



Lambda Philatelic Journal

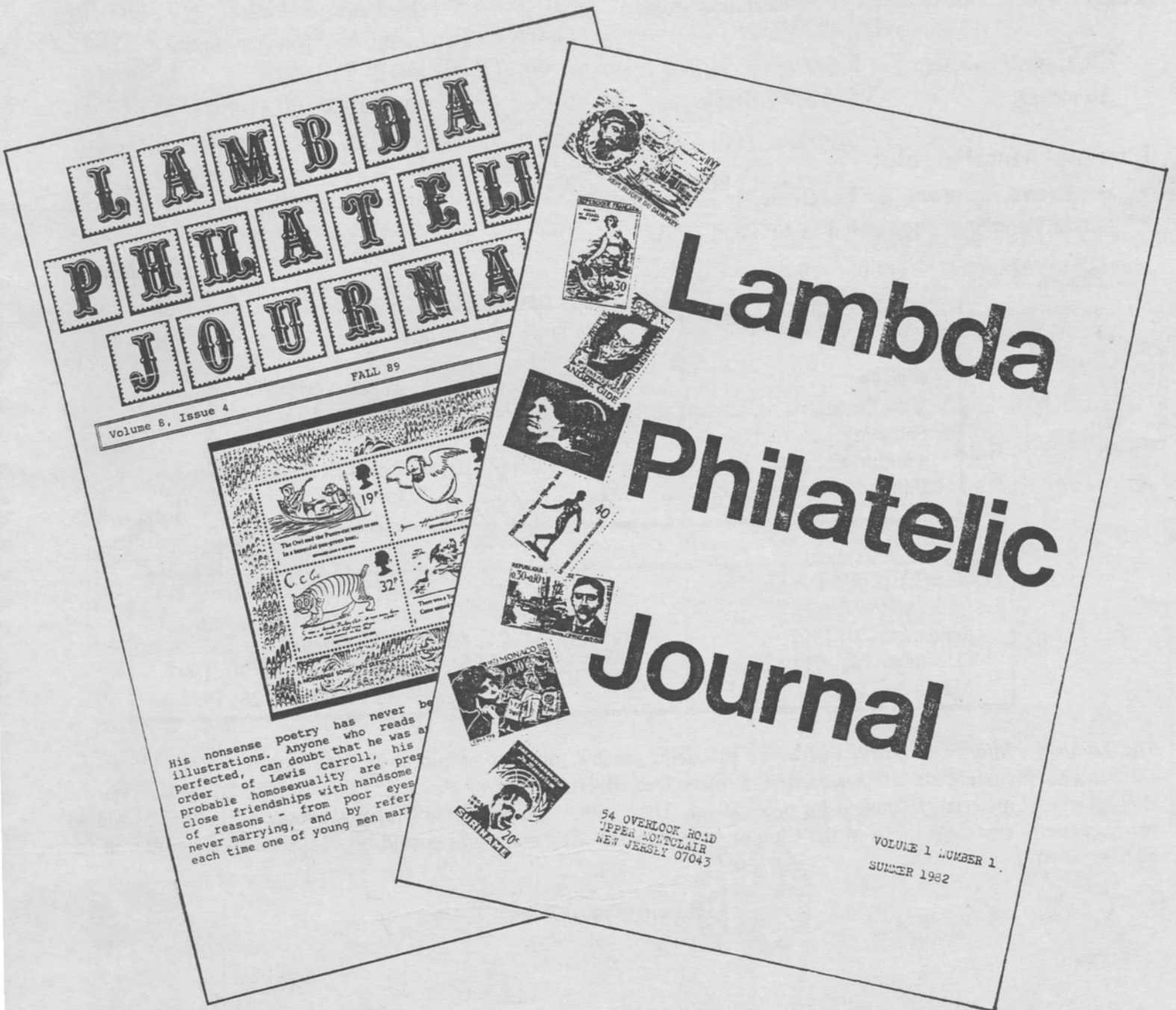
Publication of the Gay and Lesbian History on Stamps Club

Vol. 16, No. 1

MARCH 1997

\$2.00

Celebrating our 15th year!



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

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

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

MEMBERSHIP:

Yearly dues: (Make check or postal money order payable to GLHSC)

- US, Canada, Mexico: \$ 8.00
- All others: \$10 or 12 IRC

Levels of Membership:

- Supportive, name will not be released to APS and ATA.
- Active, name will be released to APS and ATA.

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May 31, 1997
August 31, 1997
November 30, 1997
February 28, 1998

The *Lambda Philatelic Journal* thrives on philatelic articles, original or reprinted, and alternative viewpoints for publication. Members are also encouraged to place free advertisements of philatelic interest. The Editor reserves the right to edit all materials submitted for publication. The views expressed in the journal are those of the writers and do not necessarily represent those of the Club or its members. Any comments should be addressed to the Editor at the address listed.

News From the Editor

1997 marks the 15th year of GLHSC. To help celebrate, this issue of the journal contains reprints from the first five years of *Lambda Philatelic Journal*. One article from each of the years was chosen. Since I have copies of copies and the actual graphics used were unavailable for my use, there is only one stamp depicted. (Also, I have a very, very limited G&L collection!) I hope that everyone enjoys them. ▼

On a somewhat related note, I am in desperate need of articles for upcoming journals. I have a few promised, but only two on hand. I am preparing one of those. I would like to expand the journal from 12 to 16. I need your help to accomplish this! Remember that articles on any aspect of philately are welcome. You can also share your favorite covers and collection pages.

To those who have sent in materials, I truly thank you! I couldn't prepare the journal without your help. ▼

On a somber note, longtime contributor Chuck Matlack passed away the end of last year. His main collecting interest was Dag Hammarskjöld. ▼

The Gay & Lesbian Update begins on page 8. The first section is on the two Arizona Central Pride cancellations. GLHSC needs your help!

Contact your local pride organizations to see if any are planning to use a cancellation at this year's activities. If any member has AOL, could you post a notice to have organizations contact us if they have a cancellation planned.

The number of groups utilizing cancellations seems to be growing each year. GLHSC needs to be informed when these cancellations are used. Part of the problem is that the philatelic press is not always informed. When they are, it is not always in a timely manner. Your help with this would be greatly appreciated.

I have written to ACP to see if they have any extra copies of their two cancels. If they do, I will make them available on a first-come basis. ▼

As stated on page 8 in the *Pacific 97* update, the GLHSC meeting will be held Saturday, May 31, 1997, at 4:00 PM. If there is any matter that you would like to share with other members, please let

me know. The main objective that I see is to fill the club secretary vacancy. After the meeting, we could possibly do a group dinner.

Paul Hennefeld's collection can be found in frames 3081 - 3085. He had to reduce the number of frames since this is his first international exhibit. Be sure to check it out! Phil Stager's collection will also be on display. However, I do not know the frame numbers at this time.

I look forward to meeting everyone at the show. ▼

The directory should be ready for mailing in April. If any member would like to make changes to what they have sent, or found their form, get it to me as quickly as possible. ▼

The next journal is due in June. Look for an article on Patrick Pearse, Pacific 97, the Gay & Lesbian Update, the AIDS Update and more. ▼

Block of four "stamps" from Pink Triangle Post, based in San Francisco. E. J. Byington committed suicide after years of harassment due to his being gay.



Our Story

Reprinted from the first issue of
Lambda Philatelic Journal,
Vol. 1, No. 1.

The "Gay and Lesbian History on Stamps" Study Unit was formed through the efforts of Paul Hennefeld and Brian Lanter. Both of these men are members of the American Topical Association (ATA) and, independently of each other, began compiling lists of Lesbians and Gays on stamps.

An inquiry placed by Brian in *Topical Times* (magazine of the ATA) asked for input for his topical theme. Paul's response was the start of a joint collaboration between the two men for enlarging and authenticating their lists. The prime impetus which caused the fruition of the project was the realization that, until then, no one had ever made a topical list that pulled together the many stamps which had Lesbians and Gay Men depicted.

Paul wrote an essay entitled Gay and Lesbian History on Stamps, which was printed by *Gay Community News*, Vol. 8, No. 25. The subject attracted considerable attention in the Gay and Lesbian world as well as among stamp collectors in general. Due to the interest generated by the article, Brian and Paul conceived the idea of a "Gay and Lesbian History on Stamps Study Unit" in association with the ATA.

Brian and Paul placed notices in various publications and a number of individuals responded. When all the requirements for a formal study unit are met, "GLHS" will submit a charter and request recognition from the ATA.

Willa Cather (1873-1947)

by Kathy Hall
Reprinted from Vol. 2, No. 1 of
Lambda Philatelic Journal.

Little is known about Willa Cather's personal relationships, because she cautiously protected her privacy. Her biographers agree, however, that her deepest commitments were to women. In *Willa Cather, Her Life & Art*, James Woodress calls Isabelle McClung "the one great romance of her life."



Scott No. 1847

Probably the best analysis of Cather's sexuality is found in Jane Rule's 1975 book, *Lesbian Images*. Although she provides no evidence that Cather had erotic relationships with either men or women, Rule found two women who were at times more important to Cather than her work -- McClung, a relationship that lasted from 1901 until McClung's death in 1938 -- and Edith Lewis, Cather's "domestic companion" for the last 40 years of her life.

Cather left little fodder for her biographers, Rule said. "Perhaps the most intimate and important letters Willa Cather wrote were those to Isabelle McClung...At her death in 1938, those letters were returned to Willa Cather, who week by week burned bundles of them until they were all destroyed," Rule writes.

Lewis' short biography of her companion sheds little light on their life together, Rule said. Lewis urged her readers to seek Cather's essence "in art alone," rather than delving into her personal life.

None of Cather's fiction is about love between women, although *Death Comes for the Archbishop* centers around a friendship between two priests. Cather often used a masculine narrator, and point of view, in her works. The central character was often a man who had left his small town to become an artist, and was ridiculed on his return.

Cather moved from Red Cloud, Nebr. to the University at Lincoln, [then] to Pittsburgh and [finally to] New York City.

Jonathan Katz' *Gay American History* quotes a newspaper column that Cather wrote during her Lincoln years. After poet Christina Rossetti's death in 1895, Cather compared her with Sappho, whom she called one of the greatest poets of all time. However, Katz said, "It is not clear to what extent she knew of Sappho as the poet of women-loving women. In Cather's time and earlier, Sappho's life and works were often heterosexualized."

Cather did, however, create some strong women in her works. One of the strongest, although she chose traditional female roles, was Antonia, the immigrant farm girl who took over family responsibilities after her father's suicide. He couldn't stand the rigors of prairie life, but his daughter could. Rule said *My Antonia* was the book Cather herself liked most.

General Lyautey

by Blair O'Dell

Reprinted from Vol. 3, No. 1 of
Lambda Philatelic Journal

The nineteenth century certainly must be considered the era of empire building. During that time period, the great powers of Europe vied in the exertion of influence over the other continents. Only North America, it seemed, was partially exempt from their machinations. Russian meddling in Central Asia and the Far East, in part under the auspices of Nikolai Przhevskii, a gay explorer and colonialist, was the subject of a previous journal article.

The African continent was a prime target for European expansionism, and the northern portion of that land mass lying along the Mediterranean was especially inviting for politicians in Parliament, the Quai d'Orsay, and other halls of power. The British and French were most notably represented in this region in the latter portion of the nineteenth century, but Italy and Germany were also principals in the ongoing power plays. Morocco was the last area to receive the attention of the Europeans. Unlike Egypt and Algeria, Morocco was the most primitive of backwaters, under the nominal suzerainty of a sultan. But in point of fact, government in the Western sense scarcely existed there. The sultan was unbelievably corrupt, spending tax money on lavish Western goods, much to the disgust of his Muslim subjects. The many mountain tribes only grudgingly bowed both to his authority and demands for additional assessments. Despite the fact that the local populace hated the seemingly equally decadent Europeans, the time appeared propitious for one of the major powers to effectively annex Morocco.

The two principal contenders were France and England. The Quai d'Orsay, depending upon whether the power base at the moment was conservative or liberal, was either actively or passively expansionist. General Hubert Lyautey

became the prime, although not the sole, arbiter of policy within Morocco. The general had been stationed in Algeria, another French sphere of influence, and resolutely kept the peace there. However, the Foreign Legion was bothered by raiding parties based within Morocco. Marauding Muslims, riding across the indeterminate frontier, continued to strike isolated Algerian oases deep within the Sahara. General Lyautey proceeded to direct a number of forays into the Moroccan fastness in retaliation.

Both the British and French governments alternately threatened and placated the corrupt sultan. A number of incidents, such as the seizure of European hostages by brigands as well as major attacks by Muslim rebels, all ultimately occasioned excuses for the French government to assume absolute control over internal Moroccan affairs. It must be said that this acquisition of power did not come quickly or without great loss of life.

Hubert Lyautey, although in bearing the consummate military man, was in many ways a rebel. He was "...a soldier who trod the rarefied heights of the Parisian literary world, a staunch royalist in the den of equally dedicated republicans, a devout Catholic in a ghetto of secular thought. He was well enough read to hold his own in discussion, and utterly charming, which reconciled his hostesses to the presence of a soldier in their salons."¹ The desk-bound officer whose uniform was laden with meaningless decorations was particularly irksome to him.

Unlike many nineteenth century colonists, General Lyautey felt that occupying forces had a paternal role to play as well as a military one. The basis for a good colonial government, he maintained, should be built upon the foundations of the existing social order. While true that Morocco was largely corrupt and inefficient, it still provided Lyautey with the basis for a provincial administration not foreign to the native populace.

General Lyautey's relatively enlightened social theories assuredly were occasioned in part by the fact that he was an anomaly to his time period. He was homosexual and out of the closet. It was a well-known fact to his compatriots that the general

¹ Douglas Porch, *The Conquest of Morocco*, New York, 1983, p. 82.

was exclusively gay; there was no attempt made at disguise. His sexual preference caused talk and disapproval, yet he was promoted despite the verbal censure of some of his fellow officers. There were always one or two men available for his pleasure, which incensed his rivals. Indeed, homosexuality was considered a grave illness, even by the most kindly of European sympathizers. Lyautey ultimately found a more tolerant attitude amongst the North Africans and the band of social outcasts who to a great extent formed the French Foreign Legion.

Owing to his homosexuality and general unpopular political beliefs, Lyautey often found himself on the perimeter of society. For this reason, there was a special place in his heart for other rebels. Probably the only woman with whom he ever formed a close friendship was well-acquainted with the strictures of European conventionality. Her name was Isabelle Eberhardt; she had drifted from Europe, where she worked as a docker, to northern Africa. She had converted to Islam and traveled through the desert dressed as a man. General Lyautey found her one night asleep outside his tent. Their relationship was platonic, but nevertheless intense for several months. She became his confidante, and when she died tragically in a flood, he ordered his staff to search until they finally found her diaries.

The close friendship with Isabelle Eberhardt did not transform the somewhat aloof general. He always seemed wary of forming close attachments, and although he kept on hand an assortment of virile young men for his pleasure, he was never to know a lasting relationship with a man.

Hubert Lyautey ultimately was able to subdue the Moroccan fighting spirit, and by 1912 the sultan had been exiled to France, where he lived in ostentatious luxury. General Lyautey remained in Morocco until 1925. At that time, he resigned and spent his last years in the French countryside. He died in 1934 and was buried with military honors in the land he helped conquer.

References:

Jonathan to Gide, Noel I. Garde. Hollywood, California: Vantage Press, 1964.

The Conquest of Morocco, Douglas Porch. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1983.

Editor's note - The original article had the following stamps as graphics:

Morocco, Scott nos. 301 - 04, B10 - 12, B27, B29 - 31, CB21, CB25 and CB28

Madagascar, Scott no. 290 (on cover)

A copy of a first day of issue maximum card for the French stamp, Scott no. B281, was also used.

Alternate Philately

Reprinted from Vol. 4, No. 2 of
Lambda Philatelic Journal

Bay Area Reporter, May 9, 1985.

Paul Hennefeld's award-winning stamp exhibit "Alternate Lifestyles of Famous People" garnered two more prestigious awards at WESTPEX '85, held at the Cathedral Hill Hotel on the weekend of April 26-28. The exhibit received a Vermeil Award, ranking between Silver and Gold, for all-around good marks as a philatelic exhibit, and was further honored with the O'Neill Memorial Award for Best Topical Exhibit.

Paul's collection depicts known or presumed Gay and Lesbian historical personages on stamps, covers, cachets, and other philatelic material. Divided into historical periods, it traces Gay existence from ancient Greek myths through Leonard Matlovich's contemporary fame. A fuller inventory of Paul's collection presents material and notation on Apollo and Hyacinth, Sappho, Alexander the Great, Julius and Augustus Caesar, Popes Sixtus IV and Julius III, Botticelli, da Vinci, Michaelangelo, Carravaggio, James I, Queen Christina of Sweden, Gregorius III, Frederick the Great, Col. Friedrich von Steuben, Alexander Hamilton and Col. Laurens, Mme. de Stael and Mme. Recamier, Lord Byron, President James Buchanan, Walt Whitman, Stephen Foster, Horatio Alger, Saint Saens, Tchaikovsky and Willa Cather.

Popular and philatelic response to the collection was very enthusiastic, and interest has been expressed in the formation of a local Gay stamp club.

While visiting San Francisco from the greater New York metropolitan area where Paul is men's historian for the Gay and Lesbian History on Stamps philatelic study unit, he was the guest of Les Wright, director of the newly revived Gertrude

Stein Philatelic Society. Anyone interested in forming a west coast chapter of the GLHS to meet on a regular basis as a Gay stamp club is urged to contact Les, c/o GSPS. [Ed note - GSPS no longer exists.]

Canada Report: Hanlan's Point

Reprinted from Vol. 5, No. 4 of
Lambda Philatelic Journal

"Were it not for the CN Tower sticking its revolving restaurant above the trees at Hanlan's Point, you could imagine Canada's largest city a thousand miles away, instead of a 10-minute ferry ride across the [Toronto] harbor."¹

The Toronto Islands are an archipelago of 15 islands in Lake Ontario about one mile south of downtown Toronto. The western extremity of the Islands, named Hanlan's Point, is a natural area of trees, grass and beach. The area is historically significant from the viewpoint of the gay community in Toronto. Hanlan's has long been an affordable retreat from the city for gay people who have been going to the area since the 1920's.

In the late 1940's, Hanlan's Point had become an established summer gathering ground for Toronto's gay community. By the early 1950's, the dunes at the north end of the beach were the exclusive territory of gays and a few nude sunbathers. The current beach on Hanlan's Point is only one of two well-known gay beaches in Canada, the other being Wreck Beach in Vancouver. It was at Hanlan's Point that the first openly Gay Pride Week Picnic was held in 1972.

What of the man after whom this area was named? Edward "Ned" Hanlan was born July 12, 1855 on the Toronto Islands and he also grew up there. Hanlan went on to become the world's premier oarsman, and in 1880 the first Canadian ever to win a world championship.

Hanlan learned to row in Toronto harbor on a makeshift shell fashioned from a wooden plank. By 1877, he won the Canadian rowing championship and in 1878 took the USA title. In May 1879, Hanlan beat the English champion by an

astonishing 11 lengths and the following year defeated the Australian world champion to take the title for himself. Hanlan successfully defended the title until 1884. Hanlan died on January 4, 1908.

Ned Hanlan became a Canadian hero as Canada's first athlete to gain international recognition and its first world champion. But what sort of individual was he?

According to the Canadian Gay Archives, "it has long been rumored he might have been gay." At the peak of his rowing success, the Canadian Encyclopedia states that Hanlan was "lectured sternly by the English press for his flamboyance [but] was appreciated for his fine rowing style."

Both the Toronto Islands and Ned Hanlan himself have been noted on Canadian postage stamps. On June 29, 1984, Canada issued a miniature sheet of 12 stamps to celebrate Canada Day--Canada's national holiday. The stamps were the work of the celebrated Canadian artist Jean-Paul Lemieux. The set of 12 stamps represents the artist's interpretation of the 12 provinces and territories of Canada. The lower right stamp in the sheet, Scott no. 1027, features a view of downtown Toronto as seen from the Toronto Islands.

Canada issued a 17 cent commemorative on July 4, 1980 to mark the 100th anniversary of Ned Hanlan's world rowing championship win. The stamp, Scott no. 862, is based on a contemporary photograph of Hanlan in his racing shell, the coloration and layout of the design are in keeping with the feeling of late 19th Century hand-tinted photographs.

The photo of Hanlan which appears on the Canada Post official first day cover is from the collection of the Public Archives of Canada.

Sources:

Canada Post.

Canadian Gay Archives, Box 639, Station A, Toronto, Ontario M5W 1G2.

Now Magazine, August 29, 1985.

The Body Politic Magazine, February, 1985.

¹ Glenn Wheeler, *Now Magazine*, August 29, 1985, p. 8.



This will be the last journal prior to Pacific 97. I hope to meet many of you at our meeting. It is scheduled for Saturday, May 31, at 4:00 PM. Look in the show program as to the exact room.

A new and updated web site for the Pacific 97 world philatelic exhibition is now available. The address for the home page on the World Wide Web is:

www.west.net/stamps1/pacific1.html

Basic information about the venue, with sections about the free admission, show hours and other details is available by clicking on the show logo. Other information available is Pacific 97 People (listing of the members of the Pacific 97 board and the international commissioners), Getting There (official airlines info and hotel reservations procedures) and Events (info on US Postal Service issues, meetings, seminars, theme days, youth activities, etc.)

The US Postal Service is going to sell two souvenir sheets at Pacific 97. The stamps will feature reproductions of the first two United States postage stamps issues. The Benjamin Franklin stamp will be 50 cents (Order no. 557800) and the George Washington stamp will be 60 cents (Order no. 557900). Both stamps will be available in panes of 12. They will be available only during the 11-day run of Pacific 97 and by mail from the US Postal Service's Philatelic Fulfillment Service Center. Mail orders can be postmarked from any city, but it must be dated during the run of the show. All mail orders for the stamps must be postmarked by June 8.

If you order these panes from the Philatelic Fulfillment Center, the shipping and handling charge will be waived. However, it will be waived only if you are ordering mint panes of these two

stamps. If you order singles from the sheets, FDC's or any other postal item, the handling fee will be charged.

To order by mail, send your request (no order form is required) to Philatelic Fulfillment Service Center, US Postal Service, Box 7247, Philadelphia, PA 19101-9014. Checks or money orders should be made payable to US Postal Service.

To order by telephone, the toll-free number is 800-782-6724.

If any GLHSC member is not going to Pacific 97, and would like a pane or two, please let me know. I will be glad to pick some up for you.

Gay & Lesbian Update

As announced in the last journal, Arizona Central Pride (ACP) used a postmark in 1995 for their Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Pride celebrations. It is now known that they also used one in 1996!

Discover Pride was held June 2 - 4, 1995 at Tempe Diablo Stadium. There was entertainment by CeCe Peniston on Friday and Lynn Lavner on Saturday, among others. The postmark was illustrated in the last journal.

The 1996 event was held May 31 - June 2 in Tempe. The Midway had continuous entertainment on four stages, along with over 80 booths representing business and non-profit organizations from around Arizona and the country. Some of the entertainers were Marsha Stevens, comedian Bill Graber and vocal duo Simone Simone. The Phoenix, Tempe and Scottsdale Police Departments also had recruiting booths. Gay and lesbian Postal Service employees arranged for the presence of a postal station along with a pride cancellation.



New Bio Identifies Novelist and Supreme Court Justice as Lovers

NEW YORK (GayNet) - A recently released biography is sending shockwaves throughout academic circles for outing not only its main subject, turn-of-the-century novelist Henry James, but also one of this country's best known jurists, Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Sheldon Novick's biography, *Henry James: Young Master*, says James, the author of such notable works as *The Bostonians*, *The Europeans*, *Turn of the Screw* and *Portrait of a Lady*, wasn't a latent homosexual as few recent biographers have implied, but was actively gay.

Novick, an American attorney and academic at the Vermont Law School, also says in his biography that Holmes, one of the most influential and popular Justices ever to serve on the US Supreme Court, was James' first male lover when James was 22 and Holmes was 24.

Novick suggests that James "performed his first act of love" in 1865 with Holmes. "The clues are in his diary: he was very direct about everything but his love life, which he set in code."

Oliver Wendell Holmes can be found Scott no. 1288 (sheet), 1288B (booklet) and 1305E (coil). The stamp design is the same on all three versions.



Scott no. 1288



Scott no. 1305E

One of the Best-Kept Secrets in America!

From an advertisement for a subscription to the "most valuable magazine ever published", did you know that you can:

Use postage stamps to solve male impotence problem.

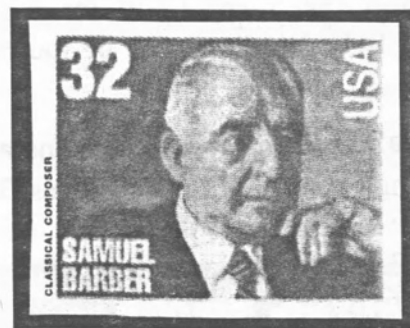
Can anyone vouch for this?!!!

Samuel Barber (1910-81)

The US Postal Service is scheduled to release a set of eight classical conductors and composers. The composers are Leopold Stokowski, Arthur Fielder, George Szell and Eugene Ormandy. The composers are Samuel Barber, Ferde Grofe, Charles Ives and Louis Moreau Gottschalk. The stamps will be issued in a pane of 20. They are to be issued in September 1997, as part of the Legend of American Music series.

In an article in the October 13, 1996 issue of the *New York Times*, Arts & Leisure section, it was revealed that Samuel Barber was gay and lived with his partner for 44 years.

Barber's works included opera and ballet, as well as music for orchestra, chorus and keyboard. Some of his more well-known works are *Adagio for Strings*, *Knoxville: Summer of 1915* and the opera *Antony and Cleopatra*.



Proposed design for the Samuel Barber stamp, as released by the US Postal Service.

Lizzie Borden

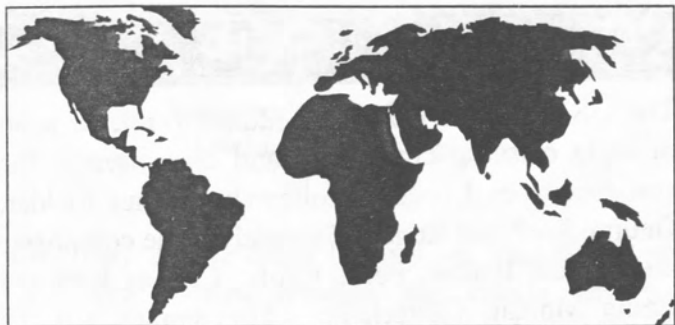
Does anyone have information on Lizzie Borden? Did she have a lover, an actress, who came up from Boston to be with her?

There was a cancellation commemorating her acquittal last year.

The Lambda Philatelic Journal index.

15 years of Gay and Lesbian stamp and postal history articles!
Copies of the index are available for \$1, which covers cost of copies and postage. Send your request to:
GLHSC, PO Box 515981, Dallas TX 75251-5981

Collecting stamps is fun!!



It's a Gay World...

Gambia issued a set of six and two souvenir sheets for Christmas on November 18, 1996. One of the souvenir sheets features *Virgin and Child with Infant St. John*, by Raphael. Scott no. 1847.

Grenada also issued a set of six and two souvenir sheets for Christmas on November 18, 1996. The 50c value shows *The Adoration of the Magi* by Botticelli. Scott no. 2593.

Liberia released a set of eight (Scott nos. 1220-27), two sheets of nine (Scott nos. 1228-29) and a souvenir sheet (Scott no. 1230) for the Olympic Centennial. Babe Didrikson can be found on Scott no. 1221.

Montserrat issued a sheet of nine and a souvenir sheet showing various portraits of James Dean. The sheet of nine is Scott no. 912, the souvenir sheet is Scott no. 913. They were issued sometime in 1996.

Slovakia released a set of two stamps in 1996. *Queen Ntombi Twala* by Andy Warhol can be found on Scott no. 258.

Sweden issued their third booklet in the Swedish Houses series on January 2, 1997. The first booklet depicted country houses and the second depicted business and pleasure. The third booklet features churches. The Churches booklet features six different churches, from different parts of the country and built during different periods.

The Dalby Church is the oldest preserved stone church in the Nordic countries. The Vendel Church has, in archaeological terms, given its name to the Vendel period. The Hagby Church is one of Sweden's oldest churches. The Övertorneå Church contains one of Sweden's oldest organs. The Varnhem Church is an old monastery church containing the tombs of Birger Jarl and three of the Kings of the House of Erik.

The sixth, and final, church featured is the Östra Ämtervik Church. It is significant for two reasons. Contrary to the accepted practice, the church is constructed with the choir at the South end and the tower at the North. It is also the burial place of Selma Lagerlöf. (Scott number is not yet assigned.)



Uganda joined Gambia and Grenada in the Christmas stamp releasing affair. A set of six and two souvenir sheets were issued on November 18, 1996. The 500sh value shows *Madonna of the Loggia* by Botticelli, Scott no. 1452. The 550sh value shows *The Strength* by Botticelli, Scott no. 1453.

Uruguay issued a set of three stamps featuring famous scientists. Aristotle can be found on Scott no. 1628. Isaac Newton can be found on Scott no. 1629.

AIDS Update

Thanks to Ms. Hibben for her obtaining a response regarding the FPS Inc. of Easthampton, MA AIDS meter.

FPS Inc. is a franchisee of Burger King Corporation. The Office General Manger responded to Ms. Hibben's request. The Office GM and her husband are "very sympathetic to the people who must endure" AIDS. They have also lost an acquaintance to AIDS. She stated, "I thought that (after buying the 29 cent US postage stamp) if we could get some artwork made up and have the AIDS red ribbon put on our Company postage meter - that in some small way we could be contributing to the 'awareness' of the illness - everyday!"

They intend to use this meter until a cure is found. "It is the least we can do - but hope in some way it helps," she stated.

If anyone would like the address, let me know. ▼

Botswana issued a set of six stamps on September 23, 1996 called Worthy Causes. The 20 t-value stamp depicts Family Planning Education. It shows a group discussion in a classroom with the text "AIDS knows no Boundaries" on the wall. ▼

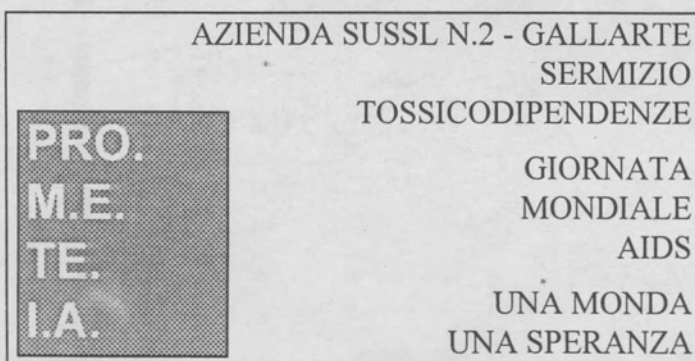
Brazil has announced that it will issue a commemorative stamp April 9, 1997 to promote the campaign against AIDS. The stamp will be released at Brasilia, the capital of Brazil. This will be the fourth AIDS-related stamp issued by Brazil. The previous issues are Glauber Rocha, Fight Against AIDS, and Cazusa. ▼

Denmark issued a semi-postal on October 10, 1996. The surtax will go to the AIDS Foundation. Scott no. B81. ▼

From the Journal of Rhodesian Study Circle, the slogan PROTECT YOUR / FAMILY FROM / HIV/AIDS was seen in Lusaka in December 1994.

World AIDS Day. The cachet was applied manually and separate from the date stamp. Lusaka was shown as an example. Similar cachets were used on the Copperbelt with the cities Ndola and Kitwe substituted for Lusaka. ▼

Another AIDS/HIV cancel from Italy. A box with the following text is located to the right of the date stamp.



▼
Machine slogan cancel from SIBU, SARAWAK, dated 3 NOV 1995. Text is as follows:

KEHIDUPAN ANDA
TELALU BEKHARGA (?)
UNTUK DIMUSNANKAN (?)
OLEH VIRUS HIV

The impressions seen were a bit faint. Malaysian stamps are on both covers. What language is spoken in Sarawak? ▼

Salisbury, Wilshire, England. A second class meter was used 5.12.96 for World AIDS Day. ▼

A German meter from Volkshofschule, Statdt Koln.

GEMEINSAM
AIDS
STOPPEN

is in an octagonal sign, plus

"Aids - Vorfbeuge Woche 26.9 bis 4.10.87" dated Koln 8.9.87 ▼

Medical Society of the State of New York meter:

MDs Fight AIDS
With Education
MSSNY CARES

Recent cancel is in red; previous cancels were in purple ink. ▼

Red Cross meter from Keene, NH:

"AIDS Learn the facts" ▼

A special thanks to Phil Stager and Ulf Uland for their contributions to the AIDS Update each journal.

Back issues of
Lambda Philatelic Journal
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Mountain Heritage Day
August 31, 1996
Fort Gay, West Virginia
25514

Somebody forgot to tell us we had our own fort!!

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Another bad pun on a meter!