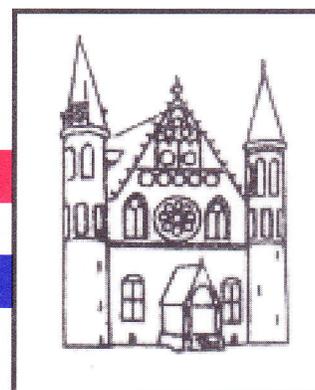
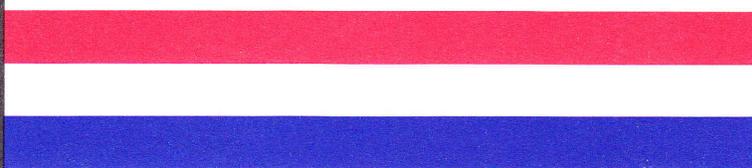


NETHERLANDS PHILATELY

A S N P



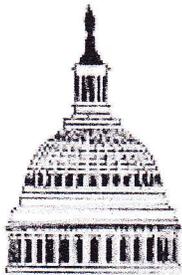
Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately

Volume 31/2

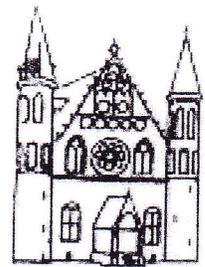
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NETHERLANDS PHILATELY



Magazine of the American Society for
Netherlands Philately; Volume 31/2

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President's message

November 2006

Well, we have broken with a venerable tradition of the Journal and the Newsletter, and started a new tradition, the Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately, and this is already the second issue of the Magazine.

I do like the logo, it is simple, readily understood, what with the red, white and blue flag, the Washington Capitol and the Knights Hall in the Hague.

Our Magazine will appear every two months with a combination of philatelic articles and late-breaking news such as new issues.

Which brings me to the real topic of my message. To fill a magazine with good philatelic articles we have to sit down and write these articles. You say, "I have never done this before", but you do have in your collection this treasured cover (or covers) that you are proud of, that you show with pride to your collector friends. Write about them, what is important are the philatelic details, not your literary style!

Our Magazine is meant to be "voor elck wat wils", something for everyone, so there is a need and a place for all sorts of articles.

Yes, you can do it! And last but not least, our editor will be ever so grateful!

I just received word that during PO&PO's 60th Anniversary meeting, held in Apeldoorn October 20-22 past ASNP president **Kees Adema** was honored with the **Edwin König Award**.

This prestigious award is given once every five years to the author of an article or book who, in the opinion of the PO&PO jury, has made the most original contribution to Dutch philately. Kees received it for his excellent publication: 'The First Postage Dues - Holland's 3S markings: 1667-1811'.

I do wish to congratulate Kees in the name of all of us with this well deserved honor.

EM

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Western New Guinea, a postal history (part four)

by Han Dijkstra
(translated by Ben Jansen)

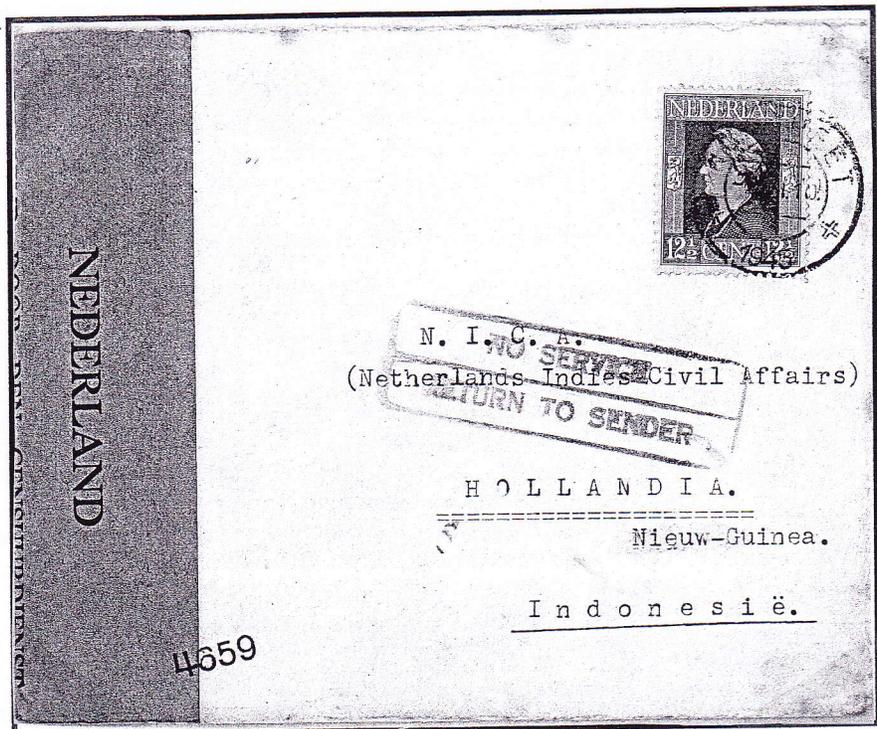
Note: This is part four of a series of articles about the postal history of what used to be Dutch-New-Guinea. These articles reflect the philatelic exhibit of author Han Dijkstra. Previous parts appeared in ASNP Journal Vol. 30 # 1 (September 2005), # 2 (January 2006), and # 3 (May 2006)



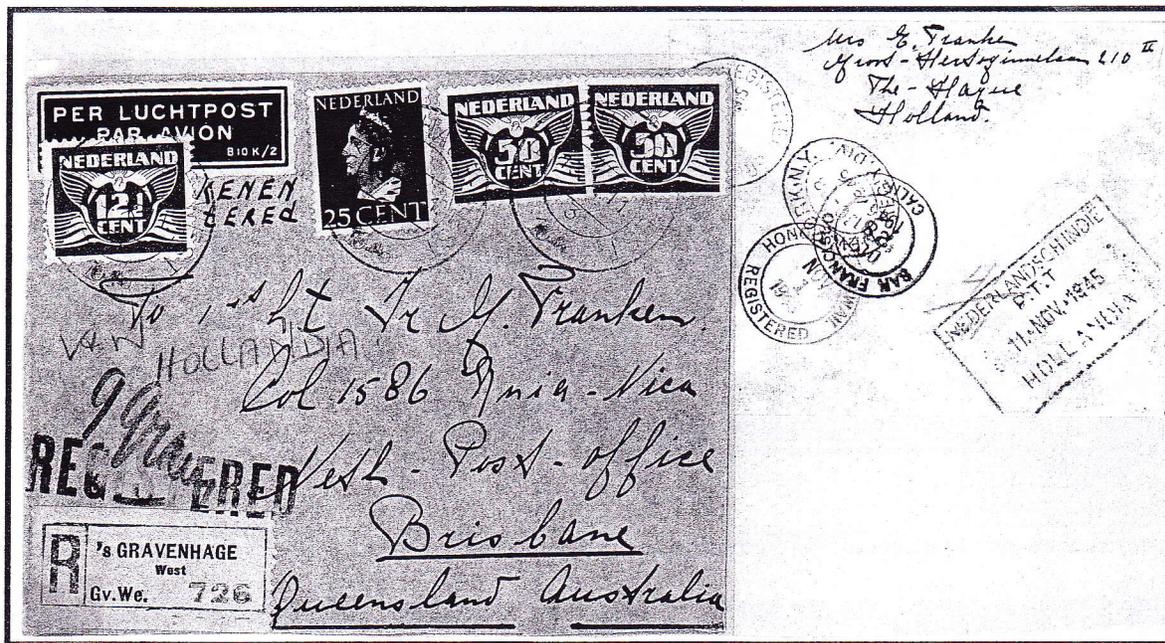
Author Han Dijkstra with his Western New Guinea display in Ede, April 2006

Mail from the Netherlands to New-Guinea.

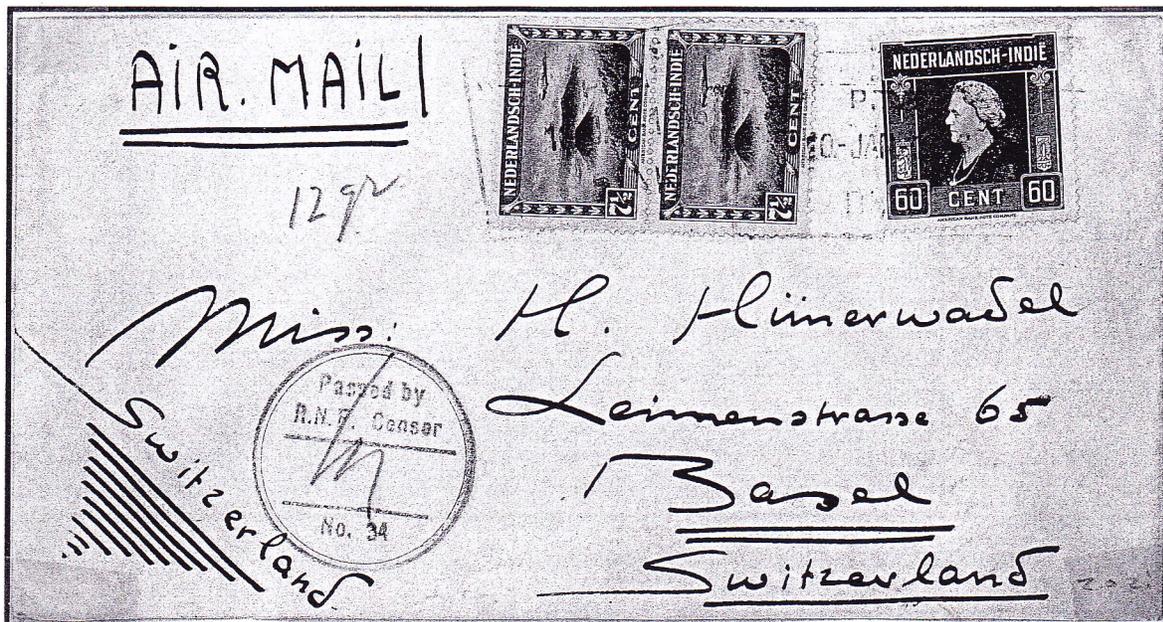
Nunspeet, July 2, 1945, to Hollandia. Rate 12.5 cent, sea-mail - 20 gram. Dutch censor strip with text 'Geopend doe den Censuurdienst' (Opened by the Censor Service). The letter did not make any further than England, where the cancel 'No Service - Return to Sender' was applied. The postal connections were not restored yet. It was not until November 13, 1945 that the first KLM plane landed in Batavia.



's Gravenhage, October 13, 1945 to a 1st lieutenant of the R.N.I.A.-N.I.C.A. in Brisbane, Australia, and from there forwarded to Hollandia, where it arrived on November 11, 1945. PTT rate charts: "other rates on request." Route: New York - San Francisco - Honolulu - Brisbane - Hollandia. Note: A non-registered letter of 8 gram, from the same period and with the same destination, shows a rate of 122.5 cent. R.N.I.A.: Royal Netherlands Indies Army; N.I.C.A.: Netherlands Indies Civil Administration. The right hand side of illustration shows back cancels.



The branch-office Biak used two types of block cancels after the war.



Block cancel Y (hard to see!), January 10, 1946. Storm van Leeuwen: "... post historically a very difficult and confusing period." Possible explanation: foreign rate 20 cent (as of January 1, 1929) plus three times air surcharge of 20 cent per 5 gram (see SvL ZWP 131-NITAR 467), air surcharge to Switzerland in effect since the end of 1940. By KLM to Iraq, censored by the Royal Netherlands Forces Censor No 34 = Biak.

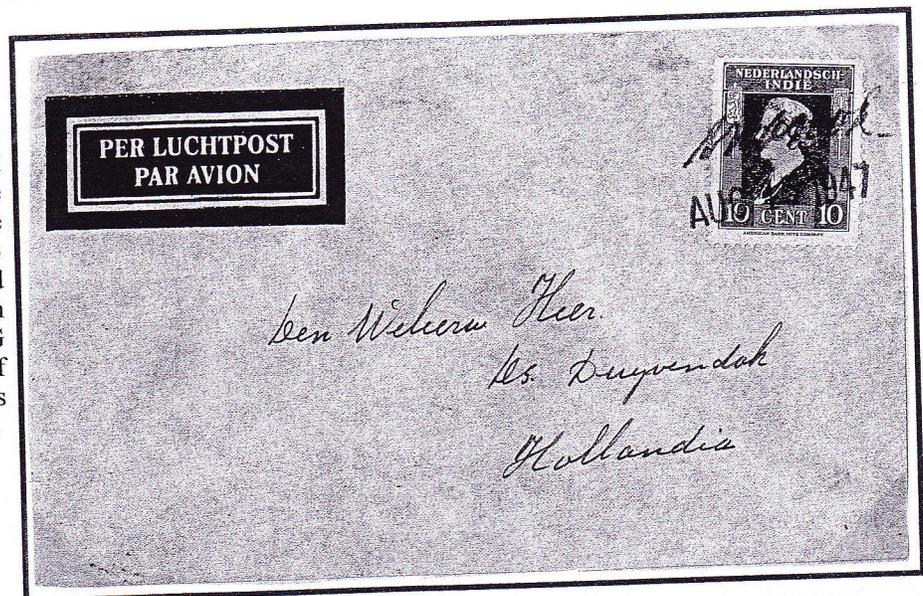


Block cancel type NO 16 'Hulpostkantoor Biak' (branch office Biak) with English month indicator. Written remarks in green: acc. (=accoord - agree) with initials, related to the currency control, which was in effect from January 15, 1947 through the end of 1949. Rate: 5 cent over franking, the 'civilian rate' was 25 cent and included air surcharge. 15 MAY 1947: late usage of this cancel; Bulterman (p. 348) indicates November 1945 - April 1947.

Emergency cancels type Bulterman NO 3 (straightline cancels) and handwritten office names.

Straightline cancels in New Guinea are known for Fakfak, Kaimana, Manokwari and Seroei. The sub-office Manokwari used several varieties.

Domestic letter (mailed within New Guinea!), rate 10 cent - 20 gram. Office name abbreviated to 'Manok.' in blue. Added date cancel of Australian construction: 15 AUG 1947. This type of canceling and dating occurs around the middle of 1947.

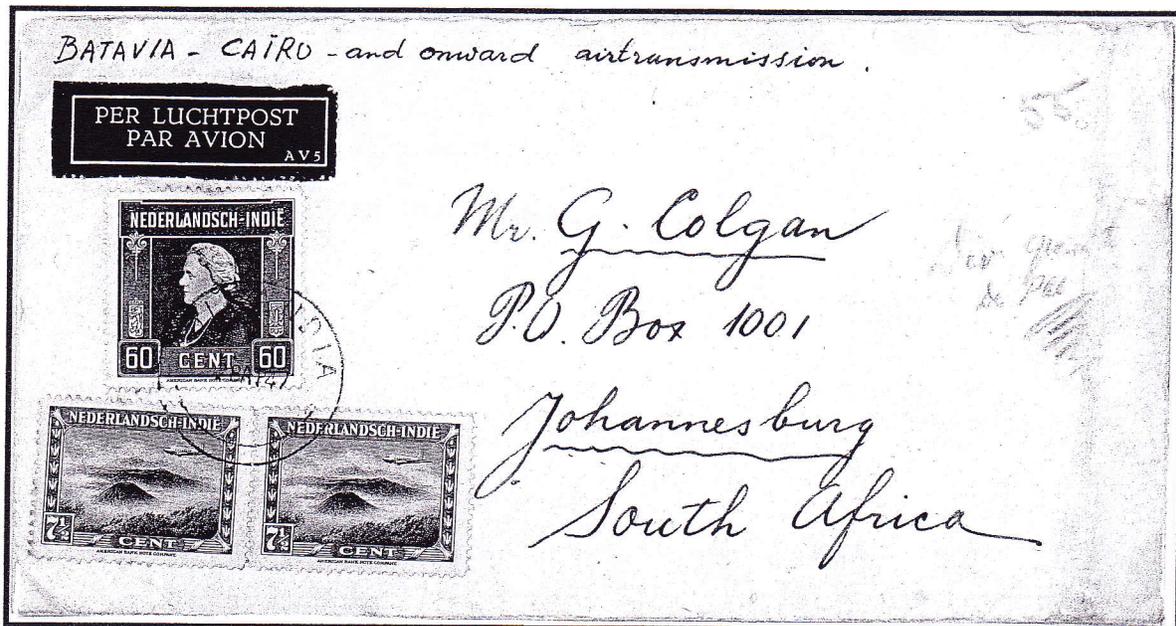




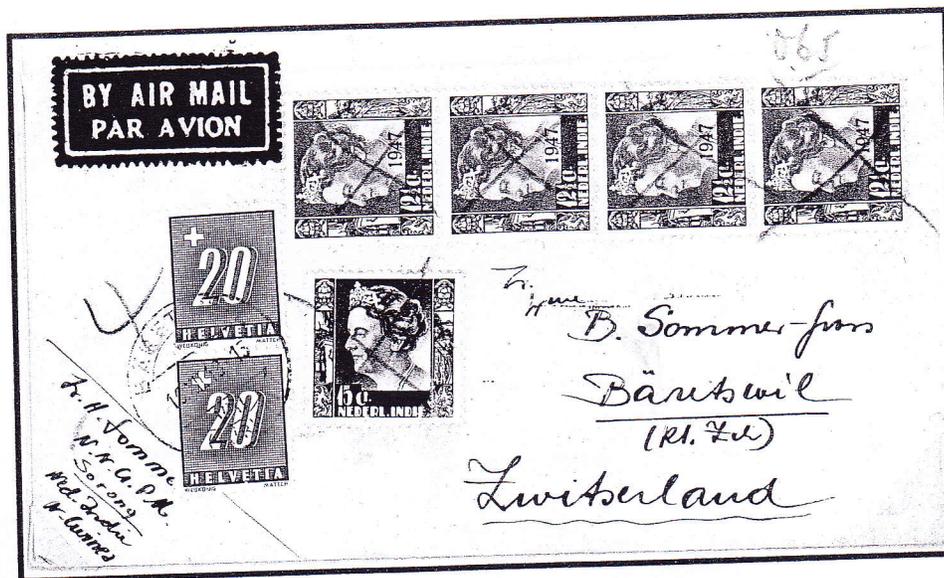
Towards the end of 1947, only the date cancel is used. Rate to the Netherlands: the civilian rate of 25 cent including air surcharge, and subsequently 15 cent per 5 gram. Postal marking concerning currency control in pencil. Later, one finds the combination of long cancel and separate date cancel (see stamp).



Bulterman Type X: Australian steel circular cancel, 31 mm, in New Guinea used only in Hollandia, even as late as 1951.

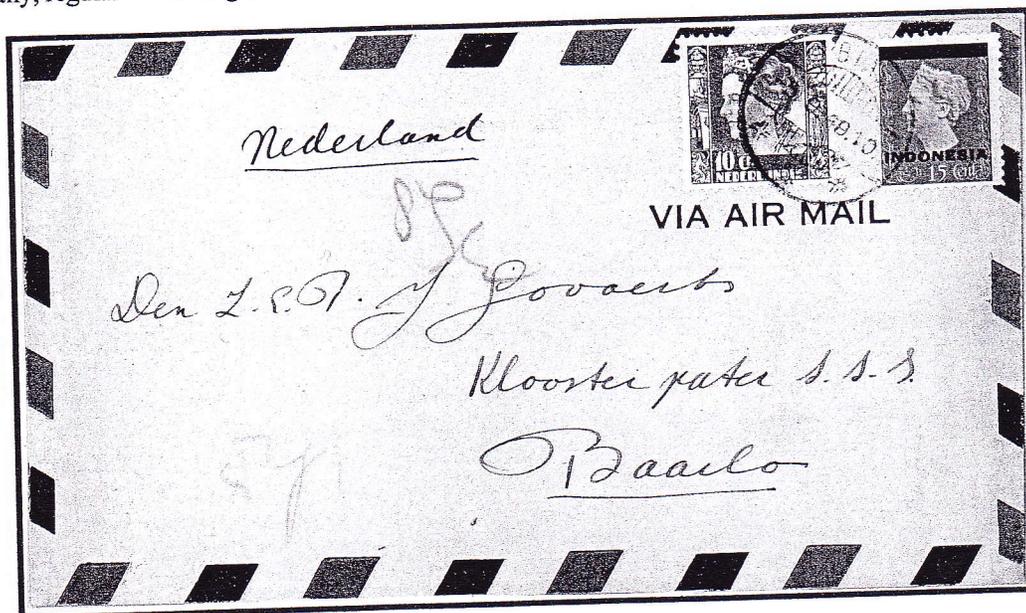


Hollandia 8AP47. (closure flap on the reverse slightly damaged). The base rate to U.P.U. countries was 20 cent, the handwritten marking 55 refers to the airmail rate. According to the 1947 Annual Report of the Netherlands Indies PTT, the airmail surcharges were continuously adjusted to deal with the changing air routes. Manuscript marking currency ("Dev") control, which was in effect through the end of 1949. Transported via Batavia - Cairo - and from there by airmail to Johannesburg, South Africa.



Letter from the well-known correspondence of Ir. H Sommer, Swiss engineer in the service of the N.N.G.P.M.=Nederlandsche Nieuw Guinea Petroleum Maatschappij (Netherlands New Guinea Petroleum Company) in Sorong. Pencil cancel. Arrived in Bäretswil, Switzerland, December 16, 1948 (see portage due stamps). Rate Europe 20 cent, plus 45 cent airmail surcharge, effective October 1, 1947. The reason for the pencil cancel is not clear, as the Sorong office had a metal cancel available in late 1948.

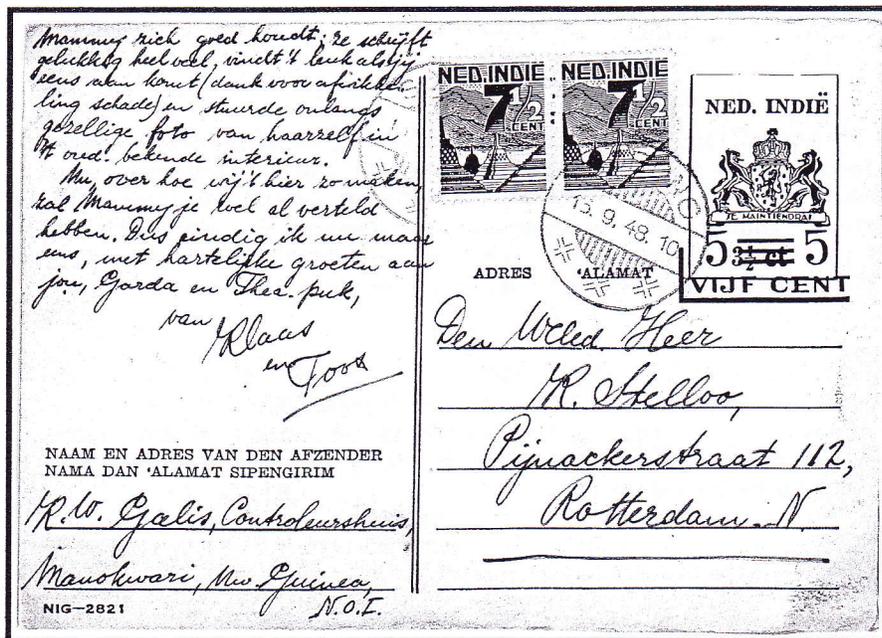
Gradually, regular metal longbar cancels were produced again.



Biak, September 5, 1949 in small, narrow characters, in use till December 1949. Mixed franking Dutch Indies and Indonesia, which was the name of the Dutch Indies as of the end of 1948. Sender: Catholic Mission Wisselmeren, Post Biak. Mail from and to the Wisselmeren was collected in Biak. Transport was done by airplane. The sub-post office Wisselmeren was opened early fifties (Dutch New Guinea period).



Hollandia Base, November 8, 1949, large, fat characters and shading with closed exterior ring. Used from 1946; in Dutch New Guinea still till 1955, from then on it was used in cut form (Hollandia B) as a provisional cancel for the branch-post office Hollandia-Binnen ("interior/center"). Rate to Europe from November 15, 1948: 20 cent, plus two time 35 cents air surcharge per 5 grams.



Postcard Geuzendam 73, Sorong, September 15, 1948, same type of long-bar cancel as Hollandia Base. Rate postcard to the Netherlands from October 1, 1947: cent plus 15 cent air surcharge. Sender is Dr. K.W. Galis, the author of the commemorative book "50 years Hollandia 1910-1960."

Use of the government cancel as postal emergency cancel. The somewhat damaged postal stationery was mailed from the island of Wakde (off the north coast) by way of Sarmi, the seat of a government office, by courier to Hollandia, where it arrived May 22, 1949. Not until the early nineteen-fifties did Sarmi receive the status of auxiliary post office. Base rate 10 cent, plus air surcharge of 15 cent per 5 gram. Over franked by 5 cent; correct rate was 70 cent for 15-20 gram.



End of the Dutch-Indies period.

Following the Japanese capitulation on August 15, 1945, Indonesian nationalists, under the leadership of Sukarno, proclaimed the Republic Indonesia on August 17. Despite diplomatic and military opposition, and following a number of conferences (Malino 1946, Linggadjatti 1947) it became clear that The Netherlands had to halt its opposition to Indonesian independence. An agreement was reached at the Round Table Conference, which took place from August 23 through November 2, 1949 in the "Ridderzaal" (Knight's Hall) in The Hague. The Netherlands would relinquish its sovereignty over the Dutch Indies on December 27, 1949.

No agreement was reached about New Guinea. The Netherlands wanted to lead New Guinea gradually to independence. Indonesia's opinion was that New Guinea, being part of the Dutch Indies, had to be part of the agreement. It was decided to take care of this issue later. This was the reason for the December 1950 New Guinea Conference, but this conference resulted in a failure. Naturally, Indonesia did not abandon its claims on New Guinea, and consequently future conflicts would be inevitable.

An Unusual Usage of Change of Address cards.

by Hans Kremer

Mr. H. Lampe, who in the 1930-s was the 'Cancel Editor' of the *Nederlandsch Maandblad voor Philatelie*, was himself a keen collector of cancels.

Through his position he was well aware of the new cancels that were being issued at the various Dutch post offices. He made it a point to get a copy of these new cancels by mailing himself a 'Change of Address' card from the postoffice in question.

Why would he use a 'change of address' card and not something else?

In 1932, when the cards, shown here, were sent, the postal rate for a postal card was 5 cent, while the rate for a 'change of address' card was equal to that of printed matter (1 1/2 cent); i.e only about a third of the postal card rate

He could have sent himself a 'printed matter notice', but then he had to pay for the envelope or card, as well as for the 1 1/2 cent postage. By using the 'change of address' cards he only had to pay 1 1/2 cent, since there was no charge for the card itself.

The two cards shown here are both canceled with the Universal Postal Franker machine. This machine was made in England and first used in Deventer in May, 1931, and later in Breda, Gouda, Leiden, Maastricht, Nijmegen, Schiedam, Tilburg, and Zwolle. Maastricht started using the Universal cancel with the "GEBRUIK / BIJ VOORKEUR / NEDERLANDSCH / FABRIKAAT" on February 4, 1932.



Mr. Lampe addressed one card to P.O. Box 19 in Sneek, which meant that he would pick up the mail himself. Since the mail did not have to be delivered, but still sorted, the 'mailman cancel' read only **.13**. Usually a letter precedes the number (which is an employee number), where the letter is an indication of the particular delivery of the day. The first delivery of the day by mailman # 13 would get an **A. 13** cancel. Since the card was dropped off in post office box # 19 the card received only the **.13** cancel.

	FORMULIER VOOR ADRESWIJZIGING	
MEDEDEELING OMTRENT TELEFOON- AANSLUITING EN/OF POSTREKENING NR.		ADRES
NAAM, BEROEP, STRAAT EN WOONPLAATS:		Den Heer H. Lampe. Fzn.
TELEFOONNUMMER:		Postbus 19
POSTREKENING NR.:		SNEEK.
HAND- & DAGTEEKENING:		

	FORMULIER VOOR ADRESWIJZIGING	
MEDEDEELING OMTRENT TELEFOON- AANSLUITING EN/OF POSTREKENING NR.		ADRES
NAAM, BEROEP, STRAAT EN WOONPLAATS:		Den Heer
TELEFOONNUMMER:		H. Lampe. Fzn
POSTREKENING NR.:		Sneek.
HAND- & DAGTEEKENING:		

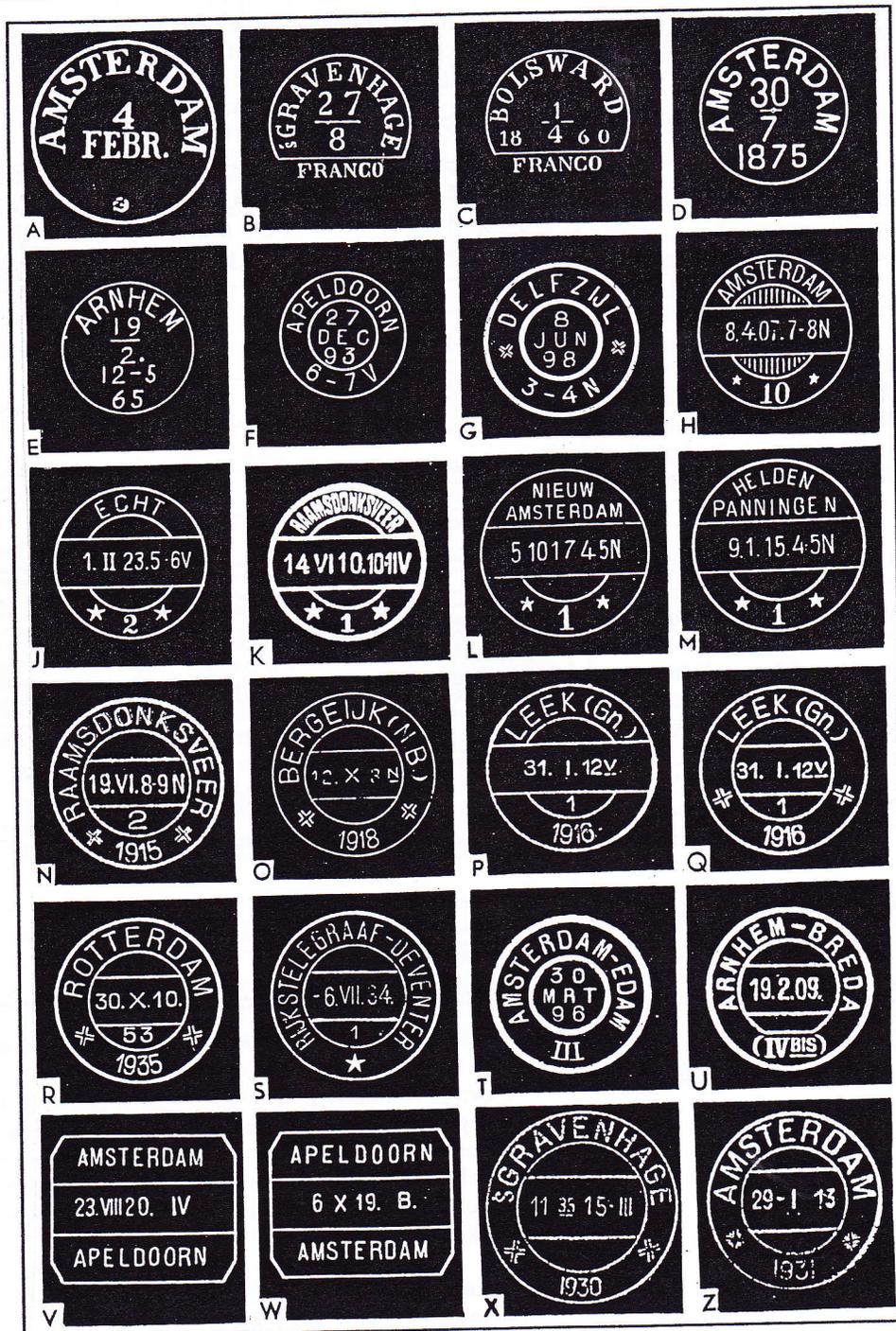
The other card (from Schiedam), was addressed only to Mr. Lampe in Sneek, but without P.O.Box or street address. Normally it would have been delivered to Mr. Lampe's house if the postal clerk knew his address. Since the card only has a mailman cancel on it must be concluded that postal employee # 9 (**.9**) recognized Lampe's name, knew that he had a P.O. Box, and dropped it in there.

On neither card the back is filled out, since the cards were sent to the sender himself.

PTT Date Cancels 1829-1930

by J. den Hartogh Jr
(Translated by Hans Kremer)

Note: About ten years ago I picked up a copy of an article written in 1935 and published in PTT Nieuws. I always thought that this was a great introduction to some of the older Dutch cancels. There are of course many publications that cover these cancels in detail but for a newcomer to our hobby this condensed article might be of more interest. I have modified the text in some cases, to reflect that the article is referring to the situation in 1935. (HK)



Introduction

The date cancel is one of the more important, if not most important, cancels in use by the P.T.T. According to the instructions all mail (with a few exceptions) handled by the PTT should receive a date cancel. Although the name doesn't show it, the name of the postoffice is also an important part of the cancel. Apart from indicating time and place the cancel also serves as an obliterator of the attached stamps. This last function was not always part of the use of the cancel. One should realize that in the early days of mailing there were no stamps to be attached, so the date cancel could not even be used as obliterator. Even after stamps were attached there was a period of 30 years that cancellation of these stamps was not done through the use of a date cancel, but through the use of a special obliteration marker.

The development of the date cancel has been a bit unstable. It has taken 90 years (remember we are talking 1935 here (HK)) before the model as we use it today (1935) was established in 1915. During that 90 year period the date cancel saw a number of changes. It appears that after every change a need was felt to make additional changes. In reality, as the cancels were used, new developments took place that had to be reflected in the next cancel. Having the same cancel for 20 years now (1935 (HK)), can be seen as a record.

The regular (metal) cancel

The first date cancels were used in 1829. They were used to mark place and date on incoming as well as outgoing mail: outgoing cancel on the front, arrival cancel on the back of the letter. This double function was still being used early 20th century. Not too long ago arrival cancels in general were not longer mandatory.

The cancel imprints made by the original cancels (markers) were rather primitive. Only the place and date were present, even the year was not given. (fig 1/A) The date and month characters were changeable. The date cancel (marker) was used for all mail, franked or un-franked. You could mail a letter either way, it was not mandatory to pay postage up front. Mail for which postage was prepaid was marked with a 'FRANCO' cancel (fig. 1/B). Those cancels too are missing the hour and year indication. This Franco date cancel was used as departure cancel for fully or partially franked letters; as arrival cancel the regular date cancel was used.

In 1850 the first date cancels with year indication were used, this was for Franco date cancels (fig. 1/C), as well as the regular date cancels (fig. 1/D) With the introduction of postage stamps in 1852, the Franco date cancels were also being used to cancel (obliterate) these

stamps.

The first date cancels with hour indication were handed out was in 1860 (fig. 1/E). The hour intervals were not from hour to hour, but reflected a part of the day, for example 6 - 12, 12 - 5, and 5 - 10 (o'clock). The 12 - 5 interval was the same for all post offices, the first and last interval varied. Most likely this had to do with the different opening and closing times of the various post offices. At first these hour indications were only applied to the regular date cancels, because there was no space in the Franco date cancels.

For a variety of reasons it was decided in 1861 that the Franco date cancel would no longer be used to cancel stamps on letters. This Franco date cancel was only to be used as departure cancel for fully or partially franked letters. This rule stood until 1893.

The stand alone "FRANCO" obliteration cancel and the numeral cancels are not discussed here since they were not date cancels.

After a variety of experiments gradually the round cancels were introduced; in 1877 the small round cancels (fig. 1/F), and since 1894 the large round cancels (fig. 1/G). The blocks with the time interval were the same for all offices. Main offices received 18 ranges, 12 - 6 V, plus 16 blocks from 6 o'clock on with one hour intervals, i.e. 6 - 7 V, 7 - 8 V, etc. through 9 - 10 N and then one more block for 10 - 12 N. (The "V" stands voor 'voormiddag' = A.M., and "N" for 'namiddag' = P.M.). These small blocks were tied to the cancel by tightening a small screw.

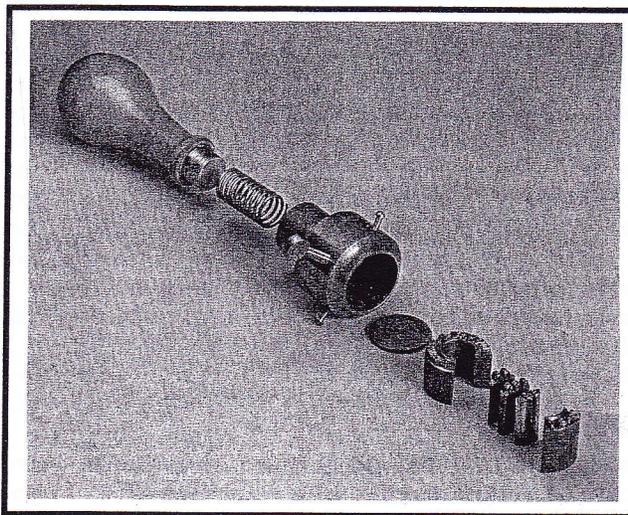


Fig. 2 Handcancel with interchangeable parts.

In 1906 the use of date cancels with interchangeable parts was abandoned. The new radertype cancels were

introduced. For these cancels one can change the day, month, year and hourly characters just by turning some a small knob; the same idea as on rewardable watch. There was no longer any need to supply all the small blocks. Originally these hand rader type cancels had hachured segments (fig. 1/H), but already in 1907 these vertical lines were cut out, while from 1909 on only Roman numerals were being used for the months (fig. 1/J). The common hand radertype cancel had the cross bar (containing the day and hour indication) cut all the way across the cancel, to the outer circle. These cancels are the first ones which also used sequence numbers in the lower part of the cancels.

Still these type of cancels were not completely satisfactory. By using the bar all the way across the cancel was divided in an upper and lower part. For short postoffice names this was no problem, but it was impossible to fit long names in the upper part only. One had to divide the name over the upper and lower part. There are for example two date cancels for Roelofarendsveen with different spellings. For one cancel it shows "Roelof-" in the upper and 'Arendsveen 1' in the bottom part, but the second cancel it shows 'Roelofarends-' in the upper and 'veen 2' in the bottom part. To avoid splitting up the name in two parts sometimes smaller characters were used, but this often made the cancel hard to read, especially if a worn inkpad was used to ink the cancel. (fig. 1/K)

There are also occurrences where the inner circle in the upper part is left off, so the name could be spread out over two lines. Examples of two horizontal lines of text are are Broek op Langendijk, Neder - Hardinxveld, and Nieuwe - Amsterdam (fig.1/L). Cancels with the top line bent can be seen for Haarlemmermeer, Lange Ruige Weide, and Helden Panningen (fig. 1/M).

It has been noticed that some of the numeral parts didn't always make sharp imprints. This is most often the case with the characters indicating the year. The characters for day, time and month were changed much more often than the year characters. This caused those year characters to wear out. Were they replaced then the new characters were often higher than the old ones, and this had the effect that the day, time and month characters were printed poorly. A suggestion was made to have the postoffice name put all around the movable parts in the center. However, an effort was made not to make the cancels themselves too big. By placing the interchangeable year characters also in the outer circle space was created in the cross bar part. The year cut be fully placed on the bottom. A trial cancel Raamsdonkveer was made, but in spite of moving out the year the inner part was still too crowded (fig. 1/N).

Extra space could be gained by not longer using start and end time, but rather start time only. Instead of 10 - 11 V, only 10 V was used, indicating a time period of

10 - 10.59. This method was already being used in other countries so there were no overwhelming reasons not to go this route.(fig. 1/O).

Accordingly, on July 26, 1915, to get more uniform cancels it was decided that:

All cancels should have :

- 1: the same diameter (29 mm)
- 2: in the number block day, year and starting hour, followed by the letter V or N
- 3: the year full out at the bottom of the outer ring (this necessitated a full set of year characters)
- 4: the sequence number (small type) indicated between the numbers block and the year
- 5: a continuous outer ring

For names of six letters or less it was originally meant in order to fill the outer ring, to have the block with numbers run to the outer the circle (conform 5: above). However, when in 1916 a cancel for Leek (Gr) was made this way it was decided not to use it, but in order to stay uniform issue a cancel with a continuing uninterrupted outer ring (fig. 1/) and 1/Q). To fill the extra space crosses were added.

Since 1915 it is customary, to make it easier to identify the geographical location of the sub-postoffices, to add the abbreviated province name to he name of the sub-postoffice. In 1935 this convention it still pretty much being adhered to. The only change is that as per May 15, 1927 the hour-indication was changed to 1 through 24; the V and N were dropped.(fig. 1/R). Date cancels used by the Dutch Telegraph service don't have the year in full, but use an abbreviated version (fig. 1/S) (this contradicts rule 3 above).

As was mentioned before, canceling arriving mail was limited and in most cases not done anymore. First a trial was made with postcards. In 1913 applying an arrival cancel was limited to regular letters, official mail, money orders, registered-, and express mail. It was not until 1921 that all arrival canceling was dropped, except for express, registered and poste restante mail. This still is the way it is in 1935.

Hammer cancels

In offices where large batches of mail have to be canceled, a rader type cancel attached to a hammer can be used. This assumes that the volume is not big enough to justify machine canceling. The cancel head (and of course the cancel imprint) is identical to the hand rader type cancel, the only difference being that the cancel head is attached to the end of a handle. The imprint is applied by using the canceler like a hammer. This method is less fatiguing than using the hand cancel.

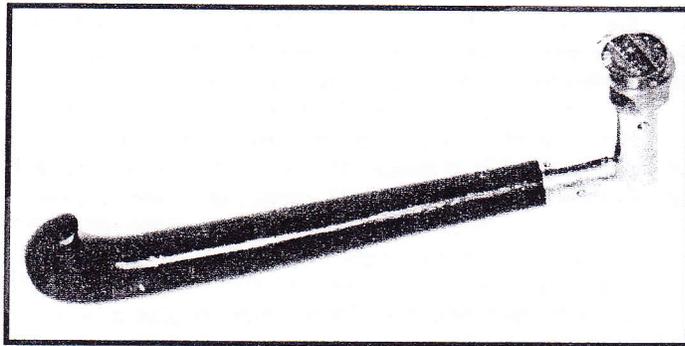


Fig. 3 Hammer cancel

Train cancels

Originally the train cancels followed the same development as the regular date cancels. There were no hour characters, but they did have, in addition to the date, a number and letter combination, indicating the coming and going direction of the train (fig. 1./T). For the first train rader type cancels the numbers block stopped at the inner circle, allowing more space in the outer ring, which was necessary because of the double names. By leaving out the hour(s) the year could be added to the center block. This opened space at the bottom for the 'direction' letters and numbers (fig. 1/U). In 1910 there was a radical break with the round train cancels and the block cancels were introduced (fig. 1/V and W). The cancel consists of two separate little blocks, above and below the date mark. This way the train conductor did not have to use a different cancel for each route. One cancel with numerous blocks, indicating the route, was sufficient. In stead of the hour indication the cancel contains a letter or number indicating the number of the train (for example "IV" means the fourth train making that particular route that day, and "B" the second train in the opposite direction that day). In 1935 these cancels were still being used).

The 'Autoplan' cancels*

In 1930 a test with the so-called autoplan cancel was started. These were French cancels. Their main characteristic was the pivoting cancel head (fig. 3). Their advantage was that the cancel-imprint always would hit the paper object to be canceled in a flat position, guaranteeing sharp cancels. A 's Gravenhage trial cancel was issued (fig. 1/X). The hour indication was placed in front of the date, and it even used 5 minute intervals. The hour indication was adjusted using screw A, while the other characters were replaced by hand, using ratchet B. The diameter was 33 mm. This cancel was never used. A second copy, also for 's Gravenhage', and of the same size and with the same date canceling characters did get used during July 1930. The results were positive

enough to include Amsterdam (fig. 1/Z), Rotterdam, and Utrecht in the test.

After some extensive testing it was concluded that these cancels didn't really perform any better than the date cancels already in use at the time. The Utrecht and 's Gravenhage cancels were (due to mall functioning) discontinued in 1932; the same already had happened earlier to the Amsterdam and Rotterdam cancels.

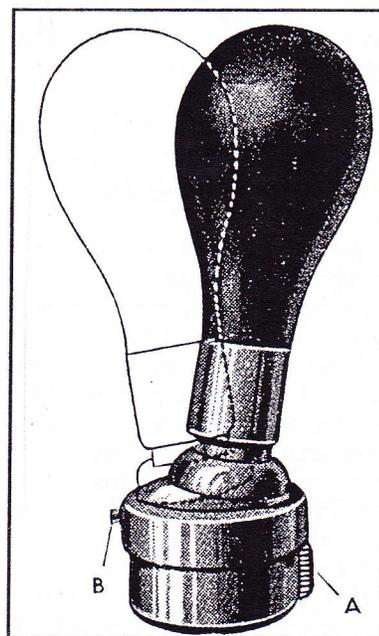


Fig 4 The Autoplan cancel

* You can read more about this rather unique cancel in ASNP Journal, Vol. 22:3, page 71, "The Autoplan cancelers of the Netherlands"

MAGAZINE REVIEWS

Note: In general only those articles with philatelic subjects related to the Netherlands and its former Colonies are discussed here; many other articles of interest appear in these publications.

Photo copies can be made available (at the cost of reproduction plus mailing) to anyone interested in a particular article. Contact Hans Kremer, 252 Balceta Ct., Danville, CA 94526 (hkremmer@usa.net).

Maandblad Filatelie

Maandblad Filatelie - Brouwer Media - P.O. Box 20, 1910 AA Uitgeest, The Netherlands.

Subscription € 18.40 / yr., € 32 for foreign countries, free to members of Dutch philatelic societies.

July/August 2006 - Kees Adema's eloquent 'In Memoriam Dr. Fred L. Reed' is a fitting tribute to Fred and with it comes a plug for the ASNP. - The segment on Youth Philately is as usual full of interesting short items but it also has a nice one-page write-up on 'philatelic language'. For example a stamp put on upside down would mean 'Greetings my love'. Since sending printed matter was cheaper than a postcard with written text, using symbolic language saved money. - ASNP member René Hillesum did a fine job detailing the historic background of what at first glance appeared to be a fairly regular cover. It deals with a letter sent in 1945 from Maastricht to Ridderkerk, postmarked with a Dutch Boy Scouts cancel "Padvinders Postdienst Rotterdam 1945" (purple), as well as with a partial Boy Scout marker (green). This is the first time there is evidence that Maastricht too made use of the mailing services provided by the Boy Scouts. René managed to track down the wife of the (now deceased) sender. The letter and other correspondence shown, was sent to his mother while the man served in a mandatory German work detail, finally upon the war's end coming back home by way of Maastricht. Reading this story convinces me once again that philately equates to history.- Mr. van der Vlist continues his series on the forgeries of Raoul E. P. Maier. A couple of pages with VOC cancels are shown.

September 2006 - The 'cover story' of this issue is written by fellow ASNP member Peter Storm van Leeuwen. The subject is "The Poepoetans on the island of a thousand temples". One hundred years a tragedy took place on the island of Bali. A collision between the Western Colonizers and a proud Hindu Radja (ruler) who didn't want to give in to the demand of the strangers, who were also of an inferior caste, resulted in military action ending the rule of the Radja at a cost of many lives. Not only tells Peter what exactly happened he also illustrates his article with philatelic material (covers) to bring the story home. As Peter states at the

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end of the article "Postal stationery has a direct link to the past" - The controversy about the Dutch/German Rembrandt stamp (refer to the ASNP Magazine of September 2006) is discussed in a two page article, while the column on Maxiphilately too has Rembrandt as its subject. - Ton Dietz compared the subjects shown on Dutch and German stamps and concludes that Royalty has been the main subject on Dutch stamps while art has been most often chosen in Germany. Ton also goes into the changes in subjects that have taken place over time.- H.W van der Vlist is his ongoing series on fakes and forgeries this time returns to forger Raoul Maier, with extensive examples of fake cancels.

The Netherlands Philatelist -

Magazine and Newsletter, each published three times a year by the Netherlands Philatelic Circle (Magazine Editor: Les Jobbins, 25 Oakfield Drive, Reigate, Surrey RH2 9NR, United Kingdom). Membership (this includes the Magazine as well as the Newsletter): £ 15 per year.

Magazine

July 2006 The Netherlands Philatelic Circle celebrated its 60th anniversary this year. On this occasion the Magazine was made up of two pages (inn color) of the various displays shown at the annual membership gathering held in April. Among the items shown were 3 Stuiver postmarks, Brandstempels (burner cancels), Express mail, Dutch East Indies Postal Agents in Penang and Singapore, WWI and -II covers, KLM experimental flights Amsterdam - East Indies (1924-1930), WWII Dutch Legion stamps, and Netherlands Polar Expedition mail . The displays show the wide range of collecting interests of the NPC members.

Newsletter 112, October 2006 Apart from the usual Newsletter type of information there are a couple of covers with quedstions about their cancveleations, as wel as a story about the 1899 Hague Convention

Nederland onder de Loep

The Rundbrief (whose official name is "Nederland onder de Loep") is our German 'sister organization's publication. The ASNP and Arge (Arbeitsgemeinschaft Niederlande e.V.) exchange their respective publications. The Rundbriefs are stored at the ASNP library. Arge Secretary: Peter Heck, Tiefengasse 33, 65375 Oestrich-Winkel, Germany. Membership is € 20.

Rundbrief # 173 April 2006

The opening article by H. Wicher is about vertical pairs of Types I and II of the 1876 1/2 cent denomination. The combination II (top) and I (bottom) is rarer than the other combination - H.W. Hönes writes part 1 about Censorship in the Dutch East Indies between May 1940

and March 1942. He differentiates between censor ordered by the Minister of Justice, Fieldpost censor, deviezen censor, and internal Red Cross censor. Part 1 shows ten covers, explaining the various types of censorship. - Dr Louis shows seven covers (all between 1830 and 1839) of the Belgian period in Luxembourg. - A translation of the Bert Goofers article on 20th century Dutch Christmas and New Year mail completes this interesting issue.

Rundbrief # 174 August 2006

Udo Zimmerman opens with a short article about color bars, color crosses and plate faults on fairly current blocks of Dutch stamps. - Next is our own Kees Adema who writes a 16 page article (which is in English) about "The war of Spanish succession (1702 - 1713/1714) and its postal consequences."

The death of the childless King Charles II in 1700 created three claimants to the crown of Spain, which included the Southern Netherlands (Belgium):

- King Louis XIV of France, who claimed the throne for the son from his marriage to the daughter of King Philip IV of Spain, Marie Therese;
- Joseph Ferdinand, electoral prince of Bavaria and great-grandson of Philip IV;
- Holy Roman Emperor Leopold I, who had married a younger daughter of Philip IV but claimed the succession on behalf of his son by a second marriage, Archduke Charles (the later HRE Charles VI).

In the spring of 1701 French troops, led by the Duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV, invade the Spanish Netherlands. Feeling threatened by a potential combination of France and Spain, William III (1650-1702), king of England and stadholder (governor) of Holland crafts an Anglo-Dutch alliance against France. In 1706 the French are forced to withdraw after their defeat at Marillies at the hands of Marlborough. The Second Barrier Treaty (1709) enables the Dutch to station armed garrisons in strategic towns along the French border. In 1713 the Peace Treaty of Utrecht is signed between France and the Republic, England, Prussia, Portugal and Savoy. In 1714 peace treaties are signed between the Republic and Spain and finally between France and the Holy Roman Empire (Treat.v of Rastatt). The south becomes part of Austria in 1715 after it agrees to pay for the upkeep of Dutch troops in the barrier towns (Third Barrier Treaty).

Chronology of postal consequences

1701: The French replace Thurn&Taxis with Farmer of the Posts Pajot;

June 1, 1703 - June 1, 1704: England, Holland and Austria impose a trading boycott including a ban on mail to the south;

1706: The Anglo-Dutch Condominium (1706-1716)

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replaces Pajot with Director General of the Posts Francois Jaupain;

1709: Generaliteitspost (government mail service) is established to the barrier towns;

1725: Thurn & Taxis regains control of the mail service.

The article illuminates the various postal changes in the Southern Netherlands resulting from the eb and flow of military fortunes during this conflict. - Mr Hönes shows some privately made postal stationery of the Dutch East Indies, that is offered in German auctions for some hefty (100 to 250 Euro) prices, although their actual value is more like one Euro. Buyer beware! - H.W. Hönes has part 2 about Censorship in the Dutch East Indies between May 1940 and March 1942. This time he talks about military censorship. - The L.P.B.R.4 cancel on letters to and from Hamburg via the Netherlands to France is discussed by Klaas Schoonbergen. L.P.B.R. 4 stands for Lettrtes des POays-Bas du 4. Rayon. - Mr Hönes shows examples and a listing of the various Kon.Ned.Postvaart/Vlissingen-Engeland/Royal Mail/Great Britain-Flushing machine cancel that was in use from the end of 1922 through 1926. - Peter Uitenbogaart closes this issue with two stampless covers; one dated March 8, 1693 sent from Rotterdam to Amsterdam, the other dated July 28, 1802 sent from Heiligenberg (Leusden) to Haarlem.

Netherlands Philatelists of California

Membership dues are \$ 10 for corresponding USA and Canada based members; \$ 15 for regular members. attending the monthly meetings, and \$ 16 for international corresponding members.

Secretary/Editor: Frank Ennik, 811 Seaview Dr., El Cerrito, CA 94530-3008. E-mail:ennik123@comcast.net
Website: www.angelfire.com/ca2/npofc

July, 2006

This issue has the usual display of Cover -, Cancel-, and Third category of the month plus an interesting story about General Weygand, the person addressed on a cover sent in 1933 from Leiden to Paris. General Weygand's career survived being associated with the Vichy Regime.

The August issue has a nice story about the special Rembrandt meeting held at the July NPofC Meeting. Rembrandt was born on July 15, 1606 in Leiden. Members brought a wide variety of objects dealing with Rembrandt, from books, magazine articles, FDCs, stamps from various countries, to a T-shirt with the new € 6.45 express mail Rembrandt & Saskia stamp on it. Since this 'thematic' meeting was such a success the NPofC is already planning on having a special Michiel de Ruyter meeting next year (2007 will be the 400th anniversary of his death).

September 2006 Variations in the printing of the first leetter "E" of Nederland of the 1945 'Herrijzend Nederland' stamp are shown. Also discussed is the the brouhaha of the recent Dutch/German Rembrandt stamps.

October 2006 One of the highlights is a cover sent August 1939 from St. Maarten to Aruba. It has a registration sticker 'St. Martin N.G.' The N.G stands for Nederlands Gedeelte (Dutch Part). The Dutch name Sint Maarten did not become officila until 1937, prior to that it was called Saint Martin (French). The registration sticker used must be left over from prior to 1937.

The usual reproductions of the Cancel-, Cover and Third Category of the Month make for interesting monthly issues.

PO&PO

The **Verenigingsnieuws** (Newsletter) is published quarterly by the Nederlandse Vereniging van Poststukken en Poststempelverzamelaars (PO&PO). Dues are € 22.50 / yr. (per 1-1-2006 this will go to € 25), which includes delivery of the Newsletter and the more irregular **Postzak**. Secretary: J.F.G Spijkerman, Postbus 1065, 6801 BB Arnhem; e-mail: secretariaat@po-en-po.com

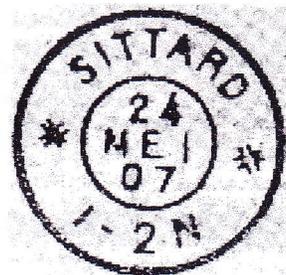
De Postzak - Postzak # 201 (July/August 2006

This issue opens with contributions from four 'foreign' members. They write about Charity in the Nederlands during WWI (mail/packages sent through the Netherlands to prisoners of war), German stamps with the Hindenburg design used on foreign franking, Mutiny on the "De Zeven provincien" (n the early thirties, when the economies of the world, including the Dutch, were falling apart and the governments had to cut in their budgets, the defense and naval departments were the victims. For the navy it meant that personnel had to live with a smaller salary. This didn't go without protest, and following the example of sailors in the Royal Navy, they started a mutiny. The Zeven Provinciën was at that time (on February 4 1933) on a traing cruise near Atjeh (Dutch East Indies). Native sailors set up a mutiny, in which also European sailors participated.), An American in Paris (deals with correspondence of an American soldier, stationed in France during 1917-1918) and Unusual Correspondence (mail to a crew member of the Dutch hospital ship 'Oranje' from 1941 to 1945). Additional articles are about Postage due covers of 1870 that were incorrectly canceled, Franked Telegraph enveloppes (enveloppes used to deliver telegrams were delivered by a postal employee and the receiver of the telegam had to pay for the delivery), a Precursor (voorloper) of what we now call a Business reply card (where postage is or will be

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paid by the sender, not the receiver of the card), and finally an interesting article about Change of Address cards, where nobody was moving. It happened sometimes when new street addresses were assigned most often due to annexation.

Verenigingsnieuws: 2006-3 (August 2006). Another announcement about the upcoming launch in October during Postex 2006, of a new publication that will essentially replace the famous Korteweg publication. I'll be reviewing it as soon as I receive my copy. Other publications 'on tap' are about the mailman delivery cancels and Boy Scouts mail. For these publications alone (which will be sent free to PO&PO members) it is worth becoming a member. - Another interesting items is the display of a large round cancel 'Sittard / 24 MEI 07/ 1-2 N'. The author (Frits van Beekum) claims that this forged cancel was made by wellknown stamp and cancel forger Lucien Smeets. It is also the cancel that is most often seen on the forged 5 guilder Wilhelmina hanging hair issue (NVPH#48), which, according to Mr. van Beekum was also made by Mr. Smeets.



De Aero Philatelist

"De Aero Philatelist" is issued six times a year by "De Nederlandse Vereniging van Aero-Philatelisten". K. Jongerden, Ambonlaan 88, 1276 NJ Huizen, The Netherlands. Subscription is € 25 / yr.

Most issues of "De Aero Philatelist" include a substantial auction section of interesting airmail covers and related items.

June 2006 (number 3):

Special service awards (honor pins) were presented to three deserving members at the recent Vlissingen general membership meeting.

Jan Hintzen (segment # 83, part 2) continues with his article on the service connections between ships and airplanes on the Holland-Indies routes during the 1920's and 1930's. This second part centers around the colorful history of the ms Indrapoera, which started service in 1926 and managed to remain in service until 1963 for a total of 37 eventful years.

Will Porio writes about the life of the H-NACC (Fokker F.VII) as a follow-up to Jacques Bot's previous article on the plane's 1924 emergency landing near the town of Saladinovo in Bulgaria. Will lists all the flights by date, crew, routing and flying time.

Hans Aitink, *Airmail During Wartime* segment # 39, reviews various French air connections in Africa during WW II.

G.A. Geerts continues and completes his philatelic travel story on the aviator Joseph Marie Le Brix.

The club's agenda, a mail auction insert with 163 (!) items and Hans Dekker's news column complete this issue.

August 2006 (number 4):

Wim van der Helm, 'Flying Dutchman' (VH) secretary, encourages all members to participate in the upcoming "45th Day of Aerophilately" during the weekend of November 10, 11 and 12, 2006. He also points to the availability of some new publications, e.g. the AAMS American Air Mail Society Catalogue, 6th edition, volume 3, FAM Canal Zone 1918-1970 and First Flights to Alaska (US \$35).

Jan Hintzen presents his segment # 84 on *Airmail History*. This time it is an article on arrival cancels/markings on flown airmail items.

Jacques Bot writes about "70 years of airmail catalogues of the Netherlands". He lists 16 catalogues by year, author and title with brief reviews. Most of these catalogues may be found on the shelves of the library of the Netherlands Association of Philatelic Clubs (NBFV) in Baarn, Holland. (Internet: www.nbfv.nl/bieb.htm).

Hans Aitink continues with a nicely illustrated article on the air routes of the "Free French" in Africa as of August 1940 in his segment # 40 on *Airmail During Wartime*.

An agenda of upcoming club events and a news column (mainly regarding first flights etc.) by Hans Dekker complete this August 2006 issue. GV

ZWP (Zuid West Pacific)

The ZWP (South West Pacific) studygroup covers not only the postal history of the South West Pacific but also of the Dutch West Indies. The publications exist of a *Mededelingenblad* (Newsletter type) and a *Mededelingenblad -Bijlage* (Appendix). Dues are € 25 / yr. Secretary: J.A. Dijkstra, Dolderstraat 74, 6706 JG Wageningen, The Netherlands (j.dijkstra50@chello.nl)

Poststempelatlas van Ned-Indie, 1916 -1942. This time the information about the cancels of Radjamandala thru Rondeng is listed.

Mededelingenblad Number 146 This issue consisted of two publications. Sybrand Bakker writes about "A contribution to the classification of the Queensland Post Office Newspaper Wrappers issued in the period 1891-1912." This is a 26 page article (in English) dealing with a philatelic subject most of us are not familiar

with. It is definitely an article for those with the basic interest and knowledge of the subject.

The 'regular' issue covers the more mundane subjects as information about the next meeting, new member listing, an announcement about the 40 year Jubilee coming up in 2008 (there will a special exhibit at Postex 2008, October 2008 in Apledoorn). The issue also contains an article (in English) about modern day postal services in Indonesia. It appears that the mail is moving well in Indonesia.

Auction listing for the September 23 auction contained 149 lots.

Dai Nippon Society -

The Dai Nippon Society specializes in the stamps of the Dutch East Indies during the period of the Japanese occupation, and also during the Republik Indonesia before obtaining sovereignty.

Subscription is € 25 per year. Secretary: Leo Vosse, Vinkenbaan 3, 1851 TB Heiloo, The Netherlands. e-mail: leo.vosse@planet.nl Website: www.dainippon.nl

June/July 2006: Dai Nippon is looking for a scan of the Puloe Samboe cancel type Proud JD2. This cancel has Syonan and Puloe Samboe in Latin text. If you are able to help please contact Leo Vosse.

August 2006: An announcement about the upcoming meeting in Utrecht; a reminder to renew memberships; a 920 item auction and a request for a copies of a: the 'Katalogus dai perangko2 Republik Indonesia 2nd printing by Popular Philatelic supplies in 1962 or 1963 and the 5th in 1969, and b: Catalog Zonnebloem 1956 and 1957. Copies instead of originals are welcome.

Handboek Postwaarden Nederland

Authors: G. Holstege, J.Vellekoop, and R. van den Heuvel. The *Handboek* is a Dutch language publication and addresses philatelic subjects in a high quality and in-depth manner. Segments are completed and made available on an irregular but more or less quarterly basis. Publisher: Joh. Enschedé, P.O.Box 8023, 1055 AA, Amsterdam, the Netherlands. E-mail: verkoop@jea.nl, Website: www.jea.nl. Our 'personal' contact is Wendy Hut (w.hut@jea.nl)

The authors invite comments and suggestions by visiting their website: <http://www.postwaarden.nl/>

Brepost

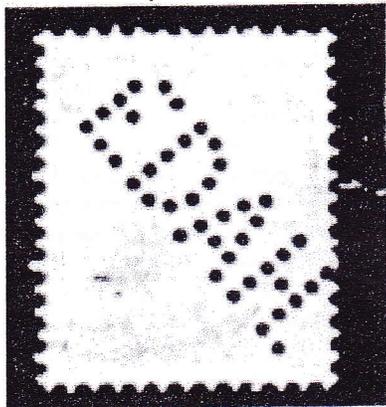
Brepost is the bimonthly publication of the Postzegelvereniging Breda in the Netherlands. Secretary: B.H. Kielman, Paradijslaan 23, 4822 PD Breda, The

Netherlands (benkielman@casema.nl). Membership dues are € 21 / yr., which includes an airmail subscription to the Maandblad voor Filatelie.

July/August 2006

If you are lucky enough to spend some extended time in the Netherlands, at one point you'll end up in a grocery store. One of the better known grocery chains is EDAH. Not many people would know about the interesting background of these stores.

The EDAH perfin was the reason for the article in Brepost, explaining that Edah was founded by four grocers (Jacobus Ebben, Servais Bernardus Dames, Jan Aukes, and Johannes Hettema) who all originally resided in the northern province of Friesland.



Being Catholics in a dominantly Protestant environment they all decided around 1900 to move to the southern province of Noord Brabant where the majority of the population was Catholic. They started to pool their resources when buying groceries for their stores and ended up building the EDAH chain.

September-October 2006 - An overview of stamps with subjects related to the province of Overijssel (although it erroneously mentions Winterswijk, which is in Gelderland), and the history of the IGB perforation which was used by the Internationale Gewapendbeton Bouw in Breda make for another enjoyable issue.

Waalzegel

Waalzegel is the 4x year publication of the NVPV-Nijmegen. Dues are € 55 per year, which includes an airmail subscription to the Maandblad voor Filatelie. (Giro acct# 950115, in the name of NVPV afd. Nijmegen) or send Cash in Euros (or Dollar equivalent) to Jan A. Lauret, Dingostraat 120, 6531 PG Nijmegen, Netherlands.

We're receiving a complimentary copy from fellow ASNP member Rob van Bruggen.

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September 2006 - Jan Rijdsdijk writes a nice report about his one way journey by boat from Indonesia to the Netherlands. He went by way of a Rotterdamse Lloyd cargo ship, making many stops on the way. - F. van der Harst writes part II about 'Numbers on stamps', in which he traces the history of our current decimal system.

The entire contents of the Waalzegel can be seen as a PDF file on their Website:

<http://www.nvpv nijmegen.nl/Artikeleninhoud.htm>

FROM THE EDITOR

Now that you have had time to digest the first edition of the Magazine, you are either looking forward to the second issue, or you might long back to the 'olden days' when we had a Journal and Newsletter.

I've gotten mostly positive comments on the new format, and the negative comments were about some fairly minor details.

I have to make a clarification. As I noted in the previous Magazine, Ed Matthews and myself donated the \$20 we won to the ASNP. This did not imply that the other participants in the contests didn't donate their winnings. Only the first place winners were indirectly (one year free ASNP membership) rewarded financially. Just to set the record straight.

Our US members probably have wondered why their copy of the Magazine had a stamp on it, while at the same time the Presorted USPS insignia was showing. This is a long story but basically it comes down to the fact that we don't ship enough copies (minimum is 200) to qualify for the mailing discount. I found this out when I showed up at the postoffice with my copies in hand. It turns out that the USPS employee(s) in Ord, Nebraska, from where our publication used to be shipped, were more lenient, not enforcing the rules strictly.

The same goes for our Nonprofit status. This was revoked in the 90's (why, I couldn't figure out), but again the Ord employees were not aware of this or didn't enforce it.

After all this, we still are saving money.

You might have also noted that some of the regular Newsletter reports didn't show up in the Magazine. Space constraints were the main problem. I'll try to balance the reports with the probably more interesting philatelic articles.

This issue too will be a bit unbalanced since I had to skip the Magazine Reviews last time, but it contains 28 pages, instead of the usual 24.

The treasurer has recently moved, so, while in transition, he had trouble accessing his ASNP files for awhile. However, in the next Magazine we should get a detailed annual treasurer report.

I'm also moving myself and I'm running into the same problem as treasurer Robert Kan. Most of my ASNP stuff is boxed up in the garage, and since we are not expected to move until mid-December the next Magazine (the January 2007 issue) might get out a bit late.

I received a couple of complaints about the poor canceling of the Magazine. I fully agree, but I do not have any control over this. At least you got a higher value stamp you could save for yourself or somebody else. If I was to put the Magazine in an envelope shipping cost would go up and I figured we rather live with a poor cancel than an increase in dues.

If you have any comments or suggestions please let me know. We might all benefit from them.

As far as philatelic articles to publish we've been lucky to be able to publish the series on Dutch New Guinea's philatelic history. Once that runs out we need more contributions from you, the members. There must be at least a couple of items in your collection you are particularly fond of. Why not share them with all of us? You might find a fellow ASNP member who collects the same and through correspondence you both might expand your knowledge and pleasure of collecting. Think about it, do a short write-up and send it to me. It is not as hard to do as you think!

Hans Kremer

BOOKSTORE

Here are the book sales for Nov 2005 to June 2006.

\$ 5.55 SHIPS MAIL OF THE K. P. M. LINE (3 copies) (\$2.15 + 1.90 +1.50).

\$ 4.48 CATALOG OF CATAPULT POST (2 copies) (\$.99 + 3.49).

\$ 4.23 POSTAL HISTORY STUDY OF THE WW II YEARS OF THE NETHERLANDS (2 copies) (\$.99+3.24).

\$17.54 CATALOG OF NUMBER CANCELS OF THE NETHERLANDS (2 copies) (\$9.02 + 8.52).

\$ 4.98 CATALOG OF THE NETHERLANDS FIRST DAY OF ISSUE (2 copies) (\$.99 +3.99).

\$16.47 CATALOG OF SMALL ROUND CANCELS

OF THE NETHERLANDS

\$49.14 DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL POSTAL RATES (3 copies) (\$13.10+18.27+17.77).

\$ 5.50 POSTAGE DUE ISSUES OF THE NETHERLANDS

\$.49 POSTAL HISTORY STUDY VII OF THE NETHERLANDS

\$ 2.49 HAND CANCELS OF THE NETHERLANDS

\$11.00 1990 CATALOG of the NETHERLANDS PLATE FAULTS

\$ 6.08 THE POSTAL STATIONERY OF THE NETHERLANDS

\$ 1.49 TWELVE PHILATELIC ESSAYS of the NETHERLANDS

\$ 9.00 MACHINE CANCELS OF THE NETHERLANDS

\$13.08 GUIDE OF THE POSTAL STATIONERY OF THE NETHERLANDS

Total received \$ 151.52 Minus Listing fees (\$16), ebay percentage (\$7.95), and PayPal fees (\$4.95)

Total sent to treasurer Robert Kan for ASNP \$122.62

Items are very slow to sell on ebay this year. I have had 16 items that have not sold even though some have been posted on ebay more than once and with starting prices of \$.99. I will put more books up in the fall when I expect sales to pick up.

Bob Davis

ELECTIONS:

Following are the ASNP election results:

- 1) President, Ed Mathews: 69 votes
- 2) Mem. Secretary: Jan Enthoven, 69 votes
- 3) Treasurer: Robert Kan, 68 votes
- 4) Vice President: Dries Jansma, 68 votes
- 5) Corr. Secretary: Marinus Quist, 68 votes
- 6) Governors:
John Hornbeck, 69 votes
George Vandenberg, 66 votes
Charles Sacconaghi, 66 votes
- 7) Not voting for any officers: 8 ballots
- 8) Auction continuation?
Yes: 49 (1 commented, only if club benefits)
No: 14 (1 commented that eBay is sufficient)
Abstaining: 14
- 9) Publication name suggestions:
Various: 28 (3 ballots had multiple suggested names)
Abstaining: 49

Marinus (Marty) Quist

FROM THE MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY

Mr. Peter Brouwer #1185
Johan de Wittstraat 212
3311 KJ Dordrecht
Netherlands
3,4,6,22 and Jap. Occ. of Malaya

By the way, if you see a red dot on your address label, you might not have paid your ASNP dues yet. I would love to hear from you.

Jan Enthoven

TREASURER REPORT

ASNP Treasurer's Observations - I have had the pleasure to be your society's treasurer since September '05 and have been working with Ed Matthews, George Vandenberg, Jan Enthoven and Hans Kremer to learn the ropes. Their experience in working internationally has been valuable and have stood the society well - my experience as treasurer of organizations required tight approvals and controls as we are dealing with other people's money - we are all human and mistakes and misunderstandings can and do happen. (Procedures will be prepared)

Thus all members who wish to be reimbursed for expenses made for the society are requested to receive prior approvals from the President; and whenever possible request the provider to present a bill properly noted as received and approved for payment. "The treasurer shall pay bills as authorized by the president....." *I rather pay the bill than reimburse the member; should an audit be required and reimbursements were made personal checks will have to be explained. * ASNP By-Laws

The Society's bank account balance as of 1/31/06:
\$8,197

Robert Kan

SHORT NOTES

NVPH # 1654; Dutch born Nobel Winner P.J.W. Debye -Why is he in the news?

From Wikipedia:

From 1934 to 1939 Debye (who received a Nobel price for Chemistry in 1936, and was honored with a Dutch stamp in 1995) was director of the prestigious Max Planck Institute in Berlin. In January 2006, documents surfaced that seem to establish that in this period, Debye was actively involved in cleansing German science institutions from Jewish and other "non-arian elements".

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On December 9, 1938 he wrote to all the members of the *Deutsche Physikalische Gesellschaft* :

In light of the current situation, membership by German Jews as stipulated by the Nuremberg laws, of the Deutsche Physikalische Gesellschaft cannot be continued. According to the wishes of the board, I ask of all members to whom these definitions apply to report to me their resignation. Heil Hitler!



For this reason and perhaps also long standing professional competition, Albert Einstein actively tried to prevent Debye from being appointed in the United States. Nevertheless, Debye was offered a chance to give a series of lectures at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York and he traveled to the United States of America. Official biographies state that Debye moved to the US because he refused to accept German citizenship forced on to him by the Nazis. Nevertheless during the time he presented his lectures, his family stayed in Berlin, he kept his official Berlin residence and he kept receiving his wages. On 23 June 1941 he sent a telegram to Berlin informing his employers that he was able and willing to resume his responsibilities at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institut.

To his defense it has been documented that he had helped his Jewish colleague Lise Meitner in 1938-1939 to escape Nazi prosecution by securing for her a position in Sweden. His son Peter P. Debye, interviewed in 2006 at age 89) recalls that his father was completely apolitical and that in the privacy of their home politics were never discussed. According to his son Debye just wanted to do his job at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute and that as long as the Nazis did not bother him he was able to do so. He recalls that his mother urged his father to stay in the US in the event a war would break out.

RECENT ISSUES

Netherlands

Weeks of the Greeting card

1 September 2006

Stamp design Earlier this year, Karel Appel, one of the most prominent visual artists of our time, designed a stamp for TPG Post for the Weeks of the Greetings Card. Sadly, this turned out to be his last work. Karel Appel died on 3 May 2006 at 85 years of age.

The Karel Appel stamp is the highlight of the National

receive three free Karel Appel stamps. These genuine 'Appels' are available in more than 1,750 participating shops (including Bruna, Expo, Primera, The Readshop, TotaalGemak and Vroom & Dreesman), from all good card shops, and at large post offices.

The value of each stamp is 39 euro cents. The stamps can be used for postage until 31 December 2006.

The issue of the Appel Stamp marks the opening of the exhibition 'Kunst per Post' (Art by Post), organized by TPG Post in cooperation with the Escher Museum (Escher in the Palace) in The Hague. This

exhibition, which opens on 1 September, will present a fascinating survey of the design commissions undertaken by artists for TPG Post over the past 100 years.

Design The stamp sheetlet comprises three stamps of the same design by Karel Appel. Art historian Willemijn Stokvis on the design: 'The drawing in chalks that Appel made for the stamp evokes the style he developed during the CoBra period (1948-1951). He drew



Weeks of the Greetings Card campaign, which was also launched on 1 September. The purpose of this campaign, organized by the Dutch Greetings Card Foundation (Stichting Wenskaart Nederland), is to encourage people to send greetings cards. The foundation's aim is to emphasize the value of printed cards in relation to more ephemeral types of greeting such as e-mail or SMS messages. Many people like to receive cards because they are a more personal and permanent reminder that someone is thinking of them. It is not surprising that cards are still popular in a world where digital media are playing an ever greater role. During the Christmas and New Year period alone, 200 million cards are posted in the Netherlands. But people send greetings cards all year round, to wish someone 'Happy Birthday', 'Good Luck' in their driving test, as a holiday greeting, or just to say

'Thinking of You'. This year, the National Weeks of the Greetings Card will be even more special. Between 1 and 23 September 2006, customers who buy three or more greetings cards (minimum value 5 euros) will

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his inspiration from children's drawings.

The figure in the drawing could be a child or a bird. He created this imaginary being by 'merging' two figures, and deliberately chose to draw it using shaky, improvised blue and red lines. The spaces between the lines are colored in with yellow. During the CoBra period, Appel also drew figures that were half man, half animal. His vibrant use of color is also visible in the stamp.

In later years he often returned to the childlike images of those years, particularly in the reliefs he created in wood and polyester, and in his ceramic sculptures between around 1966 and 1978. Willemijn Stokvis is the author of the text on the stamp sheetlet about Karel Appel and his work.

The sheetlet itself was designed by Julius Vermeulen. He chose a restrained design that would allow Appel's work to speak for itself. The text by Willemijn Stokvis is printed in the Plantijn font, in the color anthracite, which reflects the reserved and serene

character of the border. Julius Vermeulen is an adviser in art and design at TPG Post. He has designed several stamps and catalogues for TPG Post.

Availability The stamps can be purchased, while stocks last, from the Collect Club in Groningen and via the online shop at www.tp-post.nl. The stamp sheetlets cost 1.17 euros each. A stamp pack will also be issued for 1.67 euros and a Karel Appel prestige booklet for 9.95 euros. During the campaign (1-23 September), customers who buy three or more greetings cards (minimum value 5 euros) will receive three free Karel Appel stamps. These genuine 'Appels' are available in more than 1,750 participating outlets.

The stamps are valid for a limited period (until 31 December 2006).

Denomination The value of each stamp is 39 euro cents.

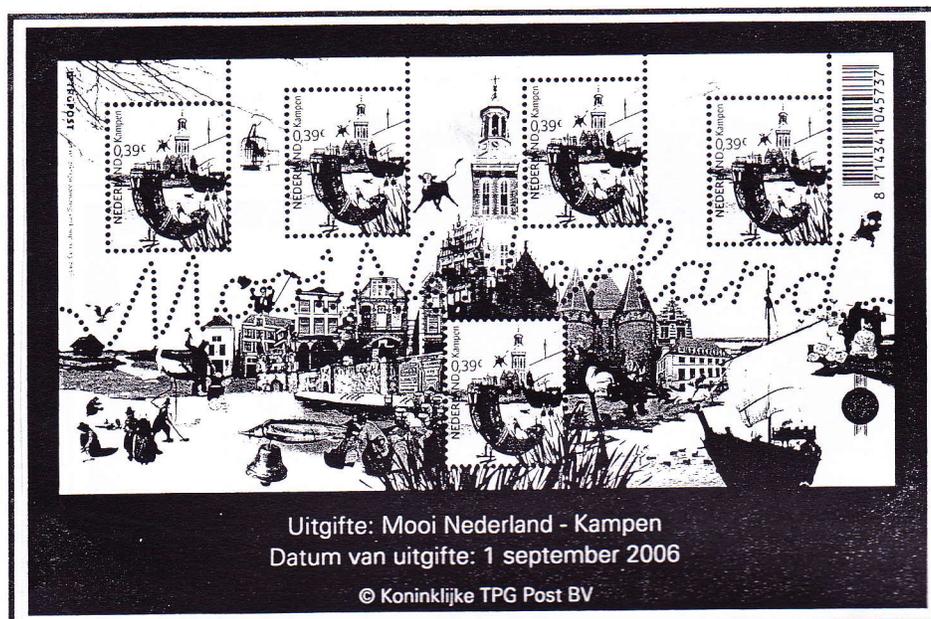
Technical Details:

Size 27 x 27.55 mm
Colors yellow, magenta, cyan, black and dark grey
Perforation 13 1/4 : 13 3/4
Paper normal with red phosphor tagging
Gum synthetic
Country of issue the Netherlands
Availability as specified
Product type sheetlet of three special stamps for the Weeks of the Greetings Card
Print process offset
Print run 475,000 sheetlets
Printer Joh. Enschede Security Printers

Beautiful Netherlands; Kampen and Zwolle

1 September 2006

On 1 September 2006, TPG Post issued two new stamps in its Beautiful Netherlands series: Kampen and Zwolle. In the late Middle Ages, these cities both formed part of the international trade network known



as the Hanseatic League. At times the two neighboring cities would work together harmoniously, while at other times they would become each other's rival.

Kampen had a special place among the Hanseatic towns of what is now the Eastern Netherlands because in the 13th century its trading fleet was just as large as those of the other cities on the river IJssel combined. It was possibly this good fortune that provoked jealousy in the surrounding towns and villages, with many stories emerging about the alleged stupidity of Kampen's residents. These tales are still known today as the Kamper uien (Kampen onions). The people of Kampen are said to have in turn made fools of Zwolle's citizens when it purchased old church bells from the city and paid using sacks and sacks of small coins. The story goes that the fingers of the people in Zwolle turned blue as they counted the money, which is why they are still referred to as "blue fingers".

The first Hanseatic Diet, a sort of general assembly, was held in Lubeck in 1356, exactly 650 years ago this year. In celebration of this anniversary, Kampen and Zwolle will each be honored with their own stamp sheetlet in the stamp series Beautiful Netherlands 2006. The stamps were presented on 1 September, just before the start of the Hanseatic Festival to be held in Zwolle the weekend after.

With its Beautiful Netherlands 2006 stamp series, TPG Post is highlighting interesting cities, towns and other locations in the Netherlands. The stamps that form part of the Beautiful Netherlands series are available in the featured location in a sheetlet of five identical stamps. The face value of each stamp is 39 euro cents.

Design The sheetlet "Beautiful Netherlands 2006: Kampen" not only focuses on the city's buildings but also its people over the centuries. "A city is more than a stack of bricks. People laugh and cry and life runs

(a city gate constructed in the first half of the 14th century), a replica of a mediaeval cog ship, recently built in Kampen, and the Nieuwe Toren tower (1664). The cow hanging from a rope is yet another reference to a traditional Kampen tale. The top of the Schepentoren tower was once destroyed when it was struck by lightning. Grass soon began to grow on the tower and the people wanted their cows to be able to graze on this lush grass. When they hoisted up the first cow, it started mooing loudly and was unfortunately never able to enjoy the grass at the top.

What do the residents of Kampen themselves think of



all these tales? One answer perhaps lies enclosed in an important symbol for the position of Kampen as a Hanseatic town: the intricately decorated horn of the St. Anne's or Rhine Shippers' Guild, which has been given a prominent place on the stamps. The horn has a dog's head at one end which appears to be sticking its tongue out at the person opposite when the horn is drunk from.

On the sheetlet "Beautiful Netherlands

through the streets and across the squares and even over the ice," says Barry de Bruin of Ping-Pong Design, member of the sheetlet's design team. One of the "Kampen onions" tells the tale of a bishop who would be visiting the city. A large sturgeon had been caught for his dinner, but when he was delayed the fish was released back into the river IJssel with a bell around its neck so that it could easily be located again. Another amusing tale narrates the story of the canary belonging to the mayor's wife. When the bird escaped from its cage, the mayor took bold action and closed the city gates, but the canary was never to be seen again. On the stamp sheetlet, the birdcage is now occupied by the cat which, together with a mouse, is hidden on all issues in the Beautiful Netherlands series. On the left of the Kampen sheetlet is a fragment of the painting "Enjoying the Ice" by Hendrick Avercamp (1585-1634), who grew up and worked in the city. A central place on the sheetlet is reserved for the old town hall (1350) with its famous Schepenzaal (Magistrates' Hall). We also see the Koornmarktspoort

2006: Zwolle", a coin can be seen floating in the clouds above the renowned restaurant De Librije. The sky is also embellished with the Hanseatic seal, a portrait of the famous painter Gerard Terborgh and many fingerprints that have turned blue after all the money counting. In the water, near the Kampen replica of a cog ship, is the lashing tail of a dragon which, tradition has it, dwelled in one of the deep whirlpools around Zwolle. The dragon, which threatened to devour the young city if the citizens did not bring it a live sacrifice, was slain by Archangel Michael. St. Michael's Parish Church, in the centre of the sheetlet, was named in his honor. To the left of this is the Zwolse Balletjeshuis, the only place where the traditional sweets of Zwolle are still made, flanked by the splendid Sassenpoort gate (late 14th/early 15th century), which mediaeval Zwolle proudly showed off to nearby Deventer. We can also see the Peperbus (pepperpot) or Onze Lieve Vrouwentoren (Our Lady's Tower), which belongs to the cathedral of the same name. The remains of Thomas a Kempis have been

interred here since 2005. This monk, writer and key proponent of modern devotion worked in Zwolle for many years. A fragment of his most famous work *Imitation of Christ* is featured at the top of the sheetlet. The five stamps depict the Sassenpoort, Peperbus, House of Charles V, St. Michael's Church and a rather swollen cow, a reference to the possible origin of the name "Zwolle". The fertile pastures around the city allowed cattle to eat so much grass that that they swelled up.

Designer "We make every project a team effort whenever we can," says Maarten Brandenburg, member of the Ping-Pong Design team. "Everybody contributes their own ideas and then we choose the best ones. Enjoyment and discussion are the main ingredients of our work. In 2004 we designed the Children's Stamps, which were voted stamps of the year by the readers of *Collect* magazine."

Availability A special aspect of these stamps is that they can only be purchased in the featured location and through the online shop of TPG Post at www.onlinewinkel.tppost.nl.

The stamp sheetlets cost 1.95 euros each

The stamps are valid until further notice.

Denomination The face value of each stamp is 39 euro cents.

Technical Details

Size 20.8 x 25.3 mm
Colors yellow, magenta, cyan and black
Perforation 141/z: 14%
Paper normal with phosphor tagging
Gum synthetic
Product type sheetlet of five special stamps
Print process offset

4 October: Endangered Animals

Stamp TNT Post and Diergaarde Blijdorp (Rotterdam Zoo) have teamed up to issue a special stamp sheetlet entitled *Endangered Animals on World Animal Day* as a distinctive way of highlighting the plight of endangered animals. Each of the twelve different stamps on this sheetlet depicts one endangered animal: the reticulated giraffe, pygmy hippopotamus, lowland gorilla, Asian elephant, Indian rhinoceros, Sumatran tiger (the smallest tiger still in existence), Francois' leaf-monkey, tropical butterfly, Manchurian crane, blue poison-dart frog, red panda and the Asian lion. What makes

this sheetlet even more special is the use of "isograms" to hide text on the sheetlet with information on each of the animals.

When the viewer places the stamp sheetlet on a flat, horizontal surface and uses the special transparent piece of plastic (the size of a credit card) provided, seen from a certain angle, hidden messages are revealed in the light-blue spheres. Showing the maximum weight of a full-grown male and what the animal eats in the wild, the isogram introduces the viewer to the different animals in an original and pleasantly surprising way.

Each of the twelve different stamps has a face value of 39 euro cents.

Design According to Jeroen Bruijn, member of the Thonik design team, the biggest challenge in designing the stamp sheetlet was trying to find a pleasing setting in which to place the animals. "TNT Post wanted to see each of the stamps dedicated to one of the endangered animals selected, with each of the animals clearly visible. We decided to use a layered approach. In drawing the shared jungle background, we drew our inspiration from the paintings of Henri Rousseau (1844-1910), a painter primarily known for his works featuring wild animals. The layering in the design enabled us to hide less suitable parts of the



photographs behind a leaf or draw a branch in front.

When a stamp is removed from the sheetlet, attention shifts to the beauty and intrinsic value of the individual animal, while, at the same time, an animal goes "missing" from the jungle on the sheetlet. This is a powerful, symbolic way to draw attention to the threatened extinction of the animals." The result is an atmospheric, secretive depiction of the animals; one which accurately reflects their situation and comes across as completely natural.

On the sheetlet, the feeling of mystery is reinforced by the information about the animals hidden in the light-blue spheres (in which the viewer can readily read the name of the animal).

Designer The Endangered Anima/s sheetlet involved a lot of complex design work, especially due to the isogram technique we used," says Jeroen Bruin, member of the Thonik design team. "What's more, the stamps, each featuring a single animal, had to work individually as well as part of the sheetlet as a whole.

This complexity ensured us a very enjoyable challenge."

Thonik is a visual communication agency based in Amsterdam. Its work, which embraces corporate identities, book design and advertising campaigns, has a strong conceptual slant. Clients include Utrecht's Centraal

Museum, the MARTa Herford Museum of Art and Design, Amsterdam Museum Night, Droog Design and the Dutch political party SP.

Denomination The face value of each stamp is 39 euro cents.

Technical Details

Size	35 x 35 mm
Colors	yellow, magenta, cyan and black
Perforation	13 3/4 : 13 3/4
Paper	normal with phosphor tagging
Gum	synthetic
Availability	until further notice
Print process	offset
Print run	650,000 sheets
Printer	Joh. Enschede Security Print, The Netherlands

Netherlands Antilles

World Philatelic Exhibition Washington 2006

One of the topics of the World Stamp Exhibition Washington 2006 is "The role of the post office in uniting the country". Nieuwe Post Nederlandse Antillen N.V proudly presents this special stamps series, consisting of two 100 cents stamps, two 149 cents stamps and a souvenir sheet with a stamp of 405 cents. Designer Robert A. Willems illustrated this topic not only by showing historical events which served in uniting the country but in uniting the world.

The souvenir sheet shows in the background the flags of the United States of America and The Netherlands Antilles. In the foreground the US Capitol Building and the Palace of the Governor of the Netherlands Antilles. This symbolizing the long history of good relations our countries have had for centuries.



One 100 cents stamp shows the George Washington Bridge - USA and The Queen Emma bridge - Curaçao: The George Washington Bridge a suspension bridge spanning the Hudson River between New York and New Jersey. It is often referred to as the most beautiful bridge in the world and is also the world's only 14-lane suspension bridge. The bridge was dedicated on October 24, 1931.

The Queen Emma pontoon bridge, nicknamed "The Swinging Old Lady" was inaugurated on May 7th, 1888, connecting the Punda side and the Otrobanda side of the now World Heritage city Willemstad. It was constructed by Leonard Burlington Smith, United States Consul for Curaçao (1884).

The second 100 cents stamp shows a US Mail letter drop box and an antique Netherlands Antillean Letter drop mailbox: The US street letter drop mailbox with a hinged door that closes to protect the mail was invented by Philip B. Downing. Downing, an African-American inventor, patented his new device on October 27, 1891.

The old style Netherlands Antillean letter drop, of nearly 1.80 meters tall, was replaced throughout the Antilles for newer smaller models. But its sturdy cast iron construction has withstood the test of time; today a few remain on display.

The first 149 cents stamp shows the First US Transcontinental flight and the First KLM Trans-Atlantic mail flight - The Snip:

The Fokker T-2 (originally carrying the designation F4) was the first airplane to make a nonstop flight spanning the North American continent. The flight was made under the auspices of the U.S. Army Air Service, taking off from Long Island, New York, on May 2nd, 1923, and landing at Rockwell Field, San Diego, California, on May 3rd, 1923. The Snip, a tri-motor Fokker F-XV111, took off on December 15th 1934 from Schiphol Amsterdam, made a crossing via Paramaribo to Curaçao, carrying mail, and landed 8 days after take-off on 22 December 1934 at Hato Airport (Curaçao).

The second 149 cents stamp shows the emblem of the Universal Postal Union: The Universal Postal Union (UPU) is an international organization, created in 1874, that coordinates postal policies between member nations and hence the world wide postal system. Each member country agrees to the same set of terms for conducting international postal duties. Prior to the establishment of the UPU, a country had to conclude a separate postal treaty with each other country that it wished to carry international mail to or from.

Date of issue: May 26th. 2006
 Sales Period: May 26th. 2006 - May 25th. 2007
 Issue: World Stamp Exhibition Washington 2006
 Designer: Robert A. Willems
 Face value of stamps: 2 x 100cents, 2 x 149cents, souvenir sheet 405 cents
 Size of stamps: 36 mm x 25 mm
 Size of image: 33 mm x 22 mm
 Size souvenir sheet: 76 mm x 57 mm
 Perforation: 13 1/2 x 12 3/4
 Printing: Offset coated stamp paper no watermark
 Printer: Johan Enschedé

**Social and Cultural Care:
 300th Anniversary of Otrobanda**

In 2007 Otrobanda will be celebrating its 300th anniversary and this year Nieuwe Post Nederlandse Antillen n.v. is proudly issuing the second set of special stamps of a sequence of 3, which will be completed in 2007.

Otrobanda is the West quay of the capital Willemstad (World Heritage city), which literally translates into "the other side".

In this stamp issue of four stamps, the designer Richmond Gijsbertha shows various images of Otrobanda of yester years. As in the previous set, he chose not to use bright colors, in order to give a sense



of nostalgia that transports you back in time.

100 cents stamp - Hoogstraat: This area on the hill of Otrobanda, houses many beautiful large mansions; mostly built in the second half of the 19th century. Today many have been restored to their original glory.

149 cents stamp - Emmabrug: This was the first floating (on pontoons) swivel bridge over the St. Annabay, that connected the Punda with the Otrobanda side of the capital Willemstad. It was built in 1888 by Leonard B. Smith, Consul of the United States of America.

335 cents stamp - Pasa kontrami: This iron bridge dates from 1910 and connected Sabasteeg (Saba alley) with the Rif area. The name "Pasa kontrami", which literally means "come meet me", hints at the fact that many people actually had their rendezvous on this bridge.

500 cents stamp - "Zeemanshuis" Seaman's home: The Seaman's home was opened in 1931, where seamen could stay. Due to the many changes in port activity there were less and less visitors and the Seaman's house had to be closed. It was transformed into a

hotel. The Hotel Stelaris was demolished in the year 2000.

Technical data:

Date of issue: June 16th. 2006
 Sales Period: June 16th. 2006 - June 15th. 2007
 Issue: Otrobanda 2007 (300th Anniversary)
 Designer: Richmond Gijsbertha
 Face value of stamps: 100, 149, 335 and 500 cents
 Size of stamps: 36 mm x 25 mm
 Size of image: 33 mm x 22 mm
 Perforation of stamps: 13 1/4 x 12 3/4
 Printing: offset coated stamp paper no watermark
 Printer: Johan Enschedé

Technical Data;

Date of issue: July 31st. 2006
 Sales Period: July 31 st. 2006 - July 30th. 2007
 Designer: Richmond Gijsbertha
 Face value of stamps: 52, 55, 77, 95, 100, 149, 153, 285, 335 & 405 cents
 Size of stamps: 36 mm x 25 mm
 Size of image: 33 mm x 22 mm
 Perforation of stamps: 13 1/4 X 12 3/4
 Printing: offset coated stamp paper no watermark
 Printer: Johan Enschedé

Birds

Nieuwe Post Nederlandse Antillen n.v. is proudly issuing this special 12 stamp series dedicated to one of the most beloved animals in nature: Birds. Designer Ans Mezas-Hummelink gives us a closeup view of these beautiful brightly colored feathered creatures by placing them on a white background.

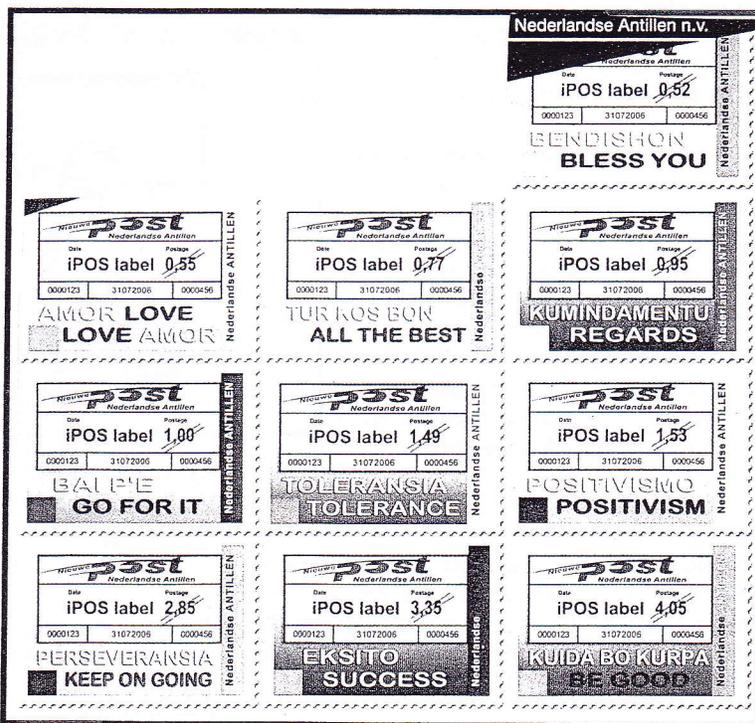
iPOS postage labels

NPNA is proud to present a stamp issue dedicated to iPOS, an automated point of sale system.

On this 10 stamp series designer Richmond Gijsbertha not only shows a sample of the label produced by this automated system, but he has added a positive message as well.

These messages are:

- BLESS YOU on the 52 cents stamp
- LOVE ON the 55 cents stamp
- ALL THE BEST on the 77 cents stamp
- REGARDS on the 95 cents stamp
- GO FOR IT on the 100 cents stamp
- TOLERANCE on the 149 cents stamp
- POSITIVISM on the 153 cents stamp
- KEEP ON GOING on the 285 cents stamp
- SUCCESS on the 335 cents stamp
- BE GOOD on the 405 cents stamp



Like all modern organizations, NPNA is also moving with the development of time with the introduction of an automated point of sale system: iPOS. This system was developed to simplify daily tasks and financial procedures for NPNA. Instead of stamps at the counters

for example, the system produces a barcoded label with the amount due for postage. By issuing this series NPNA wants to make this mutually beneficial automated system better known to both our local and international market.

5 cents - Parus caeruleus - Blue Tit ; The striking Blue on the wings, tail and especially on the crown make the Blue Tit an easy bird to identify. It is a very abundant and widespread bird in most of Europe.

5 cents - Taeniopygia guttata - Zebra Finch; The Zebra Finch is the most common finch of Central Australia. Zebra finches inhabit open steppes with scattered bushes and trees.

35 cents - *Pitta* genus - Blue-winged Pitta; This short, plump bird would rather jump than fly, even though they can handle long distances. They are shy and are rarely seen. Their natural habitat is tropical and subtropical forests of Asia & Australia.

35 cents - *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* - Bullfinch; The bright red underparts of a male Bullfinch can provide a rare splash of color on a grey winter's day. Widespread and numerous in most of Europe.

60 cents - *Calospiza fastuosa*; The *Calospiza fastuosa* matures to 14 cm long and has a wing length of 7 cm. The male differs from the female only in the color of the head. This Eastern-Brazilian bird builds its bowl-shaped nest in shrubs.

60 cents - *Cosmopsarus regius* - Golden breasted starling; This beautiful starling is found in pairs or small groups in dry open bush and wooded areas. It has a very slender appearance and the iridescent blues, greens and violet-reds of its back, head and chest contrast sharply with the golden-yellow underparts.

75 cents - *Merops apiaster* Bee-eaters, with their fantastic combination of rainbow colors and streamlined shape, are virtually unmistakable. Common throughout much of southern Europe. Also in Afghanistan, Oman, Central Asia, Russia and NW Africa.

75 cents - *Coracias caudatus* - Lilac Breasted Roller; This attractive bird is one of the most commonly seen of the Rollers. They are quite unbothered by people, allowing often for a good picture.

85 cents - *Icterus nigrogularis* - South American Yellow Oriole; This bird is smaller than the Orange Tnupial (*Icterus icterus*). Their nests are very obvious long cylindrical basket of + 40 cm suspended from the end of a branch. They breed in Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, the Guyanas and northern Brazil

85 cents - *Dendrocopos major* - Great spotted woodpecker; The Great spotted woodpecker is the commonest woodpecker in most of Europe except perhaps in the south-east.

100 cents - *Alcedo at this* - Common Kingfisher, Widespread in most of Europe.

100 cents - *Amazona barbadensis* - Yellow-shouldered

Parrot; This is a rather large, robust bird with rounded wings and a short tail. They usually fly in pairs. They are social animals and eat all sorts of fruit.



Technical Data:

Date of issue:	August 18th. 2006
Sales Period:	August 18th. 2006 - August 17th. 2007
Issue:	Birds
Designer:	Ans Mezas-Hummelink
Face value of stamps:	2x5, 2x35, 2x60, 2x75, 2x85 & 2x100 cents
Size of stamps:	36 mm x 25 mm & 2 5mm x 36mm
Size of image:	33 mm x 22 mm & 22 mm x 33 mm
Perforation of stamps	13 1/4 x 12 3/4
Printing:	offset coated stamp paper no watermark
Printer:	Johan Enschede