



# San Jose Stamp Club Newsletter



Whole number 186

October 2013



## 9 - 11 - WE WILL NEVER FORGET

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Visit our website at:  
[filatelicefiesta.org](http://filatelicefiesta.org)

Founded 1927, Club show since 1928  
 Meets 7:00 PM, 1<sup>st</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> Wednesdays  
 Hilltop Manor in 3<sup>rd</sup> 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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## Program

At our September 4th meeting we were once again treated to an impromptu program put together by Jim Steinwinder. This time it was a history of U.S. air mail stamps coupled with a number of vintage pictures of early air mail planes and some of the personalities involved.

The program was followed by a lively conversation regarding the show. This is, of course, what marks a successful program—people paid attention and took part in conversation regarding it.

We are fortunate to have a member that receives great pleasure in producing these programs and does a great job of doing so.

While few of us have the expertise to put a program together as a slide show we can do a similar presentation using album pages or stock pages. The end result would be a sharing of knowledge and philatelic material. A win, win for all of us. Try it—you'll like it...

## October Program

Jim Steinwinder will once more give a presentation—this time on the U.S. Presidential series—*The Prexies*—at the October 2nd meeting. It's another slide show and will be about 45 minutes in length. If Jim's previous presentations are any indication it should be a very informative and entertaining show.

We've been very fortunate in recent weeks with Jim's presentations, however, we don't want to wear him out by doing so many which could very well happen, notwithstanding the enjoyment he derives from doing them. The point is, we would like to see some of you give a talk or give a program of some sort. There's no mystery here—you stand up and give a short talk on some aspect of the hobby that is of particular interest to you and share it with the rest of us. I've talked one-on-one with many of you and know you have the capability, the material and the knowledge to do it. All you seem to lack is self confidence in your ability to do so and that's a lot of BS. I know you can do it, why don't you see it in yourself? Please consider making some sort of talk or presentation during the next few weeks—we want to hear from you! Please share...

# Happy



# Halloween

## Filatelice Fiesta

Yes, it's that time of year once again. Fiesta is just around the corner and those that are involved are all busy, very busy. Some might say too busy. And, that's why your participation is so very actively sought every fall. We would like to spread the chores over a lot more people. If every member of SJSC were to participate the work load would be drastically reduced. And what we're talking about at this stage are the many "little" things that need to be attended to. The major elements of the show are all well under way. What we're seeking is for you to step up and attend to numerous miscellaneous loose ends that need to be tied up. We're not looking for blood here—just a little activity from all the club's members. Activity that is very minimal but much needed. And, yes, we're all aware that some us are restricted in what we're able to do, but I'm certain that there's some little thing, a seemingly mundane chore that never-the-less needs to be accomplished. Please give Fiesta Chairman, Steve Schumann a call and let him know that you want to help.



# Hot-Pourrie

## Northern California Trivia

Q What was the setting of the television western series, "The Big Valley"?

A San Joaquin Valley.

Q Charlie Chaplin filmed *The Tramp* in what Fremont district?

A Niles.

From *Northern California Trivia* by Ernie & Jill Couch

## My Gun—

Today I swung my front door wide open and placed my Remington 1100 right in the doorway. I gave it six shells, then left it alone and went about my business.

While I was gone, the mailman delivered my mail, the neighbor boy across the street mowed my lawn, a girl walked her dog down the street, and quite a few cars stopped at the stop sign near the front of my house.

After a couple hours I checked on the gun. It was sitting right there where I had left it. It hadn't moved itself outside. It certainly hadn't killed anyone, despite the numerous opportunities it had been presented to do so. In fact, it hadn't even loaded itself. Well you can imagine my surprise, with all the media hype about how dangerous guns are and how they kill people.

Either the media is wrong or I'm in possession of the laziest gun in the world.

Well, I'm off to check on my spoons. I hear they're making a lot of people fat...

**This puts a whole new spin on the gun question doesn't it—guns don't kill people, people kill people. Perhaps we should enforce the laws we have dealing with "commit a crime with a gun and go to jail" more forcefully. Perhaps executing a few murderers would also help???**



Iceland, Scott 637, issued March 26, 1987. Commemorates the 300th anniversary of the Olafsvik Trading Station with a beautiful engraving of the Merchantman Svanur, 1777, outward-bound from the trading station.

***"If you love wealth better than liberty, the tranquility of servitude better than the animating contest of freedom, go home from us in peace. We ask not your counsels or arms. Crouch down and lick the hands which feed you. May your chains set lightly upon you and may posterity forget that ye were our countrymen."***

**— Samuel Adams 1776**

## A Strange Way to Measure Land

In appreciation of Jose Maria Verdugo's military service, California Governor Pedro Fages granted him the land known as Rancho San Rafael. This was a property very special to Don Jose. It where he met his wife.

In A letter to Don Jose granting him retirement status, Governor Fages wrote, "You may retire to your rancho. But remember not to let your cattle graze on mission land. And treat the Indians kindly."

As it turned out, it was not Don Jose who intruded on mission lands, but quite the reverse. Verdugo found mission sheep grazing on his lands. Ditches for water were built by mission Indians, along with huts for the shepherds.

The sheep, Don Jose learned, belonged to Mission San Gabriel, which was under the supervision of a new padre, who did not know where Don Jose's land began and ended.

This wasn't the only trouble for Don Jose. On the other side of the Rancho, Don Jose found workers from Mission San Fernando harvesting crops on land that he owned. Not knowing how to deal with the problem, Don Jose complained to the governor. "The missions are using my land, they are stealing my crops and altering my water."

The governor notified the alcalde in the pueblo of Los Angeles: "Go out to Rancho San Rafael and help Don Jose Maria Verdugo. His land is between two missions. Measure his land so that all will know which land is his."

This began a strange method of land measurement. Don Jose, the alcalde, and two vaqueros went out to measure the land. The vaqueros brought with them a fifty-vara (about fifty yards) reata. On each end was tied a long stick. One vaquero would hold his stick at the starting point, while the other would ride the fifty-varas until the reata was taunt and place his stick into the ground, whereupon the fist vaquero would repeat the process.

As the measuring progressed, Don Jose and the alcalde drew a map of the land. "We must be accurate," Don Jose told the alcalde. "It must stand against later claims."

And so it was that the land was measured, mile after mile, 50 varas at a time. Don Jose was insistent on properly marking his lands so that his map would show exactly where his lands boundaries should be.

The preciseness of Don Jose's measurements have stood the test of time, and remain intact today. Other rancheros, who marked their property edges with piles of stones that frequently disappeared, or by a creek bed, which later went dry or changed course were not so fortunate.

Eventually, the rancho was left to Don Jose's son, Julio, and to his daughter Catalina. Don Julio was described as a flashy dresser who often galloped into the pueblo of Los Angeles with a black silk handkerchief over his head. He wore a low-crowned hat with a wide brim. His jacket was of heavy black cloth, sometimes velvet, with rows of gold buttons and fancy stitches. His trousers were split to the knees at the side, with fancy stitches to match his coat. When Dun Julio would ride by, villagers would recall old Don Jose Maria Verdugo. "There goes old Don Jose's son, looking like his father." they would say.

From *Little Known Tales in California History* by Alton Pryor.



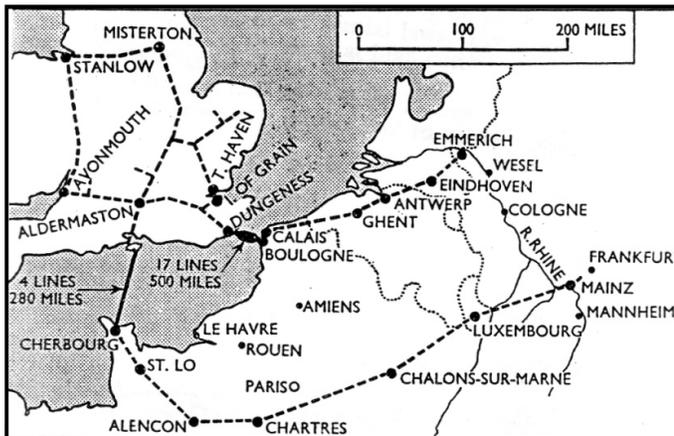
## Operation PLUTO

As planning was underway for the WWII Allied invasion of Normandy, a means to supply fuel was addressed. Once the troops landed and began their advance, a reliable supply of fuel would be needed for the tanks, trucks, and other vehicles, as they moved across France and Belgium to Germany.

Jerry cans could be hauled over but could not handle the volume needed. Oil tankers could deliver the necessary volume, but they were subject to weather conditions and would be targets for enemy attack. Also, this would reduce the number of tankers available to supply the troops who were fighting in the Pacific against Japan. An innovative idea was conceived that would be backup to the shallow draft tankers, and hopefully release more tankers for the Pacific War.

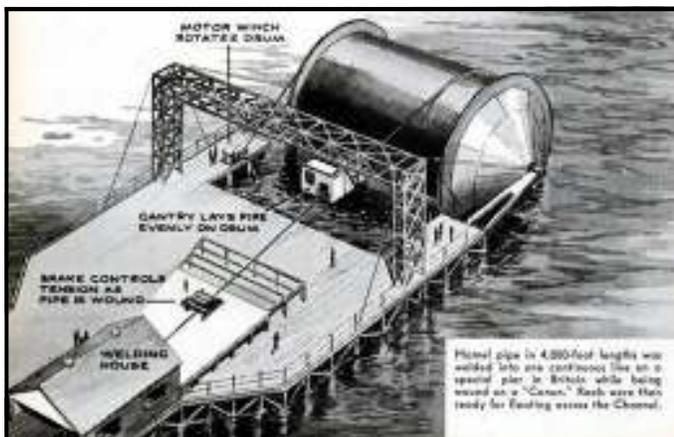
### Pipeline under the English Channel

The backup would be called Operation Pluto, short for Pipe Line Under The Ocean also called Pipeline Underwater Transport of Oil. It was to be a means to supply fuel by way of a pipeline under the English Channel, a phenomenal feat for the time and multiple problems were addressed and eventually overcome. Fuel lines would need to be strong and flexible, and there would need to be a means to lay the lines across the Channel.



The eventual network of pipelines delivering fuel across the English Channel and into France, Belgium and Luxembourg.

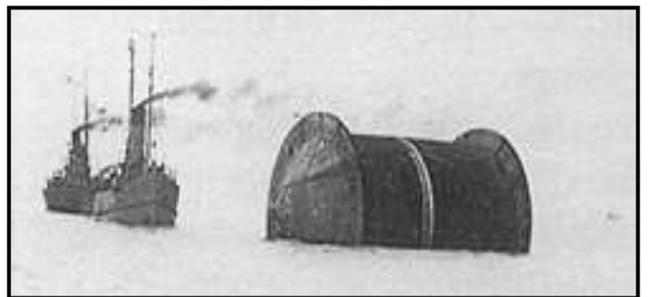
Initial plans were to lay the fuel lines across the Channel at its shortest distance at the Strait of Dover, however, it was decided the target of first assault would be Normandy, where it would be least expected by the Germans, and the line would be laid from the Isle of Wight in England to Cherbourg, France, a much greater distance than initially planned, and later, as ground was taken, another set of lines would be laid across the Strait from Cherbourg to Boulogne.



Two types of fuel lines were eventually manufactured and used: HAMS cable, and HAMEL3 steel pipe and the operation was camouflaged to avoid detection by the enemy as it was being built and tested. Eventually, the lines were laid and fuel was pumped successfully through the submerged pipeline. Once the lines reached France, a network of pipes were built to extend it inland, eventually reaching Germany.



A "conun" preparing to be "loaded" with steel pipe to be laid down on the Channel floor to France.



A "conun" being towed as it spooled off steel pipeline to the Channel floor.

Operation PLUTO reflected the best of wartime cooperation between the military, private industry, and engineering. Commanding more than 100 merchant navy officers, a variety of ships, 1,000 men and was used to deliver more than 1,000,000 gallons of fuel a day across the Channel.

Another little publicized feat performed during WWII. When one looks at the scope of the work and the amount of time to accomplish it in—well it leaves you in awe of the whole operation. The whole story is available on line and is well worth the read. There are also several films taken during the implementation of PLUTO. Another example of why they are referred to as *The Greatest Generation*. Can you imagine getting something like this through congress today.-ed.

"At the establishment of our constitutions, the judiciary bodies were supposed to be the most helpless and harmless members of the government. Experience, however, soon showed in what way they were to become the most dangerous; that the insufficiency of the means provided for their removal gave them a freehold and irresponsibility in office; that their decisions, seeming to concern individual suitors only, pass silent and unheeded by the public at large; that these decisions, nevertheless, become law by precedent, sapping, by little and little, the foundations of the constitution, and working its change by construction, before any one has perceived that that invisible and helpless worm has been busily employed in consuming its substance. In truth, man is not made to be trusted for life, if secured against all liability to account."

—Thomas Jefferson, letter to Monsieur A. Coray, 1823

## America's First Battle with Japan

By David Sears for Veterans of Foreign Wars Magazine, June/July 2013

On July 16, 1863—just weeks after the Civil war battles at Gettysburg and Vicksburg—a U.S. warship flying the Stars and Stripes readied for battle on the far side of the globe. At 10:45 a.m., under clear, windless skies and a scorching sun, the screw sloop *USS Wyoming* beat to quarters and entered the Strait of Shimonoséki, a narrow gateway to the East China Sea off Japan.

*Wyoming*, a 19th century wooden-hulled hybrid powered by both sail and steam, was manned by 200 Union sailors and Marines, few of them combat tested. The ship had been cruising the Pacific to protect American interests and hunt down the raider *CSS Alabama*. However, her crew was about to get a bloody glimpse into the future—a foretaste of a fanatic Asian enemy.



*USS Wyoming*—a wooden-hulled screw sloop-of-war—was laid down at the Philadelphia Navy Yard in July 1858; launched on 19 January 1859; sponsored by Miss Mary Florida Grice; and commissioned in October 1859, Comdr. John K. Mitchell in command. She was named for the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania, not the state of Wyoming which did not yet exist.

Rather than Confederate sailors, *Wyoming's* adversaries this day were the native insurgents of a rebellion within the fragmented realm of the “Source of the Sun.” One of the *daimos* (great feudal lords), Lord Mori Takachika of the Choshu clan, would send his private navy against the Americans.

Almost a decade before, a quartet of U.S. Navy ships commanded by Commodore Matthew Perry had anchored off Tokyo Bay intent on re-opening the mysterious Japanese empire after centuries of foreign exclusion. As isolated as they'd become, the Japanese had never beheld steam-powered ships. They were astounded by the “giant dragons puffing smoke” and the potent cannons they mounted.

Realizing that their meager defenses were no match for these weapons and that continued isolation would inevitably bring war, Japan's de facto rulers—a military dynasty called the Tokugawa Shogunate—signed the 1854 treaty. The *Treaty of Kanagawa* proclaimed bilateral peace, opened two Japanese ports to provisioning for U.S. ships, guaranteed safe haven for shipwrecked sailors, and permitted the appointment of resident U.S. consuls.

In following years, even as more far-reaching treaties were established with the U.S. and other Western nations, internal resistance to the foreign presence grew. Belligerent local clans, many of them now equipped with modern weaponry, demanded an end to Shogunal rule and the return of power for Japan's emperor. These demands included a formal “Order to Expel Barbarians”—to rid Japan of “foreign devils” by June 25.

These festering sentiments came to a head in the spring of 1863 as bouts of murder and arson committed by *ronin* (masterless

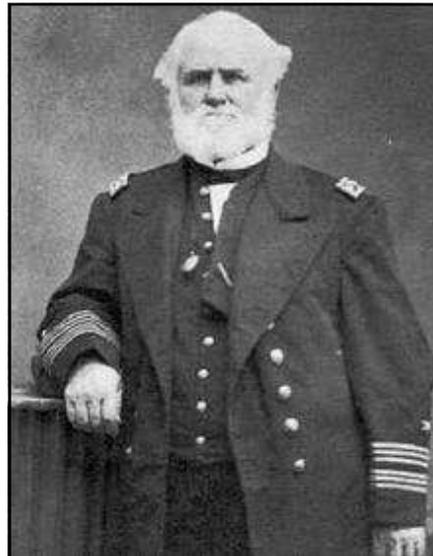


Consul Robert Hewson Pruyn (February 14, 1815–February 26, 1882)

samurai”) struck Japan's cities. When the U.S. Consulate in Tokyo was torched, American Consul Robert Pruyn retreated to Yokohama.

During the night of June 25-26 armed hostilities erupted—insurgent vessels falsely flying the Tokugawa flag opened fire on the U.S. merchantman *Pembroke* as she lay anchored in the Strait of Shimonoséki, the narrow passage separating the island of Honshu (to the north) and Kyushu (to the south). Fortunately, *Pembroke* managed to get underway and escape without casualties. But when news of this incident reached Consul Pruyn, he dispatched *Wyoming* to seize or destroy the offending Japanese vessels.

The 200-foot long, 1,500-ton *Wyoming*, skippered by Navy Cmdr. David Stockton McDougal (a Mexican War vet), neared the strait of Shimonoséki on July 15. After anchoring that night near a small island in Japan's Inland Sea, then crisscrossing outside the Strait early the next morning hoping to draw the enemy into the open, McDougal finally steamed *Wyoming* into the channel's placid waters.



Navy Cmdr. David Stockton McDougal, skipper of the *USS Wyoming*.

The fullest accounting of the ensuing battle comes from witness Joseph Heco, a Japanese national then working as an interpreter for the U.S. Consulate—and later an eminent journalist.

McDougal and his crew faced formidable defenses: 20 guns aboard three armed merchantmen and backed by six shore batteries—all either gifts or purchases from the Americans. Seeing the merchantmen still anchored and realizing shore guns, mounted on palisades, were registered to fire at channel center, McDougal seized the initiative.

He decided to power his ship in close under the barrels of the shore batteries, steer between two of the anchored vessels, and engage all three with *Wyoming's* six guns. Heco noted that *Wyoming's* decks were "strewn with fire-arms and cutlasses ready for use at a moment's notice." Still, at the prospect of hand-to-hand fighting, "some of the men became quite pale."

As anticipated, *Wyoming's* upper rigging was shredded by fierce shore cannonading, but McDougal's aggressive tactics proved decisive. Drawing abreast of the three ships—a bark and a brig (sailing vessels) to starboard, a steamer to port—*Wyoming's* sailor gunners unleashed rapid close quarters broadsides while Marine marksmen picked off individual insurgents.

The Japanese gunners responded in kind, blasting at least 11 holes in *Wyoming's* sides and peppering her decks and smokestack with shrapnel holes. During these moments, according to Heco, "shot and flying bolts and splinters" felled seven Americans, most of them from the sloop's forward gun division. Landsman Michael Lynch lost both of his legs to a round shot. Landsman George Watson was killed by a chunk of iron shell in the chest, Marine Cpl. Alex Furlong was disemboweled by a piece of shrapnel.

One of the ship's officers wrote home: "After the action, the deck looked like a slaughterhouse, and our quarters, where the wounded were carried, was a terrible sight—legs and arms laying around.

Undaunted, McDougal cleared the gauntlet—then ordered a sharp turn to port. *Wyoming* rounded the bow of the Japanese steamer and gathered speed as her gunners kept firing.

The small Japanese brig was already crippled, but the battle continued. As *Wyoming* retreated, the Japanese palisade guns now had her fully in their sights and, to make matters worse, *Wyoming* suddenly ran aground, the victim of a tidal surge. She hung there for anxious minutes until backing engines freed her.

Then, as *Wyoming* swung clear, one of her gunners fired a single, well-placed shot into the steamer's flanks. With "a great volume of smoke and steam hissing and pouring" from her decks, the steamer "slewed slowly round and heeled over on one side and in a minute or two down she went..."

Momentarily ignoring the wildly inaccurate shore battery fire, McDougal's gunners systematically dispatched the bark. Next, one by one, the gunners demolished the shore batteries. Only then, after firing 53 rounds of "shot and shell," did *Wyoming's* cannon fall silent. According to Heco, "all this was done in a little more than one short hour." To be precise, the action lasted one hour and 10 minutes.

*Wyoming's* final casualty toll was five killed and six wounded, two of them severely. After burying the dead at sea in the Bungo channel, McDougal set course for Yokohama, arriving there on July 20. In his subsequent report to President Lincoln's Navy Secretary Gideon Welles, McDougal claimed "the punishment inflicted on [the rebellious clan leader] and in store for him will, I trust, teach him a lesson that will not soon be forgotten." At least 40 Japanese died in the fighting. Lord Mori was finally defeated by a joint European force on September 6, 1864.

Meanwhile news of the engagement had taken six weeks to reach home, buried in the back pages of newspapers. Recognition would come many years later. In 1883, President Chester Arthur signed a bill paying the crew \$140,000 for their "perilous service."

More than three decades later, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt paid them the ultimate compliment: "If that battle had taken place at any other time, its fame would have echoed all over the world."

**There's much more on the internet. A fascinating backwater of our relations with Japan in the early years—also, in retrospect, a window on events to follow.-ed.**

## Even If He Wins, Can Dewey Be President Number 34?

From the *Christian Science Monitor*, October 29, 1948, by Jerry Klein

*'No,' Say some—But Let's Look at the Record*

From Kansas and Missouri the demand has been made on the Presidential candidates: "Listen here, President Truman and Governor Dewey, let's straighten one thing out right now. Somewhere along the line, we've forgotten one of our Presidents and the history books have it all wrong."

"Whether it's to be Truman or Dewey in '49," read the statement, "we want notice taken of David R. Atchison. He was the 12th President and it's a crime the way he's been ignored these hundred years!"

FDR was the nation's 32nd President, Harry S. Truman is 33rd, and Thomas E. Dewey, if elected, will be number 34. But some politicians in the Midwest and historians with a passion for accuracy say no: "No, sir! Just look at the records."

Looking back to 1844, we find that James K. Polk, a North Carolina Democrat, was elected 11th President of the United States. During his term we fought Mexico and added six states to the Union.



David Rice Atchison



Erroneous headline after 1948 election.

Polk declined to run for a second term and in November, 1848, the Nation elected General Zachary Taylor, a Whig from Virginia.

In those days Presidents were inaugurated at noon on March 4. After a series of receptions and grand balls, General Taylor arrived in Washington to be inaugurated President number 12. But for the first time in the young nation's history, March 4 fell on the Sabbath. The inauguration was postponed to Monday, March 5, 1849.

What the country's statesmen forgot was that the law provided an immediate substitute should a President not discharge his duty because of "removal, death, resignation or inability." Since the nation was temporarily without a Vice-President too, that automatic substitute in 1849 was the President of the Senate. And from noon on March 4 until noon the next day, Missouri Senator Atchison was in reality twelfth President of the United States.

Atchison was only 41 at the time—the youngest man ever to be President. Born in Kentucky, he lived most of his life in Missouri, serving in the legislature and as a county judge. Atchison was twice elected to the United States Senate.

In 1858 the City of Atchison, Kansas, was named after him. And in 1872 a new railroad serving the city also acquired his name—the famous Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

He signed no bills during his one day in office, nor did he receive a day's pay. But President he was. Even the Congressional Directory shows that to be a fact.

Historians want Governor Dewey and President Truman to admit it. Whichever way the election goes, the winner will be faced with the embarrassing fact that a recount seems to be in order—a recount of former holders of the Nation's highest office.

## Clowns

The idea of clowns often conjures images of someone in whiteface with a colorful wig and oversize shoes. However, this is only one type of clown. Clowning is more about the actions and behavior of a performer than makeup or wigs.



American Circus, Scott 1309 issued May 2, 1966.

The earliest reports of clowning date back to Egypt in 2400 B.C., and from the pantomimes in ancient Greece to court jesters in the Middle Ages, clowns have been peppered throughout history. A form of comedic street theater called *commedia del'arte* thrived in Italy from the 1500s to the 1700s. In the first years of the 19th century clowns began appearing in circus shows.

The introduction of silent films in the early 1900s gave clowning a wider audience and produce stars such as Buster Keaton, Charlie Chaplin and Harold Lloyd.

Many prestigious clown colleges still exist world wide. The Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey college trained clowns in the Ringling style from 1968 to 1997. Famous graduates include illusionist Penn Jillette, actor David Strathairn and Bill Irwin. Irwin had done clown work on stage and screen, most notably on his show "The Regard of Flight." He has also introduced children to his brand of clowning through segments on "Sesame Street" as Mr. Noodle.

Whether at the circus or on the screen, clowning is a tradition sure to be passed down for many generations to come.



Charlie Chaplin, Scott 3183a., issued February 3, 1998.

*"I remain just one thing and one thing only, and that is a clown. It places me on a far higher plane than any politician."*

—Charlie Chaplin

## Will Rogers, The People's Choice

*He could make people laugh by making fun of them*

The following columns were taken from the writings of Will Rogers, composed while he was in California.

### Bishop, August 30, 1932:

"California always did have one custom that they took serious, but it amused the rest of the United States. That was in calling everything a "ranch". Everything big enough to spread a double mattress on is called a "ranch".

"Well, up here is these mountains where there is lots of fishing, why every house you pass they sell fishing worms, and it's called a "worm ranch".

"Well, I always did want to own a "ranch", so I am in the market for a good worm ranch. I never was so hot as a cowboy, but I believe I would make a good "worm herder".

"If I can land our Presidents as clients, I could make it sound like England when they sell to the King, "Rogers worm ranch, purveyor to His Excellency, the President."



Beloved American humorist Will Rogers, Scott 1801, issued November 4, 1979.

### Beverly Hills, September 6:

"Don't miss seeing the building of Boulder Dam. It's the biggest thing that's ever been done with water since Noah made the flood look foolish. You know how big the Grand Canyon is. Well, they just stop up one end of it, and make the water come out through a drinking fountain."

"They are only bothered with two things: one is silt and the other is senatorial investigations. They both clog everything up. It's called "Hoover Dam" now, subject to the election returns of November 8. The dam is entirely between Nevada and Arizona. All California gets the water."

### Beverly Hills, September 9:

"Eight-two years ago today California entered the Union, on a bet. The bet was that the country would eventually be called California and not America.

"We took it away from Mexico the next year after we found it had gold. When the gold was all gone we tried to give it back, but Mexico was too foxy for us. In '49 the wayward sons out of 10,000 families crossed the country, and the roads were so rough they couldn't get back."

From *Little Known Tales in California History* by Alton Pryor.

**Our opinions become fixed at the point where we stop thinking.**

—Ernest Renan

# Covers, Cards, Stamps, etc.

In 1945, following the end of WWII, the Ryukyu Islands had a semi-autonomous government under administration of the United States. This continued until May 15, 1972 when the islands reverted to Japan. During this period the Ryukyus designed and issued their own postage stamps along with postal stationery and various revenue stamps all subject to the approval of the U.S. administrators. A 4¢ "stamp" picturing Inomote Park was originally planned for postage in 1971. It was printed but not issued due to the islands reversion to Japan. Being a frugal people, the Ryukyu government decided to convert them to a revenue usage. It is assumed they were all used as such (?) but today are scarce to rare. The 2013 Scott U.S. Specialized Catalogue values the unused stamps at \$175 and as a revenue on document at \$225. I'm not certain as to the identification of the illustrated document, however, it appears to be some sort of receipt for power, water or some other city provided service—perhaps one of our readers can further identify for certain the type of usage illustrated.

C-20P

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沖繩銀行糸満支店

取 扱 者	湖 城 圭 子
	金 城 廣 敏

Nobody who ever gave his best regretted it. —George Halas

OCTOBER MEETINGS ARE ON THE 2ND & 16TH  
 NOVEMBER MEETINGS ARE ON THE 6TH & 20TH

## Show Calendar

Winepex

October 4 - 6

Marin Center

10 Avenue of the Flags, San Rafael

Fri, Sat 10 - 5, Sun 10 - 3

Free Admission & Free Parking

Vintage Paper Fair

October 19

Elks Lodge

444 West Alma Avenue, San Jose

10 AM - 5 PM

Free Admission & Free Parking

East Bay Collectors Club Stamp Show

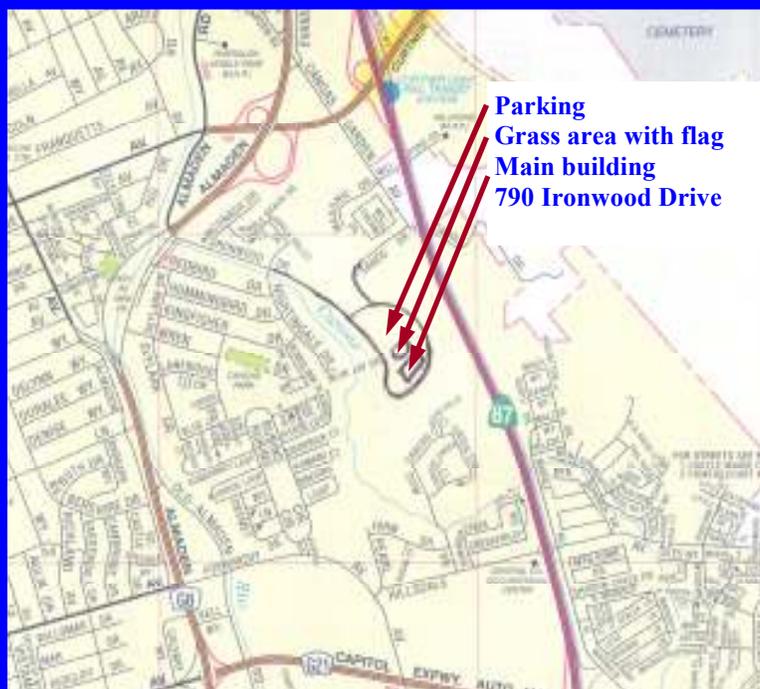
October 26 - 27

Civic Center Assembly Hall

1375 Civic Drive, Walnut Creek

Sat 10 - 5, Sun 10 - 4

Free Admission & Free Parking



Parking  
 Grass area with flag  
 Main building  
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