



International Philatelic Society of
Joint Stamp Issues Collectors

N°23 - NOVEMBER 2003

JOINT STAMP ISSUES



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North American Chapter News
Benelux Countries Joint Issues

Editorial

You may wonder that this November issue reaches you with about two weeks delay. The reason is quite simple. Between November 6 and 9, one of the major annual philatelic events took place in Paris, France, namely the Autumn Philatelic Fair, and it became obvious that we had to take this opportunity to collect the latest news and stamps in order to generate the most updated journal that you deserve. The following pages have therefore been completed with the most recent pictures of new stamps that could be acquired during this fair, but also with new information as well as description of unknown material.

As you probably have noticed in our previous journal, we expected to take this opportunity to gather some of our members at this place. It happened that organizing such a meeting was too constraining for most of us, as it was not possible to find a common date for all members to be present in Paris the same day. Therefore, it was proposed to organize twice a day a meeting at a precise place and at precise hours (for instance 11 am and 3 pm) in order to have a chance at least to meet the members present on that day. As people do not know each other, it was recommended to wear either a distinctive Joint Issue sign at the boutonniere (easy to prepare by printing on self-adhesive labels the logo of our society) or to show clearly a sign from the society (e.g. catalogue, journal,...). I must admit that it worked well and although I was only able to attend myself 3 out of the 8 dates, I had the chance to meet for the first time some of our French members. Other members did as well and had one of these rare occasions to speak with another philatelist about a subject common to both of them.

We obviously have to consider this first attempt as a success and expand this experience to other countries and other fairs. If several members tell us that they will attend one of the next national or international exhibitions, we can provide here, meeting places and schedules in order to give a chance for get-togethers.

By the way, the next large international meeting organized in Paris will take place from June 26 to July 4, 2004. Any chance to meet you?

Richard Zimmermann



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Founded 1999

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Society Life

Letters to the editor

US Joint Issue Association

Bob Hubsmith wrote: "*The May "Joint Stamp Issues" asked for information on the U.S. Joint Issue Association. I was a member from 1987 until its demise due to the death of the founder, The Rev. Dr. Herbert Stein-Schneider in March 1990. The "official" name was "The Joint Issue Collectors Club." The Rev. printed several newsletters and a membership list, all of which I have. He was very much the driving force to get the U.S. and France to issue joint stamps for the Bicentennial of the French Revolution.*

After the Rev's passing a Peter K. Harris tried to keep the Club going. It turned out that he was, and still is, a dealer in U.S. joint issues. He advertised in Linn's as Philatelic Properties, Ltd. I purchased several "rare" combo FDC's from him.

If you feel any of this information, plus what is contained in the newsletters, would be of interest for write-up, please let me know. I could make copies of these items and mail them, or do some sort of summary write-up."

Of course we are all interested. The information that was provided by Bob will become the basis of at least one article to be published in these pages later. In the meantime, I re-discovered "Philatelic Properties Ltd" as a sales' company under eBay. I wrote to Peter K. Harris (who claims being the founder of the "Joint Issues Collectors Club"), but up to now did not get any answer.

Thanks from the Czech Republic

Lubor Kunc wrote: "*Thank you very much for your "Joint-Stamp Issues"*

Journal as well as nicely franked cover. I collect the EURO-stamps, so the mix franking of FRF/EUR - EUR stamp is much welcome!

I received your letter yesterday, so I was not allowed to read the entire journal, but I will do it, it seems really very good. Your article on the Czech-U.S. joint-stamp issue is really nice, thank you for your important support. I found only one mistake: I am no editor, nor owner of the web site www.infophila.com, this web site belongs to my friend Mr. Jindra. I am

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owner and editor of web site Czech Philately On Line (<http://philately.webpark.cz>; a FIP awarded web site, existing since 1999). I supply some of texts published on my web to Mr. Jindra and he supported me in the joint-issue, this was probably the cause of the mistake.

Again, thank you very much for your support! "

Cimabue's painting

Gene Dooley: "I don't remember seeing this reported in past issues of the journal, but Italy and Vatican City issued stamps showing Cimabue's painting Crucifix on 26 June and 23 September 2002, respectively. The stamps commemorate the 700th anniversary of the death of the Italian painter and mosaicist who is widely believed to have been the teacher of the

great Giotto, founder of the Florentine School of the early Renaissance."

Right. Exact dates are respectively 22 June 2003 for Italy and 26 September 2003 for Vatican. Vatican City issued 4 stamps, while Italy only one. The stamps represent the Crucifix of the Santa Croce Church in Florence. One of the Vatican City stamps, as well as the Italian stamp, represent the head of Jesus detail from that artwork. Although they show similarities, different designers have produced these two stamps. No claim was made from either Vatican or Italy as being a joint issue, and the dates of issue are so far from each other that these stamps cannot be considered as joint. In the future classification system, these stamps will be considered as Accidental Concerted Issues [CA].

New Members

Take a look at the following list and you will discover how fast our society has grown in the past quarter of the year. New countries have also been added to our list (Iran and Ecuador) and we hope to get now even faster information about joint issues from these areas. Welcome to all of these new members

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2004 Membership fees

We do not want to bother you too much with this topic but it helps a lot when our members pay their yearly dues in time, i.e. at the beginning of the year. We are losing a lot of time in writing by mid of each year to members that actually just forget to send the money. Unfortunately, we will have to cancel a few memberships this year, as for some of our members, 2003 membership fees have still not arrived yet. Thanks in advance for your help in this matter.

Therefore we accept already payment for 2004 membership fees. Fees remain unchanged: 12 € for European (EEC) members, 16 € for other European and North American members and 17 € for all other countries. On-line-only-members have to pay 8 €. As the US\$ continues to remain at a lower currency rate than the € (the €/US\$ ratio was in average 1,15 during the year and is today still at that level), we are kindly asking to members paying in US\$ to add 1 US\$ to their membership fees.

We continue accepting payments in cash (to be sent to C. Feingersh - US\$, R. Zimmermann - €, US\$, CND\$ or £), US checks (C. Feingersh - US\$), German checks (V. Dietze - €) or French checks (R. Zimmermann - €). For EEC members there is now a possibility to transfer money from country to country at their local transfer costs (about 2-3€, but check with your own bank before). If you want to use this way for payment, it is possible to do it on the IPS-JSIC account (with R. Zimmermann) with the following codes: BIC (Bank Identifier Code): PSSTFRPPSCE and IBAN (International Bank Account Number): FR 51 20041 01012 4550586E033 73. Please do not transfer any more money to C. Kerschbaumer, this account having been closed. In exceptional cases, payment in stamps is also accepted. Please contact R. Zimmermann before.

Of course those of you who have already paid their 2004 dues just forget this reminder.

Advertisement

• Volker Dietze (Kneippweg 7, D-30459 Hannover, Germany, Fax +49511423752, e-mail: Dietze-Volker@t-online.de) sells or exchanges from the recent Poland/Vatican issue the silver stamp of Poland and the sheets (25 different stamps) of both Poland and the Vatican (at respectively € 6.95, 21.00 and 21,45). He also has available

from the 2001-issue "Dialog among Civilizations" mint stamps from Albania, Armenia, Dominica, Peru, Romania, Spain, Sudan (rare, € 22,00), Vatican and Wallis and Futuna. On FDC are available: Albania, Czech Republic, Croatia, Macedonia, Spain and Ukraine.

For further information, check also the Society web site under

<http://perso.club-internet.fr/rzimmerm/index.htm>

Direct access to the members' site (with password):

<http://membres.lycos.fr/jointissues/>

New Issues

Latest issues

Twin issues

On June 22, 2003, the three countries of Bosnia Herzegovina, namely the **Bosnian Republic**, the **Croatian Republic** and the **Srpska (Serb) Republic** issued identical stamps showing Pope John Paul II, se-tenant with a vignette depicting Ivan Merz.



These stamps were issued at the occasion of the visit of the pope to Bosnia Herzegovina, and the canonization of Ivan Merz. More precisely he visited the birth town of Ivan Merz, Banja Luka, capital city of the Srpska Republic. Of course the Pope paid also a visit to Mostar and Sarajevo, the capital cities of the two other countries. The printing of the stamps was attributed to the French printer Cartor. The final print shows as only difference the logo of the post offices at the bottom left. As the Srpska Republic had requested the printing

of the full name of the country on the stamp, the local post issued a second stamp also with vignette showing both portraits as well, but with a completely different style. These complementary stamps were printed by Forum in Serbia Montenegro. As it was not requested to destroy the deficient stamps, this brought to the unusual situation of a country issuing two different stamps at the same occasion with two different country's names.



The 100th death anniversary of the famous painter Paul Gauguin was surprisingly commemorated with a twin souvenir sheet released on 20 August 2003 by New Caledonia and Wallis and Futuna. The souvenir sheets are identical and show two paintings from Paul Gauguin, *Still Life with Statuette* and *Studies of Tahitian portraits*. One of the Wallis and Futuna stamps (the Still Life) was issued earlier in sheets, but all other designs were new to this issue. However, neither official FDCs nor mixed covers were available. *Illustrations are on next page.*

The Russian-Iranian joint issue released on September 9, 2003 is entitled "Preserve the Caspian Sea environment". It shows on one stamp a seal with a seal-calf, while the other one depicts beluga fishes. The Russian stamps were printed se-tenant in sheets of 18

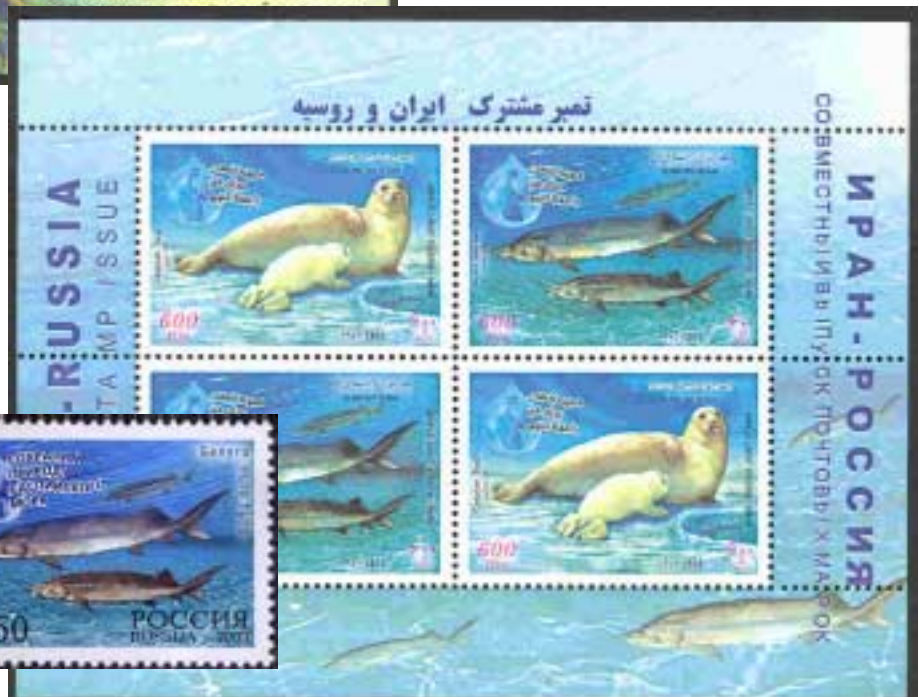


New Caledonia and Wallis and Futuna souvenir sheets



Belgium Italy 13 Sep 2003

Iran - Russia twin issue
9 September 2003



pairs. Only 250,000 Russian stamp pairs were printed. A mini-sheet containing 3 pairs of stamps is also for sale (80,000 printed).

The Iranian stamps are available in sheets but also on a souvenir sheet containing 2 pairs of stamps.

Italy was this year the guest of the Europalia festivities organized in Belgium. At this occasion both countries issued two identical stamps on September 13, 2003. One stamp shows a 1938 painting from Giorgio Morandi "Natura Morta", while the other represents the car "Cisitalia 202" designed by Battista Pinin Farina (1930-) in 1947, the first car to be displayed as an artwork at the Modern Museum of Art in New York.

Mixed covers and the special usual Belgium mixed card were made available. Italy also produced a special folder containing all 4 mint stamps, a first day cover with both Italian stamps and two mixed covers bearing each the identical stamp pairs. Post price is 8 Euros.



"Way from Varangians to Greeks" is the title of the Estonia Ukraine twin series that was issued on 17 September 2003. Each pair of stamps represents slaves in a fighting boat or the landing of Scandinavian seamen. On the left side of the stamps a coin is also depicted. Stamps were issued in sheetlet of 12 stamps, ordered in two blocks of 3x2 stamps from each sort separated by a row of 3 labels. Therefore each sheetlet can be separated in only 3 vertical triptychs with central

labels. Ukraine issued a booklet containing three panes with either a triptych, or one of both stamps.



China and Hungary had planned for a long time to sell stamps with a common topic, namely "the art of books". After several change of dates, these stamps came finally out on September 30, 2003 as a pair of twin stamps.

The long histories of book printing and collection in China and Hungary have been universally acknowledged. The Song-dynasty (A.D 960-1279) edition of "*Ritual of Zhou*" with annotations by Zheng Xuan

of the Han Dynasty (B.C. 206-A.D.220) and explanation by Lu Deming of the Tang Dynasty (A.D.618-907) was printed at the Jianyang Printing House during China's Southern Song Dynasty (A.D.1127-1279), and now is collected in the Peking University Library. The illustrated book was exquisitely printed, representing the level of block-printing technology and engraving art of the Song Dynasty.

The first book printed in Hungary, "*Hungarian Illuminated Chronicle*", published in 1473, has a great impact in Europe, and is now among the rich collection of ancient books of the famous National Szechenyi Library in Budapest, Hungary.

Stamps are available in sheets. The Chinese stamps are also sold as a miniature sheet containing 4 se-tenant pairs.



The 4 October 2003 was the occasion for the simultaneous release of two joint issues. The Canada - Thailand issue is reported in details in the North American Chapter written by Pascal Leblond (see page 19).

On the same day, Hong Kong and Sweden issued each 4 stamps with water birds. Each stamp represents a colorful water bird: piet avocet, horned grebe, black-throated diver and great crested grebe. Three out of these four birds are to be found in both countries. The black-throated diver has not been sighted in Mai po and Inner Deep Bay areas, Hong Kong. All stamps have been engraved by Czeslaw Slania. As usual Sweden printed the stamps as a booklet containing 1 block of four. Hong Kong produced sheets of individual stamps as well as a booklet containing two blocks. Illustrations are given on next page.

Joint issues

It seems that Sri Lanka and Thailand issued jointly souvenir sheets on 31 July 2003 at the occasion of a common philatelic exhibition, Lanka Philex'03. We do not have enough information at the present time and would greatly appreciate if some of our members could help us on this specific issue and confirm that stamps were specially issued at this occasion. Thanks in advance.

Territorial issues

An event such as the successful flight of China's first manned spacecraft could not be ignored by local postal administrations. Alike the production of a series of stamps the next day to the attribution of the organization of the 2008 Olympic games to China, it did not take much longer for China, Hong Kong and Macao to produce a set of stamps and souvenir sheets in honor of this event. Stamps show space and "taikonaut" images, but are not identical for each country. The sheetlet contains 5 pairs of stamps chessboard ordered. A booklet containing three



Hong Kong Sweden water birds twin issue from 4 October 2003

Siamese booklet containing the three sheets from the 16 October 2003 PR China, Hong Kong and Macau issue

souvenir sheets with a pair of stamps from each country is proposed as well. Apparently all three countries are selling the same booklet, but the origin of the stamp can be detected on the basis of an overprinted production code starting with a letter A (China), B (Hong Kong) or C (Macao), like for last years soccer sheets.



Reddish fluorescent ink was specially applied during printing to make the stamps more attractive. The distinctive printing effect can be seen under UV light. These philatelic items have been produced on the same day, namely 16 October 2003.

Next issues

There are still a few issues to come this year. By 22 November 2003, Lebanon will participate for the first time to an issue with Brazil.

The twin issue involving France and India will finally be released on 29 November 2003. It is not yet available but the sale's catalogue from the French Post already depicts both stamps as well as the usual folder containing two pairs of each stamp. Apparently, Indian stamps will be available as se-tenant pairs, while French stamps will be available only in sheets. One stamp shows a rooster from a 15th century French enluminure, and the other one, a peacock from a 19th century Indian jewelry piece.

Apparently, the previously announced issue involving Ivory Coast and France is cancelled due to the unstable situation in this African country.

Mr. Kridtanabowon Chanthawet, webmaster of the Thai stamp site that can be found under <http://www34.brinkster.com/rakstampthai/english> was the first one to provide us with the picture of the joint issue between his country, Thailand, and South Africa, to be released on December 3, 2003. What better symbol than Asian and African elephants could be used to represent both countries?



And finally, India again participates to a common event with South Korea in form of stamps that are scheduled for the 10 December 2003.

In 1994, it is now confirmed that Canada and France will issue a common stamp but not in honor of Champlain as claimed up to now. Details are given in the "News from North America" chapter written by P. LeBlond. In France, the city of Royan will be the organizing town where FDCs will be produced.

Pascal informed us also about a joint issue to be produced by Great Britain and France on 6 April 2004 about the centenary of the "Entente Cordiale". This issue that was up to now not reported in the official philatelic programme was mentioned so far only by the Great Britain post. More details will appear in the next journal.

Note: Dialog among civilizations (...)

The series of stamps issues in 2001 is still not complete. Saudi Arabia just brought on the market a stamp on that topic. This information was provided by M. Akram Naeem. The first day of issue is 1 July 2003 and of course it shows the common design. The previously announced Solomon Islands stamps do not appear in any catalogue and has not been seen so far. It must be deleted from the list. On the contrary we can confirm that a stamp was issued by Madagascar in 2001.

Thanks to Eric Chan, Yefei Sun, Pascal LeBlond.

Caught in the Press - Caught in the Net

Articles

Gerd Bundesmann describes the history and the stamps of Karabakh, an enclave located between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in a very recent article published in the October issue 10/2003 of the Michel Rundschau on pages 50, 52 and 54. This country is claiming independence since 1988, fought against Azerbaijan and stays presently under the protection of Armenia. Its status is not yet clear, and hence, the international community and the UPU do not recognize the stamps, that have been issued up to now, yet. The list of stamps that have been produced so far is given in a table. One will recognize a twin issue with Armenia issued at 50,000 samples on February 20, 1998.

In the same journal, on page 18, there is an article written by Jakob Kubli explaining the story of the three "sub" post offices involved in Bosnia Herzegovina, namely the Bosnian Post, the Bosnia-Croatian Post and the Serbian Post. The major topic points on the most recent twin issue produced at the occasion of the visit of John Paul II (*see details of the story in the New Issues section of this journal*).

The German DBZ (*Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*) philatelic journal 21/2003 issued on 10 October 2003 published a 5 page long article written by Peter Rosenau and devoted to the Pope. It is entitled "*Johannes Paul II. - Papst seit 25 Jahren* (John Paul II - Pope since 25 years)" and naturally starts with the description of the 25 stamps issued this year jointly by the Vatican State and Poland.

Charles Feingersh did send a couple of excerpts from Linn's Stamp News:

- September 8, 2003, page 8: "Circus omnibus includes Palm Island stamps", a series of souvenir sheets from 11 countries produced by the Inter-Governmental Philatelic Corp. of New York City. Palm Island is a small island belonging to the Grenadines of Saint Vincent, like other unknown stamp issuing islands part of this territory such as Bequia, Canouan, Mayreau, Mustique, Petit Saint Vincent, Prune Island or Union Island. Another good reason not to collect omnibus series of this type...
- September 22, 2003, page 54: "Tour de France omnibus issue" also produced by IGPC for 17 different nations. This series is definitely not to be considered as a joint issue.
- September 29, 2003, page 8: "Belgium's stamp program for 2004 includes 23 issues for people, places, stamp hobby". Of course the future joint issues with Romania, France and Germany are described.

Net

Enrico Prous, one of our Italian members has been keeping for years his personal site dedicated to train stamps and joint issues. This site can now be reached under a new address: <http://digilander.libero.it/enricophil>.

Concentrates

Stadler unique issue.

Gene Dooley made an excellent observation concerning the Bosnia Herzegovina and Herzeg Bosnia Croatian Republic unique issue from 24 January 2003:

The author of the article about the Stadler "unique" issue implies that since both the Muslim sector and the Croatian sector use the name "Bosna I Hercegovina" on their stamps it is impossible to tell the stamps of the two nations apart. It should be pointed out that both postal administrations have symbols that they use on all stamp issues: Until 2002, the Muslim State used a figure, which appears to be a four-feathered wing (or perhaps a bird). In 2002 this design was stylized into a more triangular shape, still using the four feathers. The Croatian postal administration used the letters HPT on all their stamps until this year, when the letters, presumably the initials for Croatian Post and Telegraph, were replaced with a symbol depicting two superimposed envelopes (or an envelope and a document). A truly unique feature of the Stadler issue is that you can see both of these symbols at the bottom of the stamp.

Postal Stationery

The German stamp from the 13 June 2003 Salzburg bridge joint issue was taken as imprint of a postal stationery (postal card) issued on 13 November 2003 at the occasion of the 100th anniversary of Konrad Lorenz or the 30th anniversary of the attribution of the Nobel Prize.

Germany issued also several different postal stationery items, illustrated with the 2000 Europa stamp (children building a tower)

- Dusseldorf Rhein Ruhr Posta 05 (first day seen up to now: 10 November 2002)
- Berlin philatelic exhibition (22 November 2002)

Pope in Gold

The Polish postal authorities took the opportunity of the 25 years pontificate of Pope John Paul II to issue jointly with Vatican also several other philatelic items. The silver Polish stamp showing the portrait of the Pope was affixed on a gold sheetlet that looks like a souvenir sheet. 3000 samples were sold. A gold stamp with a face value of 10 Zł and affixed on a silver sheet was also sold at 1,000 samples. This gold stamp was available only under this form of souvenir sheet. These items are presently sold at about 450€ in Poland. There is still a doubt if these stamps will be reported in official catalogues. (*Reported in Michel Rundschau 9/2003 p*



12)

Endangered species



It was not quite sure that the huge endangered species series issued on October 2, 1996 by the United States and Mexico had to be considered as a joint issue. Stamps are different and have in common that they represent all different

animal species. Now we got the proof that it must be listed in our catalogue. The picture hereby depicts a part of a common 25.4x20.4 cm 4 pages folder with supplementary leaflet entitled "United States Endangered Species Commemorative Stamps and Mexico's Let's Preserve the Species 1996 Stamps" produced by the United States Postal Service. It contains one stamp from each country respectively first day cancelled. The document was issued at the San Diego Zoo. First day cancellations are illustrated with animals.

Perforation story

Remember how long it took to the Italian postal administration to issue the joint twin soccer stamps in 2002. While Argentina, Brazil, France, Germany and Uruguay released their stamps within a 4 weeks timeframe, between April and May 2002, we had to wait until 29 November 2002 to see the Italian stamps. At that time we supposed that this delay was linked with the difficulty this country had in producing the round stamps. This hypothesis seems to be confirmed. Very recently, on page 121 of the French philatelic journal "Timbres Magazine", we had a start of an explanation.

The Italian round stamp is the only one that shows diagonal perforations around the round stamp. It was found out that there are two types of perforations, one showing 6 holes and the other 7. Those who have tried to cut the square stamp around the round one have probably

experienced difficulties and could have lost a small piece of paper at the residual corner. With 6 holes it becomes easier to cut the square, but even more difficult to cut the round stamp. With one hole less the risk of deterioration is considerably reduced, but apparently it took much more time to find such a solution. That was the first experience of the Italian post with round stamps. It would have been for sure less expensive and less time consuming to take the existing technology used by the other countries, than trying to reinvent the wheel (or the round stamp)!

Our World - Images of Nature



"Our World - Images of Nature" are stamp sets and books issued by Australia from 1989 on and containing complete stamp sets (in total from 26 to 30 different stamps) from 6 countries, namely Australia, Canada, Sweden, United Kingdom, United Nations and United States. First sale's days are unknown, but these documents were produced at least during three consecutive years, 1989, 1990 and 1991. Probably more of this kind of material was produced, later. Although these series cannot be considered as joint, we are still looking for more information, in order to understand the origin and reason for this production.

Mixed Andorra-French FDCs

Anthony Raynaud proved by providing copies of documents that mixed first day document with French Andorran and French stamps do exist. These document have been produced privately but demonstrate clearly that stamps were issued on the same day as they are both first day cancelled from their originating countries. Documents seen so far include the following series: Mexico 1998 (12 October 1968), kayak world championship 1969 (2 August 1969) and handball world championship 1970 (21 February 1970).

Latin American writers

During the meeting we organized in Paris beginning of November, we had the pleasure to meet also, a couple of guests who made the trip from Brussels, Belgium. Pierre Sonveaux brought with him samples from his last philatelic acquisitions among which we discovered a pair of stamps that have not been reported so far. A quick verification led to the conclusion that these stamps are definitely joint issues that have to be integrated in the catalogue.

On **28 August 2001**, El Salvador and Ecuador issues stamps in the honor of Latin American writers, and more precisely the Salvadorian poet Claudia Lars (1988-1974) and the Ecuadorian journalist and politician Federico Proaño (1848-1894). El Salvador issued only one stamp, while Ecuador produced two se-tenant stamps, but all of them show the portraits of the writers. These stamps will be classified as [P1] although portraits are very similar. This is another example that there remain plenty of older joint issues to discover. Thank you Pierre.

News From North America

Pascal LeBlond

This section is intended to provide a North American perspective on joint issues.

Breaking News!

On November 5, the IPS-JSIC received an e-mail from Tom Reynolds, Manager of the Stamp Products Program Development at Canada Post Corporation. Mr. Reynolds informed us that the upcoming Canada-France joint issue scheduled for next June will depict Pierre Du Gua de Monts and not Samuel de Champlain as it was previously thought. He also kindly informed us that the United States Postal Service will not take part in this joint issue.

But, Who Is Pierre Du Gua de Monts?

According to the Dictionary of Canadian Biography (www.biographi.ca), de Monts

(ca. 1558-1628) was the "founder of the first permanent settlement in Canada" which was on Saint Croix Island on the American side of the border between Maine and New Brunswick. "Here is the man who made possible so much of what Champlain accomplished... From the day he and his valiant band planted their settlement on Île Sainte-Croix, the continent was never to be without a European settlement.

It was de Monts who proved that people from Europe could live here permanently and that agriculture could be carried on successfully." (*Dictionary of Canadian Biography*)

Situation in The United States

The USPS released its 2004 stamp programme on August 7. As expected, no joint issue is slated for next year. However, additions to the program are always possible, even though joint issues are rarely added since they involve complex negotiations with another postal administration, which normally can take years.

Following the article on joint issues by Janet Klug published in *Linn's Stamp News* of June 2, I mentioned to the editor that the article failed to mention our Society. My comments, together with our website address were published in *Linn's Stamp News* of August 4. Hopefully, it will raise the profile of our Society in the philatelic press.

Situation in Canada

The article "Canada-Hong Kong joint issue judged third best" was published in the November 4 issue of *Canadian Stamp News*. Written by Bret Evans, the editor of this publication, it provides information about our Best Joint Issue of 2002 award

and emphasizes the fact that Canada and Hong Kong finished third with their joint issue on corals. More importantly, information about our Society is given as well as the address of our web site.

Canada Post announced on November 4, a joint issue with POST Greenland and Posten Norge (Norway) for March 26, 2004. Hence, there will be two Canadian joint issues in 2004, a first in 20 years. This latest one will honor Otto Sverdrup (1854-1930), a Norwegian explorer who spent years charting the Canadian Arctic including the Sverdrup Islands in Nunavut. Each country will issue a souvenir sheet featuring three designs, but only one will be denominated for each country. Canada's contribution will feature Sverdrup's ship the FRAM, while Norway's will show the explorer and his ship. Finally, a rowboat in rough sea will represent Greenland. It seems that a similar presentation was used in 2002 for the joint issue between Denmark, the Faeroe Islands and Greenland in commemoration of the centenary of the ICES (International Council for the Exploration of the Sea). The Swedish engraver Martin Mörck has

designed and engraved this joint issue. This information is confirmed in the 2004 stamp programme of POST Greenland, which was published in the September 2003 issue of *Greenland Collector*.



As mentioned in the last issue, Canada Post has produced a joint FDC with Portugal. On June 6, a Canadian stamp honoring Pedro da Silva, the first postman in Canada (1705), and commemorating fifty years of Portuguese immigration, was issued. The Prime minister of Portugal was present at the stamp launch. I think it was the first time that a foreign head of state or Prime minister assisted a Canadian stamp launch. Perhaps the Alliance of Portuguese Clubs & Associations of Ontario encouraged Canada Post to produce this joint cover as an afterthought. In retrospect, the subject would have made a great joint issue.



Canada - Thailand: National Emblems (2003)

On October 4, Canada and Thailand jointly issued two identical stamps [T1]. Each postal administration also issued a souvenir sheet and an official first day cover. The only apparent reason for this joint issue was the participation of Canada Post at the international philatelic exhibition *Bangkok 2003*. According to Canada Post, there is no relation between the subject and the selection of the Canadian first day city of Notre-Dame-du-Lac in Eastern Quebec. In fact, and as far as I know, there was no stamp launch for

this issue in Canada. A joint first day cover is available from Canada Post, but it features only one stamp from each country, not the similar ones. This practice, based on the one used by the Chinese postal administration, is detrimental to our hobby since official documents bearing similar stamps from each country are unavailable and are impossible to produce privately. In fact, the Thai stamps were not available in Canada through Canada Post. The same situation occurred last year with the stamps from Hong Kong.

	National Emblems Joint Issue Canada & Thailand	
Canada Post Corporation www.canadapost.ca	Postal Administration	Thailand Post Company, Ltd http://stamp.cat.or.th
48¢ x 2	Denomination	3.00 Baht x 2
October 4, 2003	Day of Issue	October 4, 2003
Notre-Dame-du-Lac, QC	City of Issue	Bangkok
Raymond Bellemare [Maple] Veena Chantanatat [Ratchaphruek]	Designer	Raymond Bellemare [Maple] Veena Chantanatat [Ratchaphruek]
Raymond Bellemare [Maple] Kirsten A. Llamas [Ratchaphruek]	Photographer	Raymond Bellemare [Maple] Kirsten A. Llamas [Ratchaphruek]
Ashton-Potter (USA) Limited	Printer	
Acer saccharum [Maple] Cassia fistula [Ratchaphruek]	Inscription	Canada - Thailand joint issue
Water-activated gum (pane of 16)	Format	Water-activated gum (pane of 20)
Lithography	Printing Process	Lithography
12.5	Perforation	14 x 14.5
30 x 48 mm	Size	27 x 45 mm
3,300,000 (incl. s/s)	Quantity	





Looking Back: United States - Palau (1995)

In 1995 Palau, which is located in the Philippine Sea (7.15 N, 134.30 E), took part in the only joint issue of its 20 years as a stamp issuing entity. The occasion was the first anniversary of Palau independence from the **United States**. Although a member of the United Nations, Palau still relies on the United States for its defence and its currency is the US dollar. Its membership to the Universal Postal Union is still pending perhaps because Palau remains part of the USPS ZIP code system. It is probably the only country in the world with only one post office. In this case, it is located in Koror, the capital.

The identical stamp design features the flag of Palau (the yellow disk representing the moon) together with two fish and a conch. Two different shades of yellow were used for the yellow disk of the flag. On the Palau stamp, it is closer to orange. Also, the US stamp features a security microprinting "PALAU" above the foremost bottom fin.

The American stamp was issued on Friday September 29 in Agana, Guam while the Palau stamp was released on the actual anniversary date of October 1, which was a Sunday. According to a report, the stamp launch ceremony in Guam lasted less than 30 minutes with no more than 40 people attending. The Postmaster of Guam was embarrassed by the wrong ZIP code on the Agana first day cancellation. The right ZIP code is 96910, not 96921. More puzzling, the Agana correct ZIP code of 96910 was used on the Koror, Palau first day cancellation instead of 96940. The saga does not stop there because official Palau mixed first day covers are available on which the Palau first day cancellation has been corrected. So far, this corrected version has been seen only on official Palau first day covers. Please note that the Agana Post Office in Guam has been renamed to Hagatna on September 12, 1998.

	Republic of Palau Joint Issue United States & Palau	
United States Postal Service www.usps.com	Postal Administration	Republic of Palau Postal Service
2999 3118 2643	Catalog Number Scott Stanley Gibbons Michel Yvert & Tellier	378 931 951 840
32¢	Denomination	32¢
September 29, 1995	Day of Issue	October 1, 1995
Agana, Guam	City of Issue	Koror
Francisco B. Eclavea	Postmaster	Ermas Ngiraelbaed
Herb Kane (Captain Cook, HI)	Designer	Herb Kane (Captain Cook, HI)
Howard Paine (Delaplane, VA)	Art Director	
Tom Mann (Warrenton, VA)	Typographer	
Joe Sheeran	Modeler	
Ashton-Potter (USA) Limited (Williamsville, NY)	Contractor	
Sterling Sommer (Tonawanda, NY)	Printer	House of Questa (London, Great Britain)
Magenta, cyan, black, yellow and blue	Colors	Magenta, cyan, black, yellow and blue
Republic of Palau, Marine life	Inscription	First anniversary of independence, Marine life
Raleigh	Typeface	
Water-activated gum (pane of 50)	Format	Water-activated gum (pane of 50)
Offset	Printing Process	Offset
11.1	Perforation	15
25.1 x 39.6 mm	Size	25.7 x 39.6 mm
85,000,000	Quantity	
157,377	First Day Cancellations	

Sources:

USPS Postal Bulletin 21901 (August 31, 1995), p. 52-53.

Amick, George. *U.S. Stamp Yearbook 1995*, Linn's Stamp News, 1996, p. 212-217.

Hall, Todd. "A First Day in Guam", *First Day*, Vol. 41, No. 6, September 1996, p. 461-462.

Joint Postal Stationery

Joint issues are usually defined on the basis of stamps. It happens, rarely I must admit, that postal administrations substitute postal stationery to stamp in such issues. The recent discovery of a true siamese issue on a single postal card (two stamp imprints from two different countries on the same entire) was a big surprise and also raised a series of questions. This is a first attempt to estimate the number of joint issues in which a postal stationery item is involved.

Siamese issue

Until the very recent discovery of a true siamese issue on an envelope produced on January 12, 1998, there was no hint about such a similar philatelic item. **Moldavia** and **Romania** honored on that day the local singers Doina (1958-1992) and Ion (1954-1992) Aldea-Teodorovici, deceased accidentally 5 years earlier. The cover

shows two stamps, one Romanian, one Moldavian, with denominations in local currency, portraying each one, one of the singers. A picture of the couple is printed on the left front side. This cover was available in both countries and printed in 100,000 samples, 40,000 for Moldavia and 60,000 for Romania.

Twin issues

Identical or at least similar cards printed for a different country each but issued at the same date will be called twin stationery. Actually examples of such items are as rare as siamese stationery. We

found in total 3 pairs, two of them issued by the same countries.

In 1977 (15 November), **Guinea Bissau** and **Cape Verde** organized the third congress of the PAIGC party and

produced identical stamps. At the same time, postal cards with identical imprints but different denominations were put on sale. Apparently only 2,500 postal cards were produced in each country, making these items very rare. They can be found with first day



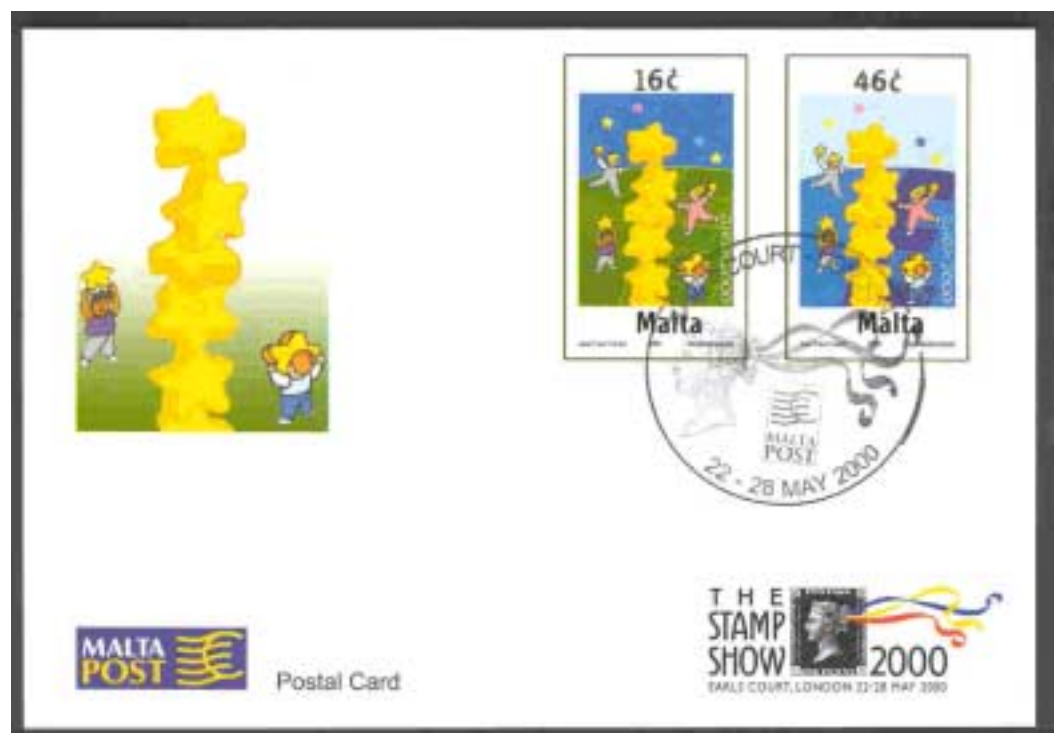
cancellations. Two years later (3 August 1979) both same countries did commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Pindjiguiti massacre with the production of identical stamps and again postal cards with the same stamp imprints.

The third pair is much more known from our US colleagues as it involves **Italy** and the **United States of America**. Two postal cards with similar stamp imprints were issued on 24 May 1986 at the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the death of Francesco Vigo. First day cancelled cards were available for both countries, but it was also possible to get an US cancellation (Chicago) on the Italian card during the Ameripex 86 exhibition, as these cards were issued during this philatelic event week.

The Holy Year (1950) resulted in the production of several stamps worldwide. The Portuguese colonies produced at that time identical stamps (June 1950), then aerogrammes. **Angola, Cape Verde, Portuguese Guinea, Portuguese India, Macao, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Timor** issued aerogrammes about 4 months following the issue of the corresponding stamps. Actually these items cannot be considered as true joint issues, as their production is controlled by the mother country, namely Portugal. However, it remains the first

case of identical aerogrammes produced with different country names imprints.

One could add to this series all the postal stationery produced together in the Europa CEPT issues. Actually, only Europa stamps issued between 1956 and 1973 are considered as joint issues, as only during those years, designs from all involved countries and date of issues were identical. Unfortunately, during the same period, none of these countries produced entieres. Later, the years 1984 and 2000 resulted again in a common stamp. Among the 34 countries involved in the 1984 series, only **France** (30 April 1984), **Malta** (27 April) and **Man** (27 April) proposed postal cards in parallel to their identical stamps. In the year 2000, 56 countries were involved in the Europa CEPT issue with the same stamp. Germany issued a series of privately illustrated covers and "Plusbriefe" at different C6 formats (normal or long). **Malta** proposed at the occasion of the philatelic exhibition "The Stamp Show", in London (May 22-28, 2000) a postal card imprinted with two stamps



Joint issues

When two countries issue at the same occasion at the same date two postal stationery items with different stamp illustration, one would call them joint parallel issues. The examples are quite limited. We know only one pair issued on

January 12, 2000 by Finland and Estonia at the occasion of the Dance and Music Festival. There is one common feature appearing on both stamps, namely the flags of both countries.

Mixed joint issues

A more common situation results from the production of a stationery item by one country and a stamp by the other one. The 12 July 1980 Rochambeau issue is a good example. On one side, the United States postal administration prepared a postal card, while on the other side France printed stamps. There was only an agreement to issue these philatelic items the same day with an exceptional availability of French stamps at Newport. As a result, it was possible to affix French stamps on US cards and to get mixed first day cancellations that demonstrate the existence of a common agreement.

The very common package corresponds to a true twin issue for which one of the countries produced also at the same date a postal stationery item. The following list is supposed to be exhaustive:

- 4 July 1986, France and United States of America, Statue of Liberty, identical stamps taken by France in a post card issued on 14 July 1986
- 1 January 1989: Bicentennial of the French revolution with a first stamp showing the bird of Folon with blue, white and red background that was issued by France and French Andorra. Later several other countries issued similar stamps. On 2 January 1989, France issued also an aerogramme with the same stamp showing a different denomination. It is possible to find those aerogrammes first

day cancelled from the 1st of January, even with a stamp affixed.

- 25 November 1998: China - Switzerland, relationship; Switzerland issued in parallel an aerogramme bearing both stamps issued as joint but without denomination.
- 5 October 1999, China and North Korea, mountains; North Korea issued two aerogrammes with different denominations.

At several occasions, countries such as France, Belgium or Germany took the design of an older joint issue in order to produce original postal stationery, but later in the year, or even a couple of years later.

- 2 March 1969: the Concorde first flight resulted in a series of stamps involving all French territories (17 April 1969) and France (2 March 1969), but also Great Britain (3 March 1969). A French aerogramme with the same design was issued on 26 June 1969
- 25 January 1986, Belgium and Zaire, one stamp each commemorating the 100th anniversary of the first stamp of independent Congo; Belgium reproduced the stamp on two postal cards issued on 17 March 1986
- The France Belgium Magritte stamp design from the 18 April 1998 joint issue was reproduced at dozen of occasions in France on postal cover between 1999 and 2002 with or without private illustrations.

This design was even used with two different sizes.

- With the same aim, the Tinguely design from the Swiss-France twin issue from 25 November 1988 was used in a few samples of French entires (covers)
- Both France and Germany took one of their Soccer World championship stamp (issued respectively on April 27 and May 5 2002) design to produce postal stationery. While France issued one envelope and one postal card with the round stamp (no first day known), Germany produced two special envelopes on 6 June and 20 September 2002 at the occasion of philatelic exhibitions respectively at Garmisch-Partenkirchen (round stamp) and Leipzig (square stamp).
- Germany used the design of the 23 April 1997 Saint Adalbert stamp on postal cards issued on 8 September 2000. It is funny to notice that the stamp printed on

the postal cards still bears the "1997" year imprint. Vanuatu did actually the same by reproducing on an aerogramme issued on 25 September 2002 the stamp design of the 18 July 2001 joint stamp pair with New Caledonia. This country even kept the wording "Joint issue with New Caledonia" on the aerogramme stamp although the partner country did not issue any postal stationery in this same year.

- The design of the Wurzburg stamp from the 20 August 1998 issue with China was the basis of a postal cover issued a couple of months later (8 October 1998) by Germany



Territorial issues

The Portuguese colonies postal stationeries have been presented previously in the twin issues chapter. The Australia Norfolk Christmas issues have to be reported in this chapter. While both countries issued an identical stamp, this stamp was also systematically printed on an Australian aerogramme released a couple of weeks later.



This happened in 1961 (Australia 8 November, Norfolk 20 November,



during World War II to honor the Norwegian pilots trained in Canada (Little Norway issue). These stamps were issued in Norway after the war (22 March 1946) but never in Canada. The 1987 Norwegian

Australian aerogramme 6 December), 1962 (respectively 17 October, 19 and 28 November), 1963 (25 October, 11 and 25 November), 1964 (21 October, 9 and 25 November) and 1965 (20 and 25 October, 24 November).

The **Australia - Christmas Island** yearly issue commemorating since 1998 the beginning of the Chinese year should be reported here as, while Christmas Islands is releasing a pair of stamps, Australia sells a pair of covers with the same stamp imprints. However, these items are borderline examples as Australia completely controls the production of Christmas Island stamps. For that reason, other examples of postal stationery issued for example by the United Nations will not be reported here as they do not fit anymore with the definition of true joint issues, "produced by independent postal administrations".

Finally, one has to mention a postal card issued on 15 June 1987 by **Norway** at the occasion of the Toronto philatelic exhibition "CAPEX'87". The stamp used on this card reproduces a design of a joint pair with Canada that was supposed to be issued

postal card shows the same stamp with a new denomination and is illustrated with the Canadian design on the left side.

Today this list cannot be complete. While it is easy, but tedious, to flip through all stamp catalogues searching for similarities between stamps and events commemorated in different countries, it becomes much more complicated when it has to be applied to postal stationery. The classical stamp catalogues (Scott, Gibbons, Yvert et Tellier, Michel, ...) do not give much information about entires and the specialized postal stationery catalogues are either limited to one country or are out of date. Therefore in the attempt to become exhaustive, one can only rely on the knowledge of other collectors or serendipity. We hope that this article will bring this specific problem to the attention of other stamp and especially postal stationery collectors that can help to discover new items like the one described as introduction of this text. We thank in advance all collectors that will bring such new items to our attention. Collecting joint issues remains fortunately an area with high potential for new discoveries.

Benelux Countries 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 the Benelux countries, i.e. Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg, as well as their colonies and territories. These countries have 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 non-commemorative colonial or territorial issues are not reported. First issue dates reported in front of each entry are those corresponding to these countries. 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 colors, 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.

1. Twin issues (same design and same date of issue) involving all three countries

1956 (15 September) Europa - Belgium - France - Germany - Italy - Luxemburg - 2 stamps each, identical - mFDC

1958 (13 September) Europa - 5 countries - 2 or 3 stamps each, identical

1959 (3 April) Belgium - Luxemburg - Netherlands - 10th anniversary of the NATO, 2 stamps



1959 (19 September) Europa - 7 countries - 2 stamps each, identical

1960 (19 September) Europa - 18 countries - 1 to 3 stamps, identical except for Great Britain and Liechtenstein

1961 (18 September) Europa - 13 countries - 2 to 3 stamps, identical except for Great Britain and Portugal

1962 (17 September) Europa - 12 countries - 2 to 3 stamps, identical

1963 (16 September) Europa - 13 countries - 1 to 3 stamps, identical

1964 (14 September) Europa - 16 countries - 1 to 3 stamps, identical

1964 (12 October) Belgium - Luxemburg - Netherlands - 20th anniversary Benelux; 1 stamp, identical - mFDC

1965 (27 September) Europa - 15 countries - 1 to 3 stamps each, identical

1966 (26 September) Europa - 18 countries - 1 to 3 stamps, identical except for Spain and San Marino

- 1967 (2 May) Europa - 17 *European countries* and Rwanda - 1 to 3 stamps, identical
- 1968 (29 April) Europa - 17 *countries* - 1 to 3 stamps, identical
- 1969 (28 April) Europa - 25 *countries* - 1 to 4 stamps, identical
- 1969 (8 September) Belgium (6 September) - Luxemburg (8 September) - Netherlands (8 September) - 25th anniversary, Benelux; 1 stamp, identical - mFDC
- 1970 (4 May) Europa - 18 *countries* - 1 to 3 stamps, identical

- 1971 (3 May) Europa - 20 *countries* - 1 to 3 stamps, identical
- 1972 (5 May) Europa - 21 *countries* - 1 to 4 stamps, identical
- 1973 (1 May) Europa - 22 *countries* - 1 to 3 countries, identical
- 1974 (10 September) Belgium (7 September) - Luxemburg (9 September) - Netherlands (10 September) - 30th anniversary, Benelux; 1 stamp, identical - mFDC
- 1984 (22 May) Europa - 33 *countries* - 1 to 4 stamps or souvenir sheet, identical

1.1. Belgium: Twin issues

- 1963 (7 May) Belgium (7 May) - France (4 May) - 100 years of first Post Conference; 1 stamp, similar - *Controversial: this issue might just be accidental; none of the postal administration claims it as joint*
- 1972 (19 February) Belgium - Luxemburg - 50 years of Economic and Currency Community; 1 stamp, similar
- 1985 (19 January) Belgium (19 January) - Spain (21 January) - Europalia' 85; 1 stamp, identical stamps



- 1989 (30 September) Belgium (30 September) - Netherlands (2 October) - 150th anniversary Limburger province; 1 stamp, identical - dFDC

- 1990 (12 January) Austria - Belgium - Germany (East) - Germany (Berlin) - Germany (West) - 500th anniversary of European postal relations; 1 stamp, identical - mFDC
- 1991 (25 May) Belgium (25 May) - Portugal (27 May) - Europalia' 91; 1 stamp or souvenir sheet, similar - dFDC
- 1991 (7 September) Belgium - Finland - Alfred William Finch; 1 stamp, identical - dFDC
- 1993 (13 March) Belgium (13 March) - Hungary (12 March) - Missale Romanum, Matthias Corvinus; 1 stamp and 1 souvenir sheet; identical - dFDC
- 1994 (15 October) Belgium - France - Switzerland - Georges Simenon; 1 stamp, similar - mFDC
- 1995 (13 May) Belgium (13 May) - Ireland (15 May) - Battle of Fontenoy; 1 stamp, identical - dFDC
- 1996 (2 March) Belgium - Luxemburg - Theo van Rysselberghe, 1 stamp, identical - dFDC
- 1997 (23 May) Belgium - Italy - Queen Paola; 1 stamp, similar - dFDC
- 1998 (18 April) Belgium - France - René Magritte; 1 stamp, identical - dFDC

- 1998 (26 September) Belgium - Poland - Mniszech Palace; 1 stamp, identical - dFDC
- 1999 (16 May) Belgium - Israel - James Ensor; 1 stamp, identical - dFDC
- 1999 (30 September) Belgium - Sweden - Peace Nobel Prize winners; 2 stamps, identical - dFDC
- 2000 (21 February) Belgium - Spain - Charles V 500th birthday; 2 stamps, one souvenir sheet, identical - mFDC
- 2000 (25 March) Belgium - Netherlands - European soccer championship; 2 stamps, identical - dFDC
- 2000 (9 May) Europa - 55 countries; 1 to 4 stamps, identical
- 2001 (10 June) Belgium - Morocco - Religion; 2 stamps, identical - mFDC
- 2001 (12 June) Belgium - China - Porcelain; 2 stamps, identical - mFDC
- 2001 (31 December) Belgium - Congo (Democratic Republic) - Tintin (comics); 1 stamp and 1 souvenir sheet, identical - mFDC
- 2002 (12 July) Azores - Belgium - Windmills; 2 stamps, identical - mFDC
- 2002 (13 July) Belgium - Croatia - Lace; 2 stamps, identical - mFDC
- 2003 (10 May) Belgium (10 May) - Russia (15 May) - Bells; 2 stamps se-tenant, identical - dFDC
- 2003 (13 September) Belgium - Italy - Europalia' 03; 2 stamps, identical - mFDC
- 2004 (15 May) Belgium - France - Cartoons
- 2004 (20 September) Belgium - Romania - Idel Ianchelevci
- 2004 (4 November) Belgium - Germany - Christmas

1.2. Netherlands: Twin issues

- 1982 (20 April) Netherlands - United States of America - 200th anniversary of diplomatic relationships; 1 or 2 stamps, identical - dFDC
- 1989 (2 October) Belgium (30 September) - Netherlands (2 October) - 150th anniversary Limburger province; 1 stamp, identical - dFDC



- 2000 (25 March) Belgium - Netherlands, European soccer championship; 2 stamps, identical - dFDC

1.3. Luxemburg: Twin issues:

- 1972 (19 February) Belgium - Luxemburg - 50 years of Economic and Currency Community; 1 stamp
- 1995 (18 September) Iceland - Luxemburg - Icelandair - Luxair; identical - dFDC
- 1996 (2 March) Belgium - Luxemburg - Theo van Rysselberghe; 1 stamp, identical - dFDC
- 1997 (16 October) France - Germany - Luxemburg - Saar-Lor-Lux; 1 stamp, identical - mFDC
- 2000 (9 May) Europa - 55 countries - 1 to 4 stamps, identical

- 1950) - Ruanda-Urundi (18 May 1948 - 29 October 1949 - 26 September 1950) - Indigenous art - 26 and 23 stamps, identical
- 1952 (20 December) Belgian Congo - Ruanda-Urundi - Saint François Xavier - 1 stamp, identical
- 1955 (15 February) Belgian Congo - Ruanda-Urundi - Landscapes; 4 or 8 stamps, identical
- 1956 (19 March) Belgium (19 March) - Belgian Congo (10 October) - Ruanda-Urundi (20 October) - 200th birthday of Mozart - 2 or 3 stamps, identical
- 1957 (10 December) Belgian Congo - Ruanda-Urundi - Red Cross; 3 stamps, identical, mFDC
- 1959 (15 October) Belgian Congo - Ruanda-Urundi - Animals; 12 stamps, identical
- 1960 (19 February) Belgian Congo - Ruanda-Urundi - South Sahara Africa Technical Cooperation Commission - 2 stamps, identical
- 1960 (2 May) Belgian Congo - Ruanda-Urundi - Olympic games, Rome; 5 stamps, identical.

4.2. Netherlands: Territorial issues

- 1923 (31 August) Curacao - Dutch Indies - Surinam - 25th anniversary of the crowning of Queen Wilhelmina; similar stamps
- 1933 (1 April) Curacao (19 April) - Dutch Indies (8 April) - Netherlands (1 April) - Surinam (19) - 400th birthday of Wilhelm 1st of Orania-Nassau; identical stamps
- 1933 (30 November) Dutch Indies (1 December) - Netherlands (30 November) - Special flight between Amsterdam and Batavia; one stamp each, identical.
- 1934 (1 October) Dutch Indies (15 September) - Netherlands (1 October) - Death of Queen Mother; identical
- 1938 (27 August) Curacao (30 August) - Dutch Indies (30 August) - Netherlands (27 August) - Surinam (27 August) - 40th anniversary of the crowning of Queen Wilhelmina; identical
- 1941 (10 May) Dutch Indies (10 May) - Surinam (30 August) - Airplane purchase committee Prince Bernhard; identical
- 1943 (2 November) Curacao (8 November) - Surinam (2 November) - Royal family; identical
- 1948 (30 August) Curacao (30 August) - Dutch Indies (31 August) - Netherlands (30 August) - Surinam (30 August) - 50th anniversary of the crowning of Queen Wilhelmina; identical
- 1948 (7 September) Curacao (18 October) - Dutch Indies (25 September) - Netherlands (7 September) - Surinam (10 September) - Enthronement of Queen Juliana; identical
- 1949 (1 October) Dutch Antilles (3 October) - Surinam (1 October) - 75th anniversary of the UPU; identical
- 1954 (15 December) Dutch Antilles - Netherlands - Surinam - ratification of the Netherlands Kingdom status; identical
- 1956 (6 December) Dutch Antilles - Surinam - 10th anniversary of the constitution of the Caribbean Commission
- 1960 (7 April) Dutch New Guinea - Netherlands - Surinam - World

- year of the refugees; identical, 2 stamps
- 1962 (5 January) Dutch Antilles (31 January) - Dutch New Guinea (28 April) - Netherlands (5 January) - Surinam (1 February) - 25th anniversary of the wedding of Queen Juliana; identical, 1 or 2 stamps
- 1963 (21 November) Dutch Antilles - Netherlands - Surinam - 150 year of Netherlands' independency; 1 to 5 stamps, identical
- 1964 (14 December) Dutch Antilles (14 December) - Netherlands (15 December) - Surinam (15 December) 10th anniversary of the status of the Netherlands; 1 stamp each, different
- 1965 (10 December) Dutch Antilles - Netherlands - 300th anniversary of the creation of the Marine Corps Unit; 1 stamp each, different
- 1966 (31 January) Dutch Antilles - Netherlands - Surinam - Intergovernmental Committee for European Migrations; identical, 1 or 2 stamps and souvenir sheets
- 1969 (15 December) Dutch Antilles (12 December) - Netherlands (15 December) - Surinam (15 December) - 15th anniversary of the Kingdom status; 1 stamp, identical
- 1971 (29 June) Dutch Antilles - Netherlands - Surinam - 60th anniversary, Prince Bernhard; 1 stamp, identical
- 1973 (4 September) Dutch Antilles - Netherlands - Surinam - 25th anniversary of the crowning of Queen Juliana; 1 stamp, similar
- 1984 (6 January) Aruba (7 January) - Dutch Antilles (7 January) - Netherlands (6 January) - Gold wedding of Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard; 1 stamp, identical
- 1998 (26 February) Dutch Antilles - Aruba - Total solar eclipse; 3 stamps and a souvenir sheet (Dutch Antilles) or 2 stamps (Aruba); non-concerted issue.
- 1990 (5 September) Dutch Antilles - Netherlands - 100 years of women governing the Netherlands; 1 or 4 stamps, different
- 2003 (4 March) Dutch Antilles (3 June) - Netherlands (4 March) - Surinam (3 June) - 300th anniversary of the printing house Johan Eschede, different

5. 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 criterias are given in each case. Of course this list is not exhaustive.

- 1993 (22 March) Belgium (22 May) - Mexico (22 September) - Europalia' 93; *different design, different date of issue*
- 1998 (17 March) Germany (12 March) - Netherlands - Sweden (19 March) - 300th anniversary of the Westphalia treaty; *non-concerted issue; no claim from postal administrations as joint.*
- 2001 (1 October) Andorra (French) (13 June) - Luxemburg - European Year of the language; *non concerted issue, logo is common, but dates of issue are too far from each other; no claim from postal administration as joint.*