



France & Colonies Philatelist

THE POSTAL HISTORY OF THE COMMUNE REVOLUTION PARIS 1871

by Gardner L. Brown
 (cont. from FCP 218, p. 15)

CHAPTER VI - PARIS-FOR-PARIS

(Chapter V will be printed in a later issue)

Our survey identified 91 "Paris-for-Paris" covers from which the following conclusions can be drawn:—

1. The subject of free-franking within Paris is not only very interesting but is also very confusing.
2. Every cover which looks like a Paris-for-Paris letter must be examined very closely to make sure it wasn't brought into Paris from the outside.
3. Unaccountably, the use of the Siege Issue on Paris-for-Paris mail is rare.

Our discussion of the subject will follow as below:—

1. General remarks.
2. Stampless covers.
 - A. Free-Franking privilege
 - B. Initials (paraphe manuscrit)
 - C. Cancelled due markings
 - D. Boxed PP
 - E. Contre-Seings date stamp
 - F. Miscellaneous

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3. Covers with stamps.
 - A. General
 - B. Free-Frinking
 - C. Stamps used and rates
 - D. Agents
4. Cancellations.

General

The subject of prisoner's mail is sufficiently important to require a separate chapter. However two prisoner's covers will be included in this discussion as they bear on the free-franking question.

Although they are stampless, we do not include covers without postal markings in this treatise. These are envelopes bearing one of the many Commune official cachets and were delivered by couriers outside of the postal system. They appear to be much more plentiful than "postally used" material and are generally sold as a group of several items with very sparse descriptions. We do not collect them unless they have some historical significance.

It is always interesting to speculate how 100+ year old letters have survived to reach the philatelic market. A special case exists for the Commune Revolution postal history. Thirteen of the 88 letters identified show signs they were once in the files of the military police in Versailles. They were to be used as evidence in the prosecution of individuals charged with being part of the revolutionary forces. This mail can be identified by one or more of three telltale characteristics:

1. A manuscript notation (Fig. VI-1) on the envelope which is an abbreviation for Versailles. This means the letter was to be forwarded there to be examined by the military police.



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2. Pin holes in the envelope. Pins predate paper clips and staples.

3. Red or blue crayon markings used particularly to write or underline the name of the suspect. See Fig. VI-11 and II-11.

Eight examples are known of the Versailles abbreviation, all on letters addressed to soldiers. All but one was to be sent to one of the forts south of the walls of Paris. The total is probably greater than we have listed as the abbreviation is never mentioned in the catalogs.

We have been told these police files were to have been destroyed some years ago, which certainly sounds reasonable. Obviously some of the material has reached the philatelic market which makes collecting much more interesting.

Stampless Covers

Of the 91 Paris-for-Paris covers, 34 were stampless. Of these, 29 appear to have enjoyed the free-franking privilege and only five were taxed for lack of postage stamps.

Free-Franking Privilege

Laurent (1), Chamboissier (2) and Maincent (3) have listed the various departments of the Commune Government which were granted free-franking. The Maincent list is longer

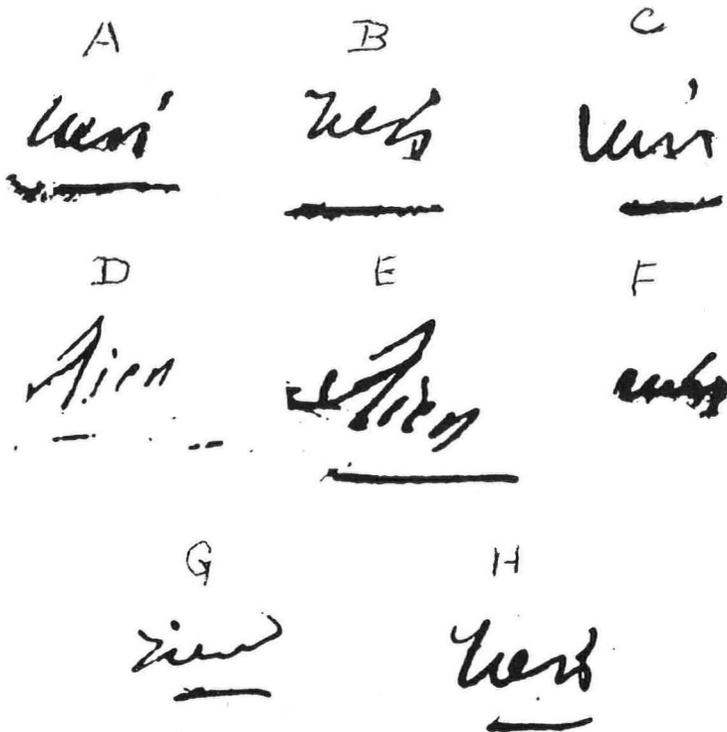


Figure VI-1. Examples of abbreviations for Versailles.

Example A: To soldier at Fort Issy. See Figure IV-25.

Example B: To soldier at Fort Issy. See Figure VI-13.

Example C: To soldier at Fort Issy. See Figure VI-11.

Example D: To soldier at Passy. See Figure VI-15. (Collection L.)

Example E: To soldier at Fort Issy. Relais #8.

Example F: To soldier at Fort Issy. Relais #8.

Example G: To soldier at Fort Vanves. Relais #7.

Example H: To soldier at Fort Ivry. See Figure VI-4.

than the others, but Boussac (4) also includes examples of the signatures which were supposed to accompany the official handstamp on the cover. We have not seen any signatures which correspond to the Boussac list, but we do know of only two covers which meet the handstamp/signature requirement.

Fig. VI-2 contains a letter from the Ministry of Public Works. The official cachet (poor strike) is also signed, at the top left, by the secretary of this agency, "Chief of Service, Levy." The envelope contains pin holes and the letter, crayon marks, both indications the Versailles officials used this document as evidence in a dossier.

Fig. VI-3 contained a printed form which was filled out to give the bed count of a 45-bed hospital. The envelope had also been printed to include the word "Ambulances" which was then countersigned underneath with a signature which does not match that of either Dr. Pinel who filled out the form, nor Dr. Grenier who signed the document. None of these signatures appear in the list given by Boussac.

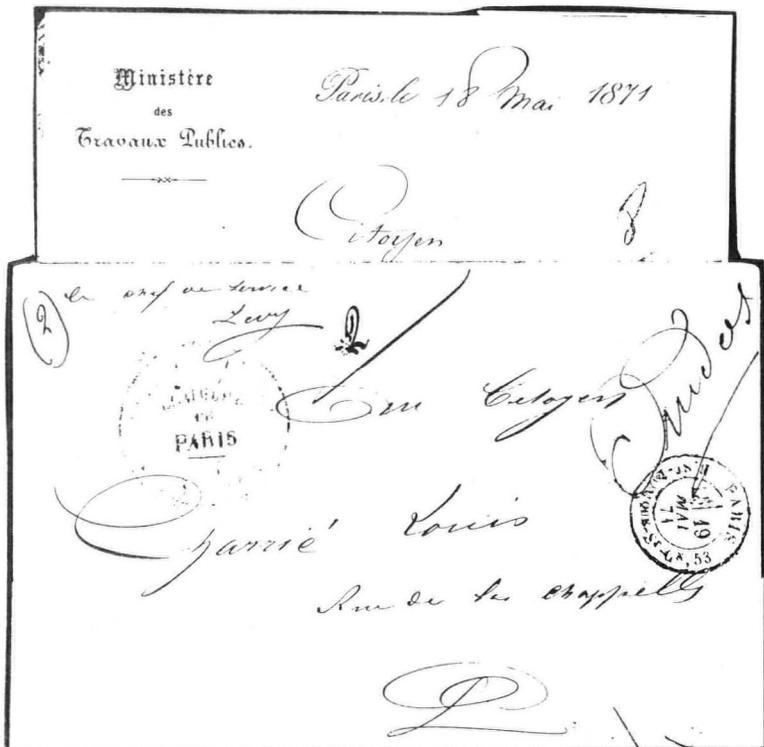


Figure VI-2. Signed by the Chief of Service (Department of Public Works). Red Contre-Seings on the reverse. Van Dos (upper right) refers to notations on the back that the addressee was unknown; perhaps because this was posted May 19, just 2 days before the Versailles troops entered the city.

- (1) Laurent, Benoit: "Commune de 1871, les Postes, les Ballons, le Télégraphe," Paris 1934. Pg. 68.
- (2) Chamboissier, Léon: "La Poste à Paris, 1870-1871," Paris 1914.
- (3) Maincent, Paul: l'Echo de la Timbrologie No. 1302, 1303, June, July-August, 1962.
- (4) Boussac, Robert: Relais #7, 1984.
- (5) Boussac, Robert: Relais #8, 1984.

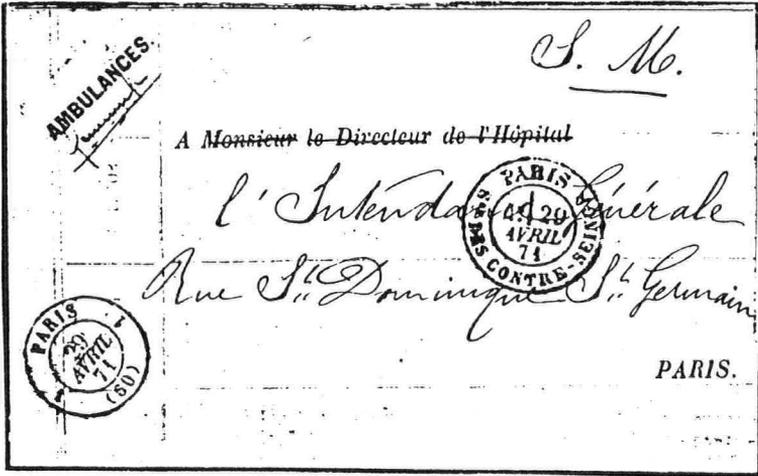


Figure VI-3. Besides the signature at the upper left, the "S.M." stands for "Service Militaire" asking for free-franking. This was allowed and verified by the red Contre-Seings date mark.

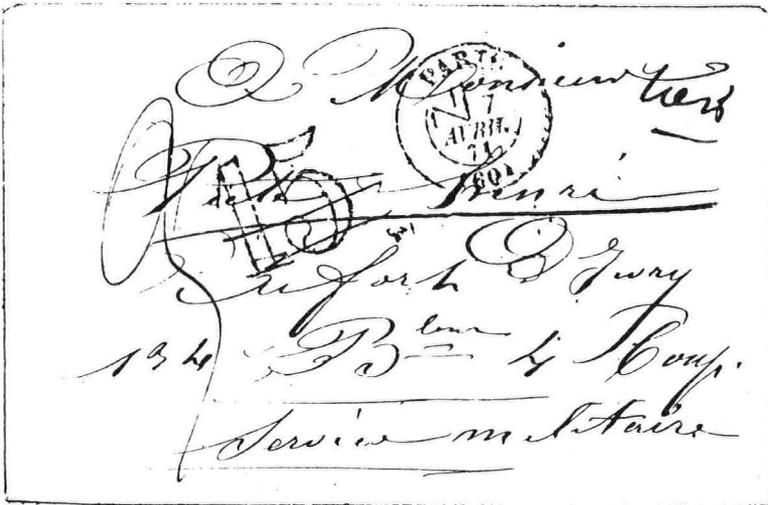


Figure VI-4. Manuscript "Service Militaire" at bottom was asking for the free-franking privilege. This was verified by the "paraphe manuscrit" initial at the left (see examples in Figure VI-5) and further demonstrated by the pen-cancelled "15" postage-due marking.

Initials

The requirement of a full signature soon changed and initials were enough to request free-franking. Only two types are known, one being the "S.M." shown in Fig. VI-3. It stands for Service Militaire. One cover is also known where the expression is written out in full, Fig. VI-4. One more is known where the abbreviation was "Sce. Mil." instead of "S.M."

Obviously, the cover illustrated in Fig. VI-4 was written TO a soldier in the revolutionary forces, but lacking any contents, we do not know if it was written BY a soldier. During

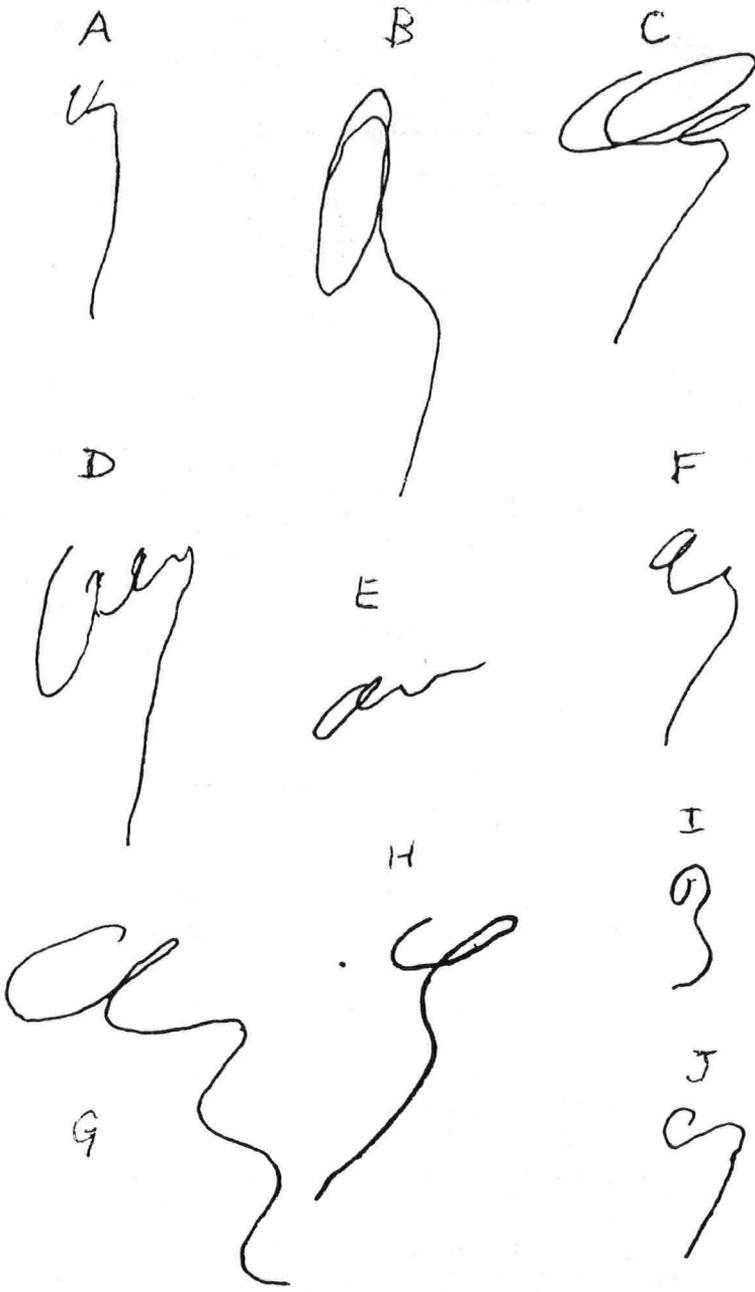


Figure VI-5. Initials ("paraphe manuscrit") found on certain examples of official mail as authorization for free-franking privilege. French-style postal numerals "3" and "9" included for comparison.

- Figure VI-5. Example A: Cover has blue cachet of 15th Battalion, Federation Artistique and contains an Ordre de Service from the Garde Nationale de Seine.
- Example B: See Figure VI-4 with manuscript Service Militaire.
- Example C: See Relais #5, red manuscript handstamp Le Receveur principal des Postes du Department de la Seine. Date cachet Recette Principale April 2.
- Example D: See Relais #7. Cachet of Commune de Paris/Secrétariat.
- Example E: See Relais #8. No Commune cachet but addressed to a Major of the Garde Nationale. Identified as a "paraphe manuscrit."
- Example F: See Relais #8. Commune cachet Federation de la Garde Nationale/Comité Central/Etat-Major.
- Example G: (From Chamboissier.) Envelope has a Commune cachet.
- Example H: See Figure VI-8. No cachet but manuscript Ecole Militaire on back.
- Examples I and J: French post numerals 3 and 5 (from Catalogue des Estampilles).

the Franco-Prussian War which preceded the revolution, soldiers had the free-franking privilege except for balloon mail. Such mail carried a notation of the soldier's unit on the front, and perhaps the Service Militaire (Fig. VI-4) substituted for this practice. The pen-cancelled tax marking shows it was carried postage free.

Unlike the Franco-Prussian War, mail TO soldiers of the Commune could be sent without postage within Paris.

The second initial (Fig. VI-5) is much more complex than the "S.M." Boussac (5) was the first to identify this scribble as a "paraphe manuscrit" which means a signature with a flourish, not unlike the famous John Hancock signature on our Declaration of Independence. However, Boussac did not indicate what the initial meant and we have been unable to find anyone who has even a guess. One is shown on the cover in Fig. VI-4. For a long time we thought this stood for 3 décimes tax as Fort Ivry was outside the Paris walls which would call for the 20c rate instead of 10c. In Fig. VI-5 we have also illustrated the usual French postal manuscript "3," and clearly this is not what is on the cover.

Of the 8 examples known, all but three were used in conjunction with some sort of a Communard official cachet.

Cancelled Dues Markings

Yet another way to indicate free-franking was to add a tax handstamp to the envelope, and then cancel it. Seven examples are known, five pen-cancelled (Fig. VI-6) and two cancelled with a Paris star (Fig. VI-8). This cover was written from the office of the Inspector General of the Ambulances. The use of the red star for this purpose seems to be unique. The S-like figure near the date stamp is a "paraphe manuscrit" requesting free-franking and the back has "Ecole Militaire" in manuscrit.

There is one warning about assuming that a pen-cancelled dues marking means that the sender received the free-franking privilege. In the next chapter (Prisoner's Mail) we will refer extensively to the Michel Parlange article in *La Révue Maritime*. He cites a letter found in the archives of the Navy, written by a prisoner at Ford d'Issy to the Minister of the Navy in Paris. It was postmarked at Issy-sur-Seine, November 24, 1871. It was sent unfranked and was stamped 40c due. It arrived in Paris the next day and the due marking was cancelled with 6 horizontal pen lines. This was because the Navy did not have to pay postage due in order to receive mail.

None of the examples of pen-cancelled dues marking found in the Paris-for-Paris section seem to fit this classification, but it is something to remember.

A later chapter will deal with prisoner's mail but the covers shown in Figs. VI-6 and VI-7 are two of the four found in the survey written by prisoners of the Communards instead of the Versaillais. Each had been jailed for various military infractions. Oddly



Figure VI-6. Cancelled due mark and the boxed "PP" show this Communeard soldier asked for, and got, free-franking even though he was a prisoner of the Communeards in the prison of the Ecole Militaire.

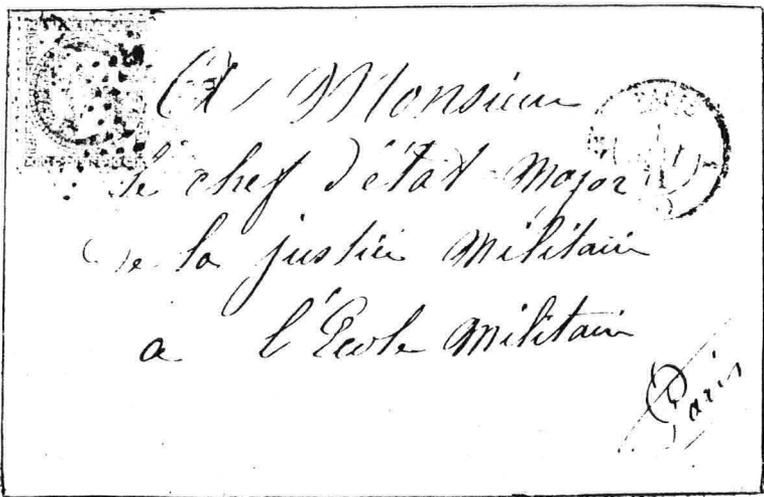


Figure VI-7. Jailed at the military prison at Cherche-Midi, this Communeard soldier prepaid his letter to his military superior with a stamp.

enough, one appears to have been given free-franking, although it is possible he paid 10c in cash. The other (VI-7) applied a postage stamp. One would assume a soldier in jail would lose his postal privileges, and this was certainly true for the Communeards jailed by the Versailles government.

Boxed "PP" (Port Payé)

Six covers were found with only the boxed "PP" to indicate the postage had been paid to the border. The use of this handstamp is sort of a "certificate of approval" telling other postal clerks who might handle the letter that someone had already checked it for proper postage and destination.

This custom has a prior history used by the regular French Government. Fig. VI-9 shows a soldier's letter during the Franco-Prussian War. He correctly identifies his unit as being

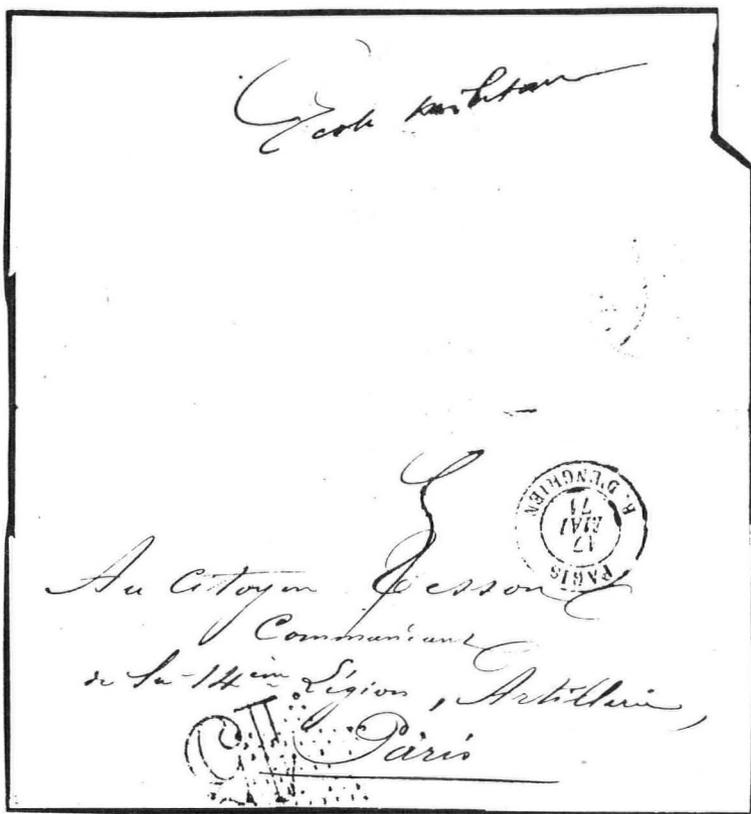


Figure VI-8. Official letter from the Inspector General of the Ambulances. The "15" due mark is cancelled with a red Paris star. The S-like inscription at the top is shown in Figure VI-5, Example H.

the Armée de Lyon. The postmaster added the boxed "PP" to indicate no stamps were required since the sender was a soldier. While the following comments have nothing to do with the Commune, this cover is also a most interesting example of a Tentative d'Entrée (mail addressed to Paris during the Siege). In the bottom right corner are instructions to forward this letter to A. Feillet in Tours. He worked for the post office and was directed to find a way to get such mail into Paris. He never did until the Siege was over.

The boxed "PP" was also used to indicate that the proper postage had been paid in cash, but the post office had no stamps. We apologize for the quality of the boxed "PP" in Fig. VI-10, but it is one of 25 letters we own from the town of Cozes (near Bordeaux) to Paris during the Siege. All of the other 24 were stamped. This one is not, indicating the post office had run out of stamps. This was in November, before the Bordeaux Issue was available.

Fig. VI-11 illustrates a letter from the Commune period, but lacks any indication of the unit involved. While it is addressed TO a soldier, the letter inside was not written BY a soldier. The postal employees during the Commune were often rather confused. The results of this survey suggests that new postal employees did not seem to know about previous regulations. Boussac (5) notes that the free-franking privilege was extended to include mail TO soldiers as well as FROM. The cover in VI-11 is an example of this unusual custom.

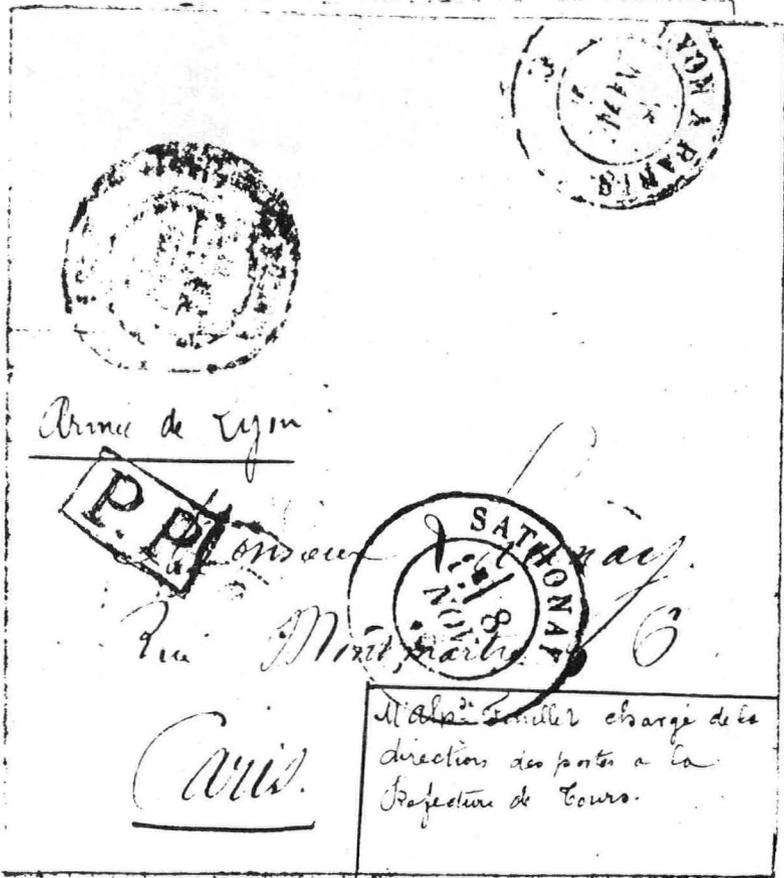


Figure VI-9. Soldier's free-frank (boxed "PP") during the Franco-Prussian War. A Tentative d'Entrée for besieged Paris directed to A. Feillet in Tours who was supposed to get the mail into Paris.

Initials

Four of the six letters from the survey carrying only the boxed "PP" were addressed to soldiers and, we believe are examples of free-franking. They were mailed in May, but the other two are postmarked April 1 and 4. We think on the two April letters the "PP" was used to indicate the postage had been paid in cash because no stamps were available. Such was the early complaint within Paris that one could not buy stamps at the local tobacco stores because they didn't have any.

Contre-Seings Date Stamp

A clear strike of this red, date stamp is shown in Figure VI-3. Literally, it means countersigned and was used to say, in essence, "Yes, this letter has no stamps but, that is OK and it should be treated by other postal clerks as fully franked mail." Only 8 examples were found in this survey although 29 letters were delivered as if they had this mark of approval. Two of the contre-seings date stamps were on printed Ambulances forms and the balance were on envelopes with a red or blue, round Commune cachet. The contre-seings marking is of sufficient importance to be included in most auction catalog descrip-

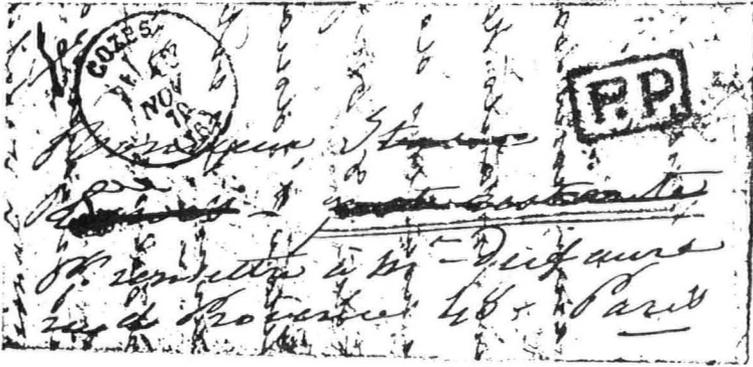


Figure VI-10. One of a series of 25 Tentative des Entrées for Paris from the town of Cozes showing that post office had run out of stamps in early November, before the Bordeaux Issue was available. Boxed "PP" to show prepaid postage.

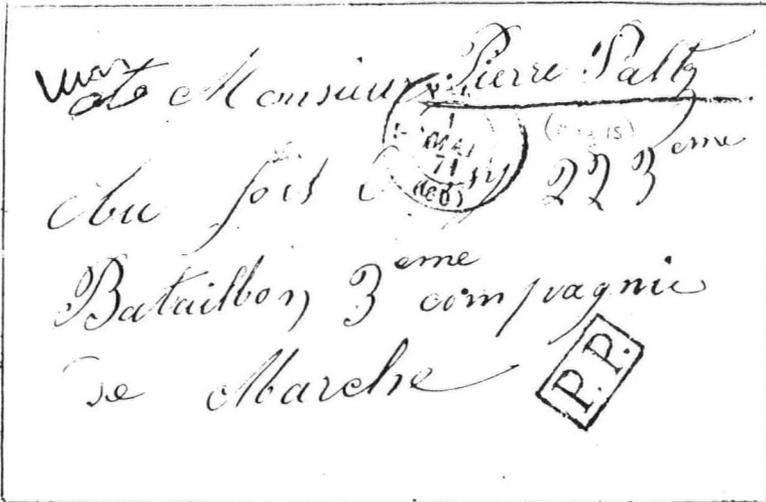


Figure VI-11. Normally the boxed "PP" would indicate a prepaid letter, but here it is believed to be an indication of free-franking as the letter was written TO a soldier.

tions, so it is pretty safe to say that only 27% of the Paris-for-Paris mail carried free by the Commune post office had this date stamp.

(More will be said about free-franking in the section on mail with postage stamps even though free-franking, in some cases, might have been used.)

Covers With Stamps

General

Of the 91 Paris-for-Paris covers identified in this survey, 57 had stamps on them. Our discussion of these 57 covers will include:

- 1.) Letters which could have been sent without stamps; i.e. free-franked.
- 2.) The stamps used and rates.
- 3.) Agents.

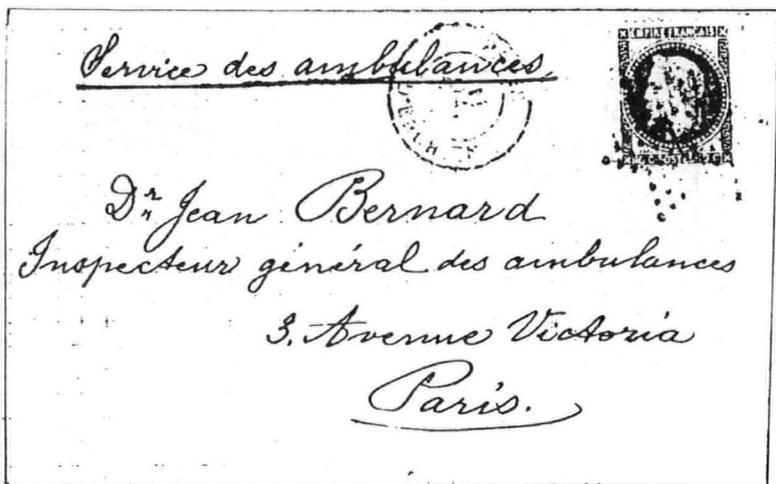


Figure VI-12. Most letters from ambulances were sent free. This one has a stamp despite the Services des Ambulances inscription. Why?

Free-Frinking

In the preceding section on stampless mail, examples were shown of letters with official cachets or notations; and of mail both to and from soldiers. All of these were handled at no cost to the sender or the recipient. In addition, the survey identified 15 covers which had stamps on them, but it would seem that they could have been sent without stamps.

The most obvious examples are those having to do with "Ambulances." As used in 1871, the word did not refer to a four wheeled vehicle but a small MASH-like* hospital; something like the Hotel Dieu preserved as a tourist attraction in Beaune, France. Printed forms were available for their use to indicate the number of deceased and empty beds. Only three examples were found using the printed form, and they were all sent without stamps as in Figure VI-3. Four more are known with various manuscript notations and they were not stamped either.

However, the survey identified an additional five covers from various ambulance units, and they have stamps. Figure VI-12 illustrates one of them and brings up the question, "Why did someone put a stamp on it?" The dates of these covers do not suggest a change of the rules as a function of time.

In addition, Figure VI-13 shows a letter addressed to a soldier at Fort Issy. Again, why a stamp?

Other examples are known which could have been sent without stamps such as the one to a soldier at Fort Issy as in Figure VI-13. To summarize the problem, all of the covers listed below were eligible for free-franking:

	Stampless	Had Stamps
To and from soldiers	9	6
Ambulances	7	4
Official cachets	13	3

For the covers that had official cachets, yet used stamps, it should be noted that the cachets were on the inside of the letters, but there was no reason why they could not have put the handstamp on the outside of the envelope to say, "This is official mail!" Figure VI-17 may explain this.

* For those who may translate this article, MASH is the name of a very popular American TV program concerning the antics of those in a front-line hospital (movable tents) in the Korean War. MASH is an acronym for Mobile Army Surgical Hospital.

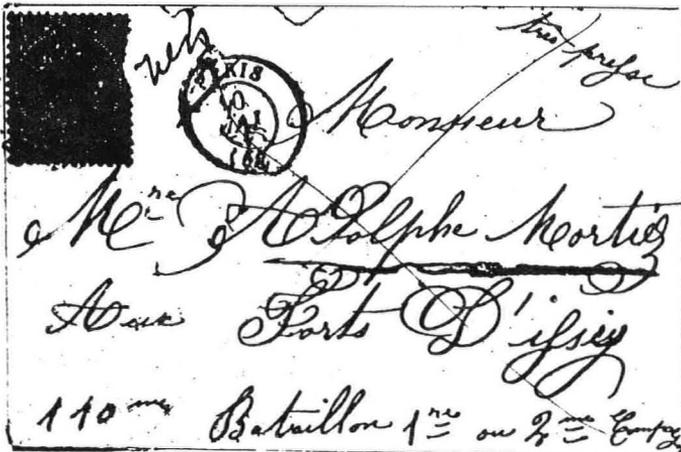
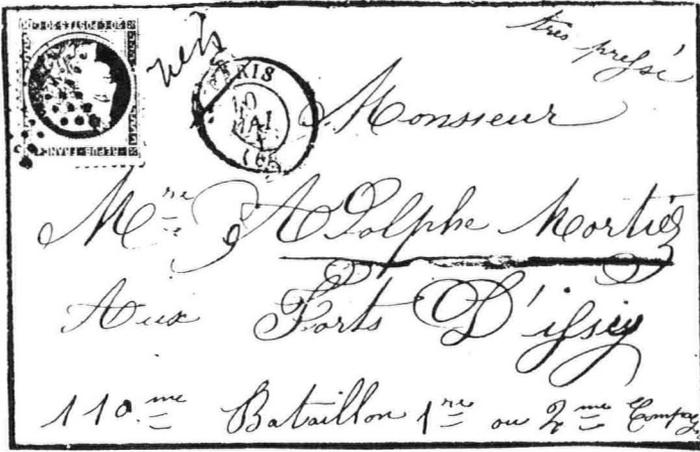


Figure VI-13. Examples A and B: Letters to a soldier with a stamp. Most mail TO and FROM soldiers was sent free. Why a stamp?

Boussac (5) noticed the same phenomenon and theorized that perhaps the senders did not really trust the Commune postal system. It is possible they felt more secure that letters would reach their destination if properly (unnecessarily?) stamped. We agree with his suggestion and assume the post office, as operated by the revolutionaries, must have been as ineffectual as the National Guard which had revolted earlier. Why take a chance your letter would not be delivered if it fell into the hands of a new postal clerk who might not know the rules, some of which were also new? Better to add a stamp and be relatively sure.

Stamps Used And Rates

	Examples Found
1c Rate	
1c Empire perf. Fig. VI-14	1
5c Rate	
5c Empire perf.	2
5 x 1c Empire perf.	1
10c Rate	
2 x 5c Empire perf.	2
2c + 2 x 4c Empire perf.	1
10c Empire perf.	1
10c Napoleon laureated	39
10c Bordeaux	3
10c Siege	3
20c Rate	
10c was the rate for anywhere within the Paris walls. Two of the 3 covers found with 20c franking were addressed to forts, controlled by the Communards, just outside the Paris walls, see Figure VI-13. The destination of the 3rd is not known to us. Several examples of stampless (and taxed) mail were found, and they confirm the 20c rate was in effect for the forts, as unreasonable as that might seem.	
2 x 10c Napoleon laureated	1
20c Napoleon laureated	1
20c Seige	1
Miscellaneous	
Imprimés/Paris "PP1" (from Bruner)	1
Discussion	

Our experience has been that covers with the 5c rate are hard to find, yet 3 of them appear here in our survey of just a few letters. One was a mourning cover, another a printed announcement, and the 3rd was addressed to a library.

The real surprise was to find a very low use of the Siege issue, and the relatively high use of the Bordeaux issue. The latter must be suspected as being enclosed in mail coming from outside Paris, under separate cover, to be posted there.

We are simply confounded to explain the lack of covers franked with the Siege issue.

Agents

Perhaps some, but not all, of the following covers should have been discussed under the heading of "Mail Into Paris."

Moreau and Osmont

We know of 5 envelopes from outside Paris and hand addressed to the office of this agency in Vincennes. It is reasonable to assume each one once contained a letter to be carried into Paris to mail. Since the contents are missing, one can never be sure, a real "Catch-22."*

Only one letter is known which was definitely brought in by this agency, previously illustrated in Figure IV-25. It appears to be a simple stampless letter written to a soldier. There are no cancelled dues markings to indicate free-franking, but the partial Paris star in the upper left corner indicates a stamp was once there.

The text of the letter inside the envelope (Figure IV-26) confirms this letter was brought in by Moraud (misspelled) and Osmont. This is a prime example of the need to examine "Paris-For-Paris" mail very closely.

Ed Moreau

For mail leaving Paris one could buy envelopes for 15 or 25c with Moreau's printed Paris address. From your nearest mailbox in Paris you could send your letter for the provinces to him, in one of his envelopes, to take to Vincennes to post. This created Paris-For-

* An idiom meaning "You can't win, whatever you do."

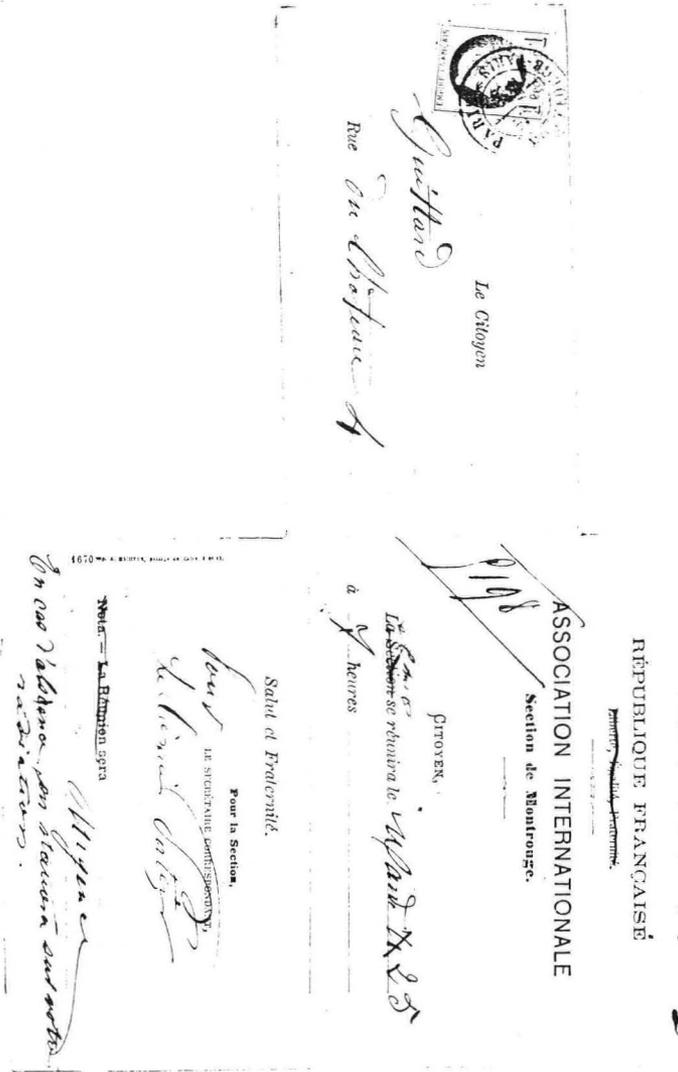


Figure VI-14. 1c local rate for printed meeting notice of the Association Internationale, an early Communist cell. Posted Paris-Montrouge, April 22, 1871.

Paris mail, but only one example is known (6). It carries a 10c Siege issue cancelled with an anchor lozenge and has a date stamp of Paris-Montmartre May 21, the day the Versailles troops first entered Paris.

Choudens

Our survey identified only one example of a cover with his printed sticker, describing his services, on the back of a Paris-For-Paris letter (6). A 10c Siege issue was used to mail

(6) Boussac, Robert: Relais No. 2, 1983.

it to a Paris customer. Since then we have seen two more, one at auction and one at Philex-France 89.

Bruner

Bruner devised a method which allowed him to avoid putting a stamp on each letter he brought in from Versailles, and yet not having to deliver each letter himself. He had a printed postcard made up which he could mail to his customers advising them that there was mail for them at his office. Only one used example is known. In place of a stamp, there is a handstamp, IMPRIMES/Paris P.P. 1, May 10. This system had the added advantage that he was able to collect his fee in a simple manner when they came to collect their mail.

Lorin & Maury

In sale No. 292 (March 1969) Roumet listed an envelope of this agency franked with a 2 x 5c Empire, addressed to their Paris office May 15. No further information is available to us.

Cancellations

When the postal officials left Paris for Versailles the evening of March 30, 1871, they took with them whatever material they could carry. It is easy to understand how this must have affected the central post office, but according to the evidence provided by this survey, the branch offices lost many of their cancelling devices also.

The normal treatment for a Paris letter in 1871 was to cancel the stamp with a Paris star, or a large numeral lozenge in the case of the outlying offices. At the side would be a circular date stamp showing the name of the post office involved.

During the Commune many of the date stamps were of the obsolete type used by the Bureau Central from 1848 to 1863. They are generally called route date stamps and the number refers to which train line should be used. There is no indication of which office was involved. See Figure VI-3 for an example. During the Commune their use was not confined to the main post office.

To Be Continued



THE 24mm DIAMETER, DOUBLE-RING POSTMARKS OF DOUALA, CAMEROUN - ADDENDUM

by M.P. Bratzel, Jr.

The 24mm diameter, double-ring postmarks of Douala, Cameroun have previously been illustrated and discussed (1). Included in that report were one confirmed fake and three dubious marks. A second fake has now been confirmed. An enhanced illustration is presented below, along with a brief description.

Duala Forgery No. 2.



Date: 1 NOV 15. Numerals are serified, month in "italic." Diameter 23¼mm. 20 dashes to inner ring. The overprint on the stamp is also forged.

Thanks are extended to Bob Maddocks for providing this latest example.

Reference

- 1.) Bratzel, M.P., Jr. "The 24mm Diameter, Double-Ring Postmarks of Douala, Cameroun?" *France & Colonies Philatelist*, Vol. 44, No. 2, April 1988, pp. 7-13.

FORGERIES OF DUALA KAMERUN POSTMARKS - ADDENDUM NO. 2

by M.P. Bratzel, Jr.

Eight forgeries of Duala Kamerun postmarks have previously been illustrated and described (1). Yet another nefarious example has surfaced. An enhanced illustration is presented below, along with a description of the major differences.

Forgery No. 9.



Date: 17.9.17. With stops in date. The diameter is about 26 mm. DUALA is in serified letters, KAMERUN in block letters. The inner circle does not meet the lines of the bridge which, in turn, do not meet the outer circle. Six vertical lines above bridge and seven below; these are of non-uniform width and generally in outline form.

Thanks are extended to Bill Mitchell for providing this blatant example.

Reference

- 1.) Bratzel, M.P. Jr., "Forgeries of Duala Kamerun Postmarks." *France & Colonies Philatelist*, Vol. 44, No. 1, January 1988, pp. 8-10. Addendum: Vol. 45, No. 2, April 1989, p. 7.



PHILEXFRANCE '89 AND THE F.I.P.

Now that the show is over and jury and exhibitors have had time for post-mortems and damage assessment, the philatelic societies, private discussions and the journals are being riddled with complaints and efforts to understand how the new F.I.P. exhibiting and judging rules are working.

As usual in shows, both national and international, there are always some exhibitors unhappy with their awards. In general our FCPS member exhibitors at Paris did well in their awards and only several have complaints. Some did not get as good as they did in previous internationals and especially in nationals--they were perhaps unaware that at Philexfrance the level of awards was about a whole grade lower than at Ameripex and Capex, a result of the application of the new F.I.P. judging system.

We did as follows:

Classe de Grande Competition F.I.P.--Isaac Backal, Mexico maritime mail.

Large Golds:

Wallace Dean -- St. Dominique and Haiti

Stanley Luft -- French Armées of the Revolution and Napoleonic period.

Gold:

Gardner Brown -- Franco-Prussian War Consequences

Ernst Cohn -- 1870-71 Siege Mail

Yvonne Newberry -- Siege of Paris

Richard Stevens -- Martinique Forerunners

Robert Stone -- St. Pierre-Miquelon 1785-1892

Richard Winter -- Transatlantic Mails US to France

Large Vermeil:

Walter Brooks -- 1870-71 Siege

Paul Dinger -- Dornier X

Denise Gaillaguet -- Sowers

Guy de Rivières -- French Canada

Stanley Jersey -- New Caledonia

Jerold Massler -- Monaco

Allain Millet -- New Caledonia
 Hyman Nathanson -- French Colonies General Issues
 Steven Walske -- Balloon Post

Vermeils:

Ernst Cohn -- Postal History Journal
 Eugene Fricks -- Collectors Club Philatelist
 Edward Grabowski -- French Colonies Group Type
 John Lievsay -- Paris Stars

Large Silver -- none

Silver:

Eugene Fricks -- Lagos
 Scott Gallagher -- Caribbean Mail

Bronze:

Raymond Gaillaguet -- Sowers Stationery

(Hope we have not omitted anyone.)

Putting on a large international expo has gotten very expensive, requiring a large logistic and capital effort and a long planning period. For most countries such a show has only been done with government support. France went all out this time as the coincidence of the Bicentenary of the French Revolution celebration gave the excuse for a very lavish official outlay (probably millions of dollars worth), well abetted by the philatelic organizations, dealers, press, etc. The Catalogue (in 2 volumes) is very sumptuous, with highly elegant, tasteful and subtle combination of black-white and color, graphics and printing, with well researched and written historical articles beautifully illustrated. These catalogs will be "collectors items" for years to come.

Now what about the F.I.P. role. I should say at this point that very few of the exhibitors at recent internationals have much knowledge or understanding of the history, evolution, structure, personnel, politics, inner workings, etc., of the F.I.P. itself or its various Commissions and Committees. Only those who have had official positions with the F.I.P. or its Commissions and have access to the F.I.P. "FLASH" Newsletter, are likely to have such information. Our journals should publish more information about the F.I.P. for the benefit of the general collectors, not just those few who exhibit or aspire to exhibit in internationals. This is important because the F.I.P. practices are seeping down into the national shows.

The newer F.I.P. rules and policies are causing show managers, exhibitors and judges to get used to different ways than in the past. And the F.I.P. has not yet given things a sufficient shake-down so some things are not proving to work quite the way it was hoped they would in theory. The impact on exhibitors comes in various ways. The number of frames per exhibit is being severely limited; the large demand for frames causes show managers to perhaps make arbitrary decisions on what to admit, though F.I.P. has something to say about that. The exhibitors are having problems with the classification system with its definitions set up by the various Commissions, though this has been evolving slowly for some time; the judges can transfer an exhibit from one class to another, which can be arbitrary due to the ambiguity of the boundaries between classes. The definitions of the classes are an illogical melange inherited from the past histories of the various Commissions; and they are not likely to be altered much in the future in view of the "turf" jealousies involved. So exhibitors have to live with the ambiguities of the classification, by observing carefully the actions taken by various shows and juries; it may be very confusing and inexplicable in many cases.

The most contentious area in the new F.I.P. rules concerns the judging by a point system. This was introduced at the insistence of certain F.I.P. members with laudable intent of making the judging and awards more objective. To some extent the points scheme seems to be obviating some of the worst abuses of the old system which allowed judges too much freedom. But the judges, as well as exhibitors, now see that the points scheme is too restrictive by placing a ceiling on the number of points allowed for given qualities, which can work an injustice in case of certain unusual exhibits. One weakness of the system is that in converting from total points tallied by the judges to the corresponding award level there is a small range of points for each grade; which means only a difference of one point can make the difference, say, between a Large Vermeil and a Gold. As a result the judges have already developed a Byzantine numbers game, raising or lowering the totals a couple points

to achieve a desired grade; most exhibitors will not be able to find out whether they were victim or gainer in this playing with the numbers. Well, at least it is not a gross distortion.

It is no secret that there is room for some politics in awards where sensitive national interests are involved. Thus an exhibit which by its jury points would outdo one that the show Committee or some F.I.P. official or some jurors would prefer for political reasons, can simply be eliminated from consideration by booting it into a different class or category, or disqualifying it on some pretext.

The complaint that the possible points allotted for given aspects of an exhibit are unfair or too restrictive is being hotly debated but it seems to us that this sort of complaint is inevitable with any scheme of points that may be devised; it is a matter of the philosophy of collecting, which varies between devotees of different specialties, different countries (and F.I.P. members). Exhibitors cannot expect to have rules tailored to accommodate every shade and and type of collecting. The rules can be modified somewhat if agreement can be reached but the realities of the internal F.I.P. structure are not favorable where the Eastern and 3rd-World block of members outnumber the others and hold a different view.

Remember, exhibiting is a game. All games, of any kind have to have rules else unplayable. So learn the rules and perhaps how to manipulate them to your advantage. --Amen, Q.D.C., Q.E.D., FCPS, APS, etc. -R.G.S.



US COMMISSIONER'S REPORT ON PHILEXFRANCE

by Raymond L. Gaillaquet

When our editor asked me for my reflections regarding PHILEXFRANCE, I decided not to give another post-mortem about the exhibition itself, but rather to give some facts about my duties as US Commissioner.

But first, I must add my voice to those who have stated that this was by far the best international exhibition of recent memory. The hall was large (50,000 square meters), not as well lit as one would have wished (this seems to always be the case), the frames were excellent with a perfect security lock (6,000 frames not all in competition), 250 dealers and 120 postal administrations. Undeniably, the most popular attraction were the horse-drawn mail coaches from 6 different countries sitting in the middle of the hall.

I received 123 applications from US collectors. 73 were accepted including the two in the Court of Honor. After the original acceptances and due to withdrawals, I was able to have six collections accepted as replacements.

Our France & Colonies Society was well represented with 7 in the National Class (2 LG, 1 G, 3 LV & 1 LS medals), 6 more in the PH Class (1 LG, 2 G, 2 V & 1 LS) 1 in Postal Stationery (B) and 2 in Aero Philately (2 LV + 1 Felicitation)!!!!

All told, the US had 2 Collections in the Court of Honor, 3 in the FIP Class, 7 in National Class, 9 in Europe Class, 19 in Outside of Europe, 21 in PH, 1 in Postal Stationery, 7 in Aerophilatelie and 4 in Thematic. Also 12 more in the Literature class where 7 Vermeil Medals were awarded (one to our own Ernst Cohn for the Postal History Journal).

The US collectors won 7 LG, 16 G, 18 LV, 12 V, 8 LS, 5 S, 1 SB and 1 B.

I was surprised that but 4 Thematic collections were from the US and none in the Juniors. I also missed the usual French Classic material which we ordinarily show. There were 5 Sowers exhibits: 1 from US, 4 from Japan but none from France!!!

I had made arrangements with Air France to carry the collections in the cabin (I had two seats reserved for that purpose). 17 persons left with me together with my special assistants, John and Jo Lievsay. Without them, I do not know how I would have managed. The collections weighed about 1,000 lbs., carried in 3 large bags and 3 smaller ones. The value of the material was 15½ million dollars. We were met at CDG in Paris by two persons who sped us through customs. We arrived at the hall at about 11:00 a.m. local time where it took about three hours to check in the individual collections. By 3:00 p.m. they were all in place. We were one of the last countries to check in. I felt sorry for the Commissioner from Singapore who arrived a few minutes after me and had to wait until we were finished to process his six collections!

The US had the most collections second only to France, the host country. Our major medal count was better than France's, 41 LV or better to 36.

The official attendance was 300,000. I had two unpleasant moments, one in Paris when a US exhibitor switched collections without permission. I was called in front of the Jury

to explain. Since I had not carried the collections personally, I had no further problems but the collector was reprimanded by the FIP. The other, upon our arrival at JFK an officious customs inspector refused to accept the fact that I was bringing back US collections and was to have them enter without any formalities. He tried to have me say that I was a dealer returning from a commercial venture. He impounded the collections and J.E.L. and I had to spend the best part of the next day to recover them. When we finally got to the chief inspector he asked "what is the problem?" and released the material without further incident.

Once home it took me 18 hours just to pack and address the collections to be mailed back. I tied up a window at the P.O. for about 3 hours and made out a check for close to \$1,000.00 for postage. The new APS rule about the \$15.00 registration fee was of great help. This is the first time that I am not out of pocket a few hundred dollars in all of the times that I have acted as US Commissioner. Only one collection has failed to repay me for my expenses.



ANNOUNCEMENT

The Philatelic Foundation is hosting a Seminar on Friday, March 16, devoted to "Philatélie à la Française — France and Colonies," co-sponsored by the Foundation and FCPS. It will be held in the Miller Conference Room of the Foundation, 21 East 40th St., NY 10016, at 6 p.m. As seating is limited to 35, those desiring to attend must register in advance by mail or phone (212-889-6483), first come, first served. The public will be charged \$35 for registration. Members of the Foundation and FCPS are free. Speakers will be John Lievsay ("Identification and Espertization"), Marc Martin ("Classic Issues of France"), Dr. Martin F. Stempien ("Aspects of French Postal History"), and Dr. Ed. J. Grabowski ("French Colonial Philately for Classic and Neoclassic Issues"). R.G. Stone will be the moderator.



NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND CATALOGS



- "La Côte des Coins Datés et des Millésimes," 53rd ed., 1990. Sococodami, 120pp. 60Fr. 19 rue Alsace-Lorraine, 22000 St. Brieuc
- "Nomenclature des Entiers Postaux Officiels de France et le Monaco" By J.-F. Brun. 2nd ed. 1989. 64pp. 60Fr + 7.40 post. Brun et Fils, 85 Galerie Beaujolais, Palais Royal, 75001 Paris (numbering follows Storch, Y et T, and ACEP; priced current market)
- "Répertoire des Timbres de France 1849-89," La Bourse au Timbres, 1990. 32Fr La B. au Timbres, 7 rue Drouot, 75009 Paris
- "Catalogue Spécialisé des Timbres de France Surchargés 'E.A.'" Edition 1989, Soc. Philatélique E.A., 182Fr + post 22Fr M. Sauter, 24 rue St. Just, 942000 Ivry-sur-Seine. (illustr., priced, incl. covers, cancels)
- "Histoire des Postes au Lorraine" Presses Universitaires de Nancy, 25 rue Baron Louis, 54000 Nancy. 348pp., 180Fr.
- "La Poste Cantonale dans le Dept. des Vosges 1870-71." 40pp., 80Fr, in: Journal Vosgienne de Marcophile et d'Histoire Postale, #1, 1986. J. Heckler, 48 rue Stanislaus, 54000 Nancy.
- "L'Impression des Timbres Françaises par les Rotatives," 5eme Partie, 1960-86, SOCOCODAMI, 1989, 121 pp. 70Fr p.pd. (this is vol. 1 of 2 vols, "les Tirages," vol. 2 to appear later). From S., 19 rue Alsace-Lorraine, 23000 St. Brieuc.
- "Neudin, Annuaire de Cartes Postales," 1989 ed.; 55Fr, from Yvert et Tellier (the 50,000 best post cards, those sold for over 500Fr each).
- "Variétés sur Timbres CFA et Répertoire Spécialisé". By Bernard Grech. 1989, 91pp., 90Fr from author, BP1330, 97402 St. Denis Cédex, Réunion.
- "Le Courier dans Les Camps de Concentration 1933-45." By Julien Lajournade. 1989, 10pp., 195Fr From Image Documents, 9 rue J.F. Gerbillon, Paris 6.
- "Semeac, (Hautes-Pyrenées), Les Cent Ans de la Poste." By Jean-Francois Pouey. Publ. by Le Club Sportif et Aristique Edelweiss. 1989, 120Fr p.pd. 2 rue Alsace-Lorraine, BP 1450 65014 Tarbes Cedex.

- "Marques Postales Linéaires de France à Numéro et Assimilées 1792-1832." By Armand Mathieu. 1989, 200+ pp., 600Fr p.p.d., the author, 5 rue Blacas, 06000 Nice. (over 1000 illustr. of the straightline postmarks with numeral, many very rare and not publ. before)
- "Faux et Truqués." By J.-F. Brun, 134 pp. many illust. in color, 1989 reissue. 250Fr + 17.90 post. Brun et Fils, 85 Galerie Beaujolais, Palais Royal, 75001 Paris.
- "Sur les Routes de France à Pied, à Cheval, et en Voiture de Poste." By Paul Charbon. 1989, J.-P. Gyss, Barembach, 67130 Scirmeck.
- "Philexfrance, Catalogue, Tome 2, Histoire." Six historical studies related to the French Revolution period, by J.-P. Bertaud, P. Nougaret, Chr. Rachou, R. Thouvenin, R. Monnier, et al. Was given to each exhibitor and other participants in Philexfrance. Sold by Editions Philexfrance, rue de la Croix Nivert, 75731 Paris Cédex 15.
- "Seine Inférieure, Histoire Postale et Monographie des Origines à 1904." By MM Nory, Prieur, Quétel, Stalain, with assistance of MM Chr. Bergier and M. Belhoste. Two vols., 720pp., in color. 400Fr + 30Fr post., from J. Regnaud, 122 Bvd. Clemenceau, 766600 Le Havre (a model study, based on archives, may be extended to period after 1904 later; the monographie section covers all the P.O.s, cachets and marques postales, with indices of scarcity. Especially important for the poste maritime and forwarders.)
- "Essai de Bibliographie des Entiers du Monde." By André Hurtré, pres. of ACEP. From M. Cornut J., 91 Route de Carrières, 78400 Chatou.
- "Catalogue des Marques Postales des Bureaux de Poste de Distribution de France Curatives 1819-1858." By Vincent Pothion. New edition with additions found since 1983 edition. Poste aux Lettres, fbg Montmartre, Paris.
- "Metodi e Bolli Postali Napoleonici dei Departamenti Francesi d'Italia." By M.P. Ohnmeiss. 300pp., 1989. From Paolo Vaccari, Via C. Colombo 43, 41058 Vignola (MO), Italy. 80,000 Liras plus post. (postal history of the Dept. Conquis from July 1789 to Oct. 1815, illustr. of markings from archives, indices of rarity.)
- "Lettres sous le Régime Français et Premières Marques Postales du Bas Canada, Collection de Mr. Guy des Rivières." 1989, 300pp., Société d'Histoire Postale du Quebec, Reproduction of the collection which has won golds at international expos in 1985-89, incl. Philexfrance.
- "French Colonies Revenues, Part III, Mid-East Colonies." 1989, 154pp. 550 illustr. \$22.50 p.p.d. from Donald L. Duston, 1314 25th St., Peru, IL 61354. (fourth of the 5-part series, Parts I, II and V, Monaco still available. Part IV on Far East Colonies to be issued in 1990.)
- Publications of the Club le Meilleur, B.P. 21, 77350 Le Mée-sur-Seine:
- "Classification oblitérations mécaniques KRAG," 50Fr p.p.d.
- "Classification oblitérations mécaniques RBV," 20Fr p.p.d.
- "Catalogue des Oblitérations plastique type 1953," Depts excpt Paris. 43.70Fr p.p.d.
- "Catalogue des Petits et Gros Chiffres Franche-Comté" (Doubs, Jura, Hte Saone) 18.70Fr p.p.d.
- "Catalogue des Petits et Gros Chiffres Haute-Normandie" (Eure et Seine infér.) 15.70Fr p.p.d.
- "Catalogue des Petits et Gros Chiffres Nord." 1870Fr p.p.d.
- "Les Tarifs Postaux Français." Two volume set, F1000 plus post, from J.-F. Brun, 85, Galerie Beaujolais, 75001 Paris. Volume 1 is a reprint of the 1982 book by Joany and others, covering 1627-1969 and is no longer available separately (see review in FCP #191, Jan. 1983). Volume 2, for period 1969-1988, by G. Desarnaud, now continues the work into the modern period, and is also available separately at F500.
- Volume 2, 288pp., continues in the style of the earlier volume, picking up with the postal reform of 1969 which introduced the "urgent" classification. There are four sections: a brief lexicon explaining terms and classes of mail, domestic rates, foreign rates and airmail, and corrections and additions to volume 1. As in the earlier volume, covers illustrating different services and rates are included without comment or explanation. -J.E.L.
- A 16pp. Addendum and Errata to vol. 1 is now available at 2.5Fr + 3.70 post.
- "1990 (Cérès) Variétés Marianne," 222pp., 200 Fr plus post, from Cérès, 23, ru du Louvre, 75001 Paris; by Françon, Loeuillet, and Storch under auspices of the French Federation of Philatelic Societies. Covers varieties of the regular issues from 1900 to Nov. 1988. (See review in this issue.)

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS

- On 28 October the 2.20 Ordonnance de Villers-Cotterets was issued, and also a 3.70F Centenary of the premier electric tramway at Clermont-Ferrand. On 10 Nov. the 3.60 Augustin Cauchy appeared; and on 18 Nov. the 2.20 Maréchal de Lattre and 2.20 + 0.60 Soïerie de Lyon for the Red Cross (this stamp was sold at the PTT stand at the World Stamp Expo in Washington on 18-19 Nov. with FD cancel), also to be issued in booklets of 10 with two publicity vignettes--sold at 28.00F, cover designed by Pierrette Lambert. On 9 Dec. the Hommage aux Harkis appeared.
- On 8 Feb. 1990 a stamp with surtaxe will be issued for promotion of the XVI Jeux Olympiques d'Hiver at Albertville and in Savoie in Jan.-Feb. 1992. This is the first of 3 stamps for the Jeux, the other two to be issued in Dec. 1990. The PTT has a contract to act as an official partner in the commercial promotion of the Jeux Olympiques allowing it exclusive use of the Jeux logo; also there will be 10 surtaxe stamps in 1990-91-92 for the benefit of the Red Cross representing different Olympic games, the stamp for the winter games at Albertville being the first, promoting the artistic skating events there. (The two stamps to appear in Dec. 1990 will show the speed skiing at Arcs and the ski jumping at Courcheval.) For the Feb. issue (and presumably for the later ones also) the Poste will issue FD covers and a deluxe packet of 4 stamps with the FD cancel.
- For St. Pierre-Miquelon on 4 Dec. a 2.20 Noel stamp with designs by children; on 13 Nov. a 2.20 G. Landry, Banque des Iles, commém. was issued.
- For New Caledonia on 28 Sept. a 44 and 70F set for Les Bambous Gravés, on 26 Oct. a 350F for 10th Championats de Monde de Hobie Cat, on 4 Nov. a 74F for 20th Anniv. de la Soc. d'Etudes Historiques de NCE, on 19 Nov. 100F Ft. Teremba, on 7 Dec. 130 and 270F Les Impressionistes.
- For Polynesia on 12 Oct. 60, 69 and 73F microcoquillages, on 11 Nov. 1000F Gaugin "Te Factureuma," on 6 Dec. 66, 82 and 88F legendes Polynésiennes.
- For Wallis and Futuna, on 18 Oct. 27F Journ. Mondiale de la Poste, on 21 Dec. 800F Noel.
- For TAAF, 19 Oct. 17.70F XV Reunion Consultative du Trait  Antarctique, on 1 Jan. 12 various stamps for the coming season.
- The Final Stamp Program for 1990 was announced on 20 October. There are only a few changes and additions to the preliminary program we published in the July FCP, pp. 26-27; the Red Cross stamp will be for Quimper not Toulon; to the stamps with surtaxe add: XVI Jeux Olympiques d'Hiver at Albertville and Savoie (3 stamps); the Touristic series, add: Cap-Canaille à Coains, Pont-Canal de Briare, and Abbaye de Floran. To the Miscellaneous series add: XVI Jeux Olympiques d'Hiver, Maurice Genévaux, Jean Guehanno, Max Hymans, Inst. Nationale Géographique, Organisation de Coop. et de Development Economique, Necropole de Frejus, Centenaire de 1 Mai.
- The new Marianne design for the French regular issues (usage courant) has now been announced (on 13 Nov.) to begin to appear about Jan. 2, 1990 at the same time as new postage rates. The design is one of those shown at Philexfrance and reproduced in FCP Oct., p. 28--it is the 2nd from left in top row (but with a 2.30 denomination for the new "urgent"-letter rate). The designer is Louis Briat, an independent graphics professional and a Professor at the Ecole National Supérieur des Arts Décoratifs in Paris. The engraver is Claude Jumelet who has done numerous stamps for the PTT since 1967 as well as for other countries. The 2.30 stamps were already on sale on Dec. 31 at the main P.O.s of each Département. The rest of the denominations will be issued from time to time as needed; meanwhile the Libert  type but with letters C and D will be continued. We are not enthused by the design and it will be interesting to see what the public and philatelic reactions are. The two lateral phospho bands of shading are disconcerting, in our opinion.
- There is a "boum" on in France for collecting fiscal stamps, after years of promotion by some enthusiastic students such as the late Henri Janton (see his articles in FCP) and General Fradois, and the publication of the ARA-France Catalogue of Fiscaux several years ago. Now Yvert et Tellier have come out with a new edition of the "Catalogue de Timbres Fiscaux and Socio-Postaux de France" of the Soc. Fr. de Philat lie Fiscale (140 Fr. + 20F post.), prices for used and mint, incl. Alsace-Lorraine. The French Colonies and Monaco fiscals are cataloged in a series of recent publications sponsored by the ARA and being announced in FCP as they appear; D.L. Duston is the publisher.

►The hurricane Hugo did much damage in Guadeloupe causing the P.O. there to give a postal franchise for the public, covers marked in ms "FP/Hugo"--duration of this privilege is not yet known to us.

►What! Finally a discovery of Type I and II of the 5c Blanc se-tenant which has been supposed to exist but not heretofore seen, by a M. Blu in a block of 10. The Types are described in Storch and Francon's "Monographie des Timbres au Type Blanc" published by Y. et T. some years ago.

►Member Bert Mendelsohn calls our attention to the fact that the old Yvert et Tellier catalogue editions up to 1911 or so listed the shade varieties of the Group Type of some colonies which are not given in later editions. (For some colonies one will find the shades listed by Cte. de Pomyers in his books on Reunion, Senegal and Gabon.)

►Member Jay Smith, a dealer specializing in Scandinavia, and who has been very helpful to us in finding our new printer, and keeps up our membership mailing list on his computer, has moved from Madison, WI, to tiny Snow Camp, NC to escape the cold (P.O. Box 650). Jay collects the Merson issues.



►The stamps and publications about the French Revolution issued for Philexfrance, however elegant and historically correct, are rather properly formal and serious. Now comes the Bicentenary stamp of TAAF with a pastiche of humorous mockery of the theme--reproduced herewith. The Jn. of the F. & Cols. Phil. Soc. (G.B.) describes the features of this design as follows: There is some relief from the blood, sweat and tears puffery of the French issues. In the upper right we have a cupid dressed in a Phrygian cap (and nothing else) shooting arrows across the stamp into a shield bearing a fleur de lys. The naked little cupid holding this is joined by another who is putting the arrows collected into a quiver (not to waste any). Meanwhile down at the bottom we have the usual TAAF penguins (George Guzzio note), starting from the right we have one dressed in a Phrygian cap, in a morning coat and striped pants, and bearing a staff. His pal to the left is in the same attire and carries a trident. The two in the middle are normal enough but someone has yelled "off with their heads" and replaced the heads with symbols of the Revolution. The small penguin to the left of these contemplates a rain of debris which includes a scroll, sextant, and armillary sphere. At the far left at bottom is another penguin elegantly dressed in spats and tails and a sombrero. The action in the middle of the stamp is supposed to be allegorical, but the sea captain seems more interested in the cute thing dressed in very little who is offering him not just an olive or palm branch but a small tree, roots and all. Her friend at far left wears a crown and gown with fleur de lys motif and clutches at the captain with one hand while putting a laurel wreath on his head. It is this captain who

is littering the scene with the aforementioned debris, soon to be joined by the telescope which is hanging precariously from his jacket pocket. The engraver of this design is Gauthier, and the designer is probably hiding from official opprobrium for such irreverence. There is a taste for humor in TAAF shown by the many covers with Paul-Emile Victor's sketches, which we had occasion to note in this column several years ago.

FOR THE RECORD

(Continued from Jan. 1989 FCP, p. 25)

► 555). Regarding the cover illustrated in FCP April 1988 p. 23, from a French Navy man with return address at "U.S. Navy 168," Fleet P.O. NY to Diego Suarez, and forwarded to "E.A. Command," Stan Jersey enlightens us as to what the "U.S. Navy 168" was—it is an address assigned to DREW Unit #1, a number given by the Navy Bureau of Personnel for mail via their Secret Mail Room which alone knew the location of the DREW Unit. Unit 1 was a select and secret number, a shipping designator for assemblies scheduled to go to Europe for the Normandy invasion.

► 556). Ed. Grabowski shows us a military correspondence cover from Nossi-Be 6 March 1895 to Paris franked with 15c Diego Suarez stamp, during the brief period when Diego Suarez stamps were valid in Nossi Be; a rare use.

► 557). Scott Gallagher has a cover from French Guiana with stamps cancelled by an oval cachet of the steamship company that ran between the Guianas and Trinidad; cancelled also by the circular "Paquebot/Trinidad/5-3-34" arrival postmark. Presumably posted at the docks in Cayenne.

AVAILABLE TEXTS AND CORRESPONDING NUMBERS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM UNIT MAIL CLERK OR APO

REPUBLICQUE FRANÇAISE
POSTER, TÉLÉGRAPHES, TÉLÉPHONES
EXPÉDITIONNAIRE FORCE MESSAGE (E F M)

№ 698 U. S. A. *note 547*

31 7 45
PARIS

CHARGE : 25 F
for a complete message in any address in U. S. A.

At :
To :
By :

SENT
14947

SENDER'S CODE CABLE ADDRESS :
AM _____
(not to be telegraphed)

ADDRESS : E. f. M.
Mrs. Ruth M. Dahlstedt
4114 40th St.,
Brentwood, Maryland

STAMP OF CENSOR

TEXT : 30 - 321 - 153
(Indicate here the numbers of any three (or less) of the boxes shown below and serial)

SIGNATURE : *Raymond A. Dahlstedt*
(Indicate in these three words: (1) and (2) first name or initials, (3) surname)

SENDER'S PARTICULARS : BANK *Frc* NAME *Raymond A Dahlstedt* (ASN 53-848397A0)

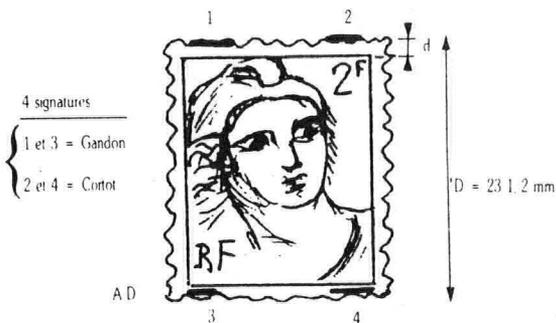
PARIS IMP. LEVUREUX - 1919-5-45/1.000.000/71898

► 558). A recent Sitarek mail sale offered an interesting AEF item from France 1945; a French telegram form headed Republique Francaise/Postes Telegraphes, Telephones/Expéditionnaire Force Message (E.F.M.) Form #698 U.S.A., with spaces only for the addressee of the telegram and a text only in code numbers, and signature of sender. The texts corresponding to the code numbers "may be obtained from unit mail clerk or APO." The charge is paid by a 25F Gandon violet stamp cancelled by circular US Army Postal Service, a stamp available for only a very short time. The office postmark reads Central Radio/Paris. What is curious is that the form was printed on back of a map of Germany owing to shortage of paper.



► 559). A correspondent of L'Echo reported finding two examples of a variety of the AEF 2F Eboué stamp of 1945, #206 Yvert, on which one can see the portrait of Eboué shows him wearing a Sonotone in the left ear with wire running down to his coat lapel. This variety has not been noted in any catalogue.

► 560). The late Allen Kerr reported a very rare stampless cover from Laos, 1962, from a remote outpost in the upper reaches of the Mekong River, addressed to the chief of the U.S. Information Agency at Luang Prabang. Letter is numbered 20/K/S.N. and cancelled 24 April 1962, Houersai/Laos. The circular seal on back reads across the top, "The Kingdom of Laos"; in center "Nam Tha" which may have been the city of origin; across the bottom, "Provincial Capitol." The arrival cancel 27 April is illegible but probably of Luang Prabang.



► 561). Deshouillers reported in a French journal finding copies of the 2F green Gandon (Yvert 713, and blue 718A) with a peculiar variety showing 4 signatures in the margins, two at top and two at bottom, the ones at left are "Gandon," those at right "Cortot" (the engraver). He explains this thus: in rotary typography

there is a junction at the separation of the two galvanos of 50 making up the printing impression of 100 stamps. In doing that they eliminate the lower bars of the upper galvano and the upper bars of the lower galvano; in mounting the galvanos the two galvanos are placed too close to one another so that in the perforation process, the stamps of the upper row of the lower galvano can be struck with 4 signatures.

► 562). Our member Alain Millet has an eye for finding unusual colonies covers. Many of us colonies specialists have long been seeking in vain for covers properly using the single 45 centime Group type stamp. Now Alain shows us one from Oceania on registered cover to France, 21 March 1909--proper franking for a double-weight registered cover.

► 563). In an exhibit at SPRINGPEX, Springfield, VA in March we noted an interesting cover from the French intervention in the Ukraine, 1918-19. A December 3, 1918 cover, it is franked with a 35 kopek Ukrainian trident, Scott #14, with a circular, mute French Tresor et Postes military marking. The postmark ties the stamp to the cover and there is a second strike of it. The cover bears the corner card of H. Stamm Fils/Odessa, and is

addressed to Bordeaux. Material from the Odessa expedition is very rare, and this cover seems to show a tolerated civilian use of the French military post office. -W. Waugh



REVIEWS

“Les Ballons Montés, Boules de Moulins, Pigeongrammes, Papillons de Metz - Historique, Evaluation, Cotation 1990”

by Gérard Lhéritier (The Manned Balloons, Balls of Moulins, Pigeongrams, Papillons of Metz - History, Evaluation, Pricing 1990), 1989, hardbound, 253 pp., 6 ½ x 9 ¾,” many colored illus., maps, tables, FFr. 195 + postage, from Valeur Philatélique, 6 rue Paradis, F-06000 Nice, France.

A book that claims to be a history and to contain an evaluation of these subjects should be written with an awareness of what has gone before, citing old facts correctly, correcting old errors, perhaps adding new facts, and generally be an improvement over its predecessors. This book is not.

It does contain excellent color illustrations, particularly of rare balloon mail.

Of the three parts into which the book is divided, the first is historical. It consists of pitifully few, disconnected bits of balloon reports (with many mistakes that do not occur in the sources from which these were taken); and hardly anything about the histories of the other topics. Even the basics are wrong, because **all** balloons were Charlières, not one was a Montgolfière. Misspelled proper names, faulty quotations, wrong translation (smallpox is rendered as syphilis), new errors of dates, omission of well-established facts abound.

The second part supposedly shows how to evaluate and classify a balloon cover. The first and most important thing to know, besides the Paris date(s), is the date of the earliest outside postmark. The author talks instead about the usually meaningless arrival mark.

He has some theories: He thinks the weight of mail bags on balloons is important. Actually, it **can** be, but only in special cases. It is mostly meaningless.

Another theory: Since the blue *Aéronautes*' mark can theoretically occur for more balloons than the red *Aérostiers*' mark, the blue mark should be more common. His mathematical logic has nothing to do with the facts, however: As Parisians learned that letters were mailed quicker from the “balloon window” rather than handing them to one of the balloon-building companies, **all** personally entrusted mail became rarer in time.

A third theory: Mail was exchanged between the two balloon-building companies, because in “that little sympathetic world everyone knew each other very well and had a solid friendship” Quaint, but he clearly never read some of the writing that Nadar published about Godard, and vice versa: They hated each other!

His table for Paris mail dates, possible for each balloon, lacks most box clearing periods, which are essential. The table of *Aéronauts* shows more than the 164 names that should be there. Then there is a table of postmarks characteristic for personally entrusted covers, which I have not checked. A rarity table contains untenable statements and provable errors. His maps could be useful for analysis after careful correction.

The third part is the catalogue. Its price tables are confusing: Each balloon has space for an “*Aérostiers*” cachet, although most balloons never carried such mail. The “*Céleste*” was **not** one of them, although it is marked as such. The “George Sand” **was** one, though it is not marked as such.

There is no mention of the reversed PARIS SC during two days in November, nor of the Paris SCs without any franking or due marking; nor of the Paris Red Cross cachet; nor of “Général Uhrich” letters **without** Luzarches postmarks; nor of the military MARINS DE L'ORIENT postmark.

Perhaps the crowning glory is the entry on page 229 (for FFr 25000) of the Maury **fake** with “Ministère des Finances” printed on it.

Paper, printing and binding are excellent, proof-reading seems non-existent. Not recommended.

-Ernst M. Cohn

"1990 (Ceres) Varieties Marianne,"

by Françon, Loeuillet, and Storch, Paris 1989. 222pp, illustrations in color.

Visitors to the international exhibition in Paris, 1982 were delighted to find a new catalogue for France, "Marianne" by Storch, Françon & Brun and issued under the sponsorship of the French Federation. Given the rapid increases in the costs of printing, we can appreciate the decision to make joint venture with the house of Cérés (Roger Loeuillet) to bring forth this year's exhibition bonus, a new catalogue of varieties of the regular issues, 1900 to 1988.

In the introduction section there is a careful explanation of the different kinds of varieties, most of which are somewhere shown in the full color illustrations. Excluded from coverage in this edition are dues, parcel post and service stamps; and coverage of stationery, roulettes and booklets (treated by same authors in other catalogues) is not repeated here. Prices are given for both mint and used varieties through 1959, mint only thereafter.

This kind of catalogue is not for the general collector who is satisfied with a single copy filling a space on a printed album page. It will be of use for the advanced collector who wants to know what kinds of possibilities exist for building a better collection. Dealers and others who handle quantities of material will find it helpful when sorting wheat from the chaff.

-J.E.L.

MEMBERS' APPEALS

NEED: Non-philatelic covers with Mercure type (Sc. 353-69), Iris (Sc 375-87), Petain (Sc 427-51), Marianne de Gandon (Sc 535-56).--Bruce Brown, Box 467, APO New York, NY 09019 (Mb #2646)

SHARE INFO: Postal cards of France of 1930's. Willing to share listing produced with my collection and H&G cat. Need photocopies of various other cats.--T.P. McDermott, 25 Hillside Ave., White Plains, NY 10601-1111 (914-948-8484) (Mb. #2616)

FOR SALE: G. Bertrand: "Memorial Philatélique, Vols. I, II, III, and IV hardbound, \$100; E. Blanc: "Les Anciens Timbres Français," hardbound, \$22; H. Blot: "Nomenclature des Oblitérations des Timbres Poste Français," hardbound, \$25; E.H. de Beaufound, "Catalogue des Oblitérations des Timbres de France 1849-76," paper, \$10--J. Armand Gelinias, 7623 Cumberland Rd., Largo, FL 34647 (Mb #2099)

WANTED: To buy or trade. France Sc #15 (Yv 14) Type I used in quantity. I would prefer to trade. I have many duplicates of France 26, 33 and 58 all used. Also have many dupes of Fr. stamps from booklets (Pubs) with advertising on selvage, all used.--Gilbert Loisel, 89-14 31st Ave., East Elmhurst, NY 11369 (Mb #877)

OFFER: To retail. Large and superb collections of numeral cancellations, small and large type, with Paris and railways cancels, on cover 1853-76, priced per each. Lists on request.--G. De Rivasson, 24450 Miallet, France (Mb #1973)

WANTED: Looking for pre-cancels of France, varieties, on covers and millésimes, etc. Send on approvals or prices.--A. Boisclair, 1184 Des Fauvettes, Boucherville, Que., J4B 6M9, Canada (Mb #2770)

WANTED: Anything in cards, covers, cachets, cancels, etc., of French NW coastal islands of Chausey, Mt. St. Michel, etc.--Frank H. Bailey, Fern Hill Sta., Box 71, Tacoma, WA 98412

WANTED: Mail to or from French Polynesia up to end of WWII.--Shirley Gallagher, Box 42253, Cincinnati, OH 45242 (Mb #2108)

TO SELL: My FSAT collection, complete up to '84, plus some covers and sheets. No mail sale.--Pierre Lanneret, 737 Woolsey, San Francisco, CA 94134 (Mb #1127)

F.C.P.S. OFFICIAL

President's Message

The Society's representation at National '89 in New York was much lower than normal. We had our usual booth, although it was not manned throughout. Two of our members were busy as members of the jury, and there were fewer out-of-town visitors because of the proximity of the Washington show. With the show starting on Wednesday, there was no evening that there were enough members present to have our usual dinner together.

I did not go to World Stamp Expo. As is reported elsewhere, the Society's joint seminar was well attended, although I am told it was difficult to hear the speakers. It is a great advantage when shows can be arranged so that meetings can be held in a real conference room. The show seems to have been more attractive to the less advanced collector, particularly if he wanted to visit the booths of the many foreign postal administrations.

Because of the joint seminar with the Philatelic Foundation which is scheduled during INTERPEX '90, the plans regarding any informal F.C.P.S. dinner are presently uncertain. Note that INTERPEX '90 will be held at the Sheraton Center, and not at Madison Square Gardens, which will be under renovation.

Occasionally there are inquiries regarding a F.C.P.S. membership directory. The last such was issued in 1981, and is long out-of-print (as well as out-of-date). Primarily because of security considerations, there will be no new edition issued.

RMS

Meeting Of 5 September

It was "PHILEXFRANCE Revisited" this night and members John Lievsay, with some help from his wife, Jo, Dick Stevens and yours truly, plus some of Jerry Massler's slides, combined to review the grand show in Paris this summer. John took the honors on gathering souvenirs and presented a variety of show cancellations, sheets, memorabilia and the ten different booklets made available during the show. He noted that the U.N. sheet might be a rarity with 55K printed and 44K used to make souvenir booklets. The article on Massler's flying of the French flag from his hotel room each day of the show was also presented. I presented a sample of the electronic postal card sent to my son at a cost of 10F (the current air postcard rate is 3F40c), which arrived twelve days after posting. Dick and I concluded with a showing of new purchases from the show.

-Ed Grabowski

Meeting of 7 November

Tonight's topic was the PARIS STARS, and judging from the large turnout quite possibly the membership expected Piaf, Aznavour and Chevalier. But it proved to be member John Lievsay and his excellent collection which filled nine frames. John began on a historical and philosophical note, relating that he began this classic area in 1974, and one of his biggest concerns has been how to develop such an exhibit without just showing numbers 1-40. Beyond the usual use of the stars during the 1863-1876 period, John has taken pains to add balloon covers (38 post stations are covered in the exhibit), stars on the Bordeaux issue (he has about two-thirds of the numbers on Bordeaux stamps), and other Paris markings used during the stars period. To show originality, John has examples of levée exceptionnelles from every station that offered the service, plus some of the rarest of balloon covers. In Paris he received some learned comments from a nameless judge on this exhibit: "Stars are common; Americans should collect Portuguese India. The stamp is damaged on your number 40 cover!"

In terms of material, there was no end of wonders and many great rarities. It would be impossible to list them all; possibly our editor could coerce John to do a series of articles on his material in the not too distant future. John noted that the first frame contained one-third of the value of the exhibit.

Some highlights from the Stars which I particularly enjoyed include: a 20c lauré imperf used on cover; a balloon cover with no station cachet; a unique balloon franked at 2c and charged 28c due all based on a 15c military rate doubled because of the improper postage; the 25c Cérés tête-bêche (pos 131-132G1) with two 80c lauré stamps completing Station 13 to Saigon at the 25c military rate; an 80c imperforate Napoleon and a 40c Bordeaux to Havana; an insured money letter franked with an 80c GC, a 10c PC and the

5F with the burelage doubled (!); the reporting copy of the '20' lozenge on a levée exceptionnelle; the listing copy of the 20c Bordeaux Type I; three covers from station '29' - the second most difficult station; and, of course, the discovery copy of the station '40' cover (Salpêtrière in use only four months).

I could go on. If there was an award for the best program of the year, or better yet, the decade, this one should get it.

-Ed Grabowski

Meeting of 2 December, 1989 At World Stamp Expo

A special joint meeting between the France & Colonies Philatelic Society and the U.S. Philatelic Classics Society was held on the final Saturday of World Stamp Expo. Richard Winter, who keeps a foot in each pond, chaired a program on Trans-Atlantic mail between the U.S. and France during the classics period. Representing the Classics Society were Susan McDonald, Robert Meyersberg and Jerome Wagshal. Members Marc Martin, Martin Stempien and Jeff Bohn represented the F.C.P.S. Forty-four stamped covers were selected and shown via slides. Each cover illustrated some aspect of the complexity of getting the mail between the U.S. and France during this period (U.S., British or French service, private ships, closed or open mails, and the variety of treaty arrangements), and it was discussed in detail by one of the expert panelists before a very large and enthusiastic audience. Dick Winter distributed a marvelous six-page handout which summarizes the treaties, rates, services, markings, etc. for this period (1843-1877) for mail between the U.S. and France, and I would be willing to forward a copy to anyone desiring one for a dollar to cover the cost of reproduction and postage.

One of the earlier eye-openers was a U.S. cover posted during the Retaliatory Rate Period franked with a strip of six of the 10 cent Washington. It was a double-weight letter needing 2x29 cents U.S. postage, and was thus 2 cents overpaid. It was received in France at 33 décimes due. Another New York to Bordeaux cover bore fourteen copies of the 3 cent U.S. #11 and was posted in 1855 at the double 21 cent rate to the British frontier via the U.S. packet. The U.S. rate was 5 cents local postage plus 16 cents sea postage, each doubled, and the letter was marked 24 décimes due in France.

From the French side of the Atlantic, an "ordinary" 1851 cover was franked with a 1 franc and two 25 centime French first issues traveling via Great Britain to Philadelphia where it was marked 5 cents due for local transit. An 1852 letter from Cognac showing a rate change was franked with a 1 franc and three 10 centime Cérés issues, posted to New Orleans and arriving in Boston at 5 cents due. One of the more spectacular Retaliatory Rate letters was posted from Paris on Jan. 12, 1853 and franked with 1 franc and two 15 centime Cérés issues via a British packet. Because the U.S. was not informed of appropriate rate changes, all letters were charged 21 cents due, hence this one bore a '21' handstamp for the amount due.

A most interesting letter carried by private ship was franked with 20 and 40 centime Cérés issues and posted from France in 1850. It arrived in New York at 7 cents due, with 5 cents representing local postage and 2 cents the captain's fee. A U.S. stampless was prepaid 21 cents in cash, traveling to France via England. It was marked 8 décimes due in France, but the addressee had returned to the U.S. Someone paid the 8 décimes and re-franked the letter with 10 and 20 centime Napoleons which paid the rate to the port of Le Havre. It arrived in the U.S. at 20 cents due.

These examples have been chosen to be illustrative of the presentation, not to be comprehensive. The meeting closed with informal gatherings and discussions of the participants and attendees. For those wishing to go further in these matters, Dick's handout, noted above, is a good start.

-Ed Grabowski

BOOKLET ON FRENCH COLONIAL LOZENGE CANCELLATIONS REPRINTED

The France & Colonies Philatelic Society has reprinted its booklet entitled "A Key to the Lozenge Obliterators of French Colonies 1860-1892" by Robert G. Stone. The booklet was originally published in 1977, and supplies were exhausted in the early eighties. Because of continuing demand by French Colonial collectors, the Society has reprinted the booklet with minor updates.

In 1859, France began to issue specific stamps for Colonial use throughout its Empire. These stamps are known to collectors as the General Issues, and they are listed in the Scott catalog after the French Offices. They can be found used from New World, African, Indian Ocean, Indochinese and Pacific Colonies. The only way their off-cover use can be determined is by the cancellations which differed from colony to colony. Often the cancellations also differed from office to office within a given colony.

In 1977, Bob Stone, who has been the Editor of the France & Colonies *PHILATELIST* for more than twenty-five years, prepared a booklet describing the details of the Colonial obliterators and their use. All published material scattered in the literature was collected and combined with Bob's original studies on the Colonial cancels and detailed in the resulting 1977 booklet. This booklet has become the key piece of literature for anyone seriously interested in cancellations on the General Issues.

These Colonial obliterators are known as lozenges (losanges) and generally occur as rhomboid arrangements of dots with arrays varying from 7x7 to 10x10, depending on the colony and office of origin. The styles, sizes and degrees of wear can be used to identify the colony of origin. Thus, one is able to distinguish the relatively common cancels from Guadeloupe and Martinique from the relatively rare ones of New Caledonia and French Oceania. Often the obliterators are inscribed with letters indicating the colonies of origin, i.e. GPE for Guadeloupe, SNG for Senegal, CCH for Indochina, OCN for French Oceania, etc. Complete details on the styles, usages and rarities are given in Stone's booklet. Information on forged cancellations is also included.

The reprint is available for \$5.00 from Mr. Walter Parshall, Corresponding Secretary, at 103 Spruce Street, Bloomfield, NJ 07003. Information on membership in the France & Colonies Philatelic Society is also available from Mr. Parshall.

-Ed Grabowski

NEW MEMBERS

- 2798 O'Brien, John A., Jr., 2126 Ash Lane, Lafayette Hill, PA 19444 (General collector: all issues.)
- 2799 Zukauckas, E.W., Jr., 2702 55th, Lubbock, TX 79413 (General collector: all issues. Mint - used - on cover. Colonies General issues. Mint - used - on cover. All Colonies and territories. Exchange.)
- 2800 Sams, Parker C., 1301 Fox St., Findlay, OH 45840 (No specialty furnished.)
- 2801 Selby, Raymond C., 1707 N. Mildred St., Tacoma, WA 98406 (General collector: all issues. France: mint - used. Air mails - Coils. Liberation issues - Occupation issues. Exchange.)
- 2802 Friedland, Mark A., 5974 Westgate Dr., #303, Orlando, FL 32811 (General France: mint - used. Booklets - Dues - Parcel post - Newspaper - Franchise Militaire - Occupation issues. Haiti. Exchange.)
- 2803 Bartlett, Bill, Postmaster, Saanichton, B.C., Canada VOS 1MO (France: Regular issues - Dues. French postage dues on cover domestic and from foreign sources.)
- 2804 Webb, William N., 696 Shady Lane, Toms River, NJ 08753 (General collector: all issues, mint - used. Postal history in general. Cancellations. Fakes and frauds - Air mails - Booklets. Philatelic literature. Exchange.)
- 2805 Steinman, I.D., 14601 Notley Rd., Silver Springs, MD 20904 (Zeppelin Covers. Postal history. France: mint - used - on cover. Miniature sheets, essays. DeLuxe Proofs - Imperforates - Artists' Proofs - Color Trials - Specimen - Annule - Fictifs - Pre-cancels - Perfins - Occupation issues.)
- 2806 Doucette, L. Ron, 1412 Soplo Rd., S.E., Albuquerque, NM 87123 (France: mint. Offices abroad. CFA. Colonies General issues: mint - Colonial Provisionals - Group Type - All Colonies & Territories - Omnibus Issues - Stamps.)
- 2807 Barracano, Ralph R., Box 6217 - ARAMCO, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia (General collector: 19th Century - used - on cover - cancellations.)
- 2808 Vidal, Hector O., 12741 SW. 76th St., Miami, FL 33183 (Specialized France: Departmental "Marques Postales" - Paris "Marques Postales" - Postal history in general. Classics: used - on cover - cancellations.)
- 2809 Parent, Gilbert, 5050 E. White, Fresno, CA 93727 (General France: used. Booklets

- Coils. Liberation issues - DeLuxe Proofs - Imperforates - Pre-cancels - Occupation issues - Offices abroad. CFA. Philatelic literature. Exchange.)

2810 Worley, Neil, 2500 Kilmarnock Crescent, North Vancouver, B.C., Canada V7J 2Z5
(General collector: all issues. General France: mint - used.)

CHANGES OF ADDRESS & CORRECTIONS

- 2729 Matilsky, Terry, 9 Rieder Ct., Somerset, NJ 08873
1528 Hilton, Dr. James G., c/o St. Georges University, School of Medecine, P.O. Box 7, St. Georges, Grenada - W.I.
2516 Bird, Warren, Duke University Medical Center Library, Durham, NC 27710-3545
(Change of zip code)
2776 Peters, Donald J., P.O. Box 6261, Providence, RI 02940 (Change of Membership Number to 978)
1077 Dinger, Paul C., P.O. Box 9566, Glendale, CA 91226 (Change of zip code)
1651 Lauren, Seymour, P.O. Box 673, Tarzana, CA 91357-0673 (Change of zip code)
1782 Fentress, Gary W., 9950 Durant Dr., #506, Beverly Hills, CA 90212
2577 Luchini, Thomas R., P.O. Box 26553, San Francisco, CA 94126
79 Morton, J.B., 2235 Millersport Hwy., Getzville, NY 14068
2368 Lattanzi, Daniel R., 122 Lintel Dr., McMurray, PA 15317
2515 Buchsbayew, Paul, Cherrystone Stamp Center, Inc., 119 West 57th St., 3rd Floor, New York, NY 10019
2471 Hottinger, R.C., 8309 Granada Rd., Sebring, FL 33870
2741 Shaw, Fook Cheng, 43 Faldale Close N.E., Calgary, Alberta, Canada T3J 1V9
2421 Schuster, Jeff, 666 Wrightwood, #507, Chicago, IL 60614
1262 LaDuke, Hartley J., R.R. 1, Box 174, Litchfield, ME 04350-9705
698 Kuhn, W.E., 12705 S.E. River Rd., Portland, OR 97222
2159 Parmenter, William K., 222 SW Harrison St., Apt. 24-B, Portland, OR 97201-5337
1959 Montello, Lawrence J., P.O. Box 296, Williams, OR 97544
1008 Lievsay, John E., 20 Center Dr., Old Greenwich, CT 06870
2746 Harder, Edward J., 5301 Milner Rd., #11, Louisville, KY 40216
2411 Mills, David A., Jr., 7550 Folsom Auburn Rd., #807, Folsom, CA 95630
2790 Teyssier, Gregoire, 870 rue du Roy, Apt. 204, Quebec, Quebec, Canada G1K 2Y2
2650 Dyan, Phil, P.O. Box 182, Colchester, IL 62326-0182
2266 Slattery, James M., 5983 Buick Dr., Speedway, IN 46224
2297 Piquet, L.H., P. O. Box 244, Greenwich, NJ 08023
2485 Jones, Lawrence H., 736 Braeside Rd., Apt. 2, Baltimore, MD 21229
1870 Smith, Jay C., Jay Smith & Associates, P.O. Box 650, Snow Camp, NC 27349
2784 Knutson, Dr. Philip, 615 Winding Way, S.E., Salem, OR 97302
2762 St. Maurice, David J., 19 Penshire Circle, Penfield, NY 14526
2 382 Hacker, Morris B., 3000 Grand Ave., #707, Des Moines, IA 50312
2657 Knee, Steven T., P.O. Box 1954, Taos, NM 87571
1251 Elliott, Kenneth M., Jr., 832 19th Ave., Seattle, WA 98122

REINSTATEMENT

1470 Brenner, Paul, P.O. Box 402, South Orange, NJ 07079 (Dealer. Already in directory.)

DECEASED

2742 Tendreau, Robert E. 1636 Payloff, Constantin
1953 Hanssen, Ingvald 2606 Brandeberry, Robert B.

RESIGNED

Bayler, Robert L.	Levitan, Harold S.
Carney, Hugh	Mainville, Roger
Cloutier, Jacques	Nathanson, H.M.
Cruse, Gary	Orzano, John
Diamond, J. Leonard	Ottson, Mogens P.
DeJong, Harry M.	Petre, John W.
Epler, Robert E.	Schueck, Larry
Heffner, Leonard E.	Teichman, Robert
Jordan, Richard B.	Vermeer, M.
Leger, Jean C.	Zimmerman, David M., Jr.
Levy, Allan A.	

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F. COPIES NOT DISTRIBUTED		
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2. Return from News Agents	0	0
G. TOTAL <small>(Sum of E, F1 and 2-should equal net press run shown in A)</small>	1020	975
11. I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete	SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF EDITOR, PUBLISHER, BUSINESS MANAGER, OR OWNER  Corresponding Secretary	