



San Jose Stamp Club Newsletter



Whole number 212

December 2015



9 - 11—WE WILL NEVER FORGET

2015 Club Officers

President

Brian Jones 408.927.6861
bfj39@yahoo.com

Vice President

David Occhipinti 408.723.0122

Secretary

David Gilman 408.264.1953
sanjosegilmans@gmail.com

Treasurer

Richard Clever 408.238.0893
richard@asiaphilatelics.com

Webmaster

Jim Steinwinder 408.644.4090

Newsletter Editor . Immediate Past President

James Sauer 408.445.2694
hjamessauer@yahoo.com

Filatelic Fiesta General Chairman

Steve Schumann 510.785.4794
sdsch@earthlink.net

Exhibits Chairman

Dr. Edward Laveroni . . 408.356.7561

Bourse Chairman

Wayne Menz 408.265.5539

Visit our website at:

sanjosestampclub.wordpress.com

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

Annual dues:

Adults/families \$12 ~ Youths \$6
With hardcopy of newsletter \$20

APS chapter # 0264-025791

Correspondence to:

P O Box 730993, San Jose, CA 95173

Contents

Potpourrie	2
The Prez Sez	2
Filatelic Fiesta 2015 Photos	3
Homer Lea	4
Invention of the Heart Pump	6
Covers, Cards, Stamps, etc.	7
Beaver Log	7

Have a Merry, Merry Christmas

December Meetings

Please note—there will be no second meeting in December. What normally would be a meeting on December 16th Has been cancelled.

And then again...

The meeting of the 16th, while it's cancelled at Hilltop Manor, is on again. Our own little dynamo, Jessica Rodriguex, has offered her home for the meeting. So, 7:00 pm at 1525 Santa Monica Avenue in San Jose, near the intersection of Foxworthy & Meridian. Lost?—call either 408.656.0623 (Jessica) or 408.646.1568 (Terri) for directions.

Fat pills have been indicated as being available...see you there.

Last Newsletter

This is my last newsletter and to date no one has committed themselves to produce another one. To reiterate, it doesn't need to be eight pages as I've done these past 18 years. It can be greatly reduced in size—a page or two. Primarily it need only be a page to pass on to the membership: news, meeting times and other pertinent items. One thing is certain—without one the club will begin to die. Perhaps it is already dead but just doesn't know it!

That being said, our dynamo, Jessica has just volunteered to produce a newsletter. It'll be greatly reduced in size and content but will convey necessary and pertinent information to the membership.

As you learn of info that should be conveyed to membership, please pass it on to her. Everything will help.-ed.

Christmas Party

Mark Wednesday December, 9th, on your calendar for our annual Christmas party with the San José Post Card Club. Set-up at 6pm, party at 7pm.

As always, significant others are invited, indeed encouraged to attend. Tom Brackett of the post card club is the contact person to determine what to bring—it is a pot-luck you know—and Tom may be reached at 510.895.9575.

Jim Steinwinder

Some of you may, or may not, know of Jim Steinwinder's journey over the past few months. It was one year ago today (November 20) that he had surgery for a heart stent. The surgery went great and he felt great. In his words: "The only problem was that I was passing blood and tissue in the my urine and it was getting worse all the time. After a full panel of tests which were normal my urologist finally performed a cystoscopy (camera in the bladder) and discovered 2 tumors that were believed to be 2 years old. The general opinion was to remove the bladder and have a (colostomy) bag for the rest of my life. I was adamant that I did not want the bag given my active life style. They said that there was a bladder preservation procedure but they never used it when multiple tumors were involved and it only had a 30% chance of working. I said those odds sounded good to me and I wanted to try it. Surgery to cut the tumors out was followed by 2½ months of daily radiation and chemo therapy. I completed the program and had follow up cystoscopy and full barium scans at 6 weeks and 5 months after completion of treatment.

As of today, November 20, one year from the start of this adventure, I have been declared cancer free. I beat the 30% odds and hopefully the doctors learned not to under estimate people, that a positive attitude and strong will power are powerful allies in healing and recovery."

I believe I speak for everyone in giving thanks for Jim's recovery and wishing him the very best for the future.-ed.

Dues

It's that time of year again for your annual club dues. Please pay them in a timely manner so the treasurer doesn't have to harass you for months on end for you to pay them. Thanks.

potpourri

Northern California Trivia

- Q In what year did Stanford first play in the Rose Bowl?
 A 1902 (the first year the game was played).
- Q Who led the 1836 revolution against Mexico to establish California's home rule?
 A Juan Bautista Alvarado.

From *Northern California Trivia* by Ernie & Jill Couch

When deeds speak, words are nothing.—*Pierre-Joseph Proudhon*



President Brian working with the Boy Scouts on their merit badges.



The Prez presenting Jim Steinwinder with the first San José Stamp Club's annual *Sparkplug Award*.



Established 1927



"He retired."

The Prez Sez

WOW! What great a show we had this year. Everyone can be proud of how the SJSC contributed to Fiesta this year. Our hospitality area was a big success and has become something the dealers and guests have come to look forward to. It's estimated that show attendance was up about 50 people this year over last year. From the feedback at the registration desk, the things we did to promote the show helped.

We welcomed three new members to club at the show. Nester Nunez, Preston Chiappa, and Stuart Leven all paid their dues to be SJSC members in 2016. Several others expressed a strong interest in joining and hopefully be visiting a meeting soon. VERY COOL to have so many new members! Please join me in welcoming them.

With a lot of hard work from many of you, we had more stamps for sale and better organized than in years past. It really paid off with over \$500 in sales! A special thank-you to David Occhipinti for working so hard at the show staffing the sales area almost single handedly. Another special thank-you to James Steinwinder for donating the Columbian stamps that accounted for nearly half of the sales revenue.

We tried something new this year by using many of our donations and ephemera in three raffle boxes. Another thank-you to all of you who donated with a special call-out to Jessica Rodreguex and Michael Paccoreti for their generosity. BIG part of the success was the salesmanship of Jessica, her mother, and grandmother. Apparently nobody could say no to this trio as they accounted for a huge part of the success of the raffle.

At the banquet on Saturday night, we started what I hope will be an annual tradition: awarding an APS Sparkplug Award to a club member who has made a significant contribution to the club in the past year. At the recommendation of several club members, the first annual SJSC APS Sparkplug Award was given to James Steinwinder. He created all the wonderful presentations on display at the show, built our new website (and is building a new one for FF), generously donated stamps, and worked every hour of the event. All of this while overcoming serious health issues. On behalf of everyone in the SJSC, THANK-YOU Jim for your contributions and hard work.

The new map of stamp clubs, societies and shows in Northern California was a big hit. Kristin Patterson did a phenomenal job creating a map even better than I imagined. When people see it, they are pleasantly surprised to see how many clubs, shows, and societies there in the region. This map will travel to other shows by the Council of Northern CA Philatelic Societies.

Dave Gilman reported a strong number of young people at the youth table on Saturday. The kids had a great time building their first collection. I hosted 27 Boy Scouts on Saturday to work on their merit badge. I got some great feedback that stamp collecting was a LOT more fun than they expected. YES, young people will do stamp collecting when given a chance.

We have a few things to improve next year: club members David Occhipinti and James Steinwinder worked nearly every minute of all three days of the show, and we need to have more support. In 2016, we'll need get more people working at specific times to not put so much of a burden on so few.

Continued on page six →



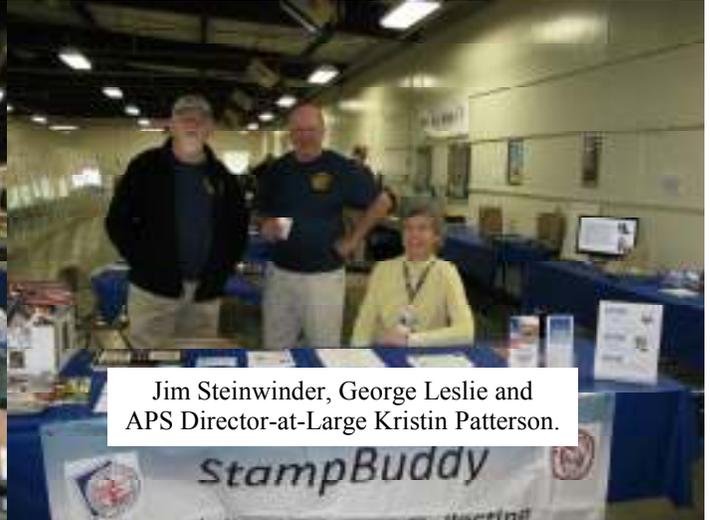
David Gilman at the youth table.



The three raffle prizes.



Richard Clever and daughter (BOSS) Charlotte Pang



Jim Steinwinder, George Leslie and APS Director-at-Large Kristin Patterson.



Kirk's Stamps with Kirk & Elsie



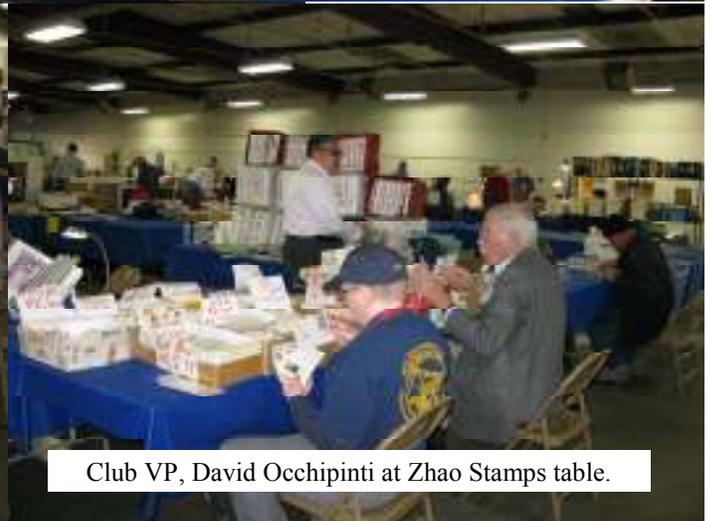
Jessica (Dynamo) Rodriguex



U. S. Postal Service table.



Katie and Ray Garcia at Jim Taff's table.



Club VP, David Occhipinti at Zhao Stamps table.

The best argument against democracy is a five-minute conversation with the average voter.—Winston Churchill

Homer Lea

Homer Lea (November 17, 1876 – November 1, 1912), was an American adventurer, author and geopolitical strategist. He is today best known for his involvement with Chinese reform and revolutionary movements in the early twentieth century and as a close advisor to Dr. Sun Yat-sen during the 1911 Chinese Republican Revolution that overthrew the Qing Dynasty, and for his writings about China and geopolitics.

Homer was born in Denver, Colorado, to Alfred E. (1845–1909) and Hersa A. (1846–1879; née Coberly) Lea. He had two younger sisters, Ermal and Hersa. Alfred, a Tennessee native, had a successful real estate, abstract and brokerage business in Boulder, Colorado. After his wife Hersa died from an unexpected illness in 1879, he married Emma R. Wilson in 1890 and moved his family to Los Angeles, California four years later.

Homer came from a pioneering family. His grandfather, Dr. Pleasant John Graves Lea (1807-1862), helped establish the town of Cleveland, Tennessee, in 1837, before moving his family to Jackson County, Missouri, in the late 1840s in search of new opportunities. He is the namesake for Lee's Summit, Missouri. The town was named after him in 1868 when the Missouri Pacific Railroad established a station near his property, which was the highest point of its St. Louis-Omaha line, but misspelled his name. In 1884, Alfred Lea was involved in the establishment of Steamboat Springs, Colorado, and the following year helped his brother Joseph establish the town of Roswell, New Mexico, by surveying and drawing the first plat of the Roswell town site. In 1917, Joseph C. Lea (1841-1905), Alfred's brother, became the namesake for Lea County, New Mexico.



Homer Lea

Photograph of Homer Lea (1876–1912), an American adventurer and writer who served as an adviser to Dr. Sun Yat-sen

Homer was born seemingly healthy, but after suffering a drop as a baby, he became a hunchback, eventually standing five feet in height and weighing approximately 100 pounds. At about age 12 he went to the National Surgical Institute in Indianapolis, Indiana, where he received medical treatment that helped improve his stature. His health began deteriorating further from a degenerative kidney ailment known as Bright's disease and he suffered chronic headaches and vision problems that may have stemmed from a diabetic condition.

Page 4 San José Stamp Club Newsletter ~ December 2015

Homer attended Boulder Central School (1886–1887), East Denver High School (1892–1893), the University of the Pacific college preparatory academy in San José, California (1893–1894), and Los Angeles High School (1894–1896). He planned on going to Harvard University and becoming a lawyer, but financial setbacks altered his plans and he attended Occidental College in Los Angeles (1897–1898) for his freshman college year and Stanford University (1898–1899) for his sophomore and junior years, before dropping out of school for health reasons.

Homer was an avid reader, a charismatic debater, and an accomplished outdoorsman who refused to be bound by the limitations of his disabilities. He loved reading military history and particularly admired Napoleon, in part because his slight stature was an example of greatness unaffected by physical size. He excelled as a debater and developed effective skills in influencing others. He became president of the Los Angeles High School debating society and later president of the local Lyceum League national debating society chapter. He loved adventure and the outdoors and often went on rugged camping trips where he always carried his own weight.

Lea developed an interest in China after his family moved to Los Angeles, seeing in China an opportunity to attain military glory. He often visited nearby Chinatown and also befriended the Reverend Ng Poon Chew, a local Chinese missionary friend of his parents. He met other Chinese through Ng Poon Chew and soon began learning their language (Cantonese). In 1899, while recuperating from a bout of smallpox, he learned of a recently organized Chinese society called the Bao Huang Hui (Protect the Emperor Society; also known as the Chinese Empire Reform Association), which Kang Youwei, a former adviser to the Chinese emperor, helped establish to restore the Guangxu Emperor to his throne. The emperor had been deposed in 1898 by Empress Dowager Cixi for instituting Western reforms.

Lea saw an opportunity for adventure in China with the Bao Huang Hui rather than returning to Stanford. He convinced local Bao Huang Hui leaders that he was a military expert who could greatly benefit their cause, in part, by falsely claiming Confederate army general Robert E. Lee as a relative. Chinese officials were also impressed by his extensive Stanford education. The Bao Huang Hui welcomed him into their ranks with promises of becoming a general in their upcoming military campaign to restore the emperor to power. He traveled to China in 1900, while the Boxer Uprising was underway, with high hopes of playing a major role in the military campaign. He became a lieutenant general in the Bao Huang Hui's makeshift military forces, but had a relatively unimportant assignment that involved training rural volunteers away from any active military operations. After the Bao Huang Hui's main military forces were defeated by the imperial army, his military adventures in China came to a virtual end.

When Chinese revolutionary leader Dr. Sun Yat-sen came to America in late 1909 on a fund-raising trip, he met with Yung Wing, who convinced him that Lea and the Red Dragon conspirators could benefit his revolutionary movement. The Red Dragon conspirators joined Sun Yat-sen's movement to topple the Manchu Dynasty and Lea became one of Sun Yat-sen's most trusted advisors. Ultimately, the Red Dragon conspirators could not obtain the necessary financial backing for their plans and dissolved the conspiracy after a failed revolutionary attempt by Sun Yat-sen's followers in March 1911. Lea, however, remained loyal to Sun Yat-sen.

Lea returned to California in 1901 and continued working with the Bao Huang Hui. He became the architect of a plan to

train a Bao Huang Hui military cadre in America whose goal was to return to China and help restore the emperor to power. In 1904, he began establishing a network of military schools nationwide to covertly train his soldiers. His soldiers wore uniforms similar to those of the U.S. Army, with the exception of having a dragon replacing the national eagle on buttons and hats, and he recruited U.S. Army veterans as drill instructors. While his training scheme received popular attention in the press, it also resulted in a series of unwanted federal, state and local investigations, which subsequently led Kang Youwei to disavow Lea and his training scheme.

After breaking with the Bao Huang Hui, Lea again turned his ambitions to China. In 1908, he unsuccessfully sought to become a U.S. trade representative to China for the Roosevelt administration; and in 1909, he unsuccessfully sought to become the U.S. Minister to China for the Taft administration. In 1908, he also contrived a bold and audacious military venture in China called the “Red Dragon Plan” that called for organizing a revolutionary conspiracy to conquer the two southern Guang provinces. He conspired with a handful of American businessmen and Yung Wing, a prominent former Chinese diplomat and scholar living in America. Through Yung Wing, he planned to solicit a united front of various southern Chinese factions and secret societies to organize an army that he would command for the revolution. If successful, Yung Wing was slated to head a coalition government of revolutionary forces while Lea and his fellow conspirators hoped to receive wide-ranging economic concessions from the new government.

In October 1911, Sun Yat-sen’s forces succeeded in their revolution to depose the Manchu Dynasty. Sun Yat-sen was in America on a fund raising trip when he received word that he was to be the president of the new Chinese provisional government. He immediately contacted Lea to help arrange American and British governmental support for the revolutionary cause. Sun Yat-sen and Lea believed in forming an Anglo-Saxon alliance with China that would grant the United States and Great Britain special status for their support. Lea, who was in Wiesbaden, Germany, receiving medical treatment for his failing eyesight, met Sun Yat-sen in London, but they failed to obtain the desired Anglo-American support.

As Sun Yat-sen and Lea sailed together for China, Lea’s influence on Sun Yat-sen appeared to be growing. As their ship made several port calls along the way, Sun Yat-sen announced plans to make Lea the chief of staff of China’s Republican army with authority to negotiate an end to hostilities with the imperial government. Shortly after arriving in Shanghai, China, in late December 1911, however, Lea suffered a major reversal of fortunes. He received word from the U.S. State Department that he could not be the chief of staff of China’s Republican army since U.S. legal restrictions prevented him from aiding any revolutionary movements, and at the same time, Chinese revolutionary leaders wary of his influence over Sun Yat-sen, considered him an interloper and wanted nothing to do with him, which further marginalized his position. He remained Sun Yat-sen’s close unofficial adviser until early February 1912, when he suffered a near fatal stroke that left him partially paralyzed and signaled an end to his stay in China.

Homer Lea’s principal writings included three books, *The Vermilion Pencil* (1908), *The Valor of Ignorance* (1909), and *The Day of the Saxon* (1912). His first book, *The Vermilion Pencil*, a romance novel, received critical acclaim. The novel painted a colorful picture of Chinese rural life with a fast moving plot that centered on the relationship and romance of a French

missionary and the young wife of a Chinese Viceroy. Lea originally entitled it, *The Ling Chee*, (or lingchi in the present romanization) in reference to a type of Chinese execution by dismemberment. His publisher, McClure’s, insisted on the change. Lea collaborated with Oliver Morosco, the proprietor of the Burbank Theater, to produce a dramatized version of the *The Ling Chee* in the fall of 1907, but nothing came of the venture. Lea subsequently wrote a dramatized version of his novel that he renamed *The Crimson Spider*. In 1922, Japanese-born Sessue Hayakawa, a leading Hollywood film star and movie producer, adapted *The Vermilion Pencil* to the screen.

Lea’s second book, *The Valor of Ignorance*, examined American defense and in part prophesied a war between America and Japan. It created controversy and instantly elevated his reputation as a credible geo-political spokesman. Two retired U.S. Army generals, including former Army Chief-of-Staff Adna R. Chaffee, wrote glowing introductions to the book, which also contained a striking frontispiece photograph of Lea in his lieutenant general’s uniform. The book contained maps of a hypothetical Japanese invasion of California and the Philippines and was very popular among American military officers, particularly those stationed in the Philippines over the next generation. General Douglas MacArthur and his staff, for example, paid close attention to the book in planning the defense of the Philippines. The Japanese military also paid close attention to the book, which was translated into Japanese.

Lea’s final book, *The Day of the Saxon*, repeated the prophecy of war between America and Japan. Japan, it said, must gain control of the Pacific before extending her sovereignty on the Asian continent. Japan’s maritime frontiers must extend eastward of the Hawaiian Islands and southward of the Philippines. “Because of this Japan draws near to her next war—a war with America—by which she expects to lay the true foundation of her greatness.” Lea criticized the United States for its “indifference,” party politics, and the lack of militarism which increases the chance of victory for Japan. *The Day of the Saxon* examined British imperial defense and predicted the break-up of the British Empire. It too generated controversy and received most of its critical attention in Europe. In *The Day of the Saxon* Lea believed the entire Anglo-Saxon race faced a threat from German (Teuton), Russian (Slav), and Japanese expansionism: The “fatal” relationship of Russia, Japan, and Germany “has now assumed through the urgency of natural forces a coalition directed against the survival of Saxon supremacy.” It is “a dreadful Dreibund.” Lea believed that while Japan moved against Far East and Russia against India, the Germans would strike at England, the center of the British Empire. He thought the Anglo-Saxons faced certain disaster from their militant opponents. Two Pacts—Non-Aggression between Germany and Russia in 1939 and Neutrality between Russia and Japan in April 1941—much approached Lea’s prophecy, but the German decision to attack Russia in June 1941 prevented the prophecy from coming true. Lea considered the possibility of war between Germany and Russia but did not believe that this war will take place before the defeat of the British Empire because the German-Russian war would be mutually disastrous for both.

In *The Valor of Ignorance* and *The Day of the Saxon*, Lea viewed American and British struggles for global competition and survival as part of a larger Anglo-Saxon social Darwinist contest between the “survival of the fittest” races. He sought to make all English-speaking peoples see that they were in a global competition for supremacy against the Teutonic, Slavic, and Asian races. He believed that once awakened, they would embrace his

Vegetables are a must on a diet. I suggest carrot cake, zucchini bread, and pumpkin pie.—Jim Davis

militant doctrines and prepare for the coming global onslaught. China figured prominently in his world-view as a key ally with the Anglo-Saxons in counterbalancing other regional and global competitors. He had plans for a third volume to complete a trilogy with *The Valor of Ignorance* and *The Day of the Saxon*, in which he sought to advance his social Darwinist beliefs by discussing the spread of democracy among nations, but he died before beginning the volume.

Lea returned to California in May 1912 to recover his health. He had hopes of rejoining Sun Yat-sen, but he suffered another stroke in late October 1912, which proved fatal. His final wishes were to be buried in China, but his cremated ashes remained with his family until they arranged for the Republic of China to receive them. In 1969, his ashes and those of his wife Ethel (née Bryant) were interred at Yangminshan Public Cemetery in Taipei, Taiwan. President Chiang Kai-shek, Sun Yat-sen's brother-in-law, took a personal interest in the arrangements. He believed the interment of the Lea's ashes in Taiwan should only be temporary until they could be transferred to Nanking and interred by Sun Yat-sen's mausoleum, when Taiwan and mainland China are reunited.—Really??-ed.

For whatever reason, I remembered the name Homer Lea from something I read as a youngster. So, I googled it—even had the spelling correct—and this article is the result. Had I known he had written the books described in the article I would have sought them out to read—I may do that anyway. Truly a fascinating personality with the ability to see into the future with remarkable accuracy. Of course he could not foresee the treachery and stupidity of Hitler nor did he anticipate the ability of the U.S. to gear-up and be the industrial giant she became during WWII—something we no longer are which could be disastrous for our future—but that's a different story our idiot politicians refuse to see.-ed.

Continued from page 2.

Also, we had a security problem with \$85 being taken from our sales box. This was very disappointing and cause for us to make some major changes to our cash handling procedures next year. Since the show, I've already secured two locking boxes to help prevent theft. We'll also need to set-up a protocol to clear the box of cash on a regular basis so there is never very much available to steal.

The Filatelic Fiesta wrap-up meeting is scheduled for Wednesday December 16th at 10:00 am in Wayne's Menuz's home. Please plan to attend and share your feedback about the show. If you plan to come, please email me or Wayne so we know how many to expect.

As I wrote last month, the future of Filatelic Fiesta faces some serious challenges in 2016. While the SJSC can feel good about our contribution in 2015, we'll need to work even harder next year. I'm already planning on some new activities for 2016. I welcome hearing your comments and thoughts on the show.

Brian is correct in reporting Filatelic Fiesta faces some very serious issues in 2016—that being said, some of these issues are being addressed as we enter the Christmas season. While it's too early to report on them, be assured there has been progress.-ed.



In God We Trust

Invention of the Heart Pump

After Lindbergh made his celebrated transatlantic flight in May 1927, he found his picture splashed on the cover of every newspaper and magazine in the country. Well, almost every magazine. Time made the curious decision not to run with Lindbergh as its cover subject for the next edition, a choice that editors quickly regretted.

By the end of the year, though, the same editors struck on a clever way to rectify their omission and also move some magazines. When faced with a slow news week, they decided to devote an entire issue to Lindbergh's influential flight. The magazine slapped a portrait of Lindy on its cover and dubbed him "Man of the Year."



Charles Lindbergh, U.S. Scott 3184m. Alexis Carrel, Sweden Scott 987.

Lindbergh gained international renown for his transatlantic flight, but most people aren't quite as familiar with the contribution he made to medical science. Lindbergh became keenly interested in cardiology when his sister-in-law was fighting against what proved to be fatal mitral stenosis—a disorder in which the mitral heart valve does not fully open. This restricts the flow of blood. That struck Lindbergh as a solvable problem. So he talked to Alexis Carrel, who held the Nobel Prize for his work in organ transplants and suturing blood vessels.

Carrel was already asking if an external blood pump couldn't sustain the body while he operated on the heart. Lindbergh studied the problem and quietly went off to the Princeton University glass blower. Two weeks later he came back with his own blood pump. Carrel was delighted and invited Lindbergh to continue work in his laboratory.

Lindbergh did. He produced a series of pumps that didn't quite work. In 1935, after his son was kidnapped and murdered, he finally produced a working blood pump. He also produced a lot of the supporting technology. He'd made a centrifuge to separate blood plasma without damaging it.

Lindbergh lent his unique mechanical acumen to his research with Carrel, and the pilot eventually perfected a glass perfusion pump that could maintain a heart in a sterile environment.

The breakthrough helped other scientists eventually create the first artificial heart. Lindbergh and Carrel even coauthored the 1938 medical text *The Culture of Organs*, which included an early description of how an artificial heart would work.

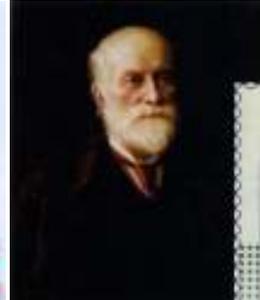
Then WW-II began, and both men walked away from the technology. Most of the pumps were broken up for the platinum in them. During the war, Carrel died of heart failure and Lindbergh flew combat missions in the Pacific.

Today the artificial heart is a reality, but it embodies a technology that was given its jump-start by that strange and unexpected pair of pioneers, Charles Lindbergh and Alexis Carrel.

As usual, there is much, much more to this story than can be told within these pages. Start online with Wikipedia, then to a book, *The Immortalists*, which I am now searching for.—sounds fascinating.-ed.

Covers, Cards, Stamps, etc.

We have answers for the “shortest air mail route” featured in last month’s cover of the month. Our own VP, David Occhipinti, has enlightened me regarding that cover. It seems that—well here it is in David’s own words: *To expand on the November newsletter’s page 7 air mail cover, here are a pair of first flight covers from the year before. Dated October 15, 1928, it is AAMC No. CAM-8N12 of Contract Air Mail Route No. 8. Piloted by John C. Johnston, the flight carried 136 pounds of mail to Oakland Airfield. This cover is franked with Scott C11, the 5¢ Beacon Air Mail stamp, which was issued July 26, 1928 to satisfy the new nationwide 1 oz. rate that took effect August 1, 1928. CAM-8 connected San Diego to Seattle with eight stops in between. So there you have it. I guess to call it the shortest airmail route is a bit of a stretch as San Jose to Oakland was but one part of an air mail route that was composed of eight parts between San Diego and Seattle.*



Canada’s first adhesive postage stamp, the three pence beaver original concept and design, was brought forth by Sir Sanford Fleming; a Scottish-born Canadian engineer and inventor. The inventor and father of proposed world wide time zones put his hand to designing the beaver in an oval design. The choice of the beaver was a classic symbol that drove Canada’s early economy by exporting and providing beaver pelts to Europe for trendy fashions of the day. Much of Fleming’s original design was utilized when the stamp went into production as one plate of 200 subjects cut into two panes of 100.

April 1851, the stamp was put into service to cover the rate for inland letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island per ½ oz.

The first printings were produced on horizontal laid paper. The impressions and color are noticeably much weaker in the first printings in 1851.

In 1852, the paper was changed from laid to a woven machine made paper. Color and impressions are much more distinctive. From 1852 to 1857 the stamp was printed on several types of paper: medium wove, ribbed soft wove, ribbed hard wove, thin paper, thin oily paper and thick hard paper. A stitch watermark can also be found within some papers.

Over the years, the beaver displays many different color shade varieties. From red, brown red, deep red, orange red, and scarlet vermillion, variation in ink mixing provided an array of shades.

Due to the demand, the printing plates were reworked to extend their life. Plate re-entries can be found in various degrees from minor to striking major examples.

At the beginning, the panes of beaver stamps were distributed to post offices imperforate. Postal clerks had to use scissors to separate the stamps from the pane for use. With the advent of the perforation machine, the beavers were now perforated for ease of separation in 1858-59. These examples are much scarcer than the original imperforates.

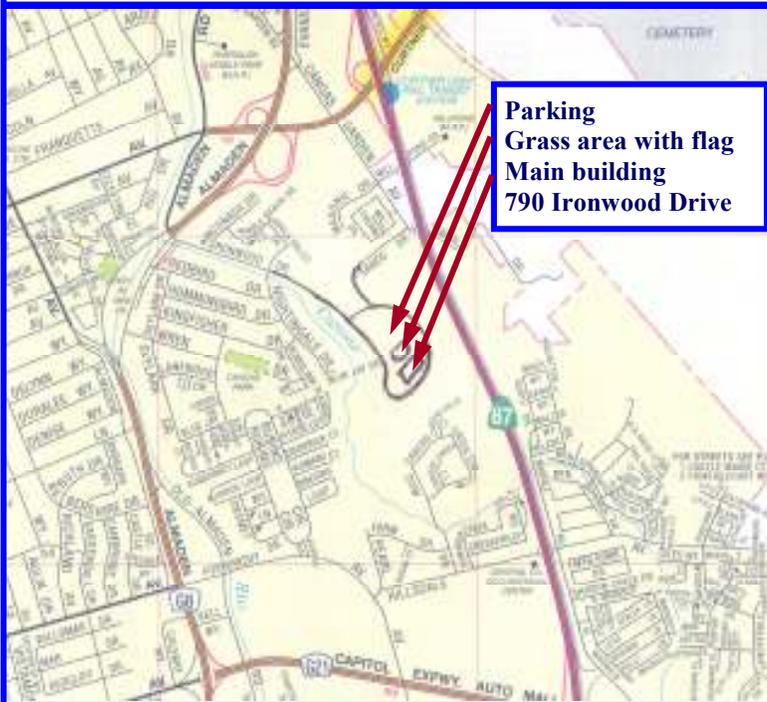
By July 1, 1859, after eight years of service, the 3d beaver was retired making way for currency reform in Canada sterling to the dollar currency. The popular design was kept and converted from 3 pence to 5 cents. The beaver remained the domestic rate design for the Province of Canada until Confederation when the Dominion of Canada was formed.

On April 6, 2001 the 3 pence beaver was honored on a commemorative stamp celebrating 150 years of the transfer of postal authority from Britain to Canada. Once again, the classic beaver was faithfully engraved and reproduced to the same size as the original stamp to honor the occasion.

Article is from Kelleher’s Collectors Connection, November-December 2015 edition. This was the second issue of the magazine which is very well done and worth requesting copies from the auction house.-ed.

The day, water, sun, moon, night - I do not have to purchase these things with money.—Plattus

**DECEMBER MEETING IS ON THE 2ND
DECEMBER 16—SEE FRONT PAGE**



Show Calendar

**December 5 - 6
Penpex**

**Community Activities Building
1400 Roosevelt Avenue, Redwood City
Sat 10 - 5:30, Sun 10 - 4
Free Admission - Free Parking**

January 2 - 3

**Sacramento Stamp Fair
Scottish Rite Center, 6151 H Street, Sacramento
Sat 10 - 6, Sun 10 - 4
Free Admission**

January 16 - 17

**Great America Stamp Expo
Napredak Hall, 770 Montague Expressway, San Jose
Sat 10 - 6, Sun 10 - 4
Free Admission - Free Parking**

January 29 - 31

**Sacramento Gold Rush Paper Show
La Quinta Inn
11131 Folsom Blvd., Rancho Cordova
Fri 1 - 6, Sat 10:15 - 6, Sun 10:15 - 3**

**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.**

NEW ISSUE SERVICES: Japan, China/Taiwan, PRC, Hong Kong, Macao, Korea, Singapore and Ireland.

»» MUCH EXPANDED WORLDWIDE STOCK ««

E-mail: richard@asiaphilatelics.com Prompt service and fair prices. Visit me at www.asiaphilatelics.com

Richard Clever 408.238.0894 ~ FAX: 408.238.2539

United States Coil Issues 1906-38 SB Armstrong 10.00

The Shirley Letters SB Gently read 5.00

Lighthouse stock book, 15 pages, green color 15.00

Stamp Counterfeiting SB H.K. Petschel NEW Retail 26.00 - 15.00

British Post Office Numbers 1844-1906 HB 12.00

Aden-Quaiti State Mi 53-64 MNH Cat €36.00-12.00

Aitutaki 512 sheetlet of 4 MNH Cat 40.00-30.00

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

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

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

Ajman 1-18 MLH Cat 16.25-7.50

Albania 54-61 Used Cat 80.00-40.00

Angola 448-88 MNH Cat 55.95-32.50

Angola 491-508 MNH Cat 11.80-7.00

Antigua 241-57 MNH Cat 39.95-22.50

Aruba 150 MNH Cat 25.00-15.00

Azores 284-99 MVLH Cat 30.25-22.00

Bangladesh 68a. MNH Cat 100.00-75.00

PLEASE NOTE - ALL USED SELF ADHESIVES HAVE ALL GUM REMOVED

All prices plus actual shipping or mailing costs if applicable.

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

Jim Sauer 408.445.2694 ~ hjamesauer@yahoo.com

Walt Kransky's website has changed:

Many new postcards and philatelic material added including checklist additions.

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

E-mail Walt at wrsky@att.net

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

This is a member service - why not use it?