



San Jose Stamp Club Newsletter



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May 2014



9 - 11—WE WILL NEVER FORGET

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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
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Postcards of Hitler's Germany

Authored by R. James Bender in three volumes, these may be the definitive work on the subject. They are handsomely bound, on high quality paper, and with all cards illustrated; many in color; covers both postal and post cards.

Volume I (1923-1936):

Three basic categories of postcards are chronologically covered: official issue, "printed to private order" for special events, and propaganda. These images depict a mini-history of National Socialist Germany from many historical events to the complex latticework of German culture and society. The basic cards are not only pictured, but all known variants are listed or illustrated. 368 pages, with 1,078 photos.

Volume II (1937-1939):

As with volume I, all known variations are listed or illustrated, plus special stamps and cancellations. 360 pages, with some 1,200+ photos.

Volume III (1940-1945):

As with volumes I & II, it chronologically covers official issues, "printed to private order" for special events, and propaganda cards for the years 1940-1945. For added interest, the colorful cards from annexed and occupied countries are also included. 304 pages with over 1000 photos.

They are available from:
R. James Bender Publishing
P O Box 23456
San Jose CA 95153

Phone: 408.225.5777
Fax: 408.225.4739

Website: www.bender-publishing.com
E-mail: order@bender-publishing.com

They're priced at \$54.95 each, however, if you want all three call and see if a discounted price is still available for ordering all three at the same time. I don't recall what I paid, but it was less than the individual prices combined.

This is not a catalog—there are no values given for these cards—but rather the definitive encyclopedia on the post cards of Nazi Germany in a high quality, attractive format. Enjoy. *Jim Sauer*

A Little Known Reality

June 8, 2013. Source: Michael Snyder, Guest Post

In the future, China will employ millions of American workers and dominate thousands of small communities all over the United States.

Chinese acquisition of U.S. businesses set a new all-time record last year, and it is on pace to shatter that record this year.

China is not just relying on acquisitions to expand its economic power. "Economic beachheads" are being established all over America. For example, Golden Dragon Precise Copper Tube Group, Inc. recently broke ground on a \$100 million plant in Thomasville, Alabama. Many of the residents of Thomasville, Alabama will be glad to have jobs, but it will also become yet another community that will now be heavily dependent on communist China.

And where else are Chinese companies putting down roots? Detroit! Chinese-owned companies are investing in American businesses and new vehicle technology, selling everything from seat belts to shock absorbers in retail stores, and hiring experienced engineers and designers in an effort to soak up the talent and expertise of domestic automakers and their suppliers. If you recently bought an "American-made" vehicle, there is a really good chance that it has a number of Chinese parts in it. Industry analysts are hard-pressed to put a number on the Chinese suppliers operating in the United States.

Right now China is actually building a city larger than Manhattan just outside Minsk, the capital of Belarus!

And what we have seen so far may just be the tip of the iceberg. We have sold off America!

The United States is in crises and most Americans are only concerned with what they can get without working for it and our political parties have their heads buried in the sand—pretty scary...



pot-pourrie

No "Prez Sez" column this month.

Northern California Trivia

Q What was the birthplace of Mel Blanc?

A San Francisco.

Q Who was the first Artichoke Queen?

A Marilyn Monroe, 1947.

From *Northern California Trivia* by Ernie & Jill Couch

"[T]he duty imposed upon [the president] to take care, that the laws be faithfully executed, follows out the strong injunctions of his oath of office, that he will 'preserve, protect, and defend the constitution.' The great object of the executive department is to accomplish this purpose; and without it, be the form of government whatever it may, it will be utterly worthless."

—Joseph Story

"Sell not virtue to purchase wealth, nor liberty to purchase power."

—Benjamin Franklin, Poor Richard's Almanack, 1738

Did you know the saying "God willing and the creek don't rise" was in reference to the Creek Indians and not a body of water? It was written by Benjamin Hawkins in the late 18th century. He was a politician and Indian diplomat. While in the south, Hawkins was requested by the President of the U.S. to return to Washington. In his response, he was said to write, "God willing and the Creek don't rise." Because he capitalized the word "Creek" it is deduced that he was referring to the Creek Indian tribe and not a body of water.

Early politicians required feedback from the public to determine what the people considered important. Since there were no telephones, TV's or radios, the politicians sent their assistants to local taverns, pubs, and bars. They were told to 'go sip some Ale and listen to people's conversations and political concerns. Many assistants were dispatched at different times. 'You go sip here' and 'You go sip there.' The two words 'go sip' were eventually combined when referring to the local opinion and, thus we have the term gossip.

As incredible as it sounds, men and women took baths only twice a year (May and October). Women kept their hair covered, while men shaved their heads (because of lice and bugs) and wore wigs. Wealthy men could afford good wigs made from wool. They couldn't wash the wigs, so to clean them they would carve out a loaf of bread, put the wig in the shell, and bake it for 30 minutes. The heat would make the wig big and fluffy, hence the term 'big wig'. Today we often use the term 'here comes the Big Wig' because someone appears to be or is powerful and wealthy.

The ladies wore corsets, which would lace up in the front. A proper and dignified woman, as in 'straight laced' wore a tightly tied lace.

At local taverns, pubs, and bars, people drank from pint and quart-sized containers. A bar maid's job was to keep an eye on the customers and keep the drinks coming. She had to pay close attention and remember who was drinking in 'pints' and who was drinking in 'quarts,' hence the phrase 'minding your 'P's and Q's'.

A little boy goes to his Father and asks "Daddy, how was I born?" The Father answers: "Well, Son, I guess one day you will need to find out anyway!

Your Mom and I first got together in a Chat Room on Yahoo. Then I set up a date via e-mail with your Mom, and we met at a Cyber-Cafe. We sneaked into a secluded room, where your Mother agreed to a Download from my Hard Drive. As soon as I was ready to Upload, we discovered that neither one of us had used a Firewall, and since it was too late, to hit the Delete Button, nine months later a blessed little Pop-Up appeared and said: You've Got Male.....

ATM PIN Number Reversal - Good to Know !!

If you should ever be forced by a robber to withdraw money from an ATM machine, you can notify the police by entering your PIN in reverse.

For example, if your pin number is 1234, then you would put in 4321. The ATM system recognizes that your PIN number is backwards from the ATM card you placed in the machine. The machine will still give you the money you requested, but unknown to the robber, the police will be immediately dispatched to the location. All ATM's carry this emergency sequencer by law.

This information was recently broadcast on Crime Stoppers. However, it is seldom used because people just don't know about it.

Wonder where that came from...

Common entertainment included playing cards. However, there was a tax levied when purchasing playing cards but only applicable to the 'Ace of Spades.' To avoid paying the tax, people would purchase 51 cards instead. Yet, since most games require 52 cards, these people were thought to be stupid or dumb because they weren't 'playing with a full deck.'

A little slice of history...

"[T]he more public provisions were made for the poor, the less they provided for themselves, and of course became poorer, [taking] away from before their eyes the greatest of all inducements to industry, frugality, and sobriety, by giving them a dependence of somewhat else than a careful accumulation during youth and health for support in age and sickness."

—Benjamin Franklin,

On the Price of Corn, and Management of the Poor

It's obvious I need some input here from the membership...

"The beauty of the Second Amendment is that it will not be needed until they try to take it." — Thomas Jefferson

Hedwig Kiesler

In 1933, a beautiful, young Austrian woman took off her clothes for a movie director. She ran through the woods, naked. She swam in a lake, naked. Pushing well beyond the social norms of the period.

The most popular movie in 1933 was King Kong. But everyone in Hollywood was talking about that scandalous movie with the gorgeous, young Austrian woman.

Louis B. Mayer, of the giant studio MGM, said she was the most beautiful woman in the world. The film was banned practically everywhere, which of course made it even more popular and valuable. Mussolini reportedly refused to sell his copy at any price.

The star of the film, called Ecstasy, was Hedwig Kiesler. She said the secret of her beauty was "to stand there and look stupid." In reality, Kiesler was anything but stupid. She was a genius. She'd grown up as the only child of a prominent Jewish banker. She was a math prodigy. She excelled at science. As she grew older, she became ruthless, using all the power her body and mind gave her.

Between the sexual roles she played, her tremendous beauty, and the power of her intellect, Kiesler would confound the men in her life including her six husbands, two of the most ruthless dictators of the 20th century, and one of the greatest movie producers in history.

Her beauty made her rich for a time. She is said to have made—and spent—\$30 million in her life.

But her greatest accomplishment resulted from her intellect, and her invention continues to shape the world we live in today.

You see, this young Austrian starlet would take one of the most valuable technologies ever developed right from under Hitler's nose. After fleeing to America, she not only became a major Hollywood star, her name sits on one of the most important patents ever granted by the U.S. Patent Office.

Today, when you use your cell phone or, over the next few years, as you experience super-fast wireless Internet access (via something called "long-term evolution" or "LTE" technology), you'll be using an extension of the technology a 20-year-old actress first conceived while sitting at dinner with Hitler.

At the time she made Ecstasy, Kiesler was married to one of the richest men in Austria. Friedrich Mandl was Austria's leading arms maker. His firm would become a key supplier to the Nazis.

Mandl used his beautiful young wife as a showpiece at important business dinners with representatives of the Austrian, Italian, and German fascist forces. One of Mandl's favorite topics at these gatherings—which included meals with Hitler and Mussolini—was the technology surrounding radio-controlled missiles and torpedoes. Wireless weapons offered far greater ranges than the wire-controlled alternatives that prevailed at the time. Kiesler sat through these dinners "looking stupid," while absorbing everything.

As a Jew, Kiesler hated the Nazis. She abhorred her husband's business ambitions. Mandl responded to his willful wife by imprisoning her in his castle, Schloss Schwarzenau.

In 1937, she managed to escape. She drugged her maid, snuck out of the castle wearing the maid's clothes and sold her jewelry to finance a trip to London. She got out just in time. In 1938, Germany annexed Austria.

The Nazis seized Mandl's factory as he was half Jewish, who then fled to Brazil. Later, he became an advisor to Argentina's iconic populist president, Juan Peron.

In London, Kiesler arranged a meeting with Louis B. Mayer. She signed a long-term contract with him, becoming one of MGM's biggest stars. She appeared in more than 20 films and was a co-star to Clark Gable, Judy Garland, and even Bob Hope. Each of her first seven MGM movies was a blockbuster.

But Kiesler cared far more about fighting the Nazis than about making movies. At the height of her fame, in 1942, she developed a new kind of communications system, optimized for sending coded messages that couldn't be "jammed." She was building a system that would allow torpedoes and guided bombs to always reach their targets. She was building a system to kill Nazis.

By the 1940s, both the Nazis and the Allied forces were using the kind of single-frequency radio-controlled technology Kiesler's ex-husband had been peddling. The drawback of this technology was that the enemy could find the appropriate frequency and "jam" or intercept the signal, thereby interfering with the missile's intended path.

Kiesler's key innovation was to "change the channel." It was a way of encoding a message across a broad area of the wireless spectrum. If one part of the spectrum was jammed, the message would still get through on one of the other frequencies being used. The problem was, she could not figure out how to synchronize the frequency changes on both the receiver and the transmitter. To solve the problem, she turned to perhaps the world's first techno-musician, George Antheil.

Antheil was an acquaintance of Kiesler who achieved some notoriety for creating intricate musical compositions. He synchronized his melodies across twelve player pianos, producing stereophonic sounds no one had ever heard before. Kiesler incorporated Antheil's technology for synchronizing his player pianos. Then, she was able to synchronize the frequency changes between a weapon's receiver and its transmitter.

On August 11, 1942, U.S. Patent No. 2,292,387 was granted to Antheil and "Hedy Kiesler Markey," which was Kiesler's married name at the time.

Most won't recognize the name Kiesler. And no one would remember the name Hedy Markey. But it's a fair bet that anyone reading this newsletter of a certain age will remember one of the great beauties of Hollywood's golden age—Hedy Lamarr.

That's the name Louis B. Mayer gave to his prize actress. That's the name his movie company made famous.

Meanwhile, almost no one knows Hedwig Kiesler—a/k/a Hedy Lamarr—was one of the great pioneers of wireless communication. Her technology was developed by the U.S. Navy, which has used it ever since.

You are probably using Lamarr's technology, too. Her patent sits at the foundation of "spread spectrum technology," which you use every day when you log on to a wi-fi network or make calls with your Bluetooth-enabled phone. It lies at the heart of the massive investments being made right now in so-called fourth-generation "LTE" wireless technology. This next generation of cell phones and cell towers will provide tremendous increases to wireless network speed and quality, by spreading wireless signals across the entire available spectrum. This kind of encoding is only possible using the kind of frequency switching that Hedwig Kiesler invented.

I'm just amazed at the number of stories that are out there without being common knowledge. I'm convinced Hedy Lamarr is a far more qualified candidate for being honored with a U.S. postage stamp—certainly much more so—than many of the mindless twits that have been subjects of our countries' postal emissions in recent years. Hedy Lamarr seems to be one more unsung hero of our country's history that remains unrecognized.-ed.

Spring won't let me stay in this house any longer! I must get out and breathe the air deeply again.—Gustav Mahler

Field Marshall Kutuzov

Мikhail Illarionovich Golenishchev-Kutuzov (Russian: князь Михаил Илларионович Голенищев-Кутузов; 16 September [Julian calendar 5 September] 1745—28 April [Julian calendar 16 April] 1813) was a Field Marshall of the Russian Empire. He served as one of the finest military officers and diplomats of Russia under the reign of three Romanov Tsars: Catherine II, Paul I and Alexander I. His military career was closely associated with the rising period of Russia from the end of the 18th century to the beginning of the 19th century. Kutuzov contributed much to the military history of Russia and is considered to have been one of the best Russian generals under the reign of Catherine II. He took part in the suppression of the Bar Confederation's uprising, in three of the Russo-Turkish Wars and in the Napoleonic War, including two major battles at Austerlitz and the battle of Borodino.



Field Marshall Mikhail Kutuzov, Scott 6244, issued January 20, 1995

However, Kutuzov is credited most with his leadership during the French invasion of Russia. Under Kutuzov's command, the Russian army faced the Grand Armée at the Battle of Borodino and later counter-attacked once Napoleon retreated from Moscow, pushing the French out of the Russian homeland. In recognition of this, Kutuzov was awarded the title of Prince of Smolensk. A memorial was built at Moscow in 1973 to commemorate the 1812 war and Kutuzov's leadership. An order of the Soviet Union and the Russian Federation is also named after him. Kutuzov was highly regarded in the works of Russian and Soviet historians.

Mikhail Kutuzov was born in St. Petersburg on 16 September 1745. His father, Lieutenant-General Illarion Matveevich Kutuzov, had served for thirty years with the Corps of Engineers, had seen action against the Turks and served under Peter the Great. Mikhail Kutuzov's mother was from the noble family of Beklemishev. Between his father's distinguished service and his mother's high birth, Mikhail Kutuzov had contact with the imperial Romanov family from an early age. In 1757, twelve-year-old Kutuzov went to a military engineering school as a cadet private. (Since Peter the Great's reforms of the military, all noblemen had to serve in the military starting as a private. To become an officer, they had to work their way through the ranks.) Kutuzov quickly became popular with his peers and teachers alike, proving himself to be highly intelligent, and showed bravery in his school's numerous horse races. Kutuzov became fluent in English, French, German, Polish, Swedish, and Turkish; his language skills served him well throughout his career.

In 1762, Kutuzov, now a captain under the command of Colonel Alexander Suvorov, traveled to the town of Astrakhan, a major city near the Volga Delta. Kutuzov studied Suvorov's style of command and learned how to be a good commander in battle. Suvorov believed that an effective order should be simple, direct and concise, and that a commander should care deeply about the health and training of his soldiers. Kutuzov also adopted Suvorov's conviction that a commander should lead his troops from the front instead of the rear to provide an example of bravery for the troops to follow. Suvorov also taught Kutuzov the importance of developing close relationships with those under his command. Kutuzov's followed this advice to the benefit of his career. This advice contributed to Kutuzov's appointment as Commander-in-Chief in 1812.

In late 1762, Kutuzov became the aide-de-camp to the Military-Governor of Revel, the Prince of Holstein-Beck, where he proved himself to be a capable politician. In 1768, Kutuzov fought in Poland, after the Polish Szlachta—the Polish noble class—rebelled against Russia. There he captured a number of strong defensive positions and thereby proved his skill on the battlefield.

In 1805 Kutuzov commanded the Russian corps which opposed Napoleon's advance on Vienna. On the eve of Austerlitz, Kutuzov tried to convince the Allied generals of the necessity of waiting for reinforcements before facing Napoleon. Alexander believed that waiting to engage Napoleon's forces would be seen as cowardly. Kutuzov quickly realized that he no longer had any power with Alexander and the Austrian chief of staff General-Major Franz von Weyrother. When he asked Alexander where he planned to move a unit of troops, he was told "That's none of your business." Kutuzov pretended to sleep throughout the battle planning session as he feared that Alexander would blame him for the inevitable defeat. Kutuzov was present at the battle of Austerlitz December 2, 1805. Though Alexander's orders made it clear that the Russians should move off of the strategic Pratzen Plateau, Kutuzov stalled for as long as possible as he recognized the advantage that Napoleon would gain from this high ground. Finally, Alexander forced Kutuzov to abandon the Plateau. Napoleon quickly seized the ridge and broke the Allied lines with his artillery which now commanded the battlefield from the Pratzen Plateau. The battle was lost, and over 25,000 Russians were killed. Kutuzov was put in charge of organizing the army's retreat across Hungary and back into Russia as Alexander was overcome by grief.

He was then put in charge of the Russian army operating against the Turks in the Russo-Turkish War, 1806-1812. Understanding that his armies would be badly needed in the upcoming battle with the French, he hastily brought the prolonged war to a victorious end and concluded the propitious Treaty of Bucharest, which stipulated the incorporation of Bessarabia into the Russian Empire. For this success he was elevated to the rank of Knyaz (Prince or Duke).

When Napoleon invaded Russia in 1812, Michael Andreas Barclay de Tolly (then Minister of War) chose to follow the scorched earth principle and retreat rather than to risk a major battle. His strategy aroused grudges from most of the generals and soldiers, notably Prince Pyotr Bagration. As Alexander had to choose a new general, there was only one choice: Kutuzov. He found popularity among the troops mainly because he was Russian (most of the generals commanding Russian troops at that time were foreign), he was brave, he had proven himself in battle, strongly believed in the Russian Orthodox

Church, and he looked out for the troops' well-being. The nobles and clergy also regarded Kutuzov highly. Therefore, when Kutuzov was appointed commander-in-chief and arrived with the Russian army on 17 August 1812, the nation greeted Kutuzov with delight. Only Alexander, repulsed by Kutuzov's physique and irrationally holding him responsible for the defeat at Austerlitz did not celebrate Kutuzov's commission. Within two weeks Kutuzov decided to give major battle on approaches to Moscow. On September 7, 1812, two huge armies clashed near Borodino in what has been described as the greatest battle in human history up to that date, involving nearly a quarter of a million soldiers. The result of the battle was inconclusive, with near a third of the French and third of the Russian army killed or wounded. After a conference at the village of Fili, Kutuzov fell back on the strategy of his predecessor: withdraw in order to save the Russian army as long as possible.

This came at the price of losing Moscow, whose population was evacuated. Having retreated along the Kaluga road and replenished his munitions, he forced Napoleon into retreat in the Battle of Maloyaroslavets. The old general's cautious pursuit evoked much criticism, but ultimately only a small remnant (93,000 of the 690,000 men) of the Grand Army returned to Prussian soil alive. Hence the Russian general's caution was thoroughly vindicated.



The retreat of French troops from Russia.

Kutuzov now held the rank of Field Marshal and had been awarded the victory title of His Serene Highness Knyaz Smolensky having achieved this title for a victory over part of the French army at Smolensk in November 1812.

Early in 1813 Kutuzov fell ill, and he died on April 28, 1813 at Bunzlau. Memorials have been erected to him there, at the Poklonnaya Hill in Moscow and in front of the Kazan Cathedral, St. Petersburg, where he is buried, by Boris Orlovsky. As he had no male issue, his estates passed to the Tolstoy family (one of his five daughters, Praskovia, had married Matvei Feodorovich Tolstoy). Among Russian military commanders, Kutuzov is held second only to his teacher Suvorov.

Alexander Pushkin addressed the Field Marshal in the famous elegy on Kutuzov's sepulchre, and he also figures as a patient and wise leader in Leo Tolstoy's *War and Peace*.

During the Great Patriotic War (World War II), the Soviet government established the Order of Kutuzov which, among several other decorations, was preserved in Russia upon the dissolution of the Soviet Union, thus remaining among the highest military awards in Russia.

Also during WWII one of the key strategic operations of the Red Army, the Orel Strategic Offensive Operation "Kutuzov" was named after the Field Marshal (Орловская Стратегическая Наступательная Операция Кутузов) (12 July-18 August 1943).

The World's Oldest Running Car

World's Oldest Running Car Sells for \$4.62 M in a 3 minute bidding war.

This is the oldest motor vehicle car in the world that still runs. It was built one year before Karl Benz and Gottlieb Daimler invented the internal combustion engine.

The world's oldest running motor vehicle has been sold at auction for an astonishing \$4.62 million, more than double the pre-sale estimate, as two bidders chased the price up in a three-minute bidding war.

The 1884 De Dion Bouton et Trepardoux Dos-a-Dos Steam Runabout drew a standing ovation as it was 'driven up onto the stage' at Friday's RM Auction in Hershey, Pennsylvania, to prove that this 127-year-old car really does run!—and attracted a starting bid of \$500,000, which was immediately doubled to \$1 million. Encouraged by the applauding crowd, the bidding went swiftly up to \$4.2 million - 4.62 million including the 10 percent commission - before the car was knocked down to an 'unnamed buyer'.



The 1884 De Dion Bouton et Trepardoux Dos-a-Dos Steam Runabout

The Dos-a-Dos (Back-to-Back) Steam Runabout was built in 1884 by George Bouton and Charles-Armand Trepardoux for French entrepreneur Count de Dion, who named it 'La Marquise' after his mother.

In 1887, with De Dion at the tiller, it won the world's first ever motor race (it was the only entrant to make the start line!) covering the 32 km from the Pont de Neuilly in Paris to Versailles and back in one hour and 14 minutes (an average of 25.9 km/h) and, according to contemporary reports, hitting a breathtaking 60 km/h on the straights.



Count de Dion winning the first ever motor race.

La Marquise has only had four owners, remaining in one family for 81 years, and has been restored twice, once by the Doriol family and again by British collector Tom Moore in the early 1990's. Since then, it has taken part in four London-to-Brighton runs and collected a double gold at the 1997 Pebble Beach 'd'Elegance in California'.

It's amazing what early inventors/entrepreneurs accomplished.-ed.

Innovative Tools

By Bob Burney in *The American Stamp Dealer & Collector*, February 2014.

Whether you're an advanced collector of the Machin definitive issues, or a beginner, the new Ultra Violet Templates designed by "dih-fin-i-tiv-ly MACHINS" is a tool you should consider. It doesn't matter whether you're working with a mountain of unsorted stamps or just a few, these Ultra Violet Templates will quickly train your eye to detect most gums, papers and phosphors.

This set of six card stock templates work well when placed on your desk directly in front of the material you are working with. The black color printed on the face of the templates absorbs indirect UV light which eliminates glare and shadows. Hold a stamp with your tweezers (tongs) in one hand and your UV device in the other. With the UV light shining directly over one of the templates, move your stamp under each of the stamp models mounted on the template. You might also find benefit by placing your stamp on top of a portion of a model to obtain a precision match. When you've determined your stamp matches one of the models, look at the model's label to discover your stamp's gum, paper or phosphor type.

Note: Let's say one of the paper models (Template B) you're comparing your stamp to, also has two phosphor side bands. Your stamp might have the same or a different number of phosphor bands, but since you're checking for the stamp's paper type, look between the bands on the model and your stamp to focus on the paper's type. It's not possible to build templates using models that only contained each specific print element...in most cases there is some flavor of the phosphor present on the models.

Robert Burney, who developed these UV templates, has been working with Machins since the 1970s says "It only takes a few seconds to learn the difference between 2B, CB, LB and RB vertical positions. Those are easy to remember so there was no need to include another template, which reduces the cost for the set." But, other elements of Machin prints are not always easy to remember. A particular phosphor may contain a bit more or less of a particular substance which raises question to which phosphor type it truly is. That's possible because evenly distributed phosphor during the printing process is a difficult task even with the best machines and minds that operate them. Some stamps produce more or less brilliance under UV light as a result of uneven distribution.

Includes six templates used for identifying Machin stamp gums, papers and phosphors. "Template A" compares three gums, GA, PVA, and PVAD (DEX). "Template B" is for identifying papers: OCP (PVA), FCP, PPP and ACP. "Templates C" through "Template E" are dedicated to phosphors: PCP1, PCP2, OFNP, OFPP, VARN (full, 2mm, and 4mm), OBA (low), 'A' Phos, Blue Phos and Yellow Phos. "Template F" contains stamp models for each of the primary Deegam SIN System¹ (Short, Inset, Notched) positions. There is no template for phosphor bands (2B, CB, LB, RB) since they are simple to identify under UV light. The complete set of templates comes tucked inside a folded paper cover filled with basic information about each of the gums, papers and phosphors represented by the models (see scans). The cover and templates slide inside a glassine envelope for easy storage. Code: D20 \$22.75, \$1.25 to mail from the UK.

See: <http://stampwants-stamps.bidstart.com/dih-fin-i-tiv-ly-MACHINS-Ultra-Violet-Template-Set-/41273645/a.html>



The six Machin Ultra Violet Templates.

Mr. Burney has indicated he will also offer Machin album pages sometime during the summer of 2014. No indication of cost or availability was offered.

¹Deegam 1982 SIN system, Douglas G. A. Myall, *Deegam Publications*, 2 Elizabeth Avenue, Bridport Dorset DT6 5BA United Kingdom.

Covers, Cards, Stamps, etc.

V-Mail

An example of technology originally developed for military purposes and later used for a non-military purpose centers on World War II.

The United States had more military personnel in this war than any other in its entire history and letters sent by military personnel to their family and friends, as well as letters to them, was creating quite a problem due to the high volume of mail. Even an entire fleet of airplanes loaded with nothing but mail could not keep up with the sheer volume. A letter would take weeks, if not months, to be received. A big meeting was called that not only included military personnel, but also experts in various fields of industry. They were presented with the problem and asked to help solve it. The experts went back home and busily engaged into trying to solve the problem—and they did solve it! First, special cameras were developed to enable high quality photos to be taken—high enough quality to read the text on a page. Next, a central receiving station was employed to receive ALL letters sent to military personnel overseas.

Central stations were also placed in several countries in Europe. Mail being sent to or from military personnel was then photographed. One reel of negatives—think of the roll of film being a movie containing several thousand frames—could hold over 1,000 letters. One reel of film weighed less than 2 pounds and occupied less than one-half cubic foot. The same stack of original letters weighed over 150 pounds and occupied 4 cubic feet of space. On the other end, each letter was then developed on a small sheet of photographic paper, which in turn was then delivered to the recipient. This system was called "V Mail"—"V" for victory.

After the war, this technology was used for other purposes. Today we call it microfilm.



"Please, Miss Sims—Blanche—marry me, and let me take this all away from you!"



Speak when you are angry and you will make the best speech you will ever regret.—Ambrose Bierce

MAY MEETINGS ARE ON THE 7TH & 21ST
JUNE MEETINGS ARE ON THE 4TH & 18TH

Show Calendar

May 3
Vintage Paper Fair
Elks Lodge
6446 Riverside Blvd., Sacramento
Sat 10 - 5
Free Parking - Free Admission

NEW SHOW
San José Karon Stamp Show
June 29 - 30
Elks Lodge
444 W Alma Avenue, San José
Sat 10 - 6, Sun 10 - 4
Free Parking - Free Admission

Vintage Paper Fair
July 26 - 27
Hall of Flowers in Golden Gate Park
9th & Lincoln, San Francisco
Sat 10 - 6, Sun 11 - 5
Free Admission



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: filateliefiesta.org

Advertisements

Members may place an ad here to run for three months unless sold. Three at a time or as space allows.
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