



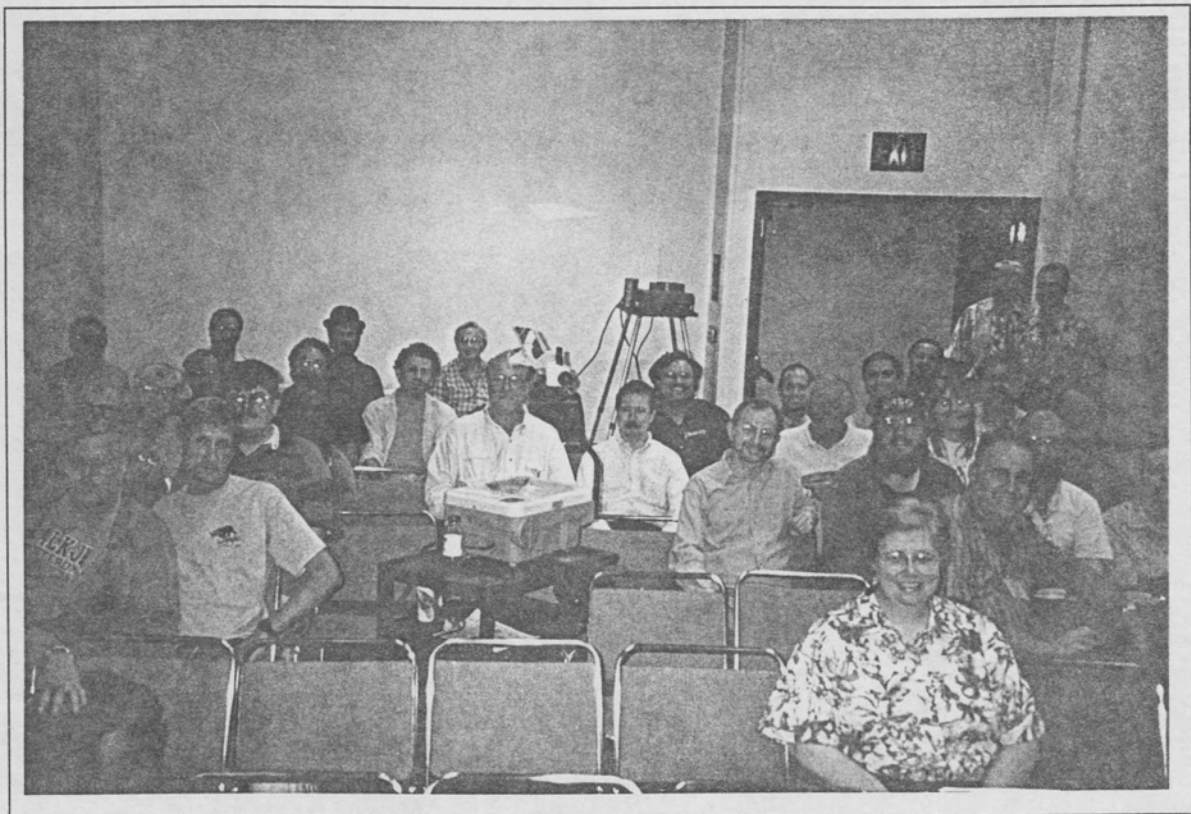
Lambda Philatelic Journal

Publication of the Gay and Lesbian History on Stamps Club

Vol. 16, No. 2

JUNE 1997

Pacific 97 and the sometimes annual GLHSC Meeting



Attendees at Pacific 97 GLHSC Meeting

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

MAILING ADDRESS:

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Lambda Philatelic Journal
PO Box 515981
Dallas TX 75251-5981

Levels of Membership:

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

CLUB OFFICERS:

President.....	Angela Watson
Vice President.....	Brian Lanter
Secretary.....	Vacant
Treasurer.....	Judith Beckett
Editor.....	Joe Petronie

PUBLICATION DATE

June 21, 1997
September 20, 1997
December 13, 1997
March 14, 1998

ARTICLES NEEDED BY

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.

From the President: A Piece o' My Mind!

Okay, here's the deal: I basically took over as president a couple of years ago because no one else wanted the responsibility, under the caveat that it was "just temporary" until the club could find someone. Well, two years later, there still doesn't seem to be anyone in sight, so I guess I should really take some responsibility for the office and the title. Now, this is not to say that if there is someone out there who would like a turn in the GLHSC "Oval Office," that I would stand in their way. I think this organization has a strong contingency of members...ones that could make contributions in many different ways.

So, back to the responsibility angle: One of my commitments is to write an article for every newsletter, this being the first. Maybe it will be about stamps or maybe about the club, who knows? Second, I would like to begin work on forming a couple of task forces to get a couple of projects underway, the foremost of which would be the Internet Project.

Let's face it, the world and philately have moved into the electronic age. With that comes the task of getting our presence known on the World Wide Web (for anyone that isn't familiar with these terms, please go to your local library and check out a book called *Internet for Dummies* [not that you're dumb, that's just the title of the book]...I understand that *Wine for Dummies* is pretty good, too).

When we had our meeting in San Francisco at Pacific 97, I was completely stunned at the sheer number of attendees (See related article starting on page 8). We filled an entire room (!) and still had a few standing. In addition to myself, your editor, treasurer and vice president all attended and met each other for the first time.

We auctioned off some of Paul Hennefeld's color postcards, making over \$50 for the club's coffers. We presented a plaque to Joe Petronie for all his efforts as editor. Everyone introduced themselves and named off their collecting interests. Amazingly enough, there were only a couple of people who specifically collected gays and lesbians on stamps, while many members collected widely varying subjects such as women on stamps, male nudes on

postcards, AIDS as a topical collection and many others.

We talked about designing and running both e-mail and a website for our club. My Internet Service Provider (ISP), Earthlink, will provide both for about \$20/month. They are also gay-friendly, having had a booth at San Diego's gay pride festival last year. All of this means that we will probably be raising the membership dues next year to \$10 (domestic) and \$12 (international). Please let us know your feelings on this. (Dues have not risen in many years. If anyone feels that they cannot afford the extra dues, maybe we can start a "student-type" rate.)

This, in turn, means that we will have a dedicated website for GLHSC and have access to e-mail. We can access sources for articles and we can attract potential members from literally throughout the world. We would be listed in several search engines. People would type in "gay" and "stamps", then receive a brief synopsis of our club's website. Additionally, we could scan images of stamps, postmarks, covers, etc., having them available for all visitors to view. We could also introduce "just plain ol' gays and lesbians" to philately.

Eventually, I see us acting as a resource, publishing a suggested reading list, historical facts and, perhaps, having Paul's list of gay and lesbians stamps not only on the Internet, but easily updated without the huge expense of printing. We were first to bring gays and lesbians together with stamp collecting. I think we have the opportunity to create a first class website and cyber-resource.

We had a couple of members, Tim and Blair, express an interest in being on this task force and more are welcome. Please contact me if you would like to help out on this project. I cannot stress enough how important this project is, as it will be the beginning of GLHSC's entry into the 21st century. I am very proud of this club and the members in it. We are ground-breakers one and all. We now need to break just a little more ground as we march forward into cyber-space.

I gladly welcome any comments, suggestions, and especially volunteers. Please "snail-mail" me at PO Box 3262, San Diego, CA 92163-1262 or e-mail me at bleumoon@earthlink.net.



Letter to the Editor

Dear Joe:

I am writing regarding the article in the March 1997 *Lambda Philatelic Journal* titled One of the Best-Kept Secrets in America. I don't know if you were serious with the question: "Can anyone vouch for this?!!!". However, if you are interested, there are generally two possible reasons for impotence. Those are physical and psychological. One of the quickest ways to eliminate a physical cause of impotence is simply using postage stamps. What they do is wrap a strip of stamps, preferably coiled ones, around a man's penis when he is ready to go to sleep. If, when he awakes, the stamps have broken off his penis, that means that he probably had an erection during his sleep. If the stamps are intact, that would mean there was probably no erection during his sleep. If there was an erection during the man's sleep time, one could pretty much eliminate that the problem is physical, and then they can concentrate on the possible psychological reasons for the impotency. Of course this explanation might be a bit more interesting with a different selection of words. Draw your own conclusions.

Thank you for such an interesting journal.

Sincerely,

LM, Pennsylvania

Guernsey Perforation Error Found

Rick VanGorder, GLHSC member in Arizona, received a pleasant surprise late last November. A collector of Channel Island stamps, he had ordered the Guernsey Post Office's Prestige Booklet featuring great film detectives, and found a perforation error on the first sheet of stamps in this mini-detective novel.

The issue honors 100 Years of Cinema and features five noted film detectives: Humphrey Bogart as Phillip Marlowe (16p value); Peter Sellers as Inspector Clouseau (24p value); Basil Rathbone as Sherlock Holmes (35p value); Margaret Rutherford as Miss Marple (41p value) and Warner Oland as Charlie Chan (60p value). The stamps were

designed by Robin Ollington and printed by Enschede in Zonen, Holland by offset lithography. The stamps appear to be a frame of movie film with the character in silver on a metallic colored ground. Guernsey is printed up the right-hand side in various colors. The values and Queen Elizabeth's silhouette are in silver. Captions are in black and perforations are 14.75 x 14.

The Prestige Booklet is designed as a detective story featuring movie theaters on Guernsey. Readers can search for clues in the story, record them on an entry form and submit it to the island post office for a sweepstakes prize drawing. The 16 x 10 mm booklet contains six panes of stamps: Three stamps for each detective on panes two through six and a five stamp pane of all characters on pane one. This is where the perforation error occurred in Rick's booklet.

Pane one is between pages one and two of the booklet. The bottom stamp depicting Basil Rathbone is double perfed on each side and the bottom. Rick reported the error to the Guernsey Post Office. Mrs. Jo de Garis, Philatelic Manager, replied that the pane made "three passes through the perforating machine at Enschede Stamps." The printer failed to notice the error and a photocopy of the mistake has been forwarded to the printer via Mrs. de Garis.

As a collector, not an investor, Rick has placed the booklet into his Channel Island album. He may decide to exhibit it in the future, but does not plan to sell it at this time.

April 24, 1997.

Back issues of

Lambda Philatelic Journal
are available.

Send your request, plus \$1.00 per issue or \$30 for a complete set, to:

Joe Petronie, Editor
Lambda Philatelic Journal
PO Box 515981
Dallas TX 75251-5981
USA

Make your check payable to "GLHSC".
All issues are available except Vol. 1, No. 4

Patrick Pearse

by
Joe Petronie

Patrick Henry Pearse is best known for his part in the 1916 Easter Rebellion in Ireland. He was also an educator, journalist, editor, poet and short-story writer. He became an advocate for a physical-force overthrow of British rule in Ireland prior to his death in 1916. He was most likely gay.



Scott no. 460

Patrick Pearse was born in Dublin in 1879. His father, James Pearse, was an English sculptor and his mother, Margaret Brady, came from County Meath. Patrick was the second of four children. His elder sister, Margaret, was like him in intelligence and being a leader. His younger siblings, Willie and Mary Brigid, lived for Patrick's attention. Patrick had a vivid imagination which was further fueled by the stories and songs of County Meath that he heard from his Aunt Margaret. Her stories and songs gave him "real" people to use in his childhood games. They were also the foundation of the Ireland for which he fought.

Patrick and Willie were inseparable. Willie gave Patrick all of his attention; in return, Patrick gave Willie a special place in his affections. "As a boy he was my only playmate; as a man he has been my only intimate friend. We have done and suffered much together, and we have shared together a few deep joys."¹ Willie had attained a place in Patrick's life that no other was to have reached.

In 1893, Patrick had begun to learn Irish in earnest. It was to become, to him, the most important subject at school.² After completing school and prior to attending university, he set up the New Ireland Literary Society with several friends from school. He also became involved in the Gaelic League in 1896. The purpose of these two, and

other, organizations was to save the Irish language from distinction.

Besides his intense interest in Irish, his other strong devotion was his religion. James Pearse had converted to Catholicism around 1870. His mother, Margaret, was traditional in her Catholicism.³ A combination of these two versions of Catholicism instilled a deep religious belief in Patrick. His religious convictions remained strong throughout his life, though he came to accept of a violent overthrow of British rule and his eventual martyrdom in his last years.

In 1900, James Pearse died, leaving his sculpting firm to Willie. Willie was the more artistically gifted of the two boys. However, Willie was still in his late teens. Willie and Patrick decided to run the business together, the name of the firm becoming Pearse and Sons.

Patrick began his writing seriously in 1902. By early 1903, he was elected editor of *An Claidheamh Soluis* (*The Sword of Light*), the Gaelic League's weekly newspaper. He was editor for nearly six years. He took a leave of absence to open his Irish school for boys, St. Edna's.

St. Edna's opened in 1908. The first year was a major success. Enrollment nearly doubled when the second year began. By 1910, Pearse began searching for a larger campus. A school for girls, St. Ita's, was begun, though in early 1900 Ireland schooling for girls was still a secondary concern. The new location was further from Dublin than the previous one. This fact, plus Pearse's growing political activity, led to a decline in enrollment and academic performance. By 1916, the school was closed.

¹ *Patrick Pearse The Triumph of Failure*, Ruth Dudley Edwards, Taplinger Publishing Company, New York, 1978, p.12.

² Over the many years of British rule in Ireland, England had tried to trample the very foundations of Irish culture. This included laws that had banned Irish law, forbade the use of the Irish language and suppressed Irish education. Although by Pearse's time most of these laws had been rescinded, their effect had taken hold. Gaelic was spoken mostly in the country. To be successful, one had to learn and speak English.

³ *Ibid.*, page 3.

Politically, Pearse began his ascent in the years 1910-12. He took a break from politics during the 1912-13 school year. He did his best to help save St. Edna's. St. Ita's had already closed, and he did not want the same thing to happen to St. Edna's. An American tour to raise money for his school and Irish education was scheduled for early 1914.

In February 1914, Pearse boarded the *Campania* and traveled to New York. This tour served a dual purpose for him. One was to raise funds for St. Edna's. The other was to inform and rally Irish-Americans to the current plight of Ireland. The Ulster Volunteers were arming themselves should Home Rule be implemented or the Irish rebelled. He returned to Ireland in May with enough money to hold off creditors for awhile.

Pearse had learned to perfect the art of communicating to mass audiences while in America. His success led to a further rise as a political figure. All of this recognition by the public led him to his destiny: He would somehow give his life for the freedom of Ireland.

On August 1, 1915, Patrick Pearse gave the most important speech of his life. O'Donovan Rossa was a Fenian (an Irish society founded in New York to seek independence for Ireland) who died in America. His body was returned to Ireland to be buried at Glasnevin Cemetery in Dublin. His funeral was turned into a propaganda event, drawing together the Irish Citizen Army (ICA), the Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB) and the Irish Volunteers. Thousands of uniformed men were joined by thousands of the general public. Pearse gave the graveside tribute, heralding the approaching revolution⁴.

There were two main lines of thought for Irish independence. One was for implementation of Home Rule. This would be, hopefully, the non-violent way to achieve independence. However, there was much resistance in Parliament and the Ulster Volunteers were strongly against this. The other line of thought was the acceptance of open rebellion as inevitable. Even this idea had several different scenarios. One group had looked forward to the World War. They felt that they could persuade Germany to come to Ireland's rescue. Roger Casement belonged to this group. Pearse belonged to the group which believed rebellion, without relying on Germany, was the way to

independence. The main question was how to get arms and when to rebel.

In late 1915, plans were formulated for the rebellion to begin on Easter Sunday of 1916. The plans were kept secret from all but a very select few to avoid Dublin Castle⁵ learning of the plans. The rebels did not want their attempt for independence to go the way of previous failed attempts. However, keeping the plans secret also caused numerous problems when Easter Sunday arrived.

Early in 1916, British authorities captured the German boat bringing guns to the rebels. Roger Casement was on board. He was arrested and eventually hanged for treason. Casement's capture was the event that led several rebel leaders who did not know of the plan to correctly guess that a rebellion was planned for the near future. The actual planners were confronted, but they kept to their lies. Dublin Castle was also alarmed. They, however, did not suspect Pearse and his group. The Castle was busy keeping tabs on other pro-Irish leaders who were kept in the dark by Pearse and his group. Casement's capture, though, did delay the planned rebellion for one day.



Scott no. 120

On Easter Monday, April 24, 1916⁶, Patrick Pearse led a band of rebels to the General Post Office (GPO) in Dublin. The GPO was picked because of its central location and its being a symbol of English government. They met virtually no resistance. Most of the British army contingent was out of town at the races and very few police were in the vicinity of the GPO. This made Pearse and his group's initial work easier. Pearse read a proclamation of Irish independence. This failed to incite the general public to support the volunteers. However, the poorer Irish around the GPO saw it as their chance to claim goods which they could never hope to afford. It only took one store-front window

⁴ Ibid., page 235-36.

⁵ Dublin Castle was the site of the British authority in Ireland.

⁶ Some books have April 23 listed and others, April 24.

being smashed to begin a full-scale looting of the fashionable shops on Sackville Street. Pearse was very dismayed at this reaction.

The seize lasted until Saturday. The British were closing in on the GPO and had begun to use heavy artillery. The rebels finally fled the GPO, ending up in a house on Moore Street. The desperate situation forced the leaders to vote on whether they should surrender or continue the fight. They sent a nurse to give word to the British of their intent to surrender. Pearse wanted terms for his men and unconditional surrender for himself. This the British rejected. Pearse met with the British and was then arrested.

Once the surrender was official, the remaining rebels marched towards Parnell Monument. They were disarmed and spent the night in a nearby hospital. Eventually, they were transferred to various jails. Dubliners pelted them with rotten vegetables during their march.

Patrick Pearse was court-martialed the following Tuesday and sentenced to death. He was kept in a death cell in Kilmainham Prison until May 3. He had hoped to see his mother and Willie before he died. Unfortunately, snipers prevented Mrs. Pearse from making the trip to the jail. Willie was being brought to see Patrick, but was only able to hear the shots that killed Pearse. Patrick Pearse was shot in the early hours of May 3, 1916.

Though the Irish public did not accept what the rebels had done, the British authorities pushed their luck. General Maxwell wanted to execute as many rebels as possible. Others, who knew more of Ireland, argued against this policy. In the end, 15 rebel leaders were executed. These were 15 too many for the Irish. Public reaction changed to support what the rebels had done. Sinn Fein went on to win 73 of the 105 seats in the 1918 elections. Ireland achieved its independence, with the exception of Ulster, in 1922. Pearse's martyrdom was fulfilled.

Patrick Pearse was most likely gay. He had no known relationships with any women. Several biographers have attempted to invent an engagement with a Gaelic League activist, Eveleen Nichols. There is very little evidence supporting this⁷.

Throughout his life, Pearse had found boys attractive. This attraction seems to have grown as

he became older. He published a poem, *A Mhic Bhig na g Cleas (Little Lad of Tricks)*, in 1909. When this poem was later published in English, several worldly friends took him to task over the content of the poem.

A Mhic Bhig na g Cleas (Little Lad of Tricks)

Little lad of tricks
Full well I know
That you have been in mischief:
Confess your fault truly.
I forgive you, child
Of the soft red mouth:
I will not condemn anyone
For a sin not understood.
Raise your comely head
Till I kiss your mouth;

Till I kiss your mouth:
If either of us is the better of that
I am the better of it.
There is a fragrance in your kiss
That I have not found yet
In the kisses of women
Or in the honey of their bodies.
Lad of the grey eyes
That flush in thy cheek
Would be white with dread of me
Could you read my secrets
He who has secrets
Is not fit to touch you:
Is not that a pitiful thing
Little lad of the tricks?

Being devoutly Catholic, Pearse had to suppress his true feelings. *Little Lad of Tricks* reveals Pearse's true feelings and the acknowledgement that they must be kept secret. Several other poems hint at this religiously forced suppression, especially *Why Do Ye Torture Me* and *Renunciation*. In these poems, he pleads to know why his feelings run counter to his church's teachings. The only honorable way out, as he saw it, was through death⁸.

Most gays and lesbians throughout history have channeled their energies into their works. Pearse appears to have focused his energy into independence for Ireland.

⁷ Patrick Henry Pearse, Betty J. Bruther, GPU News, August 1980.

⁸ Ibid., page 15.

* Scott no. 460 was issued for the centennial of Patrick Pearse's birth in 1979. He can also be found on Scott no. 208. It is part of a set of eight stamps issued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Easter Week Rebellion and to honor the signers of the Proclamation of the Irish Republic.

Bibliography

Bruther, Betty J., *Patrick Henry Pearse*. (GPU News, August 1980.)

Edwards, Ruth Dudley. *Patrick Pearse: the triumph of failure*. (New York: Taplinger Publishing company, 1978.)

Porter, Raymond J., *P.H. Pearse*. (New York: Twayne Publishers, Inc., 1973.)



by Joe Petronie

Never having been to San Francisco, I was quite excited about going. All of my friends raved about the Gay Mecca. The three hour flight from Dallas was uneventful. The fog began to roll in as we landed at San Francisco International Airport. Once I boarded a shuttle, the hotel was a short 30 minute ride away.

My journey at Pacific 97 began shortly before 10:00 am Saturday, May 31. I entered the Moscone Center at the North Hall. They allowed us to go to the lower level. Since the Washington Press booth was in the South Hall, I walked to that end of the center. A group of about 75-100 people stood outside the doors. Another group of what seemed to be 40-50 waited at the top of the escalators. At 10:00, those of us on the lower level heard the start of a minor stampede!

Only two doors were open, and a mad dash of many people running down the escalators and stairs caught the ushers off-guard. They rushed to get

more doors open. They also pleaded for people to slow down and walk. The majority made a spirited dash to the Hong Kong Postal Administration booth. I had never seen such a thing! (I was later told that first day ceremonies are similar!)

After purchasing my Pacific 97 souvenir sheets, I visited the Washington Press booth to purchase the official Pacific 97 Philatelic Passport. I tried to keep track of the total cost to complete it, but lost count after the first few booths. I also chose to boycott the agency which represents numerous countries which produce issue after issue of needless stamps. (My political statement for the event.) So, I have a philatelic passport a little over half complete. Several countries were listed, but did not attend. Others attended, but were not listed.

The countries with the friendliest personnel were Sweden, Monaco, the Vatican City, Canada and Poland. Germany let their US agent represent them. Unfortunately, they did not seem to be very informed about the German stamp program.

Nearly all of the administrations used either the Golden Gate bridge or the Pacific 97 logo in their cancel. About a dozen chose either other San Francisco scenes or national emblems. A few chose no pictures, using only "Pacific 97", the country name and the dates of the show. My favorite is the Japan cancel featuring a cable car.



Around 3:00, I walked back to the hotel to drop off what I had accumulated. My other half had arrived, so we chatted and made tentative plans for dinner (Italian in North Beach.)

I returned to the Moscone Center just before 4:00. After finding the room, I expected to find a dozen or so people. Instead, there were about 40 or so people! Between a third and one half were members and their guests, with the remainder first time visitors. Once Angela Watson, Brian Lanter, Judith Beckett and I introduced ourselves, the GLHSC meeting began.

After a brief history of the Club and a reading of the purpose of GLHSC, Angela presented me with a wonderful token of appreciation. I was very surprised. Thanks to all of the members that help me with the journal.

The meeting was very informal. Everyone present gave a brief introduction of him/herself. During one intro, a man stopped in the doorway. It appeared that he couldn't decide whether to join us or not. At the same time, the attendee giving his intro used the words "gay and lesbian". Those words spoken helped him decide. Quickly he turned around and walked away! Maybe next time he will join us!! (I got a kick out of it.)

The major topics discussed, after the introductions were completed, were 1) the lack of articles on women, 2) the need for a Web page, 3) the possibility of including a member introduction in the journal, and 4) placing an ad or article in the philatelic and gay press.

As editor, I have made a conscious effort to publish articles on women. The main problem, and this extends to the journal as a whole, is a lack of articles received to be published. I can always use articles, especially on women subjects. Be sure to send me whatever you would like published.

The Web page idea drew quite a few responses. Two members, Blair and Tim, and a San Franciscan, Wendy, volunteered to help produce one. Blair, who is also the main force behind the Canadian AIDS stamp and the AIDS Stamp Project, offered to give GLHSC some space on his Web site. GLHSC currently is included in a philatelic web site. Philately.com will get you there. To date, I have received a handful of responses from this listing.

The idea of a new column for member introduction was raised. Several members seconded this idea. I also like the idea. Send me a brief autobiography and either a picture or a copy your favorite philatelic item. Depending on the response, I will print one or two per journal.

Finally, several members and non-members asked about an article or ad in either the gay or philatelic press on GLHSC or gay stamp collecting. An ad designed by my other half, and based on a design submitted by Laura in Canada, appeared in the May issue of *Scott Stamp Monthly*. The main drawback

to ads is the cost. The *SSM* ad was \$120 for one issue. We've had about a dozen or so responses with about half of those joining. As far as an article goes, would anyone like to write something up?

The meeting lasted about an hour and a half. Several people remained afterwards for a more personal introduction. It was great finally meeting those with whom I have corresponded over the years. I look forward to the next GLHSC meeting!

After the meeting, I didn't return to Pacific 97 until mid-week. My other half was in San Francisco for only a few days. He returned to Dallas Tuesday afternoon. We took the cable cars to Fisherman's Wharf on Sunday. You can see some really great San Francisco views from the cable cars. Sunday evening was spent in the Castro area. Monday we rented a car, driving to Santa Rosa to visit a friend. We made a stop in Sausalito for lunch. The view of San Francisco from across the bay is great! The wineries were fun, and I'd love to go back and spend more time tasting wine.

Tuesday, it actually rained on and off all day. Larry left around 2:00 for the airport, and I was on my own! Wednesday was spent walking around Castro, visiting with Terry of Terry Photo, walking around near the Ferry Building and just plain soaking up the wonderful weather!

I returned to Pacific 97 on Thursday. I was searching for some French and German items, but I didn't have much luck. I guess this should be taken as a good sign, as I didn't spend nearly what I thought I would at the show! However, I still have a few gaps in my collections! After lunch, I decided to walk to Coit Tower on Telegraph Hill. It was a pleasant walk through Chinatown. Some of the most incredible views of the city were from atop of the tower. By Thursday evening, I think I was all walked out! I had my last dinner down in Castro, of course. Friday morning found me heading for the airport for an 11:00 flight back to Dallas.

San Francisco was great. I just love the weather, especially the cool nights. I cannot wait until my next trip back. And, I cannot wait until the next GLHSC meeting. Should we plan for the ATA show in Falls Church, VA next year? After all, the Washington, DC area is my favorite area in the country! I hope to see you there!

Gay & Lesbian Update

Queens Lesbian and Gay Pride once again had a pictorial cancellation for their Pride festivities. It was used on Sunday, June 1, 1997. This is the fourth cancel used by them.

Copies can be obtained from:

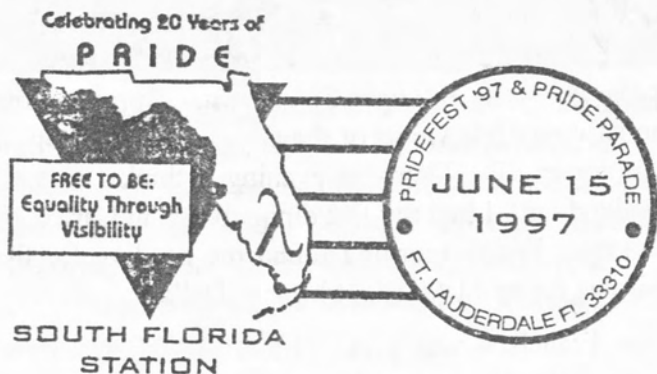
Pictorial Cancellations
Queens Lesbian & Gay Pride Station
PO Box 9998
Flushing NY 11351-9998



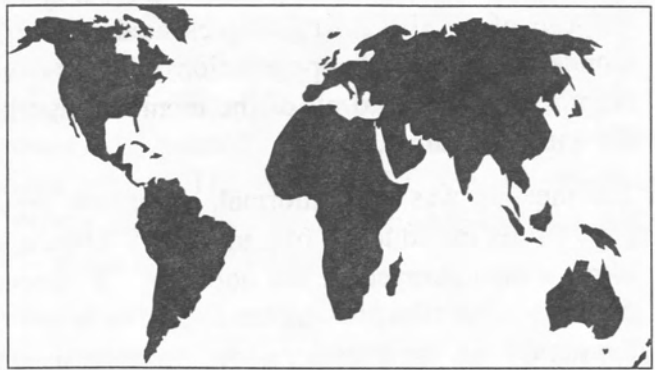
South Florida Pridefest '97 used a cancellation for their festival and parade on June 15, 1997.

Copies can be obtained from:

Pridefest 97 Cancellation
Philatelic Window
1900 W. Oakland Park Blvd.
Ft. Lauderdale FL 33310-9998



Remember that all requests for cancellations must be postmarked no later than 30 days after the event. Also, please be sure to include a self-addressed stamped envelope for their return.



It's a Gay World...

Bonobos, a species of apes, are the subject of a new book by primatologist Frans de Waal, *Bonobo: The Forgotten Ape*. It furthers the arguments of researchers that homosexuality is common among apes. What makes this book stand out is that the author comes to the conclusion that Bonobos use homosexuality to improve its social life. Be sure to include stamps of Bonobos and other apes in your gay and lesbian collection!

(For further information, see the article "Monkey Love" in the June 10, 1997 issue of *The Advocate*.)

Brazil issued a block of four for the 23rd Sao Paulo International Biennial Exhibition. One of the stamps featured Marilyn Monroe by Andy Warhol. Scott no. 2602a.

Germany issued a stamp honoring Franz Schubert on January 16, 1997. It was to commemorate the centennial of his birth. Scott no. 1952.

Liechtenstein issued their version of the Franz Schubert stamp on March 3, 1997. Scott no. 1096.

Russia issued a one-sided postal card to mark the 125th birth anniversary of Sergey P. Dyagilev, Russian theater and art agent. The stamp portion of the card features a portrait of S.P. Dyagilev and two ballet dancers.

On the left side of the card, a drawing shows a Russian ballet dancer in the ballet "The Phantom of Rose". To the right of this drawing is the caricature of Dyagilev made by Jean Cocteau.

Slovakia, as announced in the last journal, issued a stamp featuring artwork by Andy Warhol. A stylized portrait of Warhol was used in the FDC cancel.

Художник картонки Ю. Арциженко
Издательство «Мария» Мининистерства связи РФ, 1997. З. 134370. ППФФ. Т. 0,04 ман. 13. 09. 96.

Куда _____

Кому _____

Индекс предприятия связи	и адрес отправителя
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Пишите индекс предприятия связи места назначения

Sweden, as announced in the last journal, issued a book of stamps featuring six churches. The Östra Ämtervik church stamp has been given number 2215 by Scott Publishing.

AIDS Update

Brazil issued its second AIDS stamp, and third AIDS-related, on April 4, 1997. It was issued to further the campaign against AIDS. There is no Scott number at this time.



German meter used in Koln, November 1996. "GIB AIDS KEINE CHANCE".

Hong Kong cancel used in November 1996 in Kowloon. "Support World AIDS Day, Dec. 1".

(Also in Chinese characters.) The cancel includes a ribbon and heart.

Namibia used a "WORLD AIDS DAY 1 DECEMBER" cancel earlier this year. The cancel includes a ribbon.

South Africa used another VOOKOM VIGS spray cancel in Pretoria.

Syria issued its second stamp for World AIDS Day on August 18, 1996. Scott no. 1373.

Last Lick

Congratulations to:

Phil Stager: His collection, Ailments of Venus, received a Vermeil award at Pacific 97.

Darrell Ertzberger: His collection, Beguiling Orbs of Beauty, M. Teton, also won a Vermeil award.

Paul Henefeld's collection, Out of the Closet, won a Silver award.

