

# International Philatelic Society of Joint Stamp Issues Collectors

N°27 - NOVEMBER 2004

# JOINT STAMP ISSUES



Society life  
Newest issues  
North American Chapter News  
The 1940 British French project  
Joint issues involving Portugal

## Editorial

At the time of printing this journal we can report probably all information available for issues produced during the year 2004. There is one issue that should be released by end of November and there are two other pairs for which information was difficult to get that might be issued in December. Last year at the same time we were almost in the same situation and finally we discovered by end of the year another couple of joint issues that were published in December. This might happen again this year.

Our information retrieval system is now working pretty well thanks to our members located all around the world. We still are missing accurate data from some specific areas, mainly from Africa and from some smaller Asian and South American countries, but this corresponds also to the areas in which we do not have members. Most of the information is first discovered on the net and these countries are also the one in which this tool is not yet well developed. The local postal administrations have therefore also some gaps in using this technology and apparently only little interest in selling stamps directly to individuals.

However I must admit that the situation changed drastically this year. A huge number of postal administrations from small countries have understood the interest of the web and are now providing much more data on line. I would like to thank here the efficient work presented by Fabio Alarici on his site at <http://fly.to/philatelic> who provides an updated list of addresses of worldwide postal authorities including links to philatelic postal web sites. This remains our primary source of the most accurate data.

By browsing at regular intervals most of these links, we could construct the list of issues that are planned in 2005: this information was provided in your journal as soon as available. In this issue you will find the number of 2005 stamps larger than usual. This is on one hand due to the fact that we are closer to the beginning of the New Year and on the other hand, the result of the technological improvement described above. So far 21 pairs of joint issues have already be announced for 2005. Lucky JI collectors!

*Richard Zimmermann*



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#### Yearly membership fees (2003):

On-line-only members:	€ 8,00
European (EEC) members:	€12,00
Other European and North-American members:	€16,00
Other countries:	€17,00
First entry fee:	€ 3,00

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#### Society web site:

[www.perso.club-internet.fr/rzimmerm/index.htm](http://www.perso.club-internet.fr/rzimmerm/index.htm)  
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## Society Life

### Letters to the editor

The following letter does not need an answer. It is the kind of letter you would wish to receive more often. Rindert Paalman (The Netherlands) has written the following:

*"I was very surprised that Holland and China will produce a joint issue in September 2005. The Dutch postal authority announced his program only for the first half year. I informed the leading collectors magazine in Holland, Philatelie, about the news and they mentioned it on their website and will publish it in the next issue.*

*I made the appointment that I will write an article of four pages in the September-magazine. They were very pleased with my offer. May be you can help me, especially with photo's or prints of stamps. I don't possess a scan. Writing is no problem - I am myself a journalist - and I have plenty of information about joint issues. Some weeks ago I was invited by the regional collectors' club here to tell something about joint issues. The attention was great and there were many questions. It was very nice to do.*

*Warm regards, Rindert."*

Plenty of thanks to you, Rindert, and good luck. Of course you have all our support.

Other members have already done it at a local level and in the frame of their philatelic club. Why not you? Tell me your experience if you have published, displayed or talked about joint issue. We might write a special paper on it. And if you need some specific material, don't hesitate to ask for.

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## Membership fees

One year has passed and I am sorry to bother you with this topic but it is again time to send a reminder for payment of membership fees for 2005.

A rough analysis of the 2004 revenue compared to the 2005 budget shows that the calculations we made one year ago were not so wrong. Unfortunately we did not anticipate that the rate of the US\$ would stay so low compared to the €. We prepared our budget on the basis of a ratio €/US\$ of 1.00, and we did not anticipate that this ratio would actually stay above 1.20 during the whole year (presently 1.30). As a consequence the budget of this year will be again very tight.

We promised not to increase the membership fees for a longer period, and this is really possible if all the members would pay their dues in Euros. Unfortunately more than half of the members are paying their membership fees in US\$. Therefore for 2005, we are obliged to ask all our members to either pay in Euros or to compensate for the difference.

As a consequence, the membership fees remain unchanged if paid in Euros, but are increased if paid in US\$ as follows:

On-line-only members	€ 8 or US\$ 8
European (EEC) members	€ 12
Other European and North American members	€ 16 or US\$ 20
Other countries	€ 17 or US\$ 21
First entry fee	€ 3 or US\$ 3

As most of our costs are linked to postage and printing, the membership fees for on-line-only members as well as the first entry fee are not affected.

There are some members who have already sent their membership participation for 2005 based on the older fees. Those

will not be requested to pay the difference as a gift for their early support.

We already accept the payment of 2005 fees and would greatly appreciate to have them all collected by **January 31, 2005**. I thank you in advance for your understanding. Payment can be done in cash and US checks if paid in US\$ to Charles Feingersh (see full address on the second page of this journal) or in cash and French checks if paid in Euros to Richard Zimmermann. RZ accepts also credit card payment via Paypal (any currency) at the email address [rzimmerm@club-internet.fr](mailto:rzimmerm@club-internet.fr) for those who have a Paypal account. Within Europe money transfer can also be made using the IBAN FR 51 2004 1010 1245 5058 6E03 373 and BIC PSSTFRPPSCE references (La Poste CCP, account of the Society under R. Zimmermann's name). Any other payment (postal money transfer, bank checks) that is more expensive must be assured that the member prepays the bank fees.

## New Board election

Following the last journal announcement I would like to present the candidates for the new board that will run our society for the period 2005 to end of 2007. There were not a lot of volunteers, so you will find almost the same names as those managing the previous period, but at least, I am glad that there is a candidate that accepted to take over my own position as president in this new board.

Candidates:

1. President: **Pascal LeBlond** (Canada) previously North American Vice-president - *no other candidate*
2. Vice-President Europe: *no candidate* - this position is not mandatory and will exist only if the chairman is a non-European member
3. Vice-President North America - *no candidate* - this position will exist only if

- the chairman is a non-American member
4. Vice-President Asia: **Abdul Latif Rashad** (Pakistan) previously same position in the board - *no other candidate* - this position will exist only if the chairman is a non-Asian member
  5. Secretary: **Richard Zimmermann** (France) - *no other candidate*
  6. Treasurer: **Richard Zimmermann** (France) - *no other candidate*
  7. US treasurer: **Charles Feingersh** (USA) previously same position in the board - *no other candidate*
  8. Other local treasurers: *no candidates*
  9. Account Book Auditor 1: **Wolfgang Heinssen** (Germany) previously same position in the board
  10. Account Book Auditor 2: **Dominique Josse** (France) previously same position in the board - *no other candidates as Account Book auditors*

Following our by-laws the positions of vice-Presidents are not mandatory.

The three following positions do not need the vote of our members. However I am glad to announce already the following: **Pascal LeBlond** will be the new editor of our journal, starting with the February 2005 issue. We are all also glad to announce that **Anthony Raynaud** will take over the responsibility of the New Issues Service. The transition between **Volker Dietze** and **Anthony Raynaud** will be

made in a smooth way during the next 8 months, time for Anthony to understand the specificities of this new job. Individuals will be informed personally.

As there were no candidates to take over the web page, I will continue to update it. However, if any member at any time is interested in this topic, just contact me.

**Volker Dietze** did not wish to pursue his "career" as Secretary and Responsible of the New Issues Service for personal reason. We use this opportunity to thank him for the outstanding work he performed in these two positions and hope that he will soon be one of our major correspondents for information in Europe and Asia.

At that stage we are supposed to organize an official vote. However as there is only one candidate per position, the vote will obviously result in the same list of new board members as described above. I hope that you will all support these candidatures. It is suggested therefore to approve this list as it is, without voting. This procedure will also save a slight amount of money for the society. I would however allow any member who finds that this procedure is contradictory to our by-laws, to raise their hand and ask the present president for the organization of a vote. This vote would be held between February and March 2005. In the absence of questions by 31 December 2004, this list will be definitely approved

## Information aux membres français (*Special information for French Members*)

Il est rappelé aux membres français et à tous les membres francophones qui peuvent se déplacer sur la région parisienne, qu'une réunion spéciale de rencontre et d'échange d'informations et de matériel, organisée sur l'initiative de **Jacques Rimbert** (tel 04 47 32 25 13), aura lieu le vendredi 3 décembre 2004 à

partir de 17h30 dans les locaux prêtés aimablement par la Société Philatélique de **Rueil Malmaison**. Adresse exacte: Maison des Associations, 156, avenue Paul Doumer, 92500 Rueil Malmaison. A ce jour, une demi-douzaine de membres a répondu positivement à l'invitation et des membres de la SPRM se joindront à nous.

## New Members

145/04

Judith BOWLBY  
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147/04

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146/04

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*Enrico changed also the address of its web site that now becomes:*  
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## Advertisement

### IPS-JSIC mixed FDC for sale

It is remembered to all of you that a mixed cover of the French Canadian 26 June 2004 Dugua de Mons joint issue, prepared specially for our Society by Pascal Leblond and Dominique Josse, is available at a price of €3 (or US\$4) plus postage (Europe €1,50, others US\$3, or free if sent with the journal). Stocks are limited and the money will help to improve the Society treasury.

- Rindert Klaas Paalman (Kees van Baarenstraat 4, 7558 DD HENGELLO (OV), The Netherlands) is proposing a large choice of first day covers and mixed first day covers. Contact him directly via mail or e-mail ([r.paalman@home.nl](mailto:r.paalman@home.nl)) to get the list of available material.

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For updated information, check also the Society web site under

<http://perso.club-internet.fr/rzimmerm/index.htm>

Direct access to the members' site (with password):

<http://membres.lycos.fr/jointissues/>

# New Issues

## Most recent issues

### *Unique issue*

As previously announced, the International Year of Sport and Physical Education will be celebrated in 2005. At this occasion, the three postal administrations of Switzerland, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and the United Nations (Geneva Office) have decided to produce a common stamp in form of a Unique Issue. This stamp will be released by 23 November 2004 and shows blurred images of children at sport activities.



Mixed covers are available. They comprise three times the same stamp each of them being cancelled from a different postal administration. In an unusual way, these stamps (mint) and the mixed cover was available already by November 10, 2004, during the French Philatelic Exhibition "Salon d'automne" in Paris. Actually Switzerland is used to provide the mint stamps to their customers about one week ahead of the official first day, in order for them to prepare personalized covers that will be first day cancelled. There is no single Swiss postman who will accept to cancel these stamps before the official first day. So anticipated "accidental" first day do not exist in Switzerland to the contrary of other countries.

Further details on these stamps are given in Pascal Leblond's "North American News".

### *Twin issues*

"Raftsmen on the Dunajec River" is the title of a recently issued and lately discovered pair of stamps involving Poland and Slovakia. It was issued on 3 September 2004 and represents local raftsmen in Goral folk costumes sailing down the river, the national historic landmark Červený Kláštor (Red Monastery) that symbolizes the Slovak side and the Tri koruny (Three Crowns) peak located on the Polish side.

The Dunajec River on its winding course through the largest natural canyon in Central Europe constitutes a common Slovak - Polish border along a distance of approximately 20 km. This river was used for transport down to the Visla River, then to the Baltic Sea. The people on both sides of the river share a common Goral culture. This territory of the Pieniny was designated the first international natural park in Europe as early as 1932.



Idel Ianchelevici (1909-1994) is a Romanian sculptor who left his home country in 1929 and moved to Belgium, country from which he received the citizenship in 1945. The two sculptures represented on the 20 September 2004 Belgium Romania joint issue are displayed respectively in La Louviere (Belgium) and Romania, although a copy of this later can be seen in Anvers (Belgium).

Official mixed cards and first day covers are available for this twin issue.



Romania produced their stamps in small mini-panes that had the particularity that they contain two labels with a design of



the second stamp, without being a stamp itself. This special feature is illustrated here.

Two days following the issue with Belgium, on 22 September 2004, Romania is involved in a second joint issue with China.



The issue is produced to celebrate the 55<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the diplomatic relationship between the two countries. Older ceramic objects are represented on the stamps, one being a Chinese music instrument. The Chinese stamps are printed in unusual panes of 13 stamps.

October 1, 2004 sees the launch of a special joint stamp issue by An Post (Ireland) and Sweden Post. The issue is dedicated to the remarkable achievement of four Irish writers: William Butler Yeats

(1865-1939), Georges Bernard Shaw (1856-1950), Samuel Beckett (1906-1989) and Seamus Heaney (born 1939) who were recognized for their talent by being awarded the Nobel Prize for literature respectively in 1923, 1925, 1969 and 1995. (More details are given on page 18)

Products available for this issue are 4 stamps per country sold in blocs of 4 and sheets of 4 blocs (Ireland), booklets containing one bloc (Ireland and Sweden), FDCs as well as a mixed FDC (8 stamps). Sweden produced also a special 6-pages Presentation pack, which contains 8 stamps and a black print of the stamps.



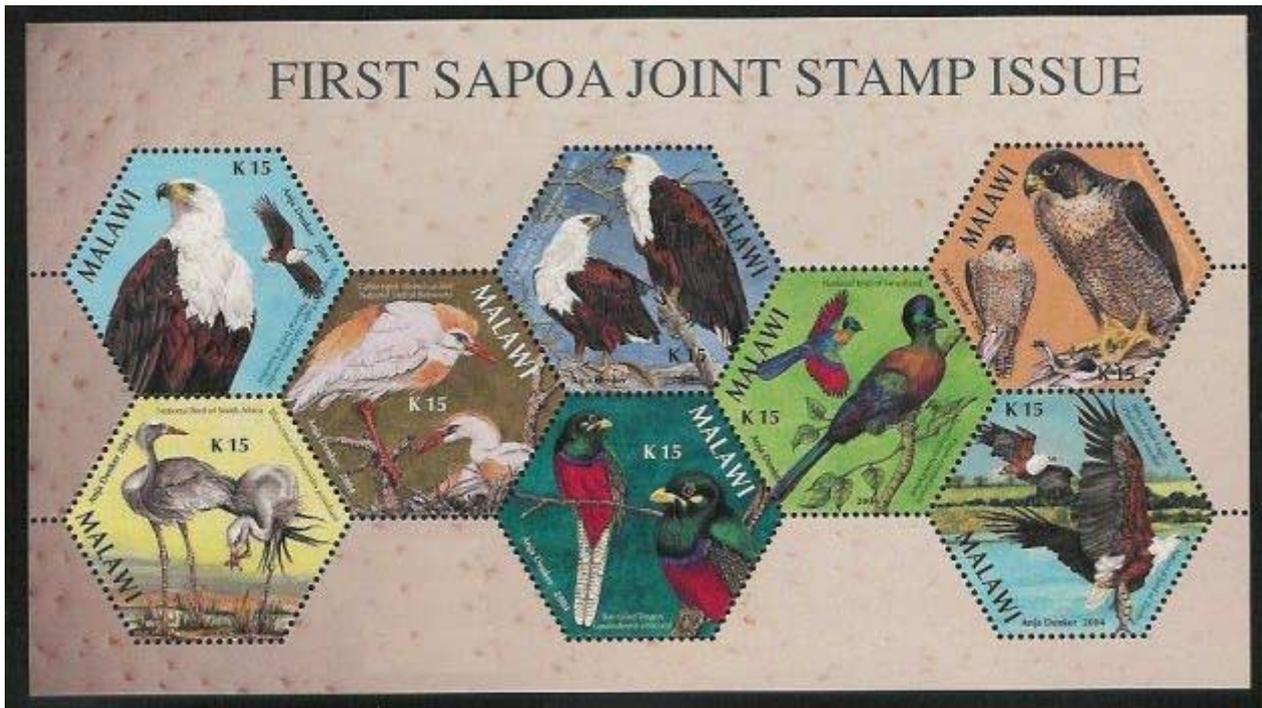
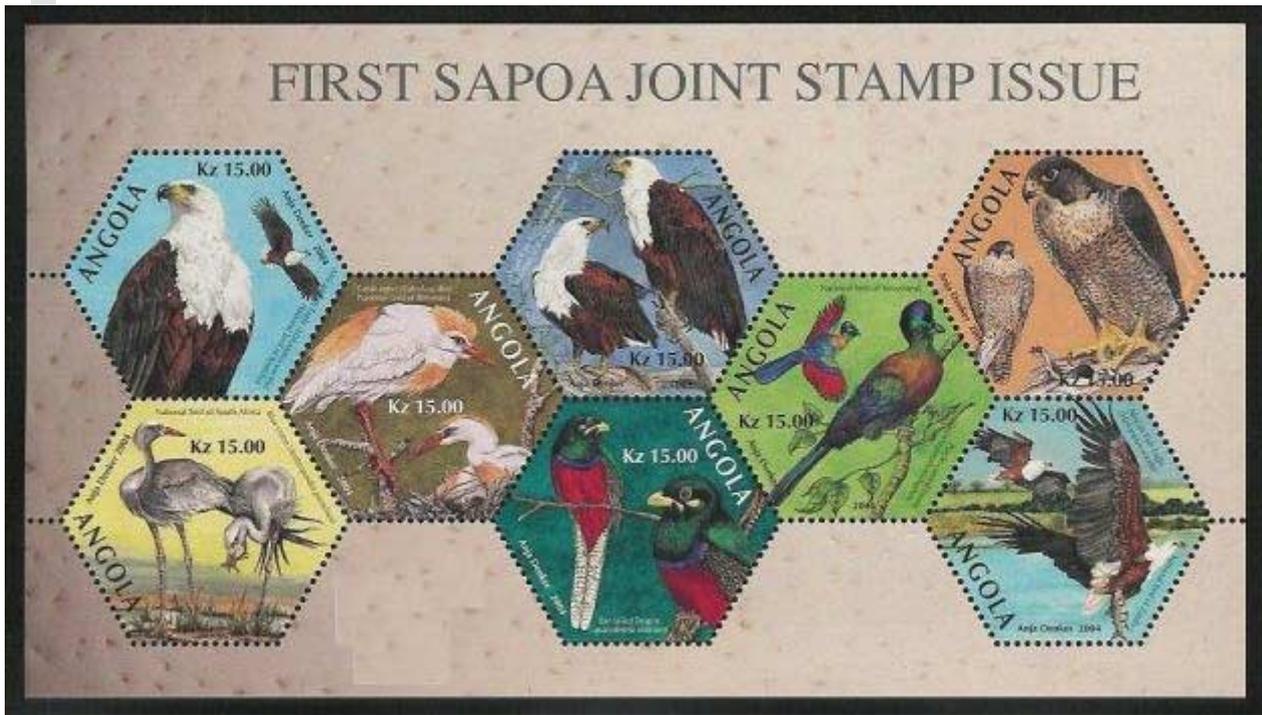
The Spanish-Chinese issue with the theme of "Urban Architecture" was published on 8 October 2004. This issue consists of two values which on Spain's part, shows the stylized tower of the left entrance pavilion in the Park Güell in Barcelona (constructed between 1900 and 1914 by the architect Antoni Gaudí), and from China, Shanghai's Jin Mao Tower building, China's tallest skyscraper (420 meters, built 1989).



Chris Gibbins an expert in stamps representing birds, running a special home page on that topic under [www.bird-stamps.org](http://www.bird-stamps.org), informed us that Namibia issued recently a sheet of 8 different stamps in the frame of the SAPOA countries.

The link with the Namibia Postal web page showed a nice picture of bird stamps and claimed it was a SAPOA joint issue, unfortunately without references to stamps from other countries.

A quick search via Google helped me to find more information about SAPOA that finally, beside the San Antonio Police Officers Association, the Salisbury Area Property Owners Association and the South African Property Owners Association, led to the discovery of the Southern African Postal Operators Association, that seemed more related to philately. This group was apparently created in 2001 and involved Angola, Lesotho, Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Namibia, Botswana and Swaziland joined the association in the



meantime. From the Namibia postal administration advertisement, one can deduce that Lesotho and Tanzania are not participating to this issue, until end of October we had seen only the stamps from Namibia that was issued on 11 October 2004. The fact that it is a joint issue was

confirmed only very recently, on another site describing South African birds on stamps [www.sabirdstamps.com](http://www.sabirdstamps.com) from Graham Burrows in which eight miniature sheets are reported and displayed. The text "First SAPOA Joint Stamp Issue" is printed on each souvenir sheet. The eight

countries participating to this issue are Angola, Botswana Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

### Concerted issue

Christmas 2004 will be celebrated jointly by Belgium and Germany with a common pair of stamps showing paintings from Peter Paul Rubens native of Siegen in Germany (1577-1640). One stamp shows "The worship of the Magi" (1617), exhibited in the St. John Church of Malines, Belgium, the other one shows "The Flight to Egypt" (1614) displayed in the Gemäldegalerie Alte Meister - Staatliche Museen Kassel (Old Masters Painting Gallery from the State Museum in Kassel, Germany. Stamps are produced in mini-sheets of 10 stamps. Germany has announced the release of these stamps by 4 November 2004 while Belgium will issue them on 22 November 2004 (pre-sale 20 November). Due to this three weeks delay, this series must be classified as concerted issue [C]. Mixed cover and special mixed first day cards (20 and 22 November) have been announced by the Belgium post.



### Parallel issues

Fiji and Vanuatu celebrated on 18 September 2004 the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Musket Cove to Port Villa Yacht Race with a parallel issue consisting in 4 nice stamps and one souvenir sheet for each country showing different pictures of sailing ships and the yacht race.



All stamps bear the inscription "Joint issue with ..." followed by the name of the partner country. First day covers are available with stamps or souvenir sheets but mixed covers have not been seen so far.

### *Territorial issues*

At the occasion of the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the birth of Deng Xiaoping (1904-1997), China, Hong Kong and Macao issued each on 22 August 2004 two souvenir sheets. All souvenir sheets contain from 1 to 8 stamps representing the Chinese leader. One of these portraits is common to one of the souvenir sheets from each country in which it is available as a bloc of 4 stamps.

The Official Souvenir Stamp Album contains all 6 souvenir sheets.



### 2005 Philatelic programs

China published recently its official philatelic program. Beside the already announced joint issue with Canada (13 October 2005 - Cougar and Snow Leopard), China will also produce joint

issues with Liechtenstein (18 May 2005 - Drawings) and the Netherlands (6 September 2005 - Windmills and water mills).

A China - Hong Kong - Macao joint issue (5<sup>th</sup> between these postal administration) is announced without precise date for 2005. It will celebrate the 600<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Zheng He's maritime expedition.

Hong Kong announced a joint issue with Portugal to be released on 15 December 2005 with topic, old fishing villages. Images are already available on the Hong Kong Post site.

The German Minister of Foreign Affairs announced that Germany would issue in 2005 a stamp jointly with Israel at the occasion of the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the diplomatic relationship between both countries. The exact date of issue is not known yet.

Russia published the stamp-issuing program of 2005 in which a joint issue with Belarus and topic nature is announced to be released on 5 April 2005.

Linn's Stamp News reports details from the United States Philatelic program for 2005 and plans for 2006 in the following way. A joint issue with Sweden will be published in 2005 for actress Greta Garbo. A US joint issue with Canada is planned for the 2006 stamp program, but no topic is revealed.

Switzerland announced that their 2005 philatelic program would include a joint issue with the Vatican State to celebrate the 500<sup>th</sup> year of the creation of the Swiss Guard at the Vatican. The issue will take place on 22 November 2005.

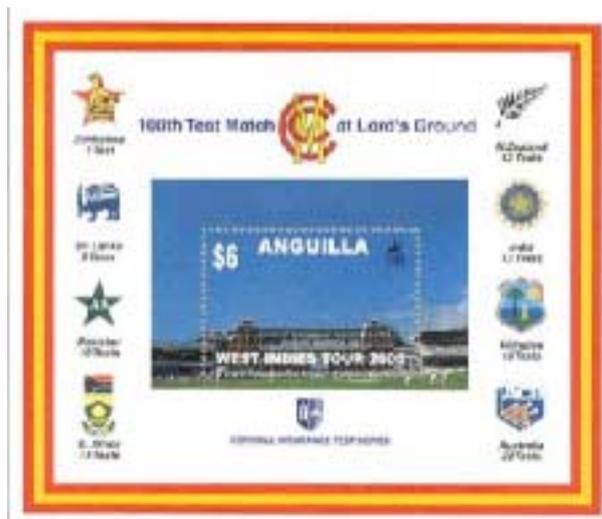
Both following announcements have been first reported by Rindert Paalman:

The World Stamp Expo "Pacific Explorer 2005" will take place in Sydney between the 21<sup>st</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> April 2005. On the 21<sup>st</sup> April 2005, Australia and Great Britain will produce jointly a Heritage set of stamps. This set is supposed to include up to 8 stamps per country! This news had been announced earlier by Royal Mail (Great Britain) in Stamp Magazine from September 2004, on page 56, but the name of the partner country was not revealed.

2005 is also the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the separation of Norway from Sweden. Apparently these two countries intend to generate joint issues at several dates during this year.

## Discoveries

Constantine Mengoulis provided us with the picture of 8 identical souvenir sheets issued at the occasion of the 100<sup>th</sup> cricket test match played at Lord's Ground, London in the year 2000.



These miniature sheets have been issued from Anguilla, Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana,

Montserrat, Nevis and Saint Vincent. It is obviously a twin issue that will be classified as omnibus [TO]. So far only one exact date of issue was found for Anguilla: 5 May 2000. Stamps representing famous cricket players have been issued in parallel.

## Diverse information

The Brazil - Ukraine issue announced for the 21 October will be finally delayed until 2006 at least. Topic should be space achievements. The China - Indonesia joint issue expected in 2004 is apparently also delayed to an unknown year.

A new stamp was issued by Italy on 31<sup>st</sup> July 2004 in order to commemorate the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the first successful attempt to reach the summit of K2, the world's second highest mountain. Italian climbers Lino Lacedelli and Achille Compagnoni completed their ascent at 6pm on 31 July 1954 following years of planning. Expedition leader Ardito Desio, the Italian Alpine Club, the Italian National Research Council, the National Olympic Committee and the then Prime Minister Alcide De Gasperi all worked together to make the achievement possible.

Both Mohammad Akram Naeem and Ehsan Mahmood provided the information that Pakistan issued also a stamp at this occasion the same day. Unfortunately these stamps cannot be considered as joint as none of the two countries claim that they have worked or attempted to work with the other postal administration in the process of creating these stamps.

*Thanks to Volker Dietze, Chris Gibbins, Alain Juge, Pascal LeBlond, Jürgen Lübke, Ehsan Mahmood, Mohammad Akram Naeem, Rindert Paalman, Yefei Sun, Luo Zi Jian.*

# Caught in the Press - Caught in the Net

## Articles

Eric Belivier described in the chapter "Journal des Nouveautés (News journal)" on page 59 from the September 2004 issue (Nr 49) of "Timbres Magazines" the three winners of the best joint issue 2003. Of course he points out that France was on position one with the joint French-Indian pairs issued on 29 November 2003.

Walter Köcher wrote in the German journal DBZ (21/2004 p 8-13) a very long article entitled "Mao, die Goldfische und der Sprung nach vorn (*Mao, the golden fishes and the jump into the future*)" about Chinese philately in which he also points out some specific joint issues involving this country.

Other journals have reported about the result of our contest for the best joint issue 2003:

- Timbres Magazine, July-August 2004 page 29
- a second time in Timbres Magazine, September 2004, page 59 with the title "French Indian Victory" (Eric Belivier)
- Gibbons Stamps Monthly, July 2004, page 8 "Best Joint Issue 2003"
- Linn's Stamp News, June 28, 2004 "Indian-French stamps voted best joint-issue of 2003"

In the chapter "New Collector" of the Gibbons Stamps Monthly from August 2004 (pages 31 and 32), John Holman looks in details at joint issues in order to convince philatelists to start collecting this topic. He even promised to write another chapter about joint issues in a later issue of this journal. Unfortunately he had not heard about our society at that time. Actually, he

corrected this point in the September issue of this journal (page 31), reporting a second time about the Best joint issue contest results that was published earlier also in the July issue of the same journal (see above), explaining that his article was written and sent before the July journal was published. John Holman reported again about a special mixed cover from 1991/1992 in the October issue from Gibbons Stamps Monthly (page 33).

The most recent DBZ journal (23/2004 page 54) describes on a full page the Irish Sweden Nobel Literary Laureates issue from October 1, 2004. Details about the life and the work of all four Irish Nobel Prize winners are given. The article is illustrated of course with the stamps, but also the cover of the booklet.

## Net

Information about the Dunajec River raftsmen: Polish stamp description to be found under [www.poczta-polska.pl/znaczkil/en/a2004\\_3.php#3999](http://www.poczta-polska.pl/znaczkil/en/a2004_3.php#3999) and Slovak information under [www.pofis.sk/index.php?id=2439&prod=542](http://www.pofis.sk/index.php?id=2439&prod=542).

Information about the 8 October 2004 Chinese Spanish joint issue: [www.cpi.com.cn/newstamp/yubao/20041008.asp](http://www.cpi.com.cn/newstamp/yubao/20041008.asp) for China and [www.correos.es/04/04/0401\\_H\\_10\\_b.asp](http://www.correos.es/04/04/0401_H_10_b.asp) for Spain.

If you are interested in stamps representing Gandhi, take a look at the site of Nikhil Mundra, [www.gandhistamps.com](http://www.gandhistamps.com) in which you will also find details about the only Joint issue representing Gandhi that was issued by both India and South Africa.

## Concentrates

### 1987 USA Morocco

Mark Alan provided a copy of a true mixed joint cover from the 17 July 1987 US Morocco joint issue. The real first day date for this issue was so far unclear as catalogues report different dates for these issues spread over three weeks from 8 July to 22 July. This cover first day cancelled from Washington DC and Rabat, Postal Museum, definitely confirms that the dates of issue were the same for both countries.

### Fading colors

While affixing the French Dugua de Mons stamp on the covers containing the August journal issue, I was surprised to discover that water dissolved partly the blue color of this stamp. Take care when removing stamps from covers that you will not remove also part of the blue ink. I haven't seen for a long time stamps that were so sensitive to water. I didn't check if the Canadian stamps are also losing the colors.

### Further addresses

Charles Feingersh provided a new address for a good source of Iranian stamps and FDCs:

Ahmed Darvishvand  
PO Box 13445-989  
Teheran Iran  
Tel/Fax +98 21 410 1632  
*email:* info@iranphilately.com  
web site: www.iranphilately.com

We can remind here that our friend and member Ebrahimi is also a good source

for Iranian stamps and can be reached under the following address:

Hamid Reza Ebrahimi  
PO Box 13145-1398  
Teheran Iran  
Tel: +98 913 237 2119  
*email:* hamid@persianstamp.com

### Postal stationery

Germany did transform a cover imprinted with the 2003 issued stamp (40<sup>th</sup> cooperation treaty between Germany and France) into illustrated postal stationery commemorating the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Treaty of Paris. This special item was issued on 7 October 2004 and the cachet shows a puzzle formed from the flags of USA, Great Britain, France and Germany. This treaty was the basis of the creation of West Germany (who gained its sovereignty on 5 May 1955) as well as the first step to form the European Community. Shortly after the signature the East countries signed the Warsaw Pact on 14 Mai 1955, resulting in the clear separation of West and East countries.

Fred van Arkel found the following previously not mentioned item: The Croatian postal administration issued a postal card with stamp imprint Croatian Pag Island laces from July 13, 2002. The denomination is the same. The text shown on the stamp side tells the following: "Kortrijk, 11.-14.srpnja 2002. | Filatelistička izložba | Hallen Xpo Kortrijk | Exposition | philatélique | nationale | competitive" (Kortrijk 11-14 July 2002 - Philatelic exhibition - National Competitive Philatelic Exhibition), the word "Croatia"





Zealand issued a souvenir sheet, size 125x95mm, containing three stamps, among which one is the representation of the Wellington Stadium, one of the stamps from the Rugby Sevens issue from 25 February 2004. The souvenir sheet was issued on June 26, 2004 and displays the text "Issued by New Zealand Post | to commemorate | Le Salon du Timbre 2004 | Parc Floral de Paris, France | 26 June - 4 July 2004".

Furthermore, stamps and miniature sheets were not the only products available for sale: Hong Kong produced a series of four illustrated prepaid cards: Each card represents one of the four stamps while the stamp from the postal stationery itself is a black and white smaller reprint of the color stamp. These cards were available as mint cards, as first day cancelled cards (sale's price HK\$ 20 per set of four), but also as maxi-cards sale's price HK\$ 34,30) in which the corresponding stamp was affixed and first day cancelled on the illustrated side. Actually this later items

bear two first day cancellations from 25 February 2004, one on each side.

### Combi-Folder

At the occasion of the 2004 Olympic games in Athens, Switzerland and the International Olympic Committee issued a special folder containing both stamps issued on 6 May

2004, as well as a special miniature sheet from Greece, showing the Olympic torch, all cancelled from 30 August 2004.

This item is still for sale from the Swiss postal administration for the price of CHF 9.80 (Swiss Post, Stamps and Philately, Customer Service, Ostermundigenstrasse 91, CH-3030 Bern - Reference 999 900).

### Non-official booklet

A mixed booklet containing the stamps from the June 3, 2004 joint issue between Germany and Russia was produced by the company DPS. Although being an affiliate of the German Post, this company is not allowed to produce official items. Therefore, the mixed booklet must be considered as a private item and the Michel Catalogue has already announced that it will not be reported in their catalogues.

## Irish Nobel Literary Laureates

### Joint Issue between Ireland and Sweden

*Swedish and Irish Postal Authorities have provided plenty of information about the four Nobel Literary Laureates represented on the 1 October 2004 joint issue described also on page 9 of this journal. Here is an excerpt of this documentation.*

#### **William Butler Yeats (1865-1939)**

William Butler Yeats was born in Dublin and after spending most of his childhood and student days in London, returned to his hometown where he became one of the leading lights in the Irish literary revival at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

He was a major figure in the establishment of the Abbey Theatre, with many of his plays being staged there. His nationalism is reflected through his work in poems such as "September 1913 and "Easter 1916". His poetry is considered to be among the finest in English language and on receipt of the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1923, he donated the money to create the Anglo-Swedish Literary Foundation. He died and was buried on the French Riviera in 1939, but was later re-interred in the shadow of Ben Bulbin, Co. Sligo.

#### **George Bernard Shaw (1856-1950)**

At the age of 15, Shaw left school to work in an estate agency before moving to London to develop his writing career. He embraced socialism and joined the Fabian Society in 1884 where he became an effective spokesman for the cause. Through his journalistic work he became highly regarded as a critic of books, theatre, art and, most famously, music (under the pen-name Corno di Bassetto).

Arguably his greatest successes were the plays "Man and Superman" and "Pygmalion" the latter being the inspiration for the musical "My Fair Lady". He received the Nobel award in 1925 and in later years traveled extensively, continuing to write up until his death in 1950.

#### **Samuel Beckett (1906-1989)**

Samuel Beckett was born in Dublin and began his working life as a teacher. In 1928 he moved to Paris where he met James Joyce who shared his fascination for language and communication. The period 1951 to 1953 saw the publication of the most highly regarded of his work, the trilogy "Molloy", "Malone Dies" and "The Unnameable" and the play "Waiting for Godot". While there is an absurd humor in his work, the most striking quality is its bleakness. Beckett received a Nobel award in 1969 as a tribute to his contribution to literature. He died in Paris in 1989.

#### **Seamus Heaney (born 1939)**

Seamus Heaney is the most prominent and best-known Irish Poet of the present day. The eldest of nine children he was educated at St. Columb's College, Derry and at Queen's University and St. Joseph College, Belfast.

His first book "Death of a Naturalist" was published in 1966. Other notable works include "Wintering out", "Station Island", "The Haw Latern" and "Field Works". Heaney was honored with a Nobel award for literature in 1995. Among his most recent achievements is the Whitbread Award in 2000 for his translation into modern English of the 'difficult' Saxon narrative poem "Beowulf".

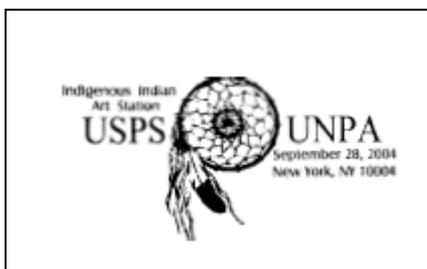
## News From North America

Pascal LeBlond

### United States

Since the announcement of the Greta Garbo joint issue with Sweden scheduled for 2005, additional information has been released. September 23 will be the day of issue for the American stamp (five days after the actual centenary of Garbo's birthday). Los Angeles will likely be the location of the first day ceremony. It also seems that the Swedish stamp will be released on the same day. So far, no design has been revealed.

Last September 28, the USPS (United States Postal Service) and the UNPA (United Nations Postal Administration) issued a joint pictorial cancellation at the National Museum of the American Indian in New York.



To the best of my knowledge, it is only the second time that the USPS has collaborated with another postal administration to produce a joint pictorial cancellation. The previous occasion was with Canada Post in 1996 (see *Joint Stamp Issues*, No. 22, August 2003, p. 21).

In the last edition of *Joint Stamp Issues*, I mentioned the possibility of a United States - Canada joint issue for 2006. The information is confirmed from another source as reported in the article "U.S.,

Canada joint issue in 2006?" *Linn's Stamp News*, 13 September 2004, p. 2. Apparently, a single stamp will be issued by each postal administration to be released during the Washington 2006 international stamp exhibition (27 May - 3 June 2006).

Rick Miller wrote an article entitled "Joint issues, stamp twins, colonial issues" also in *Linn's Stamp News* (27 September 2004, p. 36). Unfortunately, the author fails to draw on the expertise of the IPS-JSIC. For example, he described the similar stamps issued by New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in 1851 as "stamp twins" which are "stamps with similar designs that were not issued as a result of a formal agreement between postal authorities to commemorate the same subject". This could be easily confused with the term "twin issue" used in the IPS-JSIC. Furthermore, postal agreements can be very difficult to establish especially for older joint issues. Researchers would have to dig into files at postal archives to find these, if they exist.

*Last minute note: Richard Zimmermann wrote to this author telling him about the work done by our Society in defining joint issues. Comments were summarized in a "Letter to the Editor" paper printed in the Linn's November 8 issue that provided also references to our Society.*

### Canada

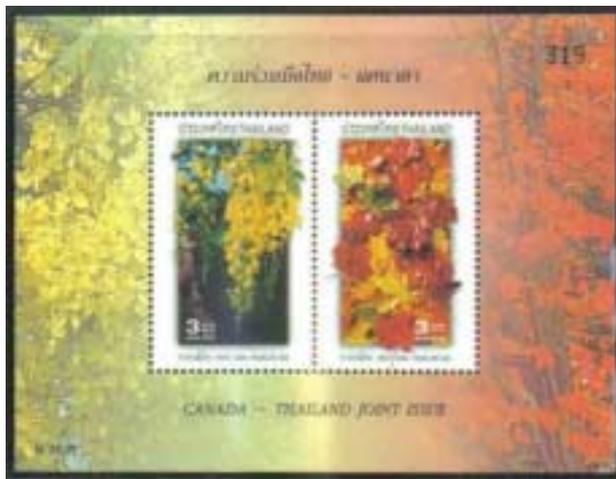
In the July 13 edition of *Canadian Stamp News*, James Wyatt reported a constant variety on the 49¢ Otto Sverdrup Canadian stamp. The flaw affects the "5" of "1854" on the upper left stamp of lower right plate

block of four in a third of the panes. I encourage members to check their stamps for this variety. Since this joint issue was entirely printed in Denmark, it is possible that the same variety could be found on the stamps of Greenland and Norway.

The joint issue with Ireland, depicting national parks, has been tentatively scheduled for 22 April 2005 and will include four stamps for each postal administration. An Post (Irish postal service) has confirmed the information.

The joint issue with China, depicting a cougar and a leopard, is scheduled for 13 October 2005 and will include two stamps for each postal administration. China Post has confirmed the information.

Members of the Canadiana Study Unit of the American Topical Association have selected the Thai stamps issued jointly with Canada in 2003 as the best Canadiana issue of 2003 (*The Canadian Connection*, Vol. 18, No. 3, September 2004, p. 1, 3-5).



Last June, the Pierre Dugua de Mons joint issue between Canada and France was the occasion for La Poste (French postal administration) to produce a very fine "philately document" featuring both stamps respectively first day cancelled together with a monochrome die proof of

the French stamp. This document is still available from La Poste (€ 5).



## United Nations

On 23 November 2004, the UNPA will jointly issue a stamp with Swiss Post and the IOC (International Olympic Committee) to mark the 2005 International Year of Sports.



The unique stamp was designed by Roland Hirter (Switzerland) and was

printed by Cartor Security Printing (France) (see illustration in the New issues section).

Since the stamp will feature the name of all three postal administrations, it must be considered a unique issue [U1]. Purists can argue that since the UNPA and the IOC are not recognized postal administrations by the UPU (Universal Postal Union), this is not a legitimate joint issue. A special joint first day cover will be available from the UNPA. It will feature postmarks from the three postal administrations. The cover is available from the UNPA for US\$5.04. Additional information can be found at <http://www.un.org/Depts/UNPA/additional/sport2005/index.html> . It is not clear, at press time, if the UNPA cover is identical to the one being sold by Swiss Post for CHF 6.30.

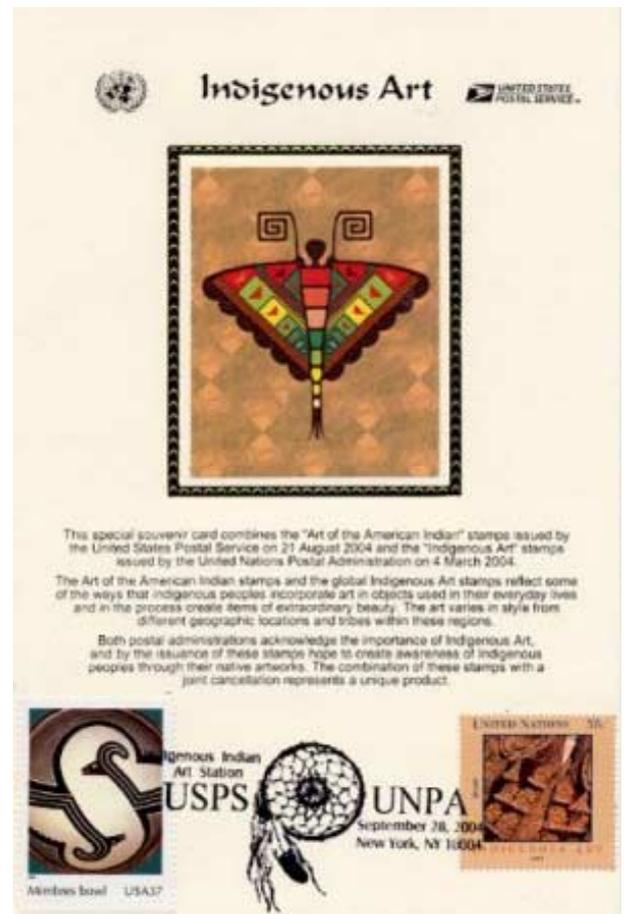
On 3 June 2004 the UNPA released similar stamps commemorating the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Japanese Peace Bell, in New York, Geneva and Vienna. It was the only issue of this type by the UNPA in 2004.



The 2005 UNPA stamp program has been recently released and one joint issue is scheduled for 29 April 2005 with Swiss

Post. The subject will be the International Year of Sports and the UNPA will issue six different stamps, two for each office (New York, Geneva and Vienna). The only related item in the 2005 Swiss Post stamp program is an illustrated postcard to be released on 8 March 2005.

As mentioned in the section about the United States, the USPS and the UNPA issued a joint pictorial cancellation. A special souvenir card, featuring the joint cancellation is available directly from the UNPA for US\$7.00.



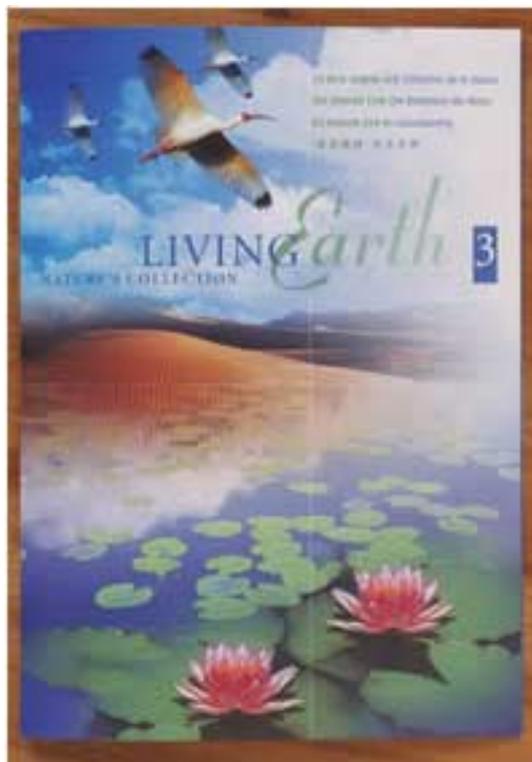
Two stamps are affixed to the card: one from the *Art of the American Indian* series issued on 21 August 2004 by the USPS and one from the *Indigenous Art* series released by the UNPA on 4 March 2004. The souvenir card was issued at a ceremony held at the National Museum of American Indian in New York.

The UNPA teamed up with Poste italiane (Italian postal administration) and La Poste, on the occasion of the World Health Day dedicated in 2004 to road safety, to release a tripled joint issue designed by Michel Granger (France) on 7 April 2004. The following joint first day cover is part of a folder prepared by Poste italiane which also includes one mint stamp and one first day illustrated postcard printed by Poste Italiane from each postal administration. This folder is still available from Poste Italiane (€ 14) or through the UNPA (US\$ 17.16). As previously mentioned by Richard Zimmermann (*Joint Stamp Issues*, No. 25, May 2004, p. 11), the first day cancellations are very similar.

## Mexico

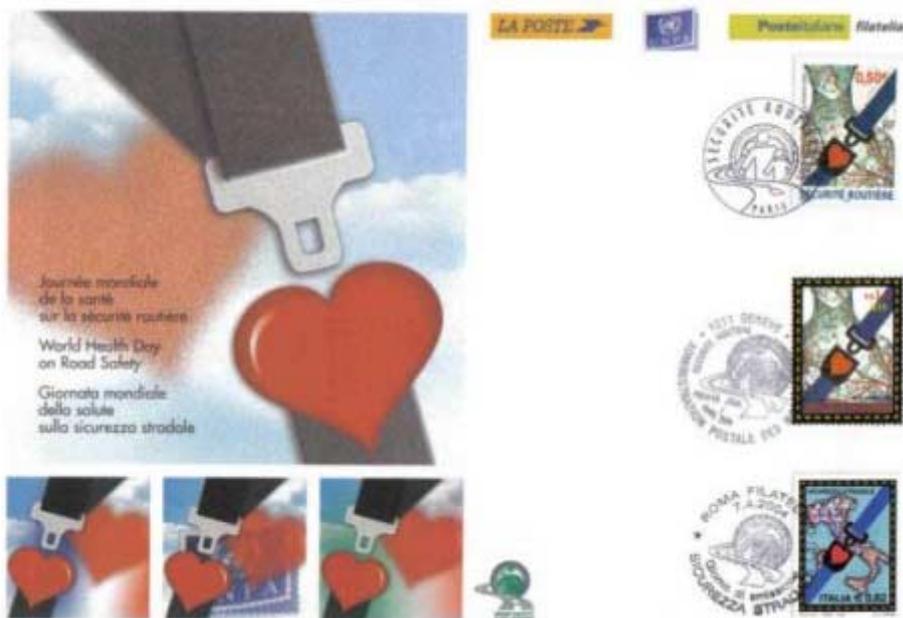
Information on current Mexican stamps is difficult to obtain especially since the official website of Sepomex (Mexican postal administration, [www.sepomex.gob.mx](http://www.sepomex.gob.mx)) has not been updated with new issues since the end of 2002.

## Living Earth 3



The postal administrations of Canada, Hong Kong, Ireland, the United Nations and Sweden have published volume 3 of the *Living Earth* collection featuring 19 mint stamps with a nature theme in a 16-page booklet (CA\$ 14.95 or € 10).

This booklet, although not a joint issue, nevertheless shows another form of philatelic cooperation between postal administrations. Such booklets have been around for some years now and a list of those featuring Canadian stamps is in preparation.



## Looking Back: New Brunswick - Nova Scotia (1851)

The recent article by Rick Miller mentioned earlier made me realise that the facts behind the New Brunswick - Nova Scotia joint issue of 1851 [T1] are not well known.

Prior to 6 July 1851, the postal administration of the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia was under the authority of the Deputy Postmaster General of Nova Scotia for the General Post Office in London, England. With the passing of the Post Office Act of 1850, the British government transferred effective control over postal administration to the various provinces of British North America (now Canada).

On 20 February 1851, Sir Edmund Head, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, sent a letter to the Governor General of Canada regarding the uniform rate of 3d for letters inside British North America. It also contains the following passage on stamp design: "I would also submit for your Excellency's consideration, whether it is not expedient that the design for the postage stamps should be one and the same in all the British North American Provinces, saving only that the words 'Canada', 'Nova Scotia', or 'New Brunswick' might appear on such of the stamps, respectively, as will be distributed within limits of each Province."

As pointed out by Donald King in 1914, this passage is likely the source of the similarity between the stamps of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

On 21 April 1851, Arthur Woodgate, Deputy Postmaster General for Nova Scotia, wrote to Joseph Howe, the Colonial Secretary of Nova Scotia, proposing a distinctive design for the new Nova Scotia stamps. The postmaster was unaware that Joseph Howe was consulting Trelawney W. Saunders in London to order stamps from

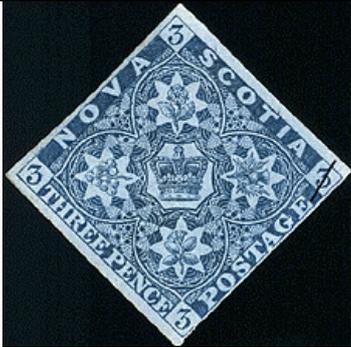
the printer Perkins, Bacon & Petch for both provinces. As Colonial Secretary, Howe was the only person authorized to conduct official correspondence on behalf of the Nova Scotia government. His authority regarding the New Brunswick government is clear, but the Deputy Postmaster General for New Brunswick and upcoming Postmaster General was his nephew, John Howe.

Finally, the first shipment was addressed to Joseph Howe, the Colonial Secretary of Nova Scotia. He sent the New Brunswick stamps to his nephew, John Howe. This explains the five-day delay between the dates of issue of the two postal administrations.

Further proofs of cooperation between the two postal administrations can be seen in the denominations used (3 pence, 6 pence and 1 shilling on both sets) and the design itself. Apart from the name of each province and the colours used, only the following three details distinguish the two sets:

- On the Nova Scotia stamps, the bottom rose has been replaced by the mayflower, the emblematic flower of Nova Scotia.
- The mayflower is upside down compared to the New Brunswick rose.
- The "X" of the inscription "Six pence" is treated differently on the Nova Scotia stamp. The back leg of the "X" is overlapping the front leg. On the New Brunswick stamp, it's the other leg.



<p>Joint Issue</p> <p>New Brunswick</p> <p>&amp;</p> <p>Nova Scotia</p>	 <p>6d and 1/- denominations with exactly the same design, only figure differs</p>	 <p>6d and 1/- denominations with exactly the same design, only figure differs</p>
Postal Administration	New Brunswick Post Office Department	Nova Scotia Post Office Department
Catalogue Number		
Scott	1, 2, 3, 4	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
Stanley Gibbons	2, 4, 5	4, 5, 8
Michel	1, 2, 3	2, 3, 4
Yvert & Tellier	1, 2, 3	2, 3, 4
Day of Issue	September 6, 1851	September 1, 1851
Engraver	William Salter (probably)	
Printer	Perkins, Bacon & Petch (London, England)	
Format	Sheet of 160	
Printing Process	Steel engraving (1 colour)	
Colour	3d : red 6d : yellow 1/- : violet	3d : blue 6d : green 1/- : violet
Perforation	Imperforate	
Quantity	3d : 410,080 6d : 104,000 1/- : 55,040	3d : 2,410,080 6d : 602,880 1/- : 255,040

**Sources and additional information:**

Argenti, Nicholas. *The postage stamps of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia*. London, 1962 (reprinted Lawrence, Massachusetts, 1976)

Jephcott, C.M., V.G. Greene and John H.M. Young. *The postal history of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia 1754-1867*. Toronto, 1964.

King, Donald A. "History of Nova Scotia postage stamps", *Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society*, Vol XVIII, 1914, p. 167-205.

[www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/020117/020117030502\\_e.html](http://www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/020117/020117030502_e.html)

[www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/020117/020117030501\\_e.html](http://www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/020117/020117030501_e.html)

## Monograph 10: The 1940 British-French Joint Issue Project

*In the leaflet accompanying the most recent joint issue involving France and Great Britain (6 April 2004), the British postal administration claimed that these stamps released in honor of the centennial of the Entente Cordiale, was the second one between the two countries, following the 3 May 1994 issue produced at the occasion of the opening of the Channel Tunnel. Actually these two countries were among the first ones in the year 1939 and 1940 to think about creating a true joint issue. The project was initiated at the beginning of World War II and it was the war that stopped the project. Here is the story.*

During the year 1939, two joint issue projects between Great Britain and France were under preparation and at least one of them had to be released during the year 1940. In both cases political preoccupations were at that time of greater importance and these stamps never came to the market. The first issue under preparation from Edmond Dulac was supposed to show Britannia, symbol of Great Britain, and Marianne, symbol of France, on a same stamp. The stamp was close to being accepted when the war did break out and the issue was definitely forgotten.

Identical reasons led to the same result

for stamps that were under preparation by Cheffer several months later. Actually this project was much more advanced. It involved both same countries in the period during which France was fighting against Germany only on the French territory.

In order to show how difficult it was to succeed in this project within the war context, we will try to tell this story following the historical events that resulted in the failure of this project. While government changed, the administrations on both sides of the Channel remained the same showing a smooth continuation of the project despite the progress of the war. Some of the people involved in the Britannia - Marianne stamps were also part



*Original design from Cheffer presented on 19 March 1940 during the Franco-British Conference. (notice warships and head of the king)*



*Final proposal presented in four colors (blue, brown, red and violet) presented on 13 June 1940 and modified by Dulac (see anchor, flags, crown and corn ears)*

of this new project.

- *1936: beginning of the reign of George VI*

- *April 1939: Lebrun head of the French government*

- *1 September 1939: Germany invades Poland*

- *3 September 1939: France and Great Britain declare war to Germany*

- 26 January 1940: a letter from the French Postal administration to the London General Postmaster suggests the idea of a common stamp for both countries. Actually the idea was around in both countries following the failure of the 1939 Dulac common project.

- 21 February 1940: the positive answer from G.C. Tryon, General Postmaster fixes already the principle of a stamp showing the portraits of the King George VI and the French President Albert Lebrun. The post war rule for editing French stamps forbids the illustration with living person pictures. At that time this rule did not exist and therefore the use of the actual French president was not a major problem, although it was the first case since the issue of stamps showing portraits of Napoleon III.

- 23 February 1940: Cheffer is contacted for the execution of this work. On the 2 March 1940, one learns from a hand written notice that Henri Cheffer is in charge of producing a draft to be provided by 9 March 1940.

The French minister of the Posts and Telecommunications, Jules Julien, confirms his position in an answer sent to London. A date of first sale is even proposed: it could be the 1<sup>st</sup> September 1940.

- 8 March 1940: sketches from Cheffer are received

- 12 March 1940: Jules Julien announces to the head of the Council, the minister of Foreign Affairs that a Conference will be held in London on 18

March 1940. Finally this conference will take place on the 19<sup>th</sup>.

- 19 March 1940: the meeting takes place in London and minutes are available. On the French side, M. Genthon, head of the international correspondence office of the postal administration and M. Quenot, director of the postal operation, reporting to the Minister of Post, Telephone and Telecommunication are part of the meeting. The agenda included discussions about the design and the designer, the printing technique and the printing houses, the denomination, the date of issue and the period of validity, but also other questions related to the colonies and dependencies issuing politics. The Cheffer draft presented by the French delegation is accepted. Edmond Dulac, British artist from French origin, will be in charge of adapting this design to the British photogravure printing process. However the king must personally accept the design.

The issuing date will be common and as close as possible to the 1<sup>st</sup> September 1940, with the opportunity for the territories to issue at the same time a slightly adapted stamp. The stamp should be available during the whole period of the war. A minimum of 5 million stamps per year should be printed in each country. The denominations (2,5p and 2,50F) correspond to the fees for a letter sent abroad.

A last paragraph states that the communication process should start with an announcement at the House of Commons, and followed later by press conferences on both sides.

- *21 March 1940: Paul Reynaud replaces Daladier.* Apparently the House of Commons is not notified on that day.

- *28 March 1940: during the inter allies supreme council meeting, France and Britain commit not to sign separate peace agreements*

• *March 1940: Paul Reynaud becomes head of the council*

• *April-June 1940: Denmark and Norway are invaded*

19 April 1940: the modified project slightly adapted by Edmond Dulac is sent back to Jules Julien for approval. The modifications are affecting the following details:

- the king is now seen from the right side
- both medallions are drawn in front of respectively the Union Jack and the French flag
- merchant ships replace war ships
- another crown design is used
- the central figure is redesigned
- the anchor on the left and the corn ears on the right side are redesigned as well
- different characters are used ("RF")

• 1 May 1940: a note from the General Post Office to the British Minister of Information asks for delay in publishing the information, the King having not approved yet the design. In parallel, an equivalent note is sent to the French Minister of Communication:

• 2 May 1940: Jules Julien accepts officially the new design

In the meantime, a letter coming from the Washington French and British Embassy via the Presidency of the Council suggests that the stamp should be available at the British pavilion during the New York International Exhibition that will take place during the summer 1940. This request is rejected on 3 May 1940. On that date only the President of the Council, Paul Reynaud, is officially informed about the project.

• *10 May 1940: Churchill replaces Chamberlain and steers a national union cabinet*

• *14 May 1940: the French front is broken at Sedan*

• 4 June 1940: the General Postmaster sends a mail with the approved final project

• *4 June 1940: the last French troops surrender in Dunkerque*

• 6 June 1940: budget for the payment of the engraver M. Ouvre is signed

• 8 June 1940: The French President of the Republic approves the project.

• 13 June 1940: Final assays in four colors are printed. These assays can be seen at the French Post Museum in Paris.

• *14 June 1940: Paris is occupied*

• *16 June 1940: the council of minister rejects the proposal of a union with Great Britain. Paul Reynaud quits the government and is replaced by Philippe Petain*

• *17 June 1940: the Petain cabinet requests the signature of an armistice*

• 17 June 1940: the project is definitely cancelled

• *22 June 1940: signature of the armistice*

• *3 July 1940: battle of Mers el Kebir, during which the British Naval Forces destroyed the French Naval Forces, in order to avoid all these war ships to sail back to French harbors and hence under German control, but this is another story...*

## References

Documents and illustrations provided by the Musée de la Poste - Paris; Collections philatéliques. *Thanks to Mrs. Marie-Anne Teulat who helped to provide the copies and the documentation*

Pierre Jullien, *Le Monde des Philatélistes*, 1984; "1940 - un projet commun (1940 - a common project)"

Cronaca Filatelica, 2004, 306, p 39-40; "Cosi la guerra fermo l'inedito progetto (Because of the war, the original project was stopped)

Le Patrimoine du Timbre Français, Flohic Editions, 1998, page 265

## Joint issues involving Portugal and Colonies

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 Portugal, 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 [S1/ST]

1948 (December) Angola - Cape Verde - Macao - Mozambique - Portuguese Guinea (October) - Portuguese Indies - Sao Tomé - Timor - Blessed Virgin of Fatima. Two types of identical stamps. One

stamp from each colony was taken in a common souvenir sheet.

1950 (June) Angola - Cape Verde - Macao - Mozambique - Portuguese Guinea - Portuguese Indies - Sao Tomé (May) - Timor - Holy year. Identical stamps (2 types). One stamp from each colony was taken in a common souvenir sheet.

### 2. Twin issues [T1-T4/TX]

1960 (16 September) Europa - 18 countries - 1 to 3 stamps, identical except for Great Britain and Liechtenstein

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, different for Portugal

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

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

1965 (17 May) Angola - Cape Verde - Macao - Mozambique - Portugal - Portuguese Guinea - Sao Tomé - Timor > 100 countries - Centenary of the IUT, 1 to 5 stamps, identical

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

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 (1 May) Europa - *21 countries* - 1 to 4 stamps, identical
- 1973 (30 April) Europa - *22 countries* - 1 to 3 stamps, identical
- 1977 (15 November) Cape Verde - Guinea Bissau - 3<sup>rd</sup> congress of the PAIGC. Identical stamps and postal cards.
- 1979 (3 August) Cape Verde - Guinea Bissau - 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the massacre of Pindjiguiti. Identical stamps and postal cards.
- 1984 (24 September) Brazil - Portugal - Dom Pedro 150<sup>th</sup> death

of Henri the Navigator. Identical stamps (1 per country).

- 1994 (17 November) Portugal - Senegal - 550<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the arrival of the first colons. Identical stamps.
- 1995 (13 June) Brazil - Croatia - Italy - Portugal - 800<sup>th</sup> birthday of Saint Anton of Padova. Portugal issued three stamps among which one is identical to the Brazilian and Italian stamp, one to the second Italian stamp. Souvenir sheet.
- 1996 (1 February) Monaco - Portugal - Oceanographic campaigns. Two identical stamps; dFDC.



- anniversary, identical stamps
- 1986 (7 January) Portugal - Spain - Entrance of Spain and Portugal in the EEC, 2 identical stamps - one souvenir sheet - dFDC
- 1991 (27 May) Belgium (25 May) - Portugal - Europalia'91. Souvenir sheet with stamp identical to the Belgian stamp.
- 1992 (22 May) Italy - Portugal - Spain - United States - 500<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the discovery of America. Series of 6 identical souvenir sheets - dFDC, mFDC
- 1993 (3 November) Brazil - Portugal - Friendship. Identical stamps; dFDC.
- 1994 (4 March) Brazil - Cape Verde - Macao - Portugal - 600<sup>th</sup> birthday

- 1997 (9 June) Brazil - Portugal - Father José de Anchieta and Father Antonio Vieira. Identical stamps (2).
- 1998 (9 October) Brazil - Portugal - Mail transport. Identical stamps, dFDC.
- 2000 (11 April) Brazil - Portugal - 500<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the discovery of Brazil. Identical stamps (4).
- 2000 (9 May) Europa - *55 countries*; 1 to 4 stamps, identical; including Azores, Madeira and Portugal.
- 2001 (8 November) China - Portugal - Ancient yachts. Identical stamps (2); mFDC.
- 2002 (12 July) Azores - Belgium - Mills. Identical stamps; dFDC.
- 2005 (15 November) China - Old fishing villages

### 3. Concerted issues [C1-C3/CX]

- 1984 (2 May) Europa - *33 countries* - 1 to 4 stamps or souvenir sheet, identical

including Azores (2 May) and Madeira (2 May)

#### 4. Parallel issues [P1-P3/PX]

- 1940 (1 December) Brazil - Portugal - 800<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Portuguese independency. Different stamps.
- 1960 (4 August) Brazil - Portugal - 500<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the death of Henri the Navigator. Different stamps.
- 1968 (22 April) Angola - Brazil - Cape Verde - Macao - Mozambique - Portuguese Guinea - Sao Tomé - Timor - 500<sup>th</sup> birthday of Pedro Alvares Cabral. Different stamps, different designs.
- 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
- 1976 (10 March) Portugal - Centenary of the first telephone. > 37 countries - 1 to 5 stamps per country.
- 1980 (18 October) Brazil - Portugal - Lubrapex '80. 4 different stamps and a souvenir sheet.
- 1982 (15 October) Brazil - Portugal - Lubrapex' 82. 4 different stamps and a souvenir sheet.
- 1984 (9 May) Brazil - Portugal - Lubrapex' 84. 4 different stamps and a souvenir sheet.
- 1985 (1 April) Malawi - Mozambique - Tanzania - Conference for the Development of the South of Africa (SADCC). Different stamps.
- 1986 (21 November) Brazil - Portugal - Lubrapex'86. 4 different stamps and a souvenir sheet.

#### 5. Territorial issues [TT/CT/PT]

- 1898 (1 April) Azores - Angola (1913) - Cape Verde (1913) - Macao - Madeira - Mozambique

- 1987 (27 August) Brazil - Portugal - 150th anniversary of the royal library. One stamp each, different.
- 1988 (3 February) Portugal - South Africa - 500<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the journey of Bartolomeu Dia. 4 different stamps.
- 1993 (30 July) Brazil - Macao - Portugal - Cooperation between Portuguese speaking towns. Different stamps.
- 1993 (22 September) Japan - Macao - Portugal - 450<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the arrival of Portuguese to Japan. Macao and Portugal stamps (3 each) are identical, but different from the Japanese stamps (2).
- 1994 (7 June) Brazil - Spain - Portugal - 500<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the treaty of Tordesillas between Spain and Portugal - souvenir sheet (Brazil), 1 (Spain) or 2 (Portugal) stamps, different
- 1995 (8 March) Poland - Portugal - 500<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Saint John of God. Different stamps.
- 1995 (27 October) Brazil - Portugal - 150th birthday of Jose Maria de Queiros. Different stamps.
- 1998 (1 June) Brazil - Cape Verde - Guinea Bissau - Mozambique - Sao Tome (1 August) - 2<sup>nd</sup> encounter of representatives from Portuguese speaking towns. Different stamps.
- 2001 (9 October) Portugal among >66 countries - Dialogue among civilizations. Portugal has a different design.

- (1913) - Portugal - Portuguese Africa - Portuguese Congo (1913) - Portuguese Guinea - Portuguese Indies - Sao Tomé

- (1913) - Tete (1913) - Timor - Vasco da Gama - Identical stamps.
- 1938 (29 July) Angola - Sao Tomé (1938) - President Carmona's travel to the colonies. 3 identical stamps.
- 1938 (1 August) Angola (26 July) - Cape Verde - Macao - Mozambique - Portuguese Guinea - Portuguese Indies - Sao Tomé (August) - Timor - Famous explorers. Identical stamps, 15 to 18 series per country.
- 1938 (1 August) Angola (29 July) - Cape Verde - Macao - Mozambique - Portuguese Guinea - Portuguese Indies - Sao Tomé (August) - Timor (August) - Overprinted stamp from the previous series at the occasion of the New York international exhibition.
- 1939 (23 June) Cape Verde - Mozambique (17 July) - President Carmona's travel to the colonies. 3 or 4 identical stamps.
- 1949 (18 October) Angola - Cape Verde - Macao - Mozambique - Portuguese Guinea - Portuguese Indies - Sao Tomé et Príncipe - Timor - 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the UPU. Identical stamps, two types.
- 1951 (October) Angola - Cape Verde - Macao - Mozambique - Portuguese Guinea - Portuguese Indies - Sao Tomé - Timor - Closing of the Holy Year. Identical stamps.
- 1952 (25 October) Macao - Portuguese Indies - Timor - 400<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the death of saint François Xavier. 3 identical stamps.
- 1953 (October) Angola - Cape Verde - Macao - Mozambique - Portuguese Guinea - Portuguese Indies - Sao Tomé (3 November) - Timor - Centennial of the first Portuguese stamp. Identical stamps, 2 types.
- 1954 () Angola (1954) - Cape Verde (1954) - Macao (4 August) - Mozambique (1954) - Portuguese Guinea (1954) - Portuguese Indies (2 October) - Sao Tomé (20 August) - Timor (1954) - 400th anniversary of the foundation of Sao Paulo. Identical stamps.
- 1958 (7 March) Angola (July) - Cape Verde (June) - Macao (8 November) - Mozambique (5 September) - Portugal (7 March) - Portuguese Guinea (July) - Portuguese Indies (15 December) - Sao Tomé (15 July) - Timor (1958) - Universal exhibition at Brussels. Identical stamps, two types.
- 1958 (5 September) Angola - Cape Verde - Macao (15 November) - Mozambique - Portuguese Guinea - Portuguese Indies - Sao Tomé (25 September) - Timor - 6<sup>th</sup> congress of tropical medicine. Different stamps, with similar design.
- 1960 (29 June) Angola - Cape Verde - Macao (25 June) - Mozambique - Portuguese Guinea - Portuguese Indies (1960) - Sao Tomé - Timor - 500th anniversary of the death of Dom Henrique Avis, Henri the Navigator. Different stamps.
- 1962 (7 April) Angola - Cape Verde - Macao - Mozambique - Portuguese Guinea (24 March) - Portuguese Indies - Sao Tomé (24 March) - Timor - Fight against malaria. Different stamps, but similar design.
- 1963 (8 October) Angola (5 October) - Cape Verde - Mozambique - Portuguese Guinea - Sao Tomé - 10th anniversary of the airline TAP. Identical stamps.
- 1964 (16 May) Angola - Cape Verde - Macao - Mozambique - Portuguese Guinea - Sao Tomé -

- Timor - 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the foundation of the oversea bank. Different stamps, but similar design.
- 1966 (28 May) Angola - Cape Verde - Macao - Mozambique - Portuguese Guinea - Sao Tomé - Timor - 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the national revolution. Different stamps, but similar design.
- 1967 (31 January) Angola - Cape Verde - Macao - Mozambique - Portuguese Guinea - Sao Tomé - Timor - 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Military Naval Club. Different stamps, but similar design.
- 1967 (13 May) Angola - Cape Verde - Macao - Mozambique - Portuguese Guinea - Sao Tomé - Timor 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the apparition of the Blessed Virgin of Fatima. Different stamps, but similar design.
- 1969 (17 February) Angola - Cape Verde - Macao - Mozambique - Portuguese Guinea - Sao Tomé - Timor - 100<sup>th</sup> birthday of Carlos Viega Gago Coutinho. Different stamps.
- 1969 (29 August) Angola - Cape Verde - Macao - Mozambique - Portuguese Guinea - Sao Tomé - Timor - 500<sup>th</sup> birthday of Vasco da Gama. Different stamps.
- 1969 (25 September) Angola - Cape Verde - Macao - Mozambique - Portuguese Guinea - Sao Tomé - Timor - 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the administrative reform of the overseas territories. Identical stamps.
- 1969 (1 December) Angola - Cape Verde - Macao - Mozambique - Portuguese Guinea - Sao Tomé - Timor - 500<sup>th</sup> birthday of King Manuel 1<sup>st</sup>. Different stamps.
- 1970 (15 November) Angola - Cape Verde - Macao - Mozambique - Portuguese Guinea - Sao Tomé - Timor - 100<sup>th</sup> birthday of Marshall Antonio Oscar de Fragoso Carmona. Different stamps, similar design.
- 1972 (25 May) Angola - Cape Verde - Macao - Mozambique - Portuguese Guinea - Sao Tomé - Timor - 400<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the poem from Luis Vaz de Camoens. Different stamps, similar design.
- 1972 (20 June) Angola - Cape Verde - Macao - Mozambique - Portuguese Guinea - Sao Tomé - Timor - Olympic games, Munich. Different stamps, similar design.
- 1972 (20 September) Angola - Cape Verde - Macao - Mozambique - Portuguese Guinea - Sao Tomé - Timor 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the first flight Lisbon - Rio de Janeiro. Different stamps, similar design.
- 1973 (15 December) Angola - Cape Verde - Macao - Mozambique - Portuguese Guinea - Sao Tomé - Timor - 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the international meteorologic cooperation. Identical stamps.
- 1994 (5 May) Azores - Madeira - Portugal - Europa stamps - similar stamps and souvenir sheets.
- 1997 (9 June) Macao - Portugal - Father Luis Frois. Identical stamps (2).
- 1999 (19 April) Macao - Portugal - 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the first air transport between Portugal and Macao. Identical stamps and souvenir sheets.
- 1999 (19 December) Macao - Portugal - Last issues before retrocession of Macao to China. 2 souvenir sheets, identical.