



Lambda Philatelic Journal

PUBLICATION OF THE GAY AND LESBIAN HISTORY ON STAMPS CLUB * SEPTEMBER 2005, VOL. 24, NO. 3, ISSN 1541-101X



Masterworks of
Modern American
Architecture

Do you know which of the well-known architects who designed these famous buildings were gay? (See page 10 for answers.)

Guggenheim Museum - Frank Lloyd Wright
Chrysler Building - William Van Alen
Vanna Venturi House - Robert Venturi
TWA Terminal - Eero Saarinen
Walt Disney Concert Hall - Frank Gehry
860 - 880 Lake Shore Drive - Mies van der Rohe

National Gallery of Art - I M Pei
Glass House - Philip Johnson
Yale Art and Architecture Building - Paul Rudolph
High Museum of Art - Richard Meier
Exeter Academy Library - Louis Kahn
Hancock Center - Bruce Graham

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

In the June 2005 Lambda Philatelic Journal, our president, Angela, wrote about Pride festivals in June and July, stating that most of these events occur during those two months. To this I would add that August is also very gay, at least in Europe. While the celebrations like New York City and Columbus, Ohio, are amongst the largest, there are many other Pride festivals, which are probably more important for changing attitudes in society. Anyone who has battled a crowd at one of the big pride events is in for a pleasant surprise if you would attend a smaller one as I did last year in Oklahoma City.

In Europe, I have attended Stockholm Pride, which lasts an entire week. But a more friendly (and family-oriented) event is Reykjavik Pride, billed as "Different Days, Different Nights", and lasts one weekend. Of course, almost all Icelanders are related to one another in some way, so it's not a surprise to see families come out to the parade downtown and stay for the gay concert afterwards. Reykjavik is a city with only one gay club although several others are gay friendly.

From Germany, most people know the big festivals in Berlin, Hamburg and Munich. Pride festivals are generally referred to as CSD (Christopher Street Day, in honor of the Stonewall Inn riot in 1969 which took place on that street). Munich actually has 3 such festivals, one official and two unofficial (Hans-Sachs-Strasse festival and the Gaertner-Platz street festival). And each of them has tens of thousands of people who show up.

(Continued on page 11)

From the President

Like all of you, Hurricane Katrina prompted me to reflect on what it would be like to lose everything. And I mean everything: your furniture, your books and movies, your electronics, and yes, your stamps.

I looked around my house and tried to imagine what I could possibly salvage if I had water up to six feet high inside my house. Not much; maybe a few knick knacks, my rather impressive TupperWare collection and few pieces of art that hang high enough to escape the water. But certainly not my stamps.

Of course, the people of the Gulf States have suffered losses more tragic and severe than most of us can imagine. We are bombarded with images every night on the TV. And yet, I know that as soon as it ceases to be melodramatic and sensational, the reporters will move on to the next white woman to disappear or Anglo child abduction, and cover that story to death.

So, like nearly everyone else, I would suggest that if you have not already donated, please consider donating to The Salvation Army (www.salvationarmyusa.org), The United Way (www.national.unitedway.org) or even Society for the Protection of Cruelty to Animals (www.aspc.org) or any of the fine other relief and rescue organizations.

My other suggestion would be get insurance. Yes, especially for your stamps. Most homeowner's policies do not cover any additional funds for things of any value (such as stamp or coins), a special rider is required and is usually expensive through a traditional insurance company. There are a couple of insurance agencies that offer special coverage for stamp collectors (you can find them by doing a Google search for "insurance for stamp collections."). Many of these policies require a simple signed declaration of the estimated value of your stamps, and no detailed inventory is required.

I know that I would be hard pressed to come up with the money to replace my many prized philatelic items out of pocket. So get insurance today; nobody in New Orleans or Gulfport or Biloxi or Birmingham thought they would need it, either.

Angela

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Fugitive States: The Philatelic Record

by Ian Young

North Ingermanland. South Kasai. Upper Yafa. Krajina. The names of these obscure states are not always found in the big stamp catalogues, but the philatelic issues of secessionist and other short-lived entities can make an intriguing and attractive collection.

One of the earliest of these fugitive states was the Black Flag Republic. As a result of the Sino-Japanese war, China was forced to cede the island of Formosa (Taiwan) to Japan in 1895. The Taiwanese declared a republic and a notable Chinese warlord, Liu Yung-fu, arrived on the island with his Black Flag militia which had fought the French in Vietnam. The Black Flag Republic managed to hold out against the Japanese for a few months, issuing a set of six stamps, until Liu escaped to China, disguised as a woman.



Black Flag Republic



Republic of Central
Lithuania

The collapse of several European empires after World War I led to the creation of a number of breakaway states. The Free State of Fiume, under the Italian Poet Gabriele d'Annunzio, was a particularly colourful one. (See my article "Last Post to Fiume-Kupa" in the June-September 2003 LPJ.) Another territory seized by a military "freebooter" was the region around the old Lithuanian capitol of Vilnius, fought over by Polish, Lithuanian and Bolshevik forces. In October 1920, the Polish general Lucjan Zeligowski seized the area with Polish encouragement, and set up an independent state. The Republic of Central Lithuania lasted until March 1922 when it was incorporated into Poland. Several stamp sets were issued, with charmingly original designs, some showing portraits of the bearded General. After the Soviet invasion of Eastern Poland in 1939, the area was divided between Soviet Byelorussia and newly Soviet Lithuania.

A tiny breakaway state on what was then the Russo-Finnish border was North Ingermanland, which had a brief existence in 1920 until it fell to the Bolsheviks. In Siberia, along the Mongolian border, the Bolsheviks set up the Far Eastern Republic, which lasted until 1923 when it was incorporated into the newly-formed USSR.

As wars raged in Poland and Russia, the newly emerging state of Albania was also in turmoil. A French-controlled autonomous state was established in Korçë (Koritsa) in 1917-18. Neighbouring Serbia seized another area in 1921 and set up the Mirdites Republic, issuing stamps inscribed "Posta E Mirdites." Both issues show versions of the Albanian eagle.

Another breakaway state struggled for existence in the disputed border area between Austria and Hungary. Hungarian stamps overprinted "Western Hungary" in Hungarian and German were issued by a paramilitary group. Hungarian interests in the region also founded the so-called "Bannate of Laita" ("Laitabánság"), issuing stamps showing castles and coats of arms. By 1920 the area had been divided between the two new states, Austria getting the Burgenland and Hungary the area around Sopron.



Bannate of Laita

In South Africa, four 19th century Boer republics (the South African Republic, the New Republic, the Orange Free State and Stellaland) offer an interesting variety of stamps, from sophisticated engraved issues to crude local handstamps. The four pseudo-independent "Native Homelands" set up by the South African apartheid regime between 1976 and 1994 provide an attractive array of flags, coats of arms, native arts and crafts and stunning landscapes. The Homelands were reabsorbed into the Republic of South Africa on the fall of the apartheid regime.



Orange Free State
(revenue issue)



New Republic

The Congo crisis of 1960 led to the temporary creation of two secessionist states, Katanga and South Kasai, both of which issued stamps from 1961 to 1963. The Katanga set for a 1961 International Fair is particularly well designed. Issues of the Nigerian Ibo breakaway state the Republic of Biafra (1967-8) are less attractive. One shows the Biafran flag and a map. At the time of the Biafran war of secession, the British possessions in Aden were being besieged by Marxist rebels. In the Hadhramaut region, two autonomous sultanates briefly issued their own stamps - Upper Yafa (1967) and the Mahra State of Qishn and Socotra (1967-8). One set from Mahra shows the state flag. These areas, along with the rest of Britain's Aden possessions, were absorbed into the new Peoples Republic of Southern Yemen, which became the Yemen Peoples Democratic Republic in 1970 and united with the Yemen Arab Republic to the North in 1990.



State of Katanga



Mahra State of Qishn and Socotra

The breakup of the USSR in the early 1990's led to a number of unrecognized breakaway states. In newly independent Georgia, the autonomous areas of Abkhazia and South Ossetia (Xussar Iryston) seceded to become Russian client states. There are several issues featuring maps, flags and coats of arms. One Abkhazian commemorative depicts the controversial academician Nikolai Marr, whose bizarre linguistic theories were once favoured by Stalin. Elsewhere in the Caucasus, Chechnia issued its own stamps during its period of de facto independence (1991-9). And Nagorno-Karabakh, an Armenian enclave within Azerbaijan continues a separate existence. Collectors of these states must be careful as bogus items made in the West can easily be confused with genuine issues.



Republic of Abkhazia

Another curious fall-out from the Soviet dissolution is the Dneister Moldavian Republic, located in the Transnistria region east of the Dneister river which divides Bessarabia from the Ukraine. Transnistria was annexed by Romania in 1941 when four stamps were issued by the Romanian government. After World War II, Stalin united Transnistria with most of Bessarabia in a new constituent Soviet Republic, Moldavia. When this became independent as the Republic of Moldova, the largely Russian and Ukrainian speaking Transnistria split from the Romanian-speaking rest of the country. Occupied by Russian troops, the DMR retains a Soviet-style flag and coat of arms, depicted on various issues. Another breakaway state, the Crimean Republic, was less successful, lasting from 1991 to 1994 and employing overprinted Ukrainian stamps.

Yugoslavia also broke apart during the 1990's, amid vicious ethnic and religious warfare. Part of Croatia inhabited largely by Serbs declared itself the independent "Serb Republic of Krajina," issuing its own stamps from 1993 to 1995 when it was overwhelmed by Croatian forces. One of its issues depicts the eccentric genius Nikola Tesla, an ethnic Serb born in Croatia. With the fall of Krajina, one small Serb enclave within Croatia remained, the Srem-Baranja District, which, with Serbian support, managed to continue a separate existence, complete with stamps, for two years until it too was absorbed into Croatia in 1997.

Other breakaway states include the Asian state of Tuva, now part of the Russian Federation (see my article "Whatever Happened to Tannu Touva?" in American Philatelist, January 2003), the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and the Somaliland Republic (the former British Somaliland). Though independent Somaliland has a Ministry of Posts, the only purported stamps I've seen (bad renderings of the Titanic) are bogus.

Philately is intimately connected to history and political geography, and part of the romance of stamp collecting is the discovery of strange, out-of-the-way lands through their philatelic traces. I've found that these diverse breakaway regions and little-known fugitive states are among the most interesting areas to collect and study.

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Lewis Loved Clark?

Intriguing hints abound about America's historic trailblazers.

by Bob Smith

In May 1804, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, America's most famous same-sex coupling, led 45 men up the Missouri River with the purpose of exploring the newly acquired lands of the Louisiana Purchase and the goal of reaching the Pacific Ocean. Throughout this year our nation has been celebrating the bicentennial of their expedition of 1804 - 1806 with events and exhibitions from Missouri to Oregon. For gay and lesbian Lewis-and-Clark buffs, the recent speculation that Meriwether Lewis may have been gay has made an already fascinating story downright titillating.

In Brian Hall's beautifully written 2003 novel about the expedition, *I Should Be Extremely Happy in Your Company*, the heterosexual author makes a case that one of the causes for Lewis' suicide in 1809 at the age of 35 was that Clark married a woman named Julia, his former partner felt bereft. Lewis was already severely depressed after their trip and never fully readjusted to life back in civilization. Three years after, he still slept on the floor on buffalo skins because he claimed that he

was no longer comfortable sleeping in beds. A few days before his suicide on the Natchez Trace trail, a delusional Lewis was convinced Clark was trying to catch up with him, coming to his "relief."

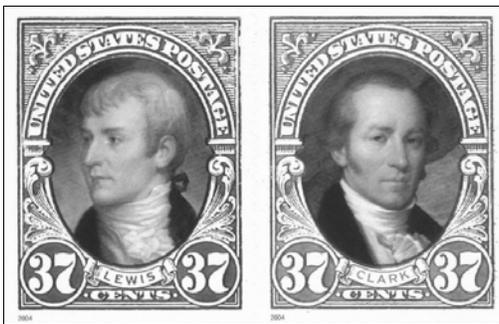
"What fascinated me about Lewis was his intense personal loneliness and the intriguing hints in the record that he had a much more intense feeling of comradeship for Clark than Clark did for him," explains Hall.

Many historians claim that there is no evidence that Lewis was gay. It's true that Lewis never described Clark in his journals as a total hottie, but his surviving letters and journals should trigger the gaydar of open-minded readers.

When President Jefferson asked him to lead the expedition, Lewis wrote to Clark, saying, "Believe me there is no man on earth with whom I should feel equal pleasure in them as with yourself." He went on to say, "I should be extremely happy in your company, and will furnish you with every aid for your return from any point you might wish it. With sincere and affectionate regard, your friend and humble sevt. Meriwether Lewis." It's a touching letter that reveals the bond between the two men. (Clark named his first child Meriwether Lewis Clark.) Another letter of Lewis' excitedly describes a cozy little house that he and Clark will share together.

Although a crack shot and expert woodsman, the handsome Lewis occasionally drops his Indian trade beads in his journals. He was considered a dandy in his youth, and he once wrote a letter about a newly purchased Army dress coat and complained at length that "the lace is deficient." On his journey with Clark, Lewis carefully noted the clothing of the Indian tribes and expressed his admiration for a fur stole worn by Shoshone men. Lewis obtained one of these fur tippetts and wore this foppish piece of clothing for an official portrait when he returned.

Clark also recorded his observations of cross-dressing Native American two-spirited people. He didn't fully understand the diversity of gender roles in each tribe or the complexity of the spiritual functions played by two-spirits, but his report is relatively nonjudgmental for its time.



Scott nos. 3855 & 3856

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Scott no. 3854

It also appears that Lewis didn't have sex during the two years of their journey, despite numerous accounts of the enlisted men sleeping with Native American women. His comments about women run from an open distaste for their bodies to a chaste poetic appreciation for lovely fair damsels.

After the expedition, Lewis halfheartedly tried to marry and failed. A close reading of his writings won't reveal evidence of a passion for any woman that compares to the emotion he displayed in his letter to Clark, asking him aboard their epic, timeless journey.

Originally published in *The Out Traveler* in 2004. Reprinted with permission from the author.

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



My address is :

Giacomo Branca
Via A. Cassoli 13
44100 Ferrara
Italy

ATA TO OFFER NEW NOVICE CLASS AT FUTURE NTSS SHOWS

Effective with the next National Topical Stamp Show (NTSS), to be held adjacent to the Dallas/Ft. Worth airport June 15-17, 2007, the American Topical Association (ATA) will establish a new class of exhibits to be called "Novice Class" for beginning collectors in the Multiple-frame class, the Single-frame class and the Display class who have never exhibited a "thematic" before. This would still be called a Novice Class even if the exhibitor has previously exhibited in other Classes. This "Novice Class" would be judged by a panel of three local judges, appointed by the ATA, with not more than one being an accredited judge.

The ATA will develop simplified score sheets before this next show to maximize the value to the exhibitors. Special awards will also be prepared to avoid any misunderstanding between these and the regularly judged exhibit awards. This new class will give novice exhibitors an opportunity to test the waters and learn more about thematic exhibiting so that they may move up in exhibition awards through a more gentle learning process.

The other classes of exhibiting at NTSS will remain unchanged allowing experienced exhibitors to continue vying for awards in the Multiple and Single frame Classes in addition to the Display Class under the currently constituted rules established by CANEJ.

This additional recognition for novice exhibitors adds to the recently created "Topical Novice Awards" and the "Awards for Thematic Exhibitors who have yet to win a Vermeil or Gold at a World Series of Philately Stamp Show". These are currently available to all stamp exhibitions as an incentive to continuing to exhibit, from the American Topical Association. Show Exhibition Chairpersons may request award cards for exhibitors who fall into these award categories and the cards will be redeemed by the ATA for copies of ATA Handbook #133, *Adventures in Topical Stamp Collecting* by George Griffenhagen and Jerry Husak. This handbook includes comprehensive information on exhibiting topical stamp collections. Stamp clubs holding exhibitions can obtain these cards and other information by contacting ATA - PO Box 57 - Arlington, TX 76004-0057 or at americantopical@msn.com.

Make plans to attend now!

**GLHSC meeting at
Washington 2006.
Saturday, June 2, 2006, @ 2:00**

Artemis - Part One: Maiden of the Silver Bow

by Judith Beckett

The Greek goddess Artemis, my favorite among goddesses on stamps, is renowned for her great love of women.

She was Apollo's twin sister, the first born of the two, the consequence of the rape of her mother Leto by the god Zeus while they were both transformed into quail. Zeus's wife Hera, justifiably peeved, had the serpent Python chase Leto all over the world, decreeing she could not give birth in any place where the sun shone.

Leto finally gave birth to Artemis at Ortygia (Quail Island) which is why the quail is sacred to Artemis. After Artemis was born, her mother labored for nine more days. Finally, Artemis helped Leto to deliver her twin brother, Apollo. This occurred on the island of Delos in the shadows cast by an olive tree and a date palm.

Because she herself was delivered without pain and then assisted her mother, Artemis is known as the goddess of mid-wifery. One of her many names is "opener of the womb". Women prayed to her during pregnancy and childbirth.

Ironically, Artemis was also thought to be responsible for the deaths of women giving birth, striking them down with a silver arrow, a symbol of Artemis as the new moon. She was worshipped by groups of young women who lived in the forests as "hunter-virgins" for several years before marriage. This was thought to protect them later in life, during pregnancy and childbirth.

When Artemis was three years old, Zeus told his daughter that he would give her anything she wanted. She leapt up onto her powerful father's knee and asked for "eternal virginity". She also wanted as many names as her brother Apollo had; a bow and silver arrow like his; the office of bringing light; a saffron hunting tunic with a red hem reaching to her knees; sixty young ocean nymphs as her maids of honor; twenty river nymphs to care for her hounds; all the mountains in the world; and any city he chose because "she didn't intend to spend much time there". She intended to roam the forests and mountains with a band of young virgins, hunting and dancing together forever.

Artemis was called the Mother of Creatures, the Lady of Wild Things. But while she protected all young, suckling animals, enigmatically, she was also the hunter and the hunted animal as well. This speaks to her power over all three realms: heaven, earth and the underworld; life, death and rebirth.

The story that most explicitly identifies Artemis as qualified to be included in a collection of lesbians on stamps concerns Zeus and the nymph Callisto (another name for Artemis). Zeus lusted after the nymph and, up to his old tricks once again, accosted her *in the form of Artemis herself*. Callisto gave birth to a baby boy.

Because Artemis demands chastity of her followers, when she learned of the seduction, she changed Callisto into a bear and her son, Arcus, into a bear cub. She intended to kill them both but Zeus intervened and placed them in the skies as the Big and Little Dippers. Some sources say that Artemis killed them herself but later became remorseful. Thus it was she who placed them in the sky.

Vengeful Hera then made sure that the stars of the Big and Little Dippers will never dip into the ocean at night the way all other stars do, but will forever remain above the horizon.

The Greek Artemis (A) appears as the huntress on a 50 kopeck Russian souvenir sheet Scott #4704 released in 1978. The painting is by the Italian Paolo Veronese (1528-1588).

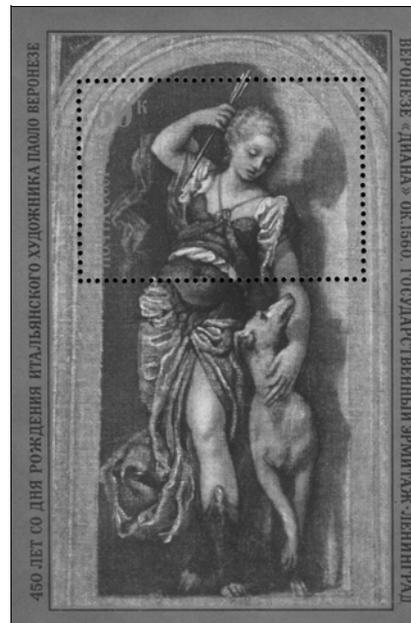


Figure A

The story of Niobe is told by the Greeks although it originated with the Asian Artemis. Niobe, daughter of the Titan, Tantalus, was arrogant like her father. She was married to Amphion, a son of Zeus, an incomparable musician. She gave birth to seven brave and beautiful sons and daughters. She was rich, nobly born, and powerful. She wanted the people of Thebes to worship her instead of Leto. She compared her own large brood with Leto's paltry set of twins and her fine home to Leto's homelessness as she searched the world for a place to bear her children. She told the people that she was the goddess, to make their sacrifices to her, not to Leto. Hearing her insolent words, Apollo and Artemis struck down all twelve of Niobe's children

with bow and arrow. Niobe’s anguish turned her into a stone forever wet with tears.

Feminist Barbara Walker writes that Niobe (“Snowy-one”) was in fact the Anatolian mountain goddess whose worshippers were destroyed by Hellenistic patriarchal tribes. Walker says Niobe’s “children” were her worshippers whom she would mourn forever. Niobe is also another name for Artemis.



Figure B

Niobe (B) appears on Poland’s dark green 40 groszy, Scott # 746, issued in 1956.

In Rome and, later, throughout Europe, Artemis was known as Diana and there, as in Greece, she was strongly associated with the bear, fierce protector of her cubs. In Athens, well-born nine-year-old girls, dressed as bears and danced in her temple.

The city of Bern, Switzerland, grew from an Helvetian tribal center for the totemic worship of the Mother Bear. The bear is still the symbol of that city. Bern means bear. The bear appears on several Swiss stamps. This one is a semi-postal, Scott #B47 issued in 1928 in honor of the city of St. Galen (C).

Another tale told by the Greeks is of the hunter Actaeon. He had the misfortune of coming upon Artemis bathing nude in a pool within a grotto. Startled at seeing him, Artemis flicked drops of water into his face turning him into a stag. He turned and fled, but was overtaken by his own dogs who tore him limb from limb.

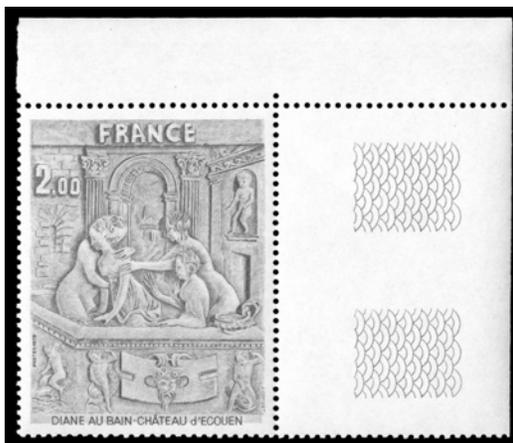


Figure D

Artemis appears as Diana arising from the ritual bath (D) on a two franc French stamp, #1626, depicting a bas relief from the Castle d’Ecouen circa 1626. The stamp was issued in January 1979.

A fragment from a painting by Tiziano Vecello (1488-1576), “The Death of Actaeon”, appears on a stamp from Paraguay (E) (for which I do not have a number). Artemis, wearing a red dress and red boots runs through the forest accompanied by her dogs. One of her breasts is bare and, in this way, she resembles the Amazons.



Figure E

More stamps and tales of Artemis and the Amazons will appear in the next issue of this journal.

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Gay & Lesbian Update

Austria issued a stamp on May 20, 2005, to commemorate the Life Ball, an annual charity event to raise funds for AIDS research. This was the second stamp issued to honor Life Ball. The first stamp was issued in 2004. This year's stamp pictures supermodel Heidi Klum.

Klum, along with Elton John, Liza Minnelli and fashion designer Donatella Versace, headlined the 2005 gala held May 22 in Vienna, Austria. This stamp has both gay and AIDS connections.

Elton John is gay and is set to register his union with his boyfriend this fall. Liza Minnelli has a big gay following, as did her mother, Judy Garland. Donatella Versace is the sister of Giavanni Versace, who was gay. He was murdered in Miami several years ago.

Answers to cover question (by Blair O'Dell and Paul Henefeld):

Paul Rudolph (1918 - 1997)

This talented architect was also a somewhat controversial figure. Many persons find his buildings hard to accept and just plain ugly. His style might be called 'hyper-masculine', because the structures that came off his drafting table were massive and fortress-like. This ultimately came to be known as 'Brutalist' style, which was characterized by the use of rough and striated molded concrete blocks. The interior surfaces often mimic the rough textures of the exterior. But to offset these coarse features, Rudolph also would add to the mix sinuous forms, such as soaring towers and long undulating ramps. His best-known work is the Art and Architecture Building at Yale University.

Rudolph owned a stark modernist townhouse on posh Beekman Place in Manhattan. After his death, the building was allowed to deteriorate. Within the past year or so, it was reported that someone who intends to restore it with integrity had purchased this landmark structure.

The foregoing information has in part been derived from the 'Gay and Lesbian Almanac', published by the St. James Press in 1998. On a personal note, Paul Rudolph was my best friend's boyfriend in the early 1970's. So it can be said with surety that this renowned architect must be reserved a place on our list of distinguished persons who happen to be gay.

Philip Johnson (1906—2005)

Philip Johnson was lampooned at his 95th birthday testimonial dinner: 'We thought you had died years ago!' Johnson lived almost 100 years, born in Cleveland, Ohio, July 8, 1906. He died at his home, the Glass House, at New Canaan, CT, January 25, 2005.

Philip Johnson's accomplishments in architecture and as a curator, museum director, author and historian, were not without controversy. He was born into a wealthy family, and graduated from Harvard with a BA in Architectural History.

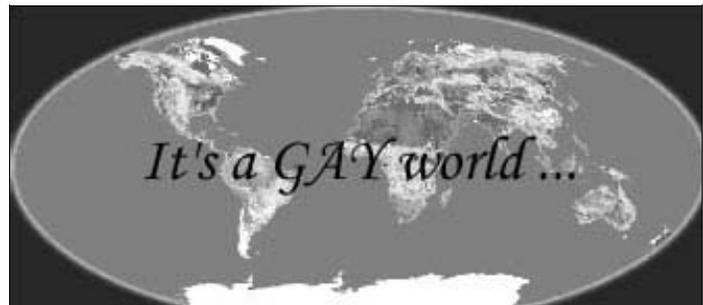
Johnson became a Founding Director of the Museum of Modern Art in New York City in 1932. As curator of the museum's exhibit International Style Architecture from 1922, Johnson received international fame for introducing modern European architecture to the American public.

In 1949 Johnson built his home, the Glass House. This structure is depicted on the 'Masterworks of Modern American Architecture' sheet issued in 2005, with the inscription on the back of the sheet stating, 'He designed his famous house of steel and glass more to be seen than to be lived in.' However Johnson and his life-partner, David Whitney, did live in their New Canaan home. The Glass House was willed to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and it will be open to the public in the future.

Philip Johnson was never in the closet. People always recognized Johnson and David Whitney as lifetime partners.

Long after the death of this great American architect, his works will be remembered. Still to be built is Johnson's design for the Metropolitan Community Church, The Cathedral of Hope.

His biography by Franz Schulze, 1994, is suggested reading. He is also listed in the Gay & Lesbian Almanac, St. James Press.



Denmark issued a single stamp featuring Hans Christian Andersen. Scott no. 1323.

Germany issued a stamp for the centennial of Hans Christian Andersen's birth. Scott no. 2336.

Romania issued a set of five stamps on January 20, 2005. The stamps featured famous people. Greta Garbo can be found on Scott no. 4697.

Soloman Islands issued a set of six for their Christmas issue on December 8, 2004. The *Madonna Della Tenda* by Raphael can be found on Scott no. 987.

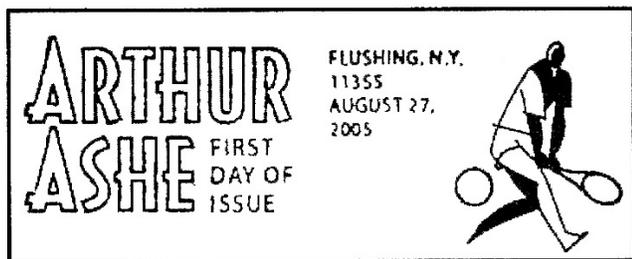
United States issued a sheet of 12 stamps featuring Masterworks of American Architecture. Two gays have buildings depicted.

- Glass House by Philip Johnson, Scott no. 3910h.
- Yale Art & Architecture Bldg., by Paul Rudolph, Scott no. 3910i.

AIDS Update

Antigua issued a stamp on December 1, 2004 for World AIDS day. Scott no. 2785.

Postmark used for the Arthur Ashe stamp released by the United States Postal Service. More information on this stamp in the December issue of *LPJ*.



(Continued from page 3)

But more interesting are the smaller places with CSD day of weekend. In Bavaria, Nuernberg Pride lasts a weekend, Regensburg DCS lasts a day. I heard that even Bamberg tried a CSD this past spring for the first time. On the other side of Germany where I now live, Luxembourg had a Pride celebration back in May. I missed CSD in Trier, the city in which I live now, due to my visiting the United States that day. I did attend Saarbruecken CSD, which lasted one Sunday afternoon and had about 10 units in the parade, including a unit from Trier and another from Metz, France. Saarburecken's gay community is not large, but there were many people of all ages that crowded the pedestrian zone to watch and cheer. In fact, I have never been to a Pride festival in Europe where there was even one heckler.

I encourage us to support the small gay communities that are everywhere. Trier has one gay bar, but two others that are gay owned and operated. Eat at the gay restaurant in Merzig; attend the gay film festival in Bad Woerishofen. We really are everywhere and as others get to know us, it brings us greater acceptance of our entire community worldwide.

Tony Andren
Trier, Germany

Helpful Addresses

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www.oneinstitute.org



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The Netherlands
www.ihlia.nl



National Postal Museum
MRC 570
Smithsonian Institution
Washington DC 20560-0001
www.postalmuseum.si.edu



Washington 2006 Jury Named

The executive committee of Washington 2006 is pleased to announce the selection of the jury panel and support personnel for the international exhibition scheduled to be held July 27-June 3 next year.

The Honorary President of the jury is FIP President Koh Seow Chuan from Singapore. The expert team of three includes James Van Der Linden (Belgium), Paolo Vollmeier (Switzerland), and W. Danforth Walker (US). There are two senior consultants, Bernard A. Hennig and F. Burton Sellers, both from the US.

The jury is made up of a total of 40 judges from Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Great Britain, Israel, Korea, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Romania, Russia, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, and the US. Roughly the F.I.P. requires one juror per 100 competitive frames. Washington 2006 will have 3,820 frames.

Also under F.I.P. rules, 25% of the jury is appointed by the host country, 50% by nomination of other countries through their national federations at the invitation of Washington 2006, and 25% selected directly by the F.I.P., which also gives formal approval to the entire group.

The American contingent has 10 representatives. They are: William Bauer (Unadilla, NY), Richard Drews (Palatine, IL), Joseph E. Foley (Riva, MD), John M. Hotchner (Falls Church, VA), James P. Mazepa (Sarasota, FL), Dr. Roger G. Schnell (Fort Lauderdale, FL), Joseph D. Schwartz (Sacramento, CA), Patricia Stilwell-Walker (Lisbon, MD), Ann Triggle (Clarence, NY), and Stephen S. Washburne (Philadelphia, PA).

In addition, there are five US judges among the FIP jury contingent: Ronald E. Leshner Sr. (Easton, MD), Peter P. McCann (University Park, FL), Charles J. Peterson (Laurel, MD), Stephen Reinhard (Mineola, NY), and Stephen D. Schumann (Hayward, CA).

The international judging panel includes:

Malcolm Groom (Australia, FIP selection)
 Fernando del Rio Aranaz (Spain, FIP selection)
 Alexandru Bartoc (Romania)
 Lumir Brendl (Czech Republic, FIP selection)
 Chang Min (China, pending confirmation)
 Leo De Clercq (Belgium)
 Robert DeRoy (France)
 Dr. Hadmar Fresacher (Austria)
 Abraham Gelber (Costa Rica)
 Surajit Gongvatana (Thailand)
 Christopher Harman (Great Britain)
 Dr. Alan Huggins (Great Britain)
 Alexander Ilyushin (Russia)
 Francis Kiddle ((Great Britain, FIP selection)
 Seong-Kwon Kim (Korea, pending confirmation)
 Kurt Kimmel (Switzerland)
 Eddie Leibu (Israel)
 Dr. Ross Marshall (New Zealand)
 Andreas J. Schlichter (Argentina)
 John Sinfield (Australia)
 Harry Sutherland (Canada)
 Tay Peng Hian (Singapore, FIP selection)
 Jussi Tuori (Finland)
 Vit Vanicek (Czech Republic)
 Jos Wolff (Luxembourg)

Apprentices are expected to be announced following the FIP meeting scheduled for August 24-25 in Taipei, Taiwan. The jury President, Vice Presidents, and Secretary, collectively known as the Jury Presidium, will be appointed when the jurors first convene in Washington, DC in May.

The complete list of jurors with photos are online with additional Washington 2006 details at <http://www.washington-2006.org>.

Writers needed! We are looking for general articles about stamp collecting for publication in local, regional, and national newspapers and magazines. Short articles of 500 words or less work best, written with the non-collector in mind, dealing with a particular aspect of philately.

What's your society's specialty? We will help find the right publication to match with your group's collecting interests. The greater Washington, DC area in particular is headquarters for scores of national organizations and home to a variety of ethnic cultures and embassies. Let's introduce philately to these people!

Our goal is simple: We want as many collectors as possible to attend this once-a-decade philatelic extravaganza! If there is anything else we can do for you, please let us know!

Thomas M. Fortunato
 Washington 2006 Media Communications Chairman

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- ✦ Special tours of the Smithsonian National Postal Museum
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World Philatelic Exhibition

Washington, DC USA
 May 27-June 3, 2006

See you there!

Register in advance for the show and a hotel at:
www.washington-2006.org