

Esperanto

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The
Universal
Postage stamp
Review

VOL.

1

JULY
1946



THE INTERNATIONAL STAMP COLLECTORS' ASSOCIATION.

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Direct Exchange.

Clubs' Exchange.

New Issue Service.

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The
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Review.

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THE ASSOCIATION & THE U. P. R.

In the early days of the Association we distributed a small booklet in which were set out the principles upon which the organization is based and it also contained a detailed description of the various services we had designed to assist the stamp collectors.

Since that time many changes have been found necessary and many more plans have been revised to fit them to the new requirements. It is now time that a new account be given so that the older members may be more aware of the changes made and of the scheme we intend to develop in the future. This account of our work will also serve the purpose of supplying information to newly joined members and those who may contemplate enrolment.

WHAT IS THE I.S.C.A.?

The Association is a non-commercial organization in which no person aims to make profit. To enable the work to be carried out efficiently it may be necessary to maintain a salaried staff, but the Association is entirely independent of any trade support. Whilst dealers are not debarred from membership, they are not entitled to any preferential treatment; in fact, they join as members on equal terms with all others.

The I.S.C.A. is governed by an Executive Committee composed of those who are undertaking actual work in the several branches of this activity. The Executive is advised and appointed by a Central Council elected by the members themselves. In addition, each section of our work is in the hands of a small sub-committee. Each such sub-committee delegates one of its members to serve on the Council.

Every member is eligible to serve, and every member is not only free, but is requested to keep on making suggestions for the improvement of our services and the extension of our aims.

AIMS OF THE I.S.C.A.

Succinctly stated, our aim is to serve the stamp collector, by enabling him to link up with fellow collectors. Such a general aim is common to most of the many societies for philatelists. The main distinction between our association and the others—in fact, its reason for existence—is that we are definitely international in our memberships and in our services.

It is advisable, however, to define our aims in a little more detail.

Our membership covers the entire field of philately. We have young beginners among our members and we have advanced specialists. We have endeavoured to plan our organization so that each should find himself at home, each should be assisted in his hobby. To create such a service we have endeavoured to maintain a continuity enabling the less advanced to graduate along progressive lines without making any hard and fast distinction between the various grades. It has always to be borne in mind that not every beginner is a junior and not every junior member is a beginner. It has been our experience that among the junior members are to be found a large percentage of discriminating collectors whose knowledge of the finesse of philately is of a high standard.

Thus far we have dealt with theories. The majority of collectors, however, tend to ask: "What do I get for my five shillings?"

Turning to the practical side, the activities of the association as at present in operation are explained in the following paragraphs.

THE EXCHANGE

No club or society can exist without its exchange; in the main, all exchanges are very much alike, and ours is no exception. Members contribute books for sale and members buy; some members do both, some either buy or sell. The system upon which we have endeavoured to run our exchange includes a grading of the material, so that each packet circulated may be the best for the members whose names appear on the postal lists. These varying lists are called "Orbits" by us. Let it be admitted that up till now we have not been able to adhere to this system as we should like to do; but the failure to do so is due, simply and solely, to the impossibility of obtaining sufficient material of a particular type to suit the exclusive few who need specialized selections.

We need many more selling members to contribute suitable stamps, and we need a larger percentage of general members whose wants are not so highly exclusive.

Judging by results, we have no reason, however, to feel disappointed in our exchange, even if we are sufficiently ambitious to make it the best of all exchanges.

THE CLUBS' EXCHANGE

This is a fairly modern addition to our services, and one which has

yet to be tried out on a large scale to prove its worth. To the founders it appears strange that more clubs have not availed themselves of such an excellent medium for creating interest and helping their members.

The general principle is that clubs should collect stamps from their members, to whom the secretary or leader will give a receipted card for the catalogue value of the contribution. This receipted card represents the "Credit" of the member. The stamps are then sent to the I.S.C.A. Direct Exchange department and an exchange packet to the value of the stamps received is sent to the club. The members of the club then make their "purchase" against the credit shewn upon their cards. A small commission is payable for the exchange. Of the 10 per cent. charged, one half is retained by the club and the remainder is remitted to the Central Office.

In this way junior members, or those with a few duplicates to swap, may procure an entire exchange of all their unwanted stamps for a very small cost. In addition, the club receives a small revenue which can be used to further the utility of the club itself.

Before leaving the subject, it is worth mention that as soon as this section gets into its stride, we shall extend it to overseas clubs so that we may receive newly issued stamps from overseas as well as the older material.

THE DIRECT EXCHANGE

Still another system for the exchange of stamps! This scheme is simple enough and is indeed a *direct exchange*. Every month we intend to publish in our magazine, a list of new members with their wants and offers, and a column of announcements of members' wants and offers. The first insertion of new members costs nothing above the annual subscription. For later insertions a small charge is to be made.

With a membership covering the world, and a circulation of the same calibre, the direct exchange of stamps is not only possible, but is perhaps the most fascinating branch of collecting. In this connection we offer a course of study in the International Language Esperanto—of which more anon.

THE NEW ISSUE SERVICE

As a wide-awake philatelic society we naturally run our own New Issue Service. Under present circumstances this is not so perfect as we intend it shall be when conditions improve, but the more members who join it the better are we able to promote its success. There is, however, one particular advantage of our system. When we have made all our plans we shall be in a position to supply new issues of individual countries at the will of the member. Already we are receiving small quantities of stamps as issued from a number of countries, but until our members come forward and tell us what they wish us to supply we feel that our hands are tied.

OUR LIBRARY

Good luck to the chap who collects stamps for fun ; he can get lots of pleasure out of it, and we have no right to dogmatise as to what he should collect and the way he collects it, but the collector who takes his hobby seriously needs good books, authoritative articles, a reference library from which he can obtain vital details about his stamps. To this type of collector the library may be the most useful feature of our organization.

Again we make a distinctive claim for our own Association. Our library is yet in the future, but it has already commenced to germinate, and when it is in full possession of all its faculties it promises to be unique. At present there are but few collectors who possess a really comprehensive collection of philatelic literature ; the societies who possess such a library are distinctively exclusive. Our library will be in the hands of an expert in philatelic literature and it will be kept up to date by the addition of articles from every corner of the globe. It will be housed in London where members may visit it to refer to their pet subjects.

In addition, we aim to provide duplicate copies of all the articles received so that approved members may borrow the items to read at their ease at home. As soon as we have local branches with sufficient members, we shall establish branch libraries throughout the country.

OUR MAGAZINE

In a short review of our work it is only possible to glance at the above feature in passing. When this article is being written, the first number of our *real magazine* has not appeared ; but already sufficient material is to hand to promise a very interesting and useful magazine for all our members. It is only necessary here to point to the various sections into which the magazine will be divided.

News and Notes of the Association. These will keep members fully informed as to our activities and give full details as to our programme.

Philatelic Articles. Long and short articles to interest every class of collector. Articles for the specialist, articles for the beginner. Articles for the high-brow and for those who are only casually interested. We shall receive numerous articles from all over the world, and our contributors will be writers of knowledge and authority.

New Issues Notes. No, not just the same as others! Our idea is not to gild the lily ; other periodicals are doing this job so well that to spare valuable space to copy them would not serve any good purpose. Our new-issue notes will not be concerned with perforations and watermarks so much as the designs, the places and people depicted, the history behind the stamp—and so on. It is our aim to make stamps live. To make a collection something to conjure up visions of newly explored worlds.

Junior Notes and Articles. Just so—nothing else is needed to amplify the statement.

Direct Exchange Directory. As stated above under the Direct Exchange, all new members will have their wants and offers announced in this column. In addition, all members may, for the payment of a small fee, have an announcement of their wants or offers inserted in the magazine.

These are but a few of our planned items. Among others we shall certainly include a Readers' Forum, letters to the Editor and Queries and Answers. In fact, the magazine is the possession of the members and it rests with them to decide what they want—and will get.

OUR CLUB

We have been planning our own club in London for some time past, but unfortunately the premises we have been offered are in need of a lot of repair after the very un-philatelic visits of a gentleman of whom we have heard a lot during the past years. So we have had to content ourselves with a much less ambitious programme until we can secure the better headquarters. We shall open our new club soon, and hold one meeting each month. When we enter into our own later on, we hope to have a permanent club open every evening. A programme is being organized, with an auction sale (for members only), displays, talks, visits of members from the provinces and overseas, etc. The address of our Headquarters pro tem. will be The Pembridge Road Hall, London, W.11. The date of our first meeting will be announced in the magazine.

There is at least one other centre where a club should now be started ; and it is hoped that many another district will endeavour to start centres where members may foregather.

ESPERANTO

We do not wish to deny that quite a number of our members have questioned the wisdom of publishing a portion of our magazine in this language—or indeed, of using it at all. Let us hasten to make the matter quite clear. We are an entirely independent organization and have no axe to grind. We have experienced the urgent need for some means of maintaining contact with the wide world, and it has been made abundantly clear that only by adopting Esperanto have we any chance of success in our schemes. Add to this the fact that the Esperanto movement has established organizations in every country where stamps are issued, so that we are able to build up on a framework already ready to our hand.

We go a little further ; only by adopting an international system of speech can we **hope to build up a good and comprehensive library** for our members.

To those who have some deep-rooted prejudice we say : Do not worry about our acceptance of Esperanto ; if you can do without it,

very well then. If, however, you feel that you are not getting your money's worth by not knowing enough of the language to enable you to take full advantage of our services overseas, we offer you free tuition by a course of our own.

We feel that we must add this footnote. In order that we may be able to hold an international meeting each year and in order that we may establish an international committee to guide this very widely spread organization, we cannot afford to lose the advantages that Esperanto provides. Next year there will be an International Congress of Esperantists in Berne and we hope to arrange an international meeting in connection so that we may go from strength to strength.

That is our position in a nutshell. We are not concerned with the propaganda of Esperanto as such, but we do intend to help our association by taking advantage of the benefits bestowed by it.

CONCLUSION

The annual subscription is five shillings. In order to facilitate our book-keeping, the year dates from the calendar as commencing on January 1st. Members joining after June 30th need only pay one half subscription. Junior members (under 18) pay half subscriptions.

Members wishing to participate in the Exchange must provide two references. This is understandable in view of the value of the packets distributed, and as a safety measure to protect members who send in their stamps.

On the enrolment form will be found space for your wants and offers; members not completing this section will not be included in the published list unless they state definitely what they wish inserted.

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AN INDEX TO CURRENT PHILATELIC LITERATURE

It has often been said that the literature of stamp collecting is the most prolific of any hobby. The specialist, as well as the general collector, needs some guide to keep him up to date in the new material on his particular interests. There are several "Stamp Digests", but they can only reprint articles of general interest.

What the "Universal Postage Stamp Review" wants is an annotated index to current periodicals. This would be classified under broad headings such as AIRMAILS, DESIGNS, INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES, and arranged alphabetically by subjct. Thus the article on p. 198 of the May "Stamp Magazine" would go under the main heading designs and be described thus:—

MEDICINE. Starting a collection of medical stamps: Harold C. Johns. Stamp Mag., May 198. Reprinted from "Stamps" (N.Y.).

2. March. A supplement only to a previous article by Dr. Salzmann in "Stamps", 9th June, 1945.

The compilers of the index will need copies of all philatelic magazines on the compilation, thus demanding the co-operation of the publishers. A start will be made on magazines published in England, but eventually further volunteers will be needed to cover papers in foreign languages.

CHARLES A. TOASE.

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A VERY IMPORTANT REMINDER

Many letters which reach the office give the Secretary a headache! Not because they are uninteresting, or because of any unpleasantness in their contents! One of our older members has a signature which is ever displayed to visitors as a "museum piece". We would defy any expert on handwriting to decipher the particular signature!

So, whether at home or abroad, please remember that the names of persons and streets may be very familiar to the writer, but his correspondents may have no knowledge of either, and so we urge—write your name and address in block characters please.

We propose to advertise printed paper bearing the I.S.C.A. badge and your own name and address; look out for the announcement. In addition it is proposed to issue small labels which can be made to serve the same purpose. These will be printed on our addressograph and can be offered at a normal price. Those interested please write.

NOTE TO SUBSCRIBERS

It is the desire of the Editor that our readers should feel that they have a personal interest and share in our magazine and to that end we invite contributions from readers. Contributions should, where possible, be typed on one side of the paper only and be double-spaced, leaving an ample margin on the left-hand side of the script. Articles should be objective and to the point and except in special circumstances where space is not the first consideration, should be not more than 1,000 words in length. Where a typewriter is not available, written MSS. will be accepted, but every effort should be made to render the script clear and legible. If it is desired that the article be returned, a stamped, addressed envelope should be enclosed for the purpose.

The Editor reserves the right to alter or amend any article submitted, but it is understood that such amendments will only be made in reference to the style and wording used and will not entail substitution of matter or viewpoint of the author.

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THREE THOUSAND YEARS OF POST!

BY H. M. SMITH

So many collectors, whilst knowing that adhesive stamps date from May 6th, 1840, seem also to imagine that the pre-stamp period for letters preceded that period by only a few years. Biblical references to letters and post which I have shewn to some collectors have undoubtedly surprised them. There are quite a number for instance :

Jeremiah li, 31 : "One post shall run to meet another, and one messenger to meet another, to shew the King of Babylon that his City is taken at one end."

II Chronicles xxx, 6 and 10 : "So the post went with the letter from the king and his princes throughout all Israel and Judah" and "So the post passed from city to city."

Esther iii, 13 and 15 : "And the letters were sent by post into all the king's provinces" and "The posts went out, being hastened by the king's commandment."

Esther viii, 14 : "So the posts that rode upon mules and camels went out, hastened and pressed on by the king's commandment."

Job ix, 25 : "Now my days are swifter than a post." It is striking that the speed of the post is emphasised time after time, and its importance is no less emphatic.

So far, however, as posts and letters are concerned, Biblical times are comparatively modern! China had a fully organized postal service thousands of years ago, but then China's remarkable civilization seems to belong to another world, but if we confine ourselves to the world we ourselves know, we can still go back 2,500 years and find definite traces of some sort of postal organization, from time to time all the way through. In our world the credit for organized postal services appears to belong to the King of Persia of those days, "Cyrus the Great", whose extensive conquests round about 536 B.C. created some awkward communication problems for the king. Delays in receiving information and other causes irked the king, who naturally was anxious to know how events were proceeding throughout his scattered domain. His extraordinarily fertile brain evolved a solution to which the perfection of modern postal services is undoubtedly due. He set up post houses complete with couriers, horses and grooms, evenly spaced all over his great lands. The machinery thus made available, he instructed his commanders in the field and his provincial governors to write to him reporting upon their respective territories.

The world failed then to take advantage of this great innovation but the posts remained and were used to convey letters. For a variety of reasons into which we need not go here, post became more primitive during the ensuing centuries but History reveals little of this period.

After the death of Christ, and during the following centuries, records reveal odd postal occurrences now and again. Most monarchs

used couriers and messengers to carry letters and British kings were no exception. Royal accounts give many details of various payments to king's messengers during periods subsequent to the foundation of the British kingdom. In 1517 Sir Brian Tuke was made Governor of the King's Posts and this office served to encourage the many people who were interested in the possibilities of National Post. At this time, however, internal posts were few and far between, but international correspondence grew considerably, and particularly during Elizabeth's reign. Originally the letters through the international postal service were the responsibility of the London Merchants, who appeared to make a very good thing out of it.

In 1556 the Flemings arrived in England and they set up a post office of their own to handle European mails. This started quite a spot of bother amongst the merchants who, naturally enough, were somewhat jealous of their offices, so in 1558 the British Privy Council were asked to appoint a British Postmaster, and Sir Thomas Randolph was the man selected as Chief Postmaster, to look after all letters from anywhere abroad into England. Later James I, after prolonged deliberations, created the office of "Postmaster-General", whose duties included all foreign posts.

It was in 1590 that postmen first appeared to have worn a distinctive uniform, for they then were given a livery of blue material. On their sleeves appeared in silver the City of London's armorial bearings.

By 1600 the international posts in this country were gradually becoming organized into some semblance of order. In 1634 a Mr. William Prideaux was chosen by the House of Commons, and was accepted by the peers of the Realm as Master of Posts. Prideaux soon established a weekly service of mails to all England, and was extraordinarily successful in his efforts. At that time a single letter, within an 80 mile radius of London cost 2d. to send. Outside the 80 mile radius it cost 4d., letters to Scotland cost 8d. each. Prideaux had to find the money to create and maintain his whole organization; but he was allowed to retain all the profits he made. Within five years this was over £100, worth about £500 in these days! Parliament was surprised by his success, and ever alert to any possibility of increasing the country's income, they refused to renew Prideaux's agreement. The Commonwealth Government of 1659 decided to sub-let the postal services of the country for the rent of £5,000 per annum.

Subsequently, as the profits grew, the rents were increased, and Bishop, who eventually became Postmaster General, had to pay £21,500 per annum for the monopoly granted to him by the Government!

In 1656 an Act of Parliament was passed (subsequently confirmed by Charles II in 1661) appointing one General Post Office responsible for all the posts in England, Ireland and Scotland, with a controller called the Postmaster General of England. Amongst many agitators in those days for cheaper postal facilities, the huge profits made from

the people for the delivery of their letters creating no little trouble, was the famous John Hill, who earned everlasting philatelic fame. He lived in York and he went to the length of publishing a pamphlet called "A Penny Post or a Vindication of the Liberty and Birthright of every Englishman in carrying Merchants' and other men's letters, &c." This pamphlet still exists in several philatelic libraries, but it took 21 years to have any real effect. In 1680 we hear of another famous philatelic character, William Dockwra, who made a determined effort to procure a penny post for this country. Here it may be interesting to glance at the London Gazette dated September 3rd to 10th, 1655, wherein we find "The G.P.O. is for the present held at the two Black Pillars in Bridges Street—over against the Fleece Tavern, Covent Garden, until a more convenient place can be found in London." This gives us a glimpse of postal conditions in the metropolis following the Plague and the Great Fire. Great Britain was divided into six routes for postal purposes:—North Road, Kent Road, Western Road, Bristol Road, Yarmouth Road and Chester Road. Each route or road was in charge of a clerk of the road, and every clerk was responsible for sorting and stamping letters entirely by his own efforts until 1697 when assistants were appointed. The salaries of the clerks varied, one got £100, four got £60 and one £50 per annum, but they were able to make quite a good profit from the franking of newspapers.

To return to William Dockwra his efforts for the postal service were astounding. He made ten deliveries a day in the City of London, six a day in the suburbs; the mails were collected every hour! Dockwra, however, did too well, as had so many before him, and the Government took a very poor view of his efforts, for the usual reason, that Dockwra was getting money which they thought others ought to have. Charles II, therefore, in 1683 awarded the entire profits of the postal organisation to the Duke of York and his heirs. When later the Duke saw Dockwra was having a good cut into the Duke's unearned profits, he brought an action against him. The Duke got the verdict and the Post Office took over all of Dockwra's great and very efficient organization.

Two further events are of some interest, Charles II died in 1685 and the Duke of York became King. He immediately took good care to see that the Post Office profits reverted to the Crown, but in 1688 Dockwra was actually awarded a pension of £500 per annum by the Commonwealth.

Another vain attempt to "cash-in" on the swiftly growing postal profits was made by a George Povey in 1707. In 1708 Povey actually started a ½d. post in London, but within a year he suffered like the others who did pioneer work, and was fined by the court the sum of £100 representing no less than 48,000 deliveries of his ½d. post!

Two years later another Act was passed fixing new postage rates throughout the world to and from this country. Established also by this Act was a General Post Office in all Her Majesty's Dominions.

At this point a cash comparison may be of interest: In the Chester Road Office in 1771, the receipts were £4,707 (profits, £124)!

Some of the postal rates fixed by the new Act for single letters are interesting:—

England to Spain, 1/6.

England to Turkey, 1/3.

England to Italy, 1/3.

To U.S.A. (New York) 1/-, to Sweden, 1/- and to Germany 1/-. To Switzerland and France it cost 10d. ; to Dublin and Scotland 6d. To the rest of England, up to 80 miles, 3d.

These rates remained fixed for 51 years, when the single letter rate was reduced to 1d. for fifteen miles, 2d. from 16 to 40 miles, and 1d. extra for every 40 miles beyond the first 40. Progress now became somewhat quicker.

In 1774 England used special coaches to carry mails. John Palmer, a resident of Bath, started a mail coach service on August 2nd, 1774 at Bristol. Thomas Burke, in his book "Travel in England", quotes a seventeenth-century diarist: "When a mail-coach stuck in a snowdrift the guard would try to go ahead with the mail-bags on horseback or even on foot. The rule was that H.M.'s mails stopped for nothing."

In Bradford in 1829 the carrier, who delivered a duly stamped letter, charged for its delivery over and above the amount of postage charged by the post offices! In 1839 a 4d. rate was fixed for single letters. The following year railways started to operate, and they carried unofficial mail. This competition brought the fees down a little, but the minor reductions in no way satisfied the growing popular clamour against the post offices which, ebbing and flowing through these years, reached a high pitch of dissatisfaction in the 1830's. In Parliament several voices were raised in asking questions about the postal services now so obviously out of date.

The Member for Greenock was outstanding in his efforts to obtain some measure of reorganization. In 1837 Rowland Hill's pamphlet appeared called "Post Office Reforms". The result of this effort could hardly have been expected. Wallace (the Member for Greenock) was successful in getting a Committee formed to enquire generally into postal matters and rates. The whole country watched the work of this Committee with great interest, and the pressure of public opinion was such that the Bill establishing a 1d. post was passed with a majority of 100 in August, 1839.

The British Treasury offered two cash prizes for the two best stamp designs, the first prize £200 and the second £100. They had quite a batch of entries but announced that none were good enough for prizes, as no one had submitted any design as good as the design roughed by Rowland Hill! So Hill, a well-known printing firm, Bacon & Sons, and one of Bacon's employees, a Frederick Heath, engraved a design and submitted it to the British Treasury. The design was accepted

and a contract was placed with Messrs. Bacon. The Government obtained, by another contract, some hand-made paper from the Rush Mill, Northampton (Stacy Wise was said to be the producer of this paper) and they passed it on to the Messrs. Bacon. Bacon's thereupon started producing stamps for the British Government at a cost of $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 1,000, printed and gummed!

Incidentally there was some question as to whether it was Frederick Heath who did the actual engraving or his son, Charles Heath. But Henry Corbould did the actual master drawing from which the plate was engraved.

May 6th, 1840, saw the first use in the world of an adhesive postage stamp. All issues were unperforated, and it was nearly a year before Archer's patent machine enabled the sheets of stamps to be issued perforated.

In 1839 there were approximately 80,000,000 letters carried. In 1840 there were 160,000,000. By 1900 it had reached 240,000,000. To-day the figure is still soaring.

FILMO Esperantlingva, kies titolo estas "La Kuracisto de la bildoj" kaj klarigas kiel savi, ripari kaj konservi artaĵojn; kolora prok. 300 mjn, 35.mm. Kostis 120 dolarojn. Proponojn al Dro. V. Toth, Jalsva u 4. Budapesth. Hungarujo.

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MAXIMAPHILIE

To English ears this may sound somewhat unattractive, but we feel that the subject is worthy of inclusion in our magazine. In "Myn Hobby" there appears an article describing a novel side-line in collecting, and the idea appears of sufficient interest to pass on to our members. First, what is this scheme? Let us suggest that it is a refinement of cover collecting, but with added interest.

Briefly stated, it consists of collecting stamps, affixed to a pictorial card, and postmarked in a special manner. It will be simplest to give an example. Let us select as our model a Jubilee stamp bearing the excellent illustration of Windsor Castle. The object is to obtain a view-card of the same subject, affix the stamp on the view side, and get it posted from Windsor with a good postmark.

The illustration given in the Netherland paper was a stamp of the Dutch Royal Family, affixed to a card of the same subject and post-marked at The Hague—the residence of that Royal Family.

One could think of hundreds of stamps which could be treated in this way, and the collector with initiative and enthusiasm could devise methods of compilation and display which would give him endless amusement, besides resulting in a novel form of philately costing a very small sum to pursue.

The original article proceeds to suggest ways in which the collection could be mounted, but we think that the individual collector would choose his own method, and if members care to make suggestions we shall be pleased to publish such suggestions in later issues of U.P.R. The F.D.C. enthusiast would find his collection much more interesting if, instead of his covers being but envelopes or cards bearing nothing but an address, they consisted of a picture which added something to the interest of the stamp, and was actually posted at the place which contributed something to the stamp design.

Let us look at it in another way. A collection of covers has very little individuality in itself—just an envelope or card with a stamp postmarked on a certain date. How much more attractive would be a collection which, whilst fulfilling all the requirements of the F.D.C. scheme, also boasted the additional interest of the picture illustrating the stamp, and the postmark linking both!

To members of our organisation, this idea should recommend itself; with correspondents all over the world it would be possible to obtain picture postcards and to arrange for the stamping and postmarking according to the scheme. It should be stressed that by popularising this form of collecting, much good propaganda value must ensue. We are prepared to set aside a special column in the magazine each month to promote this object.

THE DIRECT EXCHANGE

Bearing in mind that the I.S.C.A. aims to be the one organization which caters for direct exchange of stamps between members all over the world, this section is without doubt the one which figures in our programme as the most important. No exchange of this kind can be found ready-made, and members must remember that it is largely due to their own enthusiasm that D.E. will function well and give excellent results. Stamps which are common to you are considered of particular interest to those collectors who do not meet with the same stamps in their country. For example, stamps of Great Britain of the present day may be perfectly uninteresting to us, but to a member in South America or Russia, they have a value similar to their stamps in our country. This is the basis of our exchange system. A member may exchange his duplicates or stamps of his own country direct with fellow members abroad whose wants are catered for by your surplus.

In addition, you may obtain mint stamps of new issues direct at face value in exchange for duplicates or your own new issues.

The system adopted by our association is simplicity itself. Each month a list of new members is given in the magazine, with particulars of what they offer and what they want. Members can then make direct contact to mutual advantage. Here, may we add a word of urgency. It is expected that members will act honourably by the Association and by their fellow collectors. We have in mind two separate factors. First, no member should pass on addresses, provided by the Association, to non-members; the annual subscription is very small, and the magazine alone is worth all that amount, so that it is necessary to keep our services exclusively for those who at least support our organization.

Further, we cannot stress too strongly that members must observe the strictest sense of decorum in their dealings one with another.

Owing to the great changes which take place in members' collections and manner of collection, will members please send in their present wishes so that their names may appear in the columns.

Such information should be sent on a postcard upon which should be clearly stated: Name, Address, Membership No., Wants and Offers. Please do not write other matters upon these cards.

A doctor advised his patient to take up some form of sport as he was getting too fat. After a month they met and the doctor asked whether his patient had taken his advice. Yes, said the fat man, I have decided to take up stamp collecting.

E.H., Denmark.

HINTS FOR EXCHANGE

There exists considerable difference in the attitude toward collecting in various countries. Unless this fact is recognised, many members may feel disappointed by their first experiences in exchange stamps with their fellow-collectors abroad.

Let us first take general principles. In some countries—such as Holland, for example—collectors for the most part decline to accept odd values and only want full sets. In France, the serious collector usually demands mint copies, whilst, from the writer's experience the majority of Portuguese collectors prefer used rather than mint.

Then, as to quality. We in Great Britain are not so fastidious about very small defects, but abroad many collectors even refuse stamps of which the corner perfs are cut by perforation. Only recently a batch of stamps was returned, whose only "defect" was this corner incidence of hole. Looking at a full sheet of one particular stamp it was discovered that this happened in nearly every stamp in the sheet.

One is apt to feel some impatience with the particular attitude toward these matters, but the fact remains that many collectors regard as vital the absolute perfection of the copy.

Another difficult point has regard to the Great Britain early and middle issues. It is notorious that the stamps of our country were badly treated with regard to cancellations, and it is often extremely difficult to discover superb copies of many of the stamps.

This brings us to the question of value. Normally, one may say that stamp No. x is catalogued at two shillings so it should be priced at about 1s. 3d. or so. But such a generalization cannot be made to apply when a stamp is within the "superb" class. The average foreign collector does not understand this point, and is often somewhat indignant that you may price a stamp at full catalogue when exchanging with his offering at—perhaps—half or third catalogue quotation. In the International section of this issue the matter is being explained for the benefit of our members overseas.

Yet another difficulty lies in the great difference in prices for our early issues and those of their country. As I write there lies before me a "Wants List" from a member in Sweden. He sends me a nice selection of his own country and wishes me to send him a selection of stamps from his list in exchange. The £5 orange, and all the first numbers of 1840 and 1841 are included. One can imagine how much can be sent in return for 200 very ordinary used stamps of Sweden! Speaking of the £5 orange, I was very anxious to fill my space with a good copy, and after bidding at sales for some time I was only able to obtain a superb specimen by paying well over 50 per cent. above the catalogue price.

Concluding, it is a most urgent necessity that we should one day have a real international catalogue by which we might price our stamps for world-wide exchange. Can I.S.C.A. achieve it?

FILATELA ESPERANTA DOKUMENTARO

Jam en 1939, por la franca landa Esperanta gazeto Provenca Stelo ni verkis laŭ peto de S-ro Berck, delegito de I.E.L. en Marseille, artikolon pri la oficiala uzo de Esperanto sur la poŝtmarkoj, -kartoj, kaj -kovertoj. Ĝi estis publikigita en la Maja numero, 1940 Franca Esperantisto reprenis nian artikolon sub la titolo Esperanto kaj Filatelio.

Lastatempe Franca Esperantisto komencis la publikigon de nova kompletigita artikolo de ni verkita en Franca lingvo pri la sama temo. En la sekvontaj numeroj ni pritraktos la demandon pri la oficialaj poŝtmarkoj Esperantlingvaj aŭ Esperanto-kongresaj ĝis nun uzitaj.

Se ni konsideras la nombron da leteroj, kiujn ni jam ricevis de legintoj de nia artikoloj, ni rajtas diri, ke ni sukcesis interesi multajn filatelistajn samideanojn.

Estas sciate, ke la nombro de la kartoj, kovertoj kaj poŝtmarkoj kun Esperanta teksto eldonitaj de la poŝtaj administracioj en la tuta mondo kreskis ĉiujare ĝis la milito tiel, ke en kelkaj landoj jam tre longa fariĝis la listo.

Kolektado de tiuj oficialaj poŝtaĵoj estas plej interesa. Samtempe ĝi estas grava atesto pri la progreso de nia lingvo kaj ties utileco.

Sed al multaj Esperantistoj klasifikado de tiuj oficialaĵoj estas malfacila ĉar la koncernaj dokumentoj estas troveblaj nur en diversaj revuoj de la pasintaj jaroj, ne ĉiam je la dispono de kolektantoj.

Ni provis starigi katalogon laŭ filatela maniero, kaj tiun katalogon ni volonte publikigos se tio montriĝos la deziro de sufiĉe multaj filatelistaj Esperantistoj.

La klasifikon de la Esperantaj poŝtmarkoj ni same verkis, kunlaborante kun S-ro Werner Simon. En la antaŭparolo de nia verketo, S-ro W. Simon diras: "Se tiuj poŝtaĵoj estas nete aliksitaj per gluangiloj al albumpaĝoj kaj interesa teksto aldonita, tia kolekto da Esperantaj poŝtmarkoj pruvigos kiel valora kaj utila propagandilo por nia lingvo inter neesperantistaj filatelistoj kaj povus esti sukcese montrata eĉ en filatelaj ekspozicioj."

De post la milito—pli ofte ol antaŭ—la filatelaj Ekspozicioj okazas grandnombre en la mondo. Plurfoje ni spertis, ke montrado de Esperantaj poŝtaĵoj vekis ĉe la vizitantoj grandan intereson. Ni opinias, ke ĉi pli ampleksa estas la montrado, des pli efika kaj propaganda.

En la unua tempo, kiam la filatelistoj specialigas, estas konsilinde ke la Esperantistoj elektu sian propran kampon, ke ili elektu sian Esperantajn poŝtaĵojn! Tiel farante, ili trovos ne nur plezuron, sed ili agos utile al la Esperanta propagando.

La publikigo de niaj katalogoj nun dependas de la nombro de la interesigemuloj.

Oni sin turnu al la direkcio de ĉi tiu gazeto aŭ al la aŭtoro.

G. Saget, 8 rue Guerot, Elbeuf (Seine Inf.) Francujo.

OCCUPIED CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

On March 14th the German troops invaded the Czech frontier town, Moravska Ostrava, an important industrial and mining centre and railway junction. The local German Philatelic Association, using promptly this occasion, had all then current Czecho-Slovak stamps which had been on sale at the local Post Offices, overprinted with a "Swastika" and the legend "Wir sind frer" (We are free). These were 19 postage stamps from 5h to 10 KE, 2 commemoratives, 2 charity stamps with surcharge, 8 air mail stamps and 9 newspaper stamps. The 40 stamps were sold on March 16th and 17th at face value by the local Post Offices without any surcharge.

The issue was of an entirely non-official nature and originated in commercial motives—it should be valued accordingly.

The remaining part of Czecho-Slovakia had been occupied on March 15th, 1939, from which date till December 15th, 1939, the current stamps of Czecho-Slovakia were admitted for use in the so-called Quote eto rate Bohemia and Moravia, besides a set of 19 postage stamps of Czecho-Slovakia overprinted in July, 1939, with the country's new "Bömen und Mähren"—cechy a Morava".

Shortly afterwards, beginning with July, 1939, the postal administration of the protectorate, under an ever-increasing German control, had been issuing a comparatively large number of postage stamps, which may be listed in following categories.

(1) *Postage Stamps*, comprising the lindeu leaf motive of the lower values from 5h to 1k and views of towns and castles of Bohemia and Moravia of the higher values from 40h to 20K. In 1942 under Nazi compulsion all protectorate postmarks had to bear first the legend "Deutsches Reich", (later grossdeutscher reich) and below—in a very inconspicuous lettering — the words BÖHMEN UND MÄHREN—ČECHY A MORAVA. A set of postage stamps ranging from 10h to 50K was issued accordingly and all these stamps showed Herr Hitler's portrait, rather idealised and less ugly than on the corresponding postage stamps of Germany.

(2) *Special stamps (without surcharge)* were issued in 1941 on the occasion of the Prague Fair (30, 60, 1.20, 2.50) and those commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of the Czech famous composer, Antonin Dvorák (60, 1.20) with his head in relief profile. The Germans celebrated the occupation of Czecho-Slovakia on its third anniversary in 1942 by releasing two postage stamps of 1.20 and 2.50 with Prague. On 1943 the "Day of the Stamps" was commemorated—the same as in Germany—by one stamp of 60h. and later the 130th birthday of Wagner by a set of 3 stamps (60, 1.20, 2.50). The last stamps of the protectorate were issued in 1944 and showed the ancient Prague Cathedral of St. Vitus on 2 values of 1.50 and 2.50.

(3) *Special Stamps with surcharge.* The Nazis made use of the widely spread popularity of stamp collecting in order to enrich their funds under the cloak of charity and started accordingly to release numerous "charity" and commemorative stamps with an ever-increasing surcharge. In aid of German Red Cross the following stamps were issued in 1940, 1941 and 1942. Two values for each year (60 and 70, 1.20 and 80) and in 1943 only one value of 1.20 and 8.80—paper for printing was lacking and so was money. The collectors had also to contribute to the German Winter Help in aid of which three stamps were issued in 1943 (60 and 40, 1.20 and 80, 2.50 and 1.50). The designs of the stamps show King Charles IV of Bohemia, his father, King John of Luxemburg and the famous architect of French extraction, Peter Parler. The death day of Heydrich, the ill-famed "butcher of Prague" was commemorated in 1943 by one stamp, in black colours, with the reproduction of Heydrich's death mask (60 and 7.70). The stamp is remarkable by having German inscription exclusively, the Czech words "Zechy a Morava" being omitted. The fifth anniversary of the German invasion and the constituting of the so-called Protectorate was commemorated by a set of three values with a large surcharge (1.20 and 3.80, 7.20 and 10.80, 10K and 20K). In 1942 two stamps (60 and 17.70, 1.20 and 3.80) were devoted to the memory of the famous Czech composer Bedrich Smetam. The two composers, Ovaták and Suietaus were the only Czechs whose portraits were found inoffensive enough to appear on stamps of the protectorate.

Herr Hitler's birthday was, of course, a welcome opportunity for issuing "charity" commemoratives and in 1942 the first set of four were released (30 and 20, 60 and 70, 2.50 and 1.50) followed in 1943 and 1944 by a set of 2 values (60 and 1.40, 1.20 and 3.80). All these stamps show Hitler's portrait, in a different mode for every year.

It should perhaps be mentioned that in no case came the benefit of the surcharge to any Czech charity—it being the Führer's Kulturfond (whatever that may have been) which solely benefited.

(4) *Postage due Stamps* were issued in 1939 and the set comprised values from 5h to 20K.

(5) *Delivery Stamps* (for personal delivery of registered letters) were issued in 1940 in triangular shapes, and each for 50h—one in blue and one in red.

(6) *Newspaper Stamps* of nine values were issued in 1940, and the same values and of identical designs in 1942 with the additional legend "Deutsches Reich".

(7) *A Stamp for Commercial Papers* was issued in 1940; this being the 10h newspaper stamp overprinted GD—OT.

(8) *Official Stamps* (hitherto unknown in Czecho-Slovakia) were issued in 1941 consisting of 12 values from 30h to 5K. This set was substituted in 1942 by other 12 values, the inscription Deutsches Reich on top and showing the coat of arms of the protectorate designed by the Germans.

SOKOL—STAMPS

On the Yugoslav stamps of 1921 issue one can sometimes find a special red stamp with the text: "Osijek—1921."

These are the first issue of the united kingdom, with the portrait of King Alexander on the para values, and King Peter on the dinar values. These stamps bear at the top a text in the Kirilian language and at the bottom in Latin type. The text is: "The Kingdom of Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia."

From the year 1918 to 1928 that was the official title; later the name Jugoslavia was used.

After the first World War Jugoslavia was formed from the countries Serbia, Montenegro, Slavonia, Slovenia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia and the district of Baranga-Bacska.

The currency of 1921 was 1 dinar=100 paras.

In the town of Osijek there was held in 1921 the so-called Sokol-Festival, which lasted 8 days. Sokol was a national gymnastic movement widespread in Jugoslavia. In Czecho-Slovakia too there was a strong Sokol organisation.

On the occasion of the Festival they prepared stamps on labels privately made and perforated. The labels, gummed, were of the same colour as the stamps they bore and were cancelled with a special postmark in red.

Some of the labels bear an inscription in Kirilian letters and some in Latin. The text on the postmark is in both.

Here then is another subject for the collector.

Engelbrecht Hansen, Denmark.

(Translated from Esperanto.)

Jap Overprints,

Jap. occupation overprints on Brit. Emp. stamps. - BORNEO, set of 11 £5; MALAYA, 10 different £1, 15 diff. 30/- 20 diff. £2, 30 diff. 75/-, 40 diff. £6. SELANGOR 1941 type, Jap. opt, S1 20/- S2 50/-. S5 £6, 3c inverted opt. 20/-, 12c inverted opt. 15/-. JAPAN, arriv. of Great Asia War (Tanks and attack on Pearl Harbour), pair 7/-.
 PRICELISTS of Airstamps, Flown covers, Empire Foreign stamps, Jap. Occ. stamps etc. 1/- for 12 issues.

J. STEPHEN, Philatelist,
Heswall Hill, Cheshire.

COLLECTORS!

**Large, Medium and Small-
 especially Medium & Small!**

I offer a very good range of approvals, particularly Foreign, at bargain basement prices. Main range sorted by countries so please state interests; some also by prices from three a penny upwards and a few booklets of sets. Discounts allowed. Prompt and Personal attention. U.K. only.

**A. Owen, 56 The Grove,
 Ealing, W.5.**

JUBILEE STAMPS

Commemorating the 3rd Anniversary of T.U.L. (Workers' Sports Association).

In the principal organ of the Finnish Social Democrat Party (Suomen Sosialidemokraatti) there appears the following information about Charity and Jubilee stamps in Finland this year.

"In no other year have there appeared so many Jubilee stamps as in this year. The first of June there was published a violet 8 Finnish mark (fmk) to a design by the artist P. Söderstrom and issued on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of T.U.L. The issue is of 3,000,000.

"In addition to this there is a Charity issue of behalf of the Anti-tubercular Society, values 5 fmk and 8 fmk, with an additional 1 fmk and 2 fmk respectively. Both values are of 2,000,000.

"On the 600th and 400th anniversaries of the towns of Porvoo and Tammijaari respectively, stamps are being issued of a total of 3,000,000. These latter stamps are designed by the artist Miss Signe Hammarten-Jansson.

"Besides the above mentioned, there are also those designed by A. Karjalainen on behalf of the Finnish Pilot and Lighthouse Administration in celebration of its 250th anniversary, and also a special issue for registered letters, whose value is 16 fmk."

A. Lundstran, Finland.

(Translated from Esperanto.)

Jdr. Hampl, our good friend in Prague, has sent us copies of two new airmail stamps just issued. They are of 16 kcs. and 24 kcs., and both are in shades of blue. He adds the following note: the 16 kcs. value is the first of the new airmail set to be released in July. The 24 kcs. is a special stamp to be used exclusively for the first flight to New York on June 17th. This value will be substituted in the above-mentioned set by a stamp of the same design and denomination, but of a different colour—probably red.

Editor's note.—How long before we can indulge in the luxury of printing pictures of stamps? That rests with the reader!

Finland. Members of club wish to correspond by F.D.C. Write to President, TYOVAEN POSTIMERKKEILJAT, Jokitie 15, TIKKORILA, Finland.

S.P. Imperial Album (Br. Empire, Egypt and Iraq), Vol. I (up to 1928), unused, perfect condition. For sale or would exchange for smaller universal album. F. Rodgers, 41, Fife Road, Darlington, Co. Durham, England.

Roumania. Beautiful collection, practically complete with earlies specialized. Handsomely written up. Catalogue value runs into hundreds of pounds. Best offer over £50 secures. Member 119, c/o The Central Office, XPDO House, Didcot, Berks., England.

For cash disposal (occasionally) better class B.C., early issues, unusual items, high values, etc.—W. B. Tallent, 79, Brooklands Crescent, Sheffield, 10, England.

Junior club seeks correspondents for members, to exchange small quantities of stamps. Write Brian Wells, 90, Wessex Road, Didcot, Berks., England. Esperanto or English.

LIBRARY NOTES

I have received from Mr. P. H. Lewis, our Organising Secretary, a very fine and substantial parcel of books for the Library and our grateful thanks are due to Mr. Lewis for providing us with such an excellent start.

I know that in presenting these books Mr. Lewis made a real sacrifice and I sincerely hope that other members of the Association will now come forward and present any books or literature that they can spare. I am prepared in certain cases to purchase hand-books and works of reference and I shall be glad, therefore, to have particulars of any books for sale.

We need up-to-date hand-books and specialized catalogues for all countries and all presentations to the Association will be gratefully acknowledged and details published in the Magazine.

A complete list of the books presented by Mr. Lewis is being prepared and will be published shortly.

I also need Philatelic Journals from all countries and also cuttings relating to item of interest or research. Will members do all they can to help me build up a really good Library and Literature Reference Bureau?

I particularly wish to contact all members abroad who would be willing to supply Journals, Specialized Catalogues or other Philatelic publications in their country. Suitable arrangements would be made in regard to payment. Please address all communications to: A. F. Cuddon-Smith, "Denham House", 68, Mount Ararat Road, Richmond, Surrey.

Pro manko de spaco, la esperanta traduko de "Tri mil jaroj de poŝto" aperos en nia proksima numero.

DIRECT EXCHANGE.

In each issue there will appear a list of members whose wants and offers are shown abbreviated. Hitherto we have adopted the system of exchange through our agent. This system is now discontinued and members will be enabled to make direct contact. Write names and addresses in block letters, and do not send any stamps until you have made all arrangements with your correspondent. Members desiring special announcements may have their wants announced at 3/- per insertion. Members desiring a regular announcement are offered a contract rate of 30/- per twelve insertions. Any complaints as to the honourable behaviour of members should be made whenever there is reasonable proof, so that the Organising Secretary may take the necessary action. *No member must pass on these addresses to non-members*, nor should any member who values the association accept exchange proposals from non-members who are taking advantage of your magazine without supporting it by becoming a member.

Exchange List No. 1.

N.B.—“Wants” are shown in ordinary type, “offers” in italic.

Notu; “Bezonoj” en ordinarij literoj, “Ofertoj” kursive.

- Collier, 14 Warrenhill Rd., Birmingham, 22c. N.Z., Aus. *European*.
- A. F. Cuddon-Smith, 68 Mount Ararat Rd., Richmond, Surrey, see special announcement. *Duplicates of stamps as announced.*
- R. D. Lee, 24 Lorne Gdns., London, E.11. Friendly corr. and gen. ex.
- Roy Gordon, BM/YTKB, London, W.C.1. Gen. *Gen.*
- J. G. Goddard, 63 Picquet Way, Banstead, Surrey, KG.VI u.B.W.I., S.A., Straits Falklands. *KG.VI m & u.*
- V. G. Keeler, 40 Telham Av., Ramsgate, Eng. Gen. *Gen. low vals.*
- A. R. Osborne, Washingborough, Lincoln. Comms gen. *Gen.*
- L. G. Skinner, 30 Courtenay Gdns., Upminster, Essex. B. Emp. u. *Mod. Eur. m & u.*
- Stevenson, 1, Charlton Park, Wantage. Welcomes visitors, exch. mint for used current.
- Miss K. Judd, 9 Royston Villas, London, N.2. Canada, Ed. VI & VIII, Centen. *B.C., Victories and peace esp.*
- G. W. Roome, 21 Glenalmond Rd., Sheffield, 11. Recent for. *Earlier covers.*
- V. B. Roberts, 59 Brockham Drive, Ilford, Essex. U.B.C. *B.C.*
- R. B. Price, 12 Thornhill Rd., Luton. France used from 1940.
- W. J. Allen, 17 Braintree Av., Ilford, Essex. Germ. 1872—, Used abroad, unusual postmarks, etc. *Similar.*
- R. F. Jackson, 24 Wantage Rd., Didecot, Berks. Canada, esp. earlier. *B.B., modern Europ.*
- E. A. Barrett, 17 Angel Lane, Hayes, Mdx. B.C. *G.B. & Coro.*
- F. Lowert, 7a Downs Court Rd., Purley, Surrey. France blocks, Ned, Nor, Ice, *Curr. Danish in quantity.*
- A. H. Yeaxlee, 94 Birley Rd., London, N.10. f.u. KG.VI. B.W.I., Africans. *B.C. m & u. Mod for.*
- J. L. Collard, 3 Hopkins St., Weston-super-Mare. Prop pmarks Germ, Ned, Nor. *Fin. Mint B.C.*
- P. Minvalla, 35 Walpole Rd., Boscombe, Hants. Gen. *Gen.*
- H. Dyson, 5 Garth Av., Woodlands Parkway, Timperley, Ches. Greece, Canada, U.S.A., N.Z., Aus. *Misc.*
- A. R. Charlesworth, 421 Hineckley Rd., Leicester. G.B., Canada, Newfd. *B.C.*
- T. H. Watson, 172 Linden Av., Kettering. Aus. SG.8.f.u. Gd.Cst, 107 f.u. India. *225.f.u.*
- A. Evans, 93 Chester Rd., Wrexham. Gen. u. esp. Fr. Cols. Reg. labels. *M & U. B.C., etc.*
- M. G. Scott, 42 Whitgift Av., S. Croydon, Surrey. Gen. medium. *For. and B.C.*
- SWEDEN.
- I. Nordin, Aslanda, Arjang. Sw. Fr. Kol., Belg. uzitaj. *Skandinav.*

SWEDEN.

G. Larsson, Södra Vågen 81, 111, Göteborg. Sw. Fr. Kol. B.K. *Sved.*

E. S. Appel, Box 625. Boxholme. Sv. G.B., etc. *Sved. kpt.*

HOLLAND.

G. Van Heek, Gerdinksweg 58, Hengelo (C.). Gen. Gen.

FRANCE.

Marcel Abonnel, Prefecture, Auxerre, Yonne. G.B., Germ., Ned. *Franc., Hisp., Belgium.*

BELGIUM.

V. Vaneste, Normalschoolstraat 9, Ghent. Korr. ekx. Skandinav. landoj. Maertens, Nieuwstraat 54, Assebroek, Gen. Gen.

ROUMANIA.

E. Schlesinger, CLUJ. str Regini Mario 22. Gen.

U.S.A.

R. Sparks, 4419 Fulton Avenue, VAN NUYS. Calif. *Airs, Airs and Comms.*

J. H. Holding, 2647 W. Adams St. CHICAGO, ILL. Gen.

EGYPT.

B. Wetherell, B.O.A.C., Almaz Airport, Cairo. *Offers Egypt airs, Aden etc.*

BRITAIN.

F. H. Butler, 206 Tilehurst, Rd. READING, Eng. Gen.

POLAND.

Sino. Czechowska, str Noakowskaigo 16-14 Varsovio. Gen.

EIRE.

P. J. Bourke, Gurteenard. KANTURK, Co. Cork. B.C. Geo. VI. *B.C. uesd.*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Mat. Louda, Zitna 49. Praha 11. Gen., pm kaj pk.

COMBINED THANKS

The President and the Organizing Secretary wish to thank all those kind members who have sent in letters offering valuable suggestions for the magazine and Association; it is impossible to reply to each individually, but the result of these letters will be felt in our future plans.

The item which has produced most praise is the project of giving details about new issues in the form of chatty and informative articles about the design, the people and the reasons for issue. This will be a special feature.

We feel that there is a demand for a system of exchange based upon our system for clubs; in a later issue we will announce what we have been able to do by way of a scheme.

Finally, we rather regret that no letters have so far come in for inclusion in the Readers' Forum. Let us have some for the next issue—time is always a governing factor.

AUSTRALIA. Exchange; packets of 50 different Australian stamps in large or small quantities in exchange for used Spain, Italy, Germany, Portugese and Morocan. Value for exchange 4/2d. Sterling. Moray McKay, Kennedy Street, BOWEN, Queensland, Australia.

Note; By reason of circumstances outside our control, the next number of the U.P.R. will not appear untill September; we shall therefore send out a list of exchange members to all members during August.

OFFICIAL OPENING OF OUR LONDON CLUB

As most members have already read, we intend to open a club in the West End as soon as war damage repairs can be effected. It is our aim to have a permanent headquarters where the club will be open just as often as Members wish, but until we can "enter into possession" we have been offered accommodation for a monthly meeting at the Pembridge Road Hall, London, W.2. Pembridge Road is close to the Notting Hill Gate stations, and so, easily accessible from all parts of London.

We have to thank our President for this facility, and our Members will be grateful to him for his keen interest.

It is proposed to arrange a special opening "congress" to include a Members' Bourse, an Auction Sale, addresses by eminent philatelists and anything else Members may wish us to include.

Having experience of the impossibility of getting Members together during the summer holiday period, it has been decided not to attempt to arrange this congress until the month of September.

In view of the slow progress we can make in getting our magazines out at present, the Organizing Secretary wishes to obtain promises of support at once. It would be a very poor beginning if we arranged our programme and then only found a handful of Members taking part or being present. It had been intended to enclose a slip with the recent circular letter sent out by the President, but at the last minute we had to rearrange our plans and it was not then certain whether we could proceed with the organization of the scheme.

Now, however, everything appears to be settled, and we wish every Member to send a card stating: His intention to be present; his desire to contribute to the auction material; his suggestions for other features for inclusion. These cards should be sent to Dr. Freeman, 1, Pembridge Square, London, W.2, as soon as possible; upon your support depends the success or failure of the scheme.

The date and programme will be announced in the next issue of our own magazine.

Specialist in Sarawak, South Africa, France and Holland desires to purchase of interest, also collection and accumulations.—Cuddon-Smith, 68, Mount Ararat Road, Richmond, Surrey, England.

La jugisto al ŝtelisto: La policisto kaptis vin en la poŝmarkvendejo, ĉu vi povas klarigi iel ajn? Jes, via moŝto, kiel kolektisto mi volis interŝanĝi.

E.H., Danujo.

Kuracisto al grasa kliento: Mi konsilas al vi fari ion sporton pro via grasiĝado. Post monato la kuracisto demandis, Nu, ĉu vi obeis mian konsilon? Jes, respondis tiu, mi jam fariĝis filatelisto,

E.H., Danujo.

SOKOL-SURSTAMPOJ

Sur la Jugoslavaj poŝtmarkoj de la eldono de la jaro 1921 oni kelkafoje povas trovi specialan ruĝan stampon kun la teksto : "Osijek—1921."

Temas pri la unua eldono de la poŝtmarkoj de la unuigita reĝlando, kun la bildo de la reĝo Alexander sur la para-valoroj, kaj reĝo Peter sur la dinar-valoroj. Tiuj ĉi markoj portas supre tekston en Kirila lingvo, kaj malsupre tekston en Latinaj literoj. La teksto estas : "La Serba, Kroata kaj Slovena Reĝlando."

De la jaro 1918 ĝis 1928 tiu teksto estis la oficiala nomo ; poste oni uzis la nomon Jugoslavujo.

Post la unua mondmilito Jugoslavujo estis fondita el la landoj Serbujo, Montenegroj, Slavonujo, Slovenujo, Bosnio, Herzegovino, Dalmatio kaj la distrikto Baranga-Bacska.

La valuto de 1921 estis : 1 dinar=100 para.

En la urbo Osijek okazis dum la jaro 1921 la tielnomata Sokol-festo, kiu daŭris 8 tagojn. Sokol estis nacia gimnastika ligo, kiu estis multe disvastigita en Jugoslavujo. Ankaŭ en Ĉeĥoslovakujo troviĝis granda Sokol-organizaĵo.

Okaze de la festo oni gluis la poŝtmarkojn sur etikedojn private faritajn kaj truetitajn. La etikedoj, gumhavaj, havis la saman koloron kiel la surgluitaj poŝtmarkoj, kaj estis stampitaj per speciala ruĝa stampo.

Kelkaj el la etikedoj portas tekston per Kirilaj literoj kaj kelkaj per Latinaj. La teksto sur la stampo estas en ambaŭ lingvoj.

Ĉi tie do estas temo por la stampokolektanto.

FINLANDAJ FEST-POŝTMARKOJ

Okaze de la 3a asocia festo de T.U.L. (Laborista Sport-Asocio).

En la cefa organo de Finlanda demokratia partio Suomen Sosialidemokraatti troviĝas jena novaĵo pri noveldonotaj bonfar—kaj festpoŝtmarkoj en Finnlando ĉi-jare.

"Dum neniuj jaro oni eldonis tiom da festpoŝtmarkoj kiom en ĉi tiu jaro. La lan de Junio eldoniĝis violkolora 8 fmk. laŭ desegno de artisto P. Söderstrom kaj farita okaze de la 3a Asocia Festo de T.U.L. (Laborista Sport-Asocio). La eldonkvanto estas 3 milionoj.

"Krom ĉi tiu oni eldonos ankaŭ bonfarajn pm. pro kontraŭ-tuberkuloza societo je valoroj 5 fmk. kaj 8 fmk.—kun aldona pago 1 fmk. kaj 2 fmk. respektive. Ambaŭ valoroj eldoniĝas po 2 milionoj.

"Okaze de 600-jara kaj 400-jara festoj de la urboj Porvoo kaj Tammijaari respektive, eldonigas poŝtmarkoj kies eldonkvanto estos 3 milionoj. Tiuj lastaj poŝtmarkoj estas desegnitaj de artistino Signe Hammarten-Jansson.

"Krom la ĉi-supre menciitaj markoj estas ankaŭ tiuj faritaj de artisto A. Karjalainen pro la Finlanda Pilot—kaj Lumtur-Administrero okaze de ties 250-jara ekzisto, kaj ankaŭ speciala poŝtmarko por rekomenditaj leteroj, kies valoro estas 16 fmk."

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“MAXIMAPHILIE”

Por iuj oreloj ĉi tio povas soni iom nealloge, sed ni opinias ke la temo indas aludon en nia gazeto. En lastatempa numero de la Nederlanda filatela gazeto *Myn Hobby* aperis artikolo, kiu priskribis novan interesajon en la kolektado kaj la afero ŝajnas sufiĉe interesa por meriti, ke ni atentigu niajn membrojn pri tio.

Unue, kio tio estas? Ni sugestu, ke tio estas rafiniĝo de la koverto kolektado, sed kun aldonita intereso. Mallonge tio konsistas en kolektado de poŝtmarkoj gluitaj sur bildkarto kaj speciale stampitaj. Plej simple estas doni ekzemplon. Ni elektu, kiel ekzemplon, Jubilean poŝtmarkon kiu portas la bonegan bildon de Kastelo Windsor. La celo estas havigi ilustritan poŝtkarton kun la sama bildo, surmeti bildflanke la poŝtmarkon kaj aranĝi, ke ĝi estu enkestigita en Windsor kaj ricevi bonan stampon.

La ilustraĵo donita en la Nederlanda gazeto montris poŝtmarkon kun la Nederlanda Reĝo-familio, surgluitan sur bildkarto sambilda kaj enkestigita en Den Haag—la loĝloko de la reĝa familio.

Oni povus pensi pri centoj da poŝtmarkoj, kiujn oni povus tiel prezenti kaj la kolektanto kun genio kaj entuziasmo povus elpensi metcdojn de kompilado kaj elmontrado, kiuj donus al li senliman distradon, krom liveri neordinaran formon de filatelio, kiu ne estus tromultekosta.

La originala artikolo donas sugestojn pri la muntado de la kolektaĵo, sed ni opinias ke la individua kolektanto volus elekti la propran manieron, kaj se membroj deziras fari sugestojn pri tio, ni volonte publikogos tiujn sugestojn en sekvontaj numeroj de U.P.R.

La poŝtmark-bildkart-kolektanto konstatos, ke lia kolektaĵo estus multe pli interesa se, anstataŭ ke la kovrilo estu nur koverto au karto kun nenio krom adreso, ili portu bildon kiu aldonas al la intereso de la poŝtmarko, kaj fakte estis enpoŝtigita en la loko, kiu kontribuis al la desegno de la poŝtmarko.

Ni rigardu la aferon alimaniere. Kolektado de kovertoj ne havas en si multe da individueco: nur koverto aŭ poŝtkarto kun poŝtmarko stampita per iu dato. Kiom multe pli alloga estus kolektaĵo, kiu dum ĝi plenumas la postulojn de tiu lasta metodo, ankaŭ povas aldoni la bildon kiu ilustras la poŝtmarkon, kaj la poŝtsampon, kiu kunligas la du!

Ni emfazu, ke popularigo de ĉi tiu formo de kolektado havus grandan propagandan valoron. Ni estas pretaj dediĉi specialan rubrikon en ĉi tiu gazeto ĉiumonate por subteni ĉi tiun aferon.

ATENTIGOJ PRI INTERŜANGADO

Ekzistas en diversaj landoj grandaj diferencoj en la sintenoj pri la kolektado. Se oni ne komprenos ĉi tiun faktan, multaj membroj povos sperti ĉagrenetojn en siaj unuaj interŝanĝoj kun kolektantoj alilande. Ni konsideru ĝeneralajn principojn. En iuj landoj—ekzemple en Nederlando—kolektantoj plejparte ne volas akcepti unuopajn valorojn kaj deziras nur kompletajn seriojn. En Francujo la serioza kolektanto kutime postulas virgajn ekzemplerojn, kaj laŭ la sperto de la nuna skribanto, la plimulto de Portugalaj kolektantoj preferas uzitajn al virgaj.

Pri kvalito. En Britujo oni ne estas tiom postulema rilate malgrandajn difektojn, sed alilande multaj kolektantoj eĉ malakceptas markojn kies angulaj dentetoj estas tranĉitaj sekve de la dentetigado! Lastatempe pakaĵo da poŝtmarkoj estis resendita, kies sola difekto estis tiu angula akcidenteto de truo. Kaim oni rigardis la tutan folion el iu marko, oni povis konstati, ke tio okazis pri preskaŭ ĉiu marko en la folio.

Oni inklinas iom malpacientiĝi pri la tropostulema sinteno rilate ĉi tiujn aferojn, sed la fakto restas, ke multaj kolektantoj rigardas, kiel neceseĝan, la absolutan perfektecon de ekzemplero.

Alia ĝena afero rilatas al la fruaj kaj mezfruaj Britaj eldonaĵoj. Estas sciate, ke la poŝtmarkoj de Britujo estis malbone traktataj rilate la nuligadon, kaj pri multaj estas malfacilege trovi perfektajn ekzemplerojn de tiuj markoj. Ĉi tio trudas la problemon pri valoroj. Ordinare oni povus diri, ke poŝtmarko X. valoras laŭ katalogo du ŝilingojn, do ĝi devus kosti proksimume $1\frac{1}{2}$ ŝilingojn. Tamen tia ĝeneraligo ne estas farebla kiam poŝtmarko troviĝas en la "perfekta" rango.

La ordinara nebrita kolektando ne komprenas tion kaj ofte koleras, ke oni por la propra marko postulas katalogan prezon kontraŭ lia oferto je duono aŭ triono de kataloga prezo. En ĉi tiu internacia fako, ni klarigas la aferon por la profito de membroj nebritaj.

Ankoraŭ alia malfacilaĵo sin montras ĉe la granda diferenco je prezoj de fruaj eldonoj Britaj kaj tiuj de aliaj landoj. Dum mi skribas, kuŝas antaŭ mi listo de "deziroj" de membro en Sveduko. Li sendis al mi sufiĉe bonan kvanton da markoj Svedaj kaj deziras ke mi sendu kvanton laŭ lia elekto interŝanĝe. Tiu elekto enhavas la 5-pundan Oranĝan kaj ĉiujn unuajn eldonaĵojn de 1840 kaj 1841! Imagu, kiom oni povos resendi interŝanĝe pro 200 tre ordinaraj uzitaj markoj de Sveduko! Ekzemple, rilate la 5-pundan Oranĝan; mi tre deziris havigi bonajn ekzemplerojn kaj post multa proponado en aŭkcioj mi povis havigi perfektan ekzempleron pagante pli ol 50 per cent. preter la kataloga valoro!

Fine; estas urĝe necese, ke ni iam havu vere internacian katalogon laŭ kiu ni povos prezumi niajn poŝtmarkojn por internacia interŝanĝado. Brita katalogo estus preskaŭ senutila pro la limigo de la plej malgranda monero—la penco. La Usona katalogo, kvankam ĝi povas listigi ĝis cendo, ankoraŭ ne povas doni veran valoron de marko. Nur katalogo,

kiu povos esprimi valoron ĝis kvinono de penco povos esti vere reprezenta.

Rilate tion, IAPK havas planojn . . . sed la kosto de eldono de katalogo estus grandega kaj nur kiam ni havos fortan membraron ni povos serioze entrepreni tion.

TRE GRAVA MEMORIGO

Multaj leteroj venas en la oficejon, kiuj donas al la sekretario kapdoloron. Ne pro tio, ke ili ne estas interesaj ; eĉ ne pro tio, ke ilia enhavo estas iel neplaĉa, sed nur pro tio, ke kiam li klopodas pri kontrolo de la sendinto, li ne povas deĉifri la nomon kaj adreson. Unu el niaj pli maljunaj membroj posedas subskribon, kium ni ofte montras kiel kuriozaĵon. Ni opinias, ke neniu povus deĉifri tiun subskribon. Do, kie ajn vi troviĝas, bonvolu memori, ke nomoj de homoj kaj stratoj, malgraŭ ke ili povas esti bone konataj al la skribanto, povas esti tute nekonataj de la korespondanto. Bonvolu skribi nomojn kaj adresojn preslitere.

Ni intencas pretigi presitan skribpaperon kun la insigno de IAPK kun dezirata nomo kaj adreso. Atentu baldŭan anoncon. Krome oni sugestis, ke ni eldonu malgrandajn etiketojn, kiuj povos servi la saman celon. Ni povos tiujn presigi per nia adresmaŝino kaj ni povos oferti ilin malmultekoste. Tiuj kiuj interesiĝas, bonvolu skribi al ni.

SEMPERA INTERŜANĜO-SERVO

En ĉiu numero aperas listo de membroj, kies deziroj kaj ofertoj estos mallonge indikataj. Ĝis nun ni uzis la sistemon de interŝanĝo pere de nia agento. Ĉi tiu sistemo jam nun estas nuligita kaj membroj povos fari senperan kontakton. Skribu nomon kaj adreson per preslitteroj kaj ne sendu poŝtmarkojn ĝis vi faris ĉiujn aranĝojn kun via korespondanto. Membroj kiuj deziras apartajn anoncetojn povos tion fari po 3 anglaj ŝilingoj por ĉiu anonceto. Al membroj kiuj deziras regulan anoncadon ni proponas specialan prezon po 30 anglaj ŝilingoj por ĉiu dekduo da anoncoj. Plendoj pri nehonesta konduto de membroj devus esti farataj en okazoj kiam alestas sufiĉe da atesto pri tio, al la Organiza Sekretario, kiu faros necesan agadon. Neniu membro devas doni ĉi tiujn adresojn al nemembro kaj membro kiu rekonas la valoron de la asocio devas ne akcepti interŝanĝproponon de nemembro, kiu esperas profiti la gazeton sed ne donas al la asocio sian subtenon.

INTERŜANĜO-LISTO N-ro 1.

Unua listo aperas sur paĝo 23.

LA SENPERA INTERŜANĜO-SERVO

Ĉar IAPK celas fariĝi la ĉefa organizaĵo kiu disponigas senperan interŝanĝo-servon inter membroj tra la mondo, ĉi tiu fako evidente estas la plej grava. Neniu interŝanĝo-servo tiuspeca estas trovebla jam prete farita, kaj membroj komprenu, ke la servo bone funkcios kaj liveros bonajn rezultojn plejparte kiel sekvo de la propra entuziasmo.

Poŝtmarkoj, kiuj estas por vi ordinaraj, povas esti alte taksataj de kolektantoj kiuj en sia lando ne kontaktas tiujn poŝtmarkojn. Ekzemple poŝtmarkoj de Britujo de la hodiaŭo povas esti por Britoj tute sen intereso, sed por membroj en Sud-Ameriko aŭ Sovet-Unio ili povas havi valoron egalan kun iliaj poŝtmarkoj en Britujo.

Tio estas la bazo de nia interŝanĝo-servo. Membro povas interŝanĝi siajn superfluaĵojn aŭ poŝtmarkojn sialandajn kun membroj alilande kies bezonoj povas esti kontentigitaj per viaj superfluaĵoj poŝtmarkoj.

Krome, vi povas haviĝi neuzitajn sendifektajn noveldonaĵojn senpere je originala prezo kontraŭ superfluaĵoj aŭ noveldonitaj vialandaj.

La sistemo alprenita de nia asocio estas tre simpla. Ĉiujn monate troviĝos en la gazeto listo de novaj membroj kun detaloj de ties ofertoj kaj deziroj. Membroj povos tiel senpere kontaktiĝi por reciproka profito.

Ni ĉi tie deziras esprimi gravan averton. Oni atendas, ke membroj kondutos honeste rilate la asocion kaj siajn kunmembrojn. Ni pensas precipe pri du apartaj faktoroj. Unue, membro ne devus fordoni adresojn, kiujn li ricevis de la asocio, al nemembroj; la ĉiujara kotizo estas tre malalta kaj la gazeto sole valoras tiun monsumon, kaj tial estas necese, ke ni rezervu niajn servojn ekskluzive almenaŭ por tiuj kiuj subtenas nian organizaĵon.

Plue ni ne povas tro emfazi, ke membroj kondutu plej honorinde en siaj intertraktoj.

Sekve de la grandaj ŝanĝoj kiuj okazas en la kolektaĵoj kaj metodo de kolektado ĉe membroj, oni bonvolu tuj konigi siajn dezirojn por ke nomoj kaj adresoj aperu en nia rubriko.

Tiun informon sendu poŝtkarte kaj klare indiku (prefere preslitere): nomon, adreson, membro-numeron, bezonojn kaj ofertojn. Bonvolu ne skribi pri aliaj aferoj sur ĉi tiuj poŝtkartoj.

Jdr Hampl, nia bona amiko en Praha ĵus sendis al ni ekzemplerojn de du novaj aer-poŝtmarkoj ĵus eldonitaj. Ili estas de 16 kcs. kaj 24 kcs. kaj ambaŭ estas blunuancaj. Li aldonas la sekvantan rimarkigon. La 16 kcs-speco estas la unua de la nova aerpoŝta serio eldonota en Julio. La 24 kcs estas speciala poŝtmarko uzota ekskluzive por la unua flugo ĝis Nov-Jorko je la 17a de Junio. Ĉi tiu lasta estos anstataŭigata en la supre aludita serio per poŝtmarko samdesegna kaj sampreza, sed alikolora—verŝajne ruĝa. (Rimarkigo de Red. Kiam ni povos doni al ni la lukson presigi bildojn de poŝtmarkoj? Tio restas ĉe la legantoj !)

NOTO AL ABONANTOJ

La Redaktoro deziras, ke niaj legantoj sentu personan intereson pri nia revuo kaj tiucele ni invitas la alsendon de kontribuajoj de niaj legantoj. Manuskriptoj devus, se eble, esti maŝinskribitaj sur unu flanko de la papero kaj devus havi unulinian interspacon inter ĉiu linio kun sufiĉe ampleksa marĝeno je la maldekstra flanko. Artikoloj devus esti objektivaj kaj klaraj kaj ekster specialaj okazoj, kiam spaco ne estas unua kondiĉo, ne pli ol 1000-vorta. En kazoj kie skribmasino ne estas havebla, oni povas manskribi, sed oni klopodu, ke la skribaĵo estu klara kaj legebla. Se estas dezirate, ke la artikolo estu resendata, bonvolu kunsendi afrankitaŭ koverton tiucele.

La Redaktoro rezervas al si la rajton ŝanĝi artikolon senditan, sed estas komprenate, ke tiaj ŝanĝoj estos farataj nur rilate stilon, sed ne rilatos al ŝanĝo aŭ aliigo de la enhavo de la artikolo laŭ vidpunkto de la aŭtoro.

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