



# International Philatelic Society of Joint Stamp Issues Collectors

N°31 - NOVEMBER 2005

# JOINT STAMP ISSUES



Society life  
New issues  
Meet the designer  
Russian joint issues

# Editorial

Dear Members,

Snowflakes are beginning to fall here in Canada. The last two months of 2005 should provide plenty of joint issues, especially from the Vatican and India. Many 2006 stamp programs have already been released announcing an interesting harvest of joint issues for the year ahead.

Last September, Hungary issued a semi-postal stamp on the fight against breast cancer. The design is the same as the American stamp issued in 1998. This is not a joint issue in the true sense, but the fact that 30 other postal administrations are planning to use the same design might warrant a new type of joint issue since there is an agreement between the postal administrations.



As you will read on the next page, our journal has been awarded a silver-bronze medal at a recent exhibition in Toronto. The jury evaluated the four issues published in 2004 under the editorship of Richard Zimmermann. I would like to take this opportunity to thank him for his continuing involvement and unwavering support in every aspect of our society.

I am relieved to report that none of our Pakistani members have been injured during the recent devastating earthquake in Kashmir. Once again mankind must go beyond race, religion and nationality to help those who suffer. The example set by India and Pakistan in that matter is enlightening.

*Pascal LeBlond*



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

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## Award in philatelic literature

The journal you are reading has received a silver-bronze award at Canada's Seventh National Philatelic Literature Exhibition held in Toronto last October. 181 publications from 17 countries were submitted. A digital image of the certificate of award should soon be available on our website.

Older members will remember that the same award was won in 2002 and led to significant changes in the design of this journal. Here are the comments of the jury for 2005: "Attractively presented journal. Sometimes lacks a table of contents, annual index. Suffers mostly from a lack of in-depth researched articles – mostly news. Catalog an excellent member's benefit".

Criteria	
<b>Philatelic Aspects (40%)</b>	<b>23/40 (58%)</b>
Originality	6/10 (60%)
Significance	3/ 5 (60%)
Research	4/10 (40%)
Provision of Member Services	10/15 (67%)
<b>Authorship Aspects (40%)</b>	<b>27/40 (68%)</b>
Organization	10/15 (67%)
Clarity of Expression	10/15 (67%)
Treatment	7/10 (70%)
<b>Editorial &amp; Publishing Aspects (20%)</b>	<b>14/20 (70%)</b>
Presentation	3/ 5 (60%)
Technical Matters	11/15 (73%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>64%</b>

In fact, we were just a mere point below a silver award. Our strength lies in the technical matters of our publication (73%) while research is our weakness (40%). Some of the criticisms are easier to correct. Hence, you will find an annual index at the end of this journal. The need for

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researched articles is a more complex issue. It involves your help, valuable members. Researched articles can take many forms (in-depth study of a particular joint issue, description of original philatelic documents, interviews, etc). Writing philatelic articles is indeed challenging. It is a leap of faith because you do not know how your work will be received. But, the rewards are well worth the troubles.

Incentives used by other philatelic publications are currently evaluated and our choice will be revealed in February 2006.

## Society life

### New Member

166/05

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118/03

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089/01

Pierre SONVEAUX

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### New email address

146/04

Steven J. SCHWEON

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### In the news

- Volker Dietze reported that he took the opportunity of his participation in the philatelic exhibition NAPOSTA '05, last June, to prepare dual cards with the Germany-Vatican joint issue. These were available to the subscribers of the New Issues Service. Volker also prepared 20 dual first day covers of the same joint issue. Both stamps are cancelled with their respective NAPOSTA '05 postmarks. The cover is available directly from Volker for 2,50 EUR ([dietze-volker@t-online.de](mailto:dietze-volker@t-online.de)).



- Richard Zimmermann will set up a database of all the articles on joint issues written by our members since the beginning of our society. The articles will be available, in PDF format, on the member-only part of our website. A list of the articles will be available on the main website. Permission to reproduce will be sought from the appropriate parties. Members are asked to send information regarding these articles directly to Richard at [richard.zimmermann@club-internet.fr](mailto:richard.zimmermann@club-internet.fr). A preliminary list will be published in the February 2006 issue of this journal. This database will provide examples for potential authors and Richard can provide digital images of joint issues already scanned for his catalogue.

- Speaking of articles on joint issues, Rindert Paalman published one in the September issue of the Dutch magazine *Filatelie*. The article entitled: "Gemeenschappelijke uitgaven: steeds

populairder" deals with recent Dutch joint issues (Aruba-Netherlands-Netherlands Antilles and China-Netherlands) as well as the global phenomena of joint issues. Our society is mentioned as well. Pascal LeBlond also published the article "Les émissions conjointes : nouvelle passion philatélique" in the Canadian magazine *Philatélie Québec* (November-December 2005 issue). It is hoped that both articles will generate new members in their respective markets.

- Members having difficulties with our website, while using Netscape, should contact directly our webmaster at [richard.zimmermann@club-internet.fr](mailto:richard.zimmermann@club-internet.fr).
- A Slovakian postal card has been discovered by Richard Zimmermann. It depicts the Slovakian stamp of the Poland-Slovakia joint issue of 2004. The postal card was issued on 7 October 2005.



- Anthony Raynaud kindly informs subscribers of the New Issues Service that stamps issued or to be issued regarding the 50th anniversary of the Europa series will not be provided unless the stamps are clearly part of a joint issue.

## Advertisements

- Pierre Sonveaux (50, rue Ferdinand Kinnen, B-1950 Kraainem, BELGIUM) is selling official mixed FDC cards for most Belgian joint issues and corresponding stamps at 1/3rd of the Belgian catalogue price + P&P. Each card or stamps (both countries) can be purchased independently. The Belgium-Finland Finch card is also on sale. First come, first served. For convenience, only money transfer in euro will be accepted. If interested, please contact me at [pierre.sonveaux@mint.ucl.ac.be](mailto:pierre.sonveaux@mint.ucl.ac.be).
- Mark Alan (P.O. Box 670218, Coral Springs FL 33067-0004, UNITED STATES) is selling copies of 86 pages of information, including a newsletter, produced by Philatelic Properties of New York between 1992 and 1996. Payment of US\$6 should be made in nice, all different collectible postage stamps from buyer's own country. Greta Garbo US stamp will be used on return mail with other stamps ([Xcellntbuy@aol.com](mailto:Xcellntbuy@aol.com)).

**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: Keith Martin

Pascal LeBlond

*This interview was held over the internet during the fall of 2005. Keith Martin designed the Canadian stamps of the Canada-China joint issue released on 13 October 2005. His illustration of the cougar (Puma concolor) appears also on one of the Chinese stamps. Keith Martin manages his own design firm two[2]cats.working inc. in Vancouver (Canada).*



**IPS-JSIC:** Could you provide us with some information about yourself? How long have you been a designer? Are you working freelance or for a designing firm?

**Martin:** I have practised design and illustration for 28 years in Vancouver, working with design firms and advertising agencies of various sizes. For the past twelve years, I have operated my own design company out of my home-based studio. Design-related personal interests include drawing and landscape painting. I am currently producing a body of work based on dance performance, working 'in situ' focusing on movement and dance phrase. I am also a member of the Graphic Designers of Canada.

**IPS-JSIC:** Since the big cats issue is only your second stamp commission, how does it differ from the usual work you do?

**Martin:** My current client base is largely high tech and biopharmaceutical research companies with the projects ranging from business to business communication, such as annual report and website design, to corporate identity, display and packaging. So my life as a formal designer is already varied in terms of project scope and task. The work I have done for Canada Post does differ on some levels from my normal activities as a designer, but in other ways brings together a number of life-long passions. I love the focus on researching the subject matter, utilising my illustration skills and combining that with design work, and drawing upon my study of stamp design being a collector for over 40 years.

**IPS-JSIC:** You were commissioned to design the Canadian stamps and provide the illustration of the cougar for this joint issue. Did you have to deal with the Chinese postal administration or was your working relationship limited to Canada Post?

**Martin:** I had no personal contact with China whatsoever, all contact running through Canada Post.

**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?

**Martin:** As I am a stamp collector since childhood, I was already aware of the practice of joint issues between countries. From a designer's standpoint, they can pose additional concerns that the

designer must be cognizant of and resolve any issues that stem from them. Cultural differences and diplomatic issues can play a role in any joint issue design solution, and must be done so with awareness and respect. In the case of Canada Post's Big Cats issue, the main approach in the design process became how to display the differing artworks with an equal and unfettered presentation. Even though both images were far apart stylistically, there were visual alliterations

in pose and environmental elements. My design goal was to enhance these similarities to create a successful pairing.

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

**Martin:** I would do another in a heartbeat.



## Market analysis and catalogue quotations: the 2004 SAPOA miniature sheets as an example

*Richard Zimmermann*

Providing the market value of a stamp and hence a figure that will be printed in a catalogue to provide a quotation is not so easy. It seems so simple to take a look in any catalogue and to take for granted the price that is given as a reference for selling or buying a stamp. Everybody knows that this information has to be modulated, as a seller always tries to get the highest price for his stamps while a buyer tends to buy at the cheapest price possible. Does it mean that the price of a stamp given in a catalogue is the mean between the expectations of the seller and the buyer? Not really: it is very difficult for a buyer to accept paying more than the catalogue price, while the seller, having that in mind (he is also sometimes in the position of a buyer), will try to stay as close as possible to the catalogue price, however with a slight difference in order to show to the buyer that there is still a bargain possible. Hence, does this mean that the catalogue price is the highest market price? Again

wrong: by comparing different catalogues you will quickly discover that for some stamps the difference can be as high as twice the value provided in another reference catalogue. Moreover, some catalogues consider that a certain type of stamp should be more expensive while others would say the contrary.

Buying all world catalogues and making up one's own opinion is also not a solution as it is very expensive, time consuming and totally inefficient. In fact it is important to first consider the originating country of the catalogues. Actually, this will give a good image of the market in that country: Scott catalogue for the United States, Stanley Gibson for the United Kingdom, Michel for Germany or Yvert et Tellier for France. The average prices of stamps in one catalogue give then an image of the way stamps are sold in that area: Yvert et Tellier is known for showing high prices compared to Michel, but this can be easily explained by

the fact that French retailers usually propose stamps at 50% of the Yvert catalogue price while in Germany, German dealers hardly propose stamps below 80% of the Michel catalogue price. This is true at least for respectively French and German stamps and a consequence of the high competition in the corresponding markets. As a first conclusion it is suggested to buy or sell French stamps in Germany and German stamps in France.

We entered very recently in the era of the internet with an access to much more information. It is really easy today to know the price of a specific stamp at different dealers or even the official quotation in different catalogues. I was recently surprised by the high difference in prices for the same stamps offered on eBay (very efficient web auctions) and that all found buyers. I used this opportunity to follow the evolution of prices for a very specific set of items offered on eBay, namely the SAPOA souvenir sheets issued in October 2004. This exercise generated several comments and helped to define the way addressing quotations in the Joint Stamp Issue catalogue.

The SAPOA stamps consist of a souvenir sheet containing eight identical se-tenant

stamps issued on 11 October 2004 by eight countries, namely Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. These stamps are not only interesting for joint issues collectors but also for bird stamp collectors that are much more numerous. Theoretically, it should have been possible to buy the stamps at the respective post offices at the post price. The number of miniature sheets officially produced is so low that it is impossible that all collectors would be able to complete their collection with a whole set. Prices can only grow as a consequence of this high demand. *Table 1* provides first the postal value in local currency and in Euro at the time of issue, as well as the official release number of stamps and first day covers of the different products (Note: there is a tremendous inflation in Zimbabwe - more than 300% - that makes an exact transformation in Euros irrelevant. Therefore these figures are only rough estimations).

A supplementary line has been added to show the total number of miniature sheets available after deduction of the stamp used to prepare the FDCs, this on the basis of one single stamp used to prepare each cover.

	Angola	Botswana	Malawi	Namibia	South Africa	Swaziland	Zambia	Zimbabwe
Postal value	120.00	11.00	120.00	27.20	96.40	11.80	42 000	49 800
Currency	Kwanza	Pula	Kwacha	N. Dollar	Rand	Lilangeni	Kwancha	Z. Dollar
Value in €	1.10	1.66	0.82	3.45	12.23	1.50	7.80	2.29
Printed Nr	20 000	10 000	2000	10 000	30 000	1000	3000	15 000
FDC	1000	1500	1000	2500	10 000	500	1000	3000
Remaining	19 875	9800	1875	9700	28 750	940	2875	14 625

*Table 1*

The number of issued miniature sheets is incredibly low. It is obvious that the two largest countries, South Africa and Angola have issued the highest number of stamps, but it is unbelievable (and

unacceptable) that some countries have limited their production to a figure as low as a thousand. Does this have an impact on the prices collectors are ready to pay? A survey was made on all miniature sheets



from this series offered on eBay between 14 August 2005 and 20 October 2005. The

following observations were made and the figures are collected in *Table 2*:

Prices in €	Angola	Botswana	Malawi	Namibia	South Africa	Swaziland	Zambia	Zimbabwe
Offered	-	16	8	23	5	22	6	8
Unsold	-	8	1	13	0	3	0	4
Maximum price (sold)	-	8.20	51.90	11.70	21.00	18.50	28.00	29.60
Second sales price	-	6.20	51.90	11.60	18.80	17.70	26.40	26.60
Minimum price (sold)	-	4.40	21.40	3.90	14.00	8.00	11.70	17.40
Minimum unsold price	-	4.60	44.80	4.50	-	25.10	-	24.00
Average sales price	-	5.60	39.80	7.20	16.90	13.50	19.10	22.90

*Table 2*

- A total of 88 miniature sheets were proposed for sale. 29 remained unsold, usually because the starting price was too high
- Prices have been converted in Euros but sellers made offers in Euros, US\$ and GB£.
- The Angolan sheets have not been seen so far, but it is usual for this country to have such delays in providing stamps to customers outside the country. The first South African sheets were only seen during the last month of survey.
- Among the highest number of items offered one counts Swaziland. The price of the item remained "reasonable", which is not what one expects from an item that has the lowest number of sample printed. This leads us to conclude that there must be an error concerning this figure and probably 10 000 Swaziland samples were printed and not 1000 (*to be confirmed*). The stabilization of the price around 13 € confirms also that this item must be quite easy to find.
- The maximum highest price is given together with the second maximum highest price, to show that there is usually not a big difference between the final prices of the miniature sheet for one country.
- These two figures are correlated with the mean sales price that shows clearly that there is no link between different countries, final prices being more dependent on availability and not postal value.
- There is one exception to this general observation: in the case of Botswana, one buyer accepted to pay as high as 12.50€ for a miniature sheet while all other seven items were sold at prices between 4.40 and 8.20 €. Everybody is allowed to pay the price he wants to pay, but definitely, in this case the buyer did not have the knowledge of the average market price. This high figure is not taken into account in

the table, neither in the maximum value nor in the mean sales price.

- Bargains could be also realized and this is shown when comparing the minimum sold price to the minimum unsold price: in most of the cases some buyers were able to get a sample at a very low price (except for South Africa and Zimbabwe).
- In most of the cases items remained unsold because the starting price was too high. But there are some examples (Botswana and Namibia) for which low starting prices did not find buyers. People that are now interested in buying these items should know that there is still a possibility to find some of these items at these low starting prices, the demand being high, but the offer being high as well.
- Excluding Swaziland from this list (*see above*), the final average prices also confirm that the items with the lowest printing number reach the highest value. This is true for Malawi (average price: 39.80€ - printing number: 2000) and Zambia (19.10€ - 3000). It shows only that the sale's price is independent from the postal value. South Africa is a special case: the prices went high because the postal value is high (12.20 €), but also because the demand from South African collectors is high. All proposed South African items were sold.

With these figures in hand we should now be able to propose catalogue quotations. *Table 3* proposals are made on this basis, but the final figures will be defined shortly before issuing the catalogue because for these specific items the demand is still not stabilized. *Table 3* also gives the present "official" known catalogue values. One can definitely see large discrepancies. But this

can also be easily explained. Catalogue values are not updated daily. The figures provided so far are the ones known at the time of printing of the catalogue. If the catalogue were issued beginning of 2005, all this information would not be known at that time.

Usually, within the 12 to 24 months period following the issue of a stamp, catalogues evaluate the price of a stamp at approximately twice the price of the postal value. This figure is given in the first row of *Table 3* under the heading "starting catalogue value". As customers are theoretically able to continue purchasing stamps at the post office during that period, stamp dealers can only ask for a price that will include their own expenses (transport, bank fees, storage, etc) and a little margin for a certain profit. It even happens sometimes that two years later the catalogue quotation drops from this double postal value to a figure that takes into account the low demand and the high stocks.

Uncompleted figures from some catalogues, together with proposals from some dealers selling on the web are also provided. Unfortunately it appears that some of the items proposed at low prices from these dealers were out of stock and not removed from the offer list...

Finally we should also introduce figures from *Table 2*. There is however one major point that should not be forgotten: the eBay prices do not take into account the overall cost of such a purchase via the internet. Supplementary costs such as bank fees for payment and postal fees for mailing the item, usually account for a minimum of 2.00 € per item if this item is not bought together with other material. We added this value to the figure taken from *Table 2*.

Finally we decided to take as a basis for our catalogue the most realistic highest figure, not taking into account the few items bought, in our opinion at too high a price (sorry for the persons who bought these items above catalogue price), but integrating both the extra costs but also a margin covering the expected increase for the next couple of years due to the present high demand. In *Table 3* you will

see that Botswana's and Swaziland's proposed quotations are not reaching the highest eBay value: this is simply due to the fact that the last items reported and sold on eBay seem to stabilize at a value that is below the average sale's value.

In any case, collectors who were able to purchase all these stamps at the postal value have gotten a nice bargain.

(€)	Angola	Botswana	Malawi	Namibia	South Africa	Swaziland	Zambia	Zimbabwe
Starting catalogue value	2.20	3.20	1.60	6.90	24.50	3.00	15.60	4.60
Michel on-line catalogue	?	4.50		7.00	28.00	6.00		30.00
Scott catalogue		4.00		7.10	25.00	4.20	3.80	15.40
Champion (French dealer)	?	6.50		13.90		8.60		
Bombay Philatelic (US dealer)	-	3.60	33.90	7.00		20.80	4.90	14.20
Other US Dealers	-	7.30		7.90	23.90	4.60		
eBay - maximum value	-	10.20	53.90	11.90	23.00	20.50	30.00	31.60
Estimated catalogue price 2006	?	10.00	60.00	15.00	28.00	15.00	28.00	35.00

*Table 3*

As a conclusion, one can now describe the rules that will drive the price setting in catalogues:

- The quotation provided should correspond to the maximum price a buyer should accept or is ready to pay for an item.
- This price should also be the maximum price at which a dealer should propose this item,

independently of the territory in which he is making his business.

- Catalogue quotations are definitely not fixed prices, but only references and they are wrong anyhow, as early as the next day following the publication of the book.
- The competition between dealers will be seen through the discount that is proposed for identical material (of

course we are speaking about items of the same high quality).

- There will be a stabilization of the market over the next ten years when collectors will have understood that they do not necessarily need to buy their stamps next door.
- If the price decreases with time, do not be surprised if the next issue of your favorite catalogue also drops the quotation.
- On the contrary expensive material will usually remain expensive, so do not hope to get a good bargain with well-known high valued stamps.
- And finally you can try to **not** be fooled by knowing what you are buying, which means to read, read and read.

All this explains how difficult it is to complete the joint issue catalogue you have been awaiting for almost two years.

But we see the end of this Tantalum work. The catalogue will definitely be printed this year and you will soon get advertisement of it. The last step is to check all these quotations which takes much more time than expected. But you will definitely understand why when you see the following figures:

The catalogues will have 734 pages describing more than 1280 issues illustrated with more than 3400 figures. About 8200 different items are described corresponding to about 20 000 quotations. As this book will not be re-published each second-year, the data provided in it must become a kind of reference for a longer period. I am however convinced that there are still errors in it or missing information, which means that we will continue publishing each year in February an addenda to it, that you will help to update.





# Ship post cancellations: The 50th anniversary of the Bonn-Copenhagen declaration or a different first day cover from the "Vogelfluglinie"

*Wolfgang Heinssen,  
translation and comments by Richard Zimmermann*

*This article is an excerpt of a text published in German by Wolfgang Heinssen in the journal of the German Association for Ship Post, showing that there are different ways to collect first day covers of joint stamp issues, depending mainly on the creativity of the author. He demonstrates how it can be easy to create first day covers with cross cancellations, i.e. first day cancellation of the partner country on one stamp and vice versa, in a very legal way.*

This situation led me to the idea to create special covers with ship ("Paquebot") cancellations.

The Danish stamp was issued on 2 April 2005. The covers bearing the Danish stamp were posted aboard the ferry *MF Princess Benedikt* and received a ship cancellation showing the name of the ferry. At their arrival in the German town Burg auf Fehmarn, the covers could be

Twenty years ago, i.e. at the time of the issue of the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Bonn-Copenhagen declaration, it was still possible to generate mixed first day covers with ship cancellations. The German stamp was cancelled aboard the Danish ferry, while the Danish stamp was cancelled aboard the German ferry.

On the occasion of the joint stamp issue of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of this declaration by Denmark and Germany, this was not possible anymore, as today only the German ferry boats make use of a special ship cancellation.



officially cancelled at the post office of this town (postal number 23769) and the covers received a further "Paquebot" cancellation.

The German stamp was issued one day later. In the same way, the covers with the German stamp were posted aboard



the ferry *MF Prins Richard* and received a ship cancellation. After the arrival at Rødbyhavn, they were brought to post at Rødby. In Rødby, these covers also received a "Paquebot" cancellation and

*Wolfgang Heinssen concluded his text with a short presentation of our society.*

*In our terminology, we call this type of first day cancellations, "cross cancellations": the stamps from one country are cancelled by the other country and vice-versa. In fact this type of cancellation is very rare as usually forbidden. The use of ship cancellations when linking two countries is a special case, as it is allowed on ships to use indifferently stamps from the destination country, from the*

the German stamps got a Danish cancellation "Rødby/Vejen till Kontinenten 03.03.05". By the way, this hand stamp has now been used for over 50 years.

Conclusion: the trial was a total success. In the meantime, because a high number of collectors are interested in joint issues with stamps from other countries showing the same design, this type of first day covers should probably more than interest ship post collectors.

*departure country and even in some cases from the ship registration country. The success of Wolfgang's trial shows that we can now also experiment with all type of cross cancellations, however under the conditions that there is a sea separating the two countries involved in a joint issue and that a ship is linking these two countries on the day of the first issue. Any trial (successful or not) of cross cancellation made by our members is worth reporting here. We are waiting for comments on your experiences.*



## Recent issues

### Aruba-Netherlands-Netherlands Antilles

According to the current classification this joint issue is a territorial twin issue [TD] since Aruba and the Netherlands Antilles are not independent countries but territories of the Dutch crown. However, the UPU does not see the situation in the same light. As a matter of fact, Aruba and the Netherlands Antilles are, together, a distinct member of the UPU. Shouldn't this joint issue, therefore, be classified as [T1]?



Title: 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Queen Beatrix  
 Date of issue: 30 April 2005  
 Denomination: 0.30, 0.60, 0.75, 1.05, 2.15 AWG (Aruba)  
 0.39, 0.78, 1.17, 1.56, 2.25 EUR (Netherlands)  
 0.50, 0.97, 1.45, 2.85, 5.50 ANG (Antilles)  
 Layout: 5 stamps, 1 souvenir sheet  
 Designer: Samira Ben Laloua, Rotterdam  
 Printer: Joh. Enschedé Security Print, Haarlem, Netherlands  
 Perforation: 13.25 x 13.75  
 Process: Lithography

Quantity: 750 000 souvenir sheets (Netherlands)

Identical stamps reproduce key moments of the reign of Queen Beatrix: coronation in 1980, throne speech in 1991, state visit of Nelson Mandela in 1999, royal visit to the Netherlands Antilles in 1999 and speech to the European Parliament in 2004. A short film about the production of the Netherlands stamps can be downloaded from the TGP Post website ([www.tgp-post.nl/voorthuis/postzegels\\_en\\_kaarten/postzegels\\_verzamelen/download.jsp](http://www.tgp-post.nl/voorthuis/postzegels_en_kaarten/postzegels_verzamelen/download.jsp)). Mixed official documents have not been seen by the editor.

### Brazil-Cuba

For the second time this year Latino-American dances are the subject of a joint issue. The Brazilian samba and the Cuban son are depicted on this twin issue [T1]. Cuban stamps have not yet been seen but Truls Hansen, an official agent for Cuban stamps, informed us that they were released on 10 August 2005.



Title: Samba and Son  
 Date of issue: 16 August 2005 (Brazil)  
 10 August 2005 (Cuba)  
 Denomination: 2 x 0.80 BRR (Brazil)  
 2 x 0.65? CUP (Cuba)  
 Layout: Pane of 30 (Brazil)  
 Designer: José Antonio Medina  
 Printer: Casa da Moeda do Brasil  
 Perforation: 11.5 x 12 (Brazil)

Process: Lithography  
Quantity: 1 000 020 stamps (Brazil)

Mixed official documents have not been seen by the editor.

## Belgium-Singapore

Old commercial buildings are the subject of this twin issue [T1] between Belgium and Singapore. The four designs are: the Belgian Centre for Comic Strip Art and the Museum of Musical Instruments (both in Brussels), shophouses on Bukit Pasoh Road and a shophouse on Kandahar Street (both in Singapore).

Title: **Shophouses**  
Date of issue: 12 September 2005 (Belgium)  
9 September 2005 (Singapore)  
Denomination: 2 x 0.44 & 2 x 0.65 EUR (Belgium)  
1<sup>st</sup> Local (= 0.23), 0.60,  
1.00, 2.00 SGD  
(Singapore)  
Layout: 4 panes of 10 (Belgium)  
Pane of 10, souvenir  
sheet of 4 (Singapore)  
Designers: Kris Maes (Belgium)  
Sylvia S.H. Tan  
(Singapore)  
Photographers: Daniels Fouss, Anne  
Everaert  
Printers: Imprimerie du Timbre,  
Malines (Belgium)  
Secura Singapore Pte Ltd  
Perforation: 11.5 (Belgium)  
13 (Singapore)  
Process: Photogravure (Belgium)  
Lithography (Singapore)  
Quantity: 8000 dual fdcs  
(Singapore)

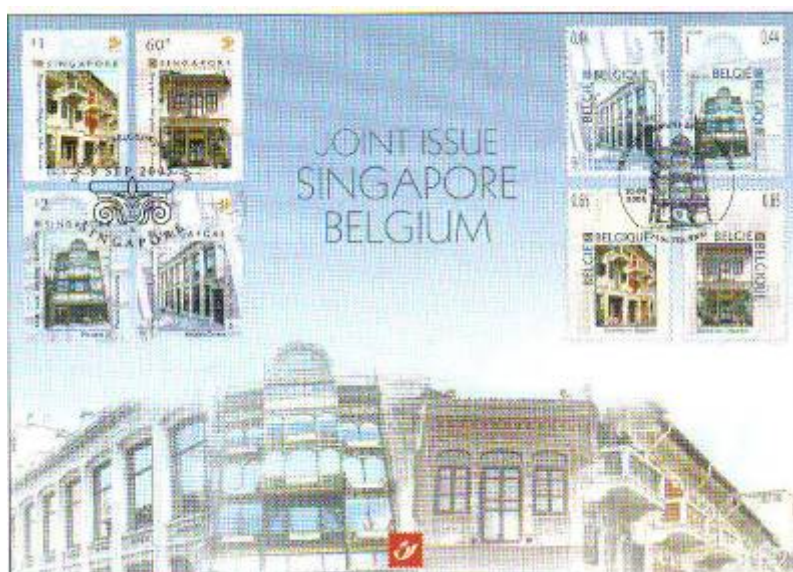
Singapore Post prepared a dual first day cover featuring all eight stamps. The Belgian stamps are cancelled with the Tournai postmark of 10 September instead of the Gembloux or Roeselare postmarks of the same date and the Brussels first day cancel of 12 September.

The following text is found on the back of the cover.

### Shophouses

This commemorative cover is specially produced to mark the joint release of the two sets of stamps by Singapore and Belgium.

Featuring the beautiful facades of some of the shophouses in both countries, the photographs were taken and the stamps formatted by photographers and designers in the respective countries. This unique cover makes a special memento of the two countries' co-operation in this issue.

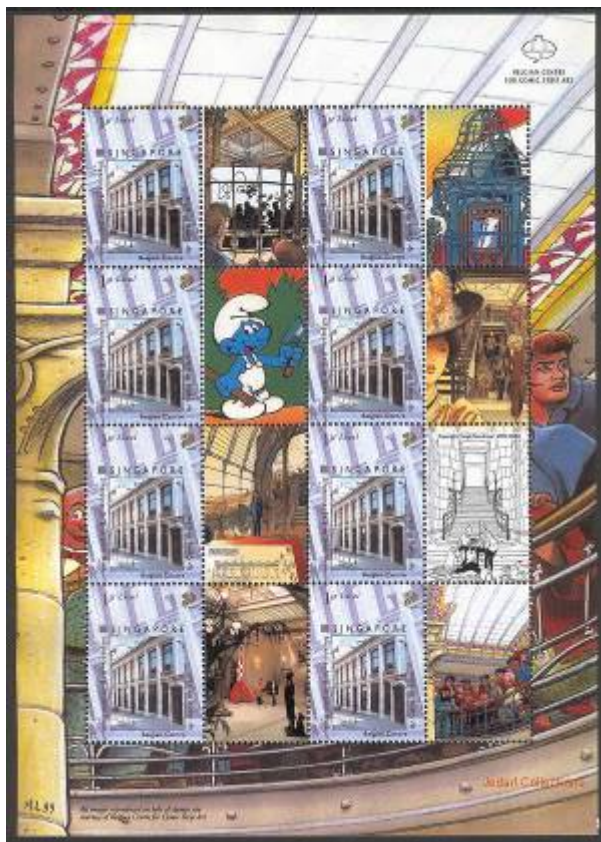


La Poste (Belgium) produced its classic souvenir card featuring the eight stamps. As with the dual first day cover by Singapore Post, the Belgian stamps are cancelled with the Tournai postmark of 10 September. A Numisletter (commemorative cover with a special medallion



struck by the Royal Belgian Mint) is also offered.

Two special personalized stamp sheets (known as MyStamp) were also produced by Singapore Post. The first one features Belgian comic labels alongside the Belgian Center for Comic Strip Art stamp. The other one provides additional illustrations of the Singapore shophouses together with the related stamps.



## Bhutan-United Nations

Although four of the six stamps used the same illustrations created by children, there are no indications that this is a joint issue. An email sent to the United Nations last September still awaits an answer regarding connections with the Bhutan stamps. Even though the children's illustrations are part of a peace project sponsored by the Lions Clubs

International, no information regarding the Bhutan stamps can be found on the Lions Clubs' website. No official dual documents are known.

Title: **My Dream for Peace One Day**  
 Date of issue: 21 September 2005  
 Denomination: 3 x 0.10, 3 x 0.20 BTN (Bhutan)  
 0.37, 0.80 USD; 1.00, 1.30 CHF;  
 0.55, 1.00 EUR (United Nations)  
 Layout: Souvenir sheet of 6 (Bhutan)  
 6 panes of 20 (United Nations)  
 Illustrator: Vittoria Sansebastiano, Jordan Harris (UN only), Marisa Harun, Carlos Javier Parramón (UN only), Lee Min Gi, Natalie Chan, Monsour Mendosa V. (Bhutan only), Pengpeng Song (Bhutan only)  
 Printer: Österreichische Staatsdruckerei GmbH, Vienna (United Nations)  
 Perforation: 14 (United Nations)  
 Process: Lithography (United Nations)  
 Quantity: 1 270 000 stamps (United Nations)



## China-Netherlands

Cooperation in water management between China and the Netherlands dates back to 1876. A Chinese waterwheel and a Dutch windmill are represented on this twin issue [T1]. It is the second time in recent years that windmills are the subject of a joint issue (Azores-Belgium in 2002).





Contrary to the Chinese official mixed first day cover, Dutch ones have not been seen by the editor.

Title: **Water management**  
 Date of issue: 22 September 2005  
 Denomination: 2 x 0.80 CNY (China)  
 2 x 0.81 EUR (Netherlands)  
 Layout: 2 panes of 8 (China)  
 Pane of 10 (Netherlands)  
 Designer: Ma Gang  
 Printer: Beijing Stamp Printing House (China)  
 Joh. Enschedé Security Print, Haarlem (Netherlands)  
 Perforation: 12 (China)  
 14.5 (Netherlands)  
 Process: Photogravure (China)  
 Lithography (Netherlands)  
 Quantity: 2 850 000 stamps (Netherlands)

## Sweden-United States

The Swedish-born American Greta Garbo (1905-1990) was the subject of a twin issue [T1] between Sweden and the United States on 23 September 2005, five days after the centenary of her birth. The engraver Piotr Naszarkowski engraved two different dies, one for each postal administration.



Title: **Greta Garbo**  
 Date of issue: 23 September 2005

City: Stockholm (Sweden)  
 New York, NY (United States)  
 Denomination: 2 x 10 SEK (Sweden)  
 0.37 USD (United States)  
 Layout: Booklet of 4, souvenir sheet of 4 (Sweden)  
 Pane of 20 (United States)  
 Designer: Gustav Malmfors (Sweden)  
 Carl T. Herrman (United States)  
 Engraver: Piotr Naszarkowski (portrait), Lars Sjööblom (caricature)  
 Modeler: Donald Woo (United States)  
 Photographer: Clarence Sinclair Bull  
 Artist: Einar Nerman (caricature)  
 Printer: Sweden Post Stamps, Stockholm  
 Banknote Corporation of America, Inc / Sennett Security Products (United States)  
 Perforation:  
 Process: Steel engraving and lithography (Sweden)  
 Steel engraving (United States)  
 Quantity: 30 000 souvenir sheets (Sweden)  
 40 000 000 stamps (United States)

The USPS (United States Postal Service) made available an uncached official mixed first day cover with the identical stamps from both countries. A colored postmark was used by the USPS as well as the traditional black one. However, the colored postmark was only available on uncached first day covers produced by the USPS. Only the traditional black postmark was used on official dual documents. Sweden Post produced an official mixed first day cover affixed with the four stamps from the booklet (two of each design) together with an American stamp. The following text is printed in Swedish, English and German on a card inside the Swedish first day cover.

Greta Garbo, Sweden-USA  
 Born Greta Lovisa Gustafson on September 18, 1905, in Stockholm, Sweden, Greta Garbo would overcome her modest background to pursue her dream of becoming an acclaimed actress. While a theater student, Garbo was selected by silent-movie director Mauritz Stiller to star in his epic film "Saga of Gösta Berling" (1924). This was a great success. Throughout most of her screen career,



Garbo pressured her studio bosses for greater artistic control over her films and career. Beautiful and mysterious, she often played weary women of the world who found themselves in tragic relationships.

30 September 2005 (Syria, Turkey)  
 Denomination: 1 x 0.25 SYP (Syria)  
 1 x 0.70 TRY (Turkey)  
 Process: Lithography (Turkey)  
 Quantity: 500 000 (Turkey)

## Afghanistan-Iran-Syria-Turkey

Information about this quadruple joint issue is still difficult to obtain. Member Hamid Ebrahimi kindly informed us that the issuance of the Iranian stamp has been delayed due to a shortage of postage stamp paper in Iran. Apparently, the Afghan stamp will also be printed in Iran.



Both stamps from Syria and Turkey are identical [T1] and depict a portrait of Jalal al-Din Muhammad Rumi, his tomb and the Sema dance better known as the dance of the whirling dervishes.

Rumi (1207-1273) was a famous Persian poet born in Afghanistan. He is considered one of the greatest writers of mystical poetry. He died in Turkey.

Contrary to what was written in the Iranian press, these are not the first stamps issued in honor of Rumi. An Iran-Pakistan joint issue reproduced the same portrait of Rumi in 1997. Official mixed documents have, so far, not been seen.

Title: **Our cultural assets**  
 Date of issue: ? (Afghanistan, Iran)

## Iran-Spain

The shortage of postage stamp paper in Iran is also affecting the joint issue with Spain. Thus, the only stamps released at this moment are the Spanish ones. As with other Iranian joint issues, both stamps are printed with a label representing the flags of both countries.



The first stamp (0.78 €) shows the gardens of La Granja de San Ildefonso in Segovia (Spain). They were created by a team of French gardeners from Versailles in 1721. The second stamp (2.21 €) represents the Shazdeh Garden in Kerman (Iran). It is a typical Persian garden built in the 1890s.

Title: **Gardens**  
 Date of issue: ? (Iran)  
 10 October 2005 (Spain)  
 Denomination: 0.78, 2.21 EUR (Spain)  
 Layout: Pane of 40 plus 20 labels (Spain)  
 Photographer: Kamran Adl (Iranian garden)  
 Process: Photogravure (Spain)  
 Quantity: 1 000 000 (Spain)

## Canada-China

To mark the 35<sup>th</sup> anniversary of diplomatic relations between Canada and China, both postal administrations released a joint

issue [T1]. It consists of two stamps depicting endangered felines from both countries: the cougar (*Puma concolor*) and the Amur leopard (*Panthera pardus orientalis*). The cougar inhabits British Columbia and southern Alberta in Canada. Only 334 specimens are believed to be living in their natural habitat. The Amur leopard lives in the area where the borders of China, North Korea and Russia meet. A mere 54 specimens are believed to be living in the wild with only ten of them in China.

Beijing Stamp Printing House  
(China)

Perforation: 13+ (Canada)  
13 x 13.5 (China)  
Process: Lithography (Canada)  
Photogravure (China)  
Quantity: 5 400 000 (Canada)

The Canadian pair of stamps has an unusual feature in the form of a maple-leaf-shaped perforation. An official dual first day cover was produced by Canada Post. The usual crossed Chinese first day cover is available as well. The following text is printed on the back of the Canadian first day cover.

On 13 October, 1970, following 22 months of negotiations in Stockholm, Canada and the People's Republic of China established diplomatic relations. To commemorate the 35<sup>th</sup> anniversary of this event, Canada and China are releasing a joint stamp issue featuring the Amur leopard and the cougar.

The Amur leopard, now almost extinct in the wild, once roamed the Manchuria area of China and is named after the Amur River which forms part of the China-Russia border. The cougar, known also as a mountain lion, panther or puma, was formerly found in Canada from the West Coast to the Maritimes, but is now primarily in British Columbia and Alberta.

## Hong Kong-Portugal

This joint issue [T1] showcases typical fishing villages in Hong Kong and Portugal. Each village is represented by two se-tenant stamps.

The Chinese village of O Tai is located on Lantau Island, west of Hong Kong. The Portuguese village of Aldeia de Carrasqueira can be found on the Sado estuary south-west of Lisbon. It seems that only Hongkong Post prepared dual first day covers and the following text is printed on the back of them.



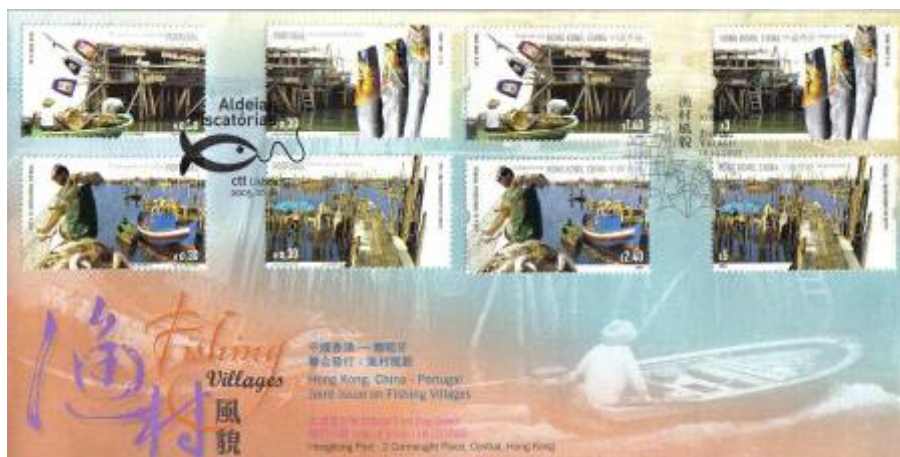
Title: **Big cats : leopard and cougar**  
Date of issue: 13 October 2005  
Denomination: 2 x 0.50 CAD (Canada)  
2 x 0.80 CNY (China)  
Layout: Pane of 16, souvenir sheet of 2  
(Canada)  
2 panes of 8 (China)  
Designer: Keith Martin (Canada)  
Liu Jibiao (China)  
Illustrator: Keith Martin (Cougar), Liu Jibiao  
(Amur leopard)  
Printer: Lowe-Martin Company Inc.  
(Canada)

**Title:** Fishing villages  
**Date of issue:** 18 October 2005  
**Denomination:** 1.40, 2.40, 3.00, 5.00 HKD (Hong Kong)  
 4 x 0.30 EUR (Portugal)  
**Layout:** Pane of 25 (Hong Kong)  
 2 panes of 40 (Portugal)  
**Designer:** Sofia Martins (Portugal)  
**Photographer:** Almeida Dias, Maurício Abreu (Portuguese village)  
**Printer:** Southern Colour Print, New Zealand (Hong Kong)  
 Joh. Enschedé Security Print, Haarlem, Netherlands (Portugal)  
**Perforation:** 14.25 (Hong Kong)  
 14 (Portugal)  
**Process:** Lithography  
**Quantity:** 1 000 000 (Portugal)

moor their fishing boats. Over time, there emerged an extremely beautiful palafitte wharf zigzagging out into the waterway of the Sado Estuary. The tiny fishing village is not to be missed for day-trippers from Lisbon.

These two fishing villages are similar enough to be appealing and in this issue, Tai O's characteristic wooden stilt-houses, a fishing boat and the local specialty of dried salted fish are depicted in the \$1.40 and \$3 stamps. Portrayed in the \$2.40 and \$5 stamps is the palafitte landing stage of Aldeia da Carrasqueira. It is flanked by colourful fishing boats and on the left is a fisherman at work.

In the First Day Cover, an elevated structure sketched in subdued colours is standing on wooden stakes over the water with fishing boats in the foreground. The composition reminds us of the two fishing villages.



## Estonia-Kazakhstan

Two hunting dogs are depicted on this twin issue [T1], the Estonian Hound and the Tazi which is a close relative of the Afghan Hound.

Official dual documents have not been seen.

Featuring Fishing Villages, this set of stamps is jointly issued with Portugal Post. This is the sixth joint issue of stamps by Hongkong Post with another postal administration.

Hong Kong, like Portugal, used to naturally foster coastal villages where fishing became a major source of livelihood. Today, Hong Kong is recognised as a bold and dynamic city, hardly reflecting its modest beginnings as a humble fishing village. But venture into Tai O, located on the northwesterly edge of Lantau Island, and you'll find a small harbour where fishing is still a local trade today. In Tai O, the fishing village was built on stilts which gives it a unique appearance and a distinctive character. It is well worth the visit for tourists who want to explore Hong Kong's past.

In a similar fashion, the fisher-folk of Aldeia da Carrasqueira in Portugal drove wooden pillars into the mud-flats and built a web of landing stages to





Title: **Hunting dogs**  
 Date of issue: 19 October 2005  
 Denomination: 2 x 6.50 EEK (Estonia)  
 2 x 138 KZT (Kazakhstan)  
 Layout: Pane of 20 (Estonia)  
 Designer: Lembit Lõhmus (Estonia)  
 Danyar Mukhamedjanov  
 (Kazakhstan)  
 Illustrator: K. Tubli (Estonian Hound), Danyar  
 Mukhamedjanov (Tazi)  
 Printer: AS Vaba Maa (Estonia)  
 Beijing Stamp Printing House,  
 China (Kazakhstan)  
 Perforation: 14 x 13.75 (Estonia)  
 11.5 (Kazakhstan)  
 Process: Lithography  
 Quantity: 275 000 (Estonia)  
 60 000 stamps, 1000 first day  
 covers (Kazakhstan)

## Gibraltar-Isle of Man

The Battle of Trafalgar has been the subject of numerous stamp issues during the year. One of the last is a Siamese issue [SD] between Gibraltar and the Isle of Man honoring the death of Lord Nelson.

A stamp from each postal administration is printed together in the same souvenir sheet. Three different artworks, from the National Maritime Museum in London, provide the illustrations. The Gibraltar stamp depicts a detail of Arthur William Davis' *The Death of Nelson, 21 October 1805* (1807). The Isle of Man stamp shows the M Merigot's engraving of Augustus Charles Pugin's *Funeral procession of the late Lord Viscount Nelson, from the Admiralty to St. Paul's, London, 9<sup>th</sup> January 1806* (1806). The larger painting, occupying the background of the souvenir sheet must represent the

Battle of Trafalgar but details are not available at the moment.

Each postal administration has its own version of the souvenir sheet. They can be distinguished by the postal logo in the lower left corner. Also, the text above both stamps is different. Therefore, this may be a new kind of Siamese issue. Both postal administrations produced first day covers. The following text is taken from the card inside the Isle of Man first day cover.

Title: **Death of Nelson**  
 Date of issue: 21 October 2005  
 Denomination: 1 GIP (Gibraltar)  
 1 GBP (Isle of Man)  
 Layout: Souvenir sheet of 2  
 Designer: Anselmo Torres (Gibraltar)  
 Eddie Cassidy (Isle of Man)  
 Printer: Cartor Security Printing (Gibraltar)  
 Lowe Martin Group (Isle of Man)  
 Perforation: 14  
 Process: Lithography



The Battle of Trafalgar was fought on the 21<sup>st</sup> October 1805 off Cape Trafalgar on the Spanish Coast, between the combined fleet of Spain and France and the Royal Navy. It was the last great sea action of the period and its significance to the outcome of the war in Europe is still debated by historians. A Royal Navy fleet under the command

of Admiral Lord Nelson destroyed a combined French and Spanish Fleet and in so doing guaranteed to the United Kingdom uncontested control of the World's oceans for more than 100 years.

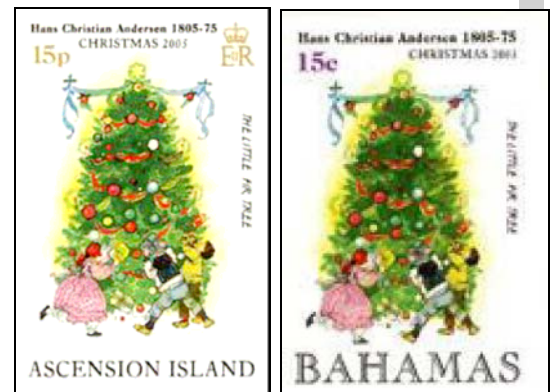
## Omnibus issues

A number of interesting omnibus issues have been released lately. These will be described very briefly as space is limited.

The first one was signaled by member Norbert Krommer. Six postal administrations (**Micronesia, Nevis, Palau, Saint Vincent, Bequia and Union**) have each released a stamp reproducing a different Vatican stamp of 1939 issued during the vacancy of the papacy hence the name *Sede vacante*. Each stamp is printed in panes of 12. The only date of issue known so far is 12 July 2005 for the Nevis stamp.



Five postal administrations released stamps to commemorate the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Hans Christian Andersen: **Ascension** (3 October), **Bahamas** (8 November), **Nauru** (12 October), **Solomon Islands** (10 October) and **Saint Helena** (4 October). These stamps serve also as Christmas stamps. The designer, Victor Ambrus, illustrated a different tale on each stamp (4, 6 for Nauru and Solomon Islands), but only *The Little Fir Tree* is present in each set. The stamps were printed in the Netherlands by Joh. Enschedé.



The popularity of the Battle of Trafalgar enabled the Crown Agents to propose another omnibus issue on the same theme. This time nine postal administrations have agreed to issue a set of three stamps on 18 October: **Ascension** (21 October), **British Indian Ocean Territory**, **British Virgin Islands**, **Jamaica**, **Kiribati**, **Nauru**, **Saint Helena**, **Solomon Islands** and **Tristan da Cunha**. Only the stamp featuring a portrait of Nelson is identical in each set. This portrait was commissioned to artist Pauline Gyles by the Crown Agents for this issue. The stamps were printed by Cartor Security Printing in France. The set for British Virgin Islands contains a fourth stamp representing the HMS Victory. This stamp is identical to those released earlier in the first Trafalgar omnibus issue by the Crown Agents.





## 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>.*

After much speculation the **Germany-Israel** joint issue will be released on 3 November. It appears that Holocaust survivors won their point since barbed wire is depicted.



The **France-Vatican** joint issue on museums will be released on 10 November. Both postal administrations agreed on a souvenir sheet format of two stamps featuring the *Annunciation*, a masterpiece by Raphael. The Louvre is represented by a preliminary drawing and the Vatican Museums by the actual painting. The Vatican stamps will also be available in panes of ten stamps each.



On 22 November, the **Switzerland-Vatican** joint issue marking the 500<sup>th</sup>

anniversary of the Pontifical Swiss Guard will be released. Designed by a former guard, the issue will be available on an official dual first day cover produced by Swiss Post.



Also on 22 November, we will see the release of the **International Olympic Committee-Switzerland** joint issue commemorating the Winter Olympic Games to be held in Turin (Italy) with scenes from ice hockey and curling. Contrary to previous joint issues with the IOC, this one will not be available on an official dual first day cover.



India Post announced that it will participate in no less than four joint issues within the

upcoming six months. Each of these will be made up of two Indian stamps. A scheduled **Cyprus-India** joint issue for November 2005 has been postponed. In December 2005, two joint issues will take place: **India-Oman** and **India-Mongolia**. Apparently, both issues will celebrate 50 years of diplomatic relations. Finally, in April 2006, a **Germany-India** joint issue is planned but it is not part of the 2006 German stamp program so far.

Poste italiane is planning two joint issues in 2006: **China-Italy** and **Italy-San Marino**. Dates and subjects are unknown.

A **Cuba-Iran** joint issue is being planned perhaps for 2006. Other joint issues are expected according to the Iranian minister of communications, but dates and subjects remain unknown: Austria-Iran, Indonesia-Iran, Iran-Saudi Arabia and Iran-Switzerland.

Stamp illustrations have finally been released regarding the much anticipated **Great Britain-United States** joint issue scheduled for 10 January 2006. The subject is children's book illustrations featured on no less than eight stamps for each postal administration. Only two of the eight stamps will be identical. Please note that due to a postal rate increase the American stamps will feature a 39-cent denomination instead of 37-cent.



Hongkong Post will take part in two joint issues in 2006: a territorial joint issue (**China-Hong Kong-Macao**) on Chinese lanterns for 12 February 2006 and an **Austria-China** joint issue on fireworks for 22 August 2006.



The Österreichische Post is looking forward to releasing a number of joint issues in 2006. Apart from the joint issue with Hong Kong already mentioned, an **Austria-China** joint issue on musical instruments will be released on 22 September 2006. However, the status of the **Austria-Liechtenstein** joint issue scheduled for 6 March 2006 remains uncertain. It is listed in the 2006 Austrian stamp program (portrait by Amerling from the Liechtenstein Museum in Vienna) but there is no indication that it will be a joint issue. The same doubt lingers about the **Austria-Ukraine** joint issue scheduled for August 2006 in honor of 750<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the city of Lemberg (Lwiw in Ukrainian).





La Poste (France) will release two joint issues in June 2006: **Argentina-France** and **France-United Nations**. A third one (**France-Romania**) will appear in September and will mark the Francophonie Summit in Bucarest. A **France-Greenland** joint issue is already scheduled for 2007.

Deutsche Post revealed that the **Germany-Sweden** joint issue marking the 650<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Hanseatic League will be available on 7 September 2006.

The **Belgium-Denmark-Netherlands** joint issue about the COBRA artistic movement, previously announced by La Poste (Belgium), is somewhat confirmed by Post Danmark. Four Danish stamps will be released on 10 November 2006 (compare to 7 August 2006 for the three Belgian stamps). However, only the first two Danish stamps are listed as part of a joint issue and only with Belgium.



Also, two Danish stamps on Nordic mythology will be issued on 29 March 2006 as part of the Scandinavian parallel issue (**Aland-Denmark-Faeroe-Finland-Greenland-Iceland-Norway-Sweden**).

An **Indonesia-Slovakia** joint issue (on 27 September 2006) is part of the Slovak stamp program, but the subjects of the two stamps are still unknown.

On 25 October 2006, a **Chile-Estonia** joint issue will be released.

Thanks to our member Luo Zi Jian, we received a first draft of the 2006 Chinese stamp program. Three joint issues are listed along with a territorial joint issue with Hong Kong and Macao already mentioned. A **China-India** joint issue is planned for March 2006 and a **China-Poland** joint issue depicting gold and silver plates will be released in June 2006. The **Austria-China** joint issue is already confirmed from both sides. There was no information regarding the other joint issues planned: **China-Italy** and **China-Qatar**.



A **Jersey-New Zealand** joint issue will be released on 21 April 2006 to mark the 80<sup>th</sup> birthday of Queen Elizabeth II.

# Joint issues of Russia and the former USSR

*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 Russia and the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Countries revived or created after the end of the Union in 1991 are not listed. 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.*

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

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). Portraits of Marx and Lenin above a group of people holding flags.

1975 (15 July) **Soviet Union** - **United States**. Apollo-Soyouz space test project; dFDC.

1990 (13 June) **Australia** - **Soviet Union**. Scientific cooperation in Antarctica: scientists taking measures, krill; dFDC.

1990 (15 August) **India** (16 August) - **Soviet Union**. Friendship (children's drawings): Red Square in Moscow, elephant and Maharaja throne.

1990 (3 October) **Soviet Union** - **United States**. Marine mammals: killer whales, northern sea lion, sea otter and common dolphin; dFDC.

1991 (22 May) **Soviet Union** - **United States**. 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the death of William Saroyan (1908-1981), American writer of Armenian origin; dFDC.

1992 (29 May) **Russia** - **United States**. Space exploration: cosmonaut and space shuttle, astronaut and Mir space



station,  
Sputnik-1,  
Vostok-1,  
Apollo and the  
landing on the  
moon, Mercury,  
Gemini and  
Soyuz; dFDC.

1992 (27  
November)

**Russia –  
Sweden.**

Russian icons :  
Ioahim and  
Anna  
(Stockholm),  
Our Lady of the  
Don (Moscow),  
Archangel

Gabriel (Saint Petersburg) and Saint  
Nicholas (Stockholm).

1993 (17 June) **Denmark - Russia:** 500<sup>th</sup>  
anniversary of diplomatic relations and  
fiber-optic link between Copenhagen, Saint  
Petersburg and Moscow.



1995 (1 March) **Finland – Russia.**  
Nature: ringed seal of the Baltic Sea and  
lynx of Lapland.

1996 (13 November) **Cyprus – Russia.**  
The Orthodox religion (architecture and  
icons): icon of Our Lady of Iverskaya  
(Moscow), Stavrovuni Monastery (Cyprus),  
icon of Saint Nicholas (Cyprus) and Iversky  
Gate (Moscow); dFDC.



1997 (19 November) **Israel – Russia.**  
*Yevgeny Onegin* (1825) by A.S. Pushkin,  
translated in Hebrew by Avraam Shlensky  
(1953). Stamp depicts Pushkin's illustration  
in chapter one; dFDC.

1999 (18 May) **China – Russia.** Deer:  
stag and hind; mFDC - mMC - dFDC.

1999 (24 September) **Russia –  
Switzerland.** 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of General  
Aleksandr Suvorov's crossing of the Alps:  
Suvorov and the memorial, the Russian  
army at Klentahl Lake (Switzerland) in  
1799; dFDC.

2000 (5 January) **Belarus - Russia –  
Ukraine:** 2000 years of Christianity  
(religious images): Madonna Oranta (Kiev,  
Ukraine), Pantocrator (Polotsk, Belarus)  
and Madonna of Vladimir (Moscow,  
Russia).

2000 (9 May) *55 postal administrations.*  
Europa: children playing with the stars.





**Russia (28 November) - Tajikistan (17 December) – Uzbekistan.** 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Community of Independent States (CIS).



2000 (25 October) **Estonia – Russia.** Fish of Chudsko-Pskovskoe Lake: pike perch, white fish, smelt and vendace.

2001 (26 September) **Armenia – Russia.** 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the death of Count Ivan Lazarev (1735-1801), Armenian founder of the Lazarev Institute for Oriental Languages in Moscow.



2002 (29 August) **Kazakhstan – Russia.** Rare birds: demoiselle crane and great black-headed gull.

2003 (10 May) **Belgium - Russia (15 May).** 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of diplomatic relations, 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Saint Petersburg: Saint Rumbold's Cathedral in Mechelen (Belgium) and Peter and Paul Cathedral in Saint Petersburg (Russia), **carillon** of the Peter and Paul Cathedral; dFDC.

2001 (9 October) **66 postal administrations.** United Nations Year of Dialogue Among Civilizations.



2003 (9 September) **Iran – Russia.** Protection of the Caspian Sea: Caspian seal and beluga fish.

2004 (3 June) **Germany – Russia.** Youth meetings in the 21<sup>st</sup> century; dFDC.



2001 (8 December) **Armenia (29 November) - Belarus (12 July) - Kazakhstan (12 December) - Kyrgyzstan - Moldova (14 December) -**

2005 (15 April) **Belarus - Russia:** Nature: eagle, beaver, butterflies and badger.

2005 (1 June) **Korea (North) - Russia**.  
Fauna: Siberian tiger and sable.

## 2. 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) - **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics** (7 October) - **Vietnam (North)** (25 September). 4<sup>th</sup> World Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions in Leipzig.

1994 (26 April) **Belarus** (3 July) - **Russia - Ukraine** (8 October). 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of liberation: maps of the Soviet army movements during the liberation of Russia, Ukraine and Belarus in 1944. Katyusha rockets, IL-2 fighters, infantry and T-34 tanks. Memorials (or parts of) in Saint Petersburg (Russia), Uzhgorod (Ukraine) and Minsk (Belarus).

## 3. Parallel issues [P]

1955 (21 April) **Poland - Soviet Union** (22 April). 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the friendship and cooperation treaty.

1963 (25 November) **Czechoslovakia** (11 December) - **Soviet Union**. 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the friendship treaty.

1976 (8 March) **Poland - Soviet Union** (10 March). 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research in Dubna.

1978 (28 June) **Poland** (27 June) - **Soviet Union**. Joint Intercosmos space flight.

1978 (27 August) **Germany (East)** (4 September) - **Soviet Union**. Joint Intercosmos space flight.

1978 (25 September) **Bulgaria** (1 March) - **Cuba - Hungary - Poland** (20 September) - **Soviet Union** (20 September) – **Vietnam**. 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Organization for Communications Cooperation.

1978 (3 October) **Bulgaria - Germany (East) - Soviet Union** (25 July). Opening of the gas pipeline between Orenburg and the western frontier of the Soviet Union.

1978 (1 November) **Bulgaria - Soviet Union** (14 November). Opening of the ferryboat link between Varna (Bulgaria) and Ilitchovsk (Soviet Union).

1979 (10 April) **Bulgaria** (11 April) - **Soviet Union**. Joint Intercosmos space flight.

1980 (14 May) **Bulgaria - Poland - Soviet Union**. 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Warsaw Pact.

1980 (27 May) **Hungary - Soviet Union**. Joint Intercosmos space flight.

1980 (24 July) **Soviet Union – Vietnam**. Joint Intercosmos space flight.

1980 (19 September) **Cuba** (23 September) - **Soviet Union**. Joint Intercosmos space flight.

1981 (22 March) **Mongolia - Soviet Union** (23 March). Joint Intercosmos space flight.

1981 (14 May) **Romania - Soviet Union** (15 May). Joint Intercosmos space flight.

1984 (3 April) **India - Soviet Union**. Joint Intercosmos space flight.

1984 (8 May) **Germany (East) - Hungary - Soviet Union**. 25<sup>th</sup> Conference of Community for Mutual Economic Aid Electrical and Postal Communications Standing Committee, in Krakow (Poland).

1984 (4 August) **Mexico - Soviet Union**. 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of diplomatic relations.

1984 (26 November) **Mongolia - Soviet Union**. 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the People's Republic of Mongolia.

1985 (25 February) **Finland - Soviet Union**. 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Kalevala, the Finnish national epic.

1985 (14 May) **Germany (East) - Poland - Soviet Union**. 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Warsaw Pact Organization.

1986 (23 September) **Germany (East) - Soviet Union**. Opening of the ferryboat link between Mukran (East Germany) and Klaipeda (Soviet Union).

1987 (3 July) **India - Soviet Union**. Indian festival in Moscow and USSR festival in New Delhi.

1987 (22 July) **Soviet Union - Syria**. Joint Intercosmos space flight.

1988 (7 June) **Bulgaria - Soviet Union**. Joint Intercosmos space flight.

1988 (29 August) **Afghanistan ( 30 August) - Soviet Union**. Joint space flight.

1988 (3 November) **Soviet Union - Vietnam**. 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the friendship treaty.

1989 (24 November) **Soviet Union - United States**. Space, World Stamp Expo '89, 20<sup>th</sup> Universal Postal Union Congress; dFDC.

1990 (3 February) **Soviet Union - Vietnam**. 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Vietnamese Communist Party and birth centenary of Ho Chi Minh (1890-1969).

1991 (2 October) **Austria - Soviet Union**. Austromir space flight.

1992 (4 February) **Kyrgyzstan - Moldova** (9 February) - **Russia** (12 March). Nature reserves: Sary-Chelek (Kyrgyzstan), Prioksko-Terrasny (Russia) and Codri (Moldova).



1997 (20 June) **Russia - Thailand** (3 July). Centenary of diplomatic relations and of visit of King Rama V to Saint Petersburg: Great Palace (Petrodvorets) and Marble Temple (Bangkok).



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