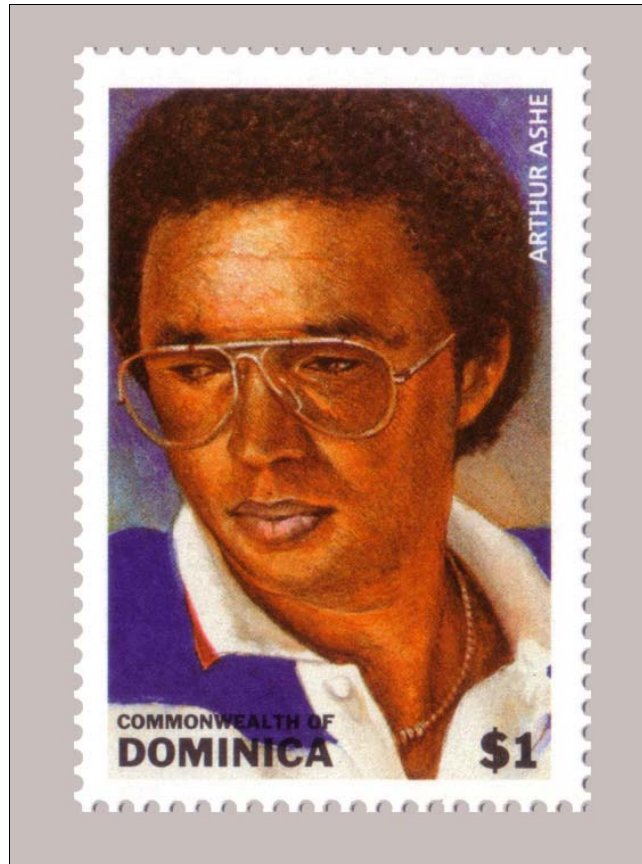




Lambda Philatelic Journal

PUBLICATION OF THE GAY AND LESBIAN HISTORY ON STAMPS CLUB * DECEMBER 2006, VOL. 25, NO. 4, WHOLE NO. 96

Arthur Ashe



The *Lambda Philatelic Journal* (ISSN 1541-101X) is published quarterly by the Gay and Lesbian History on Stamps Club (GLHSC). GLHSC is a study unit of the American Topical Association (ATA), Number 458; an affiliate of the American Philatelic Society (APS), Number 205; and a member of the American First Day Cover Society (AFDCS), Number 72.

The objectives of GLHSC are to promote an interest in the collection, study and dissemination of knowledge of worldwide philatelic material that depicts:

- Notable men and women and their contributions to society for whom historical evidence exists of homosexual or bisexual orientation,
- Mythology, historical events and ideas significant in the history of gay culture,
- Flora and fauna scientifically proven to having prominent homosexual behavior, and
- Even though emphasis is placed on the above aspects of stamp collecting, GLHSC strongly encourages other philatelic endeavors.

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MEMBERSHIP:

Yearly dues in the United States, Canada and Mexico are \$10.00. For all other countries, the dues are \$15.00. All checks should be made payable to GLHSC.

Single issues \$3.

There are two levels of membership:

- 1) Supportive, your name will not be released to APS, ATA or AFDCS, and
- 2) Active, your name will be released to APS, ATA and AFDCS (as required).

Dues include four issues of the *Lambda Philatelic Journal* and a copy of the membership directory. (Names will be withheld from the directory upon request.)

New memberships received from January through September will receive all back issues and directory for that calendar year. (Their dues will be considered paid through the end of the year they join.) Memberships received October through December will be considered paid through the following year and will not receive back issues, unless they are requested.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Members are entitled to free ads.
 Non-members can place ads for \$10 per issue.

Reproducible ads should be submitted, along with a check made payable to GLHSC, to the editor's address. Ads should be no larger than 1/4 page. Any ad submitted without artwork will be created by the editor and at the editor's discretion.

PUBLICATION SCHEDULE:

<u>Publication Months</u>	<u>Articles Needed by</u>
March	February 15
June	May 15
September	August 15
December	November 15

WINNER OF THE SILVER-BRONZE AWARD AT
 CANADA'S 7TH NATIONAL PHILATELIC LITERATURE EXHIBITION

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Opinions expressed here are solely those of the authors, and do not necessarily represent those of the GLHSC, its' officers or members.

News From the Editor

The article on the different US stamps featuring dancing illustrations in the last journal was authored by Bobby Cloud. Sorry for the oversight in leaving his name off of the article.

I would like to thank Bobby, Francis, Judith, Paul, Blair, Angela, Phil and others that have sent in articles and other information for this year's journals. As I have stated in the past, the journal depends on submissions from all members. I would like to continue to publish 20 pages for each issue, but need a steady supply of articles. Be sure to send your article in text format, either on a diskette, CD or via email. Graphics should be at least 300 dpi. If you do not have a scanner, send me the originals. I will scan the item(s) and return to you.

Dues for 2007 are now due. Any extra that you would like to send would be greatly appreciated. Thank you in advance.

Best wishes for the new year!

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From the President

Dear fellow GLHSC members:

I don't know about you, but I can hardly believe the end of the year is here. It seems like just yesterday that we all worried about the ATM machines failing and not having enough drinking water on the cusp of 1999 and 2000. I also remember being so annoyed that everyone was making a big deal out of the millennium change in 2000, when it was actually 2001.

Okay, so now it's 2006 and a great deal of change has occurred both in our country as well as throughout the world. Countries that once existed no longer do, but we all know that change is inevitable. Sometimes change is good and sometimes not so good, but change WILL happen. Sometimes it happens gradually and other times so abruptly it is painful. We see the beginning of some new things and the ending of others.

We never know what to expect. So, I would encourage all of you to take a moment and reflect on who and what you are thankful for in your lives and take a minute to acknowledge that presence. I know this sounds kind of corny, but I always get rather nostalgic at the end of the year. Write the person a quick note (of course email will do, but I advocate for sending something in writing, sent with a commemorative stamp, of course) and let them know just how important they are to you.

I suggest doing this because we never know what is around the corner for any of us. So take a moment and be thankful for what we do have and who is in our lives and be aware of the changes that are always going on. We are very lucky that we have the luxury of being stamp collectors in a world where many people don't have enough to eat or even clean water to drink.

That said, I wish all of you a very Happy Holiday season and that each of us experiences peace and prosperity in 2007 and beyond.

Thank you all for being members of GLHSC.

Angela

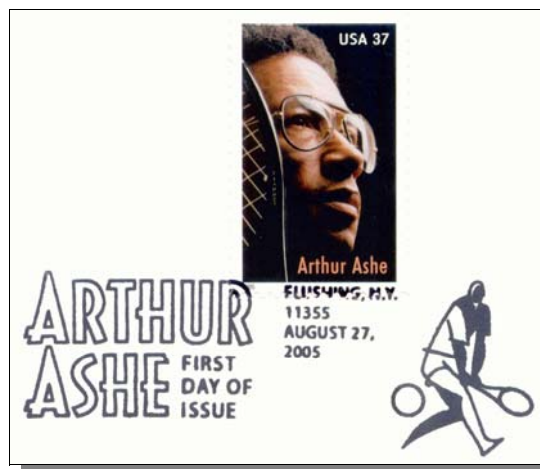
Arthur Ashe: the Most Prestigious African-American Tennis Player

by Pascal Bedenes

(Reprinted with permission from the Journal of Sports Philately, Winter 2005 edition.)

The United States Postal Service recently paid homage to Arthur Ashe by issuing a stamp depicting him on 27 August 2005 (Scott #3936).

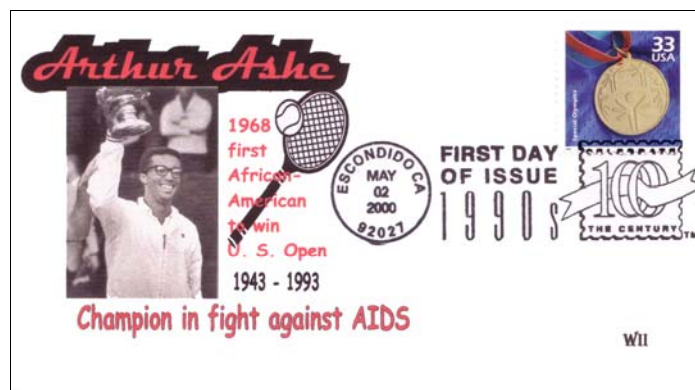
Born July 10, 1943 in a segregated neighborhood of Richmond, Virginia, Arthur Robert Ashe was confronted with a difficult childhood. Losing his mother at just six years of age, he was raised by his father. When he was eight years old he began playing tennis, but tournaments prohibited him from participating because of the color of his skin. This segregation deeply wounded Arthur Ashe. To improve his tennis, Ashe spent a summer with Doctor Robert Johnson, who had coached Althea Gibson (the first black player to win a Grand Slam tournament: 1956 Roland Garros or French Open). In 1957, he went on to win his first big victory – the Maryland state boys' singles championship. He spent his senior year in high school in St. Louis with his tennis coach, Richard Hudlin.

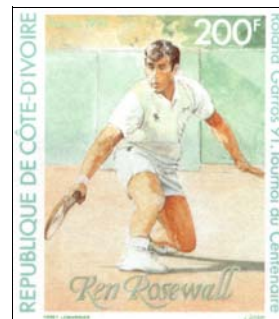
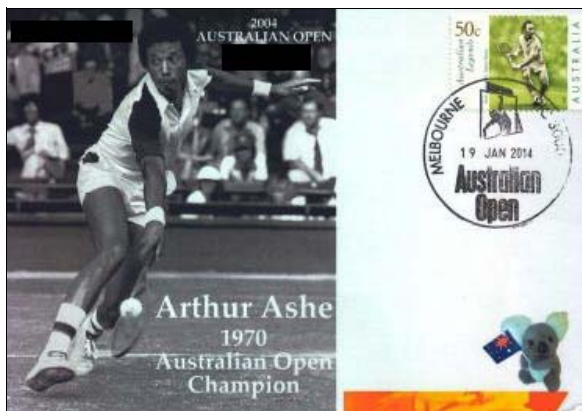
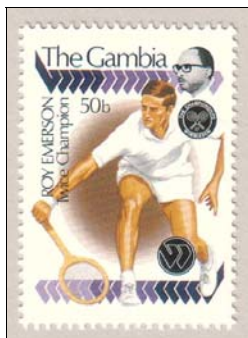


Ashe won a tennis scholarship to well-known UCLA (University of California, Los Angeles). In 1963 he won the U.S. hardcourt singles tennis championship. Soon after he was selected as the first black player on the U.S. Davis Cup team. He eventually went on to win the 1965 NCAA (National Collegiate Athletic Association) men's singles championship.

1968: His First Great Victory

Tennis experienced a revolution that year. The leaders of the International Federation voted in favor of creating "open" tournaments in which both amateurs and professionals would compete at the same time. Arthur Ashe strode onto the international scene at the U.S. Open in Forest Hills, eventually triumphing over the Dutchman, Tom Okker, and becoming the first male player of color to win a Grand Slam tournament. By the next day, Arthur Ashe had become a symbol for black people everywhere.





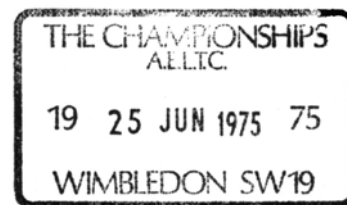
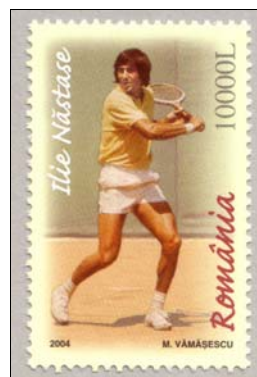
1970: The Australian Confirmation

In the absence of certain regulars on the circuit (Laver, Rosewall,...) who preferred the better paid American tournaments, Arthur Ashe triumphed at the Australian Open, the second Grand Slam tournament of his career, by beating the youngster, Dick Crealy. Ashe had twice been in the finals of this championship back when it was still reserved for amateurs (1966 and 1967) bowing both times to the Australian, Roy Emerson. In 1971, he lost to another Australian, Ken Rosewall.

his fellow American, Jimmy Connors, in 4 sets to take the Wimbledon men's championship and become the No. 1 player in the world. This surprising victory remains in the annals of international tennis in England because of the strategy developed by Ashe to reach the final.

1972: New York Disappointment

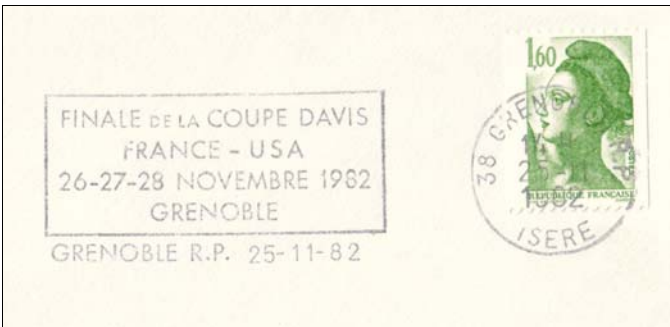
Ashe returned to Forest Hills for the U.S. Open playing against Romanian Ilie Nastase. He eventually succumbed in five sets after being ahead 2 sets to 1, and 4 games to 2 in the fourth set.



1975: For Eternity

At 32, Arthur Ashe reached the finals of Wimbledon for the first time in his career. He knew this was the most beautiful day of his life when he beat





Arthur Ashe and the Davis Cup

Ashe was named to the Davis Cup three times as a player (1968, 1969, 1970) and twice as its captain in 1981 and 1982.

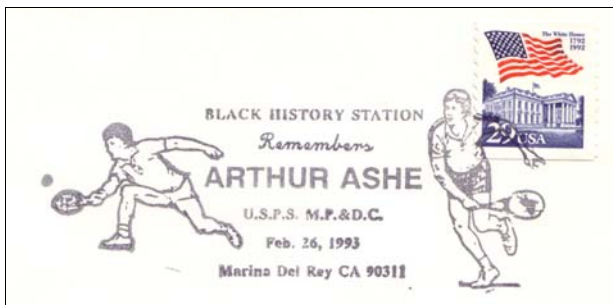
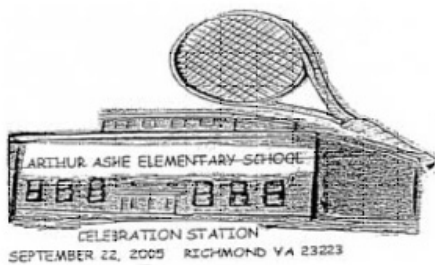
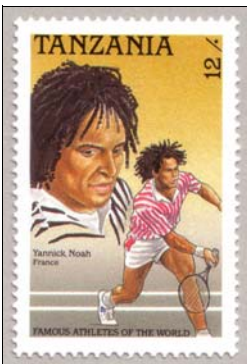
Arthur Ashe and His Charitable Works

As a victim of racism in his youth, Ashe never ceased to help young underprivileged blacks of the large American cities through special programs, fund raising, and tennis exhibitions. During one of his tennis tours in Africa in 1971, he discovered a promising young talent by the name of Yannick Noah at a tennis clinic in Yaounde, Cameroon. In 1981 Noah won a tournament in Richmond, Arthur Ashe's hometown. Two years later he won Roland Garros, the only Grand Slam tournament title that had eluded Ashe.



Arthur Ashe suffered his first heart attack in 1979. He underwent his first heart surgery shortly thereafter, and became an outspoken supporter of information campaigns to educate the public about cardiac disease. Following a heart bypass operation in 1983, he developed HIV as a consequence of a transfusion of tainted blood. He went public with his disease in 1992, announcing the creation of the Arthur Ashe Foundation to fight AIDS. That same year, he was named sportsman of the year by Sports Illustrated magazine. The image on the new stamp is based on the cover photograph from that magazine issue.

Arthur Ashe died February 6, 1993, at the age of 49. In 1997, the U.S. Tennis Association (USTA) named its new U.S. Open tennis facility Arthur Ashe Stadium in his memory.



The Florida Forty Stamper: Warhol - Fifteen Minutes Plus

by Francis Ferguson



Scott no. 3652

Andrew Warhol, born in 1928 to working-class Slovak immigrants, transformed himself into the icon of American Pop Culture, during his highly productive, if not manic existence on this planet. Warhol's influential fingerprints can be found all through advertising and commercial art during the post war 1950s, the socially turbulent 1960s, the seemingly dull 1970s, and continued until his death in 1987.

Warhol showed an early talent for drawing and painting. After graduating from high school he studied commercial art at the renowned Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh. Graduation in 1949 found him headed for the bright lights of New York City, where he worked as an illustrator of *Vogue* and *Harper's Bazaar*. His expertise in capturing the right look and image as an illustrator earned him much adoration and success. His reputation opened the doors to socializing in the iconic nightspots of Serendipity 3 and Studio 54, where he was regarded as quiet and shy, but a meticulous observer. He quickly became a standard fixture on the nightlife scene in the city that never sleeps.

In 1962 Warhol opened "The Factory" to facilitate the production of commercial art under his direction. This art studio produced mainly prints, posters, and

countless other items under Warhol's direction, in an atmosphere of barely controlled chaos.

Warhol personality is study in dichotomy. His public persona ranged from painfully shy to extroverted. His often contradictory personality led his friends to nickname him "Drella" – as in a combination of Dracula and Cinderella. Privately, Warhol described himself as a religious person, attending mass regularly. In addition, during the busier times of the year, he was a regular volunteer at the homeless shelters in New York. This had to be a stark contrast to the nightlife scene he was a major part of.

During a social period that found Liberace, Truman Capote, and Paul Lynde tolerated as being just a "little odd", Warhol was obviously gay in his mannerisms and appearance. Yet when publicly pressed, he would be coy and evasive. In the 1950s, he dyed his hair straw-blond; later in life he wore blond or silver-gray wigs. Blending in was not his style. He does, however, write openly of his relationships with several men in *The Warhol Diaries*. To my knowledge none, have ever publicly come forward.

Under Warhol's guidance, Keith Haring and Robert Mapplethorpe became well respected artists. The band "Velvet Underground" with Lou Reed, from the 1960s credits its success from association with Warhol, who provided critical monetary backing and trendy art work.

The list of people from the art & entertainment world that Warhol counted as friends, included Bob Dylan, John Lennon, Yoko Ono, Mick Jagger, Michael Jackson, Brigitte Bardot, Liz Taylor, Marilyn Monroe, and Elvis Presley. The list is almost endless, as Warhol was involved in so many aspects of society and touched many, many people.

Pop art has been massively influenced in countless ways with Warhol's influence. The Campbell Soup Can, and the Coca-Cola bottle have attained cultural icon status because of Warhol's work. Few artists can claim the influence that Warhol commanded.

From Warhol's glib tongue many things spewed forth – the one quote he is most often credited with is the often used, “In the future everyone will be famous for 15 minutes.” (I am reminded of this line every time I catch a portion of a reality series on TV)

The intelligent wit of Warhol was silenced too soon in life, when he died from routine gallbladder surgery at the age of 58. His fear of doctors and hospitals ended his life, February 22, 1987. His funeral held at St. Patrick's Cathedral was attended by over 2,000 people from every strata of society.

Until next time, have a great time collecting, and I look forward to hearing from any readers with comments or suggestions. I can be reached at hamp-ton@cfl.rr.com.



Scott no. 2950

Jaroslav Hašek

This article is licensed under the GNU Free Documentation License. It uses material from the Wikipedia article "Jaroslav Hasek".

More research is needed on this subject.

Jaroslav Hašek (April 30, 1883 – January 3, 1923) was a Czech humorist and satirist who became well-known mainly for his world-famous novel *The Good Soldier Švejk*, an unfinished collection of farcical incidents about a soldier in World War I, which has been translated into sixty languages. He also wrote



Scott no. 2432

some 1,500 short stories. He was a journalist, Bohemian, and practical joker. His short life had many odd parallels with another Prague contemporary, the Jewish writer Franz Kafka (1883–1924).

Hašek was born in Prague, Bohemia (then within Austria-Hungary, now the Czech Republic), the son of middle-school math teacher Josef Hašek and his wife Katerina. Poverty forced the family, with three children — another son Bohuslav, three years Hašek's younger, and an orphan cousin Maria — to move often, more than ten times during his infancy. He never knew a real home, and this rootlessness clearly influenced his life of wanderlust. When he was thirteen, Hašek's father died, and his mother was unable to raise him firmly. The teenage boy dropped out of high school at the age of 15 to become a druggist, but eventually graduated from business school. He worked briefly as a bank officer and also as a dog salesman (a profession he was to attribute to his hero Švejk) and from which many of the improbable anecdotes told by Švejk are drawn. He preferred, however, the liberated profession of a writer and journalist.

In 1906 he joined the anarchist movement, having taken part in the 1897 anti-German riots in Prague as a schoolboy. He gave regular lectures to groups of proletarian workers and in 1907, became the editor of the anarchist journal *Komuna*. As a prominent anarchist, his movements were closely monitored by the police and he was arrested and imprisoned on a regular basis; his offences include numerous cases of vandalism and at least one case of assaulting a police officer, for which he spent a month in prison.

Hašek met Jarmila Mayerová in 1907, and fell madly in love with her. However, due to his lifestyle her parents found him an unsuitable match for their daughter. In response to this Hašek attempted to back away from anarchism and get a settled job as a writer. When he was arrested for desecrating a flag in Prague, Mayerová's parents took her into the country, in hope that this would end their relationship. This move was unsuccessful in that it failed to end the affair, but it did result in Hašek's final withdrawal from anarchism and a renewed focus in writing. In 1909 he had sixty-four short stories published, over twice as many as in any previous year, and he was also named as the editor of the journal *The Animal World*. This job did not last long, however, as he was soon dismissed for publishing articles about imaginary animals which he had dreamed up.

In 1910 he married Jarmila Mayerová. However the marriage was to prove an unhappy one, and lasted little more than three years (historian Jindrich Chalupický has argued Hašek was homosexual; he also suffered from heavy melancholy). Mayerová went back to live with her parents in 1913 after he was caught trying to fake his own death. At the outbreak of World War I he joined the army; many of the characters in *Švejk* are based on people he met during the war. He did not spend long fighting in the front line, being captured by the Russians in 1915. He had a relatively easy time in the Russian concentration camps, in which the Czechs were often more harshly treated than any other prisoners; he was assigned to the camp's commander as a secretary. He was allowed to leave the camp in 1916 to join the newly formed Czech Legion as a propaganda writer.

After the Russian Revolution he remained in Russia as a member of the Bolshevik party. During this

time he also remarried (although he was still technically married to Jarmila). He eventually returned again to Prague in 1919 in the hope of finishing *The Good Soldier Švejk*. However, he was not a popular figure upon his return, being branded a traitor and a bigamist, and struggled to find a publisher for his works.

Before the war, in 1912, he published the book *The Good soldier Švejk and other strange stories (Dobří voják Švejk a jiné podivné historky)* where the figure of Švejk appeared for the first time but it was only after the war in his famous novel that Švejk became a *sancta simplicitas*, a cheerful idiot who joked about the war as if it were a tavern brawl. By this time Hašek had become gravely ill and dangerously overweight. He no longer wrote, but dictated the chapters of *Švejk* from his bedroom in the village of Lipnice, where he unexpectedly died in 1923, not yet 40 years old, of tuberculosis contracted during the war.

Hašek made fun of everyone and everything, including himself. He cared nothing for style or schools of literature — he considered his work a job, not art — and wrote spontaneously. He made jokes not only on paper, but also in real life, angering many who considered him lazy, irresponsible, a vagabond, a drunkard, etc.

- Since his death, all of Hašek's short stories have been collected and published in the Czech language.
- For decades (until 2000) a Festival of humor and satire "Haškova Lipnice" had been held in Lipnice.
- An EuroCity class train of railway operator České dráhy bears the name Jaroslav Hašek.

Bibliography

The Good Soldier Švejk and His Fortunes in the World War, translated by Cecil Parrott, with original illustrations by Josef Lada

The Fateful Adventures of the Good Soldier Svejk During the World War, Book One, translated by Zenny K. Sadlon

The Red Commissar: Including further adventures of the good soldier Svejk and other stories

Bachura Scandal and Other Stories and Sketches, translated by Alan Menhenett

Biography by Cecil Parrott, *The Bad Bohemian* (ISBN 0-349-12698-4).



The Good Soldier Svejk, Scott no. 3020

The Forgotten Broadway Stars, Alfred Lunt (1892-1977) and Lynn Fontanne (1887-1983)

by Bobby Cloud

Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne delighted Broadway audiences with their masterful performances. They became known as the first couple of the American theater, but their marriage was a façade. It was what one would describe or term as a “lavender marriage” in the 1930’s, 1940’s, and 50’s. Theirs was a marriage of a gay man and a lesbian woman designed to create and sustain the illusion of heterosexuality. Their presentation of themselves as the ideal American couple may have been their most masterful and skilled stage performance, for they were always on the “stage” of the public eye. The public became enchanted by what seemed to be a story-book tale of romance, of Broadway stardom, and of a marriage of over 50 years for a farm boy from Wisconsin and his delightful English beauty.

The couple first acted together in 1924 in Ferenc Molnar’s *The Guardsman*; and soon after began to appear in plays with controversial, sexual roles. The two worked together in Noel Coward’s *Point Valaine* (1934) and in Jean Giraudoux’s *Amphitryon 38* (1938); Fontanne also took on the lead role in Eugene O’Neil’s *Strange Interlude* in 1928.



Block of four, Scott no.3287

In 1933, Lunt and Fontanne appeared in Noel Coward’s play, *Design for Living*, a play about a love triangle between two men and a woman. (Think: Modern day twist, *Making Love* {1982} with Harry Hamlin, Michael Ontkean and Kate Jackson). Critics, audiences, and the censors saw the two men in the play simply as friends, despite references to the physical character of their love. The play was a success for Lunt and Fontanne.

In the early years of their joint careers, Lunt and Fontanne socialized in gay circles. Theatre trade publications hinted at their sexual orientation, but no public scandals ever ensued, possibly because of their “ideal, carefully orchestrated” public image as the very happy married couple.

In the late 1930’s, a new wave of homophobia arose as New York prepared to host the 1939 World’s Fair. The state liquor board authorities, with cooperation of local politicians and police, began a campaign to eradicate all visible signs of the city’s gay community. During this time, Lunt and Fontanne began taking less controversial roles, although, as they were no longer young, fewer roles may have been available to them. They granted interviews to magazines such as the *Ladies’ Home Journal* and *Coronet* to cast themselves as “homebodies”; most content when engaged in simple household activities on their Wisconsin farm, which was dubbed “Ten Chimneys.” The couple had no children.

Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne maintained their myth of the ideal, heterosexual couple to the end. The inscription on their tombstone refers to their 55 year marriage and describes them as “inseparable both on and off the stage.” The couple retired in 1972; Lunt dying in 1977 and his partner in life and stage following him six years later in 1983. Gay, lesbian, and bisexual actors and actresses are among the elite of contemporary theater, but only recently have many come out publicly. It would have been unheard of for Lunt and Fontanne to be out during the time they were living and maintaining a career. On March 2, 1999 the postal service issued Scott # 3287 to honor the forgotten Broadway stars.

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Chauncey, George. *Gay New York.* New York: Basic Books, 1994.

"Lunt, Alfred; Fontanne, Lynn." *Current Biography* 1941. Maxine Block, ed. New York: The H.W. Wilson Company, 1941.

Zolotow, Maurice. *Stagestruck: The Romance of Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne.* New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., 1964.

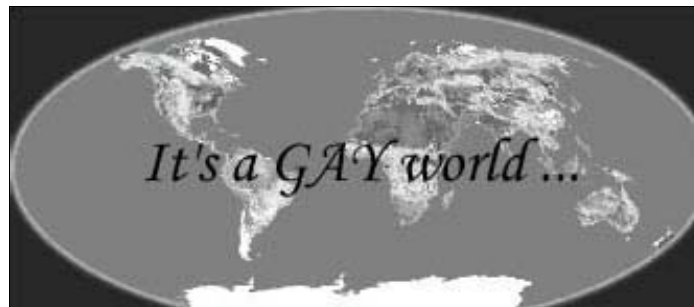
Clurman, Harold *The Collected Works.* Ed. Marjory Loggia and Glenn Young. (New York: Applause Books, 1994):

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SEARCHING FOR THE
ALFRED HITCHCOCK
ISSUE WITH A
HOTEL MOTIF IN THE
CACHET.**

*Send information to
editor @ either
address on page 62.*

Many thanks.

Gay & Lesbian Update



Brazil issued a stamp to celebrate the centennial of the birth of Hans Christian Andersen on December 14, 2005. Scott no. 2977.

Columbia issued a souvenir sheet honoring Frederic Chopin. The souvenir sheet was issued sometime in 2006. Scott no. 1261

Equatorial Guinea issued a strip of three stamps in 2006. The theme was famous people. Federico Garcia Lorca can be found on Scott no. 274b.

Gambia issued a sheet of ten stamps on November 15, 2005, featuring American Indian Chiefs. Sitting Bull is featured on Scott no. 3001c.

Great Britain issued a booklet of ten stamps for the 150th anniversary of the National Portrait Gallery. The stamps were issued on July 18, 2006. A George Beresford photograph of Virginia Woolf is featured on Scott no. 2388.

AIDS Update



Cover with AIDS related postmark on reverse. The postmark on the front is hard to read. A close-up of the back stamp indicates Macau and SIDA (AIDS). Can anyone help decipher this cover?



First day cover of Belgian AIDS semi-postal issued November 4, 1995.

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
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www.americantopicalassn.org



American First Day Cover Society (AFDCS)
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International Gay & Lesbian Archives
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www.oneinstitute.org



Homodok (Gay Archives)
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Country	Date	Scott #	Michel #	Yvert #	Comments
Algeria	12/1/1994	1025	1122	1076	World AIDS Day
Algeria	1/19/2000	1173d	1274	1225	Red Ribbon-Emblem
Andorra, French	5/9/1994	436	465	444	HIV-Virus
Andorra, Spanish	5/6/1994	229	238	228	HIV-Virus
Angola	5/5/1994	899-901	957-959	927-929	Social responsibilities of AIDS
Antigua	12/1/2004	2785			World AIDS Day
Antigua & Barbuda	5/11/1987	1045	1058	1008	Rock Hudsson
Antigua & Barbuda	6/6/1995	1892	2142	1851	Greg Louganis
Antigua & Barbuda	5/6/1995	1980d	2370	2099	Greg Louganis
Argentina	12/12/1992	1786-1787	2161-2162	1811-1812	Against AIDS
Argentina	7/8/2000	2109-2110	2578-2579	2178-2179	AIDS Prevention
Aruba	3/2/2000	193-194	254-255	254-255	Campaign against AIDS
Australia	10/4/2001				Pre-stamped envelope for AIDS Congress (ICAAP) held in Melbourne
Austria	3/29/2004	1950	2471		Life Ball
Austria	5/20/2005	2013			Life Ball (Heidi Klum)
Austria	5/20/2006	2049			Life Ball (Naomi Campbell)
Azerbaijan	1/13/1998	667g	412	367	John Curry
Bahamas	12/1/1995	847-848	887-888	872-873	World AIDS Day
Bangladesh	12/1/2001	643	783	693	World AIDS Day
Barbados	12/6/2002	1039	1045		Stay Safe - Love Life
Barbuda	11/5/1987	920	1014	1008	Rock Hudsson
Belarus	10/14/1997	225	241	232	Fight against AIDS
Belgium	11/6/1995	B 1125	2672	2620	Solidarity (surtax for fight against AIDS)
Belgium	2/16/2004	1998a	3282		Famous Belgians: Peter Piot, Director of the UN Program on AIDS
Bhutan	12/1/1988	761-763	1075-1077	838-840	0vpt "World AIDS Day"; Mi # 728A/730A
Bhutan	9/18/2000	1319f	2195		Luc Montagnier
Bolivia	10/13/1993	890	1224	839	Pan American Health Organization, 90th Anniversary. The Fight Against AIDS
Bolivia	7/8/1995	NIL	Block 218		Pasteur (see Sc # 890)
Bolivia	7/19/2000	1111-12	1452-53	1061-62	Fight against AIDS (UPAEP)
Botswana	9/23/1996	606	609	760	Worthy Causes (Family planning, education)
Botswana	12/1/2002	757-60	762-65		AIDS Campaign 2002/3
Brazil	11/20/1986	2086	2199	1814	Glauber Rocha
Brazil	4/6/1990	2242	2351	1959	AIDS Prevention
Brazil	4/22/1991	2298	2396	2001	Cazuza
Brazil	4/7/1997	2624	2745	2318	Put on this Cause
Brazil	7/24/1998	2684e	2886	2456	Glauber Rocha
Brazil	6/19/2000	2755a	Block 113	BF 110	Campaign against AIDS (UPAEP)
Brazil	12/1/2003	2906	3338	2856	Fight against HIV/AIDS
Brunei	12/1/1990	420-22	424-26	425-27	Fight against AIDS
Bulgaria	12/1/1999				Fight against AIDS postal card
Burkina Faso	4/7/1989	869	1205	800	World fight gainst AIDS
Cameroun	1/15/1991	859-60	1173-74	836-37	Fight against AIDS
Cameroun	In 1993	884-85	1200-01	869-70	Fight against AIDS
Cameroun	12/1/2001	941 + 1 sheet	1243 + Bk 34		Chantal Biya Foundation (Campaign against AIDS)
Canada	5/8/1996	1603	1539	1462	11th International Conference
Canada	9/15/1999	NIL	1845	1732	Lucille Teasdale
Canada	1/17/2000	1824b	Block 41	BF 46	Lucille Teasdale
Cape Verde	2/20/1991	592-93	603-04	587-88	Fight against AIDS
Cayman Island	3/15/2000	793-96	838-848 + Block 33	838-848; Bk 33	Richard Hunt (voice of several Muppets characters)
Central African Empire	4/11/1977	C 174	482	PA 177	John Curry (C149 overprinted Empire Centrafricain)
Central African Republic	9/23/1976	C 149	421	PA 152	John Curry

Country	Date	Scott #	Michel #	Yvert #	Comments
Central African Republic	1/24/1991	982-84	1451-53	847-49	Fight against AIDS
Central African Republic	7/21/1995	1094	1672	1038	Freddie Mercury (also exists in souvenir sheets of 1)
Chad	9/10/1999	810i			Freddie Mercury and Frank Sinatra
Chad	7/7/2004	974-77			AIDS Prevention
Chile	10/12/2000	1346-47	1972-73	1570D-E	World AIDS Day (UPAEP)
China Peoples Republic	12/1/2003	3321	3493	4130	World AIDS Day
Colombia	9/19/2000	1171	2152	1131	Campaign against AIDS (UPAEP)
Congo Peoples Republic	12/1/1988	816-18	1137-37	838-40	International day for the fight against AIDS
Congo Democratic Republic	2001				Freddie Mercury
Costa Rica	12/1/2000	540-41	1544-45	685-86	Campaign against AIDS (UPAEP)
Croatian Rep Herceg-Bosna	12/1/2000	62	66	43	Stop denial, Face AIDS!
Cuba	10/12/2000	4115-16	4319-20	3902-03	AIDS Prevention (UPAEP)
Cuba	12/20/2001	4192	4403	3980	Rock Hudsson
Cyprus	6/26/1995	866	857	860	AIDS (1 of set of 4 for health)
Denmark	10/10/1996	B81	1138	1143	AIDS-Foundation
Dominica	9/8/1988	1097	1128	1046	Wladzio Liberace
Dominica	6/7/1996	1852	2152	1901	Greg Louganis
Dominica	2/9/1998	2040g-h	2468-69	2162-63	Arthur Ashe
Dominica	2000				Freddie Mercury
Dominican Republic	12/15/2000	1371c-d	2028-29	1449-50	Campaign against AIDS (UPAEP)
Ecuador	12/30/2000	1557a-b	2546-47	1532-33	Fight against AIDS (UPAEP)
Ethiopia	12/1/1988	1234-37	1316-19	1234A-D	World AIDS Day (Scott nos. 1181-84 overprinted "World AIDS Days" in 2 languages)
Ethiopia	1/31/1991	1307-09	1389-91	1304-06	World AIDS Day
Fiji	4/20/2000	882-84	916-24; Bk 34-35		Richard Hunt (voice of several Muppets characters)
France	4/30/1994	2419	3021	2878	HIV-Virus
France	12/1/1994	2419a	3021Zf	2916	HIV-Virus (2419 with tab "Journée mondiale de lutte contre le SIDA")
France	7/1/2004	3044			Marianne definitive with tab "World fund in the fight against AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria"
France	2005				Personalized stamp (SIDA Grande Cause Nationale 2005)
French Polynesia	9/20/2001	810	851	651	Prevention of AIDS
Gabon	4/3/1996	827	1297		Fighting-programme against AIDS-STD
Gambia	8/17/1995	1646	2140	1867	Greg Louganis
Gambia	3/25/1993	NIL	Block 182	BF 188	Anthony Perkins
Germany	9/14/2000	2101	2136	1968	Bernard-Nocht Institute
Germany	7/12/2001	2131c	2202; Bk 54		Infectious disease + For the Health
Ghana	3/3/1992	1376	1666		Greg Louganis
Great Britain	6/1/1999	1859	1809	2100	Mercury's Magic
Greece	5/22/1992	1733	1797	1788	Protection against AIDS
Greenland	9/9/1993	261	238	226	AIDS research
Grenada	10/28/1998	2799	3794		Arthur Ashe
Grenada/Grenadines	4/13/1989	1037	1114		Greg Louganis
Guatemala	12/1/1992	C845	1327	PA 841	World AIDS Day
Guinea-Bissau	11/8/1990	895	1121	578	UNDP Fight against AIDS
Guyana	12/1/1988	1984-88	2395-2407	2003-15	Prevention of AIDS (Scott nos. 288, 289 and 289A surcharged or overprinted for prevention of AIDS)
Guyana	7/19/1996	3085h	5628	4143	Earwin "Magic" Johnson
Guyana	7/7/2003	3761			Caribbean Community, 30th Anniversary; anniversary emblem, stethoscope and AIDS ribbon
Honduras	2/16/2001		1576-79		All against AIDS (UPAEP)

Country	Date	Scott #	Michel #	Yvert #	Comments
Hungary	8/21/1996	2997	3835A+B	3048	Moritz Kapusi
Indonesia	12/1/1997	B241	1748	1548	World AIDS Day
Italy	1/13/1989	1762	2070	1802	Fight AIDS
Ivory Coast	12/22/2003	B36-37	1307-08	1108-09	Fight against AIDS
Jamaica	12/1/2005	1032			World AIDS Day
Japan	8/5/1994	2401	2244	2123	10th International Congress
Jordan	12/1/1993	1459-61	1526A-1527A; Block 73	1362-1363; BF 59	World AIDS Day
Kazakhstan	8/9/2001	338	339		AIDS Prevention
Kenya	10/31/1991	559-62	541-44	534-37	Fight against AIDS
Kenya	1/5/1996	667a	652	628	Greg Louganis
Kiribati	3/22/2000	760-61	819-27; Bk 42		Richard Hunt (voice of several Muppets characters)
Kuwait	3/19/1983	912-14	999-1001	980A-C	Viral Diseases
Lesotho	11/18/1988	679	736	801	Arthur Ashe
Lesotho	1/22/2001	1257-60	1710-13	1653-56	AIDS Awareness
Macedonia	12/1/1994	RA56-60	Zw 67-70; Bk 12A-B	Bienf 38-41; BF 8-8a	Week against AIDS
Macedonia	12/1/1995	RA76-77	Zw 82; Bk 17A- B	Bienf 52; BF 13 13a	Week against AIDS
Macedonia	12/1/1996	RA89-90	Zw 91; Bk 22A- B	Bienf 53; BF 14 14a	Week against AIDS
Macedonia	12/1/1997	RA95	Zw 96	Bienf 69	Week against AIDS
Macedonia	12/1/1998	RA100	Zw 101	Bienf 73	Week against AIDS
Macedonia	12/1/1999	RA105	Zw 106	Bienf 79	Week against AIDS
Macedonia	12/1/2000	RA110	Zw 111	Bienf 84	Week against AIDS
Macedonia	12/1/2001	RA115	Zw 116		Week against AIDS
Macedonia	12/1/2002	RA120	Zw 121		Week against AIDS
Macedonia	5/8/2003	RA122	Zw 122	Bienf 99	Week against AIDS
Macedonia	12/1/2003	RA125			Week against AIDS
Macedonia	12/1/2004	RA130			Week against AIDS
Madagascar (Malagasy)	7/29/1992	1059	1384	1051	Fight AIDS (dated 1991)
Madagascar	6/15/1995	1224			Freddie Mercury
Malaysia	6/19/1999	699-701	753-55	708-10	5th Asian and Pacific Congress
Maldives Island	12/1/1988	1307-08	1318-19	1173-74	World AIDS Day (Scott nos. 1282-83 overprinted with World AIDS Day emblem)
Mali	6/30/1995	700-01	1323-24	720-21	Fight against AIDS
Mali	7/2/1999		2242	1457	Luc Montagnier
Marshall Islands	1/15/2000	726b	1257	1204	Confrontation with AIDS
Mexico	4/7/1989	1609	2126	1281	World Day for the Fight Against AIDS
Mexico	10/24/2000	NIL	2872		Red Ribbon-Emblem
Monaco	10/17/1994	1927	2204	1961	Fight against AIDS
Montserrat	12/1/2004	1109			World AIDS Day
Morocco	12/16/1991	730	1201	1112	World AIDS Day
Myanmar (Burma)	1/30/1992	310	311		Stop AIDS
Namibia	12/1/2002	1002-05	1093-96		Health Care (Prevention of AIDS)
Nepal	12/1/1993	521	544		World AIDS Day
Nevis	12/1/2003	1373-74	1945-46	1717-18	World AIDS Day
Nicaragua	12/1/2000	2372	4276		Campaign against AIDS (UPAEP)
Niger	2/28/1989	794-95	1059-60	768-69	Fight against AIDS
Niger	9/30/1997	944?		BF84?	Princess Diana making AIDS speech
Nigeria	5/3/2003	751-52	752-753 + Block 25	745-746 + BF ?	World AIDS Day
Pakistan	12/1/2001				World AIDS Day
Palau	7/10/1992	309	Block 15	BF 16	Greg Louganis
Palau	2/2/2000	539d	1607	1368	Discovery of HIV-Virus
Paraguay	5/4/1995	2508-09	4689-90	2681-82	Fight Against AIDS
Paraguay	12/5/1997	2573-74	4754-55	2740-41	UN Fund for Children of the World with AIDS
Paraguay	10/19/2000	2648-49	4830-31	2817-18	Fight against AIDS (UPAEP)

Country	Date	Scott #	Michel #	Yvert #	Comments
Peru	12/1/1993	1064	1506	1009	World AIDS Day
Peru	10/12/2000	1278	1761	1256	Campaign against AIDS (UPAEP)
Philippines	12/12/1994	2340	2479	2167	AIDS Awareness
Romania	7/29/1999	4310	5424	4551	Say No to HIV-infection
Russia	11/25/1993	6183	347	6036	Prevention of AIDS
Samoa	3/15/2000	760-61	916-24; Bk 67		Richard Hunt (voice of several Muppets characters)
San Marino	9/19/1988	1162-65	1395-98	1189-92	4th International Conference
San Marino	9/18/1989	1187-89	1424-26	1218-20	Rudolf Nurejev
Senegal	12/1/1989	870-73	1045-48	832-35	World AIDS Day
Serbia	In 1999				Stop AIDS
Serbia	In 2000				Stop AIDS
Serbia	In 2002				Stop AIDS
Sierra Leone	8/15/1997	2062i	2890	2443	Anthony Perkins
Slovakia	11/3/1997	289	296	254	Ondrej Nepala
Slovenia	12/1/2000				World AIDS Day (postal card)
Solomon Islands	2/8/2003	B4			Ovpt "World AIDS Day"; Mi # 926
South Africa	4/1/1999	1107-08	1194-95; MH	1056-57; C1056	AIDS Awareness
South Africa	1/16/1998		1115; MH		Booklet with AIDS text on cover
South Africa	11/29/2002	1302a-j	1471-80; MH		Prevention of AIDS (booklet of 10 self-adhesive stamps)
Spain	10/19/2000	3070	3600	3335	Fight against AIDS (UPAEP)
Sri Lanka	11/30/1990	988-89	939-40	940-41	World AIDS Day
St. Lucia	12/1/2004	1197-98			World AIDS Day
St Thomas & Prince	7/29/1992	1055c	Block 282	BF 301	Earwin "Magic" Johnson
St Vincent	12/22/1992	1744b	2282	1590	Earwin "Magic" Johnson
St Vincent	7/25/1994	2105	2852	2198	Greg Louganis
St Vincent Grenadines	8/24/1995	2202	Block 348	BF 301	Earwin "Magic" Johnson
Suriname	9/29/2000		1745-46		Campaign against AIDS (UPAEP)
Swaziland	3/9/2004	719-22	727-30		AIDS Prevention
Switzerland	10/15/1994	949	1534	1462	Campaign to Stop AIDS
Syria	12/24/1990	1233	1819	921	World AIDS Day
Syria	8/18/1996	1373	1977	1068	World AIDS Day
Tanzania	7/15/1993	1079a	1574	1336	Arthur Ashe
Tanzania	9/18/1995	1359e	2194	1797	Greg Louganis
Tanzania	12/1/1996	1586-90	2489-92; BK43		World AIDS Day
Thailand	3/29/1990	1340	1357; MH	1335	Red Cross (125th Anniversary)
Trinidad & Tobago	11/21/2003	699-703	802-805 + Block 61		World AIDS Day
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus	12/13/1991	313	319	296	World AIDS Day
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus	12/22/1997	448	463	429	Fight Against AIDS
Tuvalu	5/17/2004				Fight against HIV/AIDS
Uganda	10/28/1988	622	602	514	Red Cross
United Nations, Geneva	3/16/1990	184-85	184-85	188-89	Fight AIDS worldwide
United Nations, Geneva	10/24/2002	403; B1	456; bk 17	469; BF 17	UNAIDS awareness (SS first UNPA semi postal stamp)
United Nations, New York	3/16/1990	573-74	598-99	570-71	Fight AIDS worldwide
United Nations, New York	10/24/2002	835; B1	912; bk 22	894; BF 23	UNAIDS awareness (SS first UNPA semi postal stamp)
United Nations, Vienna	3/16/1990	99-100	100-01	104-05	Fight AIDS worldwide
United Nations, Vienna	10/24/2002	325; B1	379; bl 16	392; BF 15	UNAIDS awareness (SS first UNPA semi postal stamp)
United States	12/1/1993	2806, 2806a	2426 A, E, K; MH	2208-2208a: C 2208a	AIDS Awareness
United States	8/27/2005	3936			Arthur Ashe
Uruguay	3/8/1991	1361-62	1891-92	1344-45	Fight against AIDS
Uruguay	12/1/1991	1408-09	1934-35	1379-80	World AIDS Day
Uruguay	12/1/1993	1518	2017	1453	No to AIDS

Country	Date	Scott #	Michel #	Yvert #	Comments
Uruguay	10/10/2000	1881a-b	2566-67	1925-26	Campaign against AIDS (UPAEP)
Vanuatu	11/29/1991	547-50	875-78	870-73	World AIDS Day
Vatican City	6/3/2004	1266	1488		Children victims of AIDS
Viet Nam	7/10/1997	2782	2867	1712	Fight against AIDS
Wallis & Futuna	12/1/1997	501	726	510	Protect us from AIDS
Wallis & Futuna	12/1/1998	516	749	528	World AIDS Day
Yugoslavia	9/24/1988	1911	2299	2181	Stop AIDS
Zaire	12/1/1989	1249-52	957-59; Bk 58	1248-50; BF 43	Campaign against AIDS
Zaire	In 1997	NIL	1265		Freddie Mercury
Zambia	10/20/1999	812-13	997-98	851-52	11th African Congress
Zimbabwe	7/13/2000		687	449	Combating disease
Zimbabwe	12/1/2005	1004-05			World AIDS Day



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Andersen, Hans Christian	25	3	95	51	Antigua, San Marino, Tuvalu
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Warhol, Andy	25	4	96	67	Florida Forty Stamper column
Woolf, Virginia	25	4	96	71	Great Britain
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NATIONAL TOPICAL STAMP SHOW '07 PLANS IN PLACE. WILL ALSO HAVE NON-TOPICAL DEALERS

The American Topical Association presents their all-topical exhibition and convention annually in different cities across the United States. This year's show, running from June 15th to 17th will be held at the Sheraton Grand Hotel in Irving, Texas, adjacent to the DFW Airport. It is located at the intersection of Highway 114 and Esters Road. ATA attendee room night prices have been reduced to only \$89 per night for this newly remodeled showplace. Reservations can be called in to 1-800-345-5251, referencing the ATA for the reduced pricing.

Although the National Topical Stamp Show (NTSS) is topical in nature, non-topical dealers are also being solicited and are filling up spaces for tables at this show. The Prospectus for exhibitors is available from the ATA Central Office – PO Box 57 – Arlington, TX 76004-0057, as well as on-line at www.americantopicalassn.org.

In keeping with the Texas theme, the Grand Prize for this year's NTSS will be a bronze Frederic Remington casting, entitled "Comin' Through the Rye". This sculpture was featured on an 18c USA stamp (Scott Number 1934). There will also be three different western related cancelled and cacheted covers for the show.

Dress code for the show, as well as for the President's Reception - a ticketed event, will be Cowboy formal accepted, suggesting that all can put on a Stetson, boots and jeans if they wish. The President's Reception will feature live Country music by the Furlong Sisters. Those purchasing tickets for the reception, as well as badged volunteers and dealers will be invited to the music portion of the show as guests of the ATA to thank them for their services.

On Saturday night, those attending the Awards Banquet will be serenaded at their tables by a group known as Mariachi Alteno, [Editors note: a ~ should be added over the "N" in Alteno] adding a little Tex-Mex flavoring to the event. A celebrity speaker has been solicited to address the attendees, and will be announced at a later date.

The ATA will have a saddled Texas Longhorn Steer in the parking lot on Saturday for those who may wish to have a photo taken on, or alongside the docile beast. The Red River Playboy is noted as having the longest set of horns of any saddled longhorn in the country. The owners charge a nominal fee for photos. Here is a chance to show your Yankee friends how bold you really are.

The show will open at 10:00 AM daily, but on Friday there will be a special 9:30 AM event. It will be a First Day of Issue ceremony from a foreign government, honoring both the Texas Rangers and their favored rifle, the Winchester, which will celebrate its 150th anniversary this year. This was known as "The Gun That Won the West". A Texas Ranger from Company "B" in Garland, Texas will be on hand to unveil the stamp and tell those at the ceremony a little about the history of this fine branch of Western Law enforcement. This will be followed by a book signing by some of the authors of ATA Handbooks. First Day Covers from this event will be on sale throughout the show at the ATA Table. The cachet has been designed and donated to the ATA by the well-known stamp artist, Chris Calle.

On Saturday, June 16th there will be an all-day book-signing, this time by four authors from the National Outlaw and Lawmen Association. These men have researched outlaws and lawmen of the Old West and have published several books on them. Rick Miller's book on Sam Bass has been noted as the best biogra-

phy ever devoted to this outlaw and his capture by Texas Rangers. NASA in Houston has loaned the ATA eight artifacts from the Space Age which will be on display at the Space Unit's Society Table, along with a howitzer shell, used to deliver mail from US Military to their North Korean counterparts in the early 1950's. A sample leaflet will also be on display.

At 1:00 PM, Allison Blankenship, a zoologist, will bring in 8 different Texas 'Critters' and let a few lucky viewers touch or hold some of them, including a black tailed prairie dog, a porcupine and others. Stamp Camp USA, run by Cheryl Edgecomb will be running all day on Saturday and Sunday for classes of 25 children each, and space is limited. There will also be an adult trainer's workshop session on Friday. Contact Cheryl at Stamp Camp USA – PO Box 377 – Knoxville, PA 16928-0377 or email stampcampusa@intergate.com for more information.

Another major attraction will be the invitation only, Youth Champion of Champion's exhibit competition. Carol Barr has arranged for the best of national youth exhibits to compete for a national crown at this show. MaryAnn Bowman will coordinate an ATA Youth Table as well.

On Sunday, parents and grandparents are invited to bring in children for chaperoned cartoons and popcorn from 1:00 to 3:00 PM. This will give the grown-ups a little free time to look for stamps and covers at the dealer's tables.

There will be a meeting of ATA Chapters at 9:00 AM on Saturday along with several Study Unit meetings and seminars that will be open to the public during the show. Several Society tables have already been reserved.

The hotel has agreed to take visitors to church on Sunday morning. Those who reserve rooms can request this when checking in.

Three different tours will be held during the show with one each on the Thursday before the show opens, another on Saturday afternoon and the third all day on Monday following the show. These will be announced at a later date. Admission and parking will be free throughout the show. There are many things to do in the Ft. Worth – Dallas area. Attendees are invited to make a short vacation out of their visit. For any additional information including an advance registration form or a dealer's packet, contact the ATA Central Office at the address above or call 817-274-1181. Y'all come now!

A room has been reserved for a GLHSC meeting on Saturday at 11:00 AM. Make plans now to attend!

2007 dues are now due.