



France & Colonies Philatelist

Published by the
FRANCE AND COLONIES PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC. (N.Y.)

Corresponding Secretary: Gilbert R. Loisel,
88-11 34th Avenue, Jackson Heights 72, New York

Editor: Robert G. Stone, Route 3, Box 384, Belleville, Illinois 62221

PHILATELY IN FRANCE

For the collectors of France and Colonies residing outside France, the state of philately in France has an important influence, even if they choose to ignore it or are unaware of it. Some aspects of this influence should be obvious, in that the taste of the French public and collectors affects the character and frequency of the stamps issued, and the demand from French collectors will largely determine the world philatelic market for France and colonies material. For example, Scott's prices for French material tend to follow those of French catalogs, and when the market is stronger in France (and Europe) than here, material is bought here by Frenchmen at higher prices than U. S. collectors are willing to pay. But there are more subtle and indirect influences. Among these are patterns of specialization in collecting France and Colonies material; the research, publications, catalogs, albums, etc., done in France, which generally reflect the popular trends there, and in turn, mold the pattern of collecting France in U. S. and elsewhere.

Philately has always been vigorous and popular in France and France must be ranked with Great Britain, Germany, and U. S. for total numbers of collectors and for the volume of its domestic and international stamp trade. Several smaller countries such as Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and Austria are also very strong philatelically for their size. The character of philatelic development in France is basically similar to that of the other countries mentioned, but in recent years some types of philatelic activity have flourished rather more luxuriantly there than elsewhere. Although Paris used to vie with London and Vienna as an international stamp market, the War, export-import controls and customs, taxes, etc., have kept Paris in a secondary position for the last 30 years. On the other hand, promotion of philately within France has been remarkable. The proliferation of local stamp clubs and

their collaboration through the national federation is a strong force. Great attention is given to cultivation of young collectors and educational activities on TV and radio, thru local and travelling exhibits, special columns in the press, are carried on by "serious" philatelists, on a higher plane than we are accustomed to. The government cooperates with and supports these activities more than in U. S. and G. B. In any country the quality and quantity of new stamp issues is always a big factor in promoting philatelic interest. We are all familiar with the French new issue program; fine as it is, it is not without critics and comes up with its share of duds and questionable things.

The structure of French collecting interests is probably rather more concentrated on the material of the mother country and its colonies than is the case in other "western" countries; especially so among advanced specialists and research-oriented collectors. Ordinary and general collectors of foreign stamps are numerous, but it is exceptional to see an original study of foreign stamps published in France. Some favor has been shown to British Colonies and Latin America. Only several stamp clubs or study circles devote themselves to stamps of a single foreign country. Some outstanding collections of foreign exist, held primarily by gentlemen of means or refugees living in France. Classic stamps, stampless covers, and fancy cancellations of all countries have a strong appeal in France, but the investment and aesthetic aspects seem to be the main basis of this taste.

Naturally, the research devoted to stamps and postal history of France is very intense and its publication is spread through numerous books and magazines, some quite remarkable. The history of this research is interesting for its vicissitudes.

In the 19th Century Maury pioneered the serious study of French philately and dominated it until about 1885, though his great book did not appear until 1907. In the 1880's and '90s several serious journals with studious articles began to appear, still mainly the work of dealers however. In 1890 Marconnet's classic book came out, the first major work primarily due to collectors. Nevertheless, the period up to 1914 is accurately designated the "Maury generation" of French philately, for his broad point of view and wide interests formed the foundation to the study of every aspect of French philately, and other students of the period only followed in his footsteps.

The period between 1914 and 1945 was a transition in which after a lull following Maury's death, gradually new students took up certain aspects in more specialized detail. It has been termed the "De Vinck generation" because Baron de Vinck de Winnezele started a host of students to studying the 20th Century issues and, with the aid of the millésimes and coins datés, the changes that resulted from introduction of rotary printing. At the same time other students such as Dr. Chase began reconstruction of the sheets of the classic Ceres and Empire issues, which is now carried on by Germain and Fromaigeat. Also other groups went into the detailed study of the postal markings, including the pre-adhesive ones, which Maury began with his famous catalog of 1898. By 1939 these various specialties had become well established though they had not yet produced many specialized handbooks and catalogs except in the field of postmarks. Moreover there was a tendency to neglect the study of the 19th Century issues except for the few Ceres and Napoleons that could be readily plated, and for the studies of Dr. Bouvet. The World War II crystallized these trends and by 1946 it seemed that the postmark collectors might overwhelm the stamp collectors. Since 1950, however, the seeds of Baron de Vinck's work have flowered into a tremendous surge of studies on the 20th Century issues which soon filled the magazines and produced many books and catalogs. Pierre de Lizeray is the leader of

these students, which include Dr. Joany, J. Blanc, Boblique, Rouques, Col. Lelaland, other. (Someone has aptly suggested calling the present period the "De Lizeray generation.") Their enthusiasm, technical competence, and ability to write clearly, is dazzling and infectious; thousands of collectors await each article from them in eager anticipation of the latest discoveries. Parallel with this, large well organized specialist societies have formed devoted to booklets, to coins datés and millésimes, to postal stationery, fancy cancellations, etc.; they issue catalogs in these fields. The study of the history and methods of production of the 19th Century stamps has resumed and recent publications of Joany, Fromageat, Germain, Cailler, DeLizeray, Nitard, et al have so drastically altered our understanding of these issues that most catalogs and handbooks are hopelessly out of date. In view of this and all the new information on 20th Century issues, the Académie of Philatélie has undertaken the urgent task of preparing a new encyclopedic handbook on French philately, to take the place of the old Yvert et Tellier specialized catalog.

Meanwhile the devotees of postmarks and postal history have remained active, producing many important new books and catalogs in this area; indeed this aspect is now much better served with up-to-date comprehensive publications than other phases of French philately.

Sideline specialties, such as maximum-card collecting and thematic or topical collecting, have become as popular in France as anywhere. Particular attention is given in the French philatelic press to the engravers and designers of French stamps; they are lionized in biographical and interpretive sketches, interviewed on the radio and TV, and judged in philatelic art contests as in no other country.

The philatelic press of course played an essential role in all this growth—a separate article will be devoted to it in a later FCP.

Likewise the part of the merchants must be considered. The enterprise of stamp dealers and firms has been responsible for most of the annual and specialized catalogs issued in France, as well as for founding a number of the leading journals. At one time the merchants were also the leading experts, but as in many other countries the newer generation of merchants tends to be more businessman and salesman and less expert. Still, nearly every French dealer continues to advertise himself as an "expert," although French collectors are not taken in by this. Nevertheless the prejudice against dealers is less marked than in G. B. and U. S. Auctions are numerous in Paris and provinces, though the enormous daily auction business that used to be carried on in the Hotel Drouot in Paris some decades ago is now all but gone. As in U. S., more of the trade in the specialty and higher-grade material now goes to auctions than formerly. But there are probably more dealers with considerable general stock than in U. S. Many foreigners visiting France report that French dealers often are not eager to sell their "good" material; this is not limited to stamp dealers as it has been remarked of French merchants in general, though many Frenchmen do not seem to be conscious of it. Following the continental custom, auctions in France are apt to contain mostly material owned by the auctioneer, whereas in U. S. and G. B. there is a tendency to consider such unethical; and reserves are customarily stated on the lots, a practice likewise not in favor in U. S.

With the prosperity in France since 1950, the market prices of France and Colonies have generally been higher and rise sooner than in U. S. American and British catalogs feel forced to advance with the French market in an unsuccessful effort to slow down the drain of such material to France. However, the highest prices for superb classic material are more apt to be paid by Italians, Germans, Swiss, and Belgians than by French buyers.—R.G.S.

THE NEW FRENCH POSTAGE RATES OF 18 JANUARY 1965

DOMESTIC REGIME (Metropolitan France, Departments overseas, Andorra, Monaco, Overseas Territories, French speaking Republics of Africa, Algeria, and Madagascar):

Letters (up to 2 kg): 0-20gr 0.30; 20-100gr 0.70; 100-250gr 1.50; 250-500gr 2.00; 500-1000gr 2.50; 1000-2000gr 3.50.

Printed Matter: (max. 200gr): 0-50gr 0.12; 50-100gr 0.30; 100-200gr 0.60.

Postcards, ordinary or illustrated: 0.25.

INTERNATIONAL REGIME:

General Tariff: Letters to 20gr 0.60, plus 0.40 for each added 20gr.

Letters, special rate to Germany, Belgium, Canada, Luxembourg, Italy, and San Marino: 0.30 up to 20gr.

Special rate to Cambodia, Guinea, Laos, Morocco, Tunis, South Vietnam: 0.40 up to 20gr.

Postcards: 0.40. Special rate, 0.25.

(Above 20gr general tariff applies to the above countries.)

A NOTE ON THE FRENCH ANNUAL CATALOGS

A serious collector of France and overseas territories, Monaco, Andorra, Sarre, and the former French colonies, should have one or more of the catalogs published in France in order to obtain certain important information not contained in Scott's or Gibbons. There are five of these catalogs issued annually that cover France and the other countries mentioned, except that the Berck catalog does not include anything but France and colonies general issues. They are: Yvert et Tellier (Vol. I), Maury (2 vols.), Ceres, Thiaude, and Berck. The Maury is the most specialized overall and most informative. The Y. et T. is best for realistic pricing though Ceres is now a close competitor in this respect. Thiaude and Berck, and to some extent Maury, price more on the basis of their stock and what they will sell for. Maury and Ceres follow the Yvert catalog numbers but Berck and Thiaude number somewhat differently. The Berck catalog is rather inconveniently arranged for those who collect and mount in strictly chronological order because the 20th Century France is grouped by topics. The other catalogs provide a separate list of the French stamps according to subject matter, which seems to adequately take care of the thematic collectors' needs. The Berck catalog is more specialized for the 19th Century issues of France than any of the others but the selection of varieties listed and the pricing seem to be rather capricious at times—it doesn't have the solid authority of the good old Yvert et Tellier specialized (1939-40).

In sum, all these catalogs have something individual to offer and in view of their reasonable cost, many collectors obtain all of them. A good idea is to get Y. et T. or Ceres every year for prices, and the others in alternate or every few years in rotation for their special information.

It should be noted that for the classics and rarities (in very fine to superb condition) the standard German, Swiss, Belgian, and British catalogs sometimes show higher prices than the French catalogs, because actually the highest prices paid for such material at auction are often obtained in these countries rather than in France.—R. G. S.

A LIST OF THE EXPERIMENTAL AND FIRST FLIGHTS OF INDOCHINA

Compiled by B. M. Mendelsohn

- 20-27 April 1921—Experimental flight, Saigon-Laos and return by military aviators; cachet: "par avion".
- 22 Jan. 1923—First flight, Sonla-Hanoi, cachet in blue.
- 11 April 1923—Bienhoa (Saigon)-Hanoi, by military aviators, circular cachet: "Escadrille de Cochinchine No. 2".
- June-Nov. 1926—Weekly air mail between Saigon and Savanhaket (Laos).
- 14-24 May 1929—Experimental flight, Saigon-Hanoi and return by C. A. F.
- 16 May 1929—Hanoi-Port Bayard (Kouang Tcheou) by C. A. F.
- 12-20 April 1929—Experimental Flight, Saigon-Paris by French Aviators Paillard and Le Brix, special cachet: "Premier Voyage Postal—Par Avion—Indochine—France" enclosed in framework representing wing of aeroplane.
- 16 May 1929—Saigon-Hanoi by C. A. F., pilot Tixier.
- 20 May 1929—Hongkong-Hanoi, by C. A. F., pilot Fernando Robbe.
- 11 June 1929—First flight, Hanoi-Nhatrang by S. E. E. A.
- 16-24 Nov. 1929—First service, Saigon-Hongkong-Canton, by seaplane, ordinary postmark, airmail fee 30c per 20 gr.
- 17-21 Nov. 1929—Hanoi-Paris by Costes and Bellonte, official cachet: see Fig. 1.
- 19 Dec. 1929-Jan. 1930—Indochina linked with France via Dutch East Indies Service. Cachet in 2 lines: "Par Malle Aerienne Hollandaise" in frame.
- 13 April 1930—Hanoi-Saigon via Tourane, departure and arrival postmarks of the same day.
- 18 Oct. 1930—Opening of regular fortnightly service Saigon-Bangkok by Air Orient to connect with K. L. M. flights to Amsterdam.
- 5 Jan. 1931—Three military aircraft flew on a goodwill flight from Bangkok to Hanoi by invitation of the French Indochina government and arrived in Hanoi on 31.12.30. On the return flight a small bag of mail was carried by courtesy of the postmaster at Hanoi. The mail arrived in Bangkok on the evening of Jan. 5th, and was backstamped the following day, 6.1.31.
- 3 Feb. 1931—First flight of regular airmail service between Indochina and France by Air Orient, circular cachet struck in violet, Fig. 2.
- 24 April 1931—Saigon-Athens; from Saigon to Bangkok by A. O. and then by K.L.M., backstamped: Athens 3.5.31. (The Saigon-Marseilles mail was often carried this way.)
- 7 June 1931—Saigon-Marseilles; attempted record flight by Beauregard, Bourgeois, Patard and Levous crashed near Akyab (Burma), on the Sandoway River; all the fliers were killed. The mail was rescued after several days immersion and finally reached Marseilles on July 2, where it received a special cachet: "Courier Accidenté le 7 juin 1931".
- 30 June 1931—Saigon-Ban Me Thuot, cachet of Escadrille No. 2.
- 15 Dec. 1931—Vientiane-Saigon, by Escadrille No. 2.
- 20 Jan. 1932—Record flight, Hanoi-Paris, mail arrived in Paris on Jan. 24, special cachet in double-lined frame: "Liason Hanoi-Paris/Avion Codos Rodiba/Janvier 1932", in three lines.
- 9 May 1932—First flights, Nhatrang-Saigon, and Saigon-Allahabad, by Air Orient.
- 26 May 1932—Hanoi-Marseilles via Saigon; first despatch from Hanoi in connection with the regular Saigon-Marseilles service, backstamped on route: Saigon 27.5.32, and Marseilles 7.6.32.

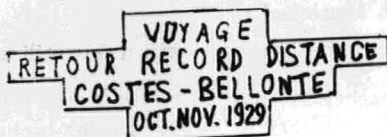


Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

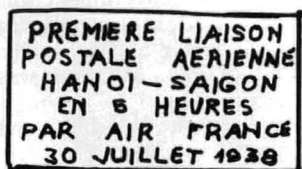


Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 10



Fig. 11

PAR HELICOPTERE MILITAIRE
T.O. E.

Fig. 12

- 2 Aug. 1932—Hongkong-Athens via Saigon. This mail was sent in a closed bag by rail to Saigon and then flown by Air Orient on the Indochina-France service, backstamped: Athens 15.8.32.
- 30 Oct. 1932—Saigon-Hanoi-Fort Bayard-Canton, connecting with first flight London-Hongkong on 19th Oct. Hongkong arrival mark, 1st. Nov. in red.
- 5 Nov.-24 Nov. 1932—Experimental flight, Hongkong-Hanoi-Saigon-Marseilles by Air Orient, pilot la Zalle.
- 20 Nov. 1932—Vientiane-Saigon by military flier (Pillon).
- 4 Dec. 1932—First direct mail, Saigon-Berlin via Athens.
- 4 Jan. 1934—Saigon-Paris, record flight, cachet: Fig. 3; crashed in snow-storm at Corbigny between Marseilles and Paris on January 15th.
- 14 Feb. 1936—First flight Fort Bayard-Hongkong, cachet: Fig. 4.
- 10 July 1936—First flight Hanoi-Canton, no special cachet, mail was back-stamped on arrival 11.7.25 (note error of year; mail may also exist correctly backstamped 11.7.36).
- 13 July 1938—Hanoi-Hongkong by Air France, framed cachet in red or blue.
- 30 July 1938—First flight, Hanoi-Saigon in five hours, cachet: Fig. 5.
- 10 Aug. 1938—Official inauguration of service Hanoi-Hongkong by Air France, cachet: Fig. 6.
- 31 Aug. 1938—First Flight, Saigon-Singapore-Batavia by K. N. I. L. M., cachet, Fig. 7.
- 5 Oct. 1938—Hanoi-Hongkong, opening of regular air mail service, triangular cachet: Fig. 8.
- 5 Oct. 1938—First flight, Saigon-Hongkong, by Air France, cachet: Fig. 9.
- 21 Nov. 1938—First flight, Hanoi-Kunming (Yunnan), no special cachet but mail stamped on arrival.
- 22 May 1939—1st trial flights Hanoi-Vientiane and Vientiane-Hanoi; mail backstamped same day. No cachets, but specially printed envelopes.
- 7 Jy. 1939—First flight, Saigon-Vietiane-Hanoi, by Air France, cachet: Fig. 10.
- 24 Nov. 1948—First flight, Saigon-Noumea via Sydney, cachet: Fig. 11.
- 1953—Military Helicopter flights from Na-San, cachet: Fig. 12. (See Mendelsohn, "Austria Phil." No. 97, Jan. 1954.)

I should like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. Irving Kopf (Brooklyn), in compiling the above, and would be grateful to any collector who can add further information.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS

The first Prospectus for SIPEX to be held in Washington May 1966, is now available. Those interested in subscribing to frames to exhibit should request one right away as the available frames may be all assigned before long; write to SIPEX, 408 A St. S.E., Washington, D. C. 20003.

We are informed that the Philatelic sheet is cataloged at \$35 in the new 1966 Yvert catalog, which confirms the prognosis made in previous issues of the Philatelist that this would become a "good" item.

Our sister Society, the France and Colonies Philatelic Society of Great Britain, suffered a grievous loss in the death by auto accident of its editor, the Rev. Wilfrid Bentley, last spring. Rev. Bentley was not only the editor of their Newsletter, but without question the most knowledgeable student of French philately in England. He was the discoverer and possessor of the famous Hulot correspondence which he and Pierre de Lizeray were using to illuminate many new conclusions about the production of the French classic stamps. Bentley had just begun publication of his book on "An Introduction to the Postal History, Postage Stamps and Postmarks of France from 1849 to 1876," which promised to be a very significant addition to the literature. Three parts of it have been printed and are available from the Society at 3sh6d each. The Society hopes to find a way to continue the book.

This year the Société Française de Philatélie is celebrating its 90th anniversary; until 1914 it was called the Soc. Fr. de Timbrologie. We salute this oldest and most influential of French philatelic societies on its long and fruitful life. Its past Presidents included many of the great philatelists of France; the Society once published catalogs.

The PTT of Somali Coast at Djibouti is offering the 300 fr "Zeima" stamp for sale on an illustrated cover, at 320 frs. Several of the French overseas territories have experimented with the sale of official illustrated first day covers, but the results have not been uniformly satisfactory. They have to compete with several French firms that regularly put out first-day covers for all the issues.

In Feuilles Marcophiles #164 there is a quotation from a recent Bulletin D'Information of the Min. de PTT listing all the various government officials or offices to which a French citizen may address a letter without having to frank it with stamps or postage.

The PTT reports that owing to the use of metered mail and franking machines the postal receipts now (1964) are only about 57% accounted for by postage stamps.

It is rumored that Air France will soon open a Paris-Pekin air service.

Our member Irving Kopf, has an article in **The Stamp Lover** for July 1965 on the Viet Minh overprints of Indo China Dec. 1945 to Dec. 19, 1946, which gives much information not available before on this very obscure subject.

You may have noticed that many French firms and individuals are beginning to place a numeral at the end of their address; this is the French equivalent of our ZIP code numbers, the PTT planning to go in for an automated mail distribution system sometime hence. The numbers are actually the Departement numbers. They are also being included in the dated postmarks of some small postoffices, just as the postmarks of some 4th Class P. O.'s in U. S. are beginning to include the ZIP number.

FOR THE RECORD

76.) More on Fezzan (see items 46 and 65):—In the Couvreur Sale of Willaume in Brussels Oct.-Nov. 1961, there were 223 lots of Fezzan, including a complete collection of the French Occupation issues, and many exceptional items. Among these: a letter with Yv. #5 plus dues #1 and 3 used as postage stamps; the postage-due series #s 1-5 complete plus #4; an airmail #3 mint, the only copy known with original gum (the other two without gum), which catalogs 15 million lira in Bolaffi, was bought by a Belgian collector.

77.) Since Mr. Kindler's articles in FCP #110 and 120 on "gag" philately or "cinderella" items of France, we have come across a number of other items in this category: the colored labels in several designs bearing legend "ABADIE", produced by a cigarette paper company of Paris by that name; a green "Airmail Propaganda" label of 1930 in three languages around the border frame, "Aéropostale" at top, and at bottom: "Service de Propagande Sans Supplément"; the design showing a map of the Atlantic Ocean with airplane crossing left to right, and the legend "Institut de Gravure, Paris" outside the bottom border; a 1936 engraved perforated red label, design consisting of a Ceres head in a lyre frame, two bars of music across the opening of the lyre, inscribed at top: "P. T. T.", "1936" in lyre frame at bottom, and in the space below: "Radio Diffusion", "Ouvré" (the engraver) outside bottom border.

78.) We recently came across a cover from Togo to Haute Volta with a special cachet in rectangular form, inscribed: "Première Liaison Postale/Togo-Haute Volta/Dapango-Tenkodogo/4 Janvier 1950"; Dapanga is in the northern Togo and Tenkodogo in southern Haute Volta. It seems strange that no mail route direct from Togo to Haute Volta was in existence prior to 1950, but this is what the cachet implies; unless perhaps it is an airmail service.

79.) A new French postcard was issued in January 1965 to accomodate the revised postal rates. It bears the vignette of the 25c Republique of Decaris but appears to be printed from a retouched die.

80. We have had a number of inquiries for lists or catalogs of the post-



Item 48, For the Record

offices corresponding to the lozenges with large and small numerals used in France as killers from 1862 up to 1876. The old catalog of Langlois and Veneziani has long been out of print; it is difficult to obtain but the booklet published by the late Brainerd Kremer titled "Check List of the Numeral Cancellations Used by the Post Offices of France" (Montclair, 1950) is based on that work and may be perhaps more easily obtained from philatelic literature dealers in U. S. However, a number of newer works published in France are more up-to-date and readily available: H. Blot: "Nomenclature des Oblitérations des Timbres Poste Française 1849-76, avec catalog" (1946); J. Pothion: "Catalogue des Oblitérations Petit Chiffres" (1955); id: "Catalogue des Gros Chiffres" (1951); P. Magne: "Catalogue des Oblitérations Petit Chiffres"; A. Mathieu: "Catalogue Prix Courant des Oblitérations Petit Chiffres sur Timbres de France 1852-63" (Nice, 1958); Idem: for Gros Chiffres; E. Barthélémy: "Catalogue des Oblitérations Françaises 1849 a 1946."

81.) There are some curious things about the 2.00fr Noratlas stamp of France, which has had heavy usage and many printings since it first came out in 1960 (Jan. 4), replacing the old 200fr Noratlas in same colors: brownish black and ultramarine. The brownish black is an overprint or second color that colors the airplane, upper cartouche inscriptions and side wings. There were 19 printings between Dec. 1959 and March 1965, using three different cylinder plates. Around the end of 1962 copies began to show up with hardly any of the black showing. This was not noticed at first. Then on the 13th to 18th printings, inclusive, Nov. '63 to Nov. '64, the brown-black was entirely omitted. Some collectors noticed it and reported to the press, claiming that this was really a new stamp, but the catalogs didn't mention it. Perhaps the printing plant saw the press notices and realized they had let something slip, for the brown-black color reappeared with the 19th printing in March 1965. Most of the unicolored varieties come from the Cylinder #3 but some from #2 also. (See *Le Monde*, May 1965, p. 40.)

82.) Considerable interest has been generated by the airmail labels issued by Transgabon Airlines in 1959, and questions are being asked as to whether they have any quasi-official status and may be the first airmail stamp of Gabon Republic. It is listed in the Maury Catalog. In 1959 3,000 of the perforated labels were printed in black on green paper for use on pieces of mail handed to pilots at bush-terminals of the Transgabon Company where no postoffices exist. The customers on the forest routes of the interior do not always have postage stamps available and the Company assumes responsibility for taking the mail to Libreville after collection and consolidation by the pilots at the offices of the company there; the Company uses B. P. 90 at the Libreville P. O. The label reads: at top: "Lignes Aériennes Intérieures de la République Gabonaise"; below which is an airplane wings emblem; at bottom: "Courrier remis au Pilote/a l'Escale de /Pour vérification et/complément d'affranchissement"; at left side vertically "Par Avion" and at right side vertically: "Transgabon". Most of the first printing of 3000 was lost or destroyed through negligence and effects of the climate. On the occasion of the Philatelic Exposition in Libreville in 1962 the Company made a reprinting of the labels but on rose-orange colored paper, in small quantity. These and some of the green labels were displayed by the company in a frame at the Exposition. The company has 15 aircraft, 12 pilots, transports about 35,000 passengers and 2,500 tons of freight per year; it uses some 25 landing fields; in the rainy season its service is indispensable to the country. The labels have no power of franking and were not issued by the government nor the Office Equatoriale des Postes et Télécommunications, but their use was not forbidden

by the government and appears to be an extension of the company's franchise—a sort of de facto postal concession perhaps. One could say that the label represents an anticipated franking by the regular postoffice. Maury (1965) prices the green labels at 25fr mint and used, and used on envelope at 50fr; an imperforate variety is listed at 60fr mint. (See *l'Exch. Univ.*, June-July 1961 and Nov. 1962.)

83.) Mr. Mendelsohn has shown us an illustration of the special "bloc-feuillet" or perforated miniature sheet of the Telstar stamps of France, Yv. nos. 1360 and 1361, (Scott #1047-48), which was printed solely for presentation to the engineers and technicians who worked on the French re-receiving station for satellite communications at Plumeur-Bodou. The two stamps are side by side in the sheet; at top an inscription: "Bloc Feuillet Commemoratif Des Premières Liaisons Europe-USA De Television at Télépyhonie Par Satellite/Andover Plumeur-Bodou 11-12-13 Juillet 1961". Below the stamps: "Ce document a été imprimé spécialement à l'intention des ingénieurs et techniciens qui ont construit la station française de télécommunications spatiales de Plumeur-Bodou et de tous les artisans du succès des premières liaisons Europe-USA de télécommunications et de télévision par satellite les 11-12-13 juillet 1962./Hommage du Ministre des Postes et Télécommunications" (signed). This is an unusual bloc-feuillet and although probably many more were printed than of the other French bloc-feuillets, probably most of the recipients are saving them so that few are on the market or in philatelic hands.



Items 72 and 84 of For the Record

84.) With reference to the varieties of the 40c Napoleon reported by Jean Smith in Item #72, member Stanley Luft advises that he has a copy of France #27 with what may be the same flaw; he describes it as a spike off the nose about 1mm long at an angle of about 10 deg. downward from the horizontal; it is on a cover from Nantes dated 19 Aout 1867. Suarnet in his "Les Variétés des Timbres de France" (1964 ed.) lists but does not illustrate a flaw "au bout du nez" for this stamp and prices it at 10fr. This may be the same flaw as reported by Smith and Luft.



Item #90 of For the Record

90.) The French Meteorological Office (Météorologie Nationale) operated a special weather reporting and research vessel, the S. S. CARIMARÉ, in the subtropical Atlantic during the years 1937 and 1938, and perhaps in 1939. The ship cruised around in the area southwest of the Azores for months at a time making upper-air soundings, taking weather and ocean observations, and radioing weather reports back to Paris and to passing aircraft. A few covers have been reported mailed on board and franked with Sower and Peace type stamps, cancelled with a large cachet in purple or black, a double circle 40 mm diam. inscribed "Marine Météorologique Française * "Carimaré" *" and in center: "High Seas/Mail". These are very scarce. The cruises extended from 25 Aug. to 3 Nov. in 1937, and 16 April to 3 July and 9 Aug. to 2 Nov. in 1938. There is also reported a rectangular cachet for the Carimaré. —R.G.S.

91.) In the recent Robson Lowe auction of the late Rev. Bentley's material, there was the remarkable document bearing the die proof of the "official forgery" of the Ceres 20c; this was a letter of April 1849 from Barre and Hulot to the Commission of Money and Medals stating how the litho forgery made for the Commission was easily recognized by "experts" (such as Barre and Hulot). The proof was pinned on to the letter and also a strip of three of the genuine stamp. This episode was to lay to rest the fears of the administration and some critics that the typo stamp could be so well forged as to risk great fraud against the Post. The document is illustrated in an article in *The Philatelist* of Nov. 1958 and again in *Bulletin Philatelique du Midi* in 1959, as well as in the auction catalog.

92.) Lt. Col. Cazes reported in F.M. #161 some interesting varieties of Papeete postmarks: In Jan. 1956 Papeete used a postmark with a makeshift dater, because the regular style dater for "1956" had not yet arrived from Paris; similarly from 1 Jan. to 19 Feb. 1891 Papeete used a postmark which had a date "91" in serified figures made by inverting a "16" from another source; on 21 Feb. a new dater in non-serif figures arrived from Paris.

93.) In January 1942 the government of Guadeloupe, then under Vichy control, issued special printed covers to advertise the national charity campaign, designated as "Quinzaine Impériale de la Campagne d'Hiver du Secours National, 11-25 Janv. 1942"; there is a printed heading across the top of the cover in blue and orange, and on the face, a large rectangular handstamped cachet (of the postoffice?) reading "Guadeloupe et Dépendances/Quinzaine Impériale/—/Pointe-a-Pitre, 11-25 Janvier 1942". We have a used cover

of this which in addition to the postage stamps bears one of the infamous violet labels with the effigy of Petain and the caption "Je fais a la France le bon de ma Personne".—R.G.S.

94.) Postal forgeries are always of great interest. There have been quite a few made of French stamps. Marius Leclerc compiled a list and information on them in an article in *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* for Oct. and Nov. 1961. The list begins with the 40c orange Empire non-laureated. Next the 20c Bordeaux Types II and III; Ceres Siege de Paris issue 25c blue Type I and 15c bistre; Sage 15c gray, 15c blue, and 25c blue (all N beneath U Type); Mouchon retouched 10c 1902 made into a 15c; 1903 lined Sower 10c in 1907 and 50c red in 1929; 1906 issue cameo Sower with ground 10c red; 1906-49 cameo Sower without ground 10c red, 25c blue, 30c blue, and 40c olive; Pasteur 1923-26 1.50 fr blue; Peace Type II 1932 issue; Gandon 15 fr. These are mostly rare on cover; some are available mint also, as well as used off cover.

95.) Mr. S. Serebrakian, the well-known dealer in proofs, in a statement in a recent issue of *Topical Times*, reminds us that since 1959 the making of die proofs by the engravers of French stamps (so-called "artist's proofs") has been prohibited by the PTT and AFT, and all die proofs are now made by the government in the stamp printing plant and bear the embossed seal (control mark) of the printery. From the unhardened die it is said that only 18 copies of proofs are pulled (more would damage the die); of these, 8 are said to be given to the engraver (who can sign them, give or sell them), and the rest to officials, the Postal Museum, and the archives. Some of these may be signed by the engraver or designer. These proofs in black or sepia usually do not have any numeral of value. We have a few comments to offer on this: if only 18 copies of these proofs are made they are obviously going to be "rare" in so far as there is any demand for them. They tend to be popular with topical collectors and a special group who think they are works of art or a good investment. Hence rather high prices are asked for them, particularly for the proofs of the stamps printed on the six-color presses (around \$100). But collectors should remember that proofs from the hardened dies may be made in much larger numbers, and proofs from the secondary dies (those with numeral of value, usually in various colors) also are available in considerable quantity (or have been of some past issues). These too are sometimes signed, but as they are always made by the stamp printery they are not strictly "artist's proofs." Since the three and six-color presses came into use, quantities of color trial plate proofs, printed from the plates on gummed paper but imperforate, have become available; when such imperforate sheets are printed in the issued colors, they are listed in catalogs as "non-dentelé" or "imperforate stamps," though they are not valid for postage and should be called merely plate proofs in issued colors. The latter are run off in quantities of several hundred or more and given to officials by the PTT. Of certain issues the PTT has made collective die proofs, having several or more designs on one sheet. Some sheets of the single or collective type have the clichés individually perforated—these are what the French catalogs call "bloc-feuillets" and when in the issued colors and with numeral of value, have to be considered as stamps valid for postage. The variety of all these proofs and imperforates confuses most collectors and misunderstanding is widespread. Apart from the purely investment angle, it is our opinion that the die proofs from the unhardened dies including the unfinished and rejected ones (essays), the color trial plate proofs with color numbers pencilled in, and the "bloc-

feuilletés" have a legitimate and philatelically significant place in the specialized collection of France and colonies; whereas the secondary-die proofs and the "non-dentelés" are of doubtful philatelic significance and could well be omitted from the specialized collection. The latter kinds are the ones most highly touted by dealers, because there is enough of the material around to form the basis of a continuing business. The diatribes in the French philatelic press against the trial color plate proofs are totally unjustified and were inspired by dealers loaded with "non-dentelés." It is a crazy mixed-up business, with chaotic pricing, lacking catalogs and information guides, no definite trends, and no serious students.—R.G.S.

WHY COLLECT RED CROSS ISSUES?

My advice to both the professional as well as the tyro collector and exhibitor of France and her past and present colonies is as follows. First of all, make up your minds just what you intend to collect because you can not collect everything that any nation issues for then you would have to have many albums or volumes to properly set up your collections and you will have a conglomeration of stamps, etc., that in the long run will prove of doubtful value either as to its financial worth or its usefulness as an exhibit item. Regardless of how old a stamp may be, it might be extremely valuable because of its scarcity or it may be just another stamp because many millions have been issued and their face value has never increased, mint or used. Insofar as France and her past and present colonies are concerned, France has never issued any semi-postal or any type of postal material except such as were educational, picturesque, functional and never in such quantities as to make it appear that France was anything like the newly created African nations that printed stamps merely for speculative purposes, regardless of the fact that even the topic was false or the face value was all out of proportion to their true value and that very few of their natives ever even had a use for such stamps. (The natives were mostly illiterate and ignorant and the leaders of these nations conspired with corrupt dealers to print such issues for selfish purposes.) France never had such an idea because France was a world-wide Empire and her agents and her Embassies had definite use for any and all issues which the mother country might issue.

I chose RED CROSS STAMPS because they represented an interesting, humanitarian cause and the surtax went to assist this international organization to carry out its humanitarian work. I also found out after many years of study that France always only printed what she expected her people to be able to make use of and as far as her colonies were concerned, issues of stamps, proofs, essays, color proofs and de luxe special souvenir sheets, these were always in extremely limited quantities and as the years went by, their value increased enormously and very often were most difficult to secure except at special auctions. The exhibitor must always bear in mind, that the cost of his stamps means nothing to the award committee and is recognized only by the committee when they are properly exhibited, defined and described as to their year of issue, their number in Scott, their manner of being arranged on each exhibition page and any and all pertinent information that might interest the beginner as well as the professional. Art is Art and you can not be a beatnik when presenting a valuable collection of stamps. In my estimation, France has always presented the greatest variety of worthwhile subjects to pick as a specialty. Stick to one subject and let it go at

that and you will find great pleasure and be rewarded for your efforts and patience.—Ben B. Lipset.



"The Gallic Cock and German Eagle Fight Over a Part of the Moroccan Spoils".
(From Coll. T. P., 1911, p. 246.)

A COMMENT ON USED STAMPS

When I started collecting stamps 19 years ago, like most of my friends, I was not aware of mint stamps. Now it seems to be quite different. When I mention a stamp to somebody, he is all ears and smiles until I tell him it is "used." Then his smile fades away, he looks at me in a strange way, and, if he is polite, tries to change the subject. Am I the only one collecting used stamps of France (or of any country for that matter) any more? Is a used stamp a freak? Or is it slowly becoming extinct? Looking at the present trend, I wouldn't be surprised if in the near future the "Used" column in catalogues would be omitted.

Well! I do not care how much more (the catalogue says) a mint stamp is worth. My collection is all used, and even to fill a space I would not insert a mint stamp. I would then be afraid that somebody might accuse me of putting a hinge on it. If I was collecting flowers and plants I would keep them in the earth where they stay fresh and give fragrance, because that is the way it was intended to be, and as far as I know, STAMPS WERE INTENDED TO BE USED!

Many of the new African Republics have their stamps printed in Europe, and only a nominal percentage of these stamps reach their appropriate country; greedy dealers buy them in order to feed the eager collectors of mint, never hinged, full gum, virgin, sterile, etc., stamps.

Now that I have it off my chest, I feel better, and I hope that I'm not the only one who feels that way.—G. R. Loisel (#877)

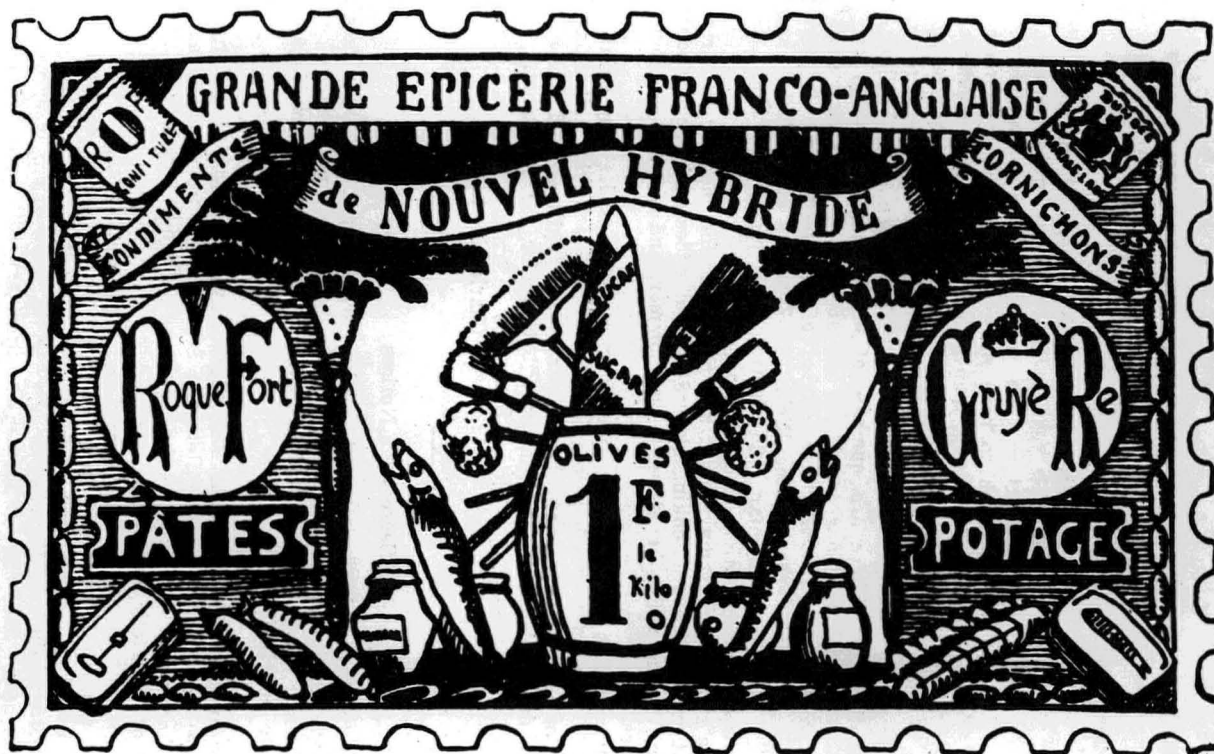
NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND CATALOGS

- "Les Timbres de L'Île de France." By Blazy and Gauvois. 3fr. For sale by L'Echangiste Universelle, PB 34, Bischwiller, Bas Rhin.
- "Histoire de la Poste a Lyon des Origines a 1876." By G. Chapier. 96 pp., 1965. 10fr. Editions du Tout Lyons, Moniteur Judiciaire, 12 Rue Mulet, Lyon.
- "Timbres Francais de la Liberation." By J. F. Lion. 324 pp. 75fr plus 2.70 postage. 1965. Editions Sinfonia. 68 Ave. Champs Elysées, Paris 8.
- "Catalogue des Obliterations France 1900 a Nos Jours." (Loose leaf). 20fr for subscription to 4 installments. Le Club "Le Meilleur," B.P. 2, Vigneux-78.
- "Catalogue Ceres 1966." 4.50fr. Editions Ceres, 25 Rue du Louvre, Paris 1.
- "Catalogue Maury 1966 des Timbres Poste de France, Andorre, Monaco, Dept. de la Réunion, Nations Unies, Europa." 99th ed. 188 pp. 3.75fr. A. Maury, 6 Boul. Montmartre, Paris 9. (This is Vol. I; Vol. II with French Colonies will be issued later, 3.75fr.)
- "Catalogue des Cachets Courriers—Convoyeurs-Lignes 1877-1964". By J. Pothion and P. Lux. 78 pp. 21.50fr. p.p. La Poste aux Lettres, 17 Rue du Faubourg-Montmartre, Paris 9.
- "Nomenclature des Timbres Poste de France—Vol. II." By Dr. Joany. 80 pp. 1965. 7.50fr p.p. From P. de Lizeray, 14 Rue de Poitiers, Paris 7.
- "Supplement 1965 de la 2e Edition du Catalogue des Flammes d'Obliteration Illustrées." By J. Robert. 4.20 fr. p.p. Off. Phil. Fr., 23 bis, Rue Étienne-Mimard, Saint-Étienne, France, 42.
- "Catalogue Farcigny des Enveloppes 1er Jour 1965." 8th ed. 136 pp. 4.50fr. Editions Farcigny, Courbevoie-75.
- "Catalog Thiaude 1966." H. Thiaude, 24 rue du Septembre, Paris 2. 4.50fr.
- "Catalog de Timbres Poste 69th Year, Tome I, France, Anciennes Colonies, Pays d'expression Francaise, Afrique du Nord, Andorre, Monaco, Sarre. 1966." Editions Yvert et Tellier, 37 Rue des Jacobins, Amiens; or: Anc. Maison Theodore Champion, 13 Rue Drouot, Paris.

TIMBRE - CARICATURE



Ludovic Rodó.



"Stamp Caricature—Stamps of Entente Cordiale (products of importation). Our artist sends us this amusing composition inspired by the new New Hebrides stamp." (From Coll. T. P., 1911, p. 215.)

F. & C. P. S. OFFICIAL

President's Letter



Dear Members:

The Stephen G. Rich Memorial Exhibition will be held this year on first Tuesday of November at the Collectors Club in New York. We would like very much to have more of our out-of-town members participate than in the past. It is a wonderful opportunity to show your best pages before an audience representative of the best collectors in the New York area, not just FCPS members. We know there are numbers of outstanding or unusual collections among our out of town members, and some of them have carried off the best prizes in past years of the Rich. Ira Zweifach is the Exhibition Chairman, 336 Central Park West, New York 25.

Write him now of your intention, or send him your pages pronto.

After the summer doldrums we had a very stimulating meeting in early September at which Henry Goodkind showed colored slides and spoke about the WIPA in Vienna, which he attended last summer, and his visit to some other countries.

Our Editor had the misfortune to undergo an operation and a long painful recuperation last summer, which accounts for the lateness of the Philatelist. We extend him our sympathies and best wishes for a continued and full recovery. Also don't forget to send him contributions for the Philatelist.

Sincerely,

Charles Bretagne

Secretary's Notices

The Secretary reminds you that all members who did not pay their dues by July 1 have been removed from the mailing list; if any of your fellow members complain to you they did not get their Philatelist, ask them if they remembered to pay their dues.

It is our unhappy duty to report the passing away of two of our long-time members: Robert J. Lyon, and Hermann Schloss; both were dealers and writers well known in this country and abroad and contributed greatly to the development of philatelic knowledge.

We must remind the members that the proposed new postal regulations will require that all addresses used by magazines in addressing their publications to readers contain the ZIP code number. Quite a few of our older members and some newer ones did not furnish the Secretary with their ZIP numbers; so if you will check your name when first listed in the Philatelist as a new member or on the complete membership list we published in 1963 (Whole No. 117 of the FCP), and if it doesn't carry your ZIP, please zip the information off to the Secretary at your earliest convenience, or better, right away. This will save us a lot of expensive questionnaires later on.

NEW MEMBERS

(As of September 9, 1965)

- 980 SHIMANS, Irving A., 154 South Bay Ave., Freeport, New York (Mint France—Regular and Semi-postals, Air Mail, etc.)
- 981 DE ROBILLARD, André, Constance et la Gaieté S. E. Flacq, Ile Maurice, France.
- 982 THORNTON, Jeanne M., 3770 Lurline Drive, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816 (France proper).
- 983 SIPOS, John J., Jr., 321 E. Union Blvd., Bethlehem, Pa. 18018 (France and offices, Mint, Used, Postal Stationery)
- 984 MONTROSE, George E., 5117 Del Moreno Dr., Woodland Hills, Calif. 91364 (France, Varieties, Imperfs, Proofs, Sheets, etc., Monaco, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Andorra)
- 985 ALLAIN, Richard A., RFD #1, Kellogg Rd., Colchester, Vermont 05446 (Mint France and Colonies)
- 986 WHITE, Kenneth L., Apt. 1, 609 Prospect Ave., South Pasadena, Calif. (France and Colonies—Cancellations)
- 987 McKEE, Paul E., 21522 Tunstall St., Garden Grove, Calif. 92641 (France and Colonies—General Former French Africa)
- 988 OFFILL, Kenneth A., 115 N. Princeton, Villa Park, Illinois 60181 (France)
- 929 BERRY, Kenneth R., 516 S. W. 43rd St., Apt. 21, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73109 (France Mint and First Day Covers)

CHANGE OF ADDRESS (New)

- 915 LUFT, Stanley J., 4819 Eades St., Rockville, Maryland 20853
- 851 BOLYARD, Byron E., 2431 North Sawyer, Chicago, Illinois 60647
- 937 SIEGEL, Robert, Estate Liquidators Inc., 100 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y. 10036
- 544 BURR, Russell, 95 D. Wildwood Park, Fort Garry, Winnipeg 19, Man., Canada.
- 830 CLAGETT, Henry A., Jr., 515 W. 18th St., Wilmington, Del. 19802
- 947 LAGRANGE, Maurice, 2353 Desoto Way, South, St. Petersburg, Fla. 33712
- 826 MACKAY, F. W., 1022 Alfred Dupont Bldg., Miami, Fla. 33131
- 954 FLYNN, William A., Jr., 1093 Tanland Dr., Apt. 111, Palo Alto, Calif. 94303
- 920 MARABELLA, Capt. Nunzio J., 04048375, S & MA, SMD-SMSU APO 09058, New York, N. Y.
- 946 VOSSLER, Vernon R., T-Sgt., 33 Orgn. Maint. Sq. CMR Box 5438, Eglin AFB, Fla. 32543
- 156 HOEFLE, Otto, 220 Eliseo Dr., Greenbrae, Calif. 94904
- 785 MARTIN, Irving, 5925 King James Dr., Alexandria, Va. 22310

DECEASED

- 101 LYON, Robert J., 1270 6th Ave. Suite 600A, New York, N. Y. 10020
- 281 SCHLOSS, Hermann, 36-15 168th St., Flushing 58, N. Y.

CORRECTION

The Editor and the Printer wish to apologize for the mix up in the captions to the Stamp Caricatures on pages 62 and 63 of the last issue (No. 121) of the Philatelist; these pages were run by offset in another plant where the captions got interchanged.—R. G. S.

CURRENT JOURNAL ARTICLES

L'Echo de la Timbrologie (thru July-Aug. 1965):

- May '65: Goubin: "Un Musée Postale Privée (de Fr. Dogny)" (begin serial);
 June '65 (#1332): Lafitte: "Le 2fr Noratlas"; Goubin: "Torteron—a-t-il Utilisé un Cachet Oblitérante Gros Chiffres?"; Goubin: "Les 6 cachets Alsaciens de 1915-16";
 July-Aug. '65 (#1339): DeLizeray: "Encrages a 2 ou 3 Dimensions" (begin serial).

L'Echangiste Universelle (thru Aug. '65):

- #780, May '65: R. North: "Les Timbres sur Lettres de Anciens Colonies Francaises"; Darrieux: "Variété Constante Concernant le 20c de 1849"; Panet: "Simili Provisoires."
 #781, July-Aug. '65: Panet: "Europa des Iles (Channel isles)".

Le Philatelie Francaise (thru June 1965):

- May '65 (#146): Rochette: "Les Encres d'Imprimeries (cont.)"; Garnier: "A Daguins Rompus" (cont.).
 June '65 (#147): "Bourges, Exposition Philatélique Nationale, Concours, Palmares"; Rochette: "Les Encres d'Imprimeries" (cont.); "Ce Qu'il Faut Savoir sur la Lettre"; Garnier: "Les Préoblitérées de France" (cont.); "Terminologie Maximaphilie"; Garnier: "A Daguins Rompus" (cont.); Aurand: "Vos Ennemis: les Faussaires et Reparatteurs."

Story Post (Brussels):

- #23, Feb. '65: R. H.: "Les Oblitérations Drapeaux" (pp. 11-13).
 #27, July '65: "Marques Daguin."

Bulletin Soc. Internationale de Histoire Postale:

- #9, 1965: M. Petit: "Organisation Postale dans le Dept. de Jura au Milieu de XIX Siecle"; C. Bouerct: "Soixante Ans de Postes en Guinée Francaise avec Jean N'Draye."

Feuilles Marcophiles:

- #164, 15/3/65: Peyrou: "La petite Histoire du Fonctionnement de las Post Pendant la Commune de Paris" (pp. 12-18); P. Guerrier: "La Poste aux Armées 1914-18" (pp. 21-24); L. Yves: "La Cachets d'Entrepôts" (pp. 82-108); J. Strohl: "Utilisation du Chemins de Fer pour le Transport du Courrier de la Poste dans le Dept. de Vosges" (pp. 109-120); Charbonnuer: "Remarques au sujet des Cachets de SAS et SAU" (pp. 122-3).
 #165, 15/7/65: Special issue on "Marques Postales et Oblitérations de l'Aisne," by M. Veron, pp. 9-126.

Bulletin des La Societé des Amis du Musée Postale:

- #6, 1964: Morel d'Arleux: "Les Oblitérations 'Retour a L'Envoyer' des Timbres Preoblitérées"; P. Germain: "Les Reperes des 3 Types du 25c Ceres 1871-76"; Magne: "Les Anomalies de la Premieres Nomenclature de Bureau de Poste."
 #8, 1964: Gachot: "Abraham Chappe a Strasbourg"; Rochette: "Paris, Bureau de Quartiers—les Oblitérations de Jan. 1849 a Sept. 1863"; Lenain: "La Poste Maritime de Loliot"; Viet: "18 Brumaire an VIII"; "Étrenne de Facteurs"; Laine: "Parmi les Livres du Musée Postale."

- #9, 1695: Gorce-Bride: "Le Raid du Lt. Rouau Villacoublay—Pauillac 15 Oct. 1913"; Boussac: "La Taxe de la Commune"; Laine: "Parmi les Livres du Musée Postale"; Germain: "L'Utilisation des Chiffres Taxes a Paris"; Rigol: "Lavalette ou Lavallette?"
- #10, 1965: Rigol: "Cosmos"; Gachot: "Claude Chappe et le Chanoine FJL Meyer de Hambourg"; Boussac: "La Tentative des Boules de Moulins 1871"; Rigol: "La Poste Pendant la Guerre 1914-18."

Les Cahiers du Cercle d'Études Postales:

- #7, Dec. '64: Pataki: "Les Maitres de Poste de Cressensac"; Pouzet: "Garde Nationale Mobile de la Corrèze"; "Oblitérations de le Barcelone sur les Timbres de France"; Louis: "Las Empreintes Mécaniques d'Affranchissement"; "La Poste Automobile Rurale dans le Sud du Massif Centrale; Les Correspondances Postaux du Circuit de Terrasson (Dordogne)."

Révue des Postes et Telecommunications:

- #3, 1965, May/June: Rigol: "Une Commemoration, La Poste Pendant la Guerre de 1914-18".

Le Monde des Philatelistes (thru Aug. '65):

- #163, May '65: J. Blanc: "Un Nouveau Type du 3c Blanc"; Brenet: "Abdoulaye Seck, directeur des PTT du Senegal et du la Mauretanie"; Dumont: "La Carte Postale Semeuse de Piel"; R.M.X.: "Le 2 Francs Noratlas";
- #164, June '65: R.M.X.: "Les Indicatifs des Presses Taille-Douce" (begin serial);
- #165, July '65: Ferret: "Las Cachets de Numero de Department."

L'Entier Postale:

- #2, Feb. '65: "Les Envelopes et Cartes-Lettres 1919a 1924."

French Polynesia Newsletter:

- #40, Jan. '65: Stone: "The Paquebot Markings of Papeete";
- #41, March '65: O'Reilly: "Early Missionary Letters from Polynesia 1834-70"; Stone: "Early Mail Contract."
- #42, June '65: "Gauguin Museum Commemorative Issue."
- #43, Aug. '65: O'Reilly: "Military Mails in French Polynesia"; "The Kon-Tiki Expedition Commemorative Cover"; "Wallis and Futuna Is. Info. Page."

Pacifica, Bull. Pac. Is. Study Circle:

- Vol. 1 no. 1: "Cancels of Wallis and Futuna";
- Vol. 2, #8, 1964: "Check List of Cancellations of French Oceania" (begin serial), cont. in vol. 3, no. 11; Parker: "Tahiti Early Letters"; "Current Postal Rates."
- Vol. 3, no. 1: "Cancellations of New Caledonia."

Stamp Lover:

- July 1965: Kopf: "The Viet Minh Overprints of French Indo China, Dec. 1945 to Dec. 19, 1946" (cont. in next issue).

Stamp Collecting:

- V. 104: Newport: "The Chaussey Parcel Post."

Canadian Philatelist:

- Vol. 12, p. 199: Lerpiniere: "France Used Abroad."

Essay-Proof Journal:

- Vol. 22, No. 1, 1965: Stone: "The Pictorial Issues of French Colonies 1891-1941, A Half Century of Design and Production in Retrospect" (begin serial);
- Vol. 22, No. 2: Stone: "On the Classification of Proofs of France and Colonies."

Airpost Journal:

Vol. 36, p. 190: Kronstein: "Air Paris-Pauillac Flight 1913".

American Philatelist:

V. 78, #9, June '65: E. E. Keys: "A Review of Free French Military Postal Censorship 1941-45."

Postes et Telecommunications, Bull. d'Inf. Ministère des P et T:

#111, March '65: "Le Transport du Courrier par mer—une visite au service maritime des PTT du Havre"; "Quatre Liaisons Routières postales mises en service a la Martinique."

Seaposter:

#173, March-April '65: Stone: "The Flotte Administrative of St. Pierre-Miquelon";

#175, July-Aug. '65: Thetford: "Ports of the Lesser Antilles" (incl. GPE, Mqe.).

Documents Philatéliques (Acad. Phil. Paris):

Nr. 1, Apr. 1959: Lenain: "La Poste Fr. en Corse au 18th Siecle"; Schatzkes: "Les Oblitérations Exceptionelles sur les 20c noir et le 1fr Vermilion de 1849"; Lauzy: "La Poste par Ballon au Siege de Neuf-Brisachen 1870"; Lejeune: "Marques Postales Tres Rares en Encore Inconnus"; DeLizeray: "La Preparation des Planches Typos Modernes"

Nr. 2, Nov. 1959: Dreyfuss: "Les Deux types de Feuilles du 15c Taxes Typographiques au Type 2"; Schatzkes: (cont. from Nr. 1); Pannetier: "Bénin: les Surcharges de 1892."

Nr. 3, Jan. 1960: Salles: "Essai d'Étude Comparatif Entre la Mise en Service des Premiers Losanges Petits Chiffres dans les Bureaux du Levant au Debut 1857 et la Mise en Service des Losanges Ancre sur les Paquebots de la Medit. en 1857 et '58"; Langlois: "Les Estafettes de la Route Paris-Calais"; LeBlanc: "Les Carnets du 25c bleu Semeuse Camée"; Fromaigeat: "Notes sur le 20c Non Lauré Non Dentelé"; Schatzkes: (cont.)

Nr. 4, April 1960: Germain: "Les Remplacements du 25c Ceres 1871-74"; Schatzkes: (cont.); Pannetier: "Precisions sur L'Utilisation des Timbres 1 et 2 de la Réunion"; Morel d'Arleux: "Une Variété Curieuse des Préoblitérées Postes Paris 1920 et 1921"; Joany: "Le Materiel de Fabrication des 5fr de L'Empire Consulté au Musée Postale"; Lenain: "Les Marques de Boites Rurales."

MEMBERS APPEALS

WANTED: Perfins of France and its former coloniess, Monaco and Sarre; also on cover, slogan cancellations Type Daguin. Jan C. Prins, 120 West Northfield Road, Livingston, N. J. 07039 (Member 973).

WANTED: Yvert no. 145b (Scott #127, with broken shield) and Scott no. 254A, of France, both used. Also any France used. I will give French colonies used, Yvert 1966 cat. values. G. R. Loisel, 88-11 34th Avenue, Jackson Heights, N. Y. 11372. (Member 877).

WANTED: North Viet-Nam 1945-46 provisional issues (overprints on Indochina 1941-45), also data about them as to printings, quantities, cancels, varieties, literature, etc. Irving Kopf, 9516 Ave. L, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11236 (Member 814).