



# International Philatelic Society of Joint Stamp Issues Collectors

N°30 - AUGUST 2005

# JOINT STAMP ISSUES



Society life  
New issues  
Meet the designer  
Chinese joint issues

## Editorial

Dear Members,

A very hot and humid summer is slowly fading away here in Canada. But, as you will read it, the last three months have nevertheless been full of philatelic news regarding recent, upcoming or hitherto unknown joint issues.

Richard Zimmermann kindly informed me that his work on the new edition of his catalog is progressing steadily. The text is completed. He is now in the time-consuming process of integrating all the images in the catalog. Every stamp must be scanned one at a time. Calls for help will be made in due time to members for missing images. Furthermore, all the values listed in the catalog will have to be verified. All in all, Richard hopes to announce the publication in the November issue of this journal.

Meanwhile, I was able to reach an agreement, on behalf of the IPS-JSIC, with the French-speaking philatelic publication *Philatélie Québec*. They now have the possibility to translate and reprint articles previously published in our journal *Joint Stamp Issues*. This will, undoubtedly, allow our Society to be better known in the French-speaking parts of the philatelic world and will eventually attract new members.

A new feature that you will find in the journal is the interview. I always thought that the artists behind our beloved stamps deserved better recognition. Hence, designers and engravers of recent joint issues will be interviewed in these pages. You will be able to read what they think of joint issues. As always, comments and suggestions are welcomed.

*Pascal LeBlond*



**INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC  
SOCIETY OF JOINT STAMP ISSUES  
COLLECTORS**  
Founded 1999

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First entry fee:	€ 3,00

**JOINT STAMP ISSUES** - The Society journal  
(Previously *IPS-JSIC Quarterly Report*)  
Created 1999 - Produced four times a year:  
February - May - August - November  
Issue 30 - dated August 2005

**Editor:** Pascal LEBLOND  
This issue, 32 pages  
Available also as an electronic file (pdf)

**Society web site:** <http://rzimmerm.club.fr>  
email: [jointissues@yahoo.com](mailto:jointissues@yahoo.com)

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ISSN 1712-8390 (Print)  
ISSN 1712-8404 (Online)  
Printed in France.

## Best joint issue of 2004: Reactions

Following the announcement of the Best joint issue of 2004, we received the following comments from the winning postal administrations:

*Thank you very much. We are very proud of this award.*

Jim Phillips  
Director, Stamp Products  
Canada Post

*Post Greenland is very happy to accept this award.*

Søren Rose  
Philatelic Manager  
Post Greenland

*Thank you for choosing our Otto Sverdrup issue to be the best joint issue for the year 2004.*

Halvor Fasting  
Director, Philatelic Service  
Norway Post

Furthermore, the information was published in *Canada's Stamp Details* (Vol. 14, No. 3, July-September 2005, p. 4), the philatelic publication of Canada Post.

Press releases were made by Post Greenland ([www.stamps.gl/nyheder.asp](http://www.stamps.gl/nyheder.asp)), in Danish and English, and by Norway Post ([www.posten.no/Portal/NyheterPresse/Nyhetsarkiv/2005/Mai/sverdruppris.htm](http://www.posten.no/Portal/NyheterPresse/Nyhetsarkiv/2005/Mai/sverdruppris.htm)) only in Norwegian.

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Our award was also mentioned in various philatelic publications throughout the world including the May issue of *Gibbons Stamp Monthly* and the June issue of *Michel Rundschau*. It even made the front page of *Canadian Stamp News* under the title: "Sverdrup stamps judged best joint issue by IPS-JSIC".

*The 2004 Best Joint Issue Award was attributed to the Otto Sverdrup issue (26 March 2004) involving Canada Post, Post Greenland and Norway Post. Details were provided in our previous journal.*

# Society life

## New Members

095/02

Luca PELLEGINI (Welcome back!)

Via Margutta, 33

00187 ROMA

ITALY

162/05

Alfred LA SALA

159 Montross Avenue

RUTHERFORD NJ 07070

UNITED STATES

*email:* [alasala2@comcast.net](mailto:alasala2@comcast.net)

163/05

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Northern Ireland

UNITED KINGDOM

164/05

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Bowling Green Station

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UNITED STATES

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165/05

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P.O. Box 3185

VISALIA CA 93278

UNITED STATES

## New addresses

142/04

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UNITED STATES

## New email addresses

103/03

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123/03

Juan Bautista Tormo CASANOVA

*email:* [juanbi.tormo@gmail.com](mailto:juanbi.tormo@gmail.com)

126/03

Robert HUBSMITH

*email:* [lobohub@earthlink.net](mailto:lobohub@earthlink.net)

149/04

Norbert KROMMER

*email:* [krommer@sympatico.ca](mailto:krommer@sympatico.ca)



## Advertisements

- A. Latif Rashed (GPO Box 517, Lahore, PAKISTAN) wishes to exchange joint issues with his duplicates from Pakistan, Afghanistan, China and Iran. Contact him directly by mail or email ([pakstamps@hotmail.com](mailto:pakstamps@hotmail.com), [stampsofpakistan@yahoo.com](mailto:stampsofpakistan@yahoo.com)).

- Rindert Paalman (Kees van Baarenstraat 4, NL-7558 DD Hengelo (Ov), THE NETHERLANDS) is proposing a large choice of mint stamps, FDCs, mixed FDCs, maximum cards and souvenir cards from all over the world. Contact him directly via mail or e-mail ([r.paalman@home.nl](mailto:r.paalman@home.nl)) to get the list of available material.

- The 2004 Canada-France IPS-JSIC first day cover is still available for € 3 (or US\$ 4) plus shipping (Europe € 1.50, elsewhere US\$ 3), or free if sent with the journal. Inventory is limited. Your purchase will help the IPS-JSIC financially.

- The editor kindly reminds members that he is always on the look out for articles to be published in *Joint Stamp Issues*.

Preferences will be given to short articles (500 words), longer ones will also be considered. Images in JPEG format are also welcome. Articles in languages other than English will be translated so long as we can find a translator. So far, we can accept articles written in French and German.



- The editor is also requesting the help of members in the gathering of information regarding past, new and upcoming joint issues. Information not otherwise found on the internet is especially sought after. Please send the information to [jointissues@yahoo.com](mailto:jointissues@yahoo.com) or by mail at the address found on page 2 of this journal.

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For further information, check also the Society website under  
<http://rzimmerm.club.fr>

Direct access to the members' site (with password):  
<http://membres.lycos.fr/jointissues/>



## Meet the designer: Xerxes Irani

Pascal LeBlond

*This interview was held over the internet during the summer of 2005. Xerxes Irani is the designer of the Canada-Ireland joint issue released on 22 April 2005. He is principal and creative director of the design firm nonfiction studios inc. (<http://nonfiction.ca>) in Calgary (Canada).*



**IPS-JSIC:** Since the biosphere reserves issue was your first stamp commission, how does it differ from the usual work you do?

**Irani:** We tend to work with large corporations helping them with their corporate communications needs, such as annual reports, logo identity needs, and web design, so working with Canada Post has been a different, and incredible experience. We have also never had a print run as large as five million.

**IPS-JSIC:** You were commissioned to design both Canadian and Irish stamps for this joint issue. Was it difficult to deal with two clients on the same project? Did you have to go to Ireland for example?

**Irani:** Actually, I had very little contact with Ireland at all, and the overall process went very smoothly. Contact was between Canada Post and Irish Post. It

was an honor to have created the first Canada / Ireland joint issue.

**IPS-JSIC:** Joint stamp issues are increasingly popular with postal administrations. Had you heard of joint issues before this project? What do you think of joint issues from a designer's standpoint?

**Irani:** I had heard of joint issues; my father and grandfather were avid collectors so they had stamps from all over, a few were joint issues. From a designer's standpoint, design crossing borders and continents is always interesting. Influences and style vary so much from country to country that it is almost always interesting to see them come together, and we are truly proud of the final set.

**IPS-JSIC:** Were you the only designer from nonfiction studios working on this project? If not, could you please introduce us to the other ones?

**Irani:** Jeff Spokes was the illustrator that nonfiction worked with on the Biosphere reserves stamps; he is an amazing freelance illustrator. It was quite collaborative between Jeff, myself and Canada post to arrive at a final design.

**IPS-JSIC:** Did you enjoy this stamp project enough to repeat the experience in the future?

**Irani:** I loved the stamp project for many reasons. First is the challenge of delivering a complex thought in a relatively 'ignorable' amount of space, the prestige of creating a stamp for your country is also quite an honour and a joint issue is an incredible once in a life time experience. As for the future, I am not able to disclose at this time but the possibilities are very exciting.

# Stamp printing processes and joint issues

Richard Zimmermann

The recent article on Czeslaw Slania written by Pascal LeBlond (*Joint Stamp Issues*, N°29, May 2005, p. 13-15), describing the involvement of the engraver in joint stamp issues, provided a very good introduction to the specific printing method used by this artist. This prompted us to check the printing processes used by different countries when printing identical stamps. With joint issues, and more particularly with twin issues, it appears that most of the time, each country takes the decision independently to use a specific printing technology. This choice is mainly dictated by local access to specific tools.

The following article will show through a few examples how the type of printing process can influence the quality of a stamp. As most of the joint issues were produced in a recent period, we will mainly concentrate on printing processes that are still in use. This article is not intended to describe in details all available printing processes, but to draw the philatelist's attention to the quality of stamps and to suggest taking a closer look at identical stamps produced by different countries.

## Printing processes - a summary

1. **Gravure** or **Intaglio** is the printers' name for a technology that is referred to by philatelists as **Recess Printing** or simply **Engraved** (*French: taille douce; German: Stichtiefdruck*). This is also the method that was used for the very first stamps and is still in use in most countries as it leads to probably the highest quality stamps. Copper or steel plates on a cylinder are engraved with the design. Paste-like ink is transferred onto the cylinder by inking rollers. Excess ink is wiped off and the ink that remains in the recesses is directly transferred onto the paper under high pressure. As a result the ink relief can be felt on the stamp design. Most of the banknotes are produced with this technology. The quality of the final print depends highly on the level of detail of the initial engraving, and hence, of the engraver's skill. Gravure can be simply identified by the very fine defined contours of the design and above all by the ink relief.
2. In the **Photogravure** process (*F: Heliogravure; G: Rastertiefdruck*), the design is photographed through a fine screen so that it is broken up into dots. This is reproduced on a special paper and squeezed onto a copper cylinder. After development, a gelatinous design is left on the cylinder, which is then etched. The subsequent printing is then similar to the intaglio.
3. **Letterpress** or **Typography** (*F: Typographie; G: Buchdruck*) refers to the printing process that was first used in book printing. In this sense the word letterpress is self-explanatory. Stamp collectors describe this process as **Surface Printed** or **Typo**. In terms of surface to be inked, it is exactly the opposite of the gravure technology. The surface that has to be printed is the one that will be inked (instead of the recesses); the printing technology had to be improved in such a way that no excess of ink adheres on these surfaces. The image or printing plates could be a hand cut woodblock or cast metal type, or, in the case of illustrations, cut or etched out of metal. Most of the postmarks and cancels are letterpress. The rubberstamp and

inkpad is a simple example of letterpress. Typography can be recognized by the following: the reverse of the stamps shows indentations as a result of the pressing of the printing plate into the paper; the edges of the image do get slightly too much ink and the solids are very seldom smooth; the color seems to be below the surface.

4. **Lithography or Litho printing** (*F: Lithographie; G: Steindruck*) is as old as letterpress printing and was used in the early years to produce color illustrations called lithographs. Designs were initially drawn on flat stones (*lithos* in Greek). With the introduction of **Photo Lithography** this process has become the most popular large scale printing process in use today. The process is based on the principle that water and oil will not mix. The design is drawn by hand or transferred from an engraving to a plate (stone or metal) in a greasy ink. The stone or metal is wet with an acid fluid causing it to repel the printing ink in all areas not covered by the greasy ink.
5. In **Offset Litho** (*F: Offset; G: Gummidruck or Offsetdruck*) the image is transferred to a rubber blanket before being applied to the paper, hence its name. It has the advantage of a higher flexibility compared to lithography and hence results can be obtained at a higher speed. Since the processes and results are identical, stamps printed by either method are designated as lithographed.
6. **Embossed printing** (*F: Relief; G: Prägedruck*) corresponds to designs or text that can be seen in relief on the paper, even if no ink was used. This

technique is often used in combination with other printing techniques.

7. **Combination process:** Sometimes two or even three printing methods are combined in producing stamps. Usually multicolor offset printing is combined with intaglio printing.

All the types of color printing processes use the **Four-Color Process**. Images are made of superimposed dots of only four colors, namely magenta (red), cyan (blue), yellow and black. As each color is printed in a separate step, the most difficult part is to place the dots exactly on the right place. Small shifts of colors are common. Major color shifts are listed as varieties.

### Some examples

#### 1. Saint Adalbert (1997)

Let us take a look at our favorite reference joint issue series, the 1997 Saint Adalbert stamps issued respectively by the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Poland and the Vatican State (23 April 1997). In this first example the same printing process (recess printing) was used to produce all the stamps at four different sites.

Initially this series was limited to four countries. The design by Czech artist Vladimír Suchanek was accepted by all countries, but each postal administration was in charge of producing its own engraving. The Vatican State took a last minute initiative to join this four-countries group. Due to lack of time, Vatican sub-contracted the printing to the national German printing house *Bundesdruckerei Berlin* who already prepared the German stamp. For time and cost reasons, they decided to perform the engraving process not in a manual way like for the German stamp (four weeks of engraving work) but to use a laser engraving technology that



was able to provide the final plate within less than a week. This work included the modification of the country name, the denomination and the addition of the Vatican coat of arms. When one looks at details like those shown below, there are some slight differences in quality. The

difference in quality between countries is mainly due to the skill and the technique used by the engraver. Clearly, the Polish stamp engraved by the world expert Czeslaw Slania shows definitely the "cleanest" cuts.





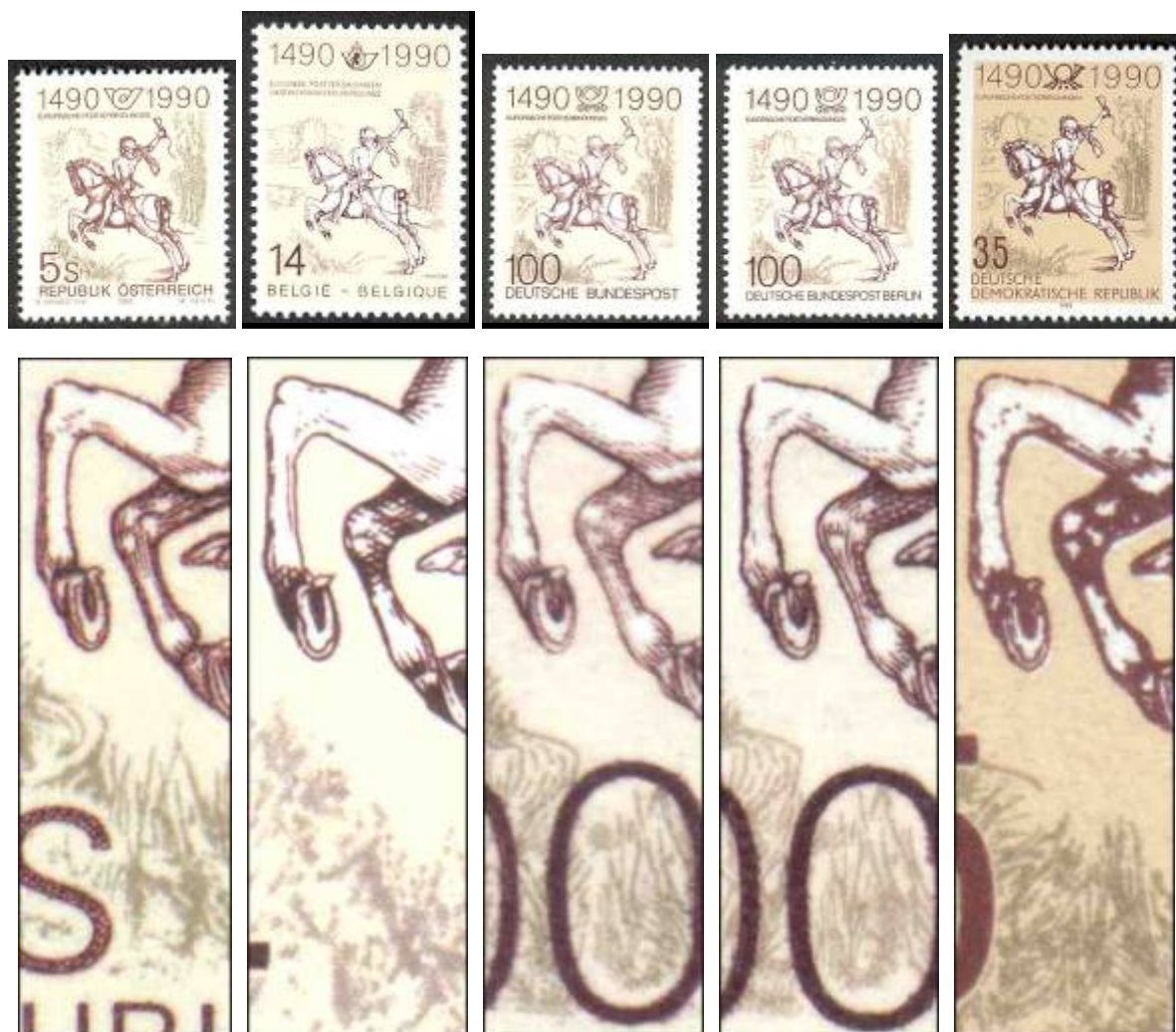


*The magnification of the head of Saint Adalbert shows the difference in engraving experience. The stamps and the magnification of a detail are displayed in the same alphabetical order (Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Poland and Vatican State). Names of all engravers are not known: Czeslaw Slania engraved the Polish stamp, while the Vatican stamp was produced with an electronic scanning technique. Stamp engravers for Czech Republic and Hungary can be deduced from the names printed on the right bottom of each stamp and are respectively M. Ondraček and K. Vagysevky.*

## 2. Albrecht Dürer post rider (1990)

In the same manner as the above-described series, five countries agreed to

issue a stamp with the same design at the same date on the occasion of the 500<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the creation of the first



international postal link in Europe (12 January 1990). The fifth country, namely East Germany, got involved at a very late stage forcing this postal administration to use a different printing process. Austria and Belgium used a combined recess printing and photogravure process, while the *Bundesdruckerei Berlin*, which was in charge of the West Germany and Berlin stamps, used the combined recess printing and offset printing processes. The late coming East Germany had to use a fast-track process and produced the stamp in offset printing with the help of the West Germany national printing house. Differences in quality can be seen on the following magnifications that are displayed in the same order as above.

There is definitely no difference between West Germany and Berlin, confirming that the same engravings were used to produce both stamps. However, it is

for which country (West Germany or Berlin) this variety was initially intended.

Except for Belgium (Paul Huybrechts), engravers for all these stamps are not known to us, but Austria stamps bear the names of R. Gerstetter and W. Seidel.

### 3. RCD issues

Between 1965 and 1979, Iran, Pakistan and Turkey issued each year on the same day a series of identical stamps to highlight the cooperation agreement between these three countries. They printed them with the techniques they had access to at that time and that were available to produce all their other stamps. One series is given as an example to show the large differences that can exist between countries. Differences in paper quality, paper size or perforations are not even mentioned.



known that a variety exists without the recess printing part (actually without the horse, the denomination and the country name). It becomes impossible to define

In the 1972 series, the stamps are of the same size allowing a better comparison. The three countries have all used the offset printing process to produce these



stamps. Differences are then linked to the quality of the equipment and the ink, as the original design is provided as a common tool to all countries. In earlier issues, this design was even sometimes inverted from one country to another and some buildings or landscapes became mirror images of stamps from the two other countries.

At a first glance, when looking at the whole series, it seems that the Turkish stamps have the highest quality. However, the magnification of the stamps reveals that there is much more detail in the two other countries' designs (number of dots). The difference in quality is, in this case, largely compensated by the very high

quality of the paper used by the Turkish postal administration. By following the level of details in the stamps produced by these different countries through this period, one can even deduce the improvement of equipment and the new investments in better printing tools.

#### 4. France - India (2003)

This last example shows how different the result of a design can be when two completely different printing processes are used. For the 23 November 2003 joint issue, France chose the recess printing process, while India preferred the offset printing. Magnification of the rooster's head provides another perspective.



#### References

If you want to learn more about printing processes, you can always refer to the introduction pages of your preferred stamp catalogues. Two interesting websites also provide detailed and illustrated information on printing processes used in stamp production:

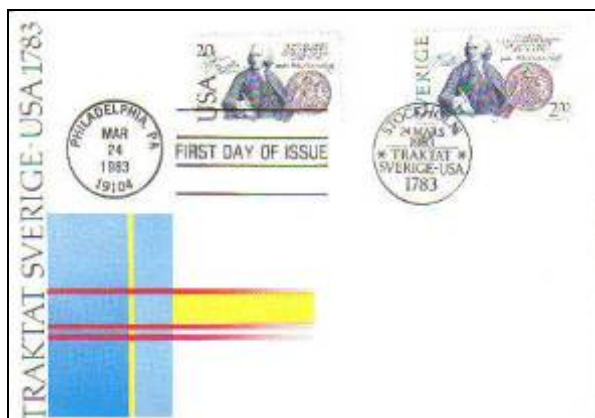
[www.stamphelp.com](http://www.stamphelp.com) and [www.stampprinters.info](http://www.stampprinters.info).

Differences between hand and laser engraving at the *Bundesdruckerei Berlin* are described in the German Philatelic journal *DBZ* 17/2001 pages 60-61.

# Looking back: Sweden-United States (1983)

*Pascal LeBlond*

To mark the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Treaty of amity and commerce between the newly formed United States and the kingdom of Sweden, the USPS and Sweden Post decided to jointly issue stamps.



The stamps, which are nearly identical, depict a portrait of Benjamin Franklin, who was then US ambassador in France. Signatures of Franklin (left) and Count Gustav Philip Creutz (right), Swedish ambassador in France, flank the portrait. The Great Seal of Sweden occupies the lower right corner.



The design and engraving were done in Sweden and it was the first American stamp engraved by Czeslaw Slania. It was

also the first time he engraved both stamps of a joint issue.

The American first day ceremony was held at the American Swedish Historical Museum in Philadelphia.

The Sweden Post produced for the occasion a dual first day cover featuring both stamps first day canceled. A reproduction of the first page of the actual treaty (in Swedish, French, English and German) is enclosed in this first day cover. Sweden Post ran a full-page ad in Scott Stamp Monthly in March 1983 for this joint issue stating that both the Swedish booklet and the Swedish dual first day cover would be available through the USPS until 31 May 1983.

Title:	<b>Treaty of amity and commerce between USA and Sweden, 1783</b>
Date of issue:	24 March 1983
Denomination:	2,70 SEK (Sweden) 0,20 USD (United States)
Catalog #:	<b>Michel</b> 1232 (SWE), 1615 (USA) <b>Scott</b> 1453 (SWE), 2036 (USA) <b>Stanley Gibbons</b> 1152 (SWE), 2016 (USA) <b>Yvert &amp; Tellier</b> 1214 (SWE), 1469 (USA)
Layout:	booklet of 5 (Sweden) pane of 50 (United States)
Designer:	Dan Jonsson
Engraver:	Czeslaw Slania
Printer:	Sweden Post Stamps, Stockholm (Sweden) Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington (United States)
Perforation:	11 (United States)
Process:	Intaglio
Quantity:	10,295,000 (Sweden) 118,225,000 (United States)
First Day City:	Stockholm (Sweden) Philadelphia (United States)
FDCs canceled:	526,373 (United States)



## Recent issues

### Niuafo'ou-Tonga

Information regarding one territorial twin issue [TD] released early in 2005 has been made available only recently.



Title: **Year of the Rooster 2005**  
 Date of issue: 9 February 2005  
 Denomination: 0.65, 0.80, 1.00, 2.50 TOP  
 Layout: 4 stamps, 1 souvenir sheet  
 Designer: Stamps Business, New Zealand Post  
 Printer: Southern Colour Print, Dunedin, New Zealand  
 Perforation: 14  
 Process: Lithography

Stamps are illustrated with various images of roosters, none identical, although they share the same style from the same designer. No dual document is known for this Niuafo'ou-Tonga joint issue.

### Czech Republic-France

The bicentennial of the battle of Austerlitz, the greatest victory of French emperor Napoléon, is the subject of a joint issue [T1] between France and the Czech Republic where the battlefield is located. The Czech stamp is entitled "Slavkov", the current name of the site, instead of "Austerlitz". Both stamps depict the memorial erected in 1910-1912.



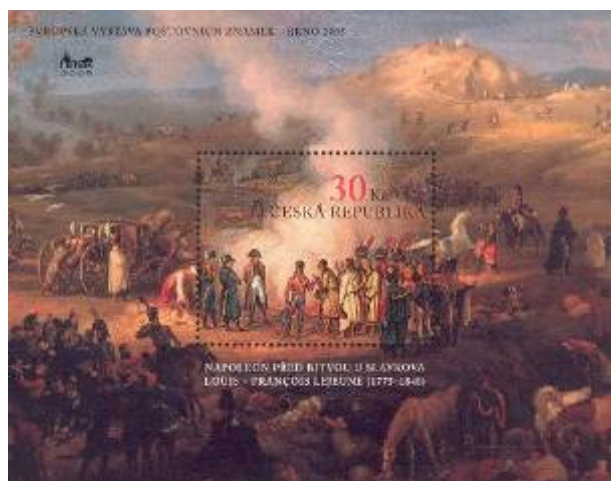
Title: **Slavkov, 1805-2005 (Czech)**  
**Austerlitz, 1805-2005 (France)**  
 Date of issue: 4 May 2005  
 Denomination: 19 CZK (Czech)  
 0,55 EUR (France)  
 Layout: Pane of 40 with 2 labels (Czech)  
 Pane of 42 (France)  
 Designer: Karel Zeman  
 Engraver: Jaroslav Tvrdon (Czech)

Printer: Claude Jumelet (France)  
Post Printing House (Czech)  
Imprimerie des timbres et des  
valeurs fiduciaires (France)

Perforation: 12 (Czech)  
13 x 13.3 (France)

Process: Steel engraving and photogravure  
(Czech)  
Steel engraving and lithography  
(France)

Although the battle took place on 2 December 1805, the stamps were issued in May 2005 to coincide with the European stamp exhibition Brno 2005. The Czech Post also issued a souvenir sheet reproducing a painting of the battlefield by Louis-François Lejeune. Napoléon is shown, on the eve of the battle, interrogating Moravian farmers.



The only dual document seen so far is the French *document philatélique*. The French first day cancellation, designed by Claude Perchat, reproduced the well-known triumphal arch in Paris. Its construction was started in 1806 following the French victory at Austerlitz.

## Azores-Madeira-Portugal

The 2005 Europa theme is gastronomy and CTT (Portuguese postal administration) has

issued a territorial twin issue [TD] with the Azores and Madeira.

Title: **Europa 2005 Gastronomy**  
Date of issue: 5 May 2005  
Denomination: 6 x 0,57 EUR  
Layout: Pane of 50, souvenir sheet of 2  
Designer: Atelier Acácio Santos  
Photographer: Homem Cardoso  
Chef: Fausto Airoidi  
Printer: Joh. Enschedé  
Perforation: 14  
Process: Lithography  
Quantity: 750,000 (stamps), 360,000 (souvenir sheets)



Six traditional Portuguese dishes are represented: Torresmos (garlic-roasted pork) and Polvo guisado (stewed octopus) from the Azores; Espetada em pau de louro (meat roasted over the fire on a laurel stick) and Filete de espada (scabbard fish fillet) from Madeira; and Cozido à Portuguesa (stew with pork, beef, vegetables and sausages) and Bacalhau assado com batatas a murro (grilled cod with potatoes) from Portugal. Only one of the two dishes from each region is reprinted in a souvenir sheet.



Vienna. The painting by Chen Hongshou (1598-1652) is in the Palace Museum in Beijing also known as the Forbidden City.

The postal administration of Liechtenstein offers a dual first day cover as well two dual maximum cards depicting the respective museums.

Title: **Famous paintings**  
Date of issue: 18 May 2005  
Denomination: 2 x 0,85 CHF (Liechtenstein)  
2 x 0.80 CNY (China)

## China-Liechtenstein

For the second time in 2005, Liechtenstein took part in a joint issue, this time with China [T1]. Both stamps depict floral paintings. The one by Flemish artist Ambrosius Bosschaert the Elder (1573-1621) was acquired by Prince Hans-Adam II in 2000 for the Liechtenstein Museum in

Layout: Pane of 10 (Liechtenstein)  
Pane of 8 (China)  
Artist: Ambrosius Bosschaert the Elder (Floral Bouquet)  
Chen Hongshou (Floral Tendrils)  
Designer: Li Qingfa  
Printer: Österreichische Staatdruckerei GmbH, Vienna (Liechtenstein)  
Beijing Stamp Printing House (China)  
Perforation: 14 (Liechtenstein)  
12.5 (China)  
Process: Photogravure (Liechtenstein)  
Gravure (China)



## Norway-Sweden

On 27 May 2005, Norway and Sweden released a joint issue to mark the centenary of the end of the Union between the two countries. Both postal administrations describe this issue as a parallel issue rather than a joint issue. So far, we have received no explanation.



Perhaps it reflects the different treatments of the same subject by both postal administrations even though the same designer and engravers worked on both sets of stamps.

Printer: (King and profile of bridge)  
Sweden Post Stamps, Stockholm  
Perforation:  
Process: Steel engraving and lithography  
Quantity: 1,600,000 (stamps), 300,000 (souvenir sheets) (Norway)

Title: **Dissolution of the Union with Sweden** (Norway)  
**Neighbours Developing Together** (Sweden)  
Date of issue: 27 May 2005  
Denomination: 6.00 NOK (Prime Minister Christian Michelsen), 7.50 NOK (King Haakon VII)  
2 x 10 SEK (Svinesund bridge over the Ide fjord)  
Layout: Pane of 50, souvenir sheet of 2  
Designer: Enzo Finger  
Engraver: Sverre Morken (Michelsen and access to bridge), Lars Sjööblom

Both postal administrations had indeed a different approach to the subject. For Norway, the title and choice of illustrations refers to the historic events of 1905 and the recovery of the full national sovereignty. Hence the representation of the two major Norwegian actors in this quest: Prime Minister Michelsen and King Haakon VII. On the other hand, Sweden wanted to show the future of cooperation with Norway and selected the Svinesund bridge over the Ide fjord linking the two countries. The bridge was opened on 10 June 2005. It is remarkable that Enzo Finger, the designer, was able to come up with a visually satisfying solution. The only dual document available is a folder containing both souvenir sheets and a black print of the four stamps with background information on the two engravers.



## North Korea-Russia

The Siberian Tiger (*Panthera tigris altaica*) and the Sable (*Martes zibellina*) found themselves on a joint issue [T1], which was a late addition to the 2005 Russian stamp program.



A brief press release was provided by the Korean Central News Agency ([www.kcna.co.jp](http://www.kcna.co.jp)) dated 1 June 2005. The text described the tiger as a Korean tiger, leaving little doubt that this animal was the Korean contribution to the joint issue. It is also confirmed by the Russian first day cancellation designed by L. Mikhalevsky and depicting a sable. North Korea also produced booklets and these, as well as the panes, are available with or without perforation. No dual documents are known.

Printer: Publishing and Trading Center "MARKA" (Russia)  
 Perforation: 12 (Russia)  
 Process: Lithography  
 Quantity: 320,000 (Russia)  
 FDC Cancel: L. Mikhalevsky (Russia)

## Germany-Vatican

Between 16 and 21 August 2005, about 400,000 young catholic pilgrims will meet with Pope Benedict XVI in Cologne, Germany. To mark the occasion, Germany and the Vatican have released a joint issue [T1] designed by Andrea Voß-Acker.



Title: **Fauna**  
 Date of issue: 1 June 2005  
 Denomination: 2 x 40 KPW (North Korea)  
 2 x 8.00 RUB (Russia)  
 Layout: Pane of 8 with 4 labels  
 Booklet of 4 with 4 labels (North Korea)  
 Designer: A. Povahirin





On 6 July, the German federal finance minister presented the German stamp to the new Pope in Vatican City. To learn more about the World Youth Day, go to [www.wjt2005.de](http://www.wjt2005.de).

Title: **20<sup>th</sup> World Youth Day in Cologne**  
 Date of issue: 2 June 2005  
 Denomination: 0,55 EUR (Germany)  
 0,62 EUR (Vatican)  
 Layout: Pane of 10  
 Designer: Andrea Voß-Acker  
 Printer: Bundesdruckerei GmbH, Berlin (Germany)  
 Cartor Security Printing, Meaucé-La-Loupe, France (Vatican)  
 Perforation: 13.5 (Vatican)  
 Process: Lithography  
 Quantity: 450,000 (Vatican)  
 19,000,000 (Germany)

## Italy-Vatican

Delayed by the death of John Paul II, this joint issue with Italy [T1] was released a mere week after the one with Germany, making June a busy month for the Vatican postal administration.



Marking the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the agreement modifying the Lateran treaty of 1929 between Italy and the Vatican, the new stamps are identical in both countries except that the denominations have been

interchanged. The 0,45 € (Vatican) and 2,80 € (Italy) stamps depict the coats of arms of the Italian Republic and of the Holy See, while the 0,45 € (Italy) and 2,80 € (Vatican) reproduce a map of Italy by cartographer Ignazio Danti dating back to 1580-1583 which is part of the Vatican museums' collections.

Title: **20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the ratification of the agreement modifying the concordat between the Holy See and Italy**  
 Date of issue: 9 June 2005  
 Denomination: 1 x 0,45 EUR, 1 x 2,80 EUR  
 Layout: Pane of 10  
 Designer: Gaetano Ieluzzo (0,45 € Vatican and 2,80 € Italy)  
 Graphic Section of the Philatelic Office of the Vatican City (0,45 € Italy and 2,80 € Vatican)  
 Printer: Imprimerie des timbres et des valeurs fiduciaires, Périgueux, France (Vatican)  
 Istituto Poligrafico e Zecca dello Stato S.p.A., Rome (Italy)  
 Perforation: 13 x 13.25 (Italy)  
 13 (Vatican)  
 Process: Rotogravure  
 Quantity: 7,000,000 (Italy)  
 600,000 (Vatican)

## Belgium-Turkey

This joint issue [T1] celebrates the art of carpet-making and tapestry for which Turkey and Belgium are respectively world-renowned.

The Turkish carpet represented is from the Hereke region, which has been producing the finest carpets since the establishment of the imperial fabrics there in 1843. Made of wool and silk, they are made exclusively for the Sultan.

The Belgian tapestry, dating back to the 16<sup>th</sup> century is entitled: "L'humanité assaillie par les sept Péchés capitaux"



(Humanity assaulted by the seven deadly sins) which is part of a group of four known as "Le triomphe des vertus sur les vices" (The triumph of virtue over vice). They are on display at the Musées royaux d'Art et d'Histoire in Brussels. As usual, a Belgian Post souvenir card featuring both sets of stamps is available.

Title: **Carpet and tapestry**

Date of issue: 20  
June 2005 (Belgium)  
22 June 2005

(Turkey)  
Denomination: 1 x  
0,44 EUR, 1 x 0,60  
EUR (Belgium)  
1 x 0,60 TRL, 1 x  
0,70 TRL (Turkey)  
Layout: Pane  
of 10 (Belgium)  
Pane of 25

(Turkey)  
Designer:  
Myriam Voz and  
Thierry Martin  
(Belgium)  
Printer: Imprimerie du  
Timbre à Mechelen -  
La Poste (Belgium)  
Perforation: 11.5  
(Belgium)

Process: Photogravure (Belgium)  
Quantity: 1,000,000 (Turkey)

## China-Hong Kong-Macao

Zheng He (1371-1433) is famous for the seven voyages he made between 1405 and 1433, discovering 30 countries in Asia and Africa during the Ming dynasty.



Each postal administration involved issued a pane of six stamps of three different subjects: a portrait of Zheng He, a design representing diplomacy, trade and exploration and another one representing scientific navigation. Each souvenir sheet represents a view of Zheng He's mighty fleet of 200 ships. The only dual document is a souvenir pack containing one pane and one souvenir sheet from each postal administration.

Title: **The 600<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Zheng He's Voyages to Western Seas**  
 Date of issue: 28 June 2005  
 Denomination: 3 x 0.80 CNY, 1 x 6.00 CNY (China)  
 3 x 1.40 HKD, 1 x 10.00 HKD (Hong Kong)  
 Layout: Pane of 9, souvenir sheet  
 Designer: Cui Yanwei (China)  
 Cheng Chi-ming Carl (Hong Kong)  
 Engraver: Li Qingfa (portrait-China)  
 Jiang Weijie (other stamps-China)  
 Hu Zhenyuan (souvenir sheet-China)  
 Printer: Beijing Stamp Printing House  
 Perforation: 13.5, 13 x 13.5 (China)  
 13, 13 x 13.5 (Hong Kong)  
 Process: Lithography

## Bosnia and Herzegovina-Qatar

Q-Post (Qatar) has released its first ever joint issue [C1] with Bosnia and Herzegovina (Sarajevo). It is not known why there is a two-week gap between both days of issue. The subject is the friendship between the two capitals: Doha and Sarajevo. The collaboration between the two countries is perhaps best reflected in the Ghazi Khusru Library project financed by a donation from the Emir of Qatar. No dual documents are known although both stamps were printed in Sarajevo.



Title: **Sarajevo-Doha**  
 Date of issue: 30 June 2005 (Bosnia)  
 13 July 2005 (Qatar)  
 Denomination: 2.00 BAM (Bosnia)  
 2.50 QAR (Qatar)  
 Layout: Pane of 8 (Bosnia)  
 Pane of 6 (Qatar)  
 Designer: Mufid Garibija  
 Printer: CPU Printing Company, Sarajevo  
 Process: Lithography  
 Quantity: 81,000 (Qatar)

## China-Thailand

The 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of diplomatic relations between China and Thailand was not the subject of a joint issue. Only Thailand issued a pair of stamps depicting panda bears on 1 July 2005.

## Omnibus issues

The 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar has been commemorated by 12 postal administrations (Ascension, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, Cayman, Gibraltar, Jamaica, Kiribati, Nauru, Saint Helena, Saint Lucia, Tristan da Cunha) represented by the Crown Agents.





The unique appeal of this omnibus issue [CO] is undoubtedly the identical stamps featuring HMS Victory, as painted by Francis Smitheman. The stamp contains a small amount of the actual timber of Nelson's flag ship. The wood, in powder form, was thermographed into the stamp.

Title: **200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar**  
 Date of issue: 20 January 2005 (Tristan da Cunha)  
 31 January 2005 (Gibraltar)  
 29 March 2005 (Kiribati, Nauru)  
 29 April 2005 (Ascension, Bahamas)  
 6 May 2005 (BIOT)  
 10 May 2005 (Saint Helena)  
 8 June 2005 (Cayman)  
 13 June 2005 (Saint Lucia)  
 23 June 2005 (Bermuda, Jamaica)  
 Denomination: 4 values (Gibraltar)  
 6 values (others)  
 Layout: Pane of 6, souvenir sheet  
 Designer: John Batchelor  
 Printer: Cartor Security Printing, Meaucé-La-Loupe, France  
 Perforation: 13  
 Process: Lithography and thermography (HMS Victory stamp only)

Six postal administrations (British Indian Ocean Territory, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, St. Helena, Solomon Islands), also represented by the Crown Agents, have released an omnibus issue [CO] to mark the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the end of World War II entitled: "The Route to Victory". Souvenir sheets

bearing the Pacific Explorer 2005 World Stamp Expo logo were also printed for Kiribati, Nauru and Solomon Islands.

Title: **The Route to Victory**  
 Date of issue: 21 April 2005 (Kiribati, Nauru, Solomon)  
 24 June 2005 (Saint Helena)  
 26 June 2005 (BIOT)  
 27 June 2005 (Fiji)  
 Denomination: 5 x 0.26, 5 x 0.34 GBP (BIOT)  
 10 x 0.83 FJD (Fiji)  
 10 x 0.75, 1 x 5.00 AUD (Kiribati, Nauru)  
 5 x 0.20, 5 x 0.30 SHP (Saint Helena)  
 5 x 2.50, 6 x 5.00 SBD (Solomon)  
 Layout: Pane of 10  
 Souvenir sheet (Kiribati, Nauru, Solomon)  
 Designer: Ross Watton  
 Printer: BDT International Security Printing  
 Perforation: 14



## Upcoming issues

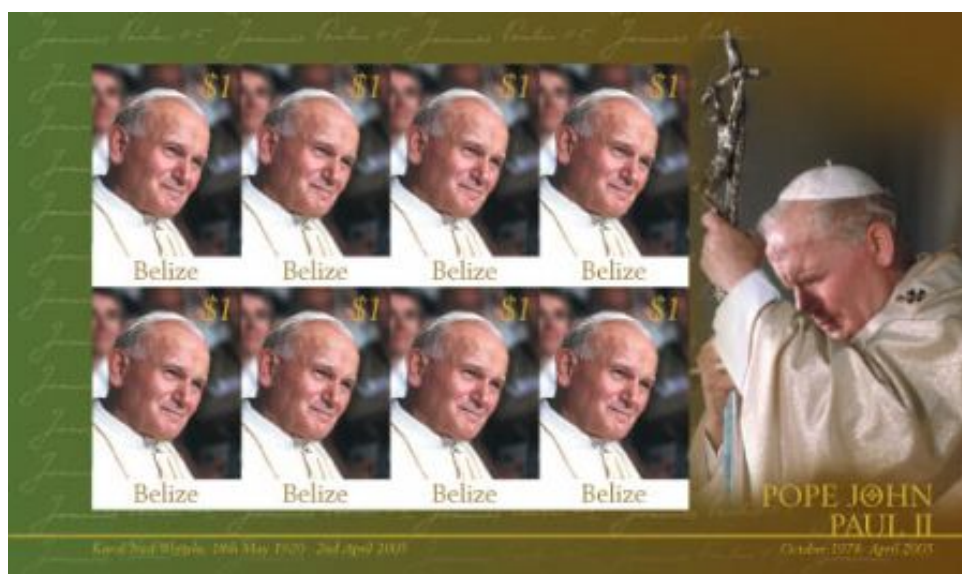
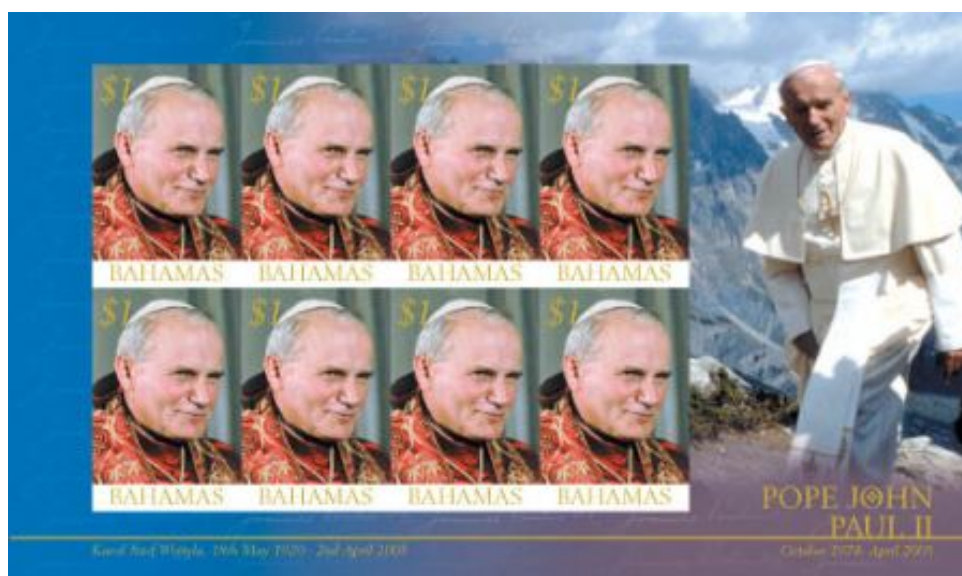
*Only new information is provided here. For a complete list of forthcoming joint issues, please visit the IPS-JSIC website at <http://rzimmerm.club.fr/latest.htm>.*

The Crown Agents recently announced an omnibus issue to honor the memory of John Paul II. 15 postal administrations will take part in this project (**Ascension, Bahamas, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Cayman, Fiji, Jamaica, Kiribati, Nauru, Saint Helena, Saint**

**Lucia, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tokelau and Tristan da Cunha**). It is planned to be released 18 August 2005. Only Saint Helena will use a different date namely 31 August 2005. Designed by Andrew Robinson, each souvenir sheet of eight stamps, featuring a different photo of John Paul II for each postal administration, was printed by BDT International.

Correios (Brazilian postal administration) announced lately a **Brazil-Cuba** joint issue entitled sound and samba. It will be made of two stamps (at least on the Brazilian side) and is scheduled for 16 August 2005. We can also state with confidence that there will be no **Brazil-France** joint issue in 2005 to mark the Year of Brazil in France. The six Brazilian stamps were issued on 15 June 2005 without any reciprocity in France.

The triple **Iran-Syria-Turkey** joint issue has been moved up in the Turkish stamp program to 7 September 2005. There will be only one Turkish





stamp made for this issue.

Featuring shop houses, the **Belgium-Singapore** joint issue is scheduled for 9 September 2005 (12 September for Belgium). The set of four stamps depicts two buildings in Brussels (Centre Belge de la Bande Dessinée and Musical Instrument Museum) and two in Singapore (on Kandahar Street and Bukit Pasoh Road). Dual documents from both postal administrations will be available. Furthermore, La Poste (Belgium) is offering a numisletter (first day cover with a medallion specially minted for the occasion) and Singapore Post a souvenir sheet.



The United Nations will release six stamps representing children's artworks on 21 September 2005. It is part of the project "My Dream for Peace One Day", sponsored by the Lions Clubs International. The surprising twist is that Bhutan will also release six stamps on the same subject on the same day. Five of the six subjects are identical to those selected by the United Nations. It certainly looks like a genuine **Bhutan-United Nations** joint issue.



The date of issue of the **China-Netherlands** joint issue on water and wind mills has been moved to 22 September 2005.



The **Sweden-United States** joint issue in honor of Greta Garbo will have a second Swedish stamp depicting a caricature of the actress by Swedish cartoonist Einar Nerman (1888-1983). The stamp is engraved by Lars Sjööblom.



Likewise, the **Iran-Spain** joint issue on royal gardens will now be released on 10 October 2005 according to the Spanish postal administration. Subjects for the two stamps are: the gardens of the farm of San Ildefonso near Segovia and the garden of Shahzadeh near Kerman, Iran.



The **Germany-Israel** joint issue initially scheduled for 12 May 2005 has been postponed to 3 November 2005 according to a Deutsche Post press release dated 15 June 2005. According to *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* (as reported to us by Richard Zimmermann), the firm Klein und Neumann Kommunikations Design of Iserlohn, Germany, will produce the final design. The rejected initial design

reproduced the logo used by the German Federal Foreign Office ([www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/laenderinfos/40jahre\\_bezi\\_sr/index.html](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/laenderinfos/40jahre_bezi_sr/index.html)).

The **France-Vatican** joint issue will now be released on 10 November 2005 according to La Poste (France) and will consist of two French stamps.

## 2006 Philatelic programs

Subjects for the two French joint issues scheduled for 2006 have been revealed in an article published in *Le Monde* newspaper on 19 March 2005. Hence, the **France-United Nations** issue will show French sites found on the list of world heritage sites maintained by the UNESCO including the city of Provins. The list currently contains 29 French sites. Tango will be the subject of the **Argentina-France** issue.

Ukrposhta revealed its 2006 stamp program which will include two joint issues: **Austria-Ukraine** and **Brazil-Ukraine**. Subjects and dates of issue are still unknown.

In a press release dated 18 April 2005, General Postal Corporation (Qatar) revealed that there will be a **China-Qatar** joint issue in 2006 to mark the 2006 Asian Games in Doha (Qatar). For more information on these games, go to [www.doha-2006.com](http://www.doha-2006.com).

There will be a **Portugal-Spain** joint issue in 2006 according to the preliminary 2006 Spanish stamp program. The subject will be Iberian bridges.

On 4 August 2005, the USPS confirmed that it will participate in two joint issues in 2006: **Great Britain-United States** and

**Canada-United States.** The joint issue with Great Britain, on children's book illustrations, will be made of eight stamps but only two stamps will be identical in each country (Very Hungry Caterpillar and Maisy). The subjects of the remaining six American stamps are: Wild Thing, Curious George, Wilbur, Frederick, Olivia and Fox in Socks. The subjects of the British stamps are not yet known. The joint issue is scheduled for 10 January 2006.

The **Canada-United States** joint issue will commemorate the 400<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Samuel de Champlain's survey (of the coast extending from New Brunswick to

Massachusetts) and will be released on 28 May 2006 during the international philatelic exhibition in Washington. A souvenir sheet featuring stamps from both countries will be available.

There will be no **Germany-United States** joint issue in 2006 to mark the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of J.A. Roebling, the engineer who designed the Brooklyn Bridge in New York. The Deutsche Post proposal was declined by the USPS. Nevertheless, the German stamp will be issued on 8 June 2006.



## New discoveries

It is always remarkable to discover old joint issues, which escaped the scrutiny of philatelists up until now.

Hence, this summer, no less than eight older joint issues have been discovered. Seven of these are territorial joint issues [CD, TD] from the former Yugoslavia dating back to the occupation of Trieste (1947-1954). At the time, the territory was divided into two zones: A occupied by the Allies and B occupied by Yugoslavia. Zone A returned to Italy in 1954 while zone B was integrated into Yugoslavia.

The joint issues recently catalogued are those of the zone B with stamps from Yugoslavia and are dated from 1951 to 1954. Here are some of the subjects encountered: "400<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the first

book in Slovenian (1951), international automobile and motorcycle races (1953), 38<sup>th</sup> Esperanto world congress (1953), 10th anniversary of the liberation of Istria and the Slovenian coast (1953), 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the first Serbian uprising (1954).

Another, more recent, joint issue was released in 2002 by the two British territories of Alderney and Guernsey on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of Queen Elizabeth II. Both postal administrations produced a single prestige booklet containing three miniature sheets from Guernsey and one from Alderney. It is catalogued as a Siamese territorial issue [SD].



# Joint issues involving the People's Republic of China

*The following listing gathers all Siamese (several countries on a same stamp), twin (same date, same design), concerted (same design and different issuing date) and parallel (same issuing date and different design) stamp issues involving the People's Republic of China, as well as its new territories. Hong Kong and Macao issues produced prior to their return to China (respectively 1997 and 1999) are not listed. Taiwan issues are not included in this list as well. Common issues (only a common topic without officially being recognized by postal administrations) as well as non-commemorative territorial issues are not reported. First issue dates reported in front of each entry are those corresponding to the most common date and also the reference date for the catalogue. Dates for stamps issued on a different day are indicated after 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 (same stamps on the cover), respectively mixed (covers with stamps having different designs), and first day covers (stamps respectively first day cancelled from their originating countries). This was mentioned when known and the list might not be complete.*

*The People's Republic of China is used to producing mixed first day maxi-cards with the pair of non-matching stamps from the two involved countries and in parallel are produced mixed first day covers with the opposite pair of non-matching stamps. These documents are reported respectively as "mMC" and "mFDC" as maxi-cards are, per definition, first day documents anyway.*

## 1. Siamese issues [S1]

2001 (14 July) **China - Hong Kong - Macao**: 2008 Olympic games, issued in commemoration of Beijing's successful bid to host the 2008 Olympic games. These stamps were issued the day following the 112<sup>th</sup> plenary session of the International Olympic Committee held in Moscow on 13 July 2001. Twin issue and Siamese issue - mixed mint pane (510 x 300 mm).

2002 (16 May) **China - Hong Kong - Macao**: Soccer World Championship. Mixed souvenir sheet containing all six stamps.

2003 (16 October) **China - Hong Kong - Macao**: Successful flight of China's first manned spacecraft. Miniature sheets containing 2 pairs of stamps and as

souvenir sheets sold together in a booklet. Although the three countries sold the same booklet, individual miniature sheets were not available for sale.

Note: the origin of the territorial identical mixed souvenir sheets or booklets can be determined on the basis of the overprinted codes starting with the letter A (China), B (Hong Kong) or C (Macao).

## 2. Twin issues [T1-T4/TX]

1964 (20 July) **China - Vietnam (North) - Vietnam (South)**: 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Geneva resolution. Identical stamps for China and North Vietnam; formats are different. Map of the South East Asian area showing Vietnam and delineating the new border between

North and South (17<sup>th</sup> parallel); North Vietnamese flag. North Vietnam issued a second stamp showing a map of the country, Vietnamese people in arms, buildings and fortifications. The South Vietnamese stamp does not show the flag.

1965 (20 June) **China** (21 June) - **Hungary** (15 June) - **Korea (North)** (20 June) - **Romania** (6 September) - **Soviet Union** (9 May) - **Vietnam (North)** (1 July): Conference of the Post and Telecommunication Ministers of the Socialist countries in Beijing (21 June to 15 July 1965). Identical stamps. Portraits of Marx and Lenin above a group of people holding flags.

1981 (17 May) **Brunei** - **Burma** - **Central African Republic** - **Chile** - **China** - **Costa Rica** (18 May) - **Djibouti** - **Gabon** - **Iran** - **Iraq** - **Kuwait** - **Mali** - **Morocco** (18 May) - **Qatar** - **Tunisia** - **Upper-Volta** - **Wallis and Futuna**: World Communication Day. Identical stamps. Seven other countries have issued stamps on the same day with different designs, while five countries used the same design but issued the stamps on different dates.

1990 (2 March) **Canada** - **China** (3 March): 100<sup>th</sup> birthday of Norman Bethune (1890-1939), a Canadian physician who lived in China; mFDC - mMC - dFDC.



1994 (9 October) **China** - **United States**: Whooping and black-necked cranes; mFDC - mMC - dFDC.

1995 (1 July) **China** - **Thailand**: 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of diplomatic relations. Elephants; mFDC - mMC - dFDC. Thailand issued several souvenir sheets including these stamps.

1995 (1 September) **Australia** - **China**: Friendship between both countries. Animals: pandas and koalas; mFDC - mMC - dFDC. Australia issued several souvenir sheets including these stamps.



1995 (15 December) **China** (15 December 1995 and 8 February 1996) - **Korea (South)** (8 February 1996): Undersea optical fiber cable linking both countries. For technical reasons the Korean stamp was not available on that day, which resulted in the delay of the launch of the Chinese stamp. The Chinese administration judged the re-impression of the official documents to be too expensive and kept this date of 1995. Official Chinese documents and information given on the Chinese Post website give the date of 15 December 1995, while Korean documents announce a joint issue for 8 February 1996. The Chinese stamp is numbered 1995-27.

1996 (6 May) **China** - **San Marino**: 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of diplomatic relations; mFDC - mMC - dFDC; San Marino also issued a souvenir sheet.

1996 (9 October) **China** - **Singapore**: Asian towns. MFDC - mMC - dFDC; Singapore also issued a souvenir sheet.



1997 (9 May) **China - Sweden:** Pheasants; mFDC - mMC - dFDC.

1997 (9 October) **China - New Zealand:** Roses. Stamps issued on the occasion of the China-New Zealand philatelic exhibition in Wellington from 9 to 12 October 1997; mFDC - mMC - dFDC - mixed folder; New Zealand also issued a souvenir sheet.

1998 (20 August) **China - Germany:** UNESCO world heritage. Puning Temple in Chengde (China) and Würzburg Residence (Germany); mFDC - mMC - dFDC; Germany also issued a postal card.

1998 (12 September) **China - France:** Cooperation between both countries. Palace Museum in Beijing and Louvre Museum in Paris; mFDC - mMC - dFDC; France issued a mixed folder.

1998 (25 November) **China - Switzerland:** Friendship between both countries. Lakes. Lemman Lake with Chillon castle; West Thin Lake (Shouxi) and bridge 24; mFDC - mMC - dFDC; Switzerland also issued a souvenir sheet and two aerograms.

1999 (18 May) **China - Russia:** Deer. Cooperation between both countries; mFDC - mMC - dFDC.

1999 (1 July) **Hong Kong - Singapore:** Tourism. Six stamps for each country, three representing landscapes of Hong Kong (street views, the Giant Buddha - Tian Tan, harbor), three other views of Singapore (Bugis junction, the Merlion tower at Sentosa, skyscrapers); dFDC, both countries issued souvenir sheets containing all stamps.

1999 (5 October) **China - Korea (North):** 50th anniversary of diplomatic relations.

Mountains: Landscape showing the Kuryongyon Mountain in the eastern part of Kangwon-Do and at the northern end of the Taebaek Mountain, in Korea, and the Lushan Mountain in the province of Jiangxi in China. Korea (North) issued two souvenir sheets and two aerograms; mFDC - dFDC - mMC.

2000 (28 June) **China - Kazakhstan:** Relations between both countries. Pots; mFDC - mMC - dFDC.

2000 (26 September) **China - Cuba:** Seashore scenery - 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of diplomatic relations. Coconut forest bay in Wenchang, Hainan (China) and Paradero seashore, Matanzas (Cuba); mFDC - mMC - dFDC.

2000 (9 October) **Brazil (October) - China:** 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of diplomatic relations. Carnival. Puppet and masks; mFDC - mMC - dFDC.

2001 (12 June) **Belgium - China:** Philatelic exhibition Belgica 2001. Chinese red clay pottery: earthenware vase with drawing of giant salamander with human face, approximately 5200 years old; porcelain teapot from Qianlong period (1736-1796) kept in the Musées royaux d'Art et d'Histoire in Brussels; mFDC - mMC - dFDC.

2001 (25 June) **Australia - Hong Kong:** Tue Ng festival. Dragon boat races with either the conference center, Hong Kong or the Opera House, Sydney as a background; each country issued a souvenir sheet; dFDC.

2001 (12 October) **China - Egypt:** Ancient gilded and gold masks; mFDC - mMC - dFDC.

2001 (8 November) **China - Portugal:** Friendship between both nations; ancient yachts. Chinese vessel (13<sup>th</sup> century) and pagoda, Portuguese caravel (15<sup>th</sup> century) and castle; mFDC - mMC - dFDC.

2002 (5 February) **China - Malaysia:** Rare flowers from both countries. Diplomatic relations; mFDC - mMC - dFDC.

2002 (19 May) **Canada - Hong Kong:** Corals; dFDC; souvenir sheet issued by both countries. On 10 May 2003, Hong Kong commemorated the opening of the Marine Life Center established by the World Wide Fund For Nature Hong Kong (WWF) in Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park, with a booklet containing two souvenir sheets that use the same stamps.



2002 (12 October) **China - Slovakia:** Castles. Castle in China and Castle of Bojnice (Slovakia); mFDC - mMC - dFDC.

2002 (20 November) **China - Korea (South):** 2002 - The Year of People's Exchange between the Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China. 10th anniversary of diplomatic relations. Korea's martial art Tae Kwon Do; China's martial art Kung Fu; mFDC - mMC - dFDC.

2003 (15 April) **China - Iran:** Clock tower and mosque.

Buildings: Bell tower in Xi'an, China (1384); Mosque in Isfahan, Iran (1621); mFDC - mMC - dFDC; stamps issued by both countries also in miniature sheets.



2003 (30 September) **China - Hungary:** Art of books. Song textbook "Ritual of Zhou," Song dynasty (960-1279) edition with annotations by Zheng Xuan of the Han dynasty (206 BC-220 AD); Hungarian color chart annals "Hungarian Illuminated Chronicle," first book printed in Hungary, published in 1473; mFDC - mMC - dFDC.

2003 (4 October) **Hong Kong - Sweden:** Water birds; dFDC.

2004 (25 February) **Hong Kong - New Zealand:** Rugby

Sevens. Players from both countries in action during the 2002 Hong Kong Sevens and the 2002 New Zealand Rugby Sevens, Hong Kong Stadium and Wellington Stadium; mFDC - mMC - dFDC.



2004 (1 March) **China - Singapore**: 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Suzhou Industrial Park (SIP). Building and symbol of the park, sculpture entitled "Harmony." mFDC - mMC - dFDC; mixed mint folder.

2004 (13 August) **China - Greece**: Athens Olympic games 2004 - Beijing Olympic games 2008; Greece also issued a souvenir sheet.

2004 (22 September) **China - Romania**: 55<sup>th</sup> anniversary of diplomatic relations. Lacquerware and pottery; mFDC - mMC - dFDC.

2004 (8 October) **China - Spain**: Urban architecture: Güell Park, Barcelona and Jinmao Tower, Shanghai; mFDC - mMC - dFDC.



2005 (18 May) **China - Liechtenstein**: Famous paintings, flowers; mFDC - mMC - dFDC.

2005 (22 September) **China - Netherlands**: Windmills and water mills.

2005 (13 October) **Canada - China**: 35<sup>th</sup> anniversary of diplomatic relations - Canadian Cougar and Amur Leopard.

2005 (18 October) **Hong Kong - Portugal**: Old fishing villages.

2006 () **China - Qatar**: 2006 Asian Games in Doha (Qatar).

2006 (August) **Austria - Hong Kong**: Fireworks.

2006 (22 September) **Austria - China**: Musical instruments.

### 3. Concerted issues [C]

1957 (4 October) **Albania - Bulgaria - China** (30 September) - **Czechoslovakia** (28 September) - **Germany (East)** (23 August) - **Hungary - Korea (North)** (3 October) - **Poland** (25 September) - **Romania** (28 September) - **Soviet Union** (7 October) - **Vietnam (North)** (25 September): 4<sup>th</sup> World Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions in Leipzig.

1959 (15 August) **China - Czechoslovakia** (1 October): Technical cooperation between both countries; 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the People's Republic of China. Building of the national Chinese stamp-printing house; Beijing post.

2004 (31 May) **China () - Malaysia**: 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of diplomatic relations. Adapted reprint. Malaysia issued a series of four stamps and one miniature sheet among which one stamp is a reproduction of a stamp previously issued by China on 5 August 2003. The label of the Chinese stamp was adapted to the circumstances and shows the flags of both countries. Date of issue of the Chinese stamp with the new label is not known exactly.

### 4. Parallel issues [P]

1971 (8 November) **Albania - China**: 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Albanian workers party. Different stamps except for the portrait of Enver Hodja, printed on one stamp and based on the same original picture



(photography for China, drawing for Albania).

1982 (29 September) **China - Japan**: 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the normalization of the diplomatic relations. China: painting from Guan Shanyue, blooming trees and from Xiao Shufang, hibiscus flowers. Japan: painting from Ryuzaburo Umehara, Unchu-Tendan temple.

1988 (12 August) **China - Japan**: 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship. China: two se-tenant stamps, peonies and cherry blossoms. Japan: two se-tenant stamps, peonies and panda.

1992 (29 September) **China - Japan**: 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the resumption of diplomatic relations. China: cranes parading, Mount Fuji and Great Wall; Japanese girl and Chinese boy in front of a peace dove. Japan: stamps se-tenant; Japanese pot with plum tree flowers; Chinese jug with handles in the shape of dragons.

1996 (20 March) **China - Korea (North)**: 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Chinese Post. China, four stamps representing different postal buildings from different regions and one souvenir sheet showing stamps from that period; Korea (North), two souvenir sheets, one representing the Taihu Lake in Jiangsu, China, the other shows bridge 24 in Yangzhu.

## 5. Territorial issues [D]

2004 (22 August) **China - Hong Kong - Macao**: Centenary of the birth of the Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping (1904-1997). Two souvenir sheets per country, one of each contains four stamps showing a similar portrait. Portraits of Deng Xiaoping as General Secretary of the

Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Chairman of the Central Military Committee of the Communist Party, Chief Architect of the Reform, Opening-up and Modernization.

2005 (28 June) **China - Hong Kong - Macao**: 600<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Zheng He's Maritime expeditions.

## 6. Special items

In 1999, the China National Philatelic Corporation issued a 36-page booklet entitled "Album of Sino-Foreign Joint Issues of Stamps" that contains all matching pairs of joint stamps involving China issued between 3 March 1990 (Norman Bethune with Canada) and 25 November 1998 (Lake issue with Switzerland). In total the booklet contains eleven series of mint stamps (actually 44 stamps and three miniature sheets) with explanations in Chinese and English. This booklet was designed by Qian Dong and You Hong Ge. The cover of the booklet bears the number "1." It seems that Booklet "2" was issued very recently. Any information about this special item is welcomed.

The Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries ([www.cpaffc.org.cn](http://www.cpaffc.org.cn)) released in 2004 a special album to commemorate the association's 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary. In this album, all 24 mint sets of Sino-Foreign joint issues produced between 1990 and 2003 are enclosed, as well as the partner country stamps. Thus, this album is composed of 30 pages containing 48 sets of mint stamps. The printing quantity is only 2,000 with an initial sale's price of 999 CNY (approximately 120 € or US\$).