US-Micronesia-Marshall Islands: Pacific Trust Islands; US-USSR: Creatures of the Sea; US-Switzerland: Swiss Federation; US-USSR: Saroyan. Contact: robertpinet@canada.com for details

• Georges BLANC (51, rue du Pont du Murel, 81800 RABASTENS, France) is selling at post prices, the folder of mixed stamps involving France and containing blocks of stamps, from each country, mint: (year - countries - prices in Euros) 1986, F-FNL 5,50 €; 1986 F-USA, 5,00; 1987, F-DNK, 8,00; 1988, F-D, 5,50; 1991, F-D, 6,50; 1992, F-Gr; 7,00; 1992, F-SP, 7,00; 1994, F-B-CH, 7,00; 1994, F-SW, 8,00; 1996, F-Mo-I, 7,00; 1997, F-D-Lux, 3,50; 1998, F-B, 6,00; 1998, F-CH, 6,50; 1999, F-Pol, 6,00. Please write only in French.

• Richard ZIMMERMANN (124, avenue Guy de Coubertin, 78470 SAINT REMY LES CHEVREUSE, France) can provide most of the twin issues mint stamps and mixed FDCs issued between 1955 and 2000. Write with list of stamps for prices or e-mail at rzimmerm@club-internet.fr .

New Issues

Latest issues

Twin issues

The date of 25 February 2004 was the first day for the Hong Kong - New Zealand stamp issue devoted to rugby. Both countries issued 4 stamps showing game phases and stadium in a rugby ball form design. The major differences between both countries reside in the color of the background surrounding the oval image: black for New Zealand, red for Hong-Kong.

New Zealand issued also a souvenir sheet containing the four stamps in a block of 4. The Hong Kong stamps are available in a mini-sheet containing 4 blocks of four stamps. Mixed FDC covers with all 8 stamps. Mixed FDC covers with all 8 stamps are available.

China and Singapore released each on March 1, 2004 a stamp to commemorate the 10th

anniversary of the founding of the Suzhou Industrial Park (SIP) and to record the significant and successful joint

project between both governments. The agreement on the Joint Development of SIP was signed by Chinese vice Premier Li Lanqing and Singapore Senior Minister Lew Kuan Yew in Beijing on 26 February 1994. It has since attracted more than 1320



foreign invested enterprises with total investment exceeding US\$ 200 billions.

The stamp depicts the symbol of this close cooperation, a sculpture titled "Harmony", standing tall in a scenic location of SIP as a visible symbol of the collaboration.

Singapore has issued this stamp in mini-sheets of 8 stamps, but also in souvenir sheets containing as well 8 stamps, however ordered differently. A souvenir folder containing both sheets was put on sale.



The entrance of Poland in Europe in 2004 becomes a special topic for Vatican who takes this opportunity to remind the Polish citizenship of Father John Paul II in a joint series with Poland issued on 18 March 2004. It consist in a series of 8 stamps presented in two souvenir sheets of

4 different portraits of the Pope located each between two labels showing the coat of arms of the Vatican and Poland as well as a text reminding to the 8 visits of Father John Paul II to his home country (1979-2002). *So far we have not seen the Polish stamps!*

Royal Mail and La Poste celebrate 100 years of "Entente Cordiale" with a joint stamp issue. Great Britain and France issued two stamps featuring the work of a British and French artist on 6 April 2004 to mark the centenary of the signature of the Entente Cordiale in London on 8 April 1904. The issue date coincides with HM The Queen's State Visit to France, which marked the beginning of a six-month period of celebrations in both countries.

A more detailed description of these stamps and the story behind them is given in an historical monograph printed in this journal.

As announced previously, Italy and Thailand issued on 21 April 2004, two common stamps representing the Golden Mount Tempel in Bangkok and the Coliseum in Roma. The Italian stamps have been issued as souvenir sheet containing both se-tenant stamps.



Canada, Greenland and Norway produced on 26 April 2004 a common philatelic item in form of a mini sheet

containing 3 stamps but only with specific stamps imprinted with the name of the country, the other remaining stamps having to be considered as labels. These stamps were issued at the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the Norwegian Polar explorer Otto Svendrup. *Details of this issue can be found in the North American pages.*



The Slovenian Post (www.posta.si) issued the following announcement:

"Don't Miss Out the Opportunity to get a Unique Keepsake of EU Enlargement!

On 1 May 2004, ten new member states will join the EU, including Slovenia. To mark the occasion, Slovenia will issue a special stamp along with 8 other countries, which are set to join the EU (Poland will not participate in the joint stamp issue commemorating the EU membership).

In addition, a special Presentation Folder will be produced showcasing nine stamps issued. Presented in a superbly designed A4 folder priced at €10.55, stamps housed in mounts will be completed by information on each issue and a short presentation of the project. The folder will provide a lasting record of this most momentous occasion, so don't miss your chance to hold on to this unique keepsake and send your order by e-mail

to uros.dobersek@posta.si or by fax on +386 2 449 23 71."

Stamps are of the same design showing the flags of 10 countries, the specific country being highlighted on the left bottom corner of the stamp, in front of a map of Europe. For the record, it is remembered that the other 8 countries are Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Slovakia.

Other European countries (e.g. Ireland, Germany, France, Belgium, Italy, ...) used this opportunity to release also stamps at the same occasion, most of them being last minute addition to the official program. So far, only some of them are supposed to be on sale also by May 1, 2004, but all of them have different designs. More details will be given in the next journal.

Concerted issues



The Indian Ocean Commission gathers 5 islands from this area including Madagascar, Seychelles, Mauritius, La Reunion and Comoros. This group was

created in 1984 in order to promote the regional cooperation in terms of diplomacy, economy, trade, environment, culture, science and technique, as well as in education and justice. Hence, it was normal that a stamp honors the 20 years of its existence. Up to now three countries have issued similar stamps showing the symbol of this union and the flags of all 5 countries: Madagascar (4 December 2003), Mauritius (16 February 2004) and Seychelles (16 February 2004).

The 2004 World Day for Health (7 April) was devoted to road safety. At this occasion, each office of the United Nations issued two stamps produced by the French designer Michel Granger. On the same day (7 April 2004), France and Italy issued also a stamp and took one or part of one of the designs of the UN stamps. The French stamp represents a man made out of road maps and wearing a safety belt showing a heart. This stamp was also issued by the UN office of Geneva.

Surprisingly, the first day cancellations designs from all countries are also similar.



Parallel issues

As announced in our previous journal, the Nordic countries including Aland, Denmark, Faeroe, Finland, Greenland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden produced at the same date, 26 March 2004, each one, a different souvenir sheet telling about Northern countries mythology. These series of souvenir sheets is sold also in a common folder. It is the first part of a series of 6 issues involving all 8 countries to be offered over the next 6 years.

Issues to come

The Swiss philatelic program mentions the issue of a stamp devoted to the marathon (Athens Olympic Games) on 6 May 2004. At the same date, a stamp will be issued from the International Olympic Committee (Geneva) on the same topic. It could be the case that both stamps are identical.

On 7 May 2004, both France and Vietnam will issue a stamp commemorating the battle of Dien Bien Phu (1954-2004). In absence of further information, it is too early to claim this issue being joint as the outcome of this battle had opposite consequences for both

countries. This might be only to be considered as an accidental joint issue.

Belgium and France will enter again in close cooperation by May 15, 2004 with the common production of stamps featuring the notorious cartoon heroes Black and Mortimer. These legend heroes have been created by Edgar Pierre Jacobs whose 100th birthday is celebrated in 2004.

The French postal administration proposes as usual, a folder containing mint stamps from both countries.



The stamps issued at the occasion of the German Russian encounter will finally be released on 3 June 2004. The stamp is shown on the right.

Pascal LeBlond was able to provide as early as beginning of March detail about the Canadian stamp from the next 26 June 2004 joint issue with France. Stamps from both countries (one stamp each) will be identical. Pascal describes this pair in his North American chapter pages.

Other information found by Pascal: India and Iran are supposed to produce during 2004 a joint issue in honor of Iranian poet Hafiz and Indian poet Saint Kabir. Exact date is still unknown.

It seems that the partner of Ukraine in the issue that is supposed to be produced in October 2004 might be Brazil. The Brazilian philatelic program announces a Brazil - Ukraine cooperation stamp to be

issued on 21 October 2004, but does not claim being a joint issue. We will probably have to wait that date to confirm this information. There was last year already a misunderstanding in the Brazilian philatelic program, as Lebanon never issued a stamp parallel to Brazil.

2005 Programs

The official 2005 philatelic program for Germany, recently published by the Federal Finance Minister contains two joint issues: the first one is related to the 50th anniversary of the Bonn Copenhagen Declaration with Denmark and the other one should be produced jointly with Vatican at the occasion of the World Youth Day. Exact dates remain unknown.

In Austria, the published program confirms the production of a joint issue with Liechtenstein (painters, Paul Rubens) as well as with the Czech Republic (and probably Slovakia) at the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the three emperors' battle at Austerlitz. There is no mention of the participation of

France. A third joint issue is now announced with Ukraine, in form of a souvenir sheet. It will show an older engraving from K.K. Lemberg (Bishop's crown - Saint Barbara church in Vienna) and the Cossack from the Turkenschanz Park in

Vienna. The exact dates of issue have not been given.

The Belgium philatelic program for 2005 announces a joint issue with Turkey (21 March 2005) and Singapore (12 September 2005). In both cases, Belgium will produce 2 stamps, but the content and the topic were not disclosed.

Thanks to Yefei Sun, Dominique Josse, Pascal LeBlond, Reinhard Kuchler.



Caught in the Press - Caught in the Net

Articles

In the 5/2004 issue of the German philatelic journal DBZ there was on page 4 a description of the 3 June 2004 German Russian joint issue. Surprisingly, the picture of the stamp is different from the final published recently by the German postal administration.

The German society "Europäischer Aero-Philatelisten- Club e. V. Stuttgart" reports its activities in a 64 pages booklet produced on a quarterly basis. In the April 2004 issue (Nr 103) in the chapter Astrophilately on pages 49 to 52 written by Adolf Mayer, there is an extensive description of the stamps issued by China, Macao and Hong Kong on 16 October 2003 at the occasion of the successful flight of China's first manned spacecraft illustrated with all stamps and philatelic products issued at that time.

Several articles report on the stamps and the story behind the stamps issued by France and Great Britain related to the Entente Cordiale. Those are to be found in: Philinfo March 2004, p 6-7+30, Timbres Magazine 45, 2004, middle removable middle pages

Net

Data and pictures of the very recent Suzhou Industrial Park issues can be found under www.singpost.com.sg/04_stamps_phil/2004chinasg.html, or ...sg/stampgfx/SR20040301.jpg, and www.kljiyou.com/bbsxp/images/upfile/2004222185757.jpg

The announcement of the next joint issue involving Canada, Greenland and Norway to be released on March 26, 2004 is to be found on the Canada Post web site

under the address www.canadapost.ca/corporate/about/newsroom/pr/archive-e.asp?prid=960. The general description of all 8 issues is available on a special site called www.topoftheworld.nu.

Jürgen Haepers provided us with some links related to the May 1, 2004 twin issues with 9 out of the 10 countries joining the European Community on that date.

Hungary: http://www.posta.hu/otthon_cikk.ivy?artid=ba146dde-5131-4929-8e1d-a2e13d27a78c&colid=146A29BC-600A-44F7-B8B7-58A889563B6B&object-id=ba146dde-5131-4929-8e1d-a2e13d27a78c

Cyprus: <http://www.mcw.gov.cy/mcw/postalcy/PostalCy.nsf/All/A0E6016E20EFA8C3C2256E77002F4110?OpenDocument>

Estonia: http://www.post.ee/eestipost/mark/va_2004_295_05.asp?id=103

Poland (other design):

<http://www.poczta-polska.pl/znaczk/en/>

Further data on the Czech Republic stamps can be found under:

www.cpost.cz/postaAn/filatelie/

Information

Lubor Kunc, from the Czech Republic, provided us with a three pages list of links to Czechoslovak, Czech and Slovak Philatelic websites, including Postal administrations and postal museums, local and foreign organizations, traditional as well as topical philatelic organizations, philatelic literature, exhibitions and fairs. This list will help to construct one of the next Joint Issue page devoted to these countries.

If somebody is interested to get this list in the meantime, just send a mail or e-mail.

Concentrates

Moroccan booklet

Both Dominique Josse and Julio Casquero provided almost at the same time the information that Morocco issued in 2003 the Nejjarine fountain stamp from the 14 December 2001 French Morocco joint issue in a booklet of 10 self-adhesive stamps. This booklet has a size of 55x90mm when folded and the stamp bears the year 2003 printed on it. The denomination remains the same.



China - Indonesia delayed

Hendro Budidharmono contacted the Indonesian postal administration in order to get details about the planned issue with China that was expected by 13 April 2004. He got the following answers:

- the issuance will be delayed until a firm agreement is reached between both postal administrations
- based on a letter from China Post, a meeting with Indonesian Post is scheduled on June 2004
- technical details of this issue will be provided at a scheduled time.

We just have to wait.

Jamaica plus Turks and Caicos

Pascal LeBlond found that Jamaica and Turks and Caicos issued on the same day, 4 July 2003, a stamp, different design, in honor to the 30th anniversary of the Caricom. There is a great chance that other countries from this trade association have or will issue stamps at this occasion.



Dealer's address

Charles Feingersh has an excellent source for Iranian stamps and FDCs in the US:

Mehdi Esmaili - Persian-Iran Stamps
P O Box 750096
Forest Hills, NY 11375
e-mail: m.esmaili@att.net
www.mehdistamps.com
phone: +1 () 718-520-1807

China Spain

Julio Casquero informed us that the date of issue of the China Spain joint issue is 8 October 2004 and that the topic will represent the Güell Park in Barcelona and the Jinmao Tower in Shanghai.

Postal Stationery

Jürgen Lübke signals the issuance by 7 October 2004 in Germany of a postal stationery item in honor of the Rome Treaty, showing as stamp imprint, the German design of the January 16, 2003 French German joint issue.

Germany - Spain

Georg Haller (member 109/03) is mentioned in the German philatelic journal *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* (DBZ 8/2004 p 5) as being the first one who really discovered the difference between two batches of the German-Spanish souvenir sheet issue for Christmas on 8 November 2001. While one series was printed on paper with a thickness of 0,08mm, the other one is on 0,10mm paper resulting also in difference of intensity of fluorescence. The difference of thickness can be told by the fell of it.

It seems that the second print was performed only in February 2002 which means that first day cancellation of this one cannot exist. However, this remains to be confirmed as another explanation describes this second print as the leftover of Spanish souvenir sheets that have not been sold previously and distributed on the German market in February 2002.

Postal Stationery

At the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Normandy landings, the French postal administration issued on 8 March

2004 a series of 5 illustrated covers. All these covers show the French Magritte stamp imprint.

The same stamp imprint is also to be found on a Christmas cover (actually Santa Claus cover) issued by the town Amélie les Bains - Palada (66110).

French flag on Great Britain stamp

In the readers' mail from the French philatelic journal "Timbres Magazine" from April 2004, a collector was astonished that the French flag appearing on the Great Britain Concorde stamp from March 3, 1969 (issued jointly with France), is drawn in the wrong order. The sequence of colors is red-white - blue while blue white red was expected. Actually, this is not a mistake. One has simply to consider that the flag is fixed on the plane and the tissue is fluttering toward the left side.



The funny part of the story is that the Great Britain flag is also drawn in the same way. French readers could discover with that story that the Great Britain flag is not symmetrical. This can be observed on the white Saint Andreas cross that has a larger part above the red cross on one side and below on the other side. It can therefore be found out on which side the flag is affixed to the pole!

We are pleased to have on board plenty of active members that are providing lots of information to chairman, vice-presidents, secretary and treasurers. All this information is centralized and becomes the core of the journal you have presently in your hands. Mails and e-mails are so numerous that we cannot answer individually to all of them without exploding our budget and transforming our life in a stamp devoted full job. We apologize for not systematically answering to all your information mails, nor returning international calls, but be sure that we take them all in account in order to provide the best of all to all members. Thanks for your understanding and please, continue sending us all this information.

Entente Cordiale - Joint issue between France and Great Britain (6 April 2004)

European History

The *Entente Cordiale* was an agreement signed on April 8, 1904, between the United Kingdom and France. The term 'Entente Cordiale', rather than the English 'Friendly Understanding', was used a century ago because the language of diplomacy was still partly French. The phrase had already been used for relations between Britain and the USA, but what came to be called the Entente Cordiale with France was new and different. At first it was merely a convention, with two declarations signed in London on 8 April 1904, but it began the end of colonial rivalry and paved the way for an Anglo-French alliance in two World Wars and beyond.

Beyond the immediate concerns of colonial expansion addressed by the agreement, the signing of the Entente Cordiale marked the end of centuries of intermittent conflict between the two nations, and the start of the peaceful co-existence that continues to the present day. The agreement had its roots in a meeting between the French statesman Léon Gambetta and the then Prince of Wales at the Château de Breteuil in March 1881. After becoming King in 1901 Edward VII promoted the idea, and an agreement was negotiated between French foreign minister Theophile Delcassé, and Lord Lansdowne, the British Foreign Secretary.

The agreement that eventually resulted was signed by Lord Lansdowne and Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, on April 8, 1904. It

resolved differences concerning influence and control in various countries including Egypt, Morocco, Madagascar, Siam, West and Central Africa, and fishing rights off Newfoundland. The agreement also acknowledged the right of free passage through the Suez Canal and the Straits of Gibraltar.

The year after its signing, Britain's sympathetic attitude toward France's position in Morocco helped to ward off a challenge from Germany to the status quo in the North African kingdom. The agreement also paved the way for



the diplomatic and military cooperation that preceded World War I.

The Entente Cordiale, along with the Anglo-Russian Entente and the Franco-Russian Alliance formed the Triple Entente between the UK, France and Russia.

The hundredth anniversary of the Entente Cordiale in 2004 is being marked by a number of official and unofficial events, including a state visit to France by Queen Elizabeth II (6 April 2004) and the Duke of Edinburgh, and a return visit by President Chirac in November. (excerpt from Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Entente_Cordiale)

History and links

France and the UK are inextricably linked by a millennium or more of shared history and culture. School children are made aware of this from a very young age, with all history lessons covering the same seminal dates – 1066, 1789, 1914 and 1945. However, we often forget how strong these shared bonds are, which means that we fail to understand their significance in shaping our lives today. The French Revolution, for example is usually seen as a purely French national event, and not acknowledged as having had a profound effect on a generation of British philosophers, writers and politicians.

During this century, an affinity was created during the two World Wars. A fine example of this was during the First World War, when the UK despatched an Expeditionary Force to France that joined the French soldiers in the terrible battles and war of attrition in France and Belgium together with the fighting in the Dardanelles. The unified command and good relations between the troops bequeathed a legacy that is still felt today.

During WW2, De Gaulle, who campaigned to free France from London with the support of the British government, declared to the House of Commons on 27 February 1941, that "Britain and France are bound together, for life and death, by the same destiny or by the same ideal".

The two countries have similar-sized populations of about 60 millions, similar birth rates, similar immigration rates and similar GDPs (c. £1000bn or €1500bn). In terms of topography, although France covers twice as much landmass as the UK (551,602 square kilometers, as opposed to the UK's 242,530), the geography of each country is also very similar. The Brittany coastline for example, resembles Cornwall, and some French uplands look like the Scottish Highlands or parts of Wales. This is because both countries were part of the same landmass 40 million years ago. And indeed to this day, le Colbart, the ridge in mid-Channel between Dungeness and Cap Gris-Nez, is in places less than three meters below the surface at low tide.

We have reached a point of unparalleled social interaction between the two countries, with three million French people visiting the UK every year, and 12 million Britons traveling in the opposite direction. These numbers will likely increase in future with low-cost air services adding a more regional accent (new flights now depart from Bournemouth, Cardiff, Glasgow, Dinard, Bergerac, and Montpellier etc) to the existing wide-range of land, sea and air connections.

Although the majority of these 15 million travelers are leisure visitors, considerable numbers will also be students, business men and women, engineers, politicians, civil servants, scientists, musicians, sports people, artists, journalists etc. They will also be second home owners (approximately 100,000 British citizens owned a

secondary or a retirement home in France – the largest 'settlement' since the Hundred Years War) or simply people just visiting the place their town is 'twinned' with (there are now over 1200 twinning arrangements between France and the UK).

Given the proximity of our two countries and the various waves of migrations that have taken place over the course of the last 1000 years (the Norman Conquest, the exile of the Huguenots, the more recent phenomenon of British people buying homes in the South and West of France etc) it is unsurprising that the cultural exchanges have been so numerous. Historically this could be said to have its genesis in the fact that both countries were part of the Roman Empire and then latterly the Greater Christian world. But the exchanges of art and ideas have continued and indeed accelerated through the Renaissance, the Enlightenment, the Scientific Age and now in the modern world.

This has manifested itself in the works of countless writers and philosophers who have crossed the Channel – Voltaire, Sterne, Thackeray, Dickens, Zola, Matthew Arnold, Verne, Locke etc. And the legacy of these exchanges will remain in the canons of English and French Literature.

It goes without saying also that the development of art in both countries has been profoundly affected by the relationship 'outré Manche'. Turner, Claude, Constable, Monet, Pissaro are examples of painters who are as famous in their own country as they are in the other (Excerpt from the web site "Entente Cordiale": <http://www.entente-cordiale.org/en>).

Entente Cordiale - 6th April 2004

This month's first Special Stamp issue, 'Entente Cordiale' celebrates 100 years of

the 'friendly understanding', signed by Britain and France in London on the 8th April 1904. The stamps depict works of art by the renowned British abstract artist, Sir Terry Frost, and the acclaimed French painter, Sonia Delaunay. To commemorate the spirit of the Entente, these April 2004 Special Stamps are a joint issue between Royal Mail and the French Post Office, La Poste.

A heated encounter

With joint ventures like the Channel Tunnel, Concorde and towns twinned across both nations, it's difficult to imagine the confrontation between the French and British Empires in the heat of the Sudan in 1898. The French, led by Captain Marchand, were expanding from West Africa, and met Sir Kitchener steadily advancing the British troops to the South from Egypt, at the fort of Fachoda. Military action seemed unavoidable.

Only an agreement by both leaders to fly the French, British and Egyptian flags together avoided a battle, and the showdown left temperatures high on both sides. It wasn't until the French Foreign Minister, Théophile Delcasse proposed the Entente Cordiale, enabling both Empires to co-exist, that the politically explosive impasse was diffused.

100 years of understanding

The agreement was a success, immediately ending almost all colonial disputes between the Empires, and 100 years later, the Entente Cordiale is still in place, enabling an alliance through two world wars and a wide array of collaborations since. Commemorating the spirit of the Entente, these April 2004 Special Stamps celebrate 100 years of understating and co-operation between Britain and France.

The artists

Sir Terry Frost (1915 - 2003). Born in Leamington Spa, Terry Frost fought in World War Two. He was captured and, as a prisoner of war, spent his time cultivating his skills as an artist. He returned home to marriage and training at Camberwell School of Art where he studied under Victor Pasmore. One of Britain's most distinguished abstract artists, Terry Frost received his knighthood in 1998. His lithograph, 'Lace 1 (trial proof) 1968' features on the British 28p and French € 0.75 stamp.

Sonia Delaunay (1885 -1979). Born in the Ukraine, Sarah Stern (nicknamed Sonia) moved to St Petersburg where she took her uncle's surname of 'Terk'. She studied art in Karlsruhe, Germany and in Paris where she lived for the rest of her life. Sonia received many awards for her work and was the first living female artist to have a retrospective exhibition at the Louvre. Her watercolor 'Coccinelle' (or 'ladybird') is shown on the British 57p and French € 0.50 stamp (Data provided by www.royalmail.com).

Products

Mint stamps: A joint issue between Royal Mail and La Poste (only the second ever - the first being the Channel Tunnel stamps in 1994) The April 2004 Special Stamps embody the spirit of the Entente Cordiale, or friendly understanding, signed by Britain and France in London on the 8th April 1904. The stamps depict works of art by British abstract artist, Sir Terry

Frost, and the French painter, Sonia Delaunay.

The Entente Cordiale Mint Stamps can be purchased as a half or full sheet of stamps. The half sheet contains 25 stamps and the full sheet contains 50 stamps.

First day covers: The First Day Cover Envelope was designed by Rose Design and printed by Smurfit Print UK. The filler card contains information on the Entente Cordiale was and designed by Rose Design, and printed by White Production Ltd. This version carries the UK stamps only.

Joint first day covers: As a perfect symbol of Franco-British collaboration, this Joint Cover features both sets of UK and French Stamps. The UK cancellation is a London postmark and the French is a Paris postmark. The stamps depict the work of British artist Sir Terry Frost, and French painter Sonia Delaunay.

Presentation packs: The Entente Cordiale presentation pack gives you all the historical information about the agreement, and celebrates a century of Franco-British collaboration, from digging the Channel

Tunnel to flying with Concorde. The pack contains Mint UK stamps.

Stamp cards: The beautiful works of art chosen to represent the spirit of the Entente Cordiale have been enlarged to create two exquisite postcards. Perfect for framing, or placing in your album. Or send them to friends as a sign of your own 'friendly understanding'!

Folder: The French postal administration offers also, like for each joint issue, a 6 pages folder containing 2 pairs of mint stamps from each country (price 7€).



News From North America

Pascal LeBlond

This section is intended to provide a North American perspective on joint issues. This time, data on the most recent Canadian joint issues are provided as well as a detailed description of the 1960 Mexican-US bell issue.

Situation in the United States

There is still no joint issue in the foreseeable future for the USPS (United States Postal Service). However, special cancellations have been used since 2001 showcasing the upcoming 400th anniversary of the discovery of Lake Champlain by French explorer Samuel de Champlain in 1609. So far, the following six of these cancellations have been used at the Ticonderoga, New York post office on specific dates (28 July 2001, 6 October 2001, 10 August 2002, 16 November 2002, 26 April 2003, 10 May 2003).



Are these cancellations a prelude to a joint issue in 2009 between France and the United States? It is certainly too soon to tell, but the idea is interesting. In the meantime, Senator Hillary Rodham Clinton has introduced legislation, on 23 June 2003, to establish the Hudson-Fulton-Champlain Commemoration Commission to organize the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson River by Henry Hudson and of Lake Champlain by Champlain as well as the 200th anniversary of the first commercial

use of a steam engine on a boat by Robert Fulton.



Regarding older issues, the recent sale on eBay of a Colorano first day cover featuring an unlisted USSR-USA joint issue prompted further investigation. During the 20th UPU Congress in Washington, the USSR and the USA jointly issued souvenir sheets depicting space subjects. Both souvenir sheets were issued on 24 November 1989 (USA Scott #C126 and USSR Scott #5837). They should probably be listed as [P1].

Situation in Canada

The Otto Sverdrup triple joint issue between Canada, Greenland and Norway has been issued on 26 March 2004. Unfortunately, the joint official first day cover illustrated here last February has not been produced by Canada Post. It is puzzling since the Canadian designer Raymond Bellemare has created the cancellation used by each postal administration. Neither Greenland nor Norway offer a joint document featuring each stamp first-day cancelled. I have contacted Canada Post to obtain information regarding the withdrawal of the joint first day cover, but so far, I have received no answer.

The April-June 2004 issue of *Canada's Stamp Details* reveals information regarding the forthcoming Canada-France joint issue of 26 June 2004. Both stamps will be identical. The design by Réjean Myette (his first stamp commission) is based on an illustration by Suzanne Duranceau. Ms. Duranceau is well known to stamp collectors of Canadian and United Nations stamps. The Canadian stamp is printed in lithography (5 colors) and steel engraving (1 color) by Canadian Bank Note Company, Limited in panes of 16 stamps. The name of the engraver is not

mentioned, but I suspect that, similarly to the last joint issue between the two postal administrations, a French engraver has done the job.



The Canadian first day cancellation will read Bayside, New Brunswick (45.13W, 67.12N). There is no post office in Bayside, but the interpretation site of the Saint Croix Island International Historic Site operated by Parks Canada is located here. According to the Canada Post web site, the closest post office is located in St. Andrews (10 km SE of Bayside). A joint official first day cover is announced, but time will tell if it will in fact be available.

Nouvelle France Festival

The French Pierre Dugua de Mons stamps will be issued during the Stamp Fair held in Paris. At the same time there will be organized from 25 to 27 June 2004, a "Nouvelle France Festival" at Royan, town from which Dugua de Mons left France 400 years ago to Acadia. First day cancellations from Royan will be available on 26 and 27 June and the engraver of the stamp, André Lavergne will be present at this event. Special first day cancelled cards and envelopes will be available as well.

Canada - Greenland - Norway: Otto Sverdrup (2004)



On March 26, Canada, Greenland and Norway jointly issued almost identical souvenir sheets [T4] honoring the Norwegian explorer Otto Sverdrup 1854-1930. Since the stamps featured in the souvenir sheets are also in panes, one can point out that the two identical stamps from Canada and Norway featuring the ship are [T1] while the other Norwegian stamp and the Greenland stamp could be listed as [P1].

In a recent e-mail to the Society, Ralph Ambrose pointed out the presence of labels found in the respective souvenir sheets. As mentioned by Richard Zimmerman, the situation is not new. It happened last year for the Denmark-Greenland joint issue where there is one different label in each souvenir sheet. However, the Otto Sverdrup issue is different because now you have identical labels from different postal administrations. Since all three souvenir sheets were printed by Post Danmark, it is impossible to distinguish the Norwegian rowboat label from the Canadian one. The same conclusion is valid for the Otto Sverdrup label found on both Canadian and Greenland souvenir sheets. I do not recall any example where postal administrations issued identical labels.

The Canadian stamp launch for this issue was held at the Norwegian Embassy's

Philatelic Shows Near You

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

May 1-2, 2004

Ottawa, Ontario - Canada

ORAPEX 2004

RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive

May 29-30, 2004

Halifax, Nova Scotia - Canada

ROYAL 2004,

Royal Philatelic Society of Canada

Lord Nelson Hotel, 1515 South Park Street

June 11-13, 2004

Memphis, TN

NATIONAL TOPICAL STAMP SHOW 2004,

American Topical Association

Holiday Inn Select Memphis Airport, 2240 Democrat Road

August 10-15, 2004

Sacramento, CA

STAMPSHOW, American Philatelic Society

Sacramento Convention Center, 1400 J Street

August 20-22, 2004

Indianapolis, IN




AMERICOVER, American First Day Cover

Society - Indianapolis Marriott Hotel (East), 7202 East 21st Street

residence in Ottawa, hence legally in Norway. This is not the first time a Canadian stamp launch has been held outside Canada. In 1977, the stamp launch for the Canada-USA Peace Bridge joint issue was held in Buffalo, New York.

Since the beginning of March Norwegian philatelic items can now be ordered individually through the Crown Agents (www.casb.co.uk).

Stamp descriptions

Otto Sverdrup			
Joint Issue			
Canada, Greenland & Norway			
Postal Administration	Canada Post Corporation www.canadapost.ca	Post Greenland www.stamps.gl	Norway Post www.posten.no
Denomination	49¢; \$1.40	17.50 DKK	6.00 & 9.50 NOK; 15.50 NOK
Day of Issue	March 26, 2004		
City of Issue	Grise Fiord, NU	Tasilaq	
Designer	Martin Mörck		
Typographer	Morten Stürup		
Engraver	Martin Mörck		
Printer	Post Danmark A/S		
Inscription	Otto Sverdrup, 1854-1930		
Format	Water-activated gum (pane of 16, souvenir sheet)	Water-activated gum (pane of 40, souvenir sheet)	
Printing Process	Lithography and engraving	Combination	Recess / offset
Perforation	13+		
Size	29 x 33 mm		
Quantity	4,000,000 stamps and 400,000 souvenir sheets		2x600,000 stamps and 250,000 souvenir sheets

Sources and additional information:

www.canadapost.ca/personal/collecting/default-e.asp?stamp=stpart1&detail=823

www.emb-norway.ca/education/news/stamp.htm

www.posten.no/portal/application/no.posten.portal.generic?contentId=OmPostenEnglish/Pressreleases240304.htm&linkId=&headerId

www.posten.no/portal/application/no.posten.portal.generic?contentId=OmPostenFrimerker/stampprogramme2004.htm

www.stamps.gl/graphics/collector/pdfuk/37.pdf

www.sverdrup2000.org

Looking Back: Mexico - United States (1960)

In 1960, the 150th anniversary of the Mexican independence was the occasion for the United States and Mexico to release their first jointly issued stamp. The stamp was designed by two artists: Charles R. Chickering of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington and Leon Helguera (1899-1970), a Mexican-born stamp designer who created a number of stamps for the United States and the United Nations.

The subject of the stamp is the Mexican Liberty Bell, which is now in the National Palace in Mexico City. As a national tradition, in the night between September 15th and 16th, the Mexican President rings the bell and reads the historic proclamation known as El Grito del Dolores (the Cry of Dolores) originally issued by Padre Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla (1753-1811) in 1810 to unite the Mexicans against the Spanish colonization. Dolores is the town (300 km NW of Mexico City) where Hidalgo read the proclamation after having rung the bell of his Dolores church. The town is now known as Dolores Hidalgo. September 16th is the Mexican Independence Day and a

national holiday. Hence, the date of issue of the Mexican stamp was changed to September 15th.

Subtle differences exist between the American and Mexican stamps. For instance, there is a black shadow around the bell on the Mexican stamp. It was added to represent the Mexican sunshine. The line Campana de Dolores (Bell of Dolores) was also added below the design. Other details were modified to accommodate the different size of the Mexican stamp.

Detailed stamp descriptions are on next page.

Sources:



Helguera, Leon. "Mexico and U.S. work together on issue, the 'Bell of Dolores' stamps, *Scott's Monthly Stamp Journal*, September 1960, p. 130-131.
"For Mexico's Independence", *Scott's Monthly Journal*, July-August 1960, p. 101.
Linn's World Stamp Almanach, 2000, p. 181, 239, 356.

Expensive Joint First Day Covers

A quick glance inside the 2004 edition of the *Brookman Stamp Guide* reveals that the two most expensive joint first day covers featuring American stamps are the 1965 Spain-USA and the 1975 USSR-USA issues. Both are listed at US\$ 450 (= € 375). These prices are intended for first

day covers with dual cancels. Should a member be in possession of one of these treasures, I would urge him to send scanned images at jointissues@yahoo.com for future publication in our journal. Full credit or anonymity will be respected.

Stamp descriptions

<p>Mexican Independence</p> <p>Joint Issue</p> <p>Mexico & United States</p>		
Postal Administration	Servicio Postal Mexicano www.sepomex.gob.mx	United States Postal Service www.usps.com
Catalog Number		
Scott	910	1157
Stanley Gibbons	978	1156
Michel	1093	787
Yvert & Tellier	669	692
Denomination	30¢	4¢
Day of Issue	September 15, 1960	September 16, 1960
City of Issue		Los Angeles, CA
Postmaster		Otto K. Olesen
Designer	Charles R. Chickering Leon Helguera	
Vignette Engraver		Charles A. Brooks
Lettering Engraver		H.F. Sharpless
Printer	Talleres de Impresión de Estampillas y Valores, Mexico	Bureau of Engraving and Printing (Washington, DC)
Colors	Red and green	
Inscription	Independencia Nacional, 1810-1960, Emision conjunta Mexico-E.U.A., Campana de Dolores	Mexican Independence, 1810-1960, Joint Issue Mexico-United States
Format	24x40mm	25 ⁵ x40mm
Printing Process	Engraving	Engraving
Perforation	14	10½:11
Watermark	Eagle in a circle and repeated "MEX-MEX"	without watermark
Quantity	4,000,000	112,260,000
First Day Cancellations		360,297

US Joint Issue Collectors Club - History

Robert J. Hubsmith has been collecting joint issues since 1988. He was a member of the (U.S.) Joint Issue Collectors Club and he recently provided us with copies of all the bulletins produced during the lifetime of this Club. The following summarizes the activity of this group and provides the content of the bulletins and some information on US joint issues, which are still valid.

The US Joint Issue Collectors Club (USJICC) was founded in 1987 by The Reverend Dr. Herbert Stein-Schneider of McLean VA. The Morocco- US issue of 7 July 1987 was the first joint issue released after the club was founded. The club's first bulletin appeared in 1988. Unfortunately the founder passed away from a heart attack on March 9, 1990. His son, Philippe, provided Hubsmith with a membership list of 44 paid members.

The Reverend Dr. Herbert Stein Schneider is well known for successfully promoting and organizing the program for the 1980 French US Rochambeau issue.

First Bulletin

The first bulletin that appeared (Vol I N° 1 with only 2 pages) was undated but probably issued early 1988. This year was also the year of the triple Finnish - Swedish - US issue, called by the author "a triple nightmare." A collector named Ronald Klein proposed to provide covers for all interested members. He drove to Washington DC on the morning of March 29, to prepare first day covers with the three cancellations. Triple first day cancellations were also available from the U.S. Post Service in this unique case up to two months following the official first day.

At that time, Rev. Stein-Schneider was again fighting with the US and French highest levels of the postal administrations for a joint issue to honor the bicentennial in 1991 of the French architect Pierre Charles L'Enfant who planned and

designed the Federal Capital, Washington, District of Columbia. The optimism was rather high at that time but we all know today that a joint issue did not result.

The yearly dues for 1988-9 were \$ 5 USD, but as no bulletin was produced during the first year, no dues were requested for the following year.

Joint issues' definition

One of the major tasks of the group was to define joint issues and a first proposal resulted in the following sentence:

Joint issues are the stamps and/or postal stationery brought out by two or more national postal authorities, celebrating an identical event and cancelled on their correlated first day of issue.

A first list of joint issues appeared in Linn's. There is no surprise that this definition is quite close to ours but not as deeply detailed (no mention of omnibus or territorial issues) which is quite normal as only joint issues involving the USA were taken in consideration. Actually, the journal mentions two issues involving France and Germany issued in 1973 and 1988 for respectively the 10th and the 25th anniversary of the French German treaty and that were recently discovered. And the document to conclude: "Question: shall we, as a club, consider these joint issues, which are not U.S. connected, to be collectibles? Shall we include them in our lists? Please advise". We in our society, made it.

French revolution Bicentennial

The Vol I N° 2 (2 pages) is dated February 1989 and starts with a good news: Rev Stein-Schneider acquired a computer!

On the 14th July 1989 USA and France will issue a common stamp at the occasion of the bicentennial of the French Revolution. We learn that Rev. Stein-Schneider is the Vice-President of the 14th of July celebration at the French Embassy, so he will get the information on first hand.

Other good news concerns the L'Enfant stamp planned for 1991 that was approved by the US Stamp Advisory Committee whose chairman is a friend of Rev Stein-Schneider of almost 20 years. Without surprise the Reverend was also designated as the philatelic advisor of the Bicentennial Committee of the District of Columbia. The US stamp advisory committee is working hard on the possible design for the stamp and requests have gone out to the National Gallery, the Portrait Gallery and the Postal Service in Paris. The design of the stamp should be identical in both countries. In France direct contacts went as high as the Post Minister, Paul Quiles.

In the meantime, yearly membership fees dropped to 1 US\$ to be paid in stamps!

The next bulletin (4 pages) is not indexed and looks more like a letter that is hand dated August 15, 1989. It deals only with the July 14, 1989 French Revolution bicentennial joint issue with France. A lot did happen but not always as expected.

A decision where the ceremony was to take place was not made and only an issue date of July 5 was suggested. At this time we learn that Rev. Stein-Schneider's church is the Church of the Presidents, just opposite the White House).

A misunderstanding resulted in the absence of an official invitation to the ceremony and only the personnel of the

French Embassy and about 60 Americans attended the meeting. The French reneged on sending over a postal team to Washington. Thus the Americans would cancel their stamps in Paris, but the French would not reciprocate in Washington. US collectors saw in this action the hand of the Colorado based representatives of the French Postal Service who would thus monopolize the French cancel and be the only ones to market truly joint issues.

Joint issues realized in Paris by members of the Club are therefore quite rare (at that time in the US). By the way, L'Enfant stamp was still under discussion, but a joint issue was never created. The U.S. did issue a bicentennial of the District of Columbia stamp in 1991.

USA - USSR issue

The letter dated November 16, 1989 (2 pages) raises a new problem. The US - USSR four stamps to be released by November 24, 1989 (space achievements) are not joint issues. At least the USPS refuses to call it a joint issue as, according to their definition, it has to involve reciprocity, namely that the stamps be cancelled first day in both countries on an official basis. Since the US has not sent his postal clerks to Moscow, the issue is not officially considered as joint. What happens in Washington does not count. At that stage it is clearly remembered that the 1989 Bastille event first day covers were produced without the presence of a French postman and remain still called joint issue. After having proposed to call them unilateral, the USJICC finally considered both issues as joint. That point was also mentioned in the following journal in which is reported the change of mind of the UPSP the day before the first day.

Following our own rules and definitions, these issues should not be considered as joint. Although joint mixed cover exists,

these items were produced in the frame of a philatelic exhibition and stamps are not similar. Their classification should then be [PA], accidental parallel issue. However as UPSP approved them at the last minute, we can classify them as [P1]. (see comments from Pascal LeBlond on his North American pages - p20, this issue)

The 1990 dues raise again to 5 US\$.

Charles L'Enfant

Sadly the last letter, dated February 5, 1990 (2 pages) reports also that the L'Enfant stamp was put on the back burner with the official reason being the absence of a portrait of the designer of the city of Washington. Actually Rev. Stern-Schneider, with the help of Philip Ogilvie, the Director of the Archives of the District of Columbia, found a nice portrait that could well fit in the design of a stamp. This was apparently not sufficient and it seems that the fiasco of the French Revolution cancel has somehow cooled the USPS higher ups about another issue with France.

The last paragraph entitled "To collect or not to collect" opens a nice door to the future. " [] Some among us are interested in joint issues of other countries, in which the US is not a partner. ... [] we shall indeed welcome those of us who collect joint issues on a worldwide basis, and provide listings for them. I have not yet been aware of a joint issue collectors' club in another country: when this happens however we might be ready to operate on an international level. []"

This ends the story as a letter announcing the death of Rev. Herbert Stein-Schneider was sent to all known members by his son Philippe. I just noticed that although being an US citizen, the Reverend was (also) of French origin.

A member, Peter Harris, volunteered to assume the leadership, mailed out several bulletins, and requested annual dues of

\$10 USD. The fate of the club is not known to Hubsmith.

Very recently, I came upon an ad for Joint Issues with eBay written by phpltd@msn.com. This dealer (name unknown) claims even of being part of the founding members of the USJICC and I tried to contact him several times. Up to now I never got any answer and subsequent written requests for contact to addresses provided by some of our members remained unsuccessful. I would still be very glad to enter in contact with this person and if someone of you has a better link, please just send him a copy of this article [RZ].

In response to this comment Hubsmith wrote: "In regards to Philatelic Properties, Ltd: The person is (was) Peter K. Harris, originally of Boston, then relocated to New York City with a mailing address as of July 2001 of Post Office Box 3151, New York, NY 10163, telephone 201-974-0865 (a New Jersey number), and e-mail address of phpltd@msn.com. These appeared in his three-page bulletin, Volume 1, Issue 1, dated July 2001. I have not seen anything of him or of his ads in "Linn's Stamp News" since. I had bought several joint issue items from him, up to April 1998."

Note (RZ): I have also a copy of a journal called "The Joint Issue Specialist", dated October 1996, Vol 6.0 (8 pages) from the same dealer that I contacted then but who also never answered to my mails.

Another request goes in the direction of our non-US members who may know about structures like this one that have been constructed around Joint Issues in any other part of the world. Any information in this sense would be of great interest.

Many thanks to Robert Hubsmith for providing all this information.

Joint issues involving Spain

The following listing collects all siamese (several countries on a same stamp), twin (same date, same design), concerted (same design and different issuing date) and parallel (same issuing date and different design) stamp issues involving Spain, as well as its colonies and territories. Common issues (only common topic without officially being recognized by postal administrations) as well as non-commemorative colonial or territorial issues are not reported. First issue dates reported in front of each entry are those corresponding to the most common date. Dates for stamps issued at a different date are 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 (same stamps on the cover), respectively mixed (covers with stamps having different designs) first day covers (stamps respectively first day cancelled from their originating countries). This was mentioned when known and the list might not be complete.

1. Siamese issues [S]

2001 (8 November) Germany - Spain -
Christmas 2001 - 2 identical stamps
for each country and a common

souvenir sheet containing both pairs
of stamps - dFDC.

2. Twin issues [T]

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

and first permanent settlement on the
North American continent, identical -
dFDC

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

1962 (17 September) Europa - 12
countries - 2 to 3 stamps, Spain
different

1963 (16 September) Europa - 13
countries - 1 to 3 stamps, Spain
different

1964 (14 September) Europa - 16
countries - 1 to 3 stamps, identical

1965 (17 May) > 100 countries -
Centenary of the IUT, 1 to 5 stamps,
identical

1965 (28 August) Spain - United
States - 400th anniversary of the
foundation of Saint Agustin, Florida

1965 (27 September) Europa - 15
countries - 1 to 3 stamps each,
Spain different

1966 (26 September) Europa - 18
countries - 1 to 3 stamps, identical
except for Spain and San Marino

1967 (2 May) Europa - 17 European
countries and Rwanda - 1 to 3
stamps, identical



- 1968 (29 April) Europa - 17 countries - 1 to 3 stamps, identical
- 1969 (28 April) Europa - 25 countries - 1 to 4 stamps, identical
- 1970 (4 May) Europa - 18 countries - 1 to 3 stamps, identical
- 1971 (3 May) Europa - 20 countries - 1 to 3 stamps, identical
- 1972 (5 May) Europa - 21 countries - 1 to 4 stamps, identical
- 1973 (1 May) Europa - 22 countries - 1 to 3 stamps, identical
- 1979 (17 May) Kuwait - Qatar - Spain - World Day of Telecommunications (Series I) - Exhibition at Geneva, Switzerland, 1 to 3 stamps, identical
- 1985 (19 January) Belgium - Spain (21 January) - Europalia '85 Espana; European Cultural festival at Brussels, 1 stamp, identical - dFDC.
- 1986 (7 January) Portugal - Spain - Entrance of Spain and Portugal in the EEC, 2 identical stamps - dFDC
- 1992 (22 May) Italy - Portugal - Spain - United States - 500th anniversary of the discovery of America. Series of 6 identical souvenir sheets (111x91mm) - dFDC, mFDC
- 1992 (19 June) France - Spain - Olympic Games 1992, Barcelona and Albertville, 1 stamp, identical - dFDC
- 1998 (3 June) Mexico - Philippines (3 or 12 June) - Spain (12 June) - Centenary of the independence of the Philippines; centenary of the friendship between Spain, Mexico and Philippines, 1 identical stamp
- 2000 (21 February) Belgium - Spain (24 February) - 500th anniversary of Charles V (1500-1558), 2 stamps, 1 souvenir sheet, identical - dFDC
- 2000 (9 May) Europa - 55 countries; 1 to 4 stamps, identical
- 2000 (9 November) Germany - Spain - Christmas. 2 stamps, identical - dFDC
- 2001 (9 October) 66 countries - United Nations international year for the dialogue between civilizations, 1 to 4 stamps, identical
- 2003 (20 March) Spain - Sweden - Spanish Nobel Prizes in medicine, 2 stamps, identical - dFDC
- 2003 (1 July) Chile - Spain - 150th anniversary of the first Chilean stamp.

3. Concerted issues [C]

- 1961 (12 October) Bolivia (November) - Spain - 400th anniversary of the foundation of Santa Cruz of la Sierra by Nuflo de Chaves (1518-1568) - 2 stamps, identical
- 1962 (12 October) Bolivia (5 December) - Spain - Conquerors of America - 2 stamps, identical
- 1963 (12 October) Panama (Republic) (22 January 1964) - Spain - 450th anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific Ocean coast by Vasco Nunez de Balboa (1475-1517) - 2 stamps, identical
- 1969 (12 October) Chile (30 April 1970) - Spain - 10th series of the discoverers and conquerors of America (Chile) - 5 stamps, identical
- 1984 (22 May) Europa - 33 countries - 1 to 4 stamps or souvenir sheet, identical



4. Parallel issues [P]

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1959 (24 October) France - Spain - Tercentenary of the Pyrenean treaty - 1 stamp, different | "ESPAMER '82", organized at San Juan (Puerto Rico) - 1 stamp, different - mFDC |
| 1969 (16 July) Spain - United States - Mexico - Portugal - Bicentennial of the town of San Diego; bicentennial of the arrival of Spanish missionaries in California - 1 stamp each country except 3 for Portugal, different | 1987 (2 October) Cuba - Spain - American Spanish philatelic exhibition ESPAMER'87, at La Corona - different souvenir sheets |
| 1976 (10 March) Centenary of the first telephone. > 37 countries - 1 to 5 stamps per country. | 1994 (7 June) Brazil - Spain - Portugal - 500 th anniversary of the treaty of Tordesillas between Spain and Portugal - souvenir sheet (Brazil), 1 (Spain) or 2 (Portugal) stamps, different |
| 1978 (25 November) Argentina - Spain (26 November) - Visit of the Spanish royal couple to Argentina, Peru and Mexico - 1 stamp, different | 2001 (26 April) Argentina - Spain - 75 th anniversary of several First Flights - 1 stamp, different; Spanish stamp also in a souvenir sheet containing three other stamps |
| 1982 (12 October) Spain - United States - Philatelic exhibition | |

Spain participated also to the UPAE, later UPAEP (Postal Union of the Spanish Speaking Countries) stamp issues in the following years: 1989 (7 November) - 1990 (14 November) - 1991 (4 November) - 1992 (15 October) - 1993 (11 October) - 1994 (11 October) - 1995 (11 October) - 1996 (12 October) - 1997 (10 October) - 1998 (13 October) - 1999 (15 October) - 2000 (19 October) - 2001 (15 October) - 2002 (14 October) - 2003 (14 October) - 2004 (14 October)

This is a yearly issue with a common topic, involving up to 23 South and North American countries as well as Spain, produced around the 12 October of each year. All stamps are different. It should be classified as [P1], although, like for the Europa series, this date is more or less respected.

5. Territorial issues [TT/PT]

Spanish territories and colonies having issued stamps are the following: Cape Jubi, Elobey, Annabon and Corisco, Fernando Poo, Ifni, La Aguera, Rio de Oro, Rio Muni, Spanish Guinea, Spanish Morocco, Spanish Sahara, Spanish West Africa. Marianas, Puerto Rico and Spanish Antilles have not issued stamps, while former colonies Cuba and Philippines must be considered as independent countries. Stamps are most of the time different. However they keep the same style and design.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1951 (22 April) Ifni - Spanish Guinea - Spanish Sahara - 5 th birth centenary of Isabel I, the Catholic, Queen | of Castillo (1451-1504) - 1 stamp, identical [TT] - Spain - 5 stamps, different [PT] |
| | 1951 (18 July) Ifni - Spanish Sahara - First anniversary of Ifni and |

Spanish Sahara General Franco's visit 3 stamps, identical [TT]
 1952 (18 July) Ifni - Spanish Sahara - King Ferdinand II, the Catholic, 1 stamp, different [PT]
 1958 (6 March) Ifni - Spanish Sahara - Flood in Valencia, 3 stamps, different [PT]
 1961 (1 October) Ifni - Fernando Poo - Rio Muni - Spanish Sahara - 25 years Franco governing Spain - 4 stamps, different [PT] - Spain - 1 stamp, different [PT]

1963 (29 January) Ifni - Fernando Poo - Rio Muni - Spanish Sahara - Flood in Sevilla, 2 stamps, different [PT]
 1963 (12 June) Ifni - Fernando Poo - Rio Muni - Spanish Sahara - Flood in Barcelona, 2 stamps, different [PT]
 1965 (22 February) Ifni - Fernando Poo - Rio Muni - Spanish Sahara - 25 years without war in Spain, 3 stamps, different [PT]

The Spanish territories issued also each year stamps at the occasion of the Stamp Day and for the Youth. Stamps were different, but issued at the same date. Spain issued also stamps on the Stamp Day, but at a completely different date.

Stamp for the Youth (3 to 4 stamps, different) [PT]:

Ifni - Spanish Sahara: 1952 (1 June) - 1953 (1 June) - 1954 (1 June) - 1955 (1 June) - 1956 (1 June) - 1957 (1 June) - 1958 (1 June) - 1959 (1 June) - 1968 (23 November)
 Ifni - Rio Muni - Spanish Sahara: 1960 (10 June) (Fernando Poo issued a stamp on 1 June 1960)

Fernando Poo - Ifni - Rio Muni - Spanish Sahara: 1961 (21 June) - 1962 (10 July) - 1963 (6 June) - 1964 (1 June) - 1965 (1 June) - 1966 (1 June) - 1967 (1 June) - 1968 (25 April)

Stamp Day (3 to 4 stamps, different) [PT]:

Ifni - Spanish Sahara : 1950 (23 November) - 1951 (23 November) - 1952 (23 November) - 1953 (23 November) - 1954 (23 November) - 1955 (23 November) - 1956 (23 November) - 1957 (23 November) - 1958 (23 November) - 1959 (23 November) -

Ifni - Rio Muni - Spanish Sahara: 1960 (29 December) (Fernando Poo issued a stamp on 23 November 1960)

Fernando Poo - Ifni - Rio Muni - Spanish Sahara: 1961 (23 Novembre) - 1962 (23 Novembre) - 1964 (6 March) - 1964 (23 Novembre) - 1965 (23 Novembre) - 1966 (23 Novembre) - 1967 (23 Novembre)

Spanish Andorra

1972 (2 May) Europa - 21 countries - 1 stamp, identical

1973 (30 April) Europa - 22 countries - 2 stamps, one identical

1984 (5 May) Europa - 33 countries - 2 stamps, identical

1987 (27 March) French Andorra, Encounter of Andorran Co-Princes; 1 stamp, similar

2000 (9 May) Europa - 55 countries - 1 stamp, identical

Thanks to Julio Casquero for complementary information.