



Lambda Philatelic Journal

PUBLICATION OF THE GAY AND LESBIAN HISTORY ON STAMPS CLUB * DECEMBER 2005, VOL. 24, NO. 4, ISSN 1541-101X



Happy Holidays

Letters to the Editor

Good afternoon;

I was taken back upon reading the most recent newsletter wherein the President of our Association dialogued about the sad situation recently encountered by residents of the U.S. gulf states as a result of Hurricane Katrina. While I agree that this devastation is a national disaster, it was suggested that members may wish to make a financial contribution in support of the people effected by this storm. I have absolutely no problem with that idea at all and encourage everyone to do so should their financial position permit. However, given the stated homophobic views of The Salvation Army on a global basis, I was surprised to read that they were recommended as a charity worth our members' support. I recognize that this organization does good works in support of mankind generally. However, I do not agree that "gay dollars" should be forwarded to them in support of their efforts, especially given their stated views concerning our lifestyle.

I also agree that a separate insurance policy covering philatelic collections should be put in place by all of our members notwithstanding whatever value their collection is deemed to be worth. Given membership in our own or any other philatelic organization, insurance companies that offer coverage on this type of specialized interest, in many cases, offer premium discounts to members of stamp clubs. Members should be aware

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From the President

"Tis the Season!" Or so they say. If you're like me and have come to hate the shopping malls, you probably end up doing your shopping much of the time from catalogs or the internet.

But I just found a great way to get some of the holiday spirit, you know, "it's better to give than receive." Go through your philatelic holdings and pick out your duplicates, your extras, and the stuff that when you look at now think to yourself, "What was I thinking when I bought THIS?"

Take all that stuff, pack it and ship it off to Washington 2006 for use in the children's exhibit area. Here is the info directly from the Washington 2006 website:

Washington 2006 is in need of US and worldwide kiloware both on and off paper to distribute to thousands of visitors to the show and to use during demonstrations and seminars.

Begin by cutting stamps from envelope corners, leaving about ¼ inch of paper all the way around, and removing the paper flap on the back. Discard damaged stamps, those with tape on them, and those on colored paper of any kind. Then separate them into US and non-US piles. Do the same for any donations of off-paper stamps.

Place these in envelopes and mail them to:

W2006 Stamp Zone
 c/o Joan Bleakley
 15906 Crest Drive
 Woodbridge, VA 22191
 USA

These can be sent at any time. Include an email address to be notified when your shipment has arrived. Contributions of any size would be appreciated towards the effort, including larger dealer lots.

I sent a small packet a few weeks ago and was surprised and pleased that I received a letter back thanking me for my donation. So, go ahead, go through your stamp stuff, pack some of your extras up and then mail them off. They'll really appreciate it and you'll get the "Good Ol' Holiday Warm and Fuzzies."

Angela

Hadrian and Antinous

by Paul Hennfeld

One of the most famous love stories brought down through the ages has provoked intemperate revulsion and disdain rather than paeans to the beauty and pureness of the relationship. Unlike the steadfast medieval lovers, Abelard and Heloise, who were universally admired, the two subjects of this article have been much condemned for the nature of their relationship.

The Roman Emperor Hadrian was a man of awesome power, a self-proclaimed god who ruled millions of subjects, stretching across most of the known world. He was a volatile, emotional man, but relatively enlightened for the time in which he lived. The Roman Empire of the second century AD was a place of profound contrasts: abject poverty for the common man, but extraordinary wealth and luxury for citizens of power and of the proper class. Into this world, Antinous was born, almost with certainty into a commoner's family.

It is known that the Emperor was situated in a loveless marriage. He despised his wife, Sabina, and her scornful talk regarding her husband was the gossip of the court.

The Emperor was enamored of ancient Greek civilization. Although the city-states of Hellas and the Greek provinces of Asia Minor had been incorporated into the Roman Empire, they retained a great deal of autonomy. In AD 123 Hadrian began a grand tour of these regions of his far-flung empire, and it was in the Greek settlements of Bythinia near the Black Sea in present day Turkey, that Hadrian first cast eyes on the young boy, Antinous.

Hadrian was a lover of boys in the mode of the ancient Greeks. In that civilization, it was commonplace for an older man to have a youth, barely in his teenage years, as not only a lover, but also as someone to guide into manhood. Indeed, the older man acted as role model and mentor for the youth.

Antinous was probably one of several Bythian adolescents chosen by high officials of the court to go to Rome and study in the famous imperial paedagogium. By the time Antinous was sixteen, he was the constant companion of Hadrian.

Another grand tour of his realm by the Emperor beginning in AD 128 moved through the Greek city-states, Asia Minor and on to Alexandria, at the mouth of the Nile. During this fateful visit of Hadrian and Antinous in Egypt, unfortunate events occurred which had profound consequences. It is believed that Hadrian fell ill, probably a relapse of an earlier severe sickness. This darkened his mood and may have given Antinous feelings of insecurity, a mere provincial lad lacking aristocratic standing. In addition, for the two prior years the Nile had failed to adequately overflow its banks, and harvests had not been plentiful. The Emperor, as god, was called upon to ensure bounty in the land. But again the harvest was poor, and Hadrian surely had doubts about his own effectiveness as godhead.

On a fateful day, as recorded by Hadrian himself in five simple words, 'He fell into the Nile'. A cataclysmic event was announced. Was it an accidental death, was it suicide or was it murder...a question provoking arguments for two thousand years.

The most astute analysts claim that Antinous sacrificed his life for the Emperor. Thinking rightly or wrongly that he may fall out of disfavor with the Emperor, Antinous' course of extreme sacrifice would provide the river with a human offering which would help to ensure a successful harvest in the ensuing year. Thus, the Emperor, with his seemingly divine powers bringing prosperity to the land of Egypt, would bask in the adulation of his subjects. Antinous, now eighteen or nineteen, also may have seen that his years as eromenos (beloved) were drawing to a close.

But however the death occurred, the grief of Hadrian was profound and genuine. Busts of the Emperor carved after the calamity show a gaunt and careworn face, as someone who has undergone a horrific life-altering event. A combination of sorrow and guilt brought about a stunning series of events, which the Roman Empire had not previously witnessed.

Although Roman Emperors had sometimes declared themselves to be gods, just as Hadrian had already done, never before had a common boy been deified. However, this is what Hadrian did for his beloved. The apotheosis of Antinous is unique in Roman history. The Greeks, especially, took readily to worshipping one of their own, and the Egyptians divinized him as an Osiris counterpart. A beautiful city, Antinoopolis, in an amalgam of Greek and Egyptian styles, was soon built on the site of the great tragedy. Antinous' sublime face, the most extraordinarily handsome of countenances, was minted on countless coins. Great temples were built and memorial games were held each year in his honor.

In succeeding generations the cult of Antinous was looked on with disgust, especially by the early Christian fathers. They railed against the nature of the relationship, but surprisingly had little wrath for the young man who was at the center of the storm. Even the most vitriolic of the verbal assailants had some faint praise for the physical beauty of Antinous.

There has been much conjecture regarding the site of Antinous' burial. The scant information that has been left to us is ambiguous at best. But knowing the great love of Hadrian for his beloved, it is doubtful that his body was left in Egypt. The extant clues suggest that the corpse was mummified as befitting an Egyptian god and brought back to Rome. One tantalizing inscription on an obelisk seems to indicate that his final resting place is at the Villa Adriana, the huge palace complex of Hadrian on the outskirts of the city, obsessively filled with marble busts of Antinous. Much of this site has yet to be excavated, but porticoes of grand scale and beauty have been unearthed, which

hint at a structure of great importance, which may lie beyond, perhaps the temple and mausoleum of Antinous, the beautiful young man who sacrificed life for his lover.

(Data for this article was obtained from 'Beloved and God, The Story of Hadrian and Antinous' by Royston Lambert.)

II Ancient Civilization

PUBLIUS HADRIAN

(76 - 138)

ROMAN EMPEROR



Hadrian and Marcus Antonius



Gutter Center Block



Castle of St. Angelo, formerly mausoleum of Emperor Hadrian.

Hadrian was consumed with love and passion for Antinous, a Bythinian youth handsome beyond description. When Antinous drowned in the Nile, Hadrian was inconsolable. On coins of the period, his visage is shown grief-stricken and careworn, as from a great and sudden tragedy.

The Florida Forty Stamper: What Did Donald Turnupseed Do?

When a young person dies, they remain in the public conscious as an image frozen in time. The ones that quickly come to mind are Elvis, Hendricks, Monroe, and of course the rebel, James Dean. Oddly enough Dean having been born in 1931 would have been 74 this year, but yet he is frozen in the collective perception of everyone as the young man with a sneer and a potential for greatness. A Legend? That issue can be debated, with only three major films to his credit, Dean is most often regarded in terms of what he could have been, rather than what he was.

Dean was born in rural Indiana and tasted the California life, when his parents moved to Santa Monica when he was only six years old. After Dean's mother died from cancer in 1940 he was sent to live with his grandparents on a farm near Fairmount, Indiana. This rural Quaker upbringing contributed to his "hay-seed" demeanor that often led people to underestimate him. His school years included drama, art and sports. Dean made his mark in high school basketball as a better than average player, who broke 15 pairs of glasses, and had his front teeth knocked out in the process.

The suffocating conservative nature of his youth was cast aside in 1949 as he left Indiana for California to a new life with his long-absent father and stepmother. Dean picked pre-law at the Santa Monica College to begin higher education. This did not last long; within a short time he transferred to University of California Los Angeles and selected drama as a major. This action resulted in a major fight with his father that caused him to be banished from home. Dean



becoming an actor was no longer a dream; it needed to be reality for him to survive. His career started with a Coca-Cola television commercial and was followed with a supporting role on the game show *Beat the Clock*. Dean also worked as a parking lot attendant for CBS; the bills had to be paid and he had to eat.

A move to New York City was next for Dean, as he was accepted to study under the legendary Lee Strasberg at the Actors Studio. For the next couple of years his career options picked up considerably and he was being noticed. His numerous appearances in several widely watched television programs such as *Kraft Television Theater*, and *General Electric Theater*, helped to make his rising star shine brighter.

In 1952, Hollywood noticed and wanted Dean. In a short period of time three films had been produced, "*Rebel without a Cause*", "*East of Eden*" & "*Giant*" (released after his death). Along with all this exposure came the same pressures applied by the studios to Errol Flynn and Rock Hudson, Dean was made to look "straight" by dating some of the era's female elite. Window-dressing is all it ever appeared to be.

Throughout Dean's stays in Santa Monica, New York City and Hollywood, he was linked to other men; mostly older "father" figures that seemed to give him balance in his life. While a couple of Dean's relationships/friendships seemed to endure for many years, none seemed to have reached a stage of permanent attachment. But then again Dean was only in his early 20s.

On September 30, 1955, a car driven by Donald Turnupseed veered into the path of Dean's Porsche 550 Spyder, near Cholame, California ending his life and mangling the Porsche almost beyond recognition. The star no longer burned, at the age of 24 with a promising career ahead of him, James Dean was dead. Dean took the true secret of his sexuality to his grave. However viewed through the distance of time, it is difficult to conclude whether he self-identified as bisexual, gay, or confused. More accurately, at the age of 24, Dean may not have known himself.

To commemorate the legend of James Dean, the immortal rebel, the United States Postal Service issued a 32-cent stamp on June 24th, 1996. The stamp image captures well, the mystery and legend surrounding Dean.

[Personal Note] I have returned as a regular contributor to the GLHSC Journal. After enduring nearly 3 years of chaos in my professional life, things have returned to some degree of normality that allow for the time and pleasure of writing. I hope to continue this column for many more years for the Journal, and hope that my involvement in some small way will make this world a better place for everyone. Do not hesitate to contact me with comments or suggestions; I would love to know that someone is actually reading the column! ferg@cfl.rr.com



Clockwise starting upper left: 1, Garbo souvenir sheet - Sweden. 2, Swedish booklet cover. 3, Swedish cancel for Garbo exhibit in conjunction with Garbo issue. 4, First day of issue cover from Sweden with Swedish pair of Garbo stamps. 5, United States version of Garbo stamp.

Hälsningar
Greta Garbo
 16/9 2005
 Postmuseum Stockholm



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The Tax Implications of Selling Stamps:

A Brief Overview of United States (US) Tax Law

by Gary Konecky, C.P.A.

Income tax filing season will soon be upon US taxpayers again. The purpose of this article is to provide a brief overview of the tax implications involved in selling stamps. This article is not intended as a substitute for professional advice. If you have any questions about this or any other area of tax law, I urge you to consult with a competent tax professional.

For those of you not in the US, I hope you enjoy the examples pointing out the absurdity of the US tax system. For all of you, the article will point out one of many areas where the tax law discriminates against gays and lesbians.

There are two important concepts that apply to this area of taxation, tax basis and capital gains. As part of the discussion of these areas, this article will touch upon the estate tax, as well as the income tax.

Basis

Basis is usually, but not always, the cost of an item.

For stamp dealers, the costs of items that have not been sold are called inventory and those costs are treated as a business asset until the items are sold. The cost of the items sold is removed from inventory and deducted against the sale proceeds. The selling price less the cost of goods sold is called gross profit.

Example:

Brian is a stamp dealer. In year 1, he buys stamp A at a cost of \$100, and stamp B at a cost of \$200. He sells stamp B for \$500. His gross profit is \$300 (\$500-\$200) and his inventory is \$100 (cost of stamp A).

In year 2, Brian buys stamp C for \$300 and stamp D for \$400. He sells stamps A and C for a total of \$1,000. His gross profit is \$600 (\$1,000-\$100-\$300) and his inventory is \$400 (cost of stamp D).

For collectors, the basis of the stamps purchased is the cost paid for them.

Stamps that are inherited bring us into the area of the estate tax, which some politicians are calling a "death tax." Under current federal law, estates over \$2 million are subject to this tax. If the estate is under \$2 million, there is no federal estate tax. In addition to the \$2 million exemption from the estate tax, unlimited wealth can be transferred tax-free to the surviving spouse. As a result of the federal

Defense of Marriage Act, the ability to make unlimited tax-free transfers to a surviving spouse does not apply to same sex couples, including same sex couples legally married in Massachusetts or outside of the US.

Stamps that are inherited do not have a cost, but they do have a basis. Under current law, the basis is the fair market value as calculated at the date of death (or the alternative valuation date).

For the year 2010, the US will not have an estate tax. The estate tax is scheduled to return in 2011. There are proposals to repeal the estate tax permanently. The suspension of the estate tax for 2010 (and proposed permanent repeal of the estate tax) will change the basis rule from fair market value at date of death (or the alternative valuation date) to the decedent's cost. Finding out what dear, deceased Grandpa paid for a stamp purchased in 1930 will be a challenge, but will be required for stamps inherited in 2010 and for years in which the estate tax is no longer in effect.

Example:

In 2005, Robert inherited Steve's stamp collection. Steve's estate is under \$2 million so there is no estate tax. The fair market value of the stamp collection at date of death was \$2,000. The stamp collection cost Steve \$500.

Robert's basis is \$2,000. Robert eventually sells the collection for \$2,500. His gain, subject to income tax, is \$500.

Example:

John died in 2010. He left his stamp collection to Sam. John's estate is under \$2 million. There is no estate tax in 2010. The fair market value of the stamp collection at date of death is \$2,000. The stamp collection cost John \$500.

Sam's basis is \$500 (based upon a search of John's papers relating to stamp collection acquisitions). Sam eventually sells the collection for \$2,500. His gain, subject to income tax, is \$2,000.

Stamps that are received as gifts have no cost to the recipient, but they do have basis. The basis of a stamp received as a gift is basis of the person who is making the gift.

Example:

Susan gave Debbie a stamp as a gift. Susan paid \$100 for the stamp. Debbie's basis is \$100.

Example:

Sally inherited a stamp (in 2000) with a fair market value of \$200. Sally gave it as a gift to Karen this year. Karen's basis is \$200.

Capital Gains

Stamp collectors and stamp dealers are divided into two distinct categories of taxpayers. For stamp collectors and dealers, the key to the US income tax laws is the concept of capital assets and capital gains.

The tax law does not define a capital asset. Instead the tax law says what a capital asset is not. Inventory held for sale in a trade or business is not a capital asset and is not subject to capi-

tal gains treatment. Therefore, any gain or loss a stamp dealer incurs as a result of buying or selling stamps will be subject to treatment as ordinary income.

For stamp collectors, stamps are a capital asset. This is important because the gain on the sale of a capital asset (capital gain) is subject to preferential tax treatment.

Capital gains and losses are classified according to the length of time the asset was owned. Long-term is defined as a holding period of more than one year. Short-term is defined as a holding period of one year or less. For stamps received as a gift, the holding period starts when the person who gave the gift acquired the property that is given as a gift. Stamps that are inherited are deemed to have been held long-term.

Short-term capital gains are taxed at the same tax rates as ordinary income. Long-term capital gains are taxed at preferential tax rates that are lower than the rates charged on ordinary income.

Capital losses are subject to certain restrictions including a limitation on the amount of net capital losses (capital losses remaining after being offset by capital gains) that can be deducted in a tax year. Capital losses that exceed the limitation are carried over for use in future tax years.

Example:

Jim inherits a stamp on June 1, 2005. He sells the stamp for a profit on August 15, 2005. His gain is a long-term capital gain and will be taxed at the lower capital gains tax rate.

Example:

Kyle buys a stamp on December 1, 2004. He sells it on August 15, 2005, for a gain. His gain is a short-term capital gain and he will be taxed at the tax rate on ordinary income.

Example:

Judy receives a gift from Marsha, on June 1, 2005. Marsha acquired the stamp on November 1, 2003. Judy sells the stamp for a profit on August 15, 2005. Her gain is a long-term capital gain and will be taxed at the lower capital gains tax rate.

Conclusion

To summarize:

- The tax treatment of selling stamps is governed by whether you are a stamp dealer or a collector.
- The tax basis and holding period depend on whether you purchased the stamp, received it as a gift, or inherited it.
- Discrimination based upon sexual orientation is part of US tax law.
- Abolishing the estate tax will not be a tax break for everyone. Abolishing the estate tax will increase the paperwork burden and may also increase the income tax paid by people who did not benefit from abolishing the estate tax ("death tax").

(Continued from page 3)

that not all insurers do offer this type of specialized coverage. However, there are companies in Canada and the U.S.A. that do provide this type of specialized coverage. The cost associated with insuring your collection is nominal.

Additionally, in almost every case of which I am aware, there is no need to provide a detailed valuation of a specific collection when the value is less than \$75,000. Canadian members should note that Scott and Unitrade catalogue values are quoted in U.S. funds. Therefore it would be prudent for them to ensure that their collections be insured in U.S. dollars rather than Canadian funds.

In more general aspects, thank you for your regularly published newsletter. I find it to be informative and well written, and I share it with other collectors with whom I am associated.

Sincerely,
Barrie W. Martin,
Toronto, Ontario,
Canada

Angela's response:

While I do acknowledge that the Salvation Army has exhibited homophobic attitudes, I know that if I were homeless, cold and hungry, I'm not going to really care who is giving me a blanket, a cot and some tomato soup.

If you remember from several years ago, the Red Cross had some well-publicized issues with mismanagement of donated monies. So, do you donate to a group that has homophobic tendencies or one that rips off it's donors? Since I'm personally not able to go down to New Orleans to assist with the recovery effort, then I send my money to agencies that are set up to do just that. It may not leave the best taste in my mouth, but hopefully the feelings that I get from helping out my fellow Americans takes some of the edge off that distaste.

The Salvation Army was one of several organizations I mentioned, and until the gay community can produce an organization that is as effective at disaster relief, then we can choose from three options: 1) donate to a different organization; 2) donate to Salvation Army; or 3) don't donate at all.

Helpful Addresses

American Philatelic Society (APS & APRL)
100 Match Factory Place
Bellefonte PA 16823
814-933-3803
www.stamps.org
www.stamplibrary.org



American Topical Association (ATA)
PO Box 57
Arlington TX 76004-0057
817-274-1181
www.americantopicalassn.org



American First Day Cover Society (AFDCS)
PO Box 16277
Tucson AZ 85732-6277
520-321-0880
www.afdcs.org



Wineburgh Philatelic Research Library
PO Box 830643
Richardson TX 75083-0643
www.utdallas.edu/library/special/wpri.html

International Gay & Lesbian Archives
One Institute
909 West Adams Blvd.
West Hollywood CA 90007-2406
213-741-0094
www.oneinstitute.org



Homodok (Gay Archives)
Oudezijds Achterburgwal 185
NL—1012 DK Amsterdam
The Netherlands
www.ihlia.nl



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Smithsonian Institution
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www.postalmuseum.si.edu



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I'm looking for gay stamp
collectors or pen pals to
swap stamps.



My address is :

Giacomo Branca
Via A. Cassoli 13
44100 Ferrara
Italy

Canada's 7th National Philatelic Literature Exhibit

The Volume 23 (2004) of the Lambda Philatelic Journal received a silver-bronze award from Canada's 7th National Philatelic Literature Exhibit.

A review of the critique sheet shows a score of 64 out of 100 points. The two areas that need improvement are research (4 out of 10) and provision of member services (7 out of 15).

Another area of improvement, which works in conjunction with the preceding paragraph, is for more and longer, in-depth articles.

Keep this in mind when you submit your articles. As I stated in the September issue, I would love to expand to 20 pages or more for each issue.

2006 dues are now due.

\$10 US, Canda, Mexico; \$15 All Others

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EXPOSANT

Joe Petronic

TITLE
TITRE

Lambda Philatelic Journal (Vol. 23, 2004)

AUTHOR/EDITOR
AUTEUR/ÉDITEUR

Joe Petronic, Ed.

CLASS
CLASSIFICATION

C-14

AWARD
MÉDAILLE

GOLD/OR (85-100) VERMEIL (75-84) SILVER/ARGENT (65-74) SILVER BRONZE ARGENTÉ (60-64) BRONZE (55-59) CERTIFICAT(E) (54-)

Criteria/Critères	A, E Handbooks Monographs Pamphlets and Studies Electronic Publications		C, D Society Journals / Periodicals Commercial Periodicals		B Catalogues: General, Specialized, Auction		C Newsletters	
	Maximum		Maximum		Maximum		Maximum	
Philatelic Aspects philatéliques (40%)								
Originality / Originalité	10		10	8	10		10	
Significance / Importance	10		5	3	10		5	
Research / Recherche	15		10	4	10		5	
Provision of Member Services (Society Journals) OR Value to Target Audience (Others) Services aux membres (revues de sociétés) OU Importance pour le lecteur (autres)	5		15	7	10		20	
Authorship Aspects d'auteur (40%)								
Organization / Organisation	20		15	10	25		20	
Clarity of Expression / Expression littéraire	15		15	11	5		15	
Treatment / Traitement	5		10	7	10		5	
Editorial & Publishing Aspects de rédaction (20%)								
Presentation / Présentation	5		5	3	5		5	
Technical Matters / Points techniques	15		15	11	15		15	
TOTAL	100		100	64	100		100	

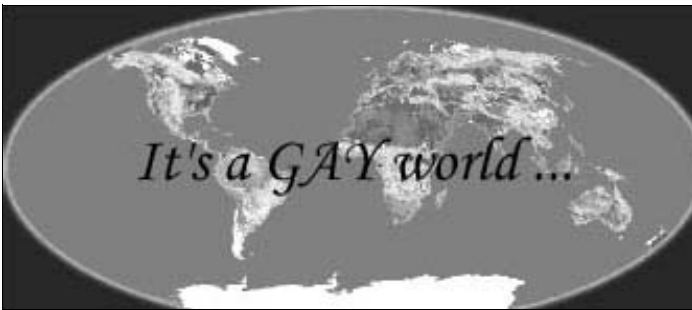
Comments /

Commentaires:

MUCH IMPROVED SINCE THE LAST TIMES SEEN.
 THE MAJOR IMPROVEMENT WOULD BE TO ADD MORE & LONGER
 ARTICLES. IN DEPTA ARTICLES

[Signature] 2005.10.11

Gay & Lesbian Update



Denmark issued a set of four stamps for the centenary of Hans Christian Andersen on March 3, 2005. This was a joint issue with Malta. (Correction of listing in the September journal.) Scott nos. 1323 - 26.

Gambia issued a sheet of three stamps and a souvenir sheet for the centennial of Hans Christian Andersen's birth. Scott nos. 2942 - 43.

Germany issued a self-adhesive version of the Hans Christian Andersen stamp. Scott no. 2336A.

Malta issued a set of four stamps on March 3, 2005. This was a joint issue with Denmark to celebrate the centennial of Hans Christian Andersen's birth. Scott nos. 1196 - 99.

Marshall Islands issued a block of four stamps for the centennial of Hans Christian Andersen's birth. Scott no. 854.

AIDS Update

Recently discovered AIDS postmark from France.



Macedonia issued their 11th postal tax stamp obligatory on mail December 1 - 7, 2004. The Campaign Against AIDS stamp was issued on December 1, 2004. Scott no. RA130.

United States issued a single stamp honoring Arthur Ashe on August 27, 2005. Ashe was the first black to win the US Open in 1968. He died of complications caused by AIDS on February 6, 1993. Scott no. 3936.

The next great international stamp show to be held in the USA is only months away!

Under patronage of the Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (FIP)

WASHINGTON 2006

- ❖ 500,000 square feet in one hall at the Washington Convention Center
- ❖ 3,800 competitive exhibition frames (60,000 pages) from 60 countries
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- ❖ More than 150 vendors from 15 countries

Conducted by the American Philatelic Society with the support of the American Stamp Dealers Association and the United States Postal Service

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Register in advance for the show and a hotel at:
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