



France & Colonies Philatelist



NOTES FOR THE MARGINS OF A COLLECTION ON 1870-71†

By Raymond Gaillaguet

Raoul Lesgor once said that only postally-used stamps told a story. This is partially true, for history, postal history if you will, becomes fascinating when you refer to the War of 1870. Due to the rapidity of the German advance, the different pockets of French troops controlling large areas of territory behind German lines, later the Armistice and the Commune, gave the French postal authorities all sorts of opportunities to improvise on ways to deliver and send the mail.

Attempts to get mail out of Paris:

The best known is of course the "Balloon Post." I am not going to give you a lot of facts about this for it has been done better by others—the latest by our own E. Cohn of Washington, D. C., in the "Bulletin des Amis du Musée Postal" (#30). Suffice to say that this first air mail service was created by National Defense Decree of 27 Sept. 1870.

Some of the sidelights of the balloon flights are interesting. Private entrepreneurs took up the idea of ballooning and freighted by a private balloon. The merchants Piper & Friedman with pilot Racine took off from the Villetta Gas Works, disastrously, and crashed between the German and French lines. This led to the first official regulation on air travel: "on interdit severement le droit de libre circulation dans les airs."*

Balloons made at the Gare du Nord by Yon & Dartois, bore the names of contemporary heroes: Chanzy, Faidherbe, Gambetta, etc., or those of heroes of the 1848 Revolution like Colonel Charras or Ferdinand Flocon.

Godard at Gare d'Orleans gave his balloons the names of scientific figures: Denis Papin, Lavoisier, Newton, etc., or of historical figures such as Daumesnil, a Napoleonic General; or literary figures such as Hugo and Sand, the only two literary persons so honored.

Ferdinand Foch, but a teenager, never forgot the spectacle of Louis

†These notes have been read by Mr. Gaillaguet when he was exhibiting his collection before various groups. We thought they would be interesting to many of our readers who are not specialists in War of 1870-71 material.—Ed.

*"Free circulation in the air is severely forbidden."

Napoleon surrendering at Metz. Petain, in school, waiting to enter St. Cyr and Joffre an apprentice gunner on the fortifications of Paris. While Von Hindenburg, a young lieutenant, was watching the balloons fly overhead from his position with the troops surrounding Paris. All of these men were to meet again in another war!

Futuristic inventions proposed by the Parisians:—

1. Mobile Rampart:—a precursor of the tank.
2. Shells that would emit "suffocating vapors"—poison gas.
3. Pockets of Satan:—shells filled with petroleum which would explode over enemy positions=Napalm!
4. Attaching bombs to the balloons and dropping them over the enemy's positions, a natural. Only reason not used was the General Trochu felt that the Germans' reprisal would be too severe.
5. "Le Doights Prussique," how appropriate! The women of Paris would be fitted with a false finger nail dipped in Prussic acid, slink up to a Prussian, scratch him and another Prussian would have bitten the dust.
6. Dagron set up the first microphotography unit ever employed in war. Used widely in WW II by us.
7. Not to overlook the Germans: Alf. Krupp was ordered to design a special anti-balloon cannon, an ingenious forerunner of the anti-aircraft gun.

Attempt to get mail into Paris:

Tentative de Tours: After 18 Sept., no more mail could enter Paris but the postal authorities kept on accepting such letters. On 26 Oct., an official bulletin stated among other things "the public is informed that it can address mail to the prefecture of Tours to Mr. Alphonse Feillet who will be in charge of directing exceptionally all letters destined for Paris . . . Various means of communication imagined by the citizens and made known to Mr. Feillet will get serious attention."

Ballons Montés Towards Paris: 30 Sept., Tissandier attempted to reenter Paris by balloon (The Celeste). He proposed to Steenackers that "relais" be established in Orleans, Chartres, Evreux, Rouen, Amiens, etc., so that a balloon could leave with the prevailing wind. It was argued that if the balloon could not land in Paris, it could dump its mail bags over Paris and continue on to safety. Durof, Mangin, etc. were available to pilot. Soon the rumor of the attempt was known and G. Tissandier wrote that in a few hours every drawer in his room was full of mail destined for Paris.

Unsuccessful attempt from Chartres: With the Balloon G. Sand on 20 Oct. Second attempt with same balloon from Amiens on 1 Nov.

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

Unsuccessful attempt from Rouen: With the Balloon Jean Bart on 7 Nov. and again from Romilly sur Audelle on 8 Nov.

On 15 October a new circular stating that all balloon mail for Paris should be addressed to "Mon. le Directeur General des Telegraphes et Postes a Tours." There even was a special letter box at the Tours post office inscribed "Lettres pour Paris par Ballon Monté".

Non-Adopted Ideas:

Using the Seine: Altho it is claimed that the Chocolat Meunier sent messages regarding its factory at Noisiel (S&M) by bottles down the Marne it was never substantiated. Idea was proposed to float sticks of various predetermined lengths down the Seine carrying messages. The Prussians stretched nets across the river from October on. These ideas must have been talked about and tried.

Mr. Baylard: proposed a small ball of blown glass, light enough to float on top of the water, and small enough to go thru the Prussian nets. A postal employee, Mr. Riboul, left Paris on 23 Dec. on the Delivrance with a quantity of these balls. The river began freezing over immediately after and the idea never was put to use.

Mr. Delante: proposed a submarine of his design to reenter Paris. He left Paris on the Vaucanson but the end of the War on 28 Jan. '71 never permitted this attempt.

Mr. Casullon de Saint Victor: in the last days of September proposed a ball of 40 to 50 cm in circumference, made of zinc, or boiled leather covered with rubber. These balls had a timer made from an old alarm clock which would set off a spring. The alarm would be set for X number of hours and at that time the spring would release a little tricolor flag which could be easily spotted by watchers! Shades of Rube Goldberg!

Dogs: On 12 January, the General Faidherbe carried 5 "Chiens de Bouvier." They were to have letters secreted in special collars (dog-o-grams?) and the dogs reenter Paris. Instructions were given to outposts not to fire on them. But no such orders were given to the Prussians for an American journalist had heard of this attempt while in Paris and is supposed to have told the enemy. No dog or letter was ever heard from.

Boules de Moulins: (Zinc spheres used from Moulins)

This had the backing of M. Rampont in Paris (Postmaster General) and opposed by Steenackers (Director of Telegraph & Postes attached to the government delegation in Bordeaux). Red tape probably hindered the effectiveness of this idea.

At the beginning of October 1870, General Trochu saw a Parisien engineer, M. Robert who proposed an idea developed by Mon. Delort, Vonoven, and himself. It was a ball-like instrument about 12 cm. in diameter and 20 cm. high, with wing-like attachments all around it to let the current propel it. Two attempts were made in the Bievre . . . one successful and one where the current pushed the ball thru the net. On 1 December another experiment was made in the Seine from Choisi Le Roi; on 2 December the ball was recovered.

On 6 December a contract was signed between Mr. Rampont and the inventors:—

- (1) The inventors agree to ship letters into Paris in the ball, which is their property.
- (2) & (3) Sender to pay 1 franc for a 4-gram letter plus postage. Postal administration to pay 25 centimes for depeche-lettres (microphoto) and 5 centimes for depeche-reponses plus postage by sender.
- (4) The inventors agree to carry official mail free.

Delort and Robert left Paris on 7 December at 1 a.m. aboard the Denis Papin. At first Steenacker seemed agreeable and on 9 December, Robert inserted an ad in the papers offering their services, c/o the Clermont-Ferrand Post Master. On 13 December, the two are in Clermont where they meet the P. M. On 16 December, they are arrested for improper use of the mail. They return to Bordeaux where Steenacker states he is the sole postal authority for France and does not recognize M. Rampont's contract.

After much dickering an agreement is reached on 23 December and on 26-27 December, the *Moniteur Officiel* publishes a decree much like that signed in Paris. The mail is to be addressed "Paris par Moulins s/Allier." The fee was changed from 1 franc plus 20 c to 80 c plus 20 c, giving the inventors only 80 centimes per letter. Later it was directed that mail bearing the "PP" cachet or a note "percu un franc!" were valid. You probably know the mechanics of the "Boules" so I won't go into that. Delort remained in Moulins where he supervised the assembly and Robert took charge of the actual immersion. On 4 January the first "Boules" were immersed at Provins, later near Fontainebleau and finally at Bray-sur-Seine. They were to be collected in a net near Vitry at a place called Port-a-l'Anglais. Robert stated that 55 Boules were immersed between 4 and 31 January. On 1 February Robert learned of the rendition of Paris but a few days prior the Moulins P. M. had received the order not to deliver any more letters to Delort because no letters either private or official coming from Paris, ever mentioned receiving any letter via the "Boules." In fact no "Boules" were recovered until 6 March 1871. It is believed that about 37,500 letters were thus mailed (65,000 according to Robert). The P. O. never paid the inventors anything and to make matters worse Mr. Vonoven joined the Commune. After the find of 6 August 1968 at Saint Wandrille (Seine Maritime) the heirs of the addressees are suing the government for payment.

The Pigeon Post:

The French were fortunate to have had in Paris the best known experts in Balloon flights (Durof, the Goddards, etc.) but they also had in Paris the best known pigeon fanciers. Pigeon racing was a great sport. On 2 September, Mr. La Perre de Roo, a Belgian national living in Paris, had written to the Minister of War suggesting the use of pigeons for military purposes. He suggested that pigeons from Roubaix, Lille, etc., should be requisitioned and brought to Paris. Rampont, who took over the post office department on 11 September followed thru and we read that 60 birds were installed at the Paris Telegraph Office and 1000 more birds at the Jardin des Plantes for later use. But other men did not have the foresight and when Mr. Cassiers, President of the Parisian Société des Colombophiles, approached the military to have that group's birds evacuated to Tours, he was snubbed by a junior officer of Trochu's staff. Mr. VanRosebecke, the vice president of the Colombophiles saw Trochu himself and 3 pigeons were sent out of Paris on the Ville de Florence on 25 September. By evening the birds were back carrying a message from Lutz. The pigeon post back to Paris was put under Mr. Steenacker, the P. M., and Mr. de Laffolye thus making Pigeon Post official.

On 4 Nov., the P. O. published a directive that the pigeons could be used by the general public. "Every person living within the Republic is permitted to correspond with Paris by means of Messenger Pigeon belonging to the PTT. Charges 50 centimes a word via Tours."

By 16 November, Mr. Barreswitl, a Tours photographer, had already devised a system of reproducing the messages by miniature photography. Reduced to 1½x2½ cm., a tube holding 150 messages of 16 words each could

be attached to the pigeons. One pigeon could carry 6 of these pigeongrammes or 900 messages. On the 10th of November the Paris P. O. introduced the "Depeches-reponse" and "Depeches-lettres." The former were small cards with space for yes and no answers. The latter were cards on which messages up to 40 words could be sent by the "absent." These answers were to be sent to Clermont-Ferrand, photographed, and forwarded. Money orders of up to 300 francs were also provided for.

Dagron, an expert in microphotography, was in Paris. He and Rampont signed a contract and he was sent to Clermont with 3 assistants plus their equipment to copy messages, not on paper but on "film of Collodium!"; the film being 10 times lighter than paper, a pigeon could carry 10 times as many messages. They left Paris on 12 November on the Niepce and the Daguerre. Same difficulty with Steenbacker as with the Boules. The Daguerre crashed with the loss of some equipment.

Pigeon experts Van Rosebecke, Cassiers, and Tracelet took charge of sending the pigeons back to Paris, going ever closer to release them. But the success was limited. Fog, cold, hunters' guns and German hawks brought for that purpose took their toll. La Perre de Roo claims that:

363 birds were taken out of Paris (some more than once),

200 actually released (de Lafolnye's official record shows 248 released),

67 made it back. (Tissandier claims that only 57 made it back).

Although the system was far from perfect, on 3 February a pigeon arrived with 30,000 messages and on the 6th one arrived with dispatches sent in November! It is claimed that Trochu received every dispatch sent by Bordeaux, sometimes in triplicate.

The Commune: (18 March-28 May 1871)

The Parisians, unhappy with the armistice signed by Favre and the National Assembly on 28 January 1871, became restless. They pointed out that no Parisian was on the armistice committee with the exception of Favre who had been elected 43rd on a list of 43. In the night of 17-18 March, regular troops were called to disarm the National Guard who had stolen their cannon and withdrawn to Montmartre. At daybreak the troops under General Lecomte refused to shoot at their brothers. Lecomte and General Thomas were made prisoner and shot. This is a thumb-nail description of the beginning of the Commune. We are interested in its postal system.

Once again the philatelic world was fortunate, for Mr. Theisz was appointed P. M. General by the Commune. M. Rampont, the P. M. G. of the government had left Paris on 30 March with every bit of postal equipment, material, and stamps that could be moved. But he could not move the material of the "Bureaux des Quartiers" who kept most of their stock and material. I will spare you the details of the actual work of the post within Paris during that period. It worked. Once again the plates of the 1849 issues were put to use. With various hand-stamps the post functioned. There even was a circular (#30) unfortunately undated, authorizing the payment of money orders dated after 31 March. But I am digressing since I am trying to show that the post of the Commune was not an unauthorized affair or local. At the meetings of Rampont and Theisz the former officially greeted the latter as his successor in Paris.

Although the intra-city post worked, it did not work for mail destined out of the city. In fact no mail could leave Paris for the provinces. On 26 April Theisz wrote a circular blaming Versailles for the seizure of mail and its non-delivery. On 6 May Theisz authorized private agencies to carry, for a fee, mail to the Bureaux of St. Denis and Vincennes; these agencies had been oper-

ating de facto since early April. The first such was a Mr. G, Place de la Bourse. For 50 centimes he carried mail to St. Denis and provided return envelopes addressed to "Bureau de Correspondance, 31 Place de la Bourse, Bureau Restant, St. Denis, Seine . . . Pour remettre a —"

There were many after that: Ed Moreau & Osmont, Bruner & Cie, Maury & Lorin, plus many more. They became quite fancy and even provided for the carrying of newspapers, letters and registered mail. It is estimated that towards the end of the Commune there were 50 such carriers.

The mail was actually delivered by what appear to be private carriers or local post. Call it what you will but it actually was official thru the decree of aforementioned 26 April and the defacto acceptance of Rampont, permitting the operation of private carriers.

EMPIRE LAUREATED DATES WANTED—Help the Encyclopédie Compilers

Dr. J. Fromaigeat, who is working on the next volumes of the Encyclopédie, section on the Empire issues, is asking for help from collectors on the earliest dates of use of the Laureated. So far, his table below shows the first dates that have been surmised or recorded. Can you report earlier ones? (Send to him at 15 faubourg Saint-Denis, Paris 10.)

Stamp	Probable Date of Issue	Earliest Dates of Use Known
2c Lauré, type 1	1.1.63	19.1.63
4c Lauré, type 1	Aug. 1863	?
2c type 2	2 May-June 1866	nothing before 1870
4c type 2	? Nov. 1866	15.3.67
20c type 1	end May 1867	7.6.67
30c	4.4.67	?
10c type 1	15.11.67	confirmed
80c	Dec. '67 or Feb. '68	4 and 15.2.68
40c	Aug. '68	5.9.68
20c type 2	Aug. '68	25.8.68
10c type 2	1.1.69	confirmed
5Fr	Aug. or Nov. '69	?
1c	May 1870	?

NOTICE

Member not having paid dues for 1971 by the 1st of July will be removed from the mailing list. If you know any members who complain they did not receive their July Philatelist please explain to them that NPD may be the reason.

MEMBERS APPEALS

(Members Advertising)

OFFER: TO trade France #1 through 63 (except rarities), most in quantities, also some covers, for France 1876 on. What do you have? J. Musy, P. O. Box 7, Valrico, Fla. 33594 (Member #16).

WANTED: Complete booklets, especially Scott 168a (Yv. 140c) 25c blue Sower with different cover and pane ads. Buy or exchange. Paul Dinger, 650 Wildcherry Road, Naperville, Ill. 60540 (Member #1077).

THE "JOURNÉE DU TIMBRE" IN THE COLONIES AND TERRITORIES

By Robert G. Stone



Fig. 1. Cover with Journée du Timbre stamp of France for 1945 overprinted "AOF" for use in French West Africa, cancelled with fancy JT postmark of Lomé, togo, 13 Oct. 1945.

The special Journée du Timbre issues of stamps, with accompanying special fancy postmarks for certain offices, put out in France each year since 1938 on a pre-ordained date (usually in March) are well known to most collectors of 20th Cent. France. The French PTT fell in with this idea soon after it was recommended to all countries by the Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (FIP) in 1937. The Journée ("Day of the Stamp") is celebrated with meetings and exhibits by stamp clubs in various cities that wish to sponsor them, at which the PTT will set up temporary P. O.'s using the special cachets and selling the postage stamps issued for the occasion. The initiative to participate comes from the local organizations. At first only a few cities participated but after the War in some years the number has been quite large (106 in 1969). The French Federation of Philatelic Societies from the start has issued special cacheted postcards in color ("cartes officielles") for use at the participating cities and from 1943 on many of the local sponsors also issued cards in black or colors with their local cachets. In addition private parties have made up their own maximum cards and souvenirs. It has gotten to be a big thing in France and serves to promote philately and undoubtedly recruits new collectors as well as starts many to make a specialty collection of Journée items. Most of these are not scarce, especially those since the War. The stamps are of course listed in all the regular catalogs and the special postmarks are cataloged and priced in the series of annual Brochures of Le Monde titled "Oblitérations des Bureau Temporaires et Premières Jours" (Brochure nos. 19, 27, 30, 35, 44, 50, 62, 72, 79, 90, 95 and 103). The variety of Federation, local and private cards issued for JT celebrations is very large and we have not seen a catalog of them all (a preliminary list to 1952 appeared in La Phil. Fr. #2, pp. 29-30, 1952); and the various catalogs of maximum cards probably include many JT's.

But in the Colonies and Territories of France overseas the Journée celebrations have been very few outside of Algeria, Tunis and Morocco. The French JT stamps used in Algeria, Tunis and Afrique Occidentale Française were in different color and surcharged, whereas Morocco had its own stamp

design on occasion. The overseas Departments (since 1947) have of course had access to the French JT stamps if they wished to participate and Reunion would use them overprinted CFA if it had any. Since the overseas France has had so few JT stamps and cancels it makes an interesting area to collect which can be completed without great distress, and is not pursued by many collectors. Some of the former colonies have, as new independent countries, also celebrated JTs with their own stamps.

The few JT items for the colonies and republics outside North Africa are indicated by the following tally (which we won't guarantee to be complete):--

Abidjan (Ivory Coast)—1947, 1959 (stamp), 1961, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970 (stamp), 1971.

Cotonou (Dahomey)—1946

St. Louis (Senegal)—1946, 1948, 1950

Dakar (Senegal)—1958, 1959

West Africa—1945 (stamp)

Thiès (Senegal)—1949

Lomé (Togo)—1945

Ouagadougou (Upper Volta)—1967

Libreville (Gabon)—1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969

Pondichéry (India)—1952

Tananarive (Madagascar)—1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970

St. Denis (Reunion)—1969, 1970

Noumea (New Caledonia)—1967 (stamp), 1968, 1969, 1970 (stamp), 1971

Ouaco (New Caledonia)—1969

Pointe-a-Pitre (Guadeloupe)—1946 (see FCP #124, p. 147), 1950

Fort-de-France (Martinique)—1947, 1948, 1959



Fig. 2. Special J. du T. postcard issued at Martinique for a philatelic exhibition held there in connection with the JT of 1947. The fancy JT cancel of Fort-de-France 15 March 1947 ties a regular Martinique postage stamp as at that time French stamps were not yet authorized for use there (the colony became a Dept. of France later in 1947).

There is a total of only 48. This sparsity reflects the weakness of organized philately in the overseas France. The First Day cancels for other new issues are legion from the overseas and republics, however (many 100's if not 1000's), because they are put out on government initiative (they want to sell stamps).

FRANCE AT PHILYMPIA

By all accounts the Philympia exposition in London last September was a great success. There were not very many exhibits from France but they were of outstanding quality and won their just share of awards. About 300 attended from France and several thousand from U. S. The French philatelists, however, were unhappy that they did not have a bigger representation and promise to make up for it at Brussels in 1972. Also only several French dealers were in the bourse, owing to French customs difficulties. Prices asked at the bourse were generally very high—higher than customary in France, where the market now is apparently somewhat depressed (compared to U. S. at least).

Among the awards for French material the high point was the Grand Prix International to Roger Loeillet for his superb early France #s 1-49 with its tremendous multiple pieces and rarities in finest condition; Leon Dubus obtained a Grand medal in silver for his poste maritime (which observers familiar with the complete collection felt should have deserved a higher award); Dubus also won a Vermeil medal for his remarkable book on the postmarks of London. Raymond Salles great work on "La Poste Maritime" took a Gold Medal plus Special Prize, the highest award ever given for literature in an international. Mon. Gravelot, Mon. Daval and Henri Trachtenberg won awards in the air mail class; Mon. A. Pennequin for his Sarre; and in the thematic class Silver medals went to M. G. Gauthier for his paintings, P. Fesselet for emancipation of women, J. Fogel for Leonardo da Vinci, M. Giboury for music, J. Burtowski for Marie Curie, and de la Ferté for maximum cards. Mon. J. Schatzkes showed his magnificent General Issues of the Colonies in the Court of Honor and Pierre Langlois had his "Interferences Postales Franco-Britanniques" in the Court also. On the jury were 3 French experts: P. Langlois, J. Schatzkes, and Marc Dhotel. There were a number of French exhibits from collectors outside France, of which our FCPS member Walter Brooks won a Bronze medal and John Levett, the President of the British FCPS, obtained a Vermeil for his 19th century France; other medals for French went to F. Hitschke (Swiss), Jean Maradon (Swiss), Mrs. Y. Z. Newbury (England), Michel Hecq (Belgium), Grifol-Foix (Spain), "Caravelle" (pseudonym for a Londoner), Holbeach (Australia), Hilda Teidel (So. Africa), Willi Holstein (Germany), H. V. Farmer (England), and Anne Whitehead (England). Balloon posts and French Offices were prominent in these exhibits. The Prince of Monaco and the Musée Postal had exhibits. And several Frenchmen won high awards for non-French exhibits.

The French visitors were greatly impressed with the physical and social arrangements.

After Philympia the F. I. P. met, at which Pres. Berthelot obtained authority to proceed with a profound reorganization of FIP, against which serious complaints have arisen recently on all sides. The Association International des Experts en Philatélie also met; L. Varga of the Champion firm is now President and the Secretary is also French—this organization is mainly influential in Europe. The standards for election to it are very strict.

For the first time at an international (in the West) the thematic (or topical) entries were accorded an honorable place with numerous high quality exhibits.

FRANCE NEW ISSUES OF 1971

(Continues from FCP #143, p. 12)

- #1. 2 Jan. at Paris, general sale on 4 Jan. 0.50F Marianne (de Bequet). Recess. Red. Designed and engraved by Bequet. 100 st/sheet. Small vertical format.
- #2. 16 Jan. at Paris, 18 Jan. general. 0.95 F. Centenaire de la Poste Par Ballons Montés (1870-1871). Recess. Violet blue, royal blue, yellow, orange, and bistre. Des. and engr. by Bequet. 50/sh. Vertical.
- #3. 23 Jan. at Strasbourg, 25 Jan. gen. 1.00F Cathédrale de Strasbourg: (sculpture of) St. Mathew. Recess. Brown. Des. and engr. by Lacaque. 25/sh Vert
- #4. 6 Feb. at Paris, 8 Jan. gen. 0.45F Marianne (de Bequet). Typography. Blue. Des. by Bequet, engr. by Miermont. 100/sh., small vert.
- #5. 20 Feb. at Lyon, 22 Feb. gen. 0.80F. Championnats du Monde de Patinage sur Glace—Lyon 1971. Recess. Violet, turquoise, deep blue. Des. and engr. by Forget. 50/sh. Horiz.
- #6. 6 March at Bordeaux, 8 March gen. 0.80F. Océanexpo—Bordeaux 1971. Recess. Deep green, reseda. Des. by Pheulpin, engr. by Haley. 50/sh. Horiz.
- #8. 6 March at Caen, 8 March gen. 0.50+0.10 F. Esprit Auber. Recess. Brown, bistre. Des. and engr. by Pheulpin. 50/sh. Horiz.
- #9. 27 March at temp p.o.s in towns designated by the FSPF, 29 March. gen. 0.50+0.10F. Journée du Timbre 1971 "La Poste aux Armées 1914-1918." Recess. Blue, bistre, sepia. Des. and engr. by Bequet. 50/sh. Horiz.
- #10. 3 April at Paris, 5 April gen. 1.00F. Millet: "Le Vannneur." Recess. Sepia, brown, yellow, black, blue, red. Des. and engr. by Gandon. 25/sh. Vert.
- #11. 10 April at Saint-Malo, 13 April gen. 0.80F. Voilier Cap-Horner "Antoinette." Recess. Violet, deep blue, royal blue. Des. by Capelet, engr. by Durrens. 25/sh. Horiz.
- #12. 17 April at Paris and Orleans, 19 April gen. 5.00Fr. Didier Daurat; Raymond Vanier. Recess. Gray, blue-black, green. Des. and engr. by Gandon. 25/sh. Horiz.
- #13. 24 April at Tarbes (Htes-Pyrénées), 26 April gen. 0.65F. Parc National des Pyrénées Occidentales—Isard. Recess. Brown, sepia, blue. Des. and engr. by Haley. 50/sh. Vert.
- #14. 8 May at Paris and Strasbourg, 10 May gen. 0.80F. Europa 1971, 0.50F Europa 1971 (2 stamps). Recess. Lilac (0.80), bistre, gray blue (0.50). 0.80 des. by Hafildason, engr. Betemps; 0.50 des. and engr. by Betemps. 50/sh. Horiz.
- #15. 8 May at Versailles, 10 May gen. 0.45F. Ouverture des États Généraux 5 Mai 1789. Recess. Violet, bistre red, blue. Des. and engr. by Decaris. 25/sh. Horiz.
- #16. 8 May at Cherbourg and Lyon, 10 May gen. 0.50+0.10F. Victor Grignard. Recess. Bistre red, reseda. Des. by Pheulpin, engr. by Bequet. 50/sh. Horiz.
- #17. 29 May at Bourget (Seine-Saint-Denis), 1 June gen. 0.50+0.10F. Henri Farman. Recess. Blue violet and violet. Des. and engr. by Pheulpin. 50/sh. Horiz.
- #18. 29 May at Grenoble, 1 June gen. 0.50F. 44e Congrès National de la Fédération des Sociétés Philatéliques Françaises—Grenoble 1971. Recess. Red, rose, bistre. Des. and engr. by Combet. 50/sh. Horiz.
- #19. 5 June at Angers (M.-et-L.), 7 June gen. 0.40F "Aide Familiale Rurale." Recess. Blue and green. Des. and engr. by Haley. 50/sh. Vert.

- #20. 5 June at Paris, 7 June gen. 1.00F G. Roualt: "Songe Creux." Recess. Yellow, green, black, red, bistre, blue. Des. and Engr. by Cami. 25/sh. Vert.
- #21. 12 June at Sedan, 14 June gen. 1.10F. Chateau Fort De Sedan. Recess. Bistre, blue, green. Des. and engr. by Bequet. 50/sh. Horiz.
- #22. 12 June at Vallon-Pont-D'Arc (Ardèche), 14 June gen. 1.40F Gorges de l'Ardèche. Recess. Brown, green, blue. Des. and engr. by Durrens. 50/sh. Vert.
- #23. 19 June at Riom (Puy-de-Dome). 0.60F. Sainte Chapelle de Riom. Recess. Gray, slate, blue, green. Des. and engr. by Betemps 50/sh. Vert.
- Andorra**
- #1. 20 Feb. at Andorre-La-Vieille, 22 Feb. gen. 0.80F. Championnats du Monde de Patinage sur Glace—Lyon 1971. Recess. Violet, red. Des. and engr. by Forget. 20/sh. Horiz.
- #2. 24 April at Andorre-La-Vieille, 26 April gen. 2 stamps: 0.80F Coq de Bruyère. Helio. Violet blue, yellow bistre, red, yellow, green. Des. by Combet. 0.80F. Ours. Recess. Bistre, green, blue. Des. and engr. by Combet. (Both are for the "Protection de la Nature.") (25/sh. Vert.)
- #3. 8 May at Andorre-La-Vieille, 10 May gen. (2 stamps:) Europa 1971. 0.50 and 0.80F. Recess. Red (0.50), green (0.80). Des. by Hafliadason, engr. by Betemps. 25/sh. Horiz.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS

When the rate for the "fast mail" was raised to 0.50F last January many people wanted to use up their 0.40 Cheffer stamps by buying 0.10 stamps to add to their letters. Many postoffices and tobacconists ran out of 10c stamps, so the PTT authorized the p.o.'s to add 0.10F meter labels to letters franked with 40c in order to make the 50c rate.

In June 1971 four precancels were to have been issued in the Monnaie Gaulois design: 0.26, 0.30, 0.45, and 0.90. Use is to begin 1 July when the new special rates on printed matter and bulk mail go into effect.

According to "Les Echos du Club Phil. Fr." the PTT has decided on a way to mollify the collectors of flammes—they will redesign the flammes so that, as before, it will be at left and the postmark at right, but the postmark information will be repeated beside the flamme outside of the stamp.

Stamps with name of a presumed "expert" stamped on back may be fakes; during the 1930's names of non-existent experts were struck smudgily or faintly on counterfeit surcharged stamps of many countries. Some of these phony names were: J. N. Arienti, J. Adrien, K. Carl, A. del Sarto, G. Franklin, L. George London, L. Lussac, G. Olivares, Pape, van Hoesten, etc.

The design of the Marianne of Bequet is coming in for a lot of criticism in France. Some don't like the small stylized head and others complain about the oversized numeral (which is helpful to the mail sorters, however).

Raoul Serres, engraver and designer of many French and colonial stamps, died on 7 January at 90 years of age. He was a Premier Grand Prix du Rome, Officier of the Legion of Honor, and a well-known painter and illustrator.

So many people who address letters to St. Denis, Reunion, forget to write "Saint Denis de la Reunion (974)" in full, that the postoffice of Saint-Denis (93) in France made up a handstamp reading "VOIR 974--REUNION" to use on the correspondence misaddressed there.

We are indebted to Dr. Arnold Paddock for informing us that according to Henri Tristant the first stamp of French Austral Territories listed in European catalogues, the 100Fr airmail of Madagascar overprinted "Terre Adélie," is really a stamp of Madagascar and was valid for postage there, since the Austral Territories was not yet in existence as an administrative unit. Only Scott correctly lists it under Madagascar, as C54.

The long postal strike in Great Britain last winter led to much mail being carried privately across the Channel to France, Belgium or Holland, for mailing. Many private mail services with government approval went in to business in England to forward mail to the Continent, using private postage stamps. We have seen quite a few letters and parcels from England mailed in France with French stamps. French collectors are taking quite an interest in this material, especially the ones with the private stamps, and of course in England they are "hot."

J. Boblique has started a serial in L'Echo (April) outlining the scope of a specialized collection of the Marianne de Cheffer stamps. This is an excellent guide and shows a collector all the types, formats, and varieties which can be found. It is a good subject to take up now while the material is still readily available.

A "Section Antarctique et Terre Australes" of the Amicale Philatélique de Metz was started in May 1970 and has over 70 members. It has a new issue service and publishes a Bulletin, and now concerns itself with all polar philately. Write: Secretariat, at 149 rue de Pont-a-Mousson, F57-Montigny-des Metz, France.

There exists a very rare "non-émis" type for the "Concorde" stamp for TAAF, with overprint reading "PREMIER VOL 1968" and 87F face value. It is perfed, gummed, and in same colors as issued stamp of 85F with overprint PREMIER VOL 1969. The 1968 overprint was printed too late and meanwhile the rate was reduced. Most of the 87F stamps were destroyed—about 20 copies known.

The philatelic service of the PTT has announced that it will start a system of maintaining charge accounts for collectors who subscribe for complete sets of all stamps issued within a quarter, or for 100 stamps per any one issue. For information and the necessary forms write to Service Philatélique, CEDEX 40, F75-Paris Brune.

Col. Melvin Stark, a member who with his wife has been running the Ethical Stamp Service in El Paso, Texas, died last winter. Numbers of our members remember him for his very long friendly letters and accommodating manner. Emma Stark is continuing the store. She wrote that "Mel was buried with full military honors. He was one of the unsung heroes of WW II, and then served as Director of Disaster Preparedness until recently. He held the coveted Presidential Citation." A recent issue of the New Mexico Philatelist carried an article by him on "What about Stamps as an Investment?"

After 5 April 1971 the air mail parcels post entering France will be delivered to destinations by the PTT not by Air France and SNCF as heretofore. The air parcels being sent out of France will continue to be deposited at agencies of Air France and SNCF.

On July 5 the 0.65F stamp with "view of Dolé" by Haley will be issued; on the same day also the 0.90F Riquewihr stamp of Lacaque. On 12 July a 0.65F for the capture of the Bastille by Decaris will appear. On 30 August an 0.90F for the 59th Interparliamentary Conf. (Decaris); on 20 Sept. an 0.45F for Battle of Valmy (Decaris). Andorra will issue an 0.90F in the Loc d'Engolasters des. on 30 August and 3 stamps of altar paintings on 20 Sept. The Aiquewihr stamp will be overprinted CFA for Reunion 30 Aug.

Ernesto Fink, writing in his new magazine "Andorra Philatelist" (#1, Apr. '70) mentions some of the reasons why the serious collector should find interest in Andorra. First he mentions its clean philatelic situation, and the opportunities for research. He notes that Andorra is unique in having two different postal systems both belonging to foreign countries (France and Spain). Besides, it is the only country which within its borders delivers regular mail free of charge, not just for citizens but anybody. In 42 years the Spanish system issued only 67 stamps for Andorra. Some of the first issues and the postal history are little understood and require a lot of research.

THE REGULAR ISSUES OF FRANCE 1876-1966 ACCORDING TO THEIR NORMAL POSTAGE USAGE

By Stanley J. Luft

(Continued from FCP #144, p. 37)

VI. The Paix of Laurens Issues of 1932-41 (Cont.)

50c/75c

Overprinted (Sc 403, Yv 480) on remainders of various printings of above stamp (see 50c/55c, above); about 19.7 million issued from 4 March to 22 Sept. 1941.

80c

The 80c orange (Sc 273, Yv 366) was issued in Oct. 1938, value having been reestablished by the domestic Tariff of 12 July 1937:

Domestic usage:

Printed matter and échantillons, from 200 to 300 gm;

Registry fee, for other than letters and parcels.

Printed in sheets from 16 June to 24 Oct. 1938 (orange), and from 7 Nov. 1939 to 3 Jan. 1940 (orange-yellow). Rotary-plate precancels printed 25-26 July 1938; precancels suppressed upon promulgation of domestic Tariff of 17 Nov. 1938 (which also made the ordinary stamp temporarily obsolete).

Domestic usage (Tariff of 1 Dec. 1939):

Postal cards.

Replaced by the 80c red-brown Iris (Sc 375, Yv 431) early in 1940, but not retired until 18 Feb. 1941.

50c/80c

Overprinted (Sc 405, Yv 481) on remainders of the 1938 and 1939 printings (see 50c/55c, above); about 7.9 million issued from 4 or 8 March to 16 August 1941.

90c carmine red

The 90c carmine red (Sc 274, Yv 285) replaced the 90c Berthelot (Sc 242, Yv 243) in Sept. 1932.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 Aug. 1926):

*Postal cards.

Printed in sheets from 10 Aug. 1932 to 7 Oct. 1933. Stamped postal cards (ACEP No. 101) printed in 1932-35; stamped postal cards with (No. 104, 104b) and without (No. 105) prepaid replies printed Fall 1935.

Sheet stamps replaced by the 90c Le Puy-en-Velay (Sc 290 Yv 290) Sept. 1933.

90c green; ultramarine

The 90c green (Sc 275, Yv 367) replaced the 90c Col de l'Iseran (Sc 334, Yv 358), 27 Oct. 1938.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 12 July 1937):

*Letters, from 20 to 50 gm.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 17 Nov. 1938):

Letters, to 20 gm.

Foreign usage (Tariff of 1 Dec. 1938?):

Small packages, per 50 gm.

Printed in sheets from 9 Sept. to 15 Nov. 1938.

Replaced by the 90c ultramarine (Sc 276, Yv 368) in Dec. 1938, following promulgation of domestic Tariff of 17 Nov. 1938.

Printed in sheets of Type I from 15 Nov. 1938 to 26 Sept. 1939; overprinted (rotary-plate) F. M. 2-19 May 1939; overprinted (rotary-plate) "F" 9-11 May 1939; booklets of 20 with pubs (Type I) printed 20 Dec. 1938-3 Aug. 1939; stamped envelopes (Type I) (ACEP No. 76) printed and issued in 1939. Vertical coils of Type II printed in 1939. Stamped letter-cards of special Type III (ACEP No. 59 9and 60) printed in Spring and Summer 1939.

Rendered obsolete by Tariff of 1 Dec. 1939 and suppressed, but not retired until 18 Feb. 1941.

50c/90c ultramarine

Overprinted (Sc 406, Yv 482) on remainders of above sheet stamps (see 50c/55c, above); about 168.5 million issued from 8 Mar. to 22 Sept. 1941.

1F orange

The 1F orange (Sc 277, Yv 286) replaced the 1F blue lined Sower (Sc 154, Yv 205) in March 1933.

Domestic usage (Tariff of 9 Aug. 1926):

Letters, from 50 to 100 gm.

Printed in sheets of Type I from 15 March 1933 to 3 Dec. 1934, and of Type II between 22 Feb. 1935 and 9 Sept. 1937.

Rendered temporarily obsolete by domestic Tariff of 12 July 1937 and suppressed

80c/1F orange

Provisional issue overprinted (Sc 333, Yv 359) on the above sheet stamps, following Tariff of 12 July 1937):

Domestic usage:

Printed matter and échantillons, from 200 to 300 gm.

Flat-plate overprints (Surch. I) applied to sheets of Type I 1934 printings and issued in Nov. 1937; same Surch. I applied to sheets of Type II 1935 and 1937 printings and issued in late 1937. Rotary-plate precancels printed (Type II stamps with flat-plate surcharge I) 24 Aug.-2 Nov. 1937, issued from Oct. 1937. Special provisional printing of rotary-plate overprints (Surch. II) on sheets of Type II stamps were made 12-14 April 1938.

Replaced by the 80c orange (Sc 273, Yv 366) in Oct. 1938.

(To be continued)

CURRENT JOURNAL ARTICLES

L'Echo de la Timbrologie (37 rue des Jacobins, Amiens, 26 Fr/yr):—

- #1404, Dec. 1970: DeLizeray: "Les Semeuses inscriptions maigres" (end); Frank: "Peinture et philatélie—Van Eyck a Breughel" (cont.); Lebland: "Application des tarifs internationaux a l'Indochine Francaise 1900-1946"; Hofman: "Quadrichromie en trois couleurs ou petit casse-tete Indochinois"; Brun: "Diégo Suarez—vignettes provisoires lithographiés non dentelés 1890, Yv 6-9"; Rennes: "Pour la collection d'un thème Générale de Gaulle."
- #1405, Jan. 1971: Harmant: "Les pigeongrammes—témoins meconnus de l'histoire" (cont.); Frank (cont.); DeLizeray: "Les carnets du 10c Semeuse maigre rouge Type III."
- #1406, Feb. 1971: DeLizeray: "Les carnets minéraline et phéna (semeuses)"; Brijon: "Défricheurs du ciel (end serial)"; Goubin: "Hiéroglyphie"; Blanc: "Inde française—émission France Toujours, Yv 230A-D"; Schutz: "Concorde a travers les timbres et les oblitérations" (end).
- #1407, March 1971: Hoffman: "Quadrichromie en trois couleurs ou petite casse-tete—Indochinoise" (end); Tessier: "Les carnets 50c Semeuse lignée Type II"; Lebland: "L'Application des tarifs internat. aux pays du Levant sous Mandat Fr. 1920-31"; Schutz: "Concorde — " (end); "Grève des Postes en Grande-Bretagne"; Goubin: "Hiéroglyphes."
- #1408, April 1971: Boblique: "Coup d'oeil sur une collection étude avec les timbres au type République du Cheffer" (begin serial); Stieber: "L'Automatisation de notre courrier"; Goubin: "Hiéroglyphes" (end); Mancient: "Trois ballons, ont-ils quitté Paris le 7 Oct. 1870?"; "L'Expo du Musée Postal—la poste pendant le Siègle"; Brun: "Congo Francais Yv 46-47 (1903)"; DeLizeray: "Le poinçon original des Semeuses maigres"; Harmant: "Les pigeongrammes" (cont.).

Le Monde des Philatélistes

- #227, Dec. 1970: Marion: "Variétés de France: 0.20 Saint-Lo"; Rouques: "Le 50c semeuse linee F.M."; Daroszlai: "Le Général de Gaulle dans la philatélie" (begin serial); Duxin: "Les 45 timbres Fr. de 1970 et leurs auteurs"; "La France en thématique: La Bretagne"; Mazabret: "Les faux pour trompes la poste 10c et 25c semeuses Yv. 138 et 140"; "Le raid Paris-Lac Chad Jan. 1925"; Ferret: "Oblitération Marine."
- #228, Jan. 1971: Lebland: "Timbres d'Algérie 1924-27, 1945-58"; Daroszlai: "Le Général de Gaulle" (cont.); Bourgeois: "Luminescence-fluorescence-phosphorescence—une mise au point que se voudrait definitive"; "La France en thématique—la Bretagne" (cont.); Mazabrey: "Les faux dangereux—des 1, 2, 5fr taxe noirs."
- #229, Feb. 1971: Lebland: "Le 50c Semeuse lignee F.M."; Lebland: "Timbres d'Algérie 1923-27, 45-58" (cont. serial); Bourgeois: "Le redressage du courrier at les timbres phosphorescent"; "Des timbres pas comme les autres (PTT on phosphor bands)"; Dumont: "Un affranchissement curieux"; "Un nouveau scandale au Gabon"; Continuations of serials by: DeLizeray, Ginestet, Doroszlai, Savelon, Gavrault, Fromaigeat, Stroh, Brumeaux.
- #230, March 1971: Mangin: "Les affranchissements postaux a Nancy en Juin-Juillet 1940"; "La Marianne de Bequet fait couler beaucoup d'encre"; Lebland: "Les timbres Fr. perforés—9th list"; Savelon: "Les Expos

universelles et Intern."; "En marge de la grève des postes au Great Britain—les vignettes des postes privées"; "Les taxes spéciales de Jan. 1917"; Stieber: "Le tri du courrier"; Bourgeois: "Les marques électroniques."

#231, April 1971: Leblanc: "Timbres du Maroc 1891-1924 et 1947" (begin serial); Rocaries: "Hommage aux dix timbres de la Dordogne"; "La Fr. en thématique—le monde médicale"; "Les petites barres."

#232, May 1971: Bourgeois: "L'automatisation dans le PTT" (begin serial); Brun: "Rembrandt, sa vie et son oeuvre a travers les T. P." (begin serial); "Médecine et Philatélie (oblitérations)" (begin serial).

Collectors Club Philatelist (22 E. 35th St., N. Y. 10016)

Vol. 49, #s 5-6, Vol. 50, #1 (1970-71): Stone: "The French Colonies provisional issues—a re-examination."

American Philatelic Congress Book

1970: Stone: "Postage-due stamps and usages of French Colonies."

Postal History Journal

Sept. 1970-Jan. 1971: Stone: "St. Pierre—Postal matters revealed by mail to St. Pierre during the 1830-76 era."

May 1971: Cohn: "Balloon mail—the Fr. Commisars airmail of 1793."

War Cover Club Bulletin (Box 883, So. Pines, N. C.)

August 1970: Howell: "Batiment de Ligne Richilieu."

April 1971: Howell: "U. S. Naval bases abroad" (incl. ones in France).

French Polynesia Newsletter (3 Parklaan, Zeist, Holland)

#62 (Oct. '69): Carion: "The stamps of Tahiti" (begin); "1950 Experimental Flight Paris-Tahiti-Paris"; "Postage rates from Fr. Polynesia"; new issues, curiosities, reviews, Wallis & Futuna.

#63 (Jan. '70): Carion: (end); news, notes, discoveries, new issues.

#64 (July '70): "Check list of slogan postmarks of Papeete"; news, notes, covers, reviews, etc.

#65 (Sept. '70): Dhermein: "Vicissitudes of the interinsular service in Oceania"; news, etc.; "New Fr. Polynesia postmark types."

#66 (Nov. '70): Teissier: "The official inaugural flight covers of Fr. Polynesia"; news, etc.

#67 (Feb. '71): Houwink: "A pictography of Gauguin's Tahitian paintings on postage stamps"; "The 1924 surcharges of Oceania"; news, etc.

#68 (April '71): Dupuis: "More special flights in Fr. Polynesia"; Vallier: "The truth about the stamps of Tahiti 1882-84" (transl.); "Stamps of Tahiti 1882, 1893" (transl.); new issues.

Philatélie (24 rue du Sept. 4, Paris 2, 16fr/yr)

Fem. 1970 (#29?): "Le dossier secret d'Andorre"; Dubus et Salles: "La guerre du Mexique 1862-7"; "La Poste aux Antilles avant la Révolution"; Gachot: "L'Histoire de la poste aux lettres de Colmar"; Carrère: "La Père Noel est-il Girondin?"

April 1970: "Nice et Savoie a la France"; Caurat: "L'Imprimerie Delrieu"; "Europa 1970—le timbre E. de Fr."; "Journée du Timbre et poste a la Eureux"; Miro: "Les fiches de l'expert"; "De paques a la Pente-coste: 10 timbres en France"; "La list tres confidentiel des destinataires des Boules de Moulins 1968."

May 1970 (#31?): Gachot: "Les timbres d'Alsace-Lorraine de 1870-71"; Deloste et Sanz: "Les timbres surchargés de la poste navale fr."; Lau-

- conneur: "Laigle ou l'Aigle"; Leblanc: "Réflexions sur les séries chaines brisée et Cérés de Mazelin"; Harmant: "Paris par Moulins"; Miro: "Les fiches de l'expert"; "1870: le dossier des conventions postales entre la Fr. et les anciens Etats Allemandes"; "List tres confidentiel des destinataires de la Baule de Moulins 1968."
- June, 1970 (#32): Gashot: "1870, les moyens de remplacement"; Dossier: "Le rapport Enchassériaux"; Dossier: "L'Ile Bourbon"; Dossier: "Les Congrès de Versailles et leurs oblitérations"; "Un musée en Alsace"; "Le justice et la Boule du Moulins."
- July 1970 (#33): Dubus: "Les trois premiers régies de paquebots-poste pour NY sous Louis XVI"; Langlois: "Le courrier de la Grande-Pêche"; Muller: "Entiers postaux, postes locales et fiscaux d'Alsace-Lorraine"; "La Poste: faut-il abandonner le monopole?"
- Sept. 1970: Hout: "Les timbres de guerre du Fezzan"; Harmant: "Les pigeogrammes"; Fillinger: "La poste locale a Mulhouse"; "Les musées inconnus de la poste et des collections: le musée de l'air Meudon"; "Sept. 1970: Sedan, les papillon de Metz"; Caurat: "L'Atelier du Timbre de Perigueux."
- Oct. 1970: "La purification des lettres"; "Les marques postales présidentielles"; Goudenhooff: "Les sujets Fr. sur les timbres d'Europe"; "Les provisoires de l'Ile de Rouad"; Gachot: "Strasbourg assiégé"; Maincent: "La poste prend l'air—les lettres par ballon montés exceptionnelles"; "Un erreur sur le nouvelle aérogramme de 1:15 Fr."; "Le timbre de Louis XIV au Chateaux de Versailles."
- Nov. 1970: "L'Opération 'Pif le Chien'—une nouvelle façon de voir le choses"; Deloste: "Les timbres de Franchise Militaire des deux premiers guerres mondiales"; Dutripon: "Les préoblitérés roulettes de 1893"; Bouttes: "Les documents postaux de l'Armistice de 1940 a la libération"; Goudenhooff: "Les sujets françaises sur les timbres étrangers" (cont.); "Naissance a Paris d'une presse patriotique et révolutionnaire—la Gazette des Absents—l'Occupation—le verdict de Nadar"; "Qui était Degas?"; "Le Malle des Indes passe par la France"; Guerrier: "Le matériaux philatélique en philatélie thématique"; Miro: "Les fiches d'expert."
- Dec. 1970: "Faut-il craindre les faux?"; "Charles de Gaulle 1890-1970"; Maley: "Les postes serbes et les censures"; "La list des camps de prisonniers en Allemagne en 1870-71"; Nougaret: "Les étrennes et les facteurs"; "1870: Les Parisiens ont faim"; "Le Boule de Moulins vient d'avoir 100 ans"; "Les prussiens decouvrent après Paris les pigeons"; "La France dans les pays d'expression françaises"; Leblanc: "Les émissions françaises a travers les tarifs potaux."
- Jan. 1971: Nougaret: "Philathèque"; Deloste: "Le cachets des pays de l'OTAN"; DeLizeray: "La marianne de Cheffer"; Maley: "Les marques de censure militaire"; Goudenhooff: "Les sujets françaises dans les pays interdits"; "Les quatre fiches de l'expert L. Miro"; De la Ferté: "Peinture et philatélie"; "Les militaires enternés en Suisse: Les Gaulois a pied a l'autre bout du monde"; "Un graveur alsacien de grand lignée—Eugen Lacaque"; "Timbres de service UNESCO et Conseil de l'Europe."
- March 1971: Deloste: "Utilisation des t. fr. a l'étranger par la poste aux armées"; Joany: "Le 5fr et 75c au Type Sage"; Leblanc: "Etudes des certaines émissions fr. de timbres a surtaxe"; Miro: "Les Chambres de Commerce de St. Nazaire"; "La Journée du Timbre—tout l'histoire depuis 1932 a 1971"; "L'affaire du ballon de Paris (1971)".

La Philatélie Française (G. Casin, 18 rue des Moines, Paris 17, 13Fr yr):

- #203, July-Aug. 1970: "CENTEM Bordeaux"; "Philympia 1970"; Joany: "Nomenclature" (cont.) "5th Période" (serial).
- #204, Sept. 1970: "Spécial congrès issue" (on Lens PSPF meet); Langlois: "Timbres françaises clandestines au phosphore"; Houlteau: "La traversée de la Manche en planeur"; Ribot: "Nouvelles précisions sur la fluorescence."
- #205, Oct. 1970: "Philympia '70"; "Le premier de tous les thèmes: les Chefs d'Etat"; Ribot: "La phosphorescence en philatélie"; Bath: "A propos des coins datés des timbres phosphorescents"; Stieber: "L'Automation des PTT"; Joany: "Nomenclature" (cont.).
- #206, Nov. 1970: P. L.: "Le point sur l'expérience des timbres phosphorescents"; Bath: "Coin datés luminescents"; "Les cartes maximums Grand Pont de Bordeaux"; DeWailly: "La collection des empreintes de machines à franchir" (begin serial); Heymen: "Salines de Chaux 'Centre du Future'"; Cauler: "Paris-New York—par Costes et Bellonte 1930."
- #107, Dec. 1970: Ribot: "Attention aux transferts de fluorescence"; DeLizeray: "La République de Cheffer disparaît—un étiquette la remplace."
- #208, Jan. 1971: Bath: "Les tirages des timbres de Puy de Dome (phosphor bands)"; Ribot: "Luminescence et philatélie—essai de classification"; "Des timbres pas comme des autres" (PTT release on the phosphor-banded stamps); Harnould: "Sites et monuments de France sur quelques timbres étrangers"; "L'Aunis—chronique maximaphiles."
- #209, Feb. 1971: "La Journée du Timbre 1971"; Deler: "Les entiers postaux et les oblitérations dans la collection thématique" (begin); Joany: "Nomenclature—Colis Postaux"; Michelet: "Fluorescence et phosphorescence"; Aubrée: "En feuilletant un album" (of 1849-50 issue); "Thématique sur le patinage artistique."
- #210, March '71: Joany: "Le bon pour un paquet en franchise postal"; "Quelques réflexions sur la fluorescence"; Joany: "Nomenclature—" (cont.); "Maximaphile—L'Aunis et la Saintonge"; Houlteau: "Le vol postal officiel par ballon monté Paris 28 Jan. 1971"; Oeler: "Les entiers postaux et les oblitérations dans la collection thématique"; Wailly: (cont.)

Documents Philatéliques (98 Cours de Vincennes, Paris 12. 50Fr/yr)

- #44, Tome IX, 2nd trim 1970: Leblanc: "Sénégal—Le type 'Marché indigène"; Rifaux: "Martinique—Annulation et départs manuscrites Métropolitains a dents coupées"; Jamet: "De pigeons voyageurs au siège de Harlem"; Germain: "Le 25c Cérès de 1871" (cont.); DeLizeray: "Marianne de Cheffer"; Fromaigeat: "Empire Lauré"; Michon: "Guadeloupe—taxes de 1884-5"; "2nd Suppl. de L'Encyclopédie de Timbres-poste de France'."
- #45, 3rd Trim, 1970: Dreyfuss: "Les 25c carrés typographiés; le 25c taxe carré au Type I"; Pothion: "Bureaux supplémentaires gros chiffres (1863-76)"; Leblanc: "Marques de contrôle des banques SEE"; Aurand: "Communications de Paris assiégé"; Germain: "Le 25c Cérès de 1871 au Types I et II" (end of serial); DeFontaines: "Le pays de Montbéliard"; DeLizeray: "Les chiffres des Sages aux Types I et II"; Hayhurst: "L'Expositions de Paris de 1900."
- #46, 4th trim. 1970: Dubus: "Transmissions accélérées du courrier à travers des mers" (radio & catapults); Dreyfuss: "Contexture des feuilles du 15c taxe lithographies; Petites valeurs taxes noires de 1882"; Guiraud-Darmais: "Taxes au tampon de Monaco"; DeFontaines: "Le pays de Montbéliard" (cont.); Jouvenet: "Relèvement des tarifs postaux du

1759, Pré-premier jour en 1854"; DeLizeray: "Chronologie de la Monnaie de Paris"; DeL.: "Les premiers taille doux de France"; "3rd suppl. to 'Encyclopédie' —".

France and Colonies Philatelic Society Bulletin

(J. A. Levett, 29/30 King St., London E. C. 2, \$3/yr)

- #111 (Jan.-March 1970): Bister: "Marianne de Muller" (begin serial); list of Petite and Gros Chiffres towns (cont. serial).
 - #112 (Apr.-June '70): Extract from "The Graphic" newspaper of 10 Oct. 1870
 - #113 (July-Sept. '70): Newbury: "Siege of Paris—double departures"; Howard: "Microfilm, pigeons and the times of 1871"; Bister (end serial).
 - #114 (Oct.-Dec. '70): Newbury: "The Compagnie des Aéroliers"; "Feeding the City in the Siege of Paris" (Extr. from "The Graphic" 1871); "A ballon monté with a difference—cover with Rothschild reprints"; Bister: "France and the phosphor issues"; Holder: "Catalogues 1971."
- Feuilles Marcophiles** (Note: the heading was accidentally omitted for #s178-180 in the Oct. 1970 FCP, p. 77)
- #181, 3rd Trim. 1970: Lavarack: "Les cachets a date 'P. P. Imprimés'"; Parlange: "La Marine Fr. dans la guerre 1870-71"; Gashot: "Les lettres recommandées a Alsace-Lorrain et leur etiquettes de recommandation"; Sambourg: "Le cachet Ordonnance du 17 Novembre 1844"; Saulgrain: "Les premiers marques aéropostales Francaises—Port Aviation 1910"; Chapier et Lejeune: "Coin du néophytes"; "Informations Diverses."
 - #182, 4 trim. 1970: Pannetier: "Les cursives manuscrites 1830-53"; Cuny: "Les prisons de Paris durant la Révolution—les Sections, les Comités"; DeFontaines: "L'Histoire postale de Congrès de Rastatt"; Heyberger: "La poste privée a Mulhouse"; Vuille: "Traité Franco-Suisse de 1818-1828 et 1845—marques postales comptables et de transit"; Binos: "Les bureaux de poste étrangers a Mytilene"; Lejeune: "Barbantane et la Grande Peste a Marseille en 1720"; Chapier et Lejeune: "Coin de néophyte"; "Info. diverses."
 - #183, 1st trim. 1971: Parlange: "Le transport du courrier par les hydravions embarquées sur les batiments de guerre de la Marine francaise"; Sénéchal: "Les précurseurs des marques de franchise sans l'Ancien Régime"; Cuny: "Les prisons de Paris —" (cont.); Petit: "Guerre 1914-18—marques de franchise de formations sanitaires de cinq Depts. de l'Ouest"; Bernard: "Bureaux de Passe"; Dumont: "Le service des pneumatiques"; Dubreuil: "Les flammes aux type drapeau" (world wide); Stiber: "Historique des empreintes du tirage électronique."
 - #184, 2nd trim. 1971); Herland: "Les acheminées ou forwarded francais"; Tristant: "Une boîte postale inattendue de la guerre 14-18, La Compagnie Tramways de Zurich"; Noel: "La fin du double affranchissement Franco-Allemande en 1872"; Hubinot: "La poste aérienne en Orient après l'armistice"; Cuny: "Les prisons de Paris" (cont.); J. Desrousseaux: "La poste francaise en extreme-orient 1860-91" (addenda); Saulgrain: "Les premières marques aéropostales francaises"; Lejeune: "La Grande Pinte"; Hubinot: "Les marques de franchise a particule"; Chapier-Lejeune: "Coin du néophyte" (cont.)

M. Stieber in L'Echo for April described the alphanumeric code used by several experiments in automatic sorting by the PTT, including the ones at Gare d'Austerlitz and Gare de PLM, which explain the sets of dashes seen on some covers.

NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND CATALOGS

- "Catalogue des Cachets Courriers-Convoyeurs Stations de France." By J. Pothion. 1971. 106pp. 43 Fr. La Poste aux Lettres, 17 rue de Fbg. Montmartre, F75-Paris 9. CCP Paris 11.574-06. (Illustr. priced cat. of marks of mail carrier stations in France classified by Departments.)
- "Essai de Nomenclature des Pigeongrammes." By P. G. Harmant. Part I. Inventaires de Pigeongrammes, Part II Schemas. Cahiers Phil. No. 15. 1970. 25 Fr. Brun et Fils, 84-85 Galerie de Beaujolais, Palais Royal, Paris 1. CCP Paris 14943-74. (See review below.)
- "L'Histoire Administrative de la Carte Postale en France (1870-1970)" By Patrick O'Reilly 1970. 10Fr. Auspices Assoc. "Le Vieux Papier," 29 rue de Sevigne, Paris CCP 19.967.96.
- "Marques Postales et Oblitérations du Departement de Saone-et-Loire des Origines a 1900." By Michelle Bertheault. 131 pp. 1970. 33 Fr. pp. The author, Place d'Armes, F71-Givry, France.
- "Catalogue des Marques Postales et Oblitérations du Puy-de-Dome de 1700 a 1900." By Dr. P. Lejeune. 1970. 29 Fr p.p. Societé Philatélique de Clermont et Environs, 46 rue Blatin, F63-Clermont-Ferrand. CCP 244-22 Clermont.
- "Catalogue Philatélique des Editions CEF." 4th Ed. 1971. Illustr. color. 112 pp. Editions CEF, 2 rue de l'Hotel des Postes, F06-Nice. (Cat. of all the productions of artistic pages, FDC, max. cards, etc., for France, Monaco, Andorra, put out by this firm.)
- "Etude sur les Postes Chérifiennes et les Cachets Maghzen." By J. de Langre and A. Cotter. 1971. 40pp. 5Fr. Cotter Philatélie, 2 passage Tazi, av. Hassan II, Casablanca, Maroc. (New data on these mysterious marks.)
- "Concorde a Travers les Timbres et les Oblitérations." By Jean Schutz. 20pp. 1970. Price? The author, Groupe Scolaire, F67-Gumbrechtshaffen.
- "Preoblitérées Dans le Monde." By L. Philippe. 56pp. 1970. 9.80Fr p.p. Brochure #120, Le Monde, 11bis Bd. Haussmann, F75-Paris 9. CCP18.382-12.
- "Bulletins Téléphoniques—France, Monaco, et al." By G. Samouel. 8 pp. 1970. 4.95 Fr p.p. Brochure No. 121, Le Monde (see above).
- "Les Timbre Francaises de 1955-56—Notices Officiel des PTT." 44pp. 1970. 8.20Fr p.p. Brochure #122, Le Monde (see above).
- "Les Timbres Surchargés des Cours d'Instruction des PTT en Nouveau Francs 1960." By Col. Deloste. 8pp. 1971. 4.95Fr p.p. Brochure #123, Le Monde (see above).
- "Oblitérations des Bureaux Temporaires et Premier Jours, France — Pays d'Expression Francaise, Andorre, Monaco, Reunion—1970 (avec Cotation de PJ et Oblit. Temp. Fr. 1941-70." 1971. 52pp. 8.20Fr p.p. Brochure #124. Le Monde (see above).
- "Catalogue Courant 1971 des Editions P.J." 1971. 72pp. 3.50Fr p.p. Empiræ Philatélique, 48 Galerie Montpensier, F75-Paris 1. (Priced cat. of FDC, souvenirs, FD cancels, first flight cachets, of France, Algeria, Monaco, Maroc, Reunion, TAAAF, Tunisia, Europa, UN, for sale by this firm.)
- "Catalogue Général 1971 du Service Philatélique de l'UNESCO." 1971. 80pp. Service Philatélique de l'UNESCO, 9 place de Fonteney, F75-Paris 7 (prices at which UN and UNESCO, issues, etc., are sold at the Service.)
- "Catalogue Cotter 1971 des Timbres-Poste du Maroc 1956-69." 10th Ed., 1971. 38 pp. Illustr. 5Fr. Cotter Philatélie, 2 passage Tazi, ave. Hassan II, Casablanca, Morocco.

Review

"Nomenclature des Pigeongrammes." By P. G. Harmant, 1971, 56 pages in two sections (text and plans). Cahiers Philateliques, No. 15, J. F. Brun, Palais-Royal-84-85, Galerie de Beaujolais, Paris 1. 25Fr. p.p.

Most Franco-Prussian philatelists collect the Bordeaux issue, balloon mail, etc., but are content with just one or two examples of the famous pigeon mail. The fun, of course, comes from being able to identify something about whatever we happen to own to set it apart from the rest of the herd. This has been relatively easy for balloon mail but until now it has been hard to learn details about pigeon mail.

This year we are in luck with the publication of two booklets on this subject. One by Hayhurst (see review in Jan. '71 F&CP) gives a detailed history in English and, even more important, defines what constitutes a piece of pigeon mail. The second, by Harmant, picks up where Hayhurst (and recent articles in L'Echo de la Timbrologie) leaves off and describes each piece of pigeon mail in some detail. As such, it becomes a catalogue of all examples which are known to exist, either in private collections or in the records of the French Army, Post Office, etc. A few are listed (in less detail) for which no examples survive, although their existence can be deduced.

The booklet comes in two sections. The first lists each example of pigeon mail with a descriptive note of its contents, frequently with the first few words of the text. The second is a booklet of plans, diagramming the layout of each example, showing which sections carried the private messages, official despatches, etc.

For the collector who wants to catalogue his example with something more descriptive than "an example of pigeon mail," this booklet is a must.—Ruth and Gardner Brown.

F. & C. P. S. OFFICIAL

FROM THE RETIRING PAST-PRESIDENT

June 20, 1971

Dear Fellow Member:

After two years of Presidency, it is my privilege to pass the gavel to one of our most dedicated fellow member and philatelist, Mr. John Lievsay.

During the past years, our membership increased, our meetings were interesting and well attended and many members took part in exhibitions sponsored by the Society. The "Philatelist," one of the best publications in its field, supplied our membership with excellent articles and informative news and the "Correlator" was completed and published. New projects have been started of interest to all and our membership will hear about them in the near future.

Our new president, John Lievsay, an industrious and persevering individual with a great deal of knowledge and good sense will pursue a policy of improvements and innovations in the services rendered to the members of the Society, which will be celebrating its 30th anniversary in a few months.

At this time, I wish to extend to all members my sincere thanks for the help received during the last two years.

Philatelically yours, Marc Martin

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

The Girard Gilbert Award for the best contribution to philatelic literature of France and French Colonies was awarded by your Board of Directors to J. D. Hayhurst for his 1970 publication, "The Pigeon Post Into Paris 1870-71." The announcement was made at the Annual Banquet, held May 22nd. This award is given from time to time in recognition of significant publication, during the previous year and in English, of work of an original nature in the field.

We were honored to have as our guests at the banquet Mr. Herb Rosen, sponsor of the annual Interpex shows, and Mr. John Myer, renowned collector of Colombia. The warm fellowship was richly enhanced by cuisine of highest quality. (Gaul-actic? ?!!)

This is our thirtieth anniversary year. It is the wish of your officers and directors to make it a memorable one. To that end it is our intent to stimulate extensive participation in the 1972 Interpex, with our anniversary as one of the principal attractions of the show. If you recall our 100 frame exhibit five years ago, you will understand that we would like to surpass that mark. So if you have been an exhibitor in previous years, or only in the Society's annual Rich Competition, now is the time to give some thought to selecting your material for next Spring.

Several members have commented on the value of the January membership list. We continue to urge that you use it to contact fellow members in your geographic or collecting area. It has been suggested that the specialty listings could be more useful if they were more specific—please review YOUR own listing and give any necessary changes to the Corresponding Secretary.

Other projects, some new and some not so new, currently underway include an index to the first 22 years of the *Philatelist*, regional study groups, and a "pilot" slide and tape-recorded presentation of selected issues. Your comments and suggestions help us provide the information and services which are most useful to you.

Sincerely, John E. Lievsay

Meeting of April 6, 1971

Some twenty members were present to view and listen to Mr. Ira Seebacher showing non-Scott items, namely proofs, essays and covers, of France, Monaco, and the Colonies. His display encompassed just about all the frames available at the Collector's Club. It turned out to be a very lively session as Mr. Seebacher had some very definite ideas on the manner and the way these items were issued by the governments involved. Included were various progressive proofs, die proofs, and deluxe presentation sheets, in addition to essays. Some discussion evolved over the reason for the punches on the bottom of the presentation sheets. There were various opinions expressed by the audience. At the conclusion, the usual answer and question period followed. A short business meeting was held, and a discussion of the forthcoming dinner. A nominating committee was formed to present a slate of officers at the May meeting for the new year.—W. E. P.

Meeting of May 4, 1971

Meeting was called to order with 18 members and several guests present. At the business meeting held first, a final mention was made of the annual dinner coming up the end of the month. A discussion was held concerning another exhibition like the one when the Society took some 100 frames at Interpex, with the Society being the focal point of the show along with France and its stamp emissions. It was voted to hold the same type of affair at the next Interpex, and to contact Mr. Rosen so publicity, etc., could be formulated well in advance of the event. A suitable commemorative subject is to be formu-

lated for the event. Medals from the Interpex show just concluded, were presented to those members present who had won awards, the rest to be mailed. The nominating committee then presented the slate for the next year. The following were duly presented and elected: President: John E. Lievsay; Vice President: Gardner L. Brown; Corresponding Secretary: Walter E. Parshall; Treasurer: Beatrice Berner; Recording Secretary: John Thomas; Board of Directors: Dr. Martin Stempfen and Stanley J. Luft.

The new officers then took their seats, and Mr. Lievsay, the new President, asked to "introduce" the speaker, the Program Director Ira Zweifach, ex-Pres. Marc Martin, who showed some new material from his collection of "Maritime Posts of France." On display were covers beginning with the start of the maritime posts, examples of cancels applied by the various lines in operation, military cancels, and some cancels used by Balkan ships operating for the French service. Mr. Martin then discussed the manner in which the cancels were applied, rates to and from the various ports of all serviced by the different lines, and the different numbers assigned to the ships carrying the mail. It was a very fine assemblage of these most interesting and often scarce items. The explanations presented left us with an enhanced insight into the workings of the French Maritime Service.—W. E. P.

Meeting of June 1, 1971

The meeting was called to order by the new President, Mr. John Lievsay, at 8 p.m. with a total of 17 members and one guest in attendance. A short business meeting was held in advance of the presentation for the evening. A bronze medal from Interpex was presented to Mr. Gus Wittenberg for his exhibit at Interpex. There was further discussion on the forthcoming Interpex for 1972, and our proposed more than 100-frame 30th Anniversary exhibition there.

The speaker was to have been Mr. Phil Silvers, President of the Collectors Club of New York, who would have shown R. F. overprints on U. S. air mail stamps, but Mr. Silvers was taken ill, and in his place Mr. Zweifach our program director, presented a potpourri of twentieth century French postmarks and cancellations, which ran the gamut of special cancels, unusual cancels, military cancels, exposition cancels, etc. He used this to point out what could be done with more or less "modern" issues, and the interest that could be generated by pursuing such a field. The meeting was adjourned after an open discussion of the items shown.—Walter E. Parshall, Corresponding Secretary.

Meeting of New England Members, June 27

On Sunday June 27 a meeting was held at the home of our member, Mrs. James W. Dayton (#113). The persons who had the good fortune to attend were treated to a rare sight of philatelic gems not often seen. Among other things a lovely collection of Commune Post material including the scarce "ancere" cancellation and an item bearing two Alsace-Lorraine stamps and actually delivered in Paris! A letter mailed on August 31, 1870 and delivered the next day (how is that for a last day cancellation!). A block of 16 of the #35 Y&T mint and superb! A "Faux de Marseille" used postally on a cover originating in Marseille dated Jan. 31, 71 and some interesting assembly of 20th century proofs. If the philatelic material was not enough, our hostess, Mrs. Dayton, served an assortment of delicious french cheeses washed down with some excellent Pouilly-Fuisse. I would suggest that the N. E. members of the Society plan to attend the next meeting to be held some time in early September, time and place will be announced later. In the meantime, if any N. E. members wish to ask any questions they can contact Ray Gaillaguet, at 221 Waterman Street, Providence, R. I. 02906.

NEW MEMBERS

- 1289 PIASECKI, Rev. Eugene, 955 E. Ringwood Road, Lake Forest, Ill. 60045
(Classic issues 1849-75, Cancellations; Numbers 15-16 varieties and shades; all France)
- 1290 MASTER, Bernard F., 1478 Oakbourne Dr., Worthington, Ohio 43085
(19th Century)
- 1291 BOULE, Maurice, Allée des Lilas, Le Port d' Alon, F83-Saint Cyr s/Mer, France (Postal markings and cancellations France and Colonies. Stamps of France and Colonies on and off letters.)
- 1292 SHERMAN, Murray, 350 Central Park West, New York, N. Y. 10025
(Covers and stamps of French Antarctic Territory. Trial colors and Artist proofs, etc., of France and Colonies. Space stamps and covers.
- 1293 FEHER, Helen, 11 Riverside Drive, Ansonia, N. Y. 10023 (France)
- 1294 TIANO, Albert M., 556 Grove St., Upper Montclair, N. J. 07043
(France and Colonies)
- 1295 SHARP, Harry, 22804 Sharrow, Warren, Mich. 48089
(France mint and used)
- 1296 KUDZMA, Thomas G., Lowell Technological Institute, Lowell, Mass. 01854
(Monaco)
- 1297 BARDACK, Edmund, 672 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11213
(France and Colonies from 1860, mint only)
- 1298 THE STAMP CORNER, P. O. Box 981, Worcester, Mass. 01613
(Dealer in stamps of France, wholesale and retail)
- 1299 FLEISCHMAN, Henry B., 1557 East 23rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 11210
(France and Colonies)
- 1300 BEARSE, LCDR Laurence McK., NAVINVSERVRA, NAVSTA Box 32, FPO New York, N. Y. 09550 (Mint France)
- 1301 ROSE, Dr. Leslie I., 39 Brook Farm Road, West Roxbury, Mass. 02132
(French Africa, pre-independence; stamps and proofs)
- 1302 DUFFY, Jacques, 71 Lorraine Ave., Providence, R. I. 02906
(General and 19th Century)
- 1303 ROBLES, Fernando, 1765 Davison Ave., Bronx, N. Y. 10453
(Arctic and Antarctic)

CHANGES OF ADDRESS AND CORRECTIONS

- 1147 BULLARD, William E., Jr., FAO Regional Office for Asia, Maliwan Mansion, Phra Athit Road, Bangkok 2, Thailand
- 1195 BATEY, Henry D., 49-D Marshall Road, Rocky Hill, Conn. 06067
- 1088 STARK, Col. Melville I. (deceased), change of listing to Ethical Stamp Service., P. O. Box 3067, Station "A", El Paso, Texas 79923
- 1127 LANNERET, Pierre, P. O. Box 1160, San Francisco, Cal. 94101
- 835 JAMET, Maurice, 24 Rue Gramont, F75-Paris 2°, France
- 1055 EVANS, William H., 14100 Canterbury Lane, Rockville, Md. 20853
- 1280 SABOURIN, Marcel, 224 Boul. Richelieu, Beloeil, Que., Canada
- 1152 STRICK, Dr. Ellis, 5709 Forbes Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15217
- 1203 WORCESTER, David L., c/o Hughes, Rt. 2, Marion, Iowa 52302
- 1190 EARLE, Michael Allan, 1436 Begonia Pl., Carpinteria, Cal. 93013

RESIGNED

John Betts, Jay W. Helm, Andre, Moynier, Boston Univ. Phil. Library, Rudolph Bauer.