



San Jose Stamp Club Newsletter



Whole number 184

August 2013



9-11-WE WILL NEVER FORGET

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Visit our website at:
filateliefiesta.org

Founded 1927. Club show since 1928
 Meets 7:00 PM, 1st & 3rd Wednesdays
 Hilltop Manor in 3rd floor dining room
 790 Ironwood Drive, San Jose, California
 Driving instructions on the website.

Annual dues:
 Adults/families \$12 ~ Youths \$6
 With hardcopy of newsletter \$20
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Correspondence to:
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Summer Picnic

This year's picnic was a little different. We normally hold this event in some members home—which is a lot of work for that member's (usually) wife. More often than not that lady is NOT a stamp or postcard collector but loving spouse.

The decision to have our event take place at the Sunnyvale Community Center was a little different—no pot-luck but with the attraction of the Heritage Museum. Sunnyvale has done a really good job with a museum of local history—if you haven't seen it you should.

Unfortunately, there was another event taking place the same afternoon. Craig S. Harwood, co-author of *Quest for Flight*; John J. Montgomery's contribution to the early efforts for flight, was giving a talk on John Montgomery along with a man and women that were preparing to film a movie and two others that were making scale and full size models of one of Montgomery's gliders. Bob Kavanaugh, from the post card club, and I decided to attend Mr. Harwood's talk. It was well worth the trip.

I also want to bring to your attention the showing of a film titled *Bridging the Bay* which will be shown Friday, September 13. This is a one-half hour documentary that tells the story of the building of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. There will be three showings: 6:30, 7:30 & 8:30 p.m. at the Harris-Lass Museum located at 1889 Market Street, Santa Clara. Free Movie, Free Popcorn, Free Cider! Must RSVP Leo Martinez at 408.985.5384 to attend. Sponsored by the Historic Preservation Society of Santa Clara.

Discount Postage

A limited amount of discount postage is available from a lady in Milpitas. Most of it is hinged U.S. plate blocks from the 50's and 60's. She wants to liquidate a collection that came down through the family and wound up with her late husband. She will sell at a 20% discount. Contact the editor if you are interested.

Any man who thinks he can be happy and prosperous by letting the Government take care of him; had better take a closer look at the American Indian.....

Best Laid Plans of Mice & Men

The ASDA show was evicted from the Crowne Plaza Hotel, along with all guests, to accommodate family and survivors of Asiana flight 114 that crash landed at SFO. With NO notice the Fed evicted everyone unceremoniously and allowed no one to enter without having official business there.

What to do??? Amy Nicklaus, having just taken over for Joe Saverese, was not to be defeated, she swung into action and secured space right down the street from the Crowne Plaza in the Westin Hotel. She advises the Westin people were superb and found room for the show. It was spread out somewhat with two main sections plus a number of dealers placed in adjacent hallways. I'm certain the fire commissioner would pull his hair out with the layout, however, he was left out of the equation.

With the promise of the upstairs ballroom next year, I'm certain the ASDA will return to the Westin for their annual show next year.

Donation Acknowledgement

On July 2nd, Mr. & Mrs. Kirk Bednar made a donation to our youth program, the Boy Scout stamp collecting merit badge workshops. There are three Harris albums from Kirk's childhood stamp collection. The donation consists of soft-cover worldwide and US albums each with a modest quantity of stamps. It also included a hardcover US Freedom album with stamps up to 1979.

The stamps will be removed from the albums to stock our youth programs.

Thank-you Mr. & Mrs. Bednar for your support of youth philately!



Northern California Trivia

- Q The Yolo County railroad station that developed into Esparto was known by what name?
- A Esperanza.
- Q What military facility is situated in both Yuba County and Nevada County?
- A Beale Air Force Base.

From Northern California Trivia by Ernie & Jill Couch



This was to be an article describing Bill Breisacher's trip to Peru and Machu Picchu, however Bill got a severe case of something—I'm not certain what—that prevented him from giving me any details. Too bad, as I think it would have been an interesting story of his vacation. But he did provide the photo of what appears to be a mail box of some sort along with his smiling countenance.-ed.



Just thought you would like to see what \$100,000 looks like.

Perfume



"I want my husband to pay more attention to me. Got any perfume that smells like a computer?"

GLASSBERGEN

Last month I wrote in this space pleading with you to respond in any form, and the grand total of responses I got was ZERO. What's up with that?

As I am still looking for a job, I spend a lot of time on LinkedIn (and zero on Facebook). One of the features of LinkedIn is to join groups of people with similar interests, professional experience or graduated from the same school. I belong to 35 groups with one of the more active ones being the APS. I responded to a very active line of discussion which asked the question: "Did the Internet kill stamp collecting?" My response is appended below in its entirety:

What has really hurt stamp collecting is nobody effectively markets it. It gained tremendous popularity from "going viral"—everybody else you know is collecting, so you try it too. Even after enjoying decades of popularity, all things go through waning periods. The real problem is that philately never really learned how to market itself. We need a comprehensive program that gets the message out to people of all ages how much philately has to offer. As long as the perception of stamp collecting being a boring pastime for old people persists, the longer the hobby is going to suffer.

We also need to be realistic that collecting (like anything) isn't for everyone. Stamp collecting will have a wonderful future without the quantity of the golden area of collecting. Nor should we expect that young people will give up on video games to collect stamps. A rich life includes both action oriented activities as well more sedentary things like reading and collecting. If we make it a choice, we lose.

Instead, lets paint a picture of stamp collecting that is fun, educational and can be integrated into the modern, digital, & mobile way of life. This includes using the Internet, computers and mobile technologies.

Lastly, if anything "killed" stamp collecting it was TV. Collecting popularity started dropping as TV viewing hours went up in the average American home.

These comments are consistent with my previous columns about the state of stamp collecting, but I'd like to make one very important amendment. What is REALLY killing stamp collecting isn't the internet, video games, TV, or any number of false perceptions;—it is apathy among existing collectors. Too many think doing things for the benefit of the hobby, club, or show is somebody else's responsibility. I've gained a real respect for the frustration Jim Sauer felt in his time leading this club about how hard it is to get club members to help run activities. I've been begging for help to run a variety of club activities and I feel like a dentist because I have to pull teeth to get anyone to do anything. I've asked this question before and I'll ask it again, is this the club we want? For this club to reach its potential, we need a lot more contribution from its members. Get in touch with me and we can find things that are within your interests and abilities.

Brian

"If ever a time should come, when vain and aspiring men shall possess the highest seats in Government, our country will stand in need of its experienced patriots to prevent its ruin."

—Samuel Adams, 1780

United States of America

The *Christian Science Monitor*, by Ron DeLear July 4, 2013

As if George Washington hasn't been credited enough with laying the foundation stones of the American republic, a new discovery might put one more feather in his cap. Our leading Founding Father could have been author of the country's name.

The identity of who coined the name "United States of America" has eluded historians for years. Online sources vary greatly, erroneously crediting Thomas Paine, Alexander Hamilton, Benjamin Franklin, and others.



The Declaration of Independence, Scott 1694a., issued July 4, 1976.

But a letter written by Washington's aide-de-camp on Jan. 2, 1776, discovered this past Memorial Day, suggests that Washington might have been one of the first people—if not the first person—to utter the words "United States of America."

Previously, William Safire and a bevy of Oxford and American researchers essentially concluded in 1998 that Thomas Jefferson was the originator. Jefferson wrote "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" in the header of his "original Rough draught" of the Declaration of Independence sometime on or after June 11, 1776. Then last summer, the Monitor reported the discovery of an earlier citation in an anonymous essay appearing in the *Virginia Gazette*, dated April 6, 1776.

This latest find comes in a letter that Stephen Moylan, Esq., wrote to Col. Joseph Reed from the Continental Army Headquarters in Cambridge, Massachusetts, during the Siege of Boston. The two men lived with Washington in Cambridge, with Reed serving as Washington's favorite military secretary and Moylan fulfilling the role during Reed's absence.

The letter touched on the colonies' desire to enlist Europe's help in their revolution—most likely in procuring much-needed armaments and gunpowder. The shortage of powder was so desperate that, at one point, orders were issued to use wooden harpoons instead of guns. Moylan wrote that he wished to carry the "full and ample powers from the United States of America" to Europe to support the revolutionary enterprise.

The letter was written at a time when the American colonies were increasingly taking on the trappings of a new, independent nation. As historian Kevin Phillips summarizes, "Despite lack of international legal recognition, the Continental Congress functioned as a de facto war government. By the end of 1775, the United Colonies had also created an army (June 15), a navy (October 13), and even a marine corps (November 10)."

When Congress appointed Washington commander-in-chief and dispatched him to Boston, Washington called his men "the Troops of the United Provinces of North America." Washington sought to turn these troops into a fighting force capable of engaging the most powerful military of the age, and at different times, Reed and Moylan worked side by side with him, issuing orders, writing letters, and sitting in council.

On Christmas Day 1775, just eight days before his "USA" letter, Moylan inscribed on the flap of a document: "On the service of the United Colonies." Yet on Jan. 2 he wrote of the

"full and ample powers from the United States of America." What could have caused this shift?

There are two significant events that occurred between Christmas Day 1775, and Jan. 2, 1776, that could have precipitated the shift in tone.

The first was King George III's speech to Parliament, which arrived in the hands of the Continental Army on New Year's Day. In it, George III condemns the rebellion in the colonies, calling his American subjects "deluded" and their leaders "traitorous." He accuses the conspirators as having designs for an "independent empire," and lays out his plan to expand British land and naval forces in America and seek the assistance of foreign steel to crush the rebellion.

For many Americans, this was the last straw. It was their Rubicon—all-out war was now inevitable.

The second event, also on New Year's Day, was the unfurling of what is known as the first flag of America, the Grand Union flag, which featured 13 characteristic red-and-white stripes with the British Union Jack in the canton. The Grand Union flag was raised by Washington on Boston's Prospect Hill in a ceremony to commemorate the inauguration of the Continental Army of '76—the reformed army that Washington had worked tirelessly to build. It must have been a heady occasion, and perhaps the phrase "United States of America" was sounded that day.

What is known is that Washington understood and practiced the virtue of restraint—he was careful and cautious. His political steps and maneuvers were well thought out, and although notions of independence were likely discussed frequently among the Founders, many of these men were reticent to articulate as much in print. It was something you could lose your head over.

Washington later said he had given up any hope for peace by November 1775 after learning of the king's proclamation for suppressing rebellion. But the king's latest speech went even further and was actually inflammatory—so much so, the continental soldiers burned it on arrival. For all intents and purposes, the British king accused the Americans of already declaring independence, as Moylan writes to Reed, "Look at the King's speech—it is enclosed in this, or in the General's letter to you ...—will they [Congress] not declare what his Most Gracious Majesty insists on they have already done?"

This letter from Washington to Reed mentioned by Moylan oozes with subtlety and sarcasm. For the calculating Washington, it suggests the veiled language of a man telling his most trusted and perceptive aide that all-out war is coming and, perhaps, that it could only lead to a declaration of independence, which happened seven months later.

"We are at length favoured with a sight of his Majesty's most gracious speech. Breathing sentiments of tenderness and compassion for his deluded American subjects; the echo has not yet come to hand, but we know what it must be..." In Moylan's January 2 letter, maybe "United States of America" was a slip of the pen, so to speak—the idea of a new nation that, until then, could only be whispered. Nevertheless, it is concrete evidence that the phrase "United States of America" was written, and most likely spoken, in a home in Cambridge converted to a war office at the dawning of America's revolutionary year. Whether Washington, Moylan, or even Reed should be credited is somewhat beside the point. In many matters, all three spoke with one voice—the voice of the commander-in-chief of what would become the **United States of America**.

A featured story online from the *Christian Science Monitor* newspaper by Ron DeLear and published July 4, 2013. There's still a lot to learn.—ed.

The swift wind of compromise is a lot more devastating than the sudden jolt of misfortune.—Charles R. Swindoll

A Bottle of Cognac

It's the cup of brandy that no one wants to drink. Recently, in Fort Walton Beach, Florida, the surviving Doolittle Raiders gathered publicly for the last time. They once were among the most revered men in the United States. There were 80 of the Raiders in April 1942, when they carried out one of the most courageous and heart-stirring military operations in this nation's history. The mere mention of their unit's name, in those years, would bring tears to the eyes of grateful Americans. Now only four survive.

After Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor, with the United States reeling and wounded, something dramatic was needed to turn the war effort around. Even though there were no friendly airfields close enough to Japan for the United States to launch a retaliation, a daring plan was devised. Sixteen B-25s were modified so that they could take off from the deck of an aircraft carrier. This had never before been tried—sending such big, heavy bombers from a carrier.

The 16 five-man crews, under the command of Lt. Col. James Doolittle, who himself flew the lead plane off the USS Hornet, knew that they would not be able to return to the carrier. They would have to hit Japan and then hope to make it to China for a safe landing.



Lt. Col. Doolittle with crewmen on board the USS Hornet.

But on the day of the raid, the Japanese military caught wind of the plan [This is conjecture as no one knows for certain if the fishing boats encountered were able to radio their presence-ed.]. The Raiders were told that they would have to take off from much farther out in the Pacific Ocean than they had counted on. They were told that because of this they would not have enough fuel to make it to safety. And those men went anyway.

They bombed Tokyo, and then flew as far as they could. Four planes crash-landed; 11 more crews bailed out, and three of the Raiders died. Eight more were captured; three were executed. Another died of starvation in a Japanese prison camp. One crew made it to Russia.

The Doolittle Raid sent a message from the United States to its enemies, and to the rest of the world: We will fight. And, no matter what it takes, we will win.

Of the 80 Raiders, 62 survived the war. They were celebrated as national heroes, models of bravery. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer produced a motion picture based on the raid; "Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo," starring Spencer Tracy and Van Johnson, was a patriotic and emotional box-office hit, and the phrase became part of the national lexicon. In the movie-theater previews for

the film, MGM proclaimed that it was presenting the story "with supreme pride."

Beginning in 1946, the surviving Raiders have held a reunion each April, to commemorate the mission. The reunion is in a different city each year. In 1959, the city of Tucson, Arizona as a gesture of respect and gratitude, presented the Doolittle Raiders with a set of 80 silver goblets. Each goblet was engraved with the name of a Raider.



The Raiders preparing for takeoff.

Every year, a wooden display case bearing all 80 goblets is transported to the reunion city. Each time a Raider passes away, his goblet is turned upside down in the case at the next reunion, as his old friends bear solemn witness. Also in the wooden case is a bottle of 1896 Hennessy Very Special cognac. The year is not happenstance: 1896 was when Jimmy Doolittle was born.

There has always been a plan: When there were only the last two surviving Raiders, they would open the bottle, at last drink from it, and toast their comrades who preceded them in death.

As 2013 began, there were five living Raiders; then, in February, Tom Griffin passed away at age 96.



Takeoff!

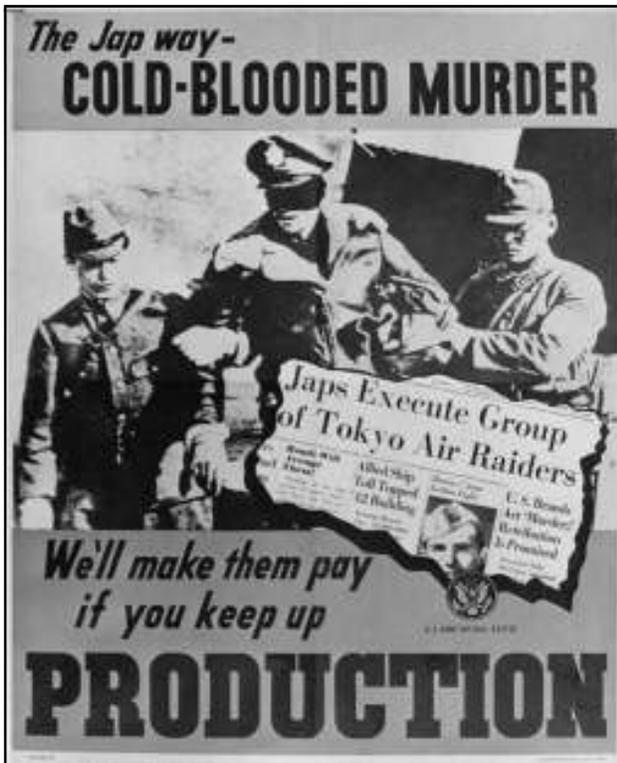
What a man he was. After bailing out over a mountainous Chinese forest after the Tokyo raid, he became ill with malaria and nearly died. When he recovered, he was sent to Europe to fly more combat missions. He was shot down, captured, and spent 22 months in a German prisoner of war camp.

So now, out of the original 80, only four Raiders remain: Dick Cole (Doolittle's co-pilot on the Tokyo raid), Robert Hite, Edward Saylor and David Thatcher. All are in their 90s. They have decided that there are too few of them for the public reunions to continue.

The events in Fort Walton Beach this year will mark the end. It has come full circle; Florida's nearby Eglin Field was where the Raiders trained in secrecy for the Tokyo mission. The town is planning to do all it can to honor the men: a six-day celebration of their valor, including luncheons, a dinner and a parade.



Doolittle Raid, Scott 2697a., issued August 17, 1992.



WWII U.S. propaganda poster using murder of Doolittle Raiders to urge Patriotism and increasing production of war materials.

The men have decided that after this final public reunion they will wait until a later date—some time this year—to get together once more, informally and in absolute privacy. That is when they will open the bottle of cognac. The years are flowing by too swiftly now; they are not going to wait until there are only two of them.

They will fill the four remaining upturned goblets. And raise them in a toast to those who are gone.

The men of the “Greatest Generation” are fading fast and soon only the written word will tell of their incredible deeds.

Your editor was only eight years old when the Doolittle raid took place but do indeed remember it. It was the talk at school as well as at home plus every radio station, paper and magazine in the country related the story of their courage and daring. It was at a time when the country dearly needed some good news.

Cordell Hull

Cordell Hull (October 2, 1871 – July 23, 1955) was a politician from Tennessee. He is best known as the longest serving Secretary of State, holding the position for 11 years (1933–1944) in the administration of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt during most of WWII. Hull received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1945 for his role in establishing the United Nations, and was referred to by President Roosevelt as the "Father of the United Nations."



Cordell Hull, Scott 1235, issued October 5, 1963.

Hull was born in a log cabin in Olympus, Tennessee, which is now part of Pickett County, Tennessee, but was then part of Overton County. He became the elected chairman of the Clay County Democratic Party at the age of 19.

In 1891, Hull graduated from Cumberland School of Law at Cumberland University subsequent to his studies at National Normal University (later merged with Wilmington College, Ohio) and was admitted to the bar. He served in the Tennessee House of Representatives from 1893 to 1897. During the Spanish-American War, he served in Cuba as a captain in the Fourth Regiment of the Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.

Hull served 11 terms in the House of Representatives (1907–1921 and 1923–1931) and authored the federal income tax laws of 1913 and 1916 and the inheritance of 1916. After an electoral defeat in 1920, Hull served as chairman of the Democratic National Committee. He was elected to the Senate in 1930, but resigned upon being named Secretary of State in 1933.

In 1933 Hull was appointed Secretary of State by Franklin D. Roosevelt; he served 11 years until he retired from public office. Hull became the underlying force and architect in the creation of the United Nations, drafting, along with his staff, the United Nations Charter in mid-1943. He resigned as Secretary of State in November 1944 because of failing health.

In 1945 Cordell Hull was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for "co-initiating the United Nations".

Hull died after suffering several strokes and heart attacks in 1955 in Washington D. C., and is buried in the vault of the Chapel of St. Joseph of Arimathea in the Washington National Cathedral, which is an Episcopal church.

There is now a Cordell Hull Museum located near his birthplace in Byrdstown, Tennessee, which houses his papers and other memorabilia.

From the internet where there is much more about Hull if you're interested in income tax, inheritance tax, anti-Semitism and the U.N.-ed.

Santa Clara County Historical Notes

The Westminster Presbyterian Church is a landmark here on The Alameda, and serves as a legacy for the two San José Presbyterian churches that came before it. The stained glass windows that you see in the church today were originally installed in the Second Presbyterian Church (Second Church) built in 1891. The stained glass windows were saved when the Second Church was demolished. They were moved to this “new” church on The Alameda in 1926. LeDeit Glass Company originally made the windows and subsequently moved them to the Westminster Church. At the time, it cost \$900 to remove the windows and

reinstall them where you see them today. The incorporation of these legacy windows in the “new” Westminster Church was not well received by the architect who proposed a less ornate clear glass window design. The Westminster Church was built on the grounds of the former Agricultural Park, which served as a venue for horse racing, fairs, celebrations and exhibitions during the last half of the 19th century.

North Side

Dr. Cobb: Dr. James Clark Cobb came to California in 1849. He was a physician, member of the San José City Council and treasurer of the San José and Santa Clara Railroad which first laid tracks on The Alameda on the railroad’s inaugural horse-drawn trolley from San José to Santa Clara. He was president of the San José Savings Bank and died of tuberculosis contracted from patients he was treating in 1872. Some of the seats in the balcony came from the Second Church and had originally been donated by his wife, Jane.

Jane Bates Cobb: The four windows next to the window dedicated to Dr. Cobb illustrate the parable of the “Sower” and were donated by a generous member in memory of Jane Cobb, wife of Dr. Cobb. She would not allow her name to be put on these windows.

H. B. Alvord: Henry B. Alvord designed all of the stained glass windows in the Church. He served as the Vice President of the Commercial and Savings Bank of San José. He served as the chairman of the building committee for the Second Church, oversaw construction and designed all the stained glass windows. He died in February of 1901.

South Side

In Memorandum Lena Wilcox: This window is dedicated to Lena Wilcox who was the mother of local attorney Edwin Wilcox. Attorney Wilcox provided the ongoing legal help for the Second Church.

Reverend Babb: Rev. Clement Edwin Babb was the founding pastor of the Second Church. He had come to California to recover his health and was 70 years old. A permanent pastor was eventually hired but then left in 1901. Rev. Babb filled in for a year as pastor at the age of 80.

T.H. Manning: Thomas H. Manning came to San José in 1907. He and his wife were members of the Church and ran a highly successful hardware store. After Mr. Manning’s death, and in gratitude for his contributions to the Church, an existing stained glass window was lettered and dedicated in his memory in 1930.

Mary Patterson: This window was dedicated to one of the founding members of the Second Church, Mary Patterson.

Circular Window: High above entrance doors of the Church, colors from the Stained glass Bible stream down over the assembly on a sunny day.

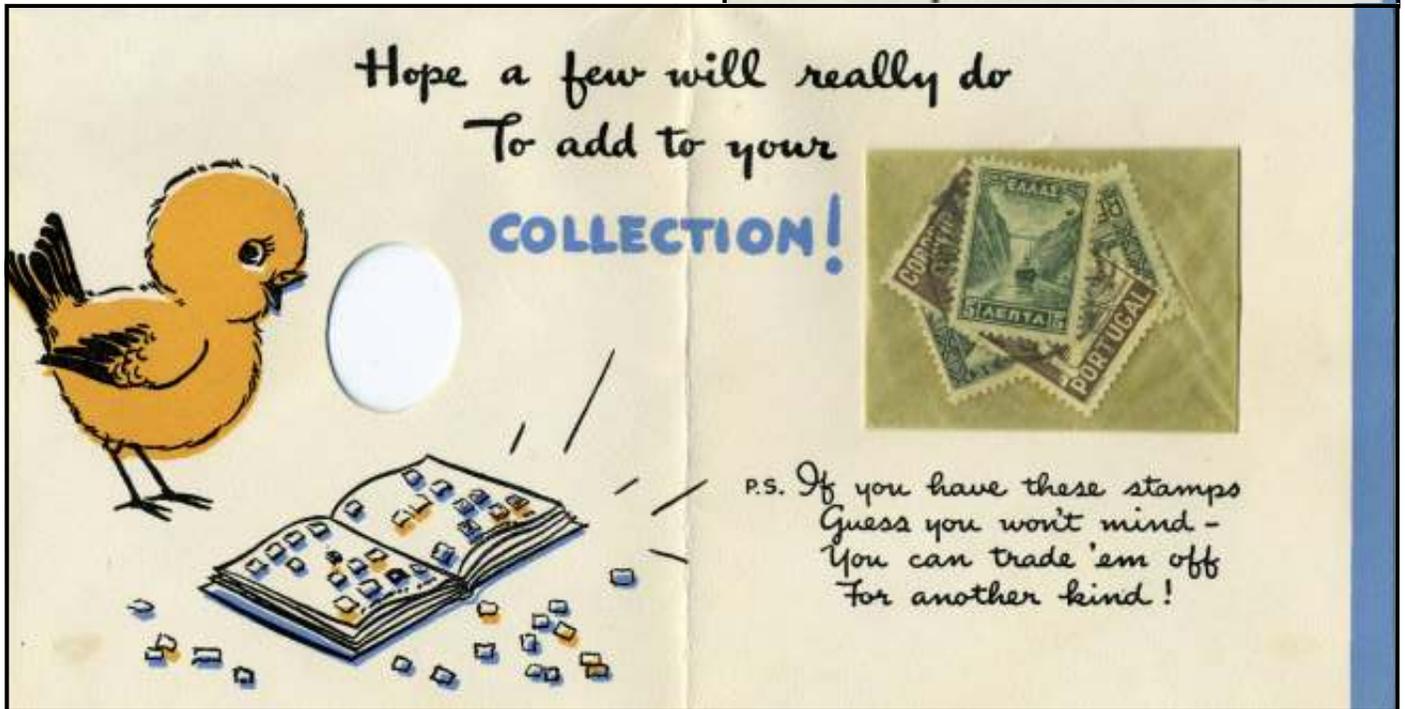
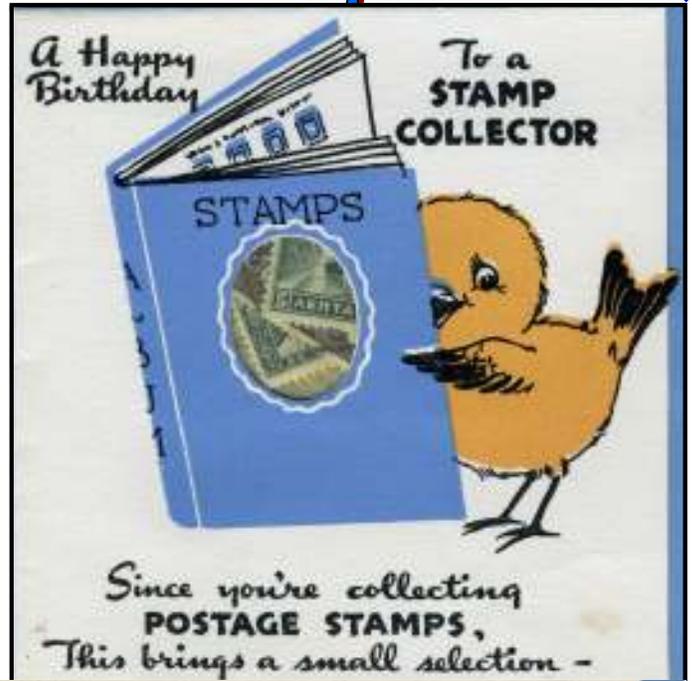


Covers, Cards, Stamps, etc.

Hallmark

When you care enough to send the very best!

Found in an old collection part of which was donated to Brian Jones for the use of his Boy Scout Stamp Collecting Merit Badge program. A really fun card that was never used and obviously purchased by the collector as a interesting aside to his collection. It is a Hallmark card with a copyright date of 1939 by Hall Brothers, Inc. There are three stamps in the glassine, a Greek stamp, a Portuguese stamp and I'm guessing a stamp from Senegal; I didn't open the glassine to see what county the last stamp was from. Stamp collecting was very popular prior to 1960, especially during the depression—you could get a lot of stamps for very few dollars—and included many youngsters, like yours truly; and I'm certain this card would have brought a smile to any collector had they received it for their birthday. Simple times, simple pleasures but a whole lot more beneficial and wholesome than what today's young people have to deal with.



You can easily judge the character of a man by how he treats those who can do nothing for him. -Malcolm S. Forbes

AUGUST MEETINGS ARE ON THE 7TH & 21ST
SEPTEMBER MEETING ARE ON THE 4TH & 18TH

Show Calendar

Vintage Paper Fair

August 3 - 4

Golden Gate Park Hall of Flowers

9th & Lincoln, San Francisco

Sat 10 - 6, Sun 11 - 5

Free Admission

Greater Reno Stamp & Cover Show

August 17 - 18

National Bowling Stadium

300 N Center, Reno, Nevada

Sat 10 - 6, Sun 10 - 4

Free Admission

Santa Clara Coins, Stamps & Collectables Show

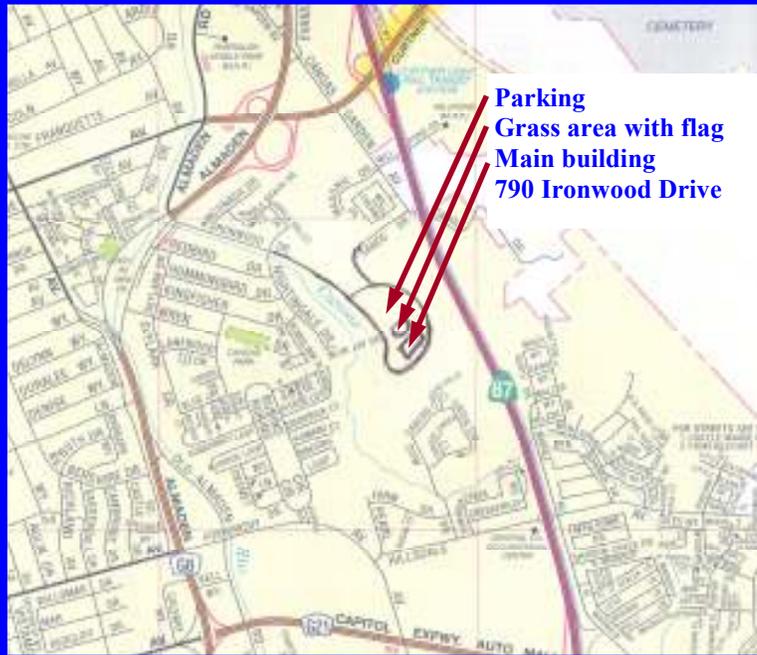
September 6 - 8

Santa Clara Convention Center

5001 Great America Parkway, Santa Clara

Fri 10 - 7, Sat 10 - 6, Sun 10 - 4

There is an admission fee.



The San Jose Post Card Club meets on the 2nd Wednesday of each month (excepting July & August) in the Hilltop Manor dining room at 7 pm.

Visit the SJSC website at: filateliciesta.org

Advertisements

Members may place an ad here to run for three months unless sold. Three at a time or as space allows.
No politically incorrect, risqué, religious, illegal or offensive material accepted. Editor will edit.

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Ryukyu Islands 195a-99a MNH Cat 25.00 - 18.50

Canada Bluenose MLH Beautiful copy Cat 225.00 - 175.00

Canada MNH 203 Gorgeous copy Cat 80.00 - 65.00

Gabon Space C108-8E Perf & Imperf MNH Cat 13.00 - 6.00

Gambia Birds MNH 215-27 Cat 10.25 - 6.50

Legends of the West error sheet w/original mailer w/contents plus White Ace specialty pages. Cat \$240+++ - \$195.00

As a SJSC member you may advertise here—so why don't you?

BUYING STAMPS, COVERS, POST CARDS, POSTAL CARDS, DOCUMENTS, AUTOGRAPHS.—What have you?

Douglas Gary, (Serving Collectors since 1950 and Filatelic Fiesta Dealer since 1960). P. O. Box 457, Campbell, CA 95009
Phone: (408) 274-3939. E-mail: doug_gary@hotmail.com.
ASDA, NSDA and APS Dealer Member.

Germany-Berlin 9N35-41 MNH UPU 75th anniversary
Couple tiny glazed corners Cat \$750.00 - \$375.00

Gold Coast 130-41 MNH Fresh Cat 75.55 - 50.00

Greece 1005-26 MNH Tough set Cat 11.80 - 6.00

Guinea Masks 361-71, C68 MNH Cat 13.05 - 16.50

Guyana Birds MNH 2931-42 Cat 17.25 - 12.50

Hong Kong Birds MNH Quite Nice Cat 30.65 - 20.00

Iceland N.Y. Worlds Fair 1939 MNH Tough Set NH and Very Fresh Appearance Cat 140.00 - 100.00

All prices plus shipping or mailing costs if applicable.

I have many thousands of stamps/sets at 20 to 60% off Scott. Send me your want list or call me. Will e-mail scans.

Jim Sauer 408.445.2694 ~ hjamessauer@yahoo.com

Walt Kransky's website has changed:

Now mostly philatelic material, covers, etc.— a few postcards.

Website: <http://www.thepostcard.com/walt/>

E-mail Walt at wrsky@att.net

Walt's duplicate and extra postcards are still for sale

Please use the word "POSTCARD QUERY" in the subject line of your e-mail message to avoid spam. Thank you.

This is a member service — use it!