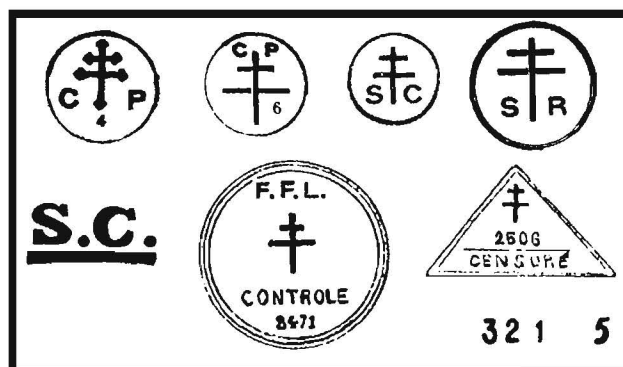
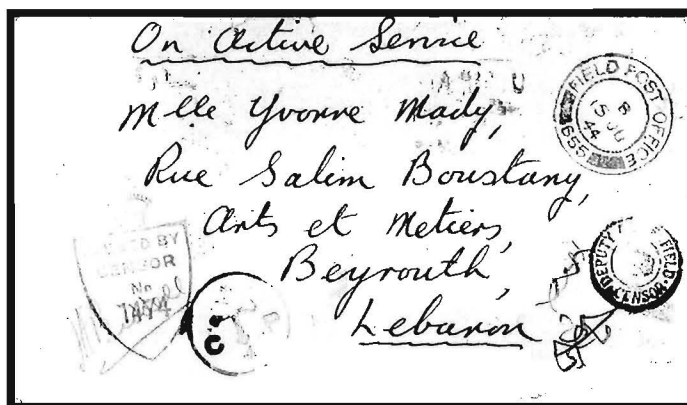
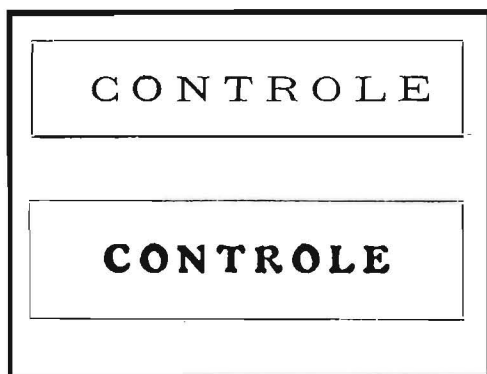




# FRANCE AND COLONIES PHILATELIST

July 2007  
Whole No. 289 (Vol. 63, No. 3)



*Lebanon in World War II — A Censorship Overview.  
See page 55.*

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### Editorial Clarification

There may have been some confusion over who was the Editor of the *FCP* in the April number. Stan Luft was still the official Editor of the issue. My updating of the officers list to reflect the changes made at our annual meeting may have lead members to think that Stan was not involved with the issue. This was not the case. Additionally, while my name, address and phone number were published correctly, Stan's email address remained. This has now been corrected.

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# Lebanon in World War II — A Censorship Overview

Alan Morvay (FCPS 3157)

The purpose of this article is to present an illustrated overview of the various categories of censorship that will be encountered when forming a specialized collection of World War II Lebanon covers. The first two categories, Lebanese censor tapes and Lebanese censor markings, are the foundation for the study of censorship within Lebanon. These topics are discussed in great depth by Zimmerman in his handbook.<sup>1</sup> Since Zimmerman showed no covers, the present article will complement his work by illustrating a number of typical censored covers bearing some of the types of censor tapes and markings he described.

The third category, that of incoming censorship, is the main reason for preparing this article. Collectors of censored mail for a given country try to find as many foreign censor tapes as possible. Collecting incoming censored mail is the best way to obtain foreign censor tapes. We hope that this article may inspire you to collect the fascinating world of censored covers!

## Lebanese Censor Tapes

Most of the mail sent from Lebanon was censored with Lebanese censor tapes, as seen in Fig. 1.<sup>2,3</sup> Often times, incoming mail to Lebanon was also resealed with a Lebanese censor tape even if it had previously been censored and bore the tape of the originating country. According to Zimmerman<sup>4</sup> there were eight

main types of censor tapes used in Lebanon, with five additional varieties or subtypes. Two of these, showing the different sizes and type fonts, are illustrated in Fig. 2.



Figure 1. CONTROLE tape (Zimmerman type 1a), Furn el Chubbak, Lebanon, May 1945.

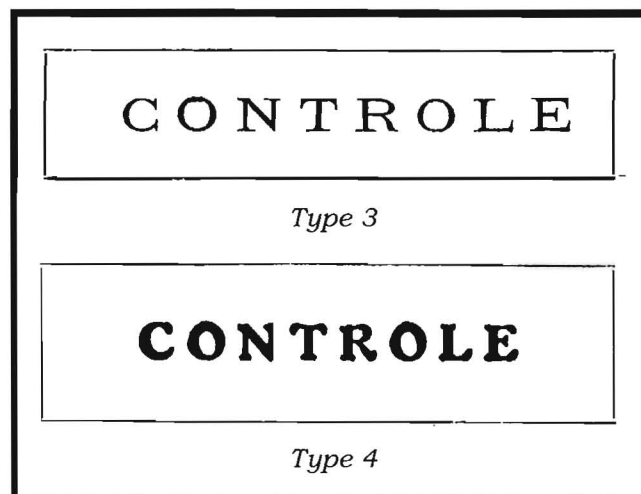


Figure 2. Two of twelve other tape types.

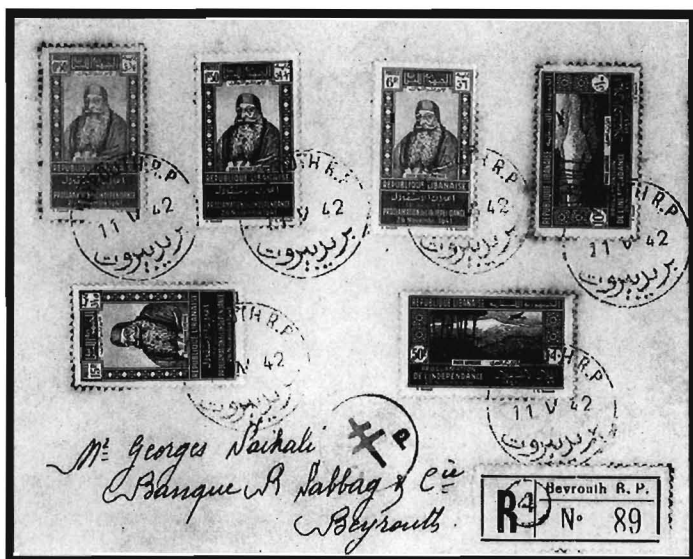


Figure 3. Registered local Beyrouth May 1942 cover with censor marking but no sealing tape.

### Lebanese Censor Markings

Most Lebanese censored covers bear both censor tapes and censor markings of the *Forces Françaises Libres* (FFL). However, many Lebanese censored covers only have tapes and lack censor markings, and far fewer bear only censor markings and lack censor tapes, such as the one shown in Fig. 3.

Zimmerman<sup>5</sup> notes that:

*A wide variety of censorship handstamps was used by the FFL in the Levant. Circular and semi-circular handstamps enclosing a Croix de Lorraine and the initials CP (Censure Publique) were employed to mark censored civilian mail. Often included in the circular handstamps were single numerals, or a single letter, and the semicircular ones contained two to four digit numbers. For military mail circular handstamps enclosing a Croix de Lorraine and the initials CM (Censure Militaire) were used. Two similar handstamps enclosing the Croix de Lorraine and the initials SR or PE were also employed, and although it is not clear what these initials stood for, the author has seen them only on civilian mail. And there are FFL handstamps con-*

*sisting of the words NON CONTROLÉ, or a boxed EXAMINED... Several additional circular and triangular types also exist.*

*All of these handstamps appear in violet and/or red. Many of them exist also in other colors — black, blue, magenta, green and various shades of purple.*

*Envelopes opened by the censors were resealed with gummed paper tapes in various colors imprinted in black with the word CONTROLÉ or CONTROLÉ in a variety of types and sizes of letters. Very rarely, plain brown gummed tape was used, probably when the supply of printed tapes was temporarily exhausted. Although envelopes resealed with tape almost always bear censor's handstamps, this was not invariable.*

Figure 4 shows a small sampling of the more than 50 markings reported by Zimmerman.<sup>6</sup>

### Foreign Censorship of Lebanese Mail

Outgoing mail from Lebanon was often times censored while in transit as well as its final destination. Unexpected censor tapes and markings may be found on some mail to unusual destinations.

For example, Fig. 5 shows a cover sent to Egypt. It illustrates the outgoing Lebanese censorship mark as well as the censor tapes ap-

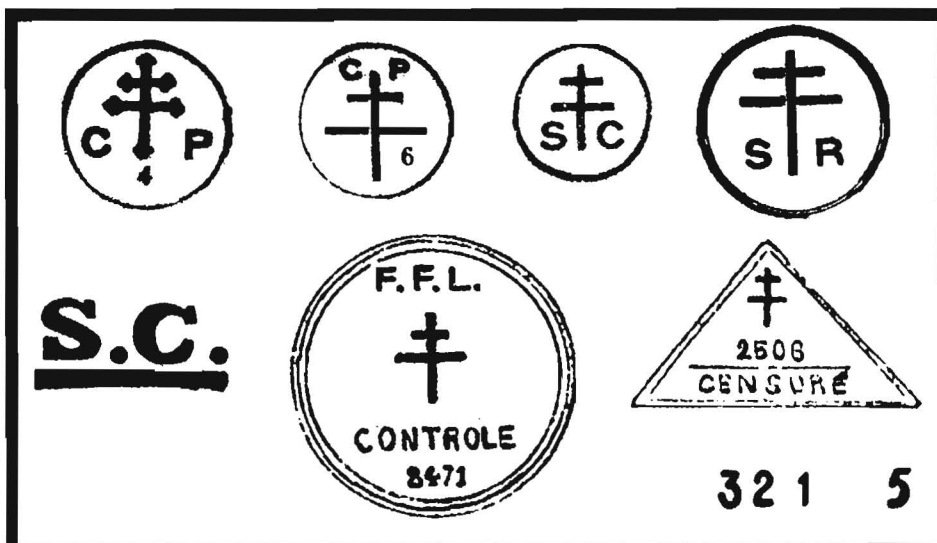


Figure 4. Some of the More than 50 Free French censor markings of the Levant.





Figure 5. Beyrouth, December 1941, to Egypt; Egyptian tape; censor markings of both countries.

plied by the Egyptian authorities upon arrival in Alexandria.

Many countries, including Palestine, Iran, Canada, and the USA, censored incoming mail from Lebanon. This often resulted in two censorship operations which lead to multiple tapes and markings. These are not uncommon, as shown by the letter censored in both Lebanon and the U.S. in Fig. 6.

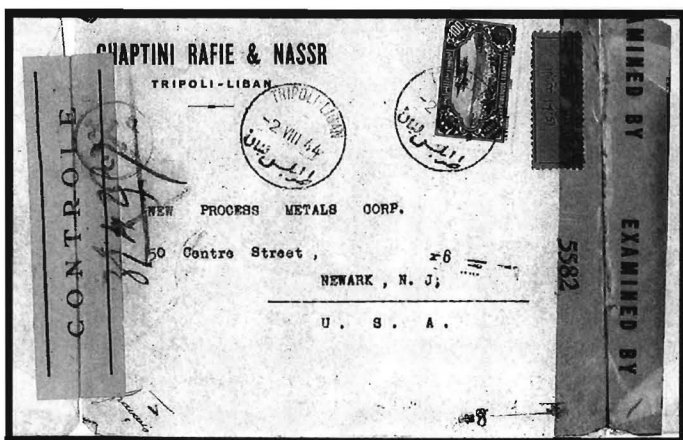


Figure 6. Tripoli (Lebanon), August 1944 to the USA and censored in both countries

### Censorship on the Levant Issue

In 1942, the Free French administration issued stamps (Cérès 44-50, Avion 5-6) for military use throughout the Levant region. Figure 7 shows a pair plus one of the 1F value used in October 1943 and mailed to Oubangui-Chari. Neither the stamps, properly used, nor the destination, are common.

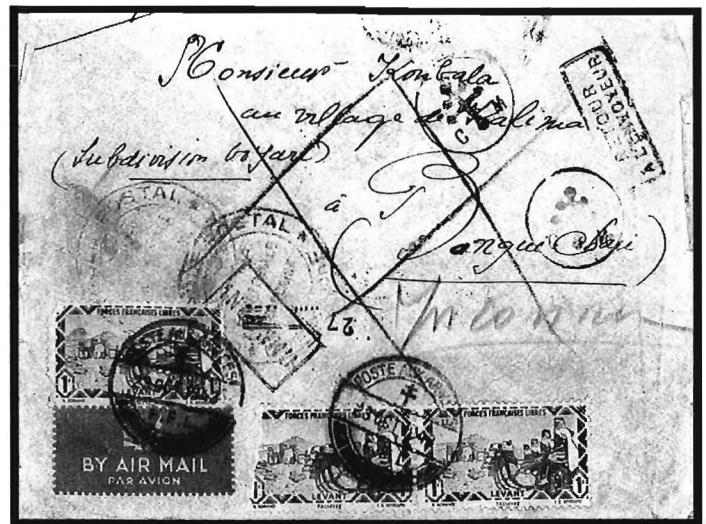


Figure 7. B.C.M. 1 (Beyrouth). October 1943, to Oubangui-Chari, using Levant stamps; censored in Lebanon and returned (addressee unknown).

### Censorship of Special Flight Covers

Some special flights and first flight covers were censored. Some of these covers bear Lebanese stamps, such as the one shown in Fig. 8. Although this is most likely a contrived philatelic covers, these may well be the only such usages available). Some flight covers also bear Free French Levant issue stamps, as seen in Fig. 9.

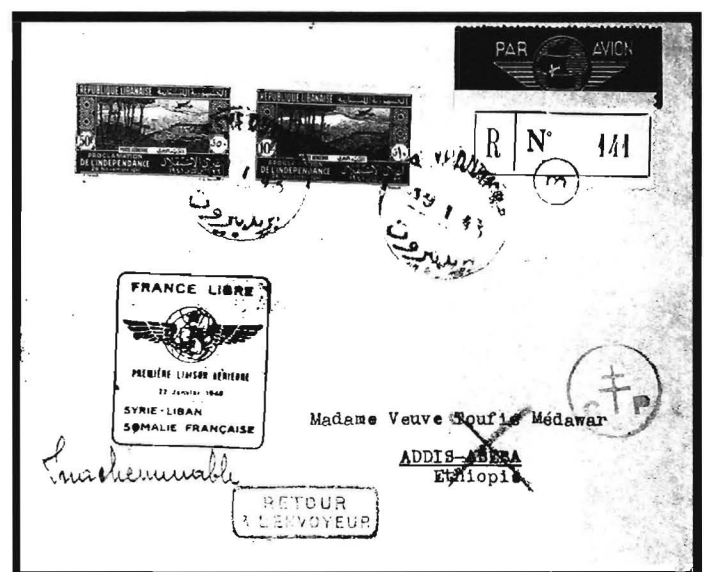


Figure 8. Beyrouth, January 1943, first flight cover to Ethiopia via French Somaliland; no service available to Ethiopia and returned from Djibouti.

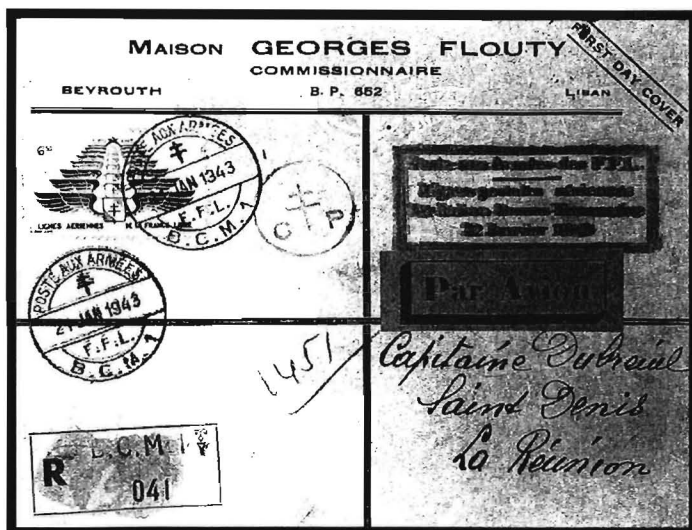


Figure 9. B.C.M. 1, January 1943, registered airmail on special flight to Madagascar with Levant airmail stamp; backstamps (through April 1943) include Madagascar and arrival in Reunion.

### Censored Free-franchise Military Covers

Stampless military covers, used by British forces in Lebanon, received a wide variety of various censor markings even when sent only within the country. The example shown in Fig. 10 went to Lebanon from Egypt.

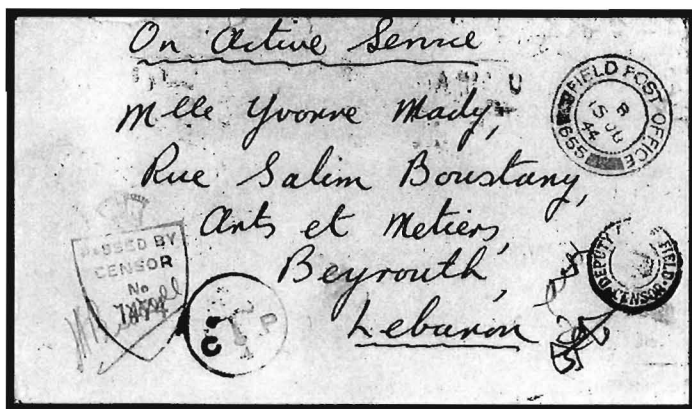


Figure 10. British FPO mail of June 1944 to Lebanon; British and Free French control markings.

Postal stationery envelopes of Great Britain were also used by the British military in their correspondence. An example, seen in Fig. 11, shows a registered envelope send from FPO 309 to Lebanon in May 1943. Both British and French control markings have been applied.

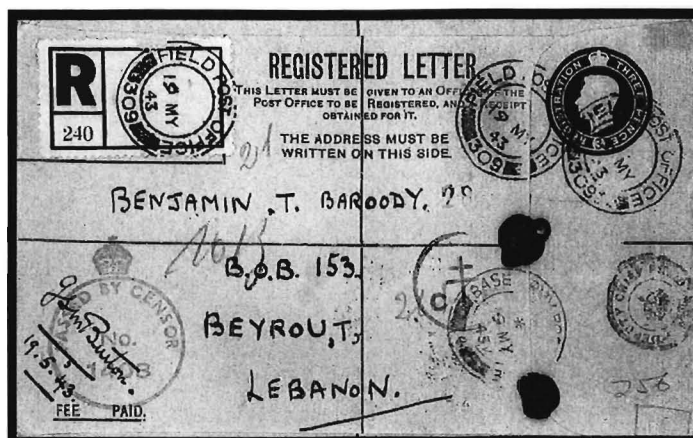


Figure 11. British registered postal-stationery envelope to Lebanon, May 1943; British and French control markings.

### Foreign Censorship of Incoming Mail

The recent rise in popularity of censored cover and censor-tape collecting, on incoming mail, has occurred because it increased the variety of material in any censored-mail collection. Whereas there are usually only a limited number of censor marks and tapes used by any country, the variety of foreign marks and tapes in incoming mail could be almost limitless. Additionally, incoming censored covers tend to be retained in the destination country whereas most outbound censored covers tend to be scattered throughout the world, which makes them more easily obtainable from worldwide sources.

During the past thirty and more years of turbulent times in Lebanon, many stamps and covers were destroyed, including many incoming World War II covers. Others survived as many Lebanese families fled the country at the start of the civil war with their more portable and marketable possessions.<sup>8</sup> They show that a wide range origins, some exotic, can be acquired. These include Egypt, French Guinea, French Equatorial Africa, Mauritania, Iraq and others. Fig. 12 shows an example from the Ivory Coast franked by stamps of both the Ivory Coast and Senegal. A registered cover from Iraq, Fig. 13, shows the control strip of Lebanon and the handstamp of Iraq noting that the letter had not been examined.



Figure 12. Airmail from Ivory Coast, July 1945, and controlled in Lebanon.

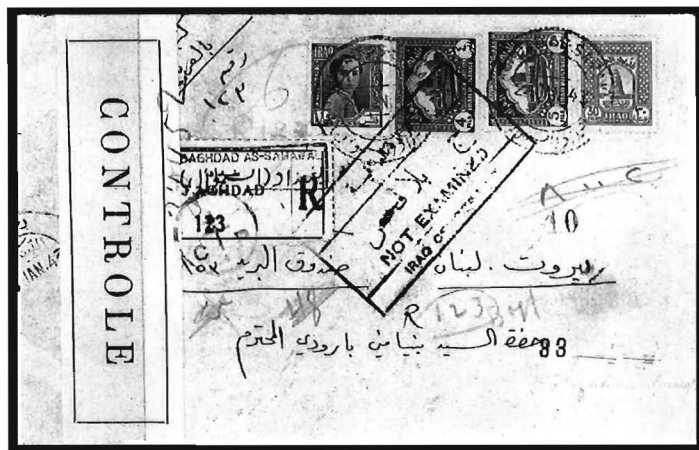


Figure 13. Registered mail from Iraq, January 1943.

### Free French Cancel Used in Algeria

In an interesting article, Keys<sup>9</sup> shows that 1944-45 Algerian stamps were cancelled with the same Free French canceller previously used in Lebanon.

He showed two examples:

- ♦ a registered cover from B.P.M. (*Bureau Postal Militaire*) 2, dated 29 April 1944, bearing Algerian stamps and sent to Egypt.
- ♦ a letter from B.P.M. 3, dated 6 Dec. 1944, also to Egypt.

In fact, B.P.M. 2 and 3 were both in neighboring Syria, at Aleppo and Damascus, respectively. Only B.C.M. (*Bureau Central Militaire*) 1 (Beyrouth) and B.P.M. 7 (Rayak) were in Lebanon.<sup>10</sup> Shown in Fig. 14 (on the following page) is what should be a most uncommon censored registered cover of June 1944, cancelled with the B.C.M. 1 date stamp of Beyrouth, Lebanon and addressed to Palestine.

### Acknowledgements

For their help in making this article possible, I would like to thank John Atallah, Walter Deijnckens, Heinrich Dieckmann, Emile Hoorens, Stanley Luft, and Ed Wener.

### Endnotes

1. Zimmerman, Jr., D. M., *Free French Censorship in the Levant*; The Civil Censorship Study Group, 1980.
2. Figures 1, 5, 6 and 13 have been digitally enhanced to show the cover fronts with the censor tape that is wrapped onto the back of the cover.
3. A number of the covers illustrated here have additional postage on the back. This has not been shown since censor markings, not rates, are the thrust of this paper.
4. Zimmerman, pp. 44-46. The types and subtypes of tapes and the many censor markings are not shown here for the sake of conserving space.
5. Zimmerman, p. 4.
6. Zimmerman, p. 35-36 and Appendix B, p. 3.
7. Deloste, Col., *Histoire Postale et Militaire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale 1939-1945*; Bischwiller, 1969, p. 98.
8. The author has received many interesting censored covers from John Atallah as a gift. The source of these was his father, Gamil Atallah, who was one of the most prominent collectors and dealers in the Middle East.. The Atallah family left Lebanon in 1972.
9. Keys, E. E., "Algerian Stamps and Free French Forces Datestamps of the Levant, 1944-45"; *The American Philatelist*, v. 82, N° 12, December 1968, pp. 1071-74.
10. Sinais, B., *Catalogue des Oblitérations Militaires Françaises 1900-1985*; 1987, p. 167.





Figure 14. Algerian stamps on June 1944 registered cover, cancelled by B.C.M. 1 (in Beyrouth), to Palestine; Free French and British censorship.

## New Award Announced

Ken Nilsestuen (FCPS 1990)

FCP Editor **Dave Herendeen** has endowed FCPS with a new award that will be called the **FCP Excellence in Research Award**. This award will be made to the author of an article published in a single volume of the FCP (the four issues during each calendar year) that is judged to represent a high quality of research and a contribution to the body of philatelic knowledge in any of the areas relevant to the FCPS sphere of interest. The winner of this award will receive a framed certificate and an honorarium of \$250.

The purpose of this award is simple: to inspire members to write more articles for the FCP. Mr. Herendeen has agreed to fund the award for four years (2008-2011). If it succeeds in its goal, he intends to endow the award with a suitable contribution to the FCPS.

The rules for the award are straightforward. A committee of three judges will be assigned by

the president of the FCPS to evaluate the papers during the months of November and December.

These judges must be members in good standing of the FCPS. Any paper published in the FCP during the calendar year is qualified as long as:

- ♦ its subject is deemed to be within the scope of the FCPS interest
- ♦ it is a minimum of four pages in length in final published form
- ♦ it has not been written by the current editor of the FCP

The presentation of the award is not mandatory, and it is very possible that the judges may determine that no paper has sufficient merit to receive the award for a given year. Funds not awarded are simply left in the fund for another year, the prize is not cumulative. If warranted, the same author may win the award any number of times.

# Indochina – Finally Getting it Right

Ed Grabowski (FCPS 1469)

As noted in the previous issue of the FCP (No. 288, p. 49), I exhibited my Indochina Group Type exhibit in the Society's section at the Garfield-Perry Show this past March. The exhibit is ten frames, and it was mounted for the first time for this show. The first mounting of an exhibit is always a bit traumatic, as the exhibitor is not quite sure how it will all come out, and there are inevitably items beyond the exhibitor's current expertise.

Such was the case with the cover illustrated in Fig. 1a. It is franked with 5c and 10c Indochina Group Types of the 1900 printing, and posted to an addressee in Bangkok. The stamps are tied by an unusual circular array of dots (Fig. 1b), and the reverse shows a Bangkok arrival of 21 October 1903 (Fig. 1c). I purchased this cover a number of years ago from a French mail sale, willing to pay a substantial amount for it since I had not seen anything like it before. By the time I came to mount it, I still was not sure exactly what it was, so I created a bit of mumbo-jumbo about a local packet for the write-up.

I recently showed the exhibit again at WEST-PEX, and was fortunate to meet with member Gregor Gäetjens who was working at the Gärtner dealer's table. We spent about forty-five minutes going through the exhibit. When we got to the subject cover, Gregor was certain that it is a paquebot cover, and these types of bamboo cancels were used in Bangkok at the turn of the twentieth century for uncanceled

incoming paquebot mail. This type of cancellation is seen on material from the Straits Settlements, but rarely on material from Indochina.

There remains the question of the 15c rate. Most likely the cover originated at some Indochinese port and was placed on a ship destined for Bangkok. The correct rate would have been 25c in 1903 as Bangkok was a foreign destination. The letter was incorrectly posted at the 15c local rate. However, since it did not encounter an Indochinese post office, such was not recognized, and it was simply processed forward in Bangkok. This is consistent with a general observation that I have made regarding underpaid mail – if the initiating post office failed to recognize an insufficiently paid letter, it generally traveled through the posts without incident and incurred no due charges. Possibly our Editor would like to comment on that statement. Regardless, the write-up for this cover will be updated.

*[Under UPU rules, the country from which an item originates is responsible for indicating the amount of postage due. Since this was omitted, it is completely plausible that no fee would be charged for this letter upon arrival. — Editor]*

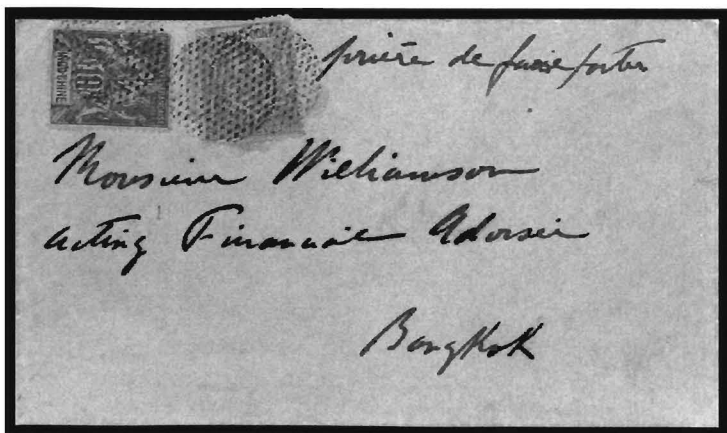


Figure 1a. 1903 letter from Indochina to Thailand.



Figure 1b. Enlargement of circular cancel of dots.

Figure 1c.  
Bangkok arrival  
cancellation.





# The Courbet Expedition to Formosa

Stanley J. Luft (FCPS 915)

## Historical Background

France declared war on China on 22 August 1884, claiming Chinese interference with French encroachments in Annam and Tonkin. Vice-Admiral André A. Courbet (Fig. 1) and his Far Eastern Squadron sank a Chinese fleet at Foochow the following day and destroyed the arsenal there, then sailed to Formosa (Taiwan), taking its northern port of Kelung on 1 October and then conquering the island. The Pescadores were also captured 29-31 March 1885. Peace preliminaries were signed 4 April 1885 in Paris, followed by a treaty on 9 June. The last French forces left the islands on 22 July; however Courbet had already died on 11 June apparently from fatigue.



Figure 1. Admiral Courbet. (Scott 232 of 1943.)

In addition to the squadron's seamen and cannons, the expedition consisted of three battalions, one each of marine infantry, of Foreign Legionnaires, and of light African infantry (Salles, p. 138)

## Postal History and Markings

Various handwritten phrases may appear at the top of letters to denote the right to the free military franchise, which had been earlier accorded to the Indo-China campaigns. However, only two military franchise date-stamp types are known to exist for this brief and rather poorly documented expedition. The earlier one, CORR.D.ARM./LIG.N PAQ.FR (Fig. 2a) appears on a 4 NOV. 84 cover shown by our member

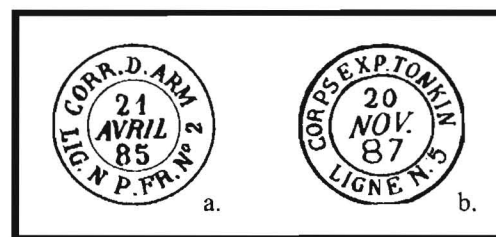


Figure 2. The Military Datestamps.

Alain Millet (Millet, 2000); this type of date stamp was first placed in service in 1866 (Salles, p. 92). The later date stamp, CORPS EXP. TONKIN/LIGNE N (Fig. 2b) had first arrived in Tonkin in February 1885, and is shown here in Figure 3.

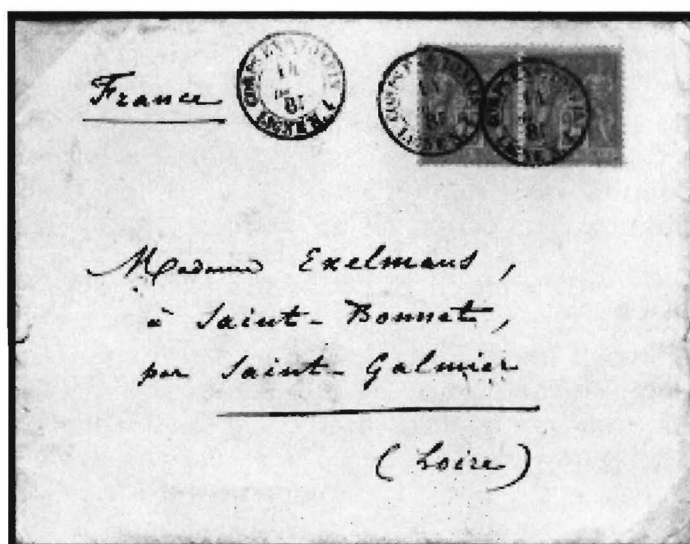


Figure 3.

Both covers are addressed in Adm. Courbet's hand and bear French stamps. As Salles (p. 138) attests, the admiral disdained using the free franchise and posted his letters with stamps.

At first the expedition's mail was brought to Haiphong, Shanghai or Hong Kong by its own courier boats for posting to France. After the capture of Kelung, the mail was carried by *Messageries Maritimes*' Line S packets plying from Yokohama to Hong-Kong; Salles (p. 139)

gives Kelung departures as running from 12 November 1884 to 19 June 1885. Later, Makung in the Pescadores was added, with departures from there being one day later than from Kelung. According to Salles, dates run from 16 April to 17 July 1885. Upon reaching Hong-Kong, the mail was transferred to the Messageries Maritimes Line N packets, where the postal agents aboard cancelled the mail with the Figure 2b date stamp or a similar one, and brought it on the long voyage via the Suez Canal to Marseille.

## References

1. Millet, A., "La Campagne de Chine et de Formose 1884-1885, p. 35 in *Feuilles Marcophiles*, Supplement to No. 302, 2000, p. 35
2. Salles, R., *La Poste Maritime Française, tome V, Les Paquebots de l'Extrême-Orient*, 1966.
3. Waugh, W. M. and S. J. Luft, *A Chronology of French Military Campaigns and Expeditions with their Postal Markings 1815-1983*; 1984, pp. 49-50.

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## We Get Letters...

---

*Congratulations to our member Ashley Lawrence on his election as the new President of our sister society, the France & Colonies Philatelic Society of Great Britain. He writes:*

Editor:

It is my hope that we can strengthen the ties between our two great "Franco-philatelic" Societies (if there isn't already such a word, there should be !)

Do let me know if you or any of your fellow members of our sister Society have plans to come to England; we'll make you most welcome!

**Ashley Lawrence (FCPS 3107)**

Editor:

I want to report that Amazon Canada ([amazon.ca](http://amazon.ca)) has a variety of Dallay catalogues listed. I ordered the volume for France and it took about 6 weeks to arrive. The cost was around \$30 Canadian, with about \$9 CDN shipping to the U.S. This was the 2006-07 issue; they must have ordered more than mine,

because they now list it as "in stock." They now also list the 2007-08 issue as available for pre-order for a few dollars more. There are an assortment of other volumes, some current or nearly so, some out of date. It's worth a look to see if they have what the collector wants. Just go to [amazon.ca](http://amazon.ca) and search books for Dallay.

**Nathan Walpow (FCPS 2492)**

Editor:

Attending our Annual Meeting at the Garfield-Perry March Party was an exhilarating experience for me. As a relative newcomer, it was a delight to rub elbows with the Society officers and put names to the faces of those I see contributing regularly in the pages of the *FCP*. They were friendly, knowledgeable and approachable. Walking the rows of French exhibits with the exhibitors was at least as satisfying as the banter at the club table. Some things, large and small, just can't be learned from catalogs.

I was a bit chagrined to find that the "Annual" Meeting hadn't been held in half a decade! Let's do it again but much sooner.

**Steve Tucker (FCPS 3347)**

## Voulez-vous visiter la belle France?

One of the ideas discussed at the AGM in Cleveland was the possibility of organizing a group trip to Paris. Since we have a fair number of members who are quite familiar with Paris, not just philatelically but in all of her wondrous splendor. They would be able to help enrich the travel experience for those visiting the incredible City of Light for the first time. Philatelists will be able to visit the great *maisons philatéliques* on Rue Drouot, and travel companions can partake of the abundant cultural opportunities.

At this time, we are only seeing what interest level there is for such an adventure. If you think that you might be interested in participating in this trip, please email the Editor at:

[FCPed@aol.com](mailto:FCPed@aol.com)

# The Centennial of French Algeria

Gustave Mercier

[Under the auspices of the General Government of Algeria and the General Commissariat of the Centennial celebration, Gustave Mercier, the Commissioner General, prepared a detailed account of the activities. This was published in two volumes in 1931 by Editions Soubiron of Algiers. The following are summaries of the pertinent pages 166-168 of the first section, and 79, 80 and 195 of the second section, both from volume 1. We are indebted to David Douglas, owner of these volumes — SJL].

## The Postage Stamps

Translated by

David Douglas (FCPS 3364)

which took place in Algiers from 4 to 11 May 1930.

These 14 postage stamps were prepared, not only to augment the resources of the Centennial celebration fund, but mainly to serve to

In recent years, postage stamps have been used to popularize the effigy of an illustrious person whose memory was to be honored. As examples we cite the stamps issued for the glory of Pasteur and Joan of Arc. Here, the stamp was simply an homage to a great national figure. Under other circumstances, it was also a means of propaganda. Thus the struggle against tuberculosis resorted several times to the use of this relatively inexpensive yet artistic method of reaching a wide public.

The stamps of the Centennial shared in this dual purpose. In one sense they magnified the French achievement that is worthy of universal admiration. In another, they conveniently and at minimal expense, used elegant vignettes, whose use is familiar to all, to spread attractive aspects of Algeria that would reach every home and every sphere of France and even of the world over.

A decree of 15 March 1929 authorized:

1: A special issue of 100,000 examples each of a special series of 13 Algerian postage stamps, with a surtax for the Centennial of Algeria.

2: A special issue of 50,000 examples of an Algerian postage stamp of 10 francs for the International Philatelic Exposition of North Africa,

Stamp of	0,05,	with surcharge of	0,05:	the Oran railway station.
"	0,10,	"	0,10,	Constantine and the Rhumel.
"	0,15,	"	0,15,	Algiers: the Admiralty.
"	0,25,	"	0,25,	general view of Algiers.
"	0,30,	"	0,30,	Roman ruins at Timgad.
"	0,40,	"	0,40,	the ruins at Djemila.
"	0,50,	"	0,50,	another view of ruins at Djemila.
"	0,75,	"	0,75,	Tlemcen.
"	1,00,	"	1,00,	Ghardaïa.
"	1,50,	"	1,50,	Tolga.
"	2,00,	"	2,00,	two Tuaregs.
"	3,00,	"	3,00,	view of Old Algiers.
"	5,00,	"	5,00,	Arab house, after a colored print by Omar Racim.
"	10,00,	"	10,00,	Algiers' inner harbor in 1830.

popularize Algeria. The subjects of the designs were chosen from among the sites and monuments most characteristic of the country, each design corresponding to a different subject and being in a different color. The 14 issued stamps are as follows (*Fig. 1: Scott B14-B26, and 78; both Yvert & Tellier and Cérès 87-100 — SJL*).

The stamp for the International Philatelic Exposition of North Africa, with a franking value of 10 francs, was sold for 20 francs [hence the unprinted 10 francs surtax — Editor], giving entry into the Exposition.

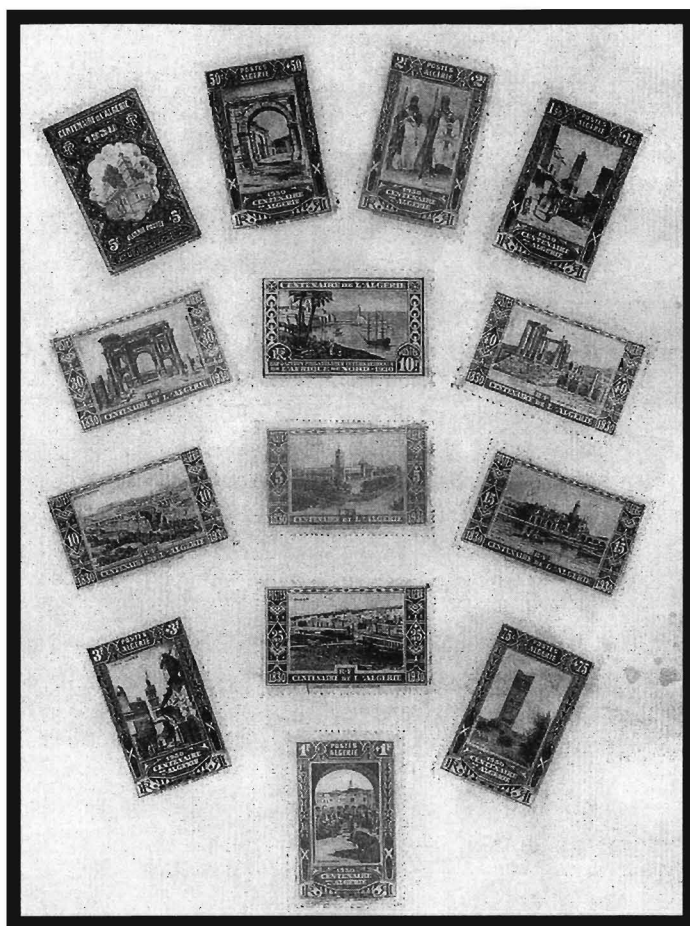


Figure 1.

The Centennial stamps, veritable miniatures of exceptional quality, merit attention, not only by people of taste, but also of all who are interested in France and, for the entire world, in new inventions and industrial progress. They were produced by an intaglio process on steel that is unique to France and perfected by Mr. Stallins, director of the Engraving Institute of Paris. The process consists of working with an engraving tool into the steel surface. Contrary to the classical system, it cuts from the metal all areas that are to deposit ink onto paper. Only the untouched portion of the metal will be left free of ink.

For the impression, one inks all the recesses, then wipes the plate so that there is no ink remaining except in the recessed lines or points. Then paper is lightly moistened and pressed with sufficient force to create enough suction so as to force the ink into the smallest recesses of the plate. Recess printing offers the greatest security against counterfeiting, which is almost impossible due to the multiplicity and the

extreme delicacy of the details to be reproduced.

The 13 Algerian postage stamps with surtaxes, whose issuance was authorized by the aforementioned decree, could only be used from 1 January 1930 for paying the postage on correspondence mailed to anywhere from Algeria. They ceased to be valid for postage on 31 January 1931. They were placed on sale at 30 francs the set. The stamp issued on the occasion of the International Philatelic Exposition of North Africa was valid for one year from 4 May 1930, for mail within Algeria, and from Algeria to France, to French Colonies and protectorates, and to foreign countries. The sale of these special 50,000 special postage stamps, at 10 francs face, was carried out through the organizing committee of the Philatelic Exposition.

All philatelists should wish to have these magnificent miniatures in their albums. They have had the satisfaction of enriching their collections with a set of commemorative stamps of rare beauty, which will not fail to acquire great value, and which have contributed to the success of the national thrust for the Centennial of French Africa.

## *The International Philatelic Exposition of North Africa*

*Translated by  
S. J. Luft (FCPS 915)*

At the time when the commemorative semi-postal stamps were being prepared, as described in the previous section, a special printing of 50,000 postage stamps of 10 francs face value [Scott 78, Cérès 100, 100A] was decided upon by the Governor General and the Supreme Council of the Centennial celebration. Most were to be sold by subscription, with 7,000 reserved for sale at the Exposition. Each purchaser could, for an additional 10 francs, obtain permanent entry to the Exposition, plus a chance to win philatelic material valued at about 100,000 francs.

The Exposition, organized to benefit the charitable works of the PTT, was sponsored by numerous philatelic societies in North Africa and France under FIP patronage. It was held in the



new building of the [University] Faculties, on Rue Michelet. Not only did it cover its expenses, it also was able to donate 53,545 francs to the PTT's charitable works.

More than 200 exhibitors showed material worth a total of 20 million francs. Th. Champion showed the world's fifteen rarest stamps, alone worth 5 million francs.

The Exposition was officially opened at 3 p.m. on 3 May 1930, inaugurated by numerous high officials and personages. Most of them, plus show organizers and exhibitors, partook of a banquet that evening at the Hôtel Algérien. During the Exposition's 15 days [*more correctly, May 3 or 4 to May 11, or eight to nine days — SJL*], masses of visitors, primarily from North Africa, filed before the well-constructed exhibit frames. During this time, the aéro-postal Algiers-Paris route, requiring only 12 hours flying time, was inaugurated, as well as a special Algiers-Casablanca direct flight. The concluding banquet and reading of the Palmars took place Friday, 9 May, at the Municipal Casino.

The Congress of French philatelic societies was held May 4 and at the Alhambra Palace. Fig. 2 shows the special 10 francs stamp and the special cancellation. The visiting members also enjoyed conducted tours of Algiers and its suburbs.

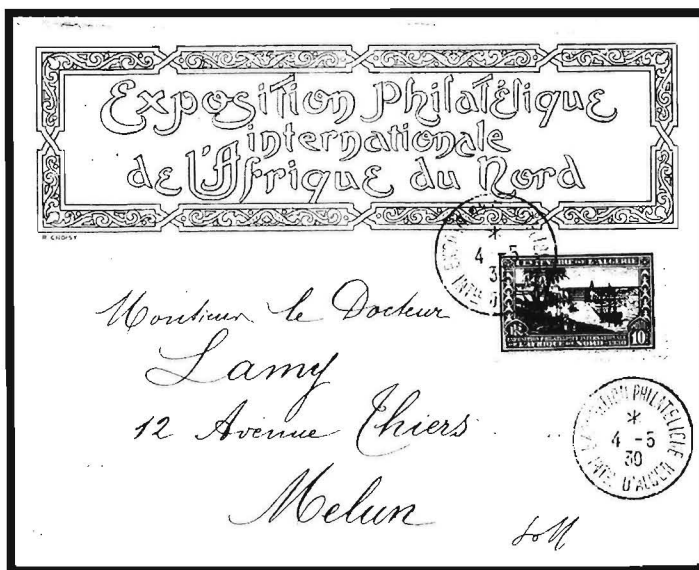


Figure 2.

Finally, all the organizers could well pat themselves on the back for their great accomplishments. It should be noted that the special printing of 50,000 stamps at 10 francs netted the Algerian PTT 500,000 francs, as it appears that very few were actually used on mail.

## TYPES AND SUBTYPES

### 1F red Iris

[This is out of place, but was discovered only recently, in "Marianne" No. 72 (2006). Though the difference in Types is extremely minor, it's worth recording here for completeness].

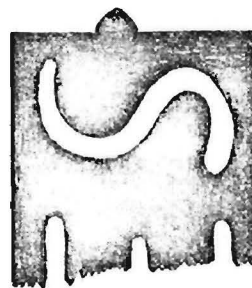
Type I: (all sheet stamps, printed in panes of 100 stamps): The space between the left of REPUBLIQUE and left edge of stamp design is approximately 0.35 mm wide

Type II: (all stamps printed for unsevered booklets, in panes of 80 stamps for four booklets): Space at left of REPUBLIQUE is only about 0.2 mm wide.

### 35F Marianne de Muller

Type I: (for all sheet and coil stamps, and booklets of 20 stamps): Left and right stamp margins equal in thickness to bottom margin; right margin smooth at second S of POSTES.

Type II: (for all booklets of 8 stamps): Left and right margins are slightly thicker than bottom margin; usually better distinguished by presence of a slight protuberance in margin beyond second S of POSTES. One and sometimes two sides lack perforations.



Type II



# Guidelines for FCP Authors

David L. Herendeen (FCPS # 1469)

**G**uidelines for authors in the France and Colonies Philatelist (*FCP*) have not been formulated in detail since printing has entered the all-digital era. I have developed such a set of guidelines that define a number of techniques that will result in a more consistent journal, both in form and content.

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## Subject Matter

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All aspects of French philately, including, but not limited to, France herself, offices abroad, colonies, military occupations and campaigns, are acceptable as subjects for articles in the journal. Multidisciplinary papers, such as those exploring relationships between the French areas and other countries or colonies, are especially welcome. Articles submitted for publication in the *FCP* must be original and not at the same time be offered to any other journal or publication.

The *FCP* also considers reprinting articles of general interest to the membership when they have appeared in obscure publications, foreign languages, or sources that might be difficult for members to obtain. Please contact the editor to determine if a reprint or translation is appropriate.

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## Formality of Writing

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While the *FCP* is not a completely formal, refereed publication, research papers are intended to be of archival quality for those who follow our research efforts. As such, the tone of research articles should be reasonably, though not ponderously, formal. Things to avoid:

- **Over-personalization:** "John Doe did a great job of studying the issue in 1952."

**Instead:** "Doe performed the first comprehensive study of this issue.<sup>1</sup>"

- **In-line References:** John Doe's work, presented in the *FCP*, Vol. 23, No. 6, June 1965, was...

**Instead:** Doe's work,<sup>2</sup> was..., or "as shown in Ref. 2, ..."

- **First Person Familiarity:** "I think this means that..."

**Instead:** "The evidence indicates that..."

- **Categorical, Unsubstantiated Assertions:** "This is the only cover showing this usage."

**Instead:** "This usage has not been reported in the literature by previous researchers,<sup>1,2</sup> and a survey of active collectors and specialists has failed to locate any other examples."

Note that the *FCP* also does publish articles that may be completely informal. Examples include reports of new findings, calls for information, works-in-progress that may present speculative hypotheses for which comments are solicited, and, of course, articles about membership activities and editorials.

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## Logical Flow

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If you wish to convey your information to others who may not be experts in your field, it is necessary for your article to have a strong logical flow. For this purpose, Consider the following simplistic definition of the basic parts that every research article should have:

- ◆ The Introduction
- ◆ The Thesis
- ◆ The Support
- ◆ The Summary

The **Introduction** sets forth in a clear, concise manner the overall purpose of your article. It may include a summary of previous relevant research upon which you have relied. It also may include a rationale for the value of the article, i.e. why you think this article is important.

The **Thesis** then defines the things that you intend to show or prove in the article. This includes new findings and conclusions that extend the body of knowledge in your research area. This is followed by the **Support** for your Thesis. Here you present your new discoveries, indicate why you are deviating from previous

conclusions, and enumerate the new evidence used to synthesize your hypotheses. Finally, the **Summary** recapitulates what you have shown in your article.

Remember, these are proposed logical sections of the article, not headings. However, headings are crucial in guiding readers through the logic of your development.

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### *Preparing the Draft*

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Your draft article will generally include both text and figures; and, in some cases, tables. The following sections explain the best manner for preparing these to send to the editor.

#### *The Text*

The text for your article should be keyed using any generally accepted word processing program. Typewritten manuscripts are also acceptable. They should be typed double spaced. Although handwritten manuscripts are discouraged, if you have such a manuscript, contact the Editor directly to discuss transmission. When typing, it is not necessary for you to do any formatting whatsoever. As a matter of fact, whatever you do will have to be undone prior to publication.

#### *The Figures*

Although the FCP is printed in black and white, it is, in fact, published in color. Thus, any copies of the FCP distributed digitally, either on magnetic media or the internet, will appear in color if provided by authors.

Nearly all articles dealing with philatelic subjects will be accompanied by figures or illustrations. Because the FCP is composed digitally, all of its components, text and figures, are kept in electronic form. Therefore, the best results are obtained if authors can scan their items and deliver computer files directly to the Editor. The following scanning guidelines are useful for such scanning.

If you are scanning black and white line art, such as documents, cancels and manuscript markings, you scan at a resolution of 600dpi (dots per inch), using the black and white (sometimes called monochrome) setting of your

scanner. Save the resulting files with the TIF file type.

Covers and stamps may be scanned in 30-bit color, 24-bit color or gray-scale, depending on the capabilities of your hardware. As noted above, if the editor receives color scans, they will in fact be in color in the published FCP, but they will be converted to gray-scale prior to printing.

There is no need to scan continuous-tone images of covers and stamps at a resolution greater than 200dpi **unless** you will be enlarging a small portion of the image. Best results are obtained if you compute the resolution based on the enlargement factor you will use. For example, if you are enlarging a portion of a stamp to be twice actual size, then you scan at 400dpi so that upon expansion the portion of the picture shown still has a resolution of 200dpi.

While the editor can accept many formats of graphics file (e.g. TIF, BMP, GIF, PCX, etc.), the preferred format is TIF. **Under no circumstance save the file in JPG format.** This file format is "lossy," that is, although it has a high level of compression some data is usually lost during the compression process. While this may be the best format for Internet applications, it is not the best for publishing.

The editor will scan appropriate hardcopy figures as described below. It is heartily recommended that all computer-literate philatelists have a scanner. It allows one to keep detailed records of their stamps, and allows the creation of figures to be used in writing papers for the FCP. Scanners may also be used to keep customized photo albums, to make copies of important documents, and to perform many other handy functions. Prices for perfectly acceptable scanners have fallen below \$100 — no more than the present cost of inkjet printers.

When you send copies of the individual scanned image files, you send them as attachments to an email. **You should never embed the figures in your computer text document.**

When photocopying or scanning a stamp, a proof, or a cover, **always** place a piece of very

dark, preferably black, paper behind the item in order to make its contours visible, especially if the item is printed on white paper. After making photocopies, examine the results to make sure the illustrations are of high quality; that they are not, for example, too dark, too light, or fuzzy. If you want your article illustrated in color, then you should make your photocopies on a color copier.

Hardcopy illustrations should be submitted separately from the text. They should be mailed flat. Under no circumstances should they be folded, because the fold line will always be visible after the figures are scanned.

Hardcopy illustrations should also be submitted separately from the text. Never use adhesive tape of any kind on the front of illustrations to hold them in place on a sheet of paper. The best approach is to submit photocopies of stamps, proofs, covers, etc. on a full sheet (i.e., 8½ in. x 11 in. or A4 size); a half-sheet will do if only one stamp or cover is being shown. Several illustrations may be copied on the same page, but please ensure there is a reasonable amount of space between them (1 inch or more) and they are fully cross-referenced to the text or to a separate list of captions so that they can be properly identified (e.g., Fig. 1, Fig. 2, etc.). Hardcopy of figures should always be mailed flat. Again, when photocopies are scanned, any folds in the paper become highly visible.

## Tables

There are times when tables of data are the most efficient and clear method for presenting information. A perusal of articles in the *FCP* should provide you with both format and use. The Editor will give you specific instructions for preparing tables.

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## Style

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If you need guidance on writing your article, you may consult the standard reference, *Elements of Style*.<sup>1</sup> As for rules of grammar, abbreviations, punctuation rules, etc., the standard is the *Chicago Manual of Style*.<sup>2</sup> Both books are usually available at any public or university library. They are also available online from the major book sellers.

## Citing References

When using previous research results and other references, credit must be given at the end of an article in a special section. Each citation must be complete, allowing others to find the cited information easily. Examples of the most commonly used reference forms are given below.

### Books

1. Dubus, L., P. Pannetier and A. Marchand, *La Guadeloupe*, A. Marchand, Paris, undated.

### Journal Articles, Individual

1. Grabowski, E.J.J., "Guadeloupe Postal History—A Reflection," *France and Colonies Philatelist*, **63**(1), pp. 3-6.

### Journal Articles, Series

1. Picirilli, R.E., "Postal Rates in the French Colonies, 1892-1944," *France and Colonies Philatelist*, **53**(3), 1997, pp. 75-78; **53**(4), 1997, pp. 115-117.

### Auction Catalogs and Pricelists

1. *Colonies Françaises, Sélection de pièces rares* (Vente à Prix Nets), Roumet, Paris, Spring 2007, lot 81.

### Private Correspondence

1. Doe, J., letter to author, 10 January 1990.

### Reference Books

1. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 20th ed., s.v. "Tahiti."

Note that "S.v." (sub verso) indicates that you looked up the information under the indicated word(s).

### Internet Sources

1. France and Colonies Philatelic Society, Inc, <http://www.FCPSONline.org> (accessed 10 June 2007).

## Citations in the Text

There are two acceptable methods for citing your references in the text. If you are making simple and single references from the text, then the superscript is used in all cases, as:

In his definitive work, Doe<sup>3</sup> proved this conjecture.

The use of the scholarly notations *Ibid.*, *op. cit.*, *loc. cit.*, etc. is discouraged because they are both overly formal and not well-known to many casual readers.

If you feel that it is necessary to clarify the location of a particular research source within a book or article, the preferred manner is to use the linear reference in the text. For example:

Doe notes that only one cover has been seen (Ref. 1, p. 65), but Smith illustrates two in his definitive work (Ref. 7, Chap. 9)

## Endnotes

Rather than using footnotes for amplifying information, we use an *Endnote* section. To simplify numbering, the Endnote section is merged with the more common References section so that only one set of numbering is required. This single list combines the reference citations with any notes. For example:

### Endnotes and References

1. Picirilli, R.E., "Postal Rates in the French Colonies, 1892-1944," *France and Colonies Philatelist*, **53**(3), 1997, pp. 75-78; **53**(4), 1997, pp. 115-117.
2. All of the *arrêtés* cited were taken from the *Journal Officiel de Gabon* which the author transcribed on a trip to Aix-en-Provence, France in 1993.
3. Doe, J., letter to the author, 10 Jan 1990.

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## Help Available

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If you are not certain that you can meet these guidelines, or if any of them pose a problem for you, please contact the Editor. We will look for alternate solutions. The Editor can also provide advice for scanning covers and stamps.

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## Review and Editing

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The Editor reserves the right to reject or edit any article submitted; and a copy of the revised text will be sent to the author if this is deemed necessary. Usually, there is not enough time to allow drafts of articles to be reviewed by the author or outside readers. There is one major exception to this — authors who have email addresses. The use of email allows virtually instantaneous (free) communication anywhere in the world. Authors with email must also have one other important software produce: the Adobe Acrobat® Reader. This program, which is available on the internet at no cost, is used to view published documents in the same form that they will appear in print.

## Copyright

Under U.S. and world copyright rules, copyright is automatically extended to the authors of articles. The FCPS has copyright over the layout and selection of articles in the FCP, not over their specific contents.

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## References

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1. Herendeen, D.L., "Guidelines for BCPJ Authors," *British Caribbean Philatelic Journal*, **39**(1), pp. 31-34.
2. Struck, W. and E.B. White, *Elements of Style*, Third Edition, Allyn and Bacon, 1979.
3. *Chicago Manual of Style*, 14th Edition, University of Chicago Press, 1993.

## Future Annual Meetings

As you know we had a successful society meeting at the Garfield-Perry March Party, both in attendance and exhibiting. We have received many invitations to meet at other shows, but we had postponed accepting any of them until we saw how the G-P meeting unfolded. Our success this past March has led us to arrange for the following society meetings:

**NAPEX 2008, to be held in the Washington, DC area on 6, 7 and 8 June.** For the past several years the show venue has been the McLean Hilton at Tyson's Corner in Virginia. See the NAPEX web site at [www.napex.org](http://www.napex.org) for updates about the show.

**Rocky Mountain Stamp Show 2009, Denver, CO.** The show is usually the middle week-end of May at the Holiday Inn Denver International Airport. 2009 information is not yet on their web site. With former editor **Stan Luft** and director **John Bloor** in the area, we should expect a warm welcome from RMSS. Add [www.rockymountainstampshow.com](http://www.rockymountainstampshow.com) to your favorites to keep an eye on this show.

**CHICAGOPEX 2010, held at the Sheraton Chicago Northwest, Arlington Heights on 19, 20 and 21 November, 2010.** We're already listed on their web site for 2010. That web address is [www.chicagopex.com](http://www.chicagopex.com).

We have had additional invitations from at least three more shows, and if we continue to



## SHOW REPORTS

- ♦ SANDICAL 2007 (San Diego, Jan 2007): Vermeil medal to **Jeff Ward**, "French Guiana and Inini Commemoratives," also American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Award of Honor.
- ♦ Sarasota National Stamp Exhibition (Sarasota, FL, Feb 2007): Gold medal to **Al Kugel** for "Postal History of Bosnia-Herzegovina 1842-1918," also the APS Research Medal; Gold medal to **Steve Washburne** for "Portugal: The Lusiadas, 1931-38."
- ♦ APS AmeriStamp Expo (Riverside, CA, Feb 2007): Single-frame Prix d'Honneurs to **Ed Grabowski** for "Madagascar - Early Postal History;" to **Al Kugel** (three times) for "Austria-Hungary's Danube River Flotilla In World War I," "Australian Contingents in the Anglo-Boer War," and "Scandinavian Volunteers in Finland During the Winter War." In the open competition, a Gold Medal to **Tom Broadhead** for "Balloon Cards of the Franco-German War - 1870-1871," a Gold medal to **Steve Washburne** for "Boas Festas Cards - The Beginning Years;" a Vermeil medal to **Tom Broadhead** for "Paris 1925: The Exposition Internationale de Timbre-Poste;" and a Vermeil medal to **Al Kugel** for "Austria-Hungary's Vistula River Flotilla in World War I." **Dave Herendeen** and **Ken Nilsestuen** served on the jury.
- ♦ St. Louis Stamp Expo 2007 (Feb 2007): A Vermeil medal to **Al Kugel** for "Restoration of Civil Mail Service in Allied-Occupied Germany 1945-1949," also the APS 1940-1980 Medal of Excellence; a Vermeil medal to **Chuck LaBlonde** for "Denmark - World War II Postal History;" and a single-frame Vermeil medal to **Al Kugel** for "Third Army Postmarks Used During the American Occupation of Germany & Luxembourg in 1919-1922."
- ♦ COLOPEX 2007 Columbus, OH, Mar 2007): **Richard Graham** was in the Court of Honor with "Columbus Postal Markings, 1814-1861," and Gold medal to **Dave Herendeen** for "The 'Duval' Type Postage Due Stamps in the French Community," also the APS Pre-1900 Medal of Excellence." **Al Kugel**, **Eliot Landau** and **Ken Nilsestuen**, served on the jury.
- ♦ Postage Stamp Mega Event (New York, Mar 2007): The exhibit "The Forgeries of the 50 Bajocchi and 1 Scudo Values of the Roman States," by **Liane and Sergio Sismondo**, appeared in the Court of Honor; Gold medal to **Larry Gardner** for "Morocco Foreign Post Offices and Agencies," also the Postal History Society Award; and a single-frame Gold medal to **John Bloor** for "The Provisional Airmail Stamps of Mocambique - Usages." **Dave Herendeen** served on the jury.
- ♦ TEXPEX 2007 (Dallas, TX, Apr 2007): Two Gold medals to **Eliot Landau** for: "The 5¢ China War Resistance Issue of 1942: It's Proof, Issue, First Day Covers, and Postal Issues," and "The Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Series of 1945-46 and It's First Day Covers and Uses," the latter also winning the American First Day Cover Society Award; a Vermeil medal to **Al Kugel** for "The Liberation Period in Hungary During 1938-1941," the single-frame Grand Award and Gold medal to **Eliot Landau** for "The 1909 Lincoln Commemorative Issues: Early Uses and First Day Covers," and Silver medals to **Al Kugel** for "Russian Post Offices Abroad in Manchuria 1900-1921" and **Dale Lillyedahl** for "Themes of Texas."
- ♦ WESTPEX (San Francisco, CA, Apr 2007): a Gold medal to **Ed Grabowski** for his recently launched "Indochina & the French Offices in China: Postal History of the French Colonial Allegorical Group Type," also the Michael Rogers Award Best Asian Exhibit and the Postal History Society Medal; a Gold medal to **Steve Tucker** for French Guinea; and a Vermeil medal to **Bob Kinsley** for "The French Conquest of Europe 1792-1814."
- ♦ Plymouth Show 2007 (Plymouth, MI): a Gold medal to **Al Kugel** for "The Philatelic Effects of the Break-up of the Romanov Empire 1918-1923" also a single-frame Vermeil for "British Postal Agencies in Persia: 20th Century Postmarks." **Colin Fraser** served on the jury.



# FCPS Heritage

Ed Grabowski (FCPS 1469)

While most of us associate our major philatelic activities with national and international level clubs, occasionally something of note happens at the local level. We have a local club in Westfield, NJ which meets in the municipal center at the end of each month. At the May auction, an FCPS-related lot came up which tells a little about the old days at the New York Chapter of the Society. It is a 3¢ Liberty series post card that was used as a meeting notice by Ira Zweifach, then the President of the FCPS. Many of us fondly remember Ira and his work on behalf of the Society. For about thirty years he was able to schedule a monthly speaker at our New York meetings — undoubtedly a record for any society.

This particular notice was addressed by Ira and posted on 27 May 27 1959 to one N. B. MacCully in Orange, NJ. It has Ira's return address from his home on 93rd Street. (Fig. 1) It bears a machine cancel of **The ACADEMY OF AMERICAN POETS/25th YEAR 1934-1959** with a Pegasus. Of note is that Bea Berner, who was Treasurer for many years, collected Pegasus on stamps, so she possibly had a hand in this too. Most remarkable about this notice are the details of the meeting, recorded on the reverse (Fig. 2), that was held on 2 June. None other than Henry Goodkind, the

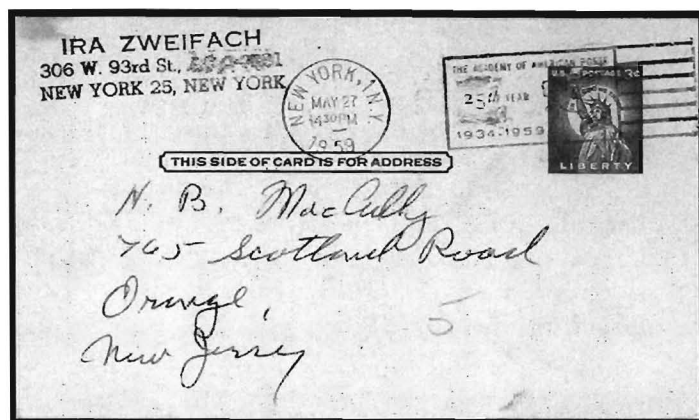


Figure 1

famous aerophilatelist and Editor of the *Collectors Club Philatelist*, was to speak on French area air mails at 8:00 p.m. There was to be a dinner at 6:00 p.m. at the Navigator (no longer in existence), an annual meeting before the Goodkind talk, and an assembly at Ryan's Pub on 34th Street (also no longer in existence).

after the meeting for trading and selling of stamps. What a full night of philately and fellowship! The notice is from Ira and Charles Bretagne who was the Corresponding Secretary and a noted dealer of French area material at the time. I thought that the members would enjoy this look into the Society's past.

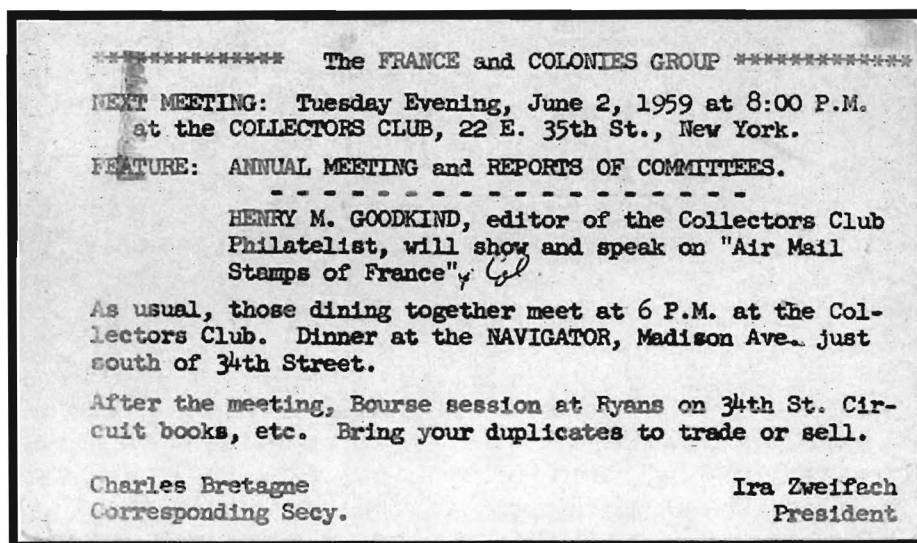


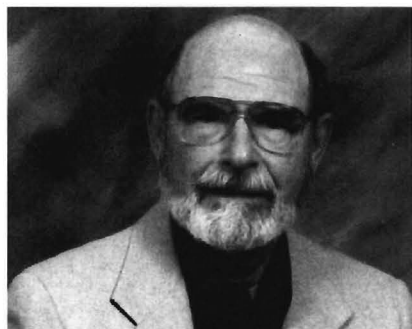
Figure 2. Meeting Announcement

# *Luft and Stevens Elected Honorary Life Members*

*The Board of Directors have recently elected two long-time members of, and dedicated volunteers to, the FCPS Honorary Life Members. Stan Luft, the Editor of the FCP for the last 15 years, and Dick Stevens, who served as President from 1984 until 2004. Without such tireless workers, quality philatelic societies such as ours could not exist. — Editor.*

## **Stanley J. Luft**

So here we are on a fine Paris evening, 19 June 1982, sitting in the basement of *la Conciergerie* across from Notre Dame for the Palmares of PHILEXFRANCE. The place has been set up as a Renaissance Court, and the troubadours have sung, the jugglers have juggled, and the jousts (on real ponies) have had at it, knocking over only two tables in their charge. The medals have been passed out for the honorary exhibits and it's time for the announcement of competitive awards. And who is the first from the U.S. to be called for a *Grande Medaille d'Or*? Why, it's that geologist fellow, Stanley J. Luft! [Showing French Armies of the Revolution and Empire.] Commissioner Gaillaguet rises after the applause and accepts the medal for him.



Stan and I have corresponded since 1969, and have been guests in each other's homes. He has been a studious collector of several aspects of French philately — among them, in addition to the military posts, type Sage, expositions, postmarks of Paris, and even plating of the 1871-76 25c Ceres. He took over as Editor of our Journal in the summer of 1993. Those of you who have been with us a while also know him as the author of *Regular Issues of France*

volumes I (1974), II (1979), and III (1984); *Revolutionary Armies in the West* (1993); and with Bill Waugh, *Chronology of French Military Campaigns* (1984).

Well done, Sir! We give you our thanks for your long and meritorious service to the Society.

**John E. Lievsay**

## **Dr. Richard Stevens**

I have known Dick Stevens since 1980 when he moved to the New York City area (read that as NJ), and became a regular at the monthly NYC meetings. Like many of us in the Society, he was formally trained as a chemist (RPI, Harvard and a post doc at Columbia — that's pretty heavy stuff to those of you not in the know) in the most serious area of Chemical Physics, and ended up working at Harvard on the research staff until he moved to NJ.



Also like many of his age, he began in stamp collecting early in life — first as a general collector, and then he began to develop a 'Balkan fever' by specializing in Bulgaria, Montenegro and Serbia which continued throughout all of his serious philatelic life. Over the years he has regaled us with the French aspects of all of these areas, and has become one of the world's experts in this complex field. In the late 1970s he sought something different and settled on Martinique. He assembled a formidable collec-

tion of classic Martinique, which served as the model for what I tried to do in Guadeloupe. Fortunately for me, he decided to stop this classic collection just when the world was beginning to hear its thunder, and focus more on the later issues of this colony. He bought the Holsizer Martinique collection as a basis for this effort, which still occupies him to this day. Although he has put together a variety of exhibits which have done very well over the years, scholarship and not exhibiting has been his passion.

In 1983 he became Vice President of the Society, and in 1984 I persuaded him to run as President, as I was finishing my four years as such. Little did I realize that we had almost found our 'President for Life' as they say. He served the Society in this capacity until 2004 for an even twenty years! Bob Stone and Stan Luft kept the FCP alive and strong under this long administration, and Dick kept the New York meetings and the rest of the Society going at full speed. It has been a great journey, but as the famous poem notes, 'The old order changeth...' In recognition of his years of meritorious and dedicated service, the Society has most deservedly elected him as an Honorary Life Member. *Bravo Monsieur le Docteur Stevens!*

**Ed Grabowski**

## Future Annual Meetings

*Continued from page 70*

have successful meetings, we can also commit more years into our future.

In addition to these society meetings, our members are at many shows. **Eliot Landau** is showing his Classic France exhibit at Stamp-Show in Portland, OR, and will offer a walk-through at the frames. He is also speaking on behalf of the Military Postal History Society on the subject of Classic French Military Mail.

Please plan to visit one or more of these shows and attend our meetings. We will hold a Friday night society gathering over dinner and a short, relatively informal, society meeting on Saturday at each show. We also want to see more exhibits. Our collecting area is not only interesting, but also among the most colorful of any specialty. Showing French and colonial exhibits will help us attract more interested collectors

## The Carnet Corner

*Bob Seeke (FCPS 1334)*

Here's a look at another anomaly in the selva printing of open booklets of ten self-adhesive Marianne de Luquet ("of the 14<sup>th</sup> of July") stamps. This example is Cérés 523/Yvert 3085-C4/Dallay 476.

Notice in Fig. 1 that the number "010" appears partially on both sides of the booklet. This is the "liasse" (bundle) number. This type of booklet is packaged (bundled) in packs of 100. Like a paperback book, this is done by gluing a thin, pliable red cover to the left end of the pack, extending around the pack the length of the booklet front and back. This explains why the left edge of these booklets is sometimes a little ragged, as they need to be forcibly pulled from the pack.



Figure 1.

This booklet is 125mm long, well within the range discussed in a previous "Carnet Corner". The selvages at the right and left are of normal widths, and the cover printing is in the usual place. So it seems that the slugs containing the "010" were misaligned. Is it possible that paper roll, die-cut perforator and printing plate were misaligned instead? Yes, but extremely unlikely. What do you think?

Until next time, your letter or email would be most welcome. Bonne philatélie!

Mr. Bob Seeke  
866 La Costa Lane  
N. Fort Myers FL 33917  
[cwseeke\\_2@msn.com](mailto:cwseeke_2@msn.com)

## ***The Torch is Passed...***

*David L. Herendeen, Editor*

As announced in earlier issues, the transition of the editorship of the *FCP* from Stan Luft to myself is now complete. As one would expect, there will be a number of changes over the coming issues. I have a significantly different style than Stan, and, as a result, some of the current regular features will be dropped while some others will be added. As always, your feedback will guide any and all changes.

### ***"Pressing the Flesh" Still Important***

Although the journal of a society is often considered the primary benefit of membership, I feel that interaction between members is also very important to the health of a group. Our Annual Meeting was a rousing success. Everyone with whom I spoke greatly enjoyed meeting and sharing ideas with other members and exhibitors of the *FCPS*. I personally hope that our continued proactive attendance at exhibitions will continue to grow and encourage members to share their knowledge. There is no substitute for face-to-face meetings between members.

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## **Membership Notices**

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### ***NEW MEMBERS***

3376 MITTON, DENNIS R., Gig Harbor, WA  
3377 CLARK, EDRIC, Park Rapids, MN  
3378 WUNDERLICH, HOWARD, Ronkonkoma, NY  
3379 PENNACCHIOTTI, STÉPHANE, Cheniménil,  
France

### ***ADDRESS CHANGES***

1046 CARLETON, JOHN C., St. Louis, MO.

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## **PRESIDENT'S LETTER**

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Greetings from Akron, Ohio, where philately is still doing well. At our Annual Meeting at the March Party I was expecting to use this space to introduce myself to you. Given the events and Dave Herendeen's write-up of our meeting,

you have a pretty good idea of my principal collecting interest. Let me add that I am a CPA who specializes in the intricacies of international taxation. My wife and I have four children and two (nearly three) grandchildren, whose families are sprinkled around the US. She wants to retire so she can visit the kids, I want to retire so I can spend more time on philately (while visiting family, of course).

With that behind us, I want to thank Dave in print for his service as president. His vision for our society and, more than that, his willingness to actively pursue his vision, has made our society a much different organization than it was five years ago. I am extremely happy that he is willing to assume the editor's duties and continue his active involvement.

Dave and I have shared many ideas over the past couple of years. We are in agreement that we should continue our annual meeting, moving it around the country as we receive invitations from national shows. We want to continue encouraging our members to graduate into exhibiting, which is one of the most enriching aspects of philately. We want to herald accomplishments of our members in the *FCP*; we want our members to continue writing articles for our journal; and, we want to make our members feel like this is an active, vibrant, sociable group of philatelists who share an interest in the philately of France and its colonies.

You will see and hear of changes as we move along. Elsewhere in this issue you will find news of our annual meetings through 2010. You will also find news of a newly endowed award to encourage our members to write articles for the *FCP*. I hope you will plan to join us at the meetings, write for the journal, and look to further your enjoyment of philately through participation in the society.

I want to thank our new advertisers for supporting our journal and society. Please mention the *FCP* when you do business with them. You should recognize that their support helps keep our dues lower.

Finally, it probably goes without saying, but you can always send me an e-mail to express your ideas. Even complaints. My e-mail address is in the masthead.





## French Colonies

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**1938 Marie Curie** Type CD80 VFNH  
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**1941 Petain Issue** Complete NH set 48 stamps from 24 Colonies \$37

**1941-5 Cross of Lorraine** (Scott Type CD87) The complete Set of 71 stamps all Mint NH \$74

**1944 Petain Surcharges** (Semipostals) Complete set of 48 stamps from 24 Colonies all Mint NH \$40

**1945 Felix Eboue** Type CD91 Complete NH set 26 stamps \$14

**1946 Victory** Type CD92 Set of 15 Mint NH \$12

**1946 Chad to Rhine** Types CD93-8 Complete set of 90 stamps from 15 Colonies all Mint NH \$120

**1950 Tropical Medicine** Type CD100 Complete NH set of 10 \$55

**1952 Military Medal** Type CD 101 Complete NH set of 12 \$96

**1954 Liberation** Type CD102 Complete set all VF NH from 12 different French Colonies \$105

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