



# JOINT STAMP ISSUES

International Philatelic Society of  
Joint Stamp Issues Collectors

N°21 - MAY 2003



Soccer World Championship 2002  
North American Chapter News  
Newest issues  
Society life



Best Issue 2002

Joint Issues  
involving  
France



## Editorial

The date of March 20, 2003 marks a turning point in the history of joint stamp issues collection. Up to that day it was possible to convince collectors to enter in this new field on the basis of the following arguments: collect worldwide topics, with stamps that cover all types of products still with a limited budget. Up to now we have not encountered so-called abusive issues as this would mean that two different countries had to agree to participate to such a production. The gap was easily crossed by two up to now considered as serious philatelic countries, namely Poland and the Vatican State.

At the occasion of the silver jubilee of the Polish originating Holy Father John Paul II, both countries decided to print an identical commemorative stamp on a silver foil. This technique is usually reserved to African countries that try to increase their revenues by taking through this way money from philatelists' pockets. To stay in line with that principle, the denominations of these stamps have been fixed at a high level (about 2.50 US\$ each). Actually, as this event is relatively rare one could accept such a sacrifice. Unfortunately, both countries issued also, on the same, day a sheet of 25 (!) different stamps, representing each one year of the life of the Holy Father as Pope. Issuing silver stamps and omnibus series are normally reserved to non-serious countries and should be considered as abusive. I would not recommend not to buy these items as they definitely have to be classified as twin issues, but I hope that these examples would remain unique in the history of joint issues. Should this situation be repeated in the near future, I will be the first to recommend stopping collecting joint issues.

Back to good news: take a look at the list of new members. We reached the level of 106 members mainly as a consequence of the publication of an article on joint issues that was written in the French philatelic journal "Timbres Magazine" in February 2003.



### INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOINT STAMP ISSUES COLLECTORS

Founded 1999

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#### **Yearly membership fees (2003):**

On-line-only members:	€ 8,00
European (EEC) members:	€ 12,00
Other European and North- American members:	€ 16,00
Other countries:	€ 17,00
First entry fee:	€ 3,00

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[www.perso.club-internet.fr/rzimmerm/index.htm](http://www.perso.club-internet.fr/rzimmerm/index.htm)  
e-mail: jointissues@yahoo.com

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Actually much more philatelists did send a mail requesting information about the Society. Those who decided not to join were actually afraid about their knowledge in English language. This makes me think about the total number of philatelists that could be interested in Joint Issues in other countries and who do not know that we do exist. Such a publication is one of the best ways to provide this information to the general public and to philatelists that either have started collecting joint issues alone, or do not even know that there are so many possibilities with joint issues. There are now more than 25 members in France and almost the same number in Germany, while for example Spain, Italy and Great Britain, countries of almost the same size, there are less than five representatives. If somebody knows a way to have a text published in a major local philatelic journal, we would greatly appreciate your help. We can provide the text or the material for writing an article. Unfortunately we will not be able to provide always the translation in the local language. Thanks in advance to those who could play this role of link.

In this journal you will find the result of the best 2002 joint issue selection. Participation to the vote was pretty high and the competition was hard as plenty of nice joint issues were produced during 2002. Finally, Pos Malaysia and Singapore Post were awarded the Best Joint Issue 2002.

Also, for the second time, we organize, among members, a competition with again nice prizes. We also hope a good participation to this contest.

On top of that, you will discover plenty of information covering new issues, including news from the North American Chapter, the updated list of joint issues involving France as well as a new Monograph describing the 2002 Soccer World Championship joint stamps.

Thanks to the numerous members, mentioned in the texts, which have helped to bring information to our attention and to write some articles Thanks also for the help to improve some of the English neologisms and grammatical mistakes, with particular mention to Robert Pinet who checked the monograph article. We just have now to find a way to have the whole journal proof read before printed.

*Richard Zimmermann*

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# Society Life

## By-laws

All by-laws modification proposals submitted in the November journal have to be considered as being accepted. I did not get a single comment or complementary proposal. The new text is under preparation and the Society will be registered officially in France. The switch from Germany to France is a little bit more complicated than expected but should be possible during the year 2003. I hope also that I will be able to provide a draft of the final text with the August journal.

## Catalogue

As everybody knows, the 1997 Catalogue of joint issues is sold out. A new one is under preparation and is expected to be ready in 12 to 18 months from now. All new issues discovered since 1997 and published in the complements will be integrated. The new catalogue is also written in English, which means that everything has to be re-written.

Two major modifications take more time than expected. For both of them we would need some help.

The first point affects the definitions. We will use the previously sub-categories called Unique, Siamese, Twin, Joint and Common issues. The use of the terms Concerted and Parallel joint issues will be avoided (too complicated). We will also try to separate the colonial and territorial issues from postal independent countries. This seems obvious for countries such as Azores and Portugal but what about Greenland and Denmark? Or Aland and Finland?. We will try to exclude omnibus

series. This is OK for stamps printed for example by the House of Questa for former small Commonwealth Islands, but there is no doubt that the latest 2000 Europa CEPT series involving as much as 50 countries is definitely a twin issue. What about other examples?

You see that you can in each case find exceptions. Pascal LeBlond gives other examples in his text relative to North American stamps. Comments and suggestions from your side would be appreciated in order to find a final classification system and improve definitions.

Another help would be appreciated as well. In the catalogue the stamp values are based on prices proposed by retailers, resulting from auctions - including web auctions - and from major worldwide catalogues. However these last data were up to now limited to European catalogues, such as Michel, Philex or Yvert. The Joint Issues Catalogue is not intended to be used for a sale basis, but more for exchanges of items and it gives only price ranges mainly depending on the country your are living in. It is highly recommended to use local country catalogues for buying stamps as differences up to a factor 10 have been observed so far.

Therefore up to now the Joint Issue Catalogue and the Catalogue Update quotations do not reflect the prices found in North America or Great Britain for example. If somebody has access to the most recent catalogues not cited above, it would be greatly interesting to compare the values of the joint issues in those countries. Thanks for contacting the Chairman if you can and want to help.

## New Members

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120/03  
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110/03  
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7, rue Victor Hugo  
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Gérard LE MOAL  
3, rue du Fossé de Macon  
63670 LA ROCHE BLANCHE - France  
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## Advertisement

• David Tejedor Aragon (Parque San Benito II, Portal 6, Bajo B, 38206 LA LAGUNA, Tenerife, Spain; *e-mail:* dtejedor@ipna.csic.es) sells or exchanges for other joint issues the omnibus issue commemorating the 18th birthday of Prince William. 4 stamps + souvenir sheet (which includes 5 stamps) for each of the

114/03  
Serge MANJOSSEN  
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Jacques RIMBERT  
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*Please remove from your list:*  
Christian RING, Saint Benoît (France)

following 7 countries: Ascension Island, British Virgin Island, Cayman Island, Falkland Island, Fiji, South Georgia and Tristan da Cunha. All mint. Face value in dollars would be around \$34. The stamps have different designs although the souvenir sheets have an identical background.

## The most beautiful joint issue pairs of 2002

When we launched for the first time the idea of designating the most beautiful joint issue pairs of a year, based on a proposal of Pascal LeBlond, we did not expect to have such difficulties to find it. We had to wait until we got the last votes to be able to see a difference between the two first choices.

At last, I am proud to announce that the winners for the year 2002 are POS Malaysia and Singapore Post, who issued on June 27, 2002 four stamps showing tropical birds. These pretty

were different. Thirteen countries were involved in two joint issues, one in three issues and two in four issues. European countries were involved in 19 joint issues, Asian and Middle East also in 19 joint issues, South America in 10, Oceania and the Islands in 9, while North America issued only 2 series and a single country represented Africa. In total it amounts 152 different stamps and 15 blocks. The number of joint issues continues to grow each year.

Among the 35 series open for the vote,



colourful stamps have reached 17,6% of the votes. The Soccer Worldwide Championship, involving Argentina, Brazil, France, Germany, Italy and Uruguay came in second position with as much as 15,5% of the votes. The Canada Hong Kong coral stamps reached 11,5% of the votes and took the third positions.

The participants had to choose between the 35 joint issues from 2002 reported in the 2003 catalogue supplement. Omnibus series were excluded. However this still represented 82 countries, among which 61

our members selected 19 pairs, among which 17 were cited more than once. This figures are given to show how difficult it was to reach this result. I must admit that a lot of stamps produced during this year were very pretty and colourful.

The Malaysian and Singapore Post (Philatelic Divisions) have been informed of the results and have received a Certificate. Major philatelic journals have been informed as well.

Congratulations to both of them.

## Joint Stamp Issues Competition

Following the success of last year, we organize again a competition with nice prizes. All members in good standing order with their membership dues at the time of sending their proposal can enter the context (except the organizer, of course ...). Answers have to be sent to the chairman (see address on the second page) by June 30, 2003 at the latest (postal date). E-mail answers are accepted as well.

Requests for complementary details related to the questions will not be answered. This year the questions are less complicated and all answers can be found in one of the journal issued during the year 2002, although it is not necessary to have them read. As we expect a higher participation, the subsidiary question should help to define the winners. In case of equality, the date of sending the answers will designate the winner. Results will be published in the August issue of this journal. By participating, you also accept these simple rules. Good luck to all participants.

### Questions:

1. What is the country of origin of the so-called "Seaway invert" stamp?
2. What was the date of issue of the Norfolk - New Caledonia whale issue?
3. Give the name of one country involved in the "ICES" joint issue.
4. What was the date of issue of the first USA Hanukkah 32¢ stamp?
5. What is the origin country of Daniel Solander?

*No question is tricky; as questions are quite easy, we will also need an answer to the following subsidiary question in order to decide between winners:*

How many of all participants will give the five good answers? One indication: on May 1<sup>st</sup>, 105 members were allowed to participate to this contest.



**Second Prize:** a complete series of the July 21, 1979 RCD Iran - Pakistan - Turkey stamps (9 stamps - catalogue value: € 12)

**Third Prize:** The five stamps of the Saint Adalbert issue from April 23, 1997, involving the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Poland and the Vatican State (catalogue value € 5)



**Consolation Prize** (*attributed to the tenth non-winning answer, ranked in order of arrival*): One of the first day single country covers of the January 12, 1990 European Post anniversary stamp series (catalogue value € 3)



### Prizes

**First Prize:** The Simenon October 15, 1994 triple mixed cover with the stamps from Belgium, France and Switzerland (estimated catalogue value € 20)

## New Issues

### Latest issues

#### Twin issues

#### Greenland Expedition

One of the most exciting Danish expeditions to Greenland took place in the years 1902-1904. Post Denmark and Post Greenland have chosen to commemorate the centenary of the Danish Literary Greenland Expedition with a joint stamp issue. The objective of the expedition was to journey from Cape Farewell in the south to Cape York in the north, wintering in "Jakobshavn", travel by dog sledge through Upernavik to Cape York, where they were to stay for 5 to 6 weeks in order to study and paint the Eskimo tribe. Both countries issued one common stamp, a second different stamp and a miniature sheet. The Danish stamp shows the famous author and Greenland explorer, Knud Rasmussen, who participated in the expedition as translator and sledge driver. The Greenland stamp represents several participants to the journey. The common stamp shows a panoramic picture of the settlement on the Island of Aqpat (Saunders' Island).



The miniature sheet contains both stamps from each country and the design

of the stamp issued by the partner country, as a vignette. The background of the miniature sheet features a hand-written page from Jorgen Bronlund's expedition diary, as well as the 5000 km expedition's route along the west coast of Greenland. The two mini-sheets from Denmark and Greenland have been combined in a special pack showing beautiful images from Northwest Greenland and a brief history of the exciting expedition that took place approximately a century ago. The text is in Danish, Greenlandic, English and German.

The stamps were issued on March 12, 2003 and are the first ones of a series to be issued in conjunction with other postal services throughout the world, intended as a tribute by Post Greenland to the many brave people, who devoted their lives to exploring the characteristic geology of Greenland, the harsh and beautiful nature as well as the unique pre-history of the country.

*(Text based on the documentation provided by Post Denmark and Post Greenland)*

#### Saint Father John Paul II

On October 16, 1978 the Polish Cardinal Karol Wojtyła became the first Pope originating from an Eastern Country under the name of John Paul II. Both Poland and the Vatican State have decided to honour the 25<sup>th</sup> year of the pontificate of the Holy Father by a joint issue that was made available on March 20, 2003.

This common action resulted in two original products. Both countries issued a stamp showing the portrait of the Pope on a silver foil. It is the first time that a joint issue is proposed on a metallic support. Usually this type of philatelic material is reserved to African countries that try to get this way income from philatelists' pockets. Usually gold or silver stamps are linked to



high denominations. Although it could be justified that a silver stamp can honour a silver jubilee, one cannot ignore that this will become a lucrative business for both countries. Poland issued 300,000 self-adhesive silver stamps with the denomination 10 Zł (about 2.50 €) while Vatican produced 200,000 identical stamps at 2,58 €.



issued from the sheets. Mixed covers have not been seen up to now, nor have been seen mixed covers from the sheets or their stamps.

The issue on the same day of a sheet of 25 different (!) stamps identical for both countries confirms this impression of being fooled by two up to now serious postal administrations. These stamps represent each a year of the pontificate of John Paul II. Denominations of all stamps remain at normal values (sufficient for posting within Europe a normal letter - 0.41 € for Vatican, 1,20 Zł for Poland), but the number of stamps printed (250,000 series for Vatican, 800,000 for Poland) will make these items such rare that it will be very difficult to find them on an envelope.

First day covers from the silver stamps are proposed by the postal administrations but I doubt that many philatelists will collect the two times 25 first day covers

## Nobel Prizes

Also on March 20, 2003, Spain and Sweden issued both a pair of stamps featuring Spanish Nobel laureates in medicine. Santiago Ramon y Cajal (1852-1934) received the prize in 1906 for his work in neuroscience and Severo Ochoa de Albornoz (1905-1993) was awarded the prize in 1959 for his work in nucleic acid biosynthesis. Mixed covers are of course available.



## Iran China

On 15 April 2003, Iran and China issued two stamps each, showing the Clock Tower and a Mosque. We do not have enough data yet about this issue, but pictures of the Chinese stamps have been provided by our friend Yefei Sun. The Chinese stamps have been produced in a nice colourful souvenir sheet containing four pairs and

represented here.

## Milan Rastislav Stefanik

The Slovakia - France issue previously announced for June, then May, was finally on sale on May 3, 2003. It was initially expected to have these stamps available at post offices only by June 2, due to the denomination of 50c corresponding to the new first class letter prices valid from that date. Finally it came for general sale already on Monday May 5.

This stamp is devoted to Milan Rastislav Stefanik (1880-1919). He was a Slovak scientist who worked in France, mainly in the area of astronomy. When he became French citizen, he joined the French army and was very quickly promoted to the rank of general in the newly created air forces. He participated to the construction of Czechoslovakia, was nominated as first minister of defence, but was killed in an airplane crash in 1919, while joining his country.



The stamps represent the portrait of Milan Stefanik in front of a building and are identical for both countries.

Mixed FDCs are of course available, as well as the special French folder containing a block of four mint stamps from each country.



## Territorial issues

### 2003 - Year of the goat

Following a series started in 1994, Christmas Island, under the control of the Australian Post, produces each January a pair of stamps representing in a symbolic way the zodiac animal of the year. In parallel, both stamps are also issued as part of a miniature sheet. It happens that those two stamps are also printed on postal stationery (usually a domestic and an international prepaid envelope) showing the mention "Postage Paid - Australia" on the stamps instead of "Christmas Island - Australia". As we have started reporting



these issues since the 1994 Year of the rat issue, we will continue to provide the information relative to these issues until the 12-year series is complete. However there is a serious doubt concerning the reason to include this series under the twin issues. Actually the heading already tells that it must be considered as "territorial" joint issue. One can be even less enthusiastic since 2002, when Australian Post has decided to sell the miniature sheet embedded in a sheetlet containing also 12 different stamps representing the 12 Zodiac animals. You said "abusive" issues ? This sheetlet was again proposed for sale this year.

### Next: 2003

The following list is just intended to remind you about the joint issues that will be released within the next three months and that we have not been able to illustrate here:

- **Austria - Germany, 2003 June 12**, Salzburg bridge 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary. The philatelic exhibition OBRIA'03 will take place between June 12 and 14, and several special first day items will be produced at that place, including apparently triple cancelled documents involving also Switzerland.
- **Croatia and Hungary** announced very recently a joint issue on **June 27, 2003**, devoted to King Ladislav
- The Switzerland United Nations fresh water issue announced for May 2003 is no more on the 2003 issue list. Apparently this was a misinterpretation of the initial programme.
- Apparently **Russia** is also planning a joint issue with **Iran** for this year. At

the present time we do not have more details.

Very recently, Rindert Paalman sent a short message announcing that South Africa will produce a joint issue with Thailand on December 9, 2003. The topic is not known, but there should be a miniature sheet and a commemorative envelope.

### Next: 2004

#### Penerbitan bersama

These two words stand for Joint Issue in Indonesian language. Thanks to the perspicacity of Pascal LeBlond, who now reads fluently this language and to our Indonesian expert Hendro Budidharmono, it was possible to decipher the Indonesian philatelic programme for 2004 and to discover that this country is planning a joint issue with the People's Republic of China on **13 April 2004**.

**Iranian** Post mentioned ongoing discussions regarding possible joint issues with **India** and **Thailand**.

The German Philatelic program contains the announcement for two joint issues in 2004, one with **Russia** (meeting between young people from both countries, the second with **Belgium** at the occasion of Christmas.

*Thanks to Julio Casquero, Volker Dietze, Dominique Josse, Pascal LeBlond and Jürgen Lübke for providing some of the above mentioned information and illustrations.*

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**For further information, check also the Society web site under**  
<http://perso.club-internet.fr/rzimmerm/index.htm>

# Caught in the Press - Caught in the Net

## Articles

By beginning of January, I was contacted by the chief editor of the major French philatelic journal "Timbres Magazine" with the request to write an article about joint issues. I did not wait a second before starting writing and two days later I transferred a draft that was accepted almost without modifications. The 5-full pages colour article was published in the February 2003 issue, pages 50 to 54 under the title "Les émissions conjointes" (Joint Issues). For experts like you are, this article does not bring much more information. It targets people who do not know much about joint issues, gives definitions, history and examples of outstanding items. Actually I got the chance to write a paragraph about our Society and it resulted in tens of requests that brought up to now 6 new members.

Each time an article appears in a philatelic journal, we gain new members. I can only encourage you to write yourself such articles in your local or country philatelic journal and above all in your local language. If you have problems writing yourself such a paper, just tell me and I will provide you with the material or even the text that will have to be translated. But it is up to you to contact first the chief editor of local philatelic journals. I am presently in contact with an author of philatelic articles in a Portuguese journal and hope to be able to tell you soon that this resulted in a couple of new members from Portugal (or Brazil).

René Rodriguez da Silva wrote in the Portuguese journal "A Filatelia Portuguesa", 112, December 2002 pages 11-12, an article entitled "Decanos ? Talvez não ..." (Deans ? May be not ...) in which he demonstrates that there are topical stamps issued much earlier than

reported elsewhere. He refers also to our catalogue and proposes the Parma and Modena issues of June 1, 1852 as being the first joint issues ever produced worldwide. These Austro Italian stamps are among the first ones to be considered as joint issues but the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (issued on 1 September 1851) remain in first place.

## Net

Some data on the new issues are available on the net. Among the interesting ones, I would like to mention the pages dedicated to Milan Rastislav Stefanik by the French Post under <http://www.laposte.fr/philatel/philinfo-71/phil04-x.htm>. More details about the products are also available (in French) under [.../philinfo-71/phil12-x.htm](http://www.laposte.fr/philatel/philinfo-71/phil12-x.htm).

As Malaysia and Singapore became more important in this issue, I checked whether there are interesting sites dealing with stamps of this country. I can only recommend the site of Teh Hean Lam, entitled "Collect Stamps From Malaysia" under <http://mlysiastamp.topcities.com/contactus.html> in which you will find a lot of data and further links relative to Malaysian stamps.

While surfing on the Singapore Post site (<http://www.singpost.com/>) I was intrigued by a headed named E-shop. Under the subtitle "Joint", I discovered that one could still buy directly older joint folders containing mint stamps from previous joint issues involving Singapore (<http://www.spm.org.sg/eshop/joint.html>). Hence, the following are still available: Orchids with Australia (S\$ 22.00), Towns with Hong Kong (S\$ 20.00), Shellfishes with Thailand (S\$ 25.00) and Butterflies with Sweden (S\$ 20.00). Just for your information, 1 € is about 1.9 S\$ worth.

# Concentrates

## France - Germany

Several journals reported comments about the stamps issued between Germany and France on January 16, 2003. Examples of designs proposed by different authors for the German stamps have been published. In some cases similarities with proposals made 15 years ago by other authors can be discovered. We took just one example: M. Gottschall suggested very recently the first stamp shown below. It looks very familiar with another non-issued stamp that had been proposed by E. von Janota-Bzowski in 1988.



Several negative comments have been published to describe the wrong positions of the flags printed on the edges of the 10-stamp German sheetlet. It happens that these flags were printed around the stamps, making some of them appearing upside down. Hence, the French flag looks sometimes like a Luxemburg or Netherlands flag, while the German stamps depending on the position could corresponds to a wrong designed Belgium flag.

It was quite easy to get mixed first day cancellations with this issue as the French Postal administration was allowed to put these cancellations on mails up to 8 weeks following the issue date of January 16,

2002. Usually this is the case for all French stamps, but Germany allows only 8 days delay. Moreover, France was authorized by Germany to cancel German stamps.

The German Post has issued a souvenir folder format A5, containing both French and German stamps, first day cancelled as well as a 2 Euro coins, one per country. Sale's price: 5,90 €. Germany also issued a postal stationery item (postal card) bearing the German joint stamp.

## Maori handicrafts

Last year, on May 2, New Zealand issued 7 stamps representing Maori handicrafts. Two of them were identical to the Swedish stamps issued in parallel at that occasion. We discovered much later that New Zealand produced a miniature sheet containing all 7 stamps, but only 2,000 samples were made available. Actually it was told that these 2,000 sheets have been distributed to customers on a random basis. As the number of produced items was really limited, their value will probably reach high levels.

Apparently the hazard made things well for some merchants, as it is now possible to find those miniature sheets at certain philatelic retailer shops... Prices stay presently around € 150,-.

If somebody has the chance to see such a sheet, I would greatly appreciate to get a scan.

## Sold out

Beginning of February 2003, the Swedish Postal administration announced that they had already sold out all booklets containing the two stamps showing palaces and issued jointly with Thailand on October 5, 2002. Apparently, Swedish customers did well appreciate these stamps. It might

have an impact on the future value of these stamps, as they will not be reprinted.

## Stamp on Stamps

Following other novelties such as the already mentioned silver stamps and abusive joint issues, Czech Republic introduces another new and outstanding feature, namely joint stamp on stamp. By January 21, 2003, this country produced in their series called "Nice older stamps", a stamp that was part of joint issue involving Romania and Yugoslavia and issued on July 1, 1937. When will be issued the first joint stamp on joint stamp?

## Scandinavian Folder

At the occasion of the International Council for the Exploration of the Seas (ICES) joint issue released between September 23 and October 21 by Denmark, the Faeroes and Greenland, the Danish postal administration issued also a souvenir folder containing the three mint miniature sheets. This item is still for sale with the Danish Post at a price of 67,00 DNK (about 9€). Details can be obtained under [www.stamps.postdanmark.dk](http://www.stamps.postdanmark.dk).

## United Nations

Our friend Giovanni Valente provided two postal cards produced by the Geneva Office of the United Nations and bearing the Italian Heritage stamp from August 30, 2002. It was known that this joint issue was released during the Riccione 2002 philatelic exhibition (Italy, August 30 - September 1, 2002) and one of the cards refers to that event. Surprisingly the second first-day-cancelled card was issued during the Amphilex 2002 stamp show that was held in Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

between August 30 and September 3, 2002.

## Unique, but still different

While recently checking the value of the special unique stamp issued by Switzerland and Liechtenstein on September 5, 1995, I discovered that the Michel catalogue Europe 1, 2002, gives different values to this stamp, depending in which country list it is reported. Under Liechtenstein, the stamp is worth 1,00 € mint and 2,50 € as mixed FDC (two times the same stamp with each cancelled from one country), while, under Switzerland, this same stamp is worth 0,70 € as mint and 3,00 € as mixed FDC. Moreover this stamp is reported as being printed 763,872 times in Liechtenstein and 18,151,000 in Switzerland. Actually these last figures correspond probably to sold amounts. Nevertheless, you can now choose yourself under which country you will buy or sell this stamp.

This prompted me to check if there is also a difference in value for the 1965, May 20, Iron Doors stamps and block issued by Romania and Yugoslavia. It was not the case and even the number of stamps produced is the same for both countries. A couple of years ago a same kind of discrepancy affected the values reported in the Yvert and Tellier catalogue. It was corrected in the meantime.

## Hong Kong Corals

At the occasion of the opening of the Hong Kong Hoi Wan Marine Park, Hong Kong Post produced a Prestige Stamp Booklet containing two overprinted miniature sheets showing the coral stamps that were produced in 2002 together with Canada. This booklet is available with first day May 10, 2003 and two first day covers are on sale.

# News From North America

*Pascal LeBlond*

*This section is intended to provide a North American perspective on joint issues. This means, for instance, that events easily accessible in the continent will be listed. A discussion between North American members initiated by Pascal LeBlond about US and Canadian joint issues has started and the first comments are reported here.*

## Situation in the US.

The current strained diplomatic relations between the United States and France jeopardizes a possible triple joint issue with Canada in 2004. On the other hand, a joint issue with Iraq seems suddenly possible in a not so distant future.

I recently find out a great source of free information on United States stamps. It is the USPS Postal Bulletin (<http://www.usps.com/cpim/ftp/bulletin/pb.htm>), which is published bi-weekly. The Bulletin is searchable online for the years 1995-2003. For example, I looked up the Frida Kahlo "joint issue" with Mexico of 2001. In Postal Bulletin 22050 of May 17, 2001, the Frida Kahlo stamp is described. Among the details rarely mentioned by other postal administrations, is the location where the stamp was printed. In this case it is

Sterling Sommer, Tonawanda, NY. Tonawanda is a suburb of Buffalo. The press type is another detail (Akiyama, 628). Also, all the colours are described (Black, Cyan, Yellow and Magenta). The stamp announcement mentions that it "will be issued in partnership with the Mexican Postal Service". As we all know, this joint issue was officially cancelled as mentioned in the Postal Bulletin 22053 of June 28, 2001: "Recently, the U.S. Postal Service was informed that the Mexican Postal Service plans to issue a Kahlo stamp but not as a joint issue. Mexico will not participate in our ceremony." Curiously, this announcement was released a week after the first day of issue! In retrospect, I think the outcome was somewhat predictable since a joint first day cover was not offered by the USPS contrary to what happened with the Nobel Prize joint issue with Sweden in March 2001.

## Situation in Canada

The joint issue with Thailand will be released on October 4, 2003. The information was confirmed by the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada ([www.rpsc.org](http://www.rpsc.org)). Its President, Charles Verge, is a member of the Canadian Stamp Advisory Committee. The Communications Authority of Thailand also confirmed the date of issue (<http://stamp.cat.or.th/718e.php>).

I am happy to announce that information on the Canada-Hong Kong joint issue of 2002 is now available on the Canadian Postal Archives web site ([www.archives.ca](http://www.archives.ca)). Basically, it is the same information found in *Details*, the official philatelic publication of Canada Post. Additional information was provided by the Hong Kong postal administration and Mr. Leslie Chan who photographed most of the corals found on the two stamps designed in Hong Kong.

## U.S. Joint Issue Association?

I recently came across an article entitled Project Rochambeau, which recalls the story of the first France-USA joint issue in 1980. The article, written by Herbert Stein-Schneider, was published in *First Days* throughout 1990 (the article is 17 pages long!). At the end of the article, Stein-Schneider mentioned that a U.S. Joint Issue Association was founded in 1987. Since Stein-Schneider died in 1990, I wonder if any of our members were

members of this association and if they can share their memories with the rest of us.

The Project Rochambeau article is a must read for anyone who wants to know more about the ups and downs of a joint issue project. The exact reference is:

*Herbert Stein-Schneider, Project Rochambeau, First Days, Vol. 35, No. 1 (January 1990), p.35-38; Vol. 35, No. 2 (March 1990), p. 205-6, 208, 210; Vol. 35, No. 3 (April 1990), p. 338, 340, 342-3; Vol. 35, No. 6 (September 1990), p. 730-3; Vol. 35, No. 7 (October 1990), p. 824.*

### Philatelic shows near you

*You may find the joint issue you are looking for at one of these shows.*

**May 30-June 1 Hanover, Ontario**  
Royal 2003 Royale, Royal Philatelic Society of Canada

**June 27-29 Denver, Colorado**  
National Topical Stamp Show, Holiday Inn Denver International Airport

**August 1-3 Sommerset, New Jersey**  
Americover, American First Day Cover Society, Sommerset Doubletree

**August 7-10 Columbus, Ohio**  
Stampshow, American Philatelic Society, Greater Columbus Convention Center

## United States of America joint issues (Part 2)

Following information received from many North American members, I am now able to provide a list of possible joint issues involving the United States. Scott catalogue numbers are provided [ ] when known. I would like to thank Robert Bandel, Harry R. Skallerup for their suggestions. The massive list prepared by Charles Feingersh *Joint Issue, Common Issue, Omnibus First Day Covers* has also been used. I hope this list will one day be published.

### Possible joint issues

- 1893 (2 January) - US [231], Venezuela (1893) [136] - Landing of Columbus. *Both stamps were designed and printed by the American Bank Note Company. Venezuela also participated at the 1893 World's Columbian Fair held in Chicago for which these stamps were issued.*
- 1938 (27 June) - US [836], Finland (1 June) [214], Sweden (8 April) [268-74] - Delaware Tercentenary
- 1940 (14 April) - US [895], Argentina [473], Brazil [487] - 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Pan American Union



1948 (4 June) - US [958], Sweden (26 April) [400-3] - Swedish Pioneers

1953 (14 July) - US [1021], Ryukyu Islands (26 May) [27-8] - Commodore Perry

1957 (31 August) - US [1096], Philippines [638] - Ramon Magsaysay

1960 (29 August) - US [1156], United Nations [81-2], Taiwan [1267-9] - 5<sup>th</sup> World Forestry Congress which was held in Seattle from August 29<sup>th</sup> to September 10<sup>th</sup>.

1962 (30 March) - US [1194], United Nations [102-3] - Malaria

1965 (26 June) - US [1266], United Nations [143-5] - International Cooperation Year and 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the United Nations

1970 (20 November) - US [1419], United Nations [213-4] - 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the United Nations

1976 (10 March) - US [1683], Australia [629], United Kingdom [777-80], Ireland [387-8], Ivory Coast [407], Rhodesia [362-3] - Centenary of the telephone (on March 10<sup>th</sup>, 1876). *But every Canadian will tell you that the telephone was invented in 1874!*

1984 (11 October) - US [2105], Netherlands Antilles [524-6] - Eleanor Roosevelt

1986 (30 January) - US [2202], Ireland [653-4] - Love

1989 (20 July) - US [2419], Micronesia [81-2], Palau [218-9] - 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Moon Landing

1989 (27 November) - US [C122-6], Soviet Union (24 November) [5833-7] - Future Mail. *These stamps were issued on the occasion of the World Stamp Expo and the UPU Congress, both held in Washington.*

1991 (2 July) - US [2551], Palau [290-2] - Desert Shield, Desert Storm

1994 (20 July) - US [2841-2], Micronesia [C49], New Zealand [1225] - 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Moon Landing

1995 (1 June) - US [2967], Marshall Islands [592] - Marilyn Monroe

1997 (5 January) - US [3120], China [2747-8] - Year of the Ox

1998 (5 January) - US [3179], China [2827-8], Christmas Island [410-1], Vietnam [2806-7] - Year of the Tiger

1998 (26 June) - US [3211], Marshall Islands [656] - 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Berlin Airlift

1999 (5 January) - US [3272], China [2932-3] - Year of the Rabbit

This list raises an interesting question. If stamps from different postal administrations have the same subject and are issued on the same day, could they be considered as joint issues? According to the IPS-JSIC definitions, the answer should be yes. An excellent recent example is the Enrico Fermi stamps issued by both Italy and the United States on September 29, 1991. The designs are different, but the subject and the date of issue are the same. Furthermore, the subject has a real meaning for both countries: Enrico Fermi was a great Italian scientist before migrating to the United States during World War II where he was a key figure in the development of atomic energy. Finally, dual private first day covers featuring both stamps first day cancelled in their respective countries are available.

However, in the list of United States joint issues published in this journal last November, this was listed as a false joint issue because there was no agreement between the two countries. Is it a common issue then? No, because the date of issue is the same. I think that we will have to create a new category for those issues with common subjects, different designs but same date of issue. They are perhaps not joint issues strictly speaking, but they are definitely not common issues since they share the same date of issue.

## False joint issues

1952 (21 November) - US [1016],  
Canada (26 July) [317] - Red Cross.  
*The Canadian stamp was issued to  
coincide with the International Red*

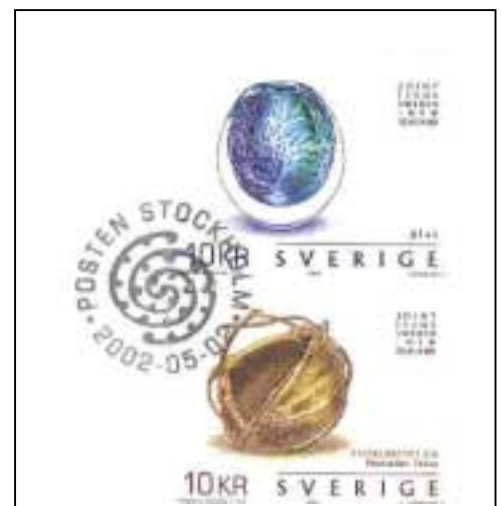
*Cross Conference held in Toronto.  
Since the conference was initially to be  
held in Washington, it is entirely  
possible that the US stamp was  
designed for this occasion.*

## Last minute information - New issues

Volker Dietze, in charge of the new issues, received very recently from the Vatican Post only a single pair and one FDC of the silver stamps showing Father John Pope II. He claimed the other stamps, but he is not sure yet that he will get all the stamps. Therefore he cannot guarantee to the subscribers of the new issues service that he will be able to provide those stamps. Those who are really interested by these silver stamps should contact their local dealer for a sample. The problem does not exist with the 25-stamp sheets. Sorry for the inconvenience.

## Cancellations

It happens seldomly, but this half page was left empty. Why not using it to show some cancellations on joint issues from last year. You will recognize the stamps.



## Monograph 9: 2002 Soccer World Championship Joint Issues

*The Soccer World Cup has been held every four years since 1930. Due to the war, the championship did not take place in 1942 and 1946. During these past 16 cups only seven countries have won this trophy, some of them several times. These countries are Argentina, Brazil, France, Germany, Great Britain (England), Italy and Uruguay. In 2002, the 17<sup>th</sup> Cup was won by Brazil for the fifth time.*

*By end of 2000, the German Postal administration contacted the six other countries and proposed to issue a commemorative common stamp on the occasion of the Soccer World Cup 2002 to be held in Japan and South Korea. This proposal resulted in a series of 6 pairs of similar stamps that were each produced locally. Great Britain finally did not participate in the joint issue, but provided several different products linked to the event.*

### Common design

The joint issue consists of a round stamp itself within a square stamp se-tenant with another square stamp. The selvage surrounding the round stamp is also perforated with short lines to allow an easy removal of the round stamp. The common design for the circular stamps shows a soccer field, a soccer ball and the seven flags of the previously winning countries ordered in a vertical column. For each country the stamp differs by the name of the country, the denomination and



currency, the size of the stamp and the perforation spacing and location. Moreover the order of the flags differs from one country to another, the flags of the country itself being always located in the middle of the stamp.

This same flag is copied at the same place in the second square stamp showing a player in motion. Each country has used a blurred photograph of a player wearing the nation's colours. In addition, each of the squared stamps includes the year(s) that the national team won the World Cup. Andrea Acker, Germany, designed the stamps, but local designers adapted designs of local players for the square stamps.

### Different issue dates

Initially it was expected that these stamps would be issued on the same date. Argentina and France were the first to bring their stamps on the market, on April 27, 2002. A couple of days later Germany (May 2) and Brazil (May 5) released their own stamps. Uruguay's stamps came on the market only on May 21, ten days before the first game of the championship, which was played on May 31, 2002 in Seoul, South Korea. The final game was played on June 30, 2002 in Yokohama, Japan. Italy apparently faced severe production problems (only possible explanation) and postponed the release of their stamp several times, until November 29, a long time after the end of the championship.

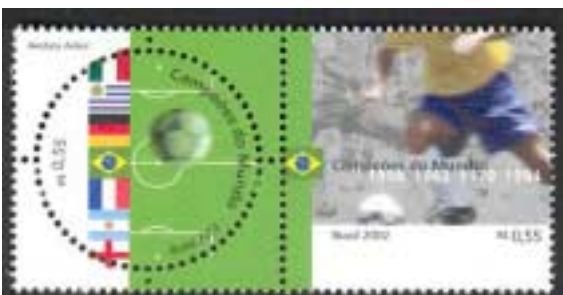
## Argentina

Argentina won the trophy twice, in 1978 and 1986. Its se-tenant pair of 75-centavo stamps debuted April 27. It was printed in France with Cartor. On the square stamp one can read the year figures "1978 1986". Argentina issued a first day envelope cancelled in Buenos Aires, that was also part of a six-page folder showing pictures of soccer players, the reproduction of the stamps and the cancellations, details about the stamp and the story of the World Cup.



## Brazil

Brazil won the Cup four times (1958, 1962, 1970 and 1994). These four figures appear, of course, on the square stamp. Brazil added a new success to this list, winning the final game of the 2002 World Cup championships against Germany. The Brazilian stamps were initially planned to be issued on April 22, but were finally released on May 5.



## France

France won the trophy in 1998, the year that it hosted the championship. This country was, with Argentina, the first to release its 46c pair of stamps, on April 27: Actually France issued the same stamps in another format of 5 pairs ordered almost like a checkerboard, making it possible to have vertical se-tenant pairs.

The stamps of small and large sheets were supposed to be strictly identical, once separated from the sheets. It appears that the different printing process used for the small sheet corrects a defect that can be seen on the 15 pairs sheet. On this latter sheet, the blue colour on the square stamp makes a shadow that enters in the green vertical left band. This makes two varieties that will however not be recognized as subtypes by some catalogues (Michel).

Another mistake was discovered on the large sheet itself, fortunately not on stamps. The right border shows the text "FEUILLE DE 15 DYPTIQUES A 0,92 € = 13,80 €" which means "sheet of 15 pairs (diptyches)". The correct word should have been "Diptyque". This French orthographic error was printed several hundred thousand times.



The 5-pair sheet also lists all participating countries as well as all corresponding flags. On the back, gummed, side of this sheet one can find the different groupings of national teams and lines to be filed with the results of the games. On the left bottom corner are written in very small characters the two words "Encre alimentaire" (edible ink)

suggesting that you can lick the printed gum without risk for your health.

France issued several postal stationery items showing the round stamp with simulated perforations. The envelopes are available without supplementary printing or with private illustrations on the left side (Melun, Seloncourt-Villongo, Vouziers 5 different). Some of these envelopes have address windows and the type of paper differs for some samples.

This same stamp appears also on an illustrated post card format 210x105mm showing 13 players from the French national team. On the stamp and address side there is a large green design of a soccer game field.

France also issued official first day documents on which are reproduced red reprints of the stamps. Dark green reprints of the stamps were also available on special 140x62mm cardboard.

## Germany

Germany was a three-time winner of the trophy, respectively in 1954, 1974 and 1990: German stamps were issued in sheetlets of 5 pairs. A six-page leaflet containing two pairs of first-day (Berlin) cancelled stamps was issued by the German postal administration.



The first design of the round German stamp was presented to the press at the beginning of 2001. Surprisingly, it showed the Great Britain flag in the middle of the stamp. This stamp was never issued.

The German stamps were produced in small sheets of 5 pairs showing on the left side a balloon and the text "Fußballweltmeister im 20. Jahrhundert" (Soccer world champions during the 20<sup>th</sup> century). On the right side, there is the list of the 17 champions together with the year in which they won the cup.

As with each new stamp, Germany released a special cardboard with the stamps first day cancelled in Bonn (ETB 22/2002). A special 6-page folder contains two pairs of German stamps first day cancelled in Berlin. The different texts on the other pages describe the previous successful final games of all 6 other countries' teams with illustrations of older soccer stamps. A special page is devoted to Germany. The back central pages give some information about the Japanese and Korean stadiums and announce Germany as being the host country for the 2006 World Cup.

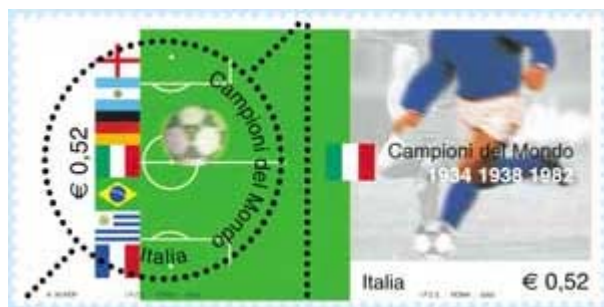
The design of non-perforated round as well as square stamps were used on philatelic exhibition postal stationery items (envelopes for Philatelia Leipzig, September 2002 and 103<sup>rd</sup> German philatelist day in Garmish Partenkirchen, June 2002)

The German postal administration produced a special folder that was initially planned to contain all stamps from this series. As it took too much time for Italy to release their stamps, it was decided to put it on sale in an incomplete format. This 6-page document contains the two set-tenant stamps from Argentina, Brazil, France, Germany and Uruguay, all mint. It contains also the German pair first day cancelled in Bonn as well as the Great Britain souvenir sheet. The special "100 years of German soccer federation" stamp issued on January 13, 2000 replaced the missing Italian stamps. The sales price for this item, initially fixed at 29,80 € was reduced to 25,80 €, due to this missing part.

## Italy

Italy won the Cup three times, namely in 1934, 1938 and 1982.

Italy issued their stamps very late, on November 29, 2002, although they were expected much earlier in the initial philatelic programme (the first announced date was March 22). This could have been due to the fact that the printing house encountered technical problems in producing the round stamp. The short line perforations allowing removal of the round stamp from the square are located diagonally. One must be very careful when trying to separate these stamps from a sheet as, directly on the corner they look like triangular stamps for which it is well known that a small part of the paper can be easily lost. Italy is the only country having chosen to select this perforation design; for other countries it is horizontal or vertical or ear-shaped. First day covers are of course available.



## Uruguay

Uruguay, host of the first World Cup championships in 1930, also won the first Cup that year, then won it a second time in 1950. Uruguayan stamps have the same size, paper and perforation as the Argentine stamps. They were printed at the same place, namely Cartor Security Printing in France. Official first day covers dated 21 May 2002 have been made available.



## Great Britain

England has participated in 10 World Cups, winning the championship in 1966, the year in which they hosted the World Cup. As such, they were entitled to participate in this joint issue. Unfortunately, England remained the only country to refrain from taking part in this event. Although Royal Mail was present during the first discussions, we have never seen an official explanation for their final absence. Three hypotheses have been suggested. The first one can be linked to the request of Germany, supported by France, to issue a round stamp. As we have seen above, although France and Germany mastered this technology, issuing a round stamp could have been a tour de force and required high investment for other countries. It could have been that England was not ready to invest in such a new product. However, we have seen a proposal made by Royal Mail, showing a round stamp different from the final design. Moreover, it is surprising that the first German design shows the Great Britain flag in the middle of the soccer field stamp, where normally the German flag was expected.

So, a more realistic reason was linked to the risk of Great Britain not being selected for the 2002 World Cup championships. England was actually one of the last countries, along with Brazil, to find out that they would participate in the championship. Finally, they both did. As the final list of participants was known several months before the first game, they

## Technical details

### Argentina

#### Stamp

*Date of issue:* April 27, 2002  
*Validity:* unlimited  
*Amount:* 2 se-tenant  
*Size of stamp:* 44x44mm  
*Diameter of round stamp:* 38 mm  
*Sheet layout:* 10 pairs (2px5) per pane  
*Perforations:* 13x13  
*Paper:* white  
*Issue:* 654,000 pairs  
*Denominations:* 2 x 75c  
*Designer:* Andrea Acker  
*Engraver:*  
*Printing process:* offset  
*Printing house:* Cartor Security Printing, France  
*Withdrawal date:* unknown

#### Special items

*First day cancellation:* Buenos Aires  
(official 3,000 copies)

### Brazil

#### Stamp

*Date of issue:* May 5, 2002  
*Validity:* unlimited  
*Amount:* 2 se-tenant  
*Size of stamp:* 35x35 mm  
*Diameter of round stamp:* 29 mm  
*Sheet layout:* 12 pairs (3px4) per pane  
*Perforations:* 11.5x11.5  
*Paper:* white gummed  
*Issue:* 1,500,000 pairs  
*Denominations:* 2 x 0,55rs  
*Designer:* Andrea Acker  
*Engraver:*  
*Printing process:* Rotogravure  
*Printing house:* Casa da Moeda do Brasil  
*Withdrawal date:* unknown

#### Special items

*First day cancellation:* Rio de Janeiro/RJ

*Updated May 5, 2003*

could have decided at the last minute not to join the six other countries. Therefore this early withdrawal is probably based on a lack of agreement among the participants, though the reason for this remains unknown.

The third and also realistic reason could be linked to the fact that England but not Great Britain did win the previous cup.

So the "mother" country could not be the reference partner for the joint issue.

Royal Mail issued a stamp, a souvenir sheet, a stamp booklet and a pane of 20 stamps that could be personalized. The release date was May 21, 2002. The design of the Great Britain stamp (1<sup>st</sup> class denomination rated at that time at 27 pence) was borrowed from a 2001 regional definitive stamp for England and depicts the crowned lion supporting the shield of St. George. Regional or country stamps have been issued for Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales since 1958, for England since 2001. Despite being designed for a specific region, these stamps are valid throughout the United Kingdom. A single text line on the left side reading upwards reads "WORLD CUP 2002". The silhouette of Queen Elisabeth II is printed in red on the stamp instead of silver as on the regional definitive.

The image on the stamp was sculpted by David Dathan and photographed by Chris Ridley. Sedley Place designed the definitive stamp on which the new stamp is based.

Royal Mail issued a pane of 20 stamps with attached labels that can be personalized. They also issued a booklet containing two of the World Cup 2002 stamps and four non-denominated first class definitive stamps, all self-adhesive.

The World Cup stamp appears also in a souvenir sheet together with a block of four different stamps forming a composite design of the St. George flag of England. The words "World Cup 2002" as well as a soccer ball are repeated across the flag. Howard Brown designed this souvenir sheet on the basis of illustrations by Peter Crowther.

Once England was finally selected to participate in the 2002 World Cup, the British postal administration was so convinced that they would win the trophy that they prepared a stamp sheetlet

entitled "England - World Cup Champions 2002" with a list of all players on the team on the right side, and, in the middle the (hypothetical) list of games won by the team. The 1£ stamp shows hands holding the trophy and is ... round.

### Technical details

#### Italy

##### Stamp

*Date of issue:* November 29, 2002  
*Validity:* unlimited  
*Amount:* 2 se-tenant  
*Size of stamp:* 40x40mm  
*Diameter of round stamp:* 33 mm  
*Sheet layout:* 18 pairs (3px6) per pane  
*Perforations:* 14x14  
*Paper:* fluorescent white paper  
*Issue:* 2,500,000 pairs  
*Denominations:* 2 x 0,52c  
*Designer:* Andrea Acker  
*Withdrawal date:* unknown

##### Special items

*First day cancellation:* Rome

#### Uruguay

##### Stamp

*Date of issue:* May 21, 2002  
*Validity:* unlimited  
*Amount:* 2 se-tenant  
*Size of stamp:* 44x44 mm  
*Diameter of round stamp:* 38 mm  
*Sheet layout:* stamps per pane  
*Perforations:* 13x13  
*Paper:* white  
*Issue:* 300,000 or 654,000 pairs  
*Denominations:* 2 x 12\$  
*Designer:* Andrea Acker  
*Printing process:* offset  
*Printing house:* Cartor Security Printing, France  
*Withdrawal date:* unknown

##### Special items

*First day cancellation:*

*Updated May 5, 2003*

### Technical details

#### France

##### Stamp

*Date of issue:* April 27, 2002  
*Validity:* unlimited  
*Amount:* 2 se-tenant  
*Size of stamp:* 38x38mm  
*Diameter of round stamp:* 32 mm  
*Sheet layout:* 15 pairs (3px5) per pane  
*Perforations:* 13x13  
*Paper:*  
*Issue:*  
*Denominations:* 2 x 0,46c  
*Designer:* Andrea Acker, Alain Seyrat  
*Engraver:*  
*Printing process:* Heliogravure  
*Printing house:*  
*Withdrawal date:* unknown

##### Special items

*Sheetlet:* 5 pairs (1px5), size 143x210mm, issued May 18, 2002  
*Postal stationery:* envelope with round stamp  
*Postal stationery:* illustrated postal card with round stamp  
*First day cancellation:* Paris

#### Germany

##### Stamp

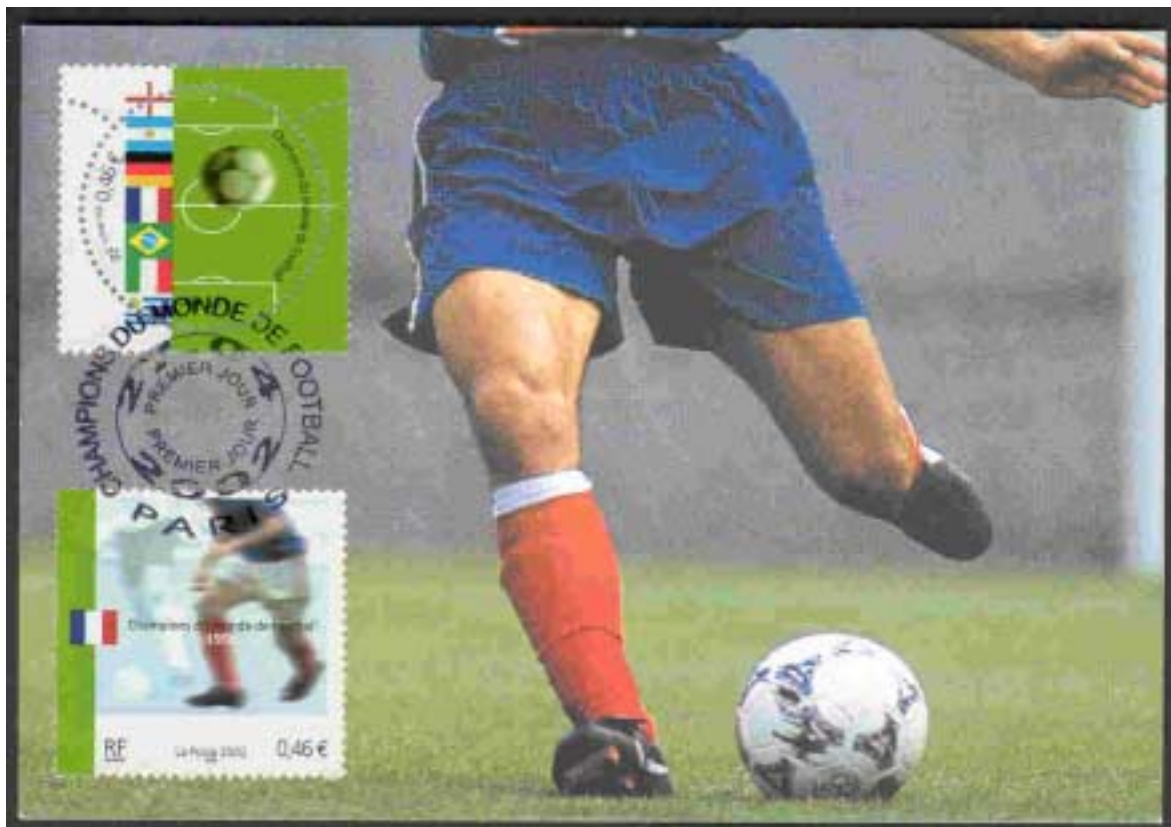
*Date of issue:* May 2, 2002  
*Validity:* unlimited  
*Amount:* 2 se-tenant  
*Size of stamp:* 35x35 mm  
*Diameter of round stamp:* 29 mm  
*Sheet layout:* 5 pairs (1px5) per pane  
*Perforations:* 13.5x14  
*Paper:* fluorescent white DP2  
*Issue:* unknown  
*Denominations:* 2 x 56c  
*Designer:* Andrea Acker  
*Engraver:*  
*Printing process:* offset  
*Printing house:* Fa. Tiefdruck Schwann-Bagel, Mönchengladbach  
*Withdrawal date:* unknown

##### Special items

*Postal stationery:* illustrated envelopes with either round or square stamps  
*First day cancellation:* Berlin and Bonn

*Updated May 5, 2003*





## French Joint Issues

*The following listing collects all twin (same date, same design) and joint (same design and different issuing date or same issuing date and different design) stamp issues involving France. This country has never issued in the past a Siamese stamp (same stamp for several countries or stamps from both countries linked together). Common issues (only common topic without officially being recognized by postal administrations) as well as colonial or territorial issues have not been reported. First issue dates reported in front of each entry are those corresponding to the French stamps. If the partner country issued a stamp at a different date, this is indicated behind the country's name. The word "Identical" stands for same design with almost the same shape, the same colours, while the word "Similar" means same basic design but slightly modified by local designers. The abbreviations "dFDC" or "mFDC" stand for dual (respectively mixed) first day covers (bearing all joint stamps respectively first day cancelled from their originating countries). This was mentioned when known and the list may not be complete.*

### Twin issues (same design and same date of issue)

- 1938 (1 Sep) French colonies: 21 different countries, 1 stamp each, identical (Oct 24) - Afghanistan (22 Dec), 1 stamp, similar - Cuba (23 Nov), 2 stamps, identical - International Union against Cancer; Pierre and Marie Curie portraits
- 1956 (15 Dec) Europa - Belgium - Germany - Italy - Luxemburg - Netherlands - 2 stamps each, identical, mFDC
- 1958 (13 Sep) Europa - 5 countries - 2 or 3 stamps each, identical
- 1959 (19 Sep) Europa - 7 countries - 2 stamps each, identical
- 1960 (17 Sep) Europa - 18 countries - 1 to 3 stamps, identical except for Great Britain and Liechtenstein
- 1961 (16 Sep) Europa - 13 countries - 2 to 3 stamps, identical except for Great Britain and Portugal
- 1962 (15 Sep) Europa - 12 countries - 2 to 3 stamps, identical
- 1963 (4 May) Belgium (7 May) - Centenary of the first international post conference in Paris - similar



- 1963 (14 Sep) Europa - 13 countries - 1 to 3 stamps, identical
- 1964 (12 Sep) Europa - 16 countries - 1 to 3 stamps, identical
- 1964 (6 Nov) Cameroon - Central African Republic - Chad - Congo - Dahomey - Gabon - Ivory Coast - Madagascar - Mauritania - Niger - Senegal - Togo - Upper-Volta (all countries issued on 7 Nov) - Cooperation with France - identical stamps.
- 1965 (25 Sep) Europa - 15 countries - 1 to 3 stamps each, identical
- 1966 (24 Sep) Europa - 18 countries - 1 to 3 stamps, identical except for Spain and San Marino

- 1967 (29 Apr) Europa - 17 European countries and Rwanda - 1 to 3 stamps, identical
- 1968 (27 Apr) Europa - 17 countries - 1 to 3 stamps, identical
- 1969 (26 Apr) Europa - 25 countries - 1 to 4 stamps, identical
- 1970 (2 May) Europa - 18 countries - 1 to 3 stamps, identical
- 1971 (8 May) Europa - 20 countries - 1 to 3 stamps, identical
- 1972 (22 Apr) Europa - 21 countries - 1 to 4 stamps, identical
- 1973 (22 Jan) Germany - 10<sup>th</sup> cooperation anniversary - 1 stamp each, identical, dFDC



- 1973 (14 Apr) Europa - 22 countries - 1 to 3 countries, identical
- 1984 (28 Apr) Europa - 33 countries - 1 to 4 stamps or souvenir sheet, identical
- 1984 (20 Apr) Canada - 450<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the arrival of Jacques Cartier in North America - 1 stamp each, dFDC
- 1986 (4 Jul) United States - Statue of Liberty, New York - 1 stamp each and a postal stationery item (card) in France, identical, dFDC
- 1986 (5 Sep) Finland - 250<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the French expedition in Lapland - 1 stamp each, similar; dFDC - Equator issued also 3 stamps

at this occasion (10 Jul 1986) using the same portrait in one stamp

- 1988 (14 Jan) Germany - 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the cooperation - 1 stamp each, identical, dFDC
- 1988 (22 Sep) Denmark - Robert Jacobsen - 1 stamp each, identical, dFDC
- 1988 (25 Nov) Switzerland - Jean Tinguely - 1 stamp each, identical, dFDC; France issued also some postal stationery (envelopes)



- 1990 (14 Jul) Brazil - Cooperation - 1 stamp each, identical, dFDC
- 1992 (3 Apr) Greece - Olympic games - 1 stamp each, identical, dFDC
- 1992 (19 Jun) Spain - Olympic games - 1 stamp each, identical dFDC
- 1994 (18 Mar) Sweden - Cooperation - a booklet each containing six stamps each among which 2 have the same designs, mFDC
- 1994 (3 May) Great Britain - Opening of the Channel tunnel - 4 stamps each, identical, mFDC
- 1994 (15 Oct) Belgium - Switzerland - Georges Simenon - 1 stamp each, identical, mFDC

- 1996 (14 May) **Italy - Monaco** -  
Ramoge treaty - 1 stamp each,  
identical, mFDC
- 1997 (16 Oct) **Germany -  
Luxemburg** - Saar-Lorraine-  
Luxemburg region - 1 stamp  
each, identical, mFDC
- 1998 (18 Apr) **Belgium** - René Magritte -  
1 stamp each and several postal  
stationery items for France, identical,  
dFDC
- 1998 (12 Sep) **China** - Cooperation - 2  
stamps each, identical, mFDC



- 1999 (17 Oct) **Poland** - Frederic Chopin -  
1 stamp each, identical, dFDC
- 2000 (9 May) **Europa** - 54 countries - 1  
to 2 stamps, identical
- 2000 (4 Nov) **New Zealand** - Birds - 2  
identical stamps each, mFDC
- 2001 (14 Dec) **Morocco** - Relationship,  
fountains - 2 stamp each, identical,  
mFDC
- 2002 (27 Apr) **Argentina** (27 Apr) -  
**Brazil** (5 May) - **Germany** (2 May)  
- **Italy** (29 Nov) - **Uruguay** (21  
May) - Soccer World Championship -  
se-tenant pair each, one stamp  
identical, one similar
- 2003 (2 May) **Slovakia**
- 2003 () **India**
- 2003 () **Ivory Coast**
- 2004 () **Canada**
- 2004 () **Belgium**

**Joint issues** (same design, but  
different date of issue, i.e. more than  
a week divergence)

- 1989 (1 Jan) **Bicentenary of the French  
Revolution** - Several countries used  
the same design (Folon's birds):



- Bolivia** (23 Jun) - **Bulgaria** (26  
Jun) - **Dominican Republic** (1989)  
- **Ecuador** (11 Jul) - **French  
Andorra** (1 Jan) - **Guatemala** (18  
Oct) - **Hungary** (1 Jun) -  
**Mauritius** (14 Jul) - **Panama** (14  
Nov) - **Paraguay** (27 May) -  
**Salvador** (12 Jul) - **Sri Lanka** (26  
Aug) - **Turkey** (14 Jul) - **Vietnam**  
(14 Jul)

1994 (15 Jan) Austria (8 Oct 1993) - Friedrich Hundertwasser - Austria, 1 stamp, France (European Council), 2 stamps, identical - This issue was initially planned to be issued at the

same date, but apparently it was problematic to decide the printing place resulting in a discrepancy in issuing dates

### Joint issues (same date of issue, but different design)

1937 (17 Sep) Honduras (6 Oct) - Nicaragua (17 Sep) - United States (17 Dec) - 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the US constitution - 1 stamp each (except Nicaragua, 12 stamps)

1957 (16 Sep) Europa - 7 countries - 2 stamps each

1959 (24 Oct) Spain - Pyrenean treaty tercentenary - 1 stamp each



1965 (17 Jul) Italy (16 Jul) - Mont-Blanc tunnel - 1 stamp each, dFDC

1969 (2 Mar) Great Britain (3 Mar) - Concorde plane - France, 1 stamp and 1 aerogramme, Great Britain 3 stamps.



A series of other countries issued a stamp identical to the French stamp on 17 Apr, 1969: Afar and Issas, Comoros, French Austral and Antarctic Territories, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Reunion, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Wallis and Futuna

1978 (11 Nov) Poland (2 Nov) - Polish soldiers fallen during World War II - 1 stamp each

1980 (12 Jul) United States (11 Jul) - 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the arrival of Rochambeau in Newport - United States, postal stationery, card; France, 1 stamp; mFDC

1983 (2 Sep) United States - 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the signature of the Versailles and Paris treaty - 1 stamp each; dFDC

1989 (14 Jul) United States - Bicentenary of the French Revolution - 1 stamp for the USA, triptych for France, mFDC - Monaco issued on Jul 7, 1989 a souvenir sheet containing similar designs

1991 (10 Oct) Germany - Max Ernst - 1 stamp each, dFDC

1996 (16 Mar) Ireland (12 Mar) - Festival - 1 stamp each, mFDC

2002 (4 Apr) Australia - Baudin's expedition bicentennial - 2 stamps each, mFDC

2003 (16 Jan) Germany - 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the relationship treaty - 1 stamp each, dFDC

## Territorial issues (non colonial)

- 1945 (16 May) **Algeria - Tunisia** - Post member victims of war - 1 stamp each, identical
- 1945 (13 Oct) **Algeria - French West Africa (overprinted French stamp) - Tunisia** - Stamp day, King Louis XI - 1 stamp each, identical
- 1946 (29 Jun) **Algeria - Tunisia** - Stamp day, Guillaume Fouquet - 1 stamp each, identical
- 1947 (15 Mar) **Algeria - Tunisia** - Stamp day, Michel Le Tellier - 1 stamp each, identical
- 1947 (10 Nov) **Algeria (15 Nov)** - Resistance - 1 stamp each, identical
- 1948 (6 Mar) **Algeria - Tunisia** - Stamp day, Etienne Arago - 1 stamp each, identical
- 1948 (3 Jul) **Algeria - General Leclerc** - 1 stamp each, identical; France issued 2 other identical stamps respectively on 13 Jun 1953 and 12 Jun 1954
- 1949 (26 Mar) **Algeria - Tunisia** - Stamp day, Choiseul - 1 stamp each, identical
- 1950 (11 Mar) **Algeria - Tunisia** - Stamp day, postman - 1 stamp each, identical
- 1951 (10 Mar) **Algeria - Tunisia** - Stamp day, postal wagon - 1 stamp each, identical
- 1952 (8 Mar) **Algeria - Tunisia** - Stamp day, mail coach - 1 stamp each, identical
- 1952 (14 Jun) **Algeria (15 Sep)** - Bir Hakeim monument - 1 stamp each, identical
- 1952 (5 Jul) **Algeria (5 Jul) - Tunisia (15 Oct)** - Military medal centenary - 1 stamp each, identical
- 1953 (14 Mar) **Algeria - Tunisia** - Stamp day, Marie Pierre d'Argenson - 1 stamp each, identical
- 1954 (20 Mar) **Algeria - Tunisia** - Stamp day, Antoine Marie Chamans - 1 stamp each, identical
- 1954 (14 Aug) **Algeria (17 Aug)** - 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Honour Legion medal, Napoleon - 1 stamp each, identical
- 1955 (23 Feb) **Algeria (13 Jun)** - 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Rotary international - 1 stamp each, identical
- 1955 (19 Mar) **Algeria - Tunisia** - Stamp day, postal hot balloon - 1 stamp each, identical
- 1956 (17 Mar) **Algeria - Tunisia** - Stamp day, François de Tassis - 1 stamp each, identical
- 1956 (26 May) **Algeria (25 May)** - Centenary of Marshall Franchet d'Esperay - 1 stamp each, identical
- 1957 (16 Mar) **Algeria (15 Mar)** - Stamp day, boat - 1 stamp each, identical
- 1958 (17 Mar) **Algeria (15 Mar)** - Stamp day, postal vehicles - 1 stamp each, identical
- 1959 (23 May) **Algeria (4 Jul 1962 and 1 Nov 1962)** - Foug el Gherza, Hassi Messaoud - 2 stamps each, identical
- 1960 (16 Jan) **Algeria (4 Jul 1962 and 1 Nov 1962)** - Kerrata, Tlemcen - 2 stamps each, identical



- 1961 (7 Oct) **Algeria (4 Jul 1962 and 1 Nov 1962)** - Medea - 1 stamp each, identical
- 1962 (29 Sep) **French Andorra (29 Sep)** - First transatlantic television emission via Telstar satellite Andorra, 1 stamp, France, 3 stamps - Reunion (2 Jan 1963) has issued

- the 3 French stamps, overprinted - other countries have issued stamps at this occasion, but at different dates and with the same design as Andorra: Comoros (5 Dec) - Mali (24 Nov) - New Caledonia (5 Dec) - French Austral and Antarctic Territories (24 Dec) - French Polynesia (5 Dec) - Saint Pierre and Miquelon (5 Dec) - Somali Coast (9 Feb 1963) - Wallis and Futuna (5 Dec)
- 1963 (14 Dec) Comoros (31 Mar 1964) - French Polynesia (9 Apr 1964) - New Caledonia (9 Apr 1964) - Saint Pierre and Miquelon (4 Apr 1964) - Somali Coast (7 Apr 1964) - Wallis and Futuna (15 Apr 1964) - Philatelic exhibition Philatec in Paris - 1 stamp each, identical
- 1965 (17 May) French Andorra - International Union of Telecommunications - 1 stamp each, similar design
- 1965 (2 Oct) Reunion (3 Oct) - 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the colonization of Bourbon Island - 1 stamp each, identical
- 1965 (30 Nov) Comoros (17 Jan 1966) - Somali Coast (28 Jan 1966) - New Caledonia (10 Jan 1966) - French Polynesia (7 Feb 1966) - Reunion (27 Mar 1966) - Saint Pierre and Miquelon (24 Jan 1966) - French Austral and Antarctic Territories (2 Mar 1966) - Wallis and Futuna (1966) - Launch of the first French satellite - 1 triptych each, identical
- 1966 (18 Feb) Comoros (1966) - French Austral and Antarctic Territories (22 Mar) - French Polynesia (10 May) - New Caledonia (16 May) - Saint Pierre and Miquelon (23 May) - Somali Coast (10 Jun) - Wallis and Futuna (2 Jun) - Satellite D1 - 1 stamp each, identical
- 1968 (27 Jan) French Andorra - Winter Olympic Games, Grenoble - 1 stamp each, similar design
- 1968 (12 Oct) French Andorra - Summer Olympic Games, Mexico City - 1 stamp each, similar design
- 1968 (19 Oct) French Austral and Antarctic Territories (17 Mar 1969) - Reunion (20 Oct) - 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of French Polar expeditions - 1 stamp each (Reunion is overprinted), identical



- 1969 (2 Aug) French Andorra - Kayak World Championship - 1 stamp each, similar design
- 1969 (27 Sep) French Andorra - Water - 1 stamp each, similar design
- 1970 (21 Feb) French Andorra - Handball World Championship - 1 stamp each, similar design
- 1970 (11 Sep) French Andorra - European Junior Track and Field Championship - 1 stamp each, similar design
- 1971 (6 Nov) Reunion (7 Nov) - Nature protection, chameleon - 1 stamp per country, identical
- 1971 (20 Feb) French Andorra - World Skating Championship, Lyon - 1 stamp each, similar design
- 1971 (24 Apr) French Andorra - Nature protection - Andorra, 2 stamps, France, 1 stamp, similar design
- 1971 (9 Nov) 8 countries: Afar and Issas, Comoros, French Austral and Antarctic Territories, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Reunion, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Wallis and Futuna, all issued on the same

- date, except Wallis and Futuna (1 Feb 1972) - First anniversary of the death of Charles de Gaulle - 4 stamps, identical
- 1972 (29 Jan) Reunion (30 Jan) - 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the discovery of the Crozet and Kerguelen Islands - 1 stamp each, identical
- 1972 (27 May) French Andorra - Nature protection - 1 stamp each, similar design
- 1972 (8 Jul) French Andorra - Olympic games, Munich - 1 stamp each, similar design
- 1975 (2 Apr) French Polynesia (16 Feb 1976) - New Caledonia (6 Dec) - Saint Pierre and Miquelon (17 Feb 1976) - Wallis and Futuna (1 Dec) - First anniversary of the death of Georges Pompidou - 1 stamp each, identical
- 1975 (8 Nov) French Andorra - International year of the woman - 1 stamp each, different stamps
- 1976 (17 Jul) French Andorra - Summer Olympic Games, Montreal - 1 stamp each, different stamps
- 1977 (18 Jun) French Polynesia - Wallis and Futuna - 5<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the De Gaulle memorial - 1 stamp each, identical
- 1979 (24 Nov) French Andorra - Judo World Championship - 1 stamp each, different stamps
- 1981 (7 Nov) French Andorra - International year for handicapped people - 1 stamp each, different stamps
- 1982 (13 Nov) French Andorra - Robert Koch - 1 stamp each, different stamps
- 1989 (18 Mar) Saint Pierre and Miquelon (22 Mar) - Liberty - 1 stamp each, identical
- 1989 (22 Apr) Saint Pierre and Miquelon (3 May) - Equality - 1 stamp each, identical
- 1989 (27 May) Saint Pierre and Miquelon (17 Jun) - Fraternity - 1 stamp each, identical

## False joint issues

The following list of stamps was build up on the basis of the most frequent request to integrate such stamps in the above lists. Non -inclusion criteria's are given in each case. Of course this list is not exhaustive.

- 1964 (18 Jun) New Caledonia (20 Sep 1965) - 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of De Gaulle's appeal - *time between both issue dates is too long*
- 1976 (10 Jan) Brazil (21 Jan) - Bahrain (22 Jan) - Senegal (21 Jan) - First commercial flight of Concorde, different stamps - *France issued the stamp too early, no postal cooperation*
- 1977 (4 Jun) United States (20 May) - 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the first Atlantic crossing by Charles Lindbergh - *no collaboration between postal authorities - mixed covers are from private origin*
- 1985 (15 Jun) Switzerland (19 Feb) - Centenary of the Lemman Lake International Rescue Society - 1 stamp each, different design - *difference between issue dates too large - Switzerland accepted a common cancellation on the same cover*
- 1986 (25 Jan) Thailand (12 Dec 1985) - Siam representatives visiting Louis XIV - *different date, different issue date, no mixed covers, no common document*