



San Jose Stamp Club Newsletter



Whole number 200

December 2014



9 - 11—WE WILL NEVER FORGET

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Visit our website at:
filatelicefiesta.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
 Correspondence to:
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Merry Christmas

Filatelice Fiesta

The 2014 edition of Fiesta is history and we had some positives and some negatives. On the plus side the Scout program was once again very successful. The club's hospitality area was very well received and a number of philatelic items were sold, all of which bolsters club membership and our treasury. The exhibits were once again world class.

On the down side, we once again have suffered poor attendance. Most dealers and unbiased observers voice the same reason—advertising. While a few new approaches were applied, it was obviously far too short on success. Most agree that we badly need someone to fill the post of Advertising Chair. This would enable us to channel all our ideas into one crucible to be evaluated and tried. Many of us have ideas and a few avenues to be pursued to this end. It sounds more difficult than it really is, particularly for anyone with a little organization, and able to talk to people. Perhaps you are the one???

A few complain about the venue. I believe this is a non-issue—we can afford it and the location is central to the valley, however a little paint would do wonders.

The parking issue was solved and we can solve the advertising issue too...

Stamp Wants

On page six of last November's newsletter I initiated, what I hope will become a monthly feature, *Stamp Wants*. Due to the length of the article on Simón Bolívar, this month's Stamp Wants will not appear. I'm hoping you will develop your list of stamps that you're looking for and will forward to me for the January newsletter. If there is no interest I will not pursue it, however, I really do believe it's a great idea to further serve the membership and hope you do too.-ed.

Christmas Party

Our annual Christmas party will take place December 10th. Once again you are asked to coordinate your food choices with Mary Ann Stanfield, call her at 408.747.1653. Once again we'll hold our annual Christmas dinner with the postcard club co-hosting the event. The two clubs will provide the main meat dish. Significant others are invited and encouraged to attend.



DUES ARE DUE
 PLEASE PAY THEM NOW AS
 THE TREASURER DOES NOT
 WANT THEM TO DRAG ON
 PAST JANUARY FOR PAYMENT.
 THANK YOU



Ron Yamagami

As noted in November's newsletter, Ron underwent kidney transplant surgery at the VA hospital in Portland, Oregon. He is still in Portland and does not expect to return home until around the 8th to the 10th of December.

He's informed me that all of his lab test results are excellent and that he's recovering nicely.

This is good news and am certain all looking forward to his return.

Once again, I urge anyone who has not done so to register as a donor of your body parts upon your passing. So much is being done to save lives and, God forbid, you may become a recipient...



Howard Petschel speaking on U.S. forged stamps during Filatelice Fiesta 2014.

Northern California Trivia

Q When was Ronald Reagan first elected governor of California?

A 1966.

Q What character did Karl Malden play in the television series, "The Streets of San Francisco?"

A Detective Lieutenant Mike Stone.

From *Northern California Trivia* by Ernie & Jill Couch

Fiesta Fotos



Jim Steinwinder with his video and stamp exhibit located in the hospitality area.



Located in the hospitality area, David Occhipinti sits at the table of the SJSC's philatelic items for sale.



Edie Eggen and John Hunt at the registration table with showgoer Joe Ross, the revenue guru.

WOW! What a great show we had this year! A HUGE thank-you to everyone who contributed. It takes a lot of people to make a stamp show happen and we can be proud of the effort and presence club members made on the show.

The hospitality area looked fantastic this year. A real effort was made to improve the appearance & signage and wonderful results were achieved. The guests, judges, club members and dealers enjoyed the coffee, donuts, water and other snacks.

This was a big success and we should continue to host this activity. The four page club and show presentations made it very easy to talk it up with guests. It remains to be seen if participating clubs gain new members from this project but I remain optimistic. An effort is being made to encourage the Nor Cal Council of Philatelic Societies to continue to have the club/show presentations to be exhibited at other shows.

The presentations and exhibits that Jim Steinwinder prepared made a huge visual impact. Jim did a tremendous amount of research creating the presentations, especially finding the original artwork and design inspirations for the stamp designs of early US commemoratives. Jim also donated VERY generously to our club sale. The whole club owes Jim a huge debt of gratitude. The club sale netted \$271 in sales. This is more than last year and a great result, but we should challenge ourselves to exceed this in 2015.

The youth programs were another success this year. We had 23 Boy Scouts earn their stamp collecting merit badge on Saturday. Local Cub Scouts attended to earn the collecting belt loop. We had about 40 Cub Scouts, plus their siblings and parents. Several nice thank-you emails were received from the parents afterward. We can be proud of the variety of opportunities we provide young people to learn about philately.

Did you meet our guest Howard Petchel? He is a fascinating individual with a wealth of information about counterfeit stamps and postal fraud. I look forward to reading his three books in the coming months. There was a good turnout for his talk Saturday, but only myself and Kristin on Sunday. I wish I had been better able to promote his visit. He is negotiating with the WESTPEX committee to make an appearance there as well.

I didn't have an opportunity to interact with the India Study Circle, so I don't have a personal account for how their meetings and activities went. I'd love to hear from anybody who has any feedback on the ISC.

A major source of improvement for 2015 is publicity to the general public. I tried to do it myself this year, but it didn't work out very well. Professional help is required. One thing we can work on is starting to develop a presence on social media for both the club and show. This alone won't create the attendance boost we want, but it is a start we can do for zero cost.

A second way to improve is have more participation from more of our club members and more members from regional clubs. Jim Steinwinder and David Occhipinti worked every hour for the entire show. That is way too much time for anyone to have to spend on any chore for the show. We must do much better next year. Everybody in the club deserves the opportunity to get away from booth duty and enjoy the rest of the show.

We've got a great show and it is only getting better, so plan ahead on how you can contribute in 2015.

Erian

Simón Bolívar

Simón José Antonio de la Santísima Trinidad Bolívar y Palacios Ponte y Blanco (24 July 1783 – 17 December 1830), commonly known as Simón Bolívar (Spanish pronunciation: [siˈmon boˈliβaɾ]), was a military and political leader. Bolívar played a key role in Latin America's successful struggle for independence from the Spanish Empire, and is today considered one of the most influential politicians in the history of the Americas.

Following the triumph over the Spanish monarchy, Bolívar participated in the foundation of the first union of independent nations in Hispanic-America, a republic, now known as Gran Colombia, of which he was president from 1819 to 1830. Bolívar is regarded as a hero, visionary, revolutionary, and liberator in Hispanic-America. During his lifetime, he led Venezuela, Colombia (including Panama at the time), Ecuador, Peru (together with Don José de San Martín), and Bolivia to independence from the Spanish Empire. Admirers claim that he helped lay the foundations for democracy in much of Latin America.



Simón José Antonio de la Santísima Trinidad Bolívar y Palacios Ponte y Blanco

Family history

The surname Bolívar derives from the Bolívar aristocrats who came from a small village in the Basque Country, Spain, called La Puebla de Bolívar. His father came from the male line of the Ardanza family. His maternal grandmother was descended from some families from the Canary Islands that settled in the country.

The Bolívars settled in Venezuela in the sixteenth century. His first South American Bolívar ancestor was Simón de Bolívar (or Simon de Bolibar; the spelling was not standardized until the nineteenth century), who went to live and work with the governor of Santo Domingo from 1550 to 1570. When the governor of Santo Domingo was reassigned to Venezuela by the Spanish Crown in 1589, Simón de Bolívar came back with him. As an early settler in Caracas Province, he became prominent in the local society and he and his descendants were granted estates, encomiendas, and positions in the Caracas cabildo.

The social position of the family is illustrated by the fact that when the Caracas Cathedral was built in 1594, the Bolívar family had one of the first dedicated side chapels. The majority of the wealth of Simón de Bolívar's descendants came from the estates. The most important of these estates was a sugar plantation with an encomienda that provided the labor needed to run the estate. Another portion of Bolívar wealth came from the silver, gold, and more importantly, copper mines in Venezuela. In 1632, small gold deposits first were mined in Venezuela, leading to further discoveries of much more extensive copper deposits. From his mother's side, the Palacios family, Bolívar inherited

the copper mines at Cocorote. Native American and African slaves provided the majority of the labor in these mines.

Toward the end of the seventeenth century, copper exploitation became so prominent in Venezuela that it became known as Cobre Caracas ("Caracas copper"). Many of the mines became the property of the Bolívar family. Bolívar's grandfather, Juan de Bolívar y Martínez de Villegas, paid 22,000 ducata to the monastery at Santa Maria de Montserrat in 1728 for a title of nobility that had been granted by the king, Philip V of Spain, for its maintenance. The crown never issued the patent of nobility, and so the purchase became the subject of lawsuits that were still going on during Bolívar's lifetime, when independence from Spain made the point moot. (If successful, Bolívar's older brother, Juan Vicente, would have become the Marqués de San Luis and Vizconde de Cocorote.) Bolívar was able to use his family's immense wealth to finance his revolutionary efforts.

Early Life

Although some people believe he was actually born in one of the Bolívar's family properties located in San Mateo in Aragua State, which belonged to the Caracas province by 1783, it is officially claimed that Simón Bolívar was born in a house in Caracas, Captaincy General of Venezuela (now the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela), on 24 July 1783. Bolívar was baptized as Simón José Antonio de la Santísima Trinidad Bolívar y Palacios. His mother was Doña María de la Concepción Palacios y Blanco and his father was Coronel Don Juan Vicente Bolívar y Ponte. He had two older sisters and a brother: María Antonia, Juana, and Juan Vicente. Another sister, María del Carmen, died at birth.

Bolívar's parents found themselves in a circumstance that forced them to entrust the baby Simón Bolívar to the care of Doña Ines Manceba de Miyares and the family's slave la negra Hipolita. A couple of years later Bolívar returned to the love and care of his parents, but this traumatic experience would have a severe effect on Bolívar's life. Before his third birthday, his father Juan Vicente had died.



The low and high values of a set of 12 stamps issued by Venezuela in 1969 (Scott C1022 - 1033) featuring various paintings, drawings, etc. of Simón Bolívar showing his age progression throughout his life

Bolívar's father died in his sleep when Bolívar was two and a half years old. Bolívar's mother, Maria Concepción de Palacios y Blanco, died when he was approaching nine years of age. He then was placed in the custody of a severe instructor, Miguel José Sanz, but this relationship did not work out and he was sent back to his home. In an effort to give Bolívar the best education possible, he received private lessons from the renowned professors Andrés Bello, Guillermo Pelgrón, Jose Antonio Negrete, Fernando Vides, Father Andújar, and the most influential of all, Don Simón Rodríguez, formerly known as Simón Carreño.

Laugh and the world laughs with you, snore and you sleep alone.—Anthony Burgess

Don Simón Rodríguez was later to become Bolívar's friend and mentor, and he instilled in the young man the ideas of liberty, enlightenment, and freedom.

In the meantime, he was mostly cared for by his nurse, a black slave woman named Hipólita, whom he later called "the only mother I have known." His instructor Don Simón understood the young Bolívar's personality and inclinations, and tried from the very beginning to be an empathetic friend. They took long walks through the countryside and climbed mountains. Don Simón taught Bolívar how to swim and ride horses, and, in the process, taught him about liberty, human rights, politics, history, and sociology.

Military career

When Bolívar was fourteen, his private instructor and mentor Simón Rodríguez had to abandon the country, as he was accused of being involved in a conspiracy against the Spanish government in Caracas. Thus, Bolívar entered the military academy of the Milicias de Veraguas, which his father had directed as colonel years earlier. Through these years of military training, he developed his fervent passion for armaments and military strategy, which he later would employ on the battlefields of the wars of independence. A few years later, while in Paris, Bolívar witnessed the coronation of Napoleon in Notre Dame, and this majestic event left a profound impression upon him. From that moment he wished that he could emulate similar triumphant glory for the people of his native land.

El Libertador

Bolívar returned to Venezuela in 1807. After the coup on April 19, 1810, Venezuela achieved de facto independence when the Supreme Junta of Caracas was established and the colonial administrators deposed. The Junta sent a delegation to Great Britain to get British recognition and aid.

This delegation, which included Simón Bolívar and future Venezuelan notables Andrés Bello and Luis López Méndez, met with and persuaded Francisco de Miranda to return to his native land. In 1811 a delegation from the Supreme Junta, among them Bolívar, and a crowd of common people enthusiastically received Miranda in La Guaira. During civil war conducted by Miranda, Bolívar was promoted to colonel and made commandant of Puerto Cabello the following year in 1812. At the same time the royalist Frigate Captain Domingo de Monteverde was making fast and vast advances into republican territory from the west, Bolívar lost control of San Felipe Fort along with its ammunition stores on June 30 of 1812. Deciding that the situation was lost, Bolívar effectively abandoned his post and retreated to his estate in San Mateo.

Miranda also saw the republican cause as lost and signed in San Mateo town a capitulation with Monteverde on July 25. Then Colonel Bolívar and other revolutionary officers claimed his actions as treasonous. In one of Bolívar's most morally dubious acts, Bolívar and others arrested and handed Miranda over to the Spanish Royal Army in La Guaira port. For his apparent services to the royalist cause, Monteverde granted Bolívar a passport, and Bolívar left for Curaçao on August 27. In 1813 he was given a military command in Tunja, New Grenada (modern day Colombia), under the direction of the Congress of United Provinces of New Grenada, which had formed out of the juntas established in 1810.

This was the beginning of the famous Admirable Campaign. He entered Mérida on 24 May, where he was proclaimed as El Libertador (The Liberator). That event was followed by the occupation of Trujillo on 9 June. Six days later, on 15 June, he dictated his famous Decree of War to the Death. Caracas

was retaken on 6 August 1813 and Bolívar was ratified as "El Libertador", thus proclaiming the restoration of the Venezuelan Republic. Due to the rebellion of José Tomás Boves in 1814 and the fall of the republic, he returned to New Granada, where he then commanded a force for the United Provinces and entered Bogotá in 1814, recapturing the city from the dissenting republican forces of Cundinamarca. He intended to march into Cartagena and enlist the aid of local forces in order to capture Royalist Santa Marta. In 1815, after a number of political and military disputes with the government of Cartagena, however, Bolívar fled to Jamaica, where he was denied support and an attempt was made on his life, after which he fled to Haiti, where he was granted sanctuary and protection. He befriended Alexandre Pétion, the leader of the newly independent country, and petitioned him for aid.

In 1816, with Haitian soldiers and vital material support (on the condition that he abolish slavery), Bolívar landed in Venezuela and their forces captured Angostura (now Ciudad Bolívar) after defeating the counter-attack of Miguel de la Torre. However, Venezuela remained a captaincy of Spain after the victory in 1818 by Pablo Morillo in La Puerta battle. Bolívar decided that he would first fight for the independence of New Granada, to gain resources of the vice royalty, intending later to consolidate the independence of Venezuela.



Antonio José de Sucre, Scott 236, issued July 1, 1904

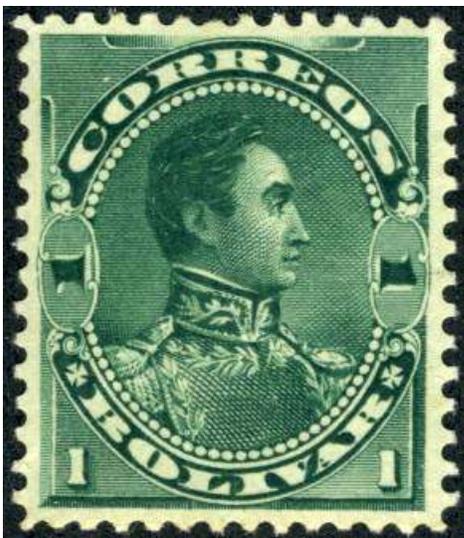
The campaign for the independence of New Granada was consolidated with the victory at the Battle of Boyacá in 1819. From this newly consolidated base of power, Bolívar launched outright independence campaigns in Venezuela and Ecuador, and these campaigns were concluded with the victories at the Battle of Carabobo in 1821 and the Battle of Pichincha in 1822. On 7 September 1821 the Gran Colombia (a state covering much of modern Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, Ecuador, northern Peru, and northwest Brazil) was created, with Bolívar as president and Francisco de Paula Santander as vice president.

On 26 and 27 July 1822, Bolívar held the Guayaquil conference with the Argentinian General José de San Martín, who had received the title of Protector of Peruvian Freedom in August 1821 after having partially liberated Peru from the Spanish. Thereafter, Bolívar took over the task of fully liberating Peru. The Peruvian congress named him dictator of Peru on 10 February 1824, which allowed Bolívar to reorganize completely the political and military administration. Assisted by Antonio José de Sucre, Bolívar decisively defeated the Spanish cavalry at the Battle of Junin on 6 August 1824. Sucre destroyed the still numerically superior remnants of the Spanish forces at Ayacucho on 9 December 1824.

On 6 August 1825, at the Congress of Upper Peru, the "Republic of Bolivia" was created. Bolívar is thus one of the few men to have a country named after him.

Proclamation of dictatorial power

Bolívar had great difficulties maintaining control of the vast Gran Colombia. In 1826, internal divisions had sparked dissent throughout the nation, and regional uprisings erupted in Venezuela. The new South American union had revealed its fragility and appeared to be on the verge of collapse. To preserve the union, an amnesty was declared and an arrangement was reached with the Venezuelan rebels, but this increased the political dissent in neighboring New Granada. In an attempt to keep the nation together as a single entity, Bolívar called for a constitutional convention at Ocaña in March 1828.



Simón Bolívar , Scott 127, issued in 1893.

Bolívar's dream had been to engender an American Revolution-style federation among all the newly independent republics, with a government set up solely to recognize and uphold the rights of the individual. This dream had succumbed to the pressures of particular interests throughout the region, which rejected that model and had little or no allegiance to liberal principles. For this reason, and to prevent a break-up, Bolívar sought to implement a more centralist model of government in Gran Colombia, including some or all of the elements of the Bolivian constitution he had written, which included a lifetime presidency with the ability to select a successor (although theoretically, this presidency was held in check by an intricate system of balances). This move was considered controversial in New Granada and was one of the reasons for the deliberations, which met from April 9 to June 10, 1828. The convention almost ended up drafting a document which would have implemented a radically federalist form of government, which would have greatly reduced the powers of a central administration. The federalist faction was able to command a majority for the draft of a new constitution which has definite federal characteristics despite its ostensibly centralist outline. Unhappy with what would be the ensuing result, pro-Bolívar delegates withdrew from the convention, leaving it moribund.

After the failure of this congress to write a new constitution, Bolívar proclaimed himself dictator on 27 August 1828 through the Decree of Dictatorship. He considered this as a temporary measure, as a means to reestablish his authority and save the republic, although it increased dissatisfaction and anger among his political opponents. An assassination attempt on September

25, 1828 failed, thanks to the help of his lover, Manuela Sáenz. Bolívar afterward described Manuela as Libertadora del Libertador (the liberator of the liberator). Although Bolívar emerged safely from the attempt, this nevertheless greatly affected him. Dissent continued, and uprisings occurred in New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador during the next two years.

Death

Saying, "All who served the Revolution have plowed the sea", Bolívar finally resigned his presidency on 27 April 1830, intending to leave the country for exile in Europe, possibly in France. He already had sent several crates (containing his belongings and writings, which he had selected) ahead of him to Europe, but he died before setting sail.

On 17 December 1830, at the age of 47, Simón Bolívar died of tuberculosis in the Quinta de San Pedro Alejandrino in Santa Marta, Gran Colombia (now Colombia). On his deathbed, Bolívar asked his aide-de-camp, General Daniel F. O'Leary to burn the remaining, extensive archive of his writings, letters, and speeches. O'Leary disobeyed the order and his writings survived, providing historians with a wealth of information about Bolívar's liberal philosophy and thought, as well as details of his personal life, such as his long love affair with Manuela Sáenz. Shortly before her own death in 1856, Sáenz augmented this collection by giving O'Leary her own letters from Bolívar.

His remains were buried in the cathedral of Santa Marta. Twelve years later, in 1842, at the request of President José Antonio Páez, they were moved from Santa Marta to Caracas, where a monument was set up for his interment in the National Pantheon of Venezuela. The 'Quinta' near Santa Marta has been preserved as a museum with numerous references to his life. In 2010, symbolic remains of Bolívar's lover, Manuela Sáenz, were interred by his side during a national ceremony reuniting them and honoring her role in the liberations.

In January 2008, then President of Venezuela Hugo Chávez set up a commission to investigate theories that Bolívar was the victim of an assassination. On several occasions, Chavez has claimed that Bolívar was in fact poisoned by "New Granada traitors". In April 2010, infectious diseases specialist Paul Auwaerter studied records of Bolívar's symptoms and concluded that he might have suffered from chronic arsenic poisoning, but that both acute poisoning and murder were unlikely. In July 2010, Bolívar's body was ordered to be exhumed to advance the investigations. In July 2011, international forensics experts released their report claiming that there was no proof of poisoning or other unnatural cause of death.

In 1799, following the early deaths of his father Juan Vicente (died 1786) and his mother Concepción (died 1792), he traveled to Mexico, France, and Spain, at age sixteen, to complete his education. While in Madrid during 1802, he married María Teresa Rodríguez del Toro y Alaiza, who was his only wife. She was related to the family of the Marqués del Toro of Caracas. Eight months after returning to Venezuela with him, she died from yellow fever. Bolívar returned to Europe in 1804, where he lived in Napoleonic France for a while and undertook the Grand Tour. During this time in Europe, he is supposed to have met Alexander von Humboldt in Paris. Humboldt wrote in 1804 of having met a young man in Paris, having noticed his love of liberty and lively conversation, but having remained unimpressed by him.

Relatives

Bolívar had no children, having contracted measles and mumps as a child. His closest living relatives descend from his sisters and brother. One of his sisters died in infancy. His sister Juana

Bolívar y Palacios married their maternal uncle, Dionisio Palacios y Blanco, and had two children, Guillermo and Benigna. Guillermo Palacios died fighting alongside his uncle Simón in the battle of La Hogaza on December 2, 1817. Benigna had two marriages, the first to Pedro Briceño Méndez and the second to Pedro Amestoy. Their great-grandchildren, Bolívar's closest living relatives, Pedro, and Eduardo Mendoza Goiticoa lived in Caracas, as of 2009. The family still lives in Caracas today.

His eldest sister, María Antonia, married Pablo Clemente Francia and had four children: Josefa, Anacleto, Valentina, and Pablo. María Antonia became Bolívar's agent to deal with his properties while he served as president of Gran Colombia and she was executrix of his will. She retired to Bolívar's estate in Macarao, which she inherited from him.

His older brother, Juan Vicente, who died in 1811 on a diplomatic mission to the United States, had three children born out of wedlock whom he recognized: Juan, Fernando Simón, and Felicia Bolívar Tinoco. Bolívar provided for the children and their mother after his brother's death. Bolívar was especially close to Fernando and in 1822 sent him to study in the United States, where he attended the University of Virginia. In his long life, Fernando had minor participation in some of the major political events of Venezuelan history and also traveled and lived extensively throughout Europe. He had three children, Benjamín Bolívar Gauthier, Santiago Hernández Bolívar, and Claudio Bolívar Taraja. Fernando died in 1898 at the age of 88.



Simón Bolívar, Scott 283, issued in 1925.

Political beliefs

Simón Bolívar was an admirer of both the American and the French Revolutions. In fact, George Washington and Bolívar shared the same objective: independence for their people and the establishment of democratic states. Bolívar admired both Washington and Thomas Jefferson and sent his nephew to study at the University of Virginia, which was founded and designed by Jefferson. Bolívar differed, however, in political philosophy from the leaders of the revolution in the United States on two important matters. First of all, he was staunchly anti-slavery, despite coming from an area of Spanish America that relied heavily on slave labor. Second, while he was an admirer of the American independence, he did not believe that its governmental system could function in Latin America. Thus, he claimed that the governance of heterogeneous societies like Venezuela "will require an infinitely firm hand." Bolívar felt that the US had been established in land especially fertile for democracy.

By contrast, he referred to Spanish America as having been subject to the "triple yoke of ignorance, tyranny, and vice." If a republic could be established in such a land, in his mind, it would have to make some concessions in terms of liberty. This is shown when Bolívar blamed the fall of the first republic on his subordinates trying to imitate "some ethereal republic" and in the process, not paying attention to the gritty political reality of South America.

Among the books accompanying him as he traveled were, Adam Smith's *The wealth of Nations*, Voltaire's *Letters*, and when he was writing the Bolivian Constitution, Montesquieu's *Spirit of the Laws*. His Bolivian constitution placed him within the camp of what would become Latin American conservatism in the later nineteenth century. The Bolivian Constitution intended to establish a lifelong presidency and a hereditary senate, essentially recreating the British unwritten constitution, as it existed at the time, without formally establishing a monarchy. It was his attempts to implement a similar constitution in Gran Colombia that led to his downfall and rejection by 1830.

Freemasonry

Similarly to some others in the history of American Independence (George Washington, Benito Juárez, José de San Martín, Bernardo O'Higgins and Francisco Miranda), Simón Bolívar was a Freemason. He was initiated in 1803 in the Masonic Lodge Lautaro which operated in Cadiz, Spain. It was in this lodge that he first met some of his revolutionary peers, such as José de San Martín. In May 1806 he was conferred the rank of Master Mason in the "Scottish Mother of St. Alexander of Scotland" in Paris. During his time in London, he frequented "The Great American Reunion" lodge in London, founded by Francisco de Miranda. In April 1824, Simón Bolívar was given the 33rd degree of Inspector General Honorary.



Simón Bolívar, by an anonymous painter c. 1829, Scott C948, issued in 1966.

Political legacy

Due the historical relevance of Bolívar as a key element during the process of independence in Hispanic America, his memory has been strongly attached to sentiments of nationalism and patriotism, being a recurrent theme of rhetoric in politics, more notably in Venezuela. For instance, the left-wing political movement led by Hugo Chávez in Venezuela makes the memory, image and writing legacy of Bolívar an important part of its political message and agenda from a socialist perspective. Since the image of Bolívar became an important part to the national identities of Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia, his mantle is often claimed by Hispanic American politicians all across the political spectrum. Bolivia and Venezuela (the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) are both named after Bolívar.

From the internet.-ed.



Boy Scouts working towards their Stamp Collecting Merit badges.



The Judges critique.



President Brian Jones presenting Howard Petschel with the Certificate of Appreciation.



View of the Awards Dinner



Cub Scouts enjoying the Youth Table and the free stamps.



Members of the India Stamp Study group.



Dave Gilman overseeing the youth table.



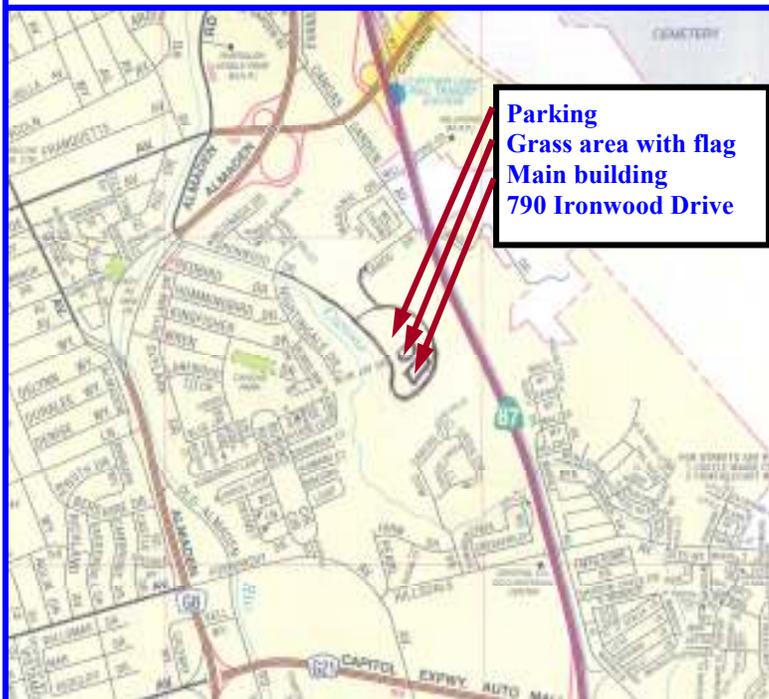
Quiet! Judges at work...



SJSC hospitality area.

Lose an hour in the morning, and you will spend all day looking for it.—Richard Whately

DECEMBER MEETING IS ON THE 3RD
JANUARY MEETINGS ARE ON THE 7TH & 21ST



Show Calendar

December 6 - 7

Penpex

1400 Roosevelt Avenue, Redwood City

Sat 10 - 5:30, Sun 10 - 4

Free Parking - Free Admission

January 3 - 4

Sacramento Stamp Fair

Scottish Rite Center, 6151 H Street, Sacramento

Sat 10 - 6, Sun 10 - 4

January 17 - 18

Great American Stamp Expo

Napredak Hall, 770 Montague Expressway, San Jose

Sat 10 - 6, Sun 10 - 4

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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The Universal Postal Union 1874-1974, Gently read. . . . 10.00

The Shirley Letters Gently read 5.00

South Pacific Coast R.R. History of narrow gauge railroad Alameda to Santa Cruz by Bruce A Mac Gregor 1968 30.00

Malagasy 545-8, C158-9 MNH Imperf Zepps 22.50 - 12.00

Malayasia 91a. MNH UNICEF strip of 5 Cat 14.00 - 9.00

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