



San Jose Stamp Club Newsletter



Whole number 199

November 2014



9 - 11—WE WILL NEVER FORGET

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Visit our website at:
filateliciesta.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
 APS chapter # 0264-025791
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Ron Yamagami

If you're not already aware, club member Ron Yamagami has kidney failure and has been on a waiting list for a transplant for several months.

On October 16th your editor received the following e-mail:

Hi Jim,

Last Friday I got a call from the VA in Portland telling me that they had a kidney for me. They flew me to Portland that day and on Saturday they transplanted a kidney into me. The kidney worked perfectly from the beginning and all of my vital numbers are back to normal, I'm still in a lot of pain but it's worth it. I will have to stay in Portland for two months so I won't be back to San Jose until December. Say hello to everyone and I guess I'll miss Fiesta this year.

See you in a couple months.

Ron

This is, of course, wonderful news and I believe I can speak for all in wishing Ron a GET WELL SOON, and GOD SPEED and look forward to seeing him in December.

We must also remember that a life was lost in order for Ron to receive this gift of life and extend our profound and sincere sympathy and heartfelt thanks to the donor's family.

Are you a donor? If not, why not? Regardless of any health conditions you may have there are still parts of you that can help someone else to live and/or improve their quality of life. It's easy to do. The paperwork can be done at the DMV and your driver's license will show you as a donor.

Also, it was reported on the evening news a week or so ago that the longest surviving heart transplant recipient has passed their 30th year since receiving the gift of life—so it does work—and you or I could be next on this long list.

Bold Font

Atkhem Al-Manaseer informed me of the difficulty in reading this page due to the flag background image, so have gone bold. Hope this helps.-ed.

Happy



Halloween

Filatelic Fiesta

Fiesta is just around the corner and there is still much to do, and there will be much to do during the show.

As there will be representatives from other Bay Area stamp clubs working the hospitality area extra help will be needed there. Jim Steinwinder will once again have a full venue of videos and if you haven't seen them—they're really outstanding—this time four hours worth! Coffee, water & munchies will also be available.

This will be a place for show goes to relax for a bit and where the club reps can interact with them and, perhaps, get new members. It will also serve as a venue for youngsters and/or novices to get information and receive help in expanding their collecting interests.

All this activity will require extra help so as not to ignore or leave anyone out. Please contact Brian Jones and offer a couple hours of your time to help, AND rest your feet and back for a while! This will be a great way to meet many other collectors and grow Bay Area stamp clubs.-ed.



Northern California Trivia

Q The television comedy-drama "Eight Is Enough" was set in what northern California city?

A Sacramento.

Q In what California city did the first topless dancer in the United States appear?

A San Francisco.

From *Northern California Trivia* by Ernie & Jill Couch

Only in California

A stray dog wandered onto the Harbor Freeway during rush hour traffic. Cars began backing up as the frantic puppy tried to find a way out. No problem, the California highway Patrol stepped in and took control. As motorists watched in disbelief, the CHP officer ran over the dog...

From *Only in California* by Janet Hearne, © Janet Wilkins 1993, Plume Books

Check Out This Website

If you collect U.S. stamps this website could be a very useful tool in identifying and evaluating them. There is a wealth of information you will find useful plus large, clear images of most U.S. stamps. Copy and paste in your browser and enjoy. www.theswedishtiger.com/%2Fusstamps%2F&type=827316 Especially nice if you have a tiger topical—not all tigers, but mostly tigers...

Perhaps one of today's most widely used innovations started out as an accident. In 1953, Carl Swanson had a problem—a 270-ton problem. That's how much leftover turkey Carl, owner of Swanson's, a food processing company, had to use before it spoiled. He thought fast and came up with a revolutionary idea. Soon Swanson's introduced the first frozen "TV dinner" in an aluminum tray: turkey, corn-bread stuffing and gravy, sweet potatoes, and peas. At the time, most people still didn't own freezers, so the meals were bought and eaten on the same day. By 1954, more than 25 million TV Dinners had been sold. Swanson soon developed other TV Dinners and had an entire line of them. In 1986, Swanson's aluminum "TV Dinner" tray was inducted into the Smithsonian Institute, solidifying the TV Dinner's role in American history.

Filatelie Fiesta is coming up FAST! Are you ready? We have some new and fun things planned for this year. A few of things these things include:

- India Study Circle is our guest society this year. They will have many frames on exhibit and hosting meetings.
- Guest Speaker Howard Petschel will give talks on both counterfeit stamps and mail fraud. He also has his 3 books for sale.
- Improved Hospitality area.
- New presentations created by Jim Steinwinder.
- Better signage to welcome everybody.
- More participation from other local clubs. Sequoia, Fremont, and Monterey Stamp Clubs are helping
- Increased promotion of the show in local (non-philatelic) press.

How are you contributing to the show's success? Everyone needs to find a way to pitch in and help. Here are few examples how you be part of the cause:

- Greet guests in the hospitality area.
- Staff the club sale table.
- Work with kids at the youth table.
- Welcome people at the registration table.
- Bring home baked goods to the hospitality area.
- Help put up and take down exhibits.
- Assist with preparing items for club sale.

I am genuinely excited about this year's show. Between the things we are working on improving, new events/things being introduced, and increased publicity this will be a great show. How are you going to contribute? There are so many ways to help and different skills needed that everyone can help. Sorry, but doing nothing is not an option. We all know the axiom of many hands make light work. Let's make it a great event with everyone contributing their skills!

Brian

"All sober inquirers after truth ... have declared that the happiness of man, as well as his dignity, consists in virtue."

—John Adams, Thoughts on Government, 1776



Mexican Expedition

The Pancho Villa Expedition—officially known in the U. S. as the Mexican Expedition and sometimes colloquially referred to as the Punitive Expedition—was a military operation conducted by the United States Army against the paramilitary forces of Mexican Revolutionary Francisco “Pancho” Villa from March 14, 1916 to February 7, 1917 during the Mexican Revolution 1910-1920.

The expedition was launched in retaliation for Villa's attack on the town of Columbus, New Mexico, and was the most remembered event of the Border War. The expedition had one objective: to capture Villa dead or alive. Despite successfully locating Villa and defeating the force under his command, Villa himself escaped American forces and the operation came to a close.

Trouble between the United States and Pancho Villa had been growing since 1915, when the United States government disappointed Villa by giving its official recognition to Venustiano Carranza as the official government of Mexico. Feeling betrayed, Villa began attacking American property and citizens in northern Mexico.

On January 11, 1916, sixteen American employees of the American Smelting and Refining Company were removed from a train near Santa Isabel, Chihuahua and summarily stripped and executed.

Villa usually kept his men well below the border to avoid direct confrontation with the United States Army forces deployed to defend the border. But at about 4:00 am on March 9, 1916, Villa's troops attacked Columbus, New Mexico, and its detachment of the 13th Cavalry Regiment, killing ten civilians and eight soldiers, and wounding two civilians and six soldiers. The raiders burned the town, stole horses and mules, and seized machine guns, ammunition and merchandise, before fleeing back to Mexico.

However, Villa's troops had suffered considerable losses, with at least sixty-seven dead and dozens more wounded. About 13 of these later died of their wounds, and five Villistas taken prisoner by the Americans were executed. The attack may have been caused by a merchant in Columbus who supplied Villa with arms and ammunition. Villa had paid several thousand dollars in cash for the weapons, but the merchant refused to deliver them unless he was paid in gold.

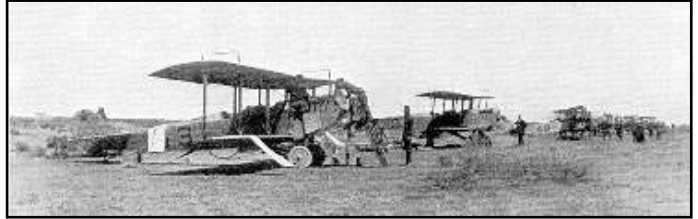


Photograph (postcard?) of Columbus, New Mexico after the Villa raid.

On March 15, 1916 on orders from President Woodrow Wilson, Major General John J. Pershing led an expeditionary force of 4,800 men into Mexico to capture Villa. On March 19, a Curtiss JN-3 airplane of the 1st Aero Squadron began conducting an aerial reconnaissance of the area.

Pershing divided his force into two "flying columns" to search

for Villa, making his main base camp at Casas Grandes, Chihuahua. Because of disputes with the Carranza administration over the use of the Mexico North Western Railway to supply Pershing's troops, the U. S. Army employed trucks to convoy supplies to the encampment where the Signal Corps set up wireless telegraph service from the border to Pershing's headquarters. This was the first use of (non-rail) (Radio Tractors) motor vehicles in a U. S. military operation and provided useful experience for World War I.



The 1st Aero Squadron on the border in 1916, marked with red star insignia on rudder and wings, 90 horsepower Curtiss JN-3 airplanes which were replaced with Curtiss N-8s, S.C. Nos. 60-63 due to deficiencies in the JN-3s.

The first battle between the Villistas and the soldiers took place on March 29, 1916, at San Geronimo Ranch, near the town of Guerrero. After a long march through the Sierra Madre, Colonel George A. Dodd and 370 men of the 7th Cavalry, launched a cavalry charge.

During the five-hour battle, over 75 of Villa's men were killed or wounded and he was forced to retreat into the mountains. Only five of the Americans were hurt, none of them fatally. The battle is considered the single most successful engagement of the expedition and it was the closest Pershing's men came to capturing Villa.



Radio Tractor No. 3 on White Chassis

On April 12, 1916, about 100 men of the all-black 13th Cavalry were attacked by an estimated 500 Mexican troops as they were leaving the town of Parral. Colonel Frank Tompkins knew that his outnumbered Buffalo Soldiers could not win a conventional engagement; but in a running battle he and his men were able to reach a fortified village nearby while repulsing Mexican cavalry charges at the same time. Two Americans were killed in the fight and another six were wounded and one soldier missing, the Mexicans lost between fourteen and seventy men, according to conflicting accounts. One report claims one known Mexican civilian wounded and 40 Mexicans killed.

Colonel Dodd and the 7th Cavalry fought another engagement on April 22 with about 200 Villistas, under Candelario Cervantes, at the small village of Tomochic. As the Americans entered the village, the Mexicans opened fire from the surrounding hills. Dodd first sent patrols out to engage the Villistas' rear guard,

“You have enemies? Good. That means you've stood up for something, sometime in your life.” — Winston Churchill

to the east of Tomochic, and after they were "scattered" the main body was located on a plain, to the north of town, and brought into action. Skirmishing continued, but after dark the Villistas retreated and the Americans moved into Tomochic. The 7th Cavalry lost two men killed and four wounded, while Dodd reported his men had killed at least thirty Villistas.

The next battle was on May 5, at a ranch near Ojos Azules. Six troops of the 11th Cavalry and a detachment of Apache Scouts charged Julio Acosta and his 100 Villistas in what Friedrich Katz called the "greatest victory that the Punitive Expedition would achieve." Without a single casualty, the Americans killed forty-one Villistas and wounded many more. The survivors, including Acosta, were dispersed, but they later regrouped to continue fighting the Mexican government.

While the 11th Cavalry was engaged at Ojos Azules, dozens of Mexican raiders, under a Villista officer, attacked the towns of Boquillas and Glenn Springs, Texas. The Mexicans won at Glenn Springs against a squad of just nine 14th Cavalry soldiers, while at Boquillas they robbed the town and took two captives. U.S. Army sent a punitive expedition to Coahuila to free the captives and regain the stolen property. On May 12, Colonel George T. Langhorne and two troopers from the 8th Cavalry rescued the captives at El Pino without a fight, and three days later a small detachment of cavalry encountered the raiders at Castillon. Five of the Villistas were killed and two wounded; the Americans had no casualties.

On May 14, Lieutenant George S. Patton, 8th Cavalry, raided the San Miguelito Ranch, near Rubio, Chihuahua. Patton, a future WWII general, was out looking to buy some corn from the Mexicans when he came across the ranch of Julio Cárdenas, an important leader in the Villista military organization. With fifteen men and three Dodge touring cars, Patton led America's first motorised military action, in which Cárdenas and two other men were shot dead. The young lieutenant then had the three Mexicans strapped to the hood of the cars and driven back to General Pershing's headquarters at Colonia Dublán. Patton is said to have carved three notches into the twin Colt Peacemakers he carried, representing the men he killed that day. General Pershing nicknamed him the "Bandito".

The Villistas launched an attack of their own on May 25. This time a small force of ten men from the 7th Cavalry were out looking for stray cattle and correcting maps when they were ambushed by twenty rebels just south of Cruces. One American corporal was killed and two other men were wounded, though they killed two of the "bandit leaders" and drove off the rest. On June 2, Lieutenant James A. Shannon and twenty Apache scouts fought a small skirmish with some of Candelero Cervantes' men after they stole a few horses from the 5th Cavalry. Shannon and the Apaches found the rebels' trail, which was a week old by then, and followed it for some time until finally catching up with the Mexicans near Las Varas Pass, about forty miles south of Namiquipa. Using the cover of darkness, Shannon and his scouts attacked the Villistas' hideout, killing one of them and wounding another without losses to themselves. The rebel who died was thought to be the leader as he carried a sword during the fight.

Another skirmish was fought on June 9, north of Pershing's headquarters and the city of Chihuahua. Twenty men from the 13th Cavalry encountered an equally small force of Villistas and chased them through Santa Clara Canyon. Three of the Mexicans were killed and the rest escaped. There were no American casualties.

The last engagement of the Mexican Expedition was fought on June 21 when American forces, including elements of the

7th Cavalry and the African-American 10th Cavalry, were defeated by Carrancista soldiers at the Battle of Carrizal. Captain Charles T. Boyd and ten of his men were killed with ten wounded while another twenty-four (23 soldiers and 1 civilian interpreter) were taken prisoner (and later released to the United States). The Mexicans did not do much better; they reported the loss of twenty-four men killed and forty-three wounded, including their commander, General Félix Uresti Gómez. When General Pershing learned of the battle he was furious and asked for permission to attack the Carrancista garrison of Chihuahua. President Wilson refused, knowing that it would certainly start a war.

While the expedition did make contact with Villista formations, killing two of his generals and about 160 of his men, it failed in its major objectives, neither stopping border raids—which continued while the expedition was in Mexico—nor capturing Villa. However, between the date of the American withdrawal and Villa's retirement in 1920, Villa's troops were no longer an effective fighting force, being hemmed in by American and Mexican federal troops and suffering money and arms blockades on both sides of the border.

National Guard units from Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico were called into service on May 8, 1916. With congressional approval of the National Defense Act on June 3, 1916, Guard units from the remainder of the states, and the District of Columbia, were also called for duty on the border. On June 18, President Wilson called out 110,000 National Guard for border service but only one regiment of the National Guard, the 2nd Massachusetts Infantry, served in Mexico with Pershing's Expedition. The bulk of the National Guard troops would cross the border into Mexico but were used mainly as a show of force. They spent most of their time training.

Nonetheless, activities on the border were far from dull. The troops were on constant alert as border raids were still an occasional nuisance. The Mexican Expedition was an excellent training environment for the officers and men of the National Guard, who were recalled to federal service later that same year for duty in World War I. Many National Guard leaders in both World Wars traced their first federal service to the Mexican Expedition.

The bulk of American forces were withdrawn in January 1917. Pershing publicly claimed the expedition was a success, though he complained privately to his family that President Wilson had imposed too many restrictions, which made it impossible for him to fulfill his mission. He admitted to having been "outwitted and out-bluffed at every turn" and wrote that "when the true history is written, it will not be a very inspiring chapter for school children, or even grownups to contemplate. Having dashed into Mexico with the intention of eating the Mexicans raw, we turned back at the first repulse and are now sneaking home under cover, like a whipped cur with its tail between its legs."

Pershing was permitted to bring into New Mexico 527 Chinese refugees who had assisted him during the expedition, despite the ban on Chinese immigration at that time under the Chinese Exclusion Act. The Chinese refugees, known as "Pershing's Chinese", were allowed to remain in the U.S. if they worked under the supervision of the military as cooks and servants on bases. In 1921, Congress passed Public Resolution 29, which allowed them to remain in the country permanently under the conditions of the 1892 Geary Act. Most of them settled in San Antonio.

Soldiers who took part in the Villa campaign were awarded the Mexican Service Medal.

Information and illustrations are from the internet, where, as always, there is much, much more for the interested reader.-ed.

Jefferson & the Barbary Pirates

Most Americans are unaware of the fact that over two hundred years ago, the United States had declared war on Islam, and Thomas Jefferson led the charge!

At the height of the eighteenth century, Muslim pirates were the terror of the Mediterranean and a large area of the North Atlantic. They attacked every ship in sight, and held the crews for exorbitant ransoms. Those taken hostage were subjected to barbaric treatment and wrote heart breaking letters home, begging their government and family members to pay whatever their Mohammedan captors demanded.

These extortionists of the high seas represented the Islamic nations of Tripoli, Tunis, Morocco, and Algiers - collectively referred to as the Barbary Coast - and presented a dangerous and unprovoked threat to the new American Republic.

Before the Revolutionary War, U.S. merchant ships had been under the protection of Great Britain. When the U.S. declared its independence and entered into war, the ships of the United States were protected by France.

However, once the war was won, America had to protect its own fleets. Thus, the birth of the U.S. Navy.



Thomas Jefferson, Scott 2185, issued April 13, 1993.

Beginning in 1784, seventeen years before he would become president, Thomas Jefferson became America's Minister to France. That same year, the U.S. Congress sought to appease its Muslim adversaries by following in the footsteps of European nations who paid bribes to the Barbary States, rather than engaging them in war.

In July of 1785, Algerian pirates captured American ships, and the Dey of Algiers demanded an unheard-of ransom of \$60,000. It was a plain and simple case of extortion, and Thomas Jefferson was vehemently opposed to any further payments. Instead, he proposed to Congress the formation of a coalition of allied nations who together could force the Islamic states into peace. A disinterested Congress decided to pay the ransom.

In 1786, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams met with Tripoli's ambassador to Great Britain to ask by what right his nation attacked American ships and enslaved American citizens, and why Muslims held so much hostility towards America, a nation with which they had no previous contacts.

The two future presidents reported that Ambassador Sidi Haji Abdul Rahman Adja had answered that Islam "was founded on the Laws of their Prophet, that it was written in their Quran, that all nations who should not have to make war upon them wherever they could be found, and to make slaves of all they could take as Prisoners, and that every Musselman (Muslim) who should be slain in Battle was sure to go to Paradise."

Despite this stunning admission of premeditated violence on non-Muslim nations, as well as the objections of many notable American leaders, including George Washington, who warned that caving in was both wrong and would only further embolden the enemy, for the following fifteen years, the American government paid the Muslims millions of dollars for the safe passage of American ships or the return of American hostages. The payments in ransom and tribute amounted to over twenty percent of the United States government annual revenues in 1800.

Jefferson was disgusted. Shortly after his being sworn in as the third President of the United States in 1801, the Pasha of Tripoli sent him a note demanding the immediate payment of \$225,000 plus \$25,000 a year for every year forthcoming. That changed everything.

Jefferson let the Pasha know, in no uncertain terms, what he could do with his demand. The Pasha responded by cutting down the flagpole at the American consulate and declared war on the United States. Tunis, Morocco, and Algiers immediately followed suit. Jefferson, until now, had been against America raising a naval force for anything beyond coastal defense, but having watched his nation be cowed by Islamic thuggery for long enough, decided that it was finally time to meet force with force.

Congress authorized Jefferson to empower U.S. ships to seize all vessels and goods of the Pasha of Tripoli and to "cause to be done all other acts of precaution or hostility as the state of war would justify."

He dispatched a squadron of frigates to the Mediterranean and taught the Muslim nations of the Barbary Coast a lesson he hoped they would never forget.

When Algiers and Tunis, who were both accustomed to American cowardice and acquiescence, saw the newly independent United States had both the will and the might to strike back, they quickly abandoned their allegiance to Tripoli. The war with Tripoli lasted for four more years, and raged up again in 1815. The bravery of the U.S. Marine Corps in these wars led to the line "to the shores of Tripoli" in the Marine Hymn, and they would forever be known as "leathernecks" for the leather collars of their uniforms, designed to prevent their heads from being cut off by the Muslim scimitars when boarding enemy ships.

Islam, and what its Barbary followers justified doing in the name of their prophet and their god, disturbed Jefferson quite deeply. America had a tradition of religious tolerance, the fact that Jefferson, himself, had co-authored the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, but fundamentalist Islam was like no other religion the world had ever seen. A religion based on supremacism, whose holy book not only condoned but mandated violence against unbelievers was unacceptable to him. His greatest fear was that someday this brand of Islam would return and pose an even greater threat to the United States.

More at: [//realworldnewsorg.blogspot.com/2010/08/thomas-jefferson-and-ground-zero-mosque.html](http://realworldnewsorg.blogspot.com/2010/08/thomas-jefferson-and-ground-zero-mosque.html)

"I don't make jokes. I just watch the government and report the facts." — Will Rogers

Knute Rockne

Residents seldom attend first-day ceremonies for postage stamps, but this one was a natural. The stamp marked the 100th anniversary of the birth of a legendary football coach with a muscular name Knute Rockne. The site was the field house of Notre Dame University in Notre Dame, Indiana, where Rockne built his powerful teams of the 1920s. And the president was the man who, as a film actor in 1940, played the part of Notre Dame football player George Gipp in a movie about Rockne. Gipp's dying plea to his coach (played by Pat O'Brien) to tell some future team to "win just one for the Gipper" is one of Hollywood's most famous lines.

So it was virtually a sure bet that Ronald Reagan would be on hand for the Rockne stamp first-day ceremonies. In fact, the first-day ceremony at the Joyce Athletic and Convention Center was moved from March 4 (Rockne's birthday), the original announced date, to March 9 to accommodate the president's schedule.



Knute Rockne, Scott 2376, issued March 9, 1988.

The Rockne stamp was on sale for 25 days until the first-class letter rate increased to 25¢, making it necessary to add 3¢ postage to the envelope in order to use the stamp.

A news story in *The Washington Post* on the eve of the stamp's issuance implied that the commemorative had been ordered by President Reagan himself after a Notre Dame alumnus had written to him urging "the Gipper" to win one for Rockne." However, USPS denied that the white house was involved in any way in the selection of this stamp subject.

Knute Kenneth Rockne was born in Voss, Norway, in 1888 and came to America with his parents at the age of 5. After attending high school, he worked for four years as a mail dispatcher at the Chicago Post Office, where he earned enough to enroll at Notre Dame, a small, relatively unknown Catholic institution. Here he went out for football.

The game was evolving from a sport of brute force to one of speed, agility and teamwork, thanks to several rule changes, including one revolutionary addition—the forward pass. In 1913, in a game at West Point, right end Rockne and quarterback Gus Dorais staged a dazzling exhibition of this weapon and led their team to a 35 - 13 upset of mighty Army. In one afternoon Notre Dame had been put on the national football map to stay.

Rockne followed his playing days with a 13-year career as head coach that spanned the "Golden era" of sports in the 1920s. His colorful personality and style of play captured the public's attention, but most impressive was his record of success.

With such players as George Gipp and the 1924 backfield known at the "Four Horsemen," his Irish teams recorded five unbeaten and untied seasons and won the 1925 Rose Bowl game.

He won the last 19 games he coached, bringing his winning percentage to .881 (105-12-5), the best in history for a coach in either college or professional football. An innovator, he developed the Notre Dame backfield shift, and was the first to substitute entire teams (which he called "shock troops") during a game, a forerunner of modern platooning.

Among Rockne's assets was a gift for inspirational rhetoric and a keen sense of psychology. He wasn't above bending the truth if he deemed it necessary. Once he told his players that his son, Jackie, was desperately ill and needed a Notre Dame victory, although the son was perfectly healthy at the time. The fired up team won the game.

Even the great George Gipp deathbed story is suspect. In 1928 Notre Dame was locked in a 0-0 tie with Army at halftime, and Rockne told his team how Gipp, dying of pneumonia eight years earlier, had left him with a plea to some future Irish team to "win just one for the Gipper." Notre Dame went out, fell behind 6-0, then rallied to win 12-6, holding the cadets at bay on the one-yard line when time ran out. Unfortunately, no one besides Rockne had heard Gipp's deathbed message—and Rockne had had several chances before 1928 to use it to good effect, but had not done so.

"It's one of those things you just hope really happened," a Knute Rockne biographer said.

Rockne's career ended tragically with his death March 31, 1931, in a plane crash in Kansas. Twenty years later, when the National Football Foundation selected its first inductees for its College Football Hall of Fame, Rockne was one of them.

Condensed from *Linn's U.S. Stamp Yearbook 1988*.-ed.

Stamp Wants

We all have them—stamps you need to fill out a set; 25¢ cat value issues that are rarely seen for any price; truly rare but you know they are out there waiting for you; esoteric, downright impossible stamps you really do want! This new column will list your wants and hope someone will have just the stamp you want and need—good luck and happy hunting...

Stan Flowerdew 408.378.5550 sflowerdew@earthlink.net

Falklands Islands Dependencies QE2

Scott 1L19 ½d, 1L22 2d, 1L25 4d, 1L26 6d, 1L27 9d, 1L28 1/-, 1L33 1£

PLEASE, POSTALLY USED ONLY

James Sauer 408.445.2694 hjamessauer@yahoo.com

Austria 2502 MNH

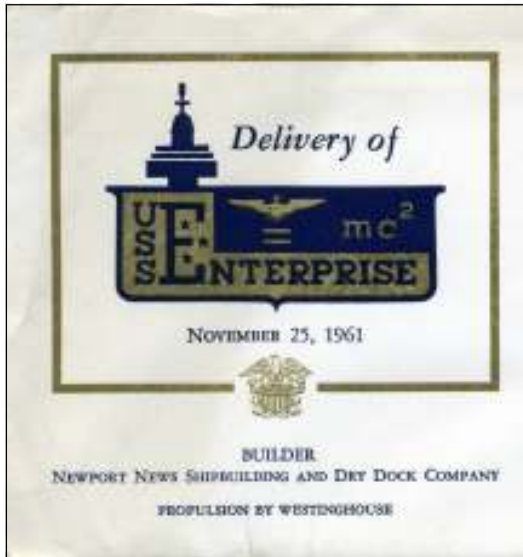
Cameroun C29 MNH if possible, IMPERFORATE ONLY

China 364 SOTN 1st day cancel in all Chinese characters

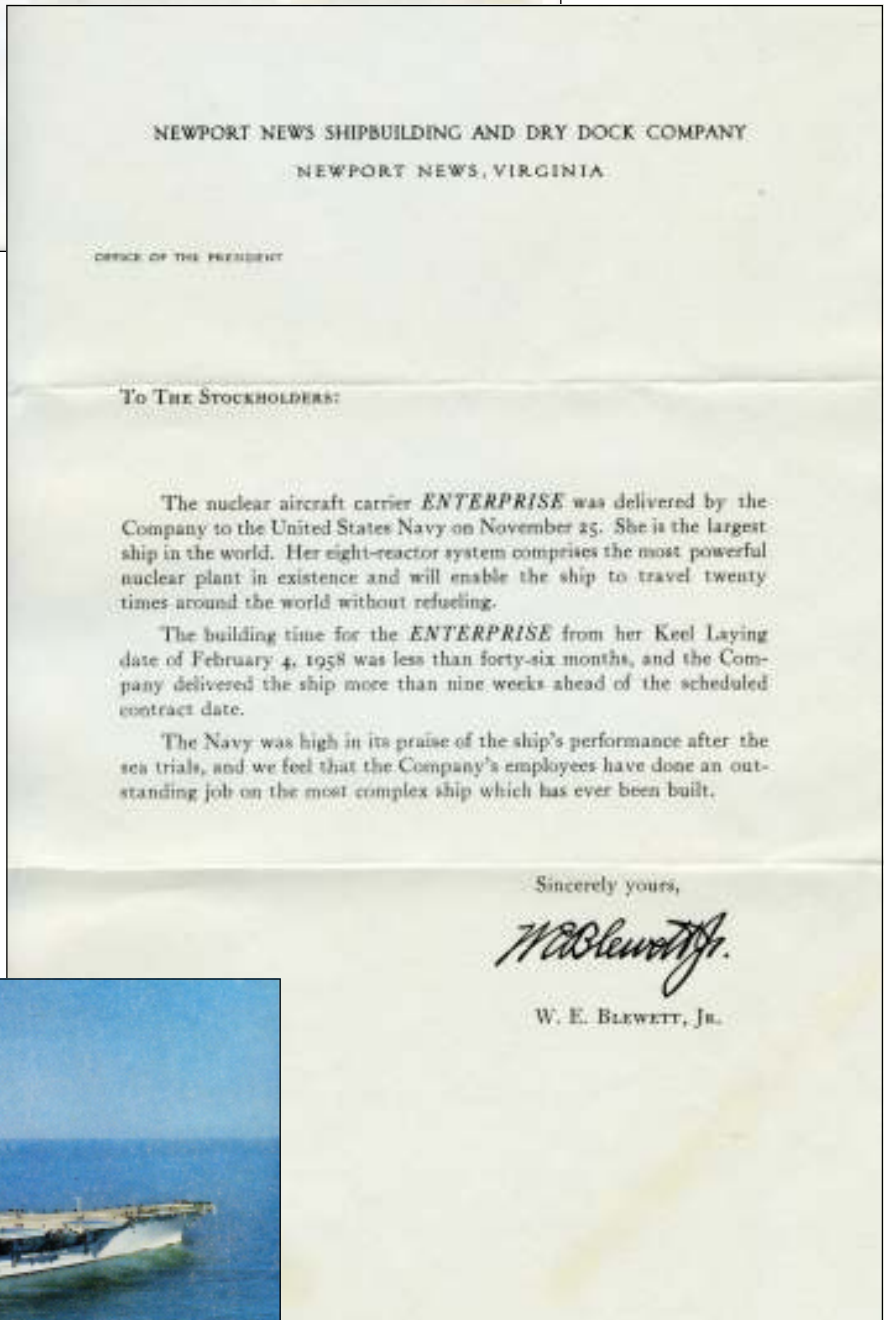
PRC Goldfish Scott 511, 512 & 513 MNH only

I WOULD REALLY LIKE TO EXPAND THIS TO A FULL PAGE OF YOUR WANTS. AS THIS IS THE INITIAL PUBLICATION OF THIS COLUMN, I'VE FILLED IT WITH SOME OF MY NEEDS PLUS A FEW OF STAN FLOWERDEW'S NEEDS. PLEASE SEND ME YOUR WANTS. THIS COULD BECOME A VERY VALUABLE TOOL FOR THE MEMBERSHIP, BUT ONLY IF YOU PARTICIPATE. IT COSTS NOTHING BUT FOR YOU TO MAKE A LIST AND SEND IT TO ME. THEY WILL BE LISTED HERE FOR THREE MONTHS, OR MORE, AS TIME/SPACE ALLOWS—I'M WAITING... :-)

Covers, Cards, Stamps, etc.



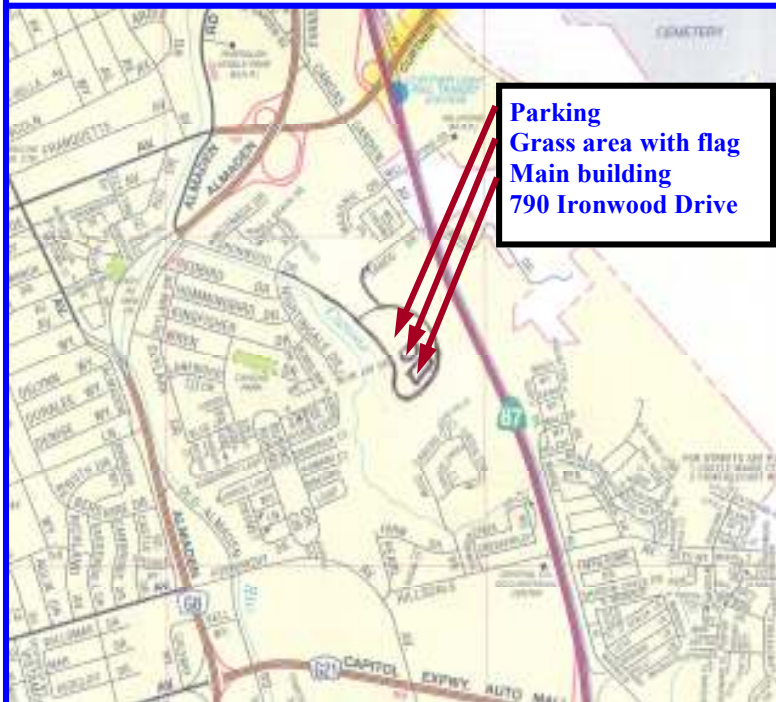
Launched November 25, 1961 the USS Enterprise (CVN-65), formerly CVA(N)-65, is now a retired U. S. Navy aircraft carrier. She was the world's first nuclear-powered aircraft carrier and the eighth United States naval vessel to bear the name. Like her predecessor of WW II fame, she is nicknamed "Big E". At 1,123 ft (342 m), she was the longest naval vessel in the world, a record which still stands. Her 93,284-long-ton (94,781 t) displacement ranked her as the 11th-heaviest supercarrier, after the 10 carriers of the Nimitz class. Enterprise had a crew of some 4,600 service members.



Letter sent to the stockholders of the Newport News Ship Building and Dry Dock Company included the postcard shown here of the Big "E". Note that the cover is franked with the Naval Aviation 50th Anniversary stamp, Scott 1185, issued August 20, 1961.

"The most terrifying words in the English language are: I'm from the government and I'm here to help." —Ronald Reagan

NOVEMBER MEETINGS ARE ON THE 5TH & 19TH
DECEMBER MEETING IS ON THE 3RD



Show Calendar

November 1 - 2

SacaPex

Scottish Rite Masonic Center, 6151 H Street, Sacramento

Sat 10 - 6, Sun 10 - 4

Free Parking - Free Admission

Filatelie Fiesta

November 14 - 16

Gateway Hall @ Santa Clara County Fairgrounds

344 Tully Road, San Jose

Fri, Sat 10 - 6, Sun 10 - 4

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November 15

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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. No politically incorrect, risqué, illegal or offensive material accepted. Editor will edit.

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