



PAKISTAN PHILATELIC & NUMISMATIC Magazine

April - June 2021

Pak-China Friendship Edition



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70th Anniversary of the Establishment of
Diplomatic Relations between China and Pakistan



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PAKISTAN PHILATELIC & NUMISMATIC MAGAZINE

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FROM THE DESK OF Chief Editor

Pak-China Friendship Edition



The first issue of our magazine “Pakistan Philatelic & Numismatic Magazine” was well combed by the collectors throughout the world. We received many comments that collectors appreciated our magazine. In this connection, I would like to repeat the comments of Mr. Bernard Beston the President of FIP “Really great to see the sustained growth of philately in Pakistan. My warmest Congratulations to Editor and contributors.”

We are pleased to say that the edition in your hands is dedicated to Pak-China Friendship. We tried to give maximum articles on this topic. Please send your comments about this edition. We are thankful to Mr. M. Arshad Director, Pakistan Post to send us a detailed report of the issuance of the Pak China Friendship Joint Commemorative Stamp.

Must acknowledge the cooperation of Mr. Zia ur Rahman Zabeeh- our patron in chief whose financial contribution helped us to continue our effort. I am also thankful to the advertisers Mr. Salman Basir, Mr. Hashim Zia Jafri, Mr. Sajid Mehmood, and Mr. M.A. Jahangir to give theirs advertises.

I also congratulate my team Editor Mr. Muhammad Rashid and Representative Mr. Nazir Gohar for their work, and contributors to our magazine articles of prominent philatelists are included based on their knowledge and I hope these will be helpful to improve your collections. I have tried to include articles on Pak-China Friendship in this issue. I am thankful to Jack Zhang from England, Muhammad Parvaiz Rashid, Col. Nasir Javed Choudhry, Col Nasir Hussain, Arif Balgamwala, Syed Ali Musa Zaidi, Salman Basir from the USA, and Wg Cdr (R) Zaheer Iqbal for their contributions.

On this occasion, I would like to request the philatelic writers all our world to send us research articles for our next magazine. So collectors can gain a good knowledge about philately and numismatic. Thanks

Akhtar - ul - Islam Siddiqui
Chief Editor

ISSUANCE COMMEMORATIVE STAMP & COIN 70 Years of Pak-China Diplomatic Relation

By: M. Arshad, Director (IM) Pakistan Post



The Federal Minister for Communication, Mr. Murad Saeed, while inaugurating the ceremony of issuance of commemorative postage stamp on 70 th anniversary of Pak-China friendly relationship on Friday, stated that “the issuance of commemorative postage stamp is a testimony to the time-tested and everlasting friendly relations between China and Pakistan and that the relation between these two neighboring countries is higher than Himalayas and deeper than oceans”. He further stated that China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), a joint venture is going to change the further course of history in the region in terms of socio-economic development. For both the countries and region, CPEC will be a game changer, he further added. The Federal Minister also extended special gratitude to His Excellency Nong Rong, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China for gracing the occasion. His Excellency Nong Rong Chinese ambassador highly appreciated the issuance of commemorative stamps on the eve of 70 th diplomatic relationship between the two friendly countries and stated that the unprecedented Pak-China friendship in cherished equally by both countries which is truly higher than the mountains and deeper than the oceans. This relationship is destined, he further stated, to change the socio-economic conditions of the whole region. The Secretary, Ministry of Communications, Director General Pakistan Post along with the senior management was present on the occasion.



1. Mr. Murad Saeed Minister of Communication and Mr. Nong Rong Ambassador of Republic of China



Mr. Zafar Hasan Secretary, Communication and Mr. Nong Rong Ambassador of Republic of China



Mr. Khalid Javed DG/Chairman PPO, Mr. Murad Saeed Minister of Communication along with Ambassador of china at Head table



Mr. Nong Rong Ambassador of China is preparing FDC with Special Pack



Stage Secreary



Mr. Nong Rong Ambassador of Republic of China speaking on the occasion



Mr. Khalid Javed DG PPO Speaking on the occasion



Mr. Mrad Saeed, Minister of Communication speaking on the occasion



Mr. Zafar Hasan - Secretary Communication is addressing the event

LAUNCHING CEREMONY OF COMMEMORATIVE COIN



Foreign Minister Shah Mahmood Qureshi inaugurates Rs. 70 Commemorative Coin to mark 70th anniversary of Pak-China diplomatic relationship along with Ambassador of China to Pakistan Mr Nong Rong & Governor State Bank Dr Reza Baqir in an event today in Islamabad.



Audiance



Governor SBP, Dr. Reza Baqir said that it is an honor for State Bank to be part of the tribute being paid by the Government of Pakistan by issuing this commemorative coin to celebrate the diplomatic relationship of the two countries.

LONG LIVE THE GOOD FRIENDSHIP Between China and Pakistan

By: Jack Zhang FRPSL and Azeem Mandviwalla



On 27 May 1976, Chairman Mao Zedong meeting with Prime Minister Ali Bhutto of Pakistan

70 years ago (21 May 1951) was when diplomatic relations were first established between Pakistan and China, and since then the two countries have treated each other like siblings. Jack remembers clearly when he was a primary school student in China, he often read the news about the meeting of Chairman Mao and Prime Minister Bhutto (Fig.1), or Premier Zhou Enlai having a talk with Prime Minister Bhutto from the local newspaper. Until now, he can still remember their faces. Time flies -- that story happened about 50 years ago, and both countries' leaders of the 1970s have long since passed on. However, the sustained good relationship between the two countries has grown even stronger. Just like what the Ambassador of China to Pakistan, Mr. Nong Rong, said, "China and Pakistan are linked by mountains and rivers. Since the establishment of diplomatic ties in 1951, the two countries have always understood, trusted, respected and supported each other, and worked together to meet challenges, seek development and prosperity, and safeguard international fairness and justice. The friendship between China and Pakistan is deeply rooted in the hearts of the two peoples, leaving behind many touching stories."

China-Pakistan Economic Corridor also stated that "The year 2021 will mark the 70th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Pakistan and China. Foreign Minister Shah Mahmood Qureshi said that Pakistanis are very excited about the anniversary and they will celebrate this

event in style. He said that China has always been on our side during this long and sweet journey. While speaking to Gwadar Pro, Former Pakistan ambassador to China Naghmana Alamgir Hashmi termed the upcoming anniversary a special moment that will be celebrated while keeping in mind the expectations of peoples on both sides." Now, the authors will use postage stamps issued by the two countries to illustrate these good memories:

The Postage Stamps Issued for the Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Pakistan. 2001 marked the 50th Anniversary of Diplomatic Relations between Pakistan and China, so Pakistan issued three stamps for this celebration year.



In China, a pre-stamped envelope was issued for the 55th Anniversary in 2006. The printed stamp design on the envelope is that of two dancers from both countries dancing together. At the left corner of the front, two countries' flags were printed with flowers and 55th Anniversary words in both Chinese and English. On reverse, it states in both languages that "Being close neighbours facing each other across the mountains, both China and Pakistan have a long history of civilization, and the friendly exchanges between the two peoples dates back to ancient times. This year marks the 55th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Pakistan. This commemorative pre-stamped envelope is issued by the State Post Bureau to commemorate the enduring friendship between the Chinese and Pakistan peoples."





In 1999, Pakistan issued two stamps (Fig.6) for the Golden Jubilee celebration of the founding of the People's Republic of China with face value of Rs.2 (design: Tiananmen of Beijing) and Rs.15 (Design: Chairman Mao's portrait and China's national emblem).

In 2011, Pakistan issued a set of two stamps with face value of Rs.8 for each design, originally totally printed 25000 sets, however, the wrong watermark paper was used, so the stamps were withdrawn and then the correct stamps were reprinted by using the normal paper without watermark.



On 1 October 2009, when China celebrated her 60th birthday, Pakistan Post Office issued a stamp with face value of Rs.5 to commemorate this special day. The main design is China's red flag with yellow five stars and Chinese map with Golden sun-shine and the years 1949-2009



In 2016, Pakistan Post issued commemorative postage stamp to mark the establishment of 65th Anniversary of diplomatic relations between two countries (Fig.5). When issuing the stamp, it stated that the relations between Pakistan and China have been described as “higher than the mountains, deeper than the oceans, stronger than steel, dearer than eyesight, sweeter than honey and Iron Brothers.”



Mr. Luo Zhaohui, the then Ambassador of China to Pakistan (Fig.8), attended the issuing ceremony and made a speech to thanks to Pakistan government and people. In this year, Pakistan Central Bank issued commemorative coins too.

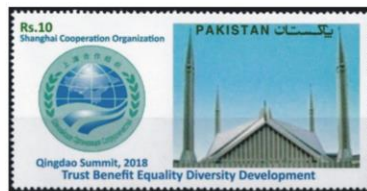
According to China Post's new issues plan for 2021, China and Pakistan will jointly issue new postage stamps to mark the 70th Anniversary on 21 May 2021. The authors are sorry to say that they do not have the designs for this stamp.



In 1984, Pakistan issued stamp to mark Pakistan International Airways (PIA) 20 years of PIA service to China.



On 14 August 2015, Pakistan Post issued a se-tenant strip of 5 stamps titled "2015: Year of Friendly Exchanges" which commemorated the country's relations with the People's Republic of China. The issue was designed by Dr. Kanwal Khalid and lithographed by Pakistan Security Printing Corporation.



In 2018, China Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Summit was held in Qingdao, Shandong Province, China. Pakistan issued a stamp with face value of Rs.10 for this event.

The stamps or coins mentioned here are only part of the stamps or coins issued for the good relationship by the two countries. As can be imagined, the authors cannot list the full collection here, but wanted to use the above stamps to illustrate the wonderful friendship between Pakistan and China. The authors would like to quote Mr. Wang Yi's (the State Councilor and Foreign Minister of China) words spoken at the virtual ceremony to celebrate 70 years of establishment of diplomatic relations between Pakistan and the People's Republic of China, which was simultaneously held in Islamabad and Beijing and formally commenced activities on 2 March 2021: "Pakistan-China friendship has a time-honoured history and in 7 decades the two countries have stood together in rain or shine, and built an exceptional, iron-clad friendship."

New Stamps Issued y Pakistan Post

April 2021 to June 2021

2021-01 04 April, 2021
10 Years Of Karnal Sher Khan Cadet College Swabi



2021-02 May 21, 2021
70th Anniversary of Diplomatic Relations between Pakistan and China (Joint Postage Stamp)



2021-03 June 05, 2021
World Environment Day Pakistan - 2021



2021-04 June 24, 2021
100 Years of Discovery of Insulin



COMMEMORATIVE COIN

May 21, 2021

70th Anniversary of Diplomatic Relations between Pakistan and China (Joint Issue) Commemorative Coin



CHINA-PAKISTAN: A MEMORABLE JOURNEY 70Years of Diplomatic Relationship (1951-2021)

By: Muhammad Pervaiz Rashid (Editor)



Over 2,000 years ago famous Chinese figures such as the Faxian and Xuanzang (Chinese Monks) traveled through areas which are today known as Pakistan.

FAXIAN was a Chinese Buddhist monk and translator who traveled by foot from China to India, visiting sacred Buddhist sites in Central, South and Southeast Asia between 399 and 412 to acquire Buddhist texts. He described his journey in his travelogue, *A Record of Buddhist Kingdoms*.

Born: 337 AD, Linfen, China
Died: 422 AD, Jingzhou, China

Xuanzang, born Chen Hui / Chen Yi, was a Chinese Buddhist monk, scholar, traveler, and translator who traveled to India in the seventh century and described the interaction between Chinese Buddhism and Indian Buddhism during the reign of Harsha.

Born: April 6, 602 AD, Luoyang, China
Died: February 5, 664 AD, Yintai District, Tongchuan, China

The old and traditional route has already been in used since more than 2000 years back by the travelers for business purpose, especially by the Chinese to approach Middle-East, EU and rest of the world and this route was known as SILK ROUTE. Since that Pakistan and China has the relationship and in May 21, 1951 Pakistan and China established their diplomatic relations, but the knots of the friendship have linked back to centuries-old through trade route.

This association was built on the forte of uninterrupted successes and becomes stronger with passage of the time. The leadership of both countries is committed to take the bond at the level at which cannot be un-knot. To recognize the deepness of this exceptional connection, we should have a look on the following milestones & glimpses:

The story started the journey and took the first step when Pakistan becomes the first Muslim country to recognize the People's Republic of China and a high level delegation visited China on January 4, 1950. While in 1951 the two countries established their formal diplomatic relations on May 21, 1951.



The Visit of Vice President Madam Song Ching Ling in 1955 to Pakistan



Prime Minister H.S. Suhrawardy visited to China in 1956



Historic Visit of Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to China in 1963 and in 1963 Pakistan and China also accomplish their boundary agreement through negotiations.



As in 1964 Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) started its flights to Beijing and becomes the first non-communist country airline to fly from Beijing



President of Pakistan General Ayub Khan visited China in 1965



Pakistan facilitates the first ever visit by US President Nixon to China and leading toward the normalization of Sino-American relations.

In 1976 agreement on scientific and cultural Cooperation was signed and the huge opportunities for Pakistani scientists and students were opened that was actually the beginning of the development and modernization. A miracle the Karakoram Highway construction project was started in 1978 which linked mountain peaks of Northern Pakistan with Western China officially opened and the mysterious Arabian hot waters was linked with China.

Both countries signed many MoUs for the benefits of both sides e.g. in 1983 cultural and educational exchange and in 1989 and an agreement on reciprocal encouragement and protection of investments. The main purpose of these MoUs was to make more convenient both national to understand their benefits and make the bilateral trade more feasible. Because China is the biggest investor in Pakistan now-a-days. But it was pinned years back. In 1995 the agreement for traffic in transit is signed between the officials of Pakistan, China, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan to open avenues of transit trade with other central Asia and towards EU.



Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto visits China as a special guest to attend the 4th Women's Conference in Beijing in 1995



The JF-17 Thunder is a joint Pakistan-China project



Zulfikar-Class were designed and built jointly in China and Pakistan

There are strong military ties between China and Pakistan. This alliance between two neighboring East-South Asian nations is significant geopolitically. The strong military ties primarily aim to counter regional influence in the area. In recent years this relationship has strengthened through ongoing military projects and agreements between Pakistan and China. Since 1962, China has been a steady source of military equipment to the Pak Army, helping establish ammunition factories, providing technological assistance and modernizing existing facilities. In 1999 the contract to jointly develop and produce the JF-17 was signed, a landmark event for Pakistan's defense industry and in 2010 the Jet was inducted into PAF. In 2006 The project of Zulfikar-Class frigate also known as F-22P is a class of multi-mission guided missile frigates was laid and now in service with the Pakistan Navy. So many other military developments are done and many are underway.



Premier Zhu Rongji visits Pakistan in 2001 to celebrate the 50 years of the establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Pakistan and China.

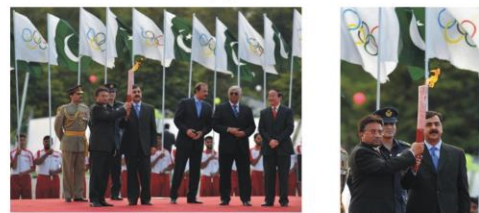
Agreements and MoUs were signed: China and Pakistan sign agreement on Tourism Cooperation 2001. Preferential Trade Agreement is signed in 2003. Bilateral MoU on Cooperation in Information Technology in 2005. Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Good Neighborly Relations signed in 2005. In 2006 China and Pakistan sign Free Trade Agreement, leading toward enhanced exports to China.



Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao visits Pakistan in 2005



Chinese President Hu Jintao pays an official visit to Pakistan in 2006



Pakistan welcomes the Chinese Olympic 2008 Torch in Islamabad

Premier Li Keqiang visits Pakistan in May 2013 and both sides issue a Joint Statement on Deepening Comprehensive Strategic Cooperation, which became the basis of CPEC. Pakistan and China sign the landmark MoU in the same year on Cooperation for the Long-term Plan on China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, a flagship project of Chinese mega initiative in the BRI. In 2013 Pakistan also awards a contract for the construction and operation of the GWADAR Port to China.



Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz Sharif visits China in 2013 and both sides agree to the Common Vision for Deepening China-Pakistan Strategic Cooperative Partnership and signed MoU on the Cooperation of Developing China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC).



The two nations celebrate the 65th anniversary of the diplomatic relations in 2016



Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif attends the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation in Beijing 2017



Prime Minister Imran Khan made a historic visit to China in 2018 and Pak-China agree to further strengthen the Strategic Cooperative Partnership. Phase-II of the China-Pakistan Free Trade Agreement was signed, facilitating Pakistani exports was also signed. In 2018 Prime Minister Imran Khan attends the First China International Import Expo (CIIE) in Shanghai. A leading initiative of China for opening its markets to Pakistani products. Groundbreaking of Rashakai Special Economic Zone and launching of Remote Sensing Satellite-1 (PRSS-1) from China's Jiuquan Satellite Centre, enabling Pakistan to the membership of prestigious Space Club both were done in 2018.

In 2019 the following event were done;

Prime Minister Imran Khan visits China to attend the Second Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation.

JWG Joint Working Group on International Coordination and Cooperation launched.

Chinese Vice President to Pakistan

The two nations celebrate 2019 as the year of sister-city / province, China-

Pakistan shares several MoUs signed as sister cities or provinces.

Pakistan hosts the Third China-Afghanistan-Pakistan Trilateral Foreign

Ministers Dialogue in Islamabad, a breakthrough in diplomacy toward resolving the Afghan crisis.

Prime Minister Imran Khan to China



Visit of the President Alvi to China in March 2020. MOUs signed including MOU to established JWGs on Science & Technology and Agricultural Cooperation



Many congratulations to Mr. Li Jinzhu's new book The 100 Years' History of CCP in Stamps published in Shanghai today! Mr. Li is a fellow and past Vice President of All-China Philately Federation. Courtesy: Jack Zhang



Philately Museum got the calligraphy from 93-year-old famous Chinese Philatelist and Calligrapher, Mr. Sun Shaoqing, who was the 1st director of China Post and Postage Stamp Museum, former director of the Stamps-designing Dept. of China Post fellow of ACPF, Chief Editor of THE HISTORY OF CHINESE POSTAGE STAMPS.
Many tks to Mr. Sun and also to Mr. Feng Haiqing who helped obtain the calligraphy

LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARD Conferred upon Mr. Zia Ur Rahman Zabeeh

Patron in Chief of our Magazine at NCA Lahore on 11th October 2004



“LIFE TIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARD”

Citation On The Eve Of The Conferment Of Life Time Achievement Award' To Mr. Zia-ur-Rahman Zabeeh, Additional Director General, (the Then Officiating) Director General, Pakistan Post On 9th October, 2004 (Universal Postal Union Day) At The Auditorium Of National College Of Arts By The Federal Minister For Communication, Mr. Shamim Siddiqui, In Collaboration With The Ministry Of Communications, Philatelic Federation Of Pakistan And National College Of Arts, Lahore.

In order to recognize indelible services to the cause of Pakistan philately the Philatelic Federation of Pakistan and Philatelic Association of Pakistan decided to give each year a life time achievement award. This year first award is hereby conferred upon Mr. Zia-ur-Rahman.

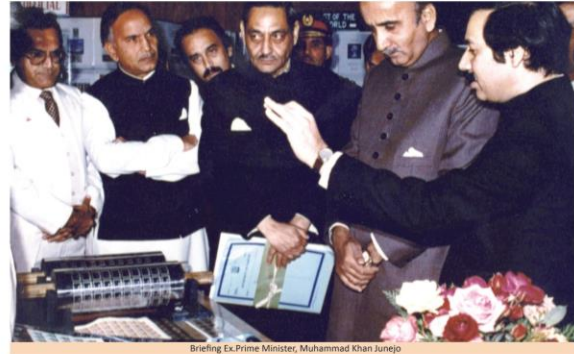
Mr. Zia-ur-Rahman, is son of Late Maulana Muhammad Ismail Zabeeh, a renowned freedom fighter and a close associate of QUAID-E-AZAM MUHAMMAD ALI JINNAH.

The services rendered by Mr. Zia to the cause of philately in the country are extremely valuable. He is an architect of laying down Philatelic Issue Policy of Pakistan which has been given prestigious status as our official philatelic policy and has been deeply appreciated by the stamps collectors within the country and abroad.

Mr. Zia has officially represented Pakistan in numerous philatelic exhibitions and fairs. He is in fact pioneer in laying down the tradition of official participation in global stamp fairs and exhibitions when in August 1978 he led for the first time an official delegation to the 30th International Stamps Fair “RICCIONE-78” in Italy. In September, 1979 led Pakistan delegation to the World Stamps Exhibition “BRAZILIANA-79” which coincided with the Rio Congress of the Universal Postal Union. He again led Pakistan Delegation to one of the most prestigious International Stamps Exhibition “INDIA-80” at New Delhi in January February, 1980. He was again head of the Delegation at the 32nd International Stamps Fair “RICCIONE-80” Italy in August 1980.

He represented Pakistan as Head of the Delegation in the International Stamps Exhibition “PHILEX FRANCE-82” held in France in June, 1982. He was part of the President of Pakistan's entourage as head of Delegation to the First SAARC Stamp Exhibition at Dhaka in 1985. He again represented Pakistan in Seoul Olympics International Philatelic Congress, “OLYMPHIX-88” in September 1988 in Seoul.

He was made head of the Delegation to the world Philatelic Exhibition. “INDIA-89” at New Delhi, India in January, 1989. While representing Pakistan in the 7th Asian Pacific Union in September, 1995 in Singapore he was also Head of the Delegation to represent the country in the prestigious International Stamps Exhibition held during the same period in Singapore. While heading a delegation to the prestigious conference on “New Postal Technologies” in France in June, 1997 he held useful discussions with the French Postal Administration on new printing technologies of the postage stamps. He again represented Pakistan as head of the Delegation in the SAARC Stamp Exhibition in 1996 in Colombo, Sri Lanka. Mr. Zia visited a number of countries in Asia, Europe and Americas to acquaint himself to the latest development in philately for the benefit of our country.



Briefing Ex-Prime Minister, Muhammad Khan Junejo



With Former Prime Minister Muhammad Khan Junejo at ECOphilex Exhibition

Mr. Zia is also credited for holding RCD Stamp Exhibition in 1997 in Karachi and ECO International Stamps Exhibition "ECOPHILEX'86" in Islamabad which was attended by the International dignitaries and presided over by the then Prime Minister of Pakistan. Besides arranging National Stamps Exhibition PAKPHILEX-83 in November, 1983 in Lahore, he is also credited for holding a number of National Exhibitions in collaboration with the leading philatelic organizations of Pakistan and eminent stamps collectors in all major cities of Pakistan.

Mr. Zia also brought out the first official Postage Catalogue in 1978. It was the first serious official attempt to tabulate relevant data and information about the Pakistan Postage Stamps from 1947 onwards. His brief write up on the Postal history in the Catalogue still continues as an authentic information on the subject.

Mr. Zia has rendered valuable assistance in the printing of other catalogues also which include the most comprehensive coloured catalogues titled, Pakistan Postage Stamps, 2002, by Mr. M.I. Choudhary and also very attractive stamps pocket size catalogue printed since decades by Mr. A.I. Siddiqui.

Mr. Zia also rendered valuable assistance to the authors of the historic treatise in the philatelic history such as "Postal Stationery of Pakistan" by Mr. Alim Sandal and especially "Pakistan Overprints" by Mr. U.A.G. Isani now Vice Chancellor of Quaid-e-Azam University.

Mr. Zia authored an impressive book titled, "Pioneers of Freedom" in 1991 which contains life sketches of 27 Pioneers of freedom and beautifully designed portraits by our internationally acclaimed artists, Professor Saeed Akhtar and Mr. Adil Salahuddin. His well authored reviews on philatelic publications have appeared in leading newspapers such as daily "Nation" and "Dawn".



Muhammad Ismail Zabeeh, Zia-ur-Rahman & Family with Ex PM Benazir Bhutto on her visit to his residence at Islamabad

Brochures published by Mr. Zia on "Printing Process of Postage Stamps How Stamps are Designed" and "Mounting of Stamp Collection" published on the occasion of National Stamps Exhibition held to commemorate "World Communications Year, 1983" at Lahore contains very useful information. He authored a Brochure on "Glossary of Philatelic Terms" along with Mr. Salim Tabani and Mr. Alim Sandal in 1989 which is a very fine piece of elaboration of technical philatelic terms.

His book, "Ways & Means to Promote Philately in Pakistan" is again a fine piece of marketing techniques published in 1990 which still carries a lot of value and is a source of great inspiration for collectors. His article titled, "Marketing Strategy of Philately" was appreciated by the Universal Postal Union and published in the world report on Philately in 1991 by the UPU and was also read out in the first congress on Philately organized by the UPU in 1991 at Berne. His article on "Scind Dawk Stamps" and "History of Pakistan Postage Stamps" were published in Ministry of Communications magazine, "Communicator" in 1979 are still held by the collectors as a milestone in the history of the South Asian postage stamps.

Mr. Zia has made myriad contributions to philately. Philatelists also appreciate his key role in getting Pakistan Philately recognized in the community of philatelic associations. The great esteem and respect with which Mr. Zia was held by the President of International Federation of Philately (FIP) Mr. D.N. Jatia led to a considerable extent in getting long awaited recognition for Pakistan from the International Federation of Philately (FIP) when it lend its formal support to the establishment of Pakistan Philatelic Federation.

Mr. Zia also played a key role in preserving and projecting the history of Pakistan through assisting in compiling the history of freedom movement through postage stamps from television media telecast in 1980's in a series of programmes with the able and devoted assistance and research of one of the most respected philatelist of Pakistan Mr. Salim Tabani.



With Malik Hayat Khan Noon Ex-Minister for Communication



With Legendary Squash Champions, Roshan Khan and Jahangir Khan



Receiving former President, Gen: Parvez Musharaf



With Mr. Shamim Siddiqui, former Minister for Communications

Mr. Zia shall always be remembered for so many philatelic achievements. He also managed apart from many other contributions, to keep the value of our commemorative postage stamps within the easy reach of the common man by avoiding the issue of high value stamps and in small quantities. This way he has consistently upheld the dignity of philatelic issue policy of Pakistan.

Mr. Zia shall always be credited for introducing some of the most fascinating and endearing themes on the Pakistan Postage stamps canvas such as the introduction of Pioneers of Freedom Series in 1989. Aero philately, stamps series on flora and fauna, architecture, landscapes, marine life, on the majestic mountains of Pakistan and the heroes of our armed forces, our saints and literary personalities, and artifacts, on archeological and historic monuments, our musical instruments and musicians are some of the milestones of our philatelic history. Such themes have made Pakistan Postage stamps one of the most educative and rewarding hobby for the stamp collectors within the country and abroad.

Mr. Zia is not a collector of stamps; but in the hearts of collectors he reigns as one of them and shall always be remembered lovingly and affectionately by us all.



With former Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz, Minister and Secretary (c) at Launching Ceremony of Global E-Remit Service



With H.E. Duke of Edinburgh



Presenting Stamps to former President, Gen: Zia-ul-Haq



With former PM, Benazir Bhutto

SILK ROAD / ROUTE / WAY

Network of Trade Routes Connecting the East & West

By: Lt.Col (R) Nasir Javaid Chaudhry T.I. (M)



The **Silk Road** was and is a network of trade routes connecting the East and West, and was central to the economic, cultural, political, and religious interactions between these regions from the 2nd century BCE to the 18th century. The Silk Road primarily refers to the land but also sea routes connecting East Asia and Southeast Asia with South Asia, Persia, the Arabian Peninsula, East Africa and Southern Europe.

The Silk Road derives its name from the lucrative trade in silk carried out along its length, beginning in the Han dynasty in China (207 BCE-220 CE). The Han dynasty expanded the Central Asian section of the trade routes around 114 BCE through the missions and explorations of the Chinese imperial envoy Zhang Qian, as well as several military conquests. The Chinese took great interest in the security of their trade products, and extended the Great Wall of China to ensure the protection of the trade route.

The Silk Road trade played a significant role in the development of the civilizations of China, Korea, Japan, the Indian subcontinent, Iran, Europe, the Horn of Africa and Arabia, opening long-distance political and economic relations between the civilizations. Though silk was the major trade item exported from China, many other goods and ideas were exchanged, including religions (especially Buddhism), syncretic philosophies, sciences, and technologies like paper and gunpowder. So in addition to economic trade, the Silk Road was a route for cultural trade among the civilizations along its network. Diseases, most notably plague, also spread along the Silk Road.

In the present day, trade takes place on the Silk Road on land and on the maritime branch. There are several projects under the name of "New Silk Road" to expand the transport infrastructure in the area of the historic trade routes. The best known is probably the Chinese Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). In June 2014, UNESCO designated the Chang'an-Tianshan corridor of the Silk Road as a World Heritage Site.

Routes: The Silk Road consisted of several routes. As it extended westwards from the ancient commercial centres of China, the overland, intercontinental Silk Road divided into northern and southern routes bypassing the Taklamakan Desert and Lop Nur. Merchants along these routes where involved in "relay trade" in which goods changed "hands many times before reaching their final destinations."

Northern route: The northern route started at Chang'an (now called Xi'an), an ancient capital of China that was moved further east during the Later Han to Luoyang. The route was defined around the 1st century BCE when Han Wudi put an end to harassment by nomadic tribes.

The northern route travelled northwest through the Chinese province of Gansu from Shaanxi Province and split into three further routes, two of them following the mountain ranges to the north and south of the Taklamakan Desert to rejoin at Kashgar, and the other going north of the Tian Shan mountains through Turpan, Talgar, and Almaty (in what is now southeast Kazakhstan). The routes split again west of Kashgar, with a southern branch heading down the Alai Valley towards Termez (in modern Uzbekistan) and Balkh (Afghanistan), while the other travelled through Kokand in the Fergana Valley (in present-day eastern Uzbekistan) and then west across the Karakum Desert. Both routes joined the main southern route before reaching ancient Merv, Turkmenistan. Another branch of the northern route turned northwest past the Aral Sea and north of the Caspian Sea, then and on to the Black Sea.

A route for caravans, the northern Silk Road brought to China many goods such as "dates, saffron powder and pistachio nuts from Persia; frankincense, aloes and myrrh from Somalia; sandalwood from India; glass bottles from Egypt, and other expensive and desirable goods from other parts of the world." In exchange, the caravans sent back bolts of silk brocade, lacquer-ware, and porcelain.

Southern Route: The southern route or Karakoram route was mainly a single route from China through the Karakoram mountains, where it persists in modern times as the Karakoram Highway, a paved road that connects Pakistan and China. It then set off westwards, but with southward spurs so travelers could complete the journey by sea from various points. Crossing the high mountains, it passed through northern Pakistan, over the Hindu Kush mountains, and into Afghanistan, rejoining the northern route near Merv, Turkmenistan. From Merv, it followed a nearly straight line west through mountainous northern Iran, Mesopotamia, and the northern tip of the Syrian Desert to the Levant, where Mediterranean trading ships plied regular

routes to Italy, while land routes went either north through Anatolia or south to North Africa. Another branch road travelled from Herat through Susa to Charax Spasinu at the head of the Persian Gulf and across to Petra and on to Alexandria and other eastern Mediterranean ports from where ships carried the cargoes to Rome.

Southwestern Route: The southwestern route is believed to be the Ganges/Brahmaputra Delta, which has been the subject of international interest for over two millennia. Strabo, the 1st-century Roman writer, mentions the deltaic lands: "Regarding merchants who now sail from Egypt...as far as the Ganges, they are only private citizens..." His comments are interesting as Roman beads and other materials are being found at Wari-Bateshwar ruins, the ancient city with roots from much earlier, before the Bronze Age, presently being slowly excavated beside the Old Brahmaputra in Bangladesh. Ptolemy's map of the Ganges Delta, a remarkably accurate effort, showed that his informants knew all about the course of the Brahmaputra River, crossing through the Himalayas then bending westward to its source in Tibet. It is doubtless that this delta was a major international trading center, almost certainly from much earlier than the Common Era. Gemstones and other merchandise from Thailand and Java were traded in the delta and through it. Chinese archaeological writer Bin Yang and some earlier writers and archaeologists, such as Janice Stargardt, strongly suggest this route of international trade as Sichuan Yunnan Burma Bangladesh route. According to Bin Yang, especially from the 12th century the route was used to ship bullion from Yunnan (gold and silver are among the minerals in which Yunnan is rich), through northern Burma, into modern Bangladesh, making use of the ancient route, known as the 'Ledo' route. The emerging evidence of the ancient cities of Bangladesh, in particular Wari-Bateshwar ruins, Mahasthangarh, Bhitagarh, Bikrampur, Egarasindhur, and Sonargaon, are believed to be the international trade centers in this route.

Maritime Route: Maritime Silk Road or Maritime Silk Route refer to the maritime section of historic Silk Road that connects China to Southeast Asia, Indonesian archipelago, Indian subcontinent, Arabian peninsula, all the way to Egypt and finally Europe. The trade route encompassed numbers of bodies of waters; including South China Sea, Strait of Malacca, Indian Ocean, Gulf of Bengal, Arabian Sea, Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. The maritime route overlaps with historic Southeast Asian maritime trade, Spice trade, Indian Ocean trade and after 8th century the Arabian naval trade network.

The network also extend eastward to East China Sea and Yellow Sea to connect China with Korean Peninsula and Japanese archipelago.

The detailed description can be read at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silk_Road



Pakistan issued a set of 2 stamps on the Silk Road on 7 June 2004. The issuance of this set has led to the search of stamps issued by Various Countries on Silk Road/ Silk Route/ Silk Way. The set carries the seal of Eurasia Postal Union.



Afghanistan issued a Souvenir Sheet and a Stamp on 20 Jan 2005 on the occasion of 50th Anniversary of Diplomatic Relations with China.

Azerbaijan



2 stamps on 19th Century Caravanserais on 29 Dec 1999



on 7 June 2004 issued a stamp on The Great Silk Route. It also carries the seal of Eurasia Postal Union



On 12 Nov 2012, issued a Souvenir Sheet on Baku-Tbilisi-Kars Railway



On 30 Oct 2017 a joint issue with Turkey on Baku-Tbilisi-Kars Railway



On 23 May 2016 Uzbekistan issued a Souvenir Sheet and 2 Stamp Set on The Great Silk Way.



On 23 Aug 2019 Uzbekistan issued a Souvenir Sheet and 2 Stamp Set on Images Of The Silk Road.

China



on 1 Aug 2012 issued a Souvenir Sheet and a set of 4 Stamps on The Silk Road



The 4 stamps set is also available on a Souvenir Sheet



A stamp issued on 9 Feb 2007 has been used to create a Special Souvenir Sheet in 2012



In 2016 China Overprinted the Souvenir Sheet issued in 2012 on Silk Road (Dunhuang) International Cultural Expo.



On 10 Sep 2016 China Issued a Souvenir Sheet and a Six Stamps Set on Maritime Silk Road



A 2013 issued stamp was used to create a Special Souvenir Sheet on Maritime Silk Road in 2016



A 2010 issued stamp was used to create a Special Souvenir Sheet on Mainland Silk Road in 2016.



The stamp issued on 9 Feb 2007 was again used to create a Special Souvenir Sheet on Maritime Silk Road in 2016



A 2013 issued stamp was again used to create a Special Souvenir Sheet on Maritime Silk Road in 2016



The stamp issued on 9 Feb 2007 was again used to create a Special Souvenir Sheet on Cultural Relics Along The Silk Road in 2016



On 14 May 2017 China Issued a stamp on Belt & Road Forum for International Cooperation



On 20 Sep 2017 a Souvenir Sheet and 2 Stamps set on Zhang Qian.



On 19 May 2018 China issued a 4 stamps set on Cultural Relics of the Silk Road.



A special Souvenir Sheet was created in 2018 using the 2013 stamp on Land Silk Road & Marine Silk Road



Issued 2 stamps set as joint issue with Spain "Trains- The New Silk Road" on 15 June 2019



Turkish Cyprus issued on 7 June 2004 issued a stamp on The Silk Road. This Stamp also carries the seal of Eurasia Postal Union



Georgia on 26 Sep 2001 issued a Souvenir Sheet and a stamp on Silk Route



Georgia on 28 Nov 2003 issued a stamp on Silk Way.



Iran issued a Souvenir Sheet on the Silk Road on 17 Oct 2018.



Japan issued a stamp on 23 Apr 1988 on Silk Road Exhibition Nara.



Kyrgyzstan issued a 5 Stamp set on National Monuments Of History & Culture (Silk Road) on 21 Mar 1993.



Kyrgyzstan issued a Souvenir Sheet and 6 stamps set on 29 Dec 2005 on 50th Anniversary of Europa. The issue is in Imperf as well as perforated



On 24 Nov 2017 Kyrgyzstan issued a Souvenir Sheet on The Great Silk Road;



Liechtenstein issued a collection of Trains in 2017. The 7th Official Collection of Trains has a Stamp on Orient Silk Road Express.



North Korea issued a Souvenir Sheet on 100th Anniversary of Orient Express on 7 Sep 1984 and a stamp on 10 Jul 2015 on Gyeongju Silk Road Festival.



Spain issued a Joint issue with China on 11 June 2019 on Trains The New Silk Road.



Turkey on 26 Apr 1982 issued a set of 2 Stamps on Europa Stamps Historic Events and it depicts IPEK YOLU.



On 24 Dec 1999 Turkey issued a 2 stamp set on The Silk Road, on 19 Nov 2001 issued 2 Stamp set on Caravanserais Inns Along The Silk Road and on 7 June 2004 issued 2 Stamp set on Caravanserais Inns Along The Silk Road, this set carries the seal of Eurasia Postal Union



On 30 Oct 2017 Turkey issued a Souvenir Sheet as joint issue with Azerbaijan on Baku-Tbilisi-Kars Railway.



United Nations issued 6 Stamps Set on UNESCO World Heritage Along The Silk Roads on 3 Aug 2017.



Uzbekistan on 28 Aug 1995 issued a Souvenir Sheet and 4 Stamps Set on Architecture Of The Silk Road.



On 30 Sep 1997 Uzbekistan issued a Souvenir Sheet and 2 Stamp Set on 2500th Anniversary of the Silk Way "Buchara"



On 30 Sep 1997 Uzbekistan also issued a Souvenir Sheet and 2 Stamp Set on 2500th Anniversary of the Silk Way "Khiva"



On 9 Oct 2009 Uzbekistan issued a Souvenir Sheet and 2 Stamp Set on Architecture of the Silk Road.



On 5 June 2013 Uzbekistan issued a Souvenir Sheet and 2 Stamp Set on Great Silk Way.

THE RAREST AND THE MOST EXPENSIVE STAMPS of the People's Republic of China

By: Syed Ali Musa Zaidi

For stamp lovers, rare postage stamps are always their target, as their value increases each year. Chinese stamps are among some of the most famous, valuable and sought after items in the world. China has produced a great number of interesting and charming Philatelic issues during its history. Some of them are very scarce today and may bring a real fortune to some lucky collectors.

The Whole Country is Red Stamp 1968 (US\$ 2,000,000)



The Whole Country is Red is a valuable Chinese stamp issued in 1968. The item has such a name due to a slogan that it contains. It represents Chairman Mao's enormous political revolution that imposed China's commitment to Communism. The stamp strengthened that notion by declaring the phrase "The Whole Country is Red". It features an army of smiling Chinese citizens holding Mao's "Little Red Book", a symbol of communism. Although the overall design of this philatelic item was made in red color, the small island of Taiwan, to the right, was left in white. That is why this stamp is so valuable, as it contains a design mistake. Once the error was detected, the stamp was quickly withdrawn from the market. It is not known how many copies with such a mistake are left, but they are definitely extremely rare. One of the specimens of this stamp fetched US\$ 2 Million at China guardian auction in Beijing on November 23, 2018.

Red Revenue Large Figures surcharge 1 Dollar on 3c Stamp 1897. (US\$ 878,908)

Red Revenue large figures surcharge 1 \$ on 3c Stamp is one of the most attractive Chinese issues. As philatelists assert, only 32 items were released and all of them have been preserved till today. The stamps were printed at the historically meaningful span of time. They were produced under the Qing Dynasty when it switched China's currency to dollars.

A Red Revenue stamp was made with a dollar imprint to commemorate this reform. Due to some mistake, the dollar was printed so small and lately it was replaced with a larger image. This stamp with a smaller imprint is very valuable today. It was sold at the Interasia auction that took place in June 2013. The stamp featuring exquisitely bright colour, unused with much original gum, was sold for US\$ 878,908.



Olive-colored Queen Victoria's Head, 1864 US\$ 820,000

The olive-colored Queen Victoria's Head was issued in 1864 with the face value of 96 Hong Kong Cents. Today this interesting philatelic item is thought to be one of the most expensive Chinese stamps. Initially it should have been printed in a brownish-grey tone. But due to some error the 52 of the overall numbers were printed in olive color. The watermark was wrongly styled, and the word "CC" was printed in the wrong place. Today only 40 copies of the Olive-colored Queen Victoria's head can be found, but only one Block of 4 exists today. It was auctioned for US\$ 820,000 at Spink Auction that took place in Hong Kong in 2012.



Large Dragon Stamp 1878 US\$ 498,849

The Large Dragon Stamp was perhaps China's first ever stamp. It was introduced when the country's modern mail service started in 1878. With these stamps the letters were delivered to the average people. Before this, the correspondence was possible only in the Army. Three stamps were issued that are collectively known as the "Large Dragons". Different colored dragons represented different values, including 1, 3 and 5. A sheet of twenty five 1 c green large dragons achieved US\$ 498,849 in a sale of Chinese stamps at Spink in January 2018. The lot is from the 3rd setting and displays strong margins alongside a decent quantity of the original gum.



The Red Maiden in the Green Robe Stamp 1897 US\$ 444,477

Also known as a 2 cent small figure surcharged on Red Revenue stamps in green, The Red Maiden in the green robe is considered to be one of the most interesting Chinese philatelic items. The item was issued during the Qing Dynasty, as it was the time for currency reform, the stamps with a face value in Silver could not be printed and issued anymore. That is why the "temporary" stamp was designed - the Red Revenue stamp was printed with a green ink. The Philatelists and Historians assert that there are only nine such stamps remain undestroyed. In December 2004, a fine copy of Red Maiden in the Green Robe Stamp was sold for US\$ 444,477 in Hong Kong.



Blue Military Stamp 1953 US\$ 428,654

Blue Military Stamps were designed and issued to the soldiers who were on active duty so that they can use them to send letters. Shortly after the stamps were issued, the authorities realized the paper was slightly transparent and it might be a risk of confidential information being leaked out. As a consequence, all mint stamps were ordered to be destroyed and only a small part that had been in use was preserved. Only a few of them still survive until today. In 2011, a fine Specimen of the Blue Military Stamp was auctioned off for 2.7 Million Chinese Yuan.



The Inverted Sun Yat-Sen Stamp 1941 US\$ 305,707

The Inverted Sun Yat-Sen Stamps feature Sun Yat-Sen who was considered to be China's Father of the Nation. These spectacular items were issued in 1941, but only one sheet of fifty has inverted portraits. Nowadays only two pairs of this error are known to exist and this fact makes them so valuable in the eyes of the stamp collectors. In 2012 an inverted Dr. Sun stamp was sold for over HK\$ 2.4 Million at Zurich Asia, setting the world auction record for any Republic of China stamps at that time.



1980 Red Monkey Stamp US\$ 184,000

1980 Red Monkey Stamp is one of the most popular Chinese Stamps. It was issued to celebrate the Year of the Golden Monkey.



Featuring a strong red background, this stamp changed a traditional design for Chinese Stamps. The item also showcases a colorful surprised looking monkey. Due to its cute design Red Monkey Stamp has become one of the most collectible Philatelic items and holds its status still today. The unique design makes this beautiful issue a must-have for any Philatelist. A very fine set of Red Monkey Stamps were sold for a record US\$ 184,000 at a Hong Kong auction In 2011.

Happy Collecting !!!

**SHANGHAI STAMP EXHIBITION 2021
Celebrating CPC's 100th Anniversary**

By: Jack Zhang FRPSL

China held 2021 Shanghai Stamp Exhibition to Celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Communist Party of China (CPC), which was found in Shanghai in 1921. The exhibition was opened on 28th April 2021, closed on 30th April with total of 800 frames of exhibits from 249 exhibitors from all over the country, and organized jointly by All-China Philatelic Federation(ACPF) and the Propaganda Department of the CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee. ACPF's vice president, Ms.Jiao Xiaoguang (Fig.1, 2nd from left), was the president of Jury, who was also the president of the Jury for 2019 World Stamp Exhibition held in Wuhan, China. After the careful judgement, one Large Gold was awarded to Mr. Zhao Qingbo (Fig.1, front) and other medals included six gold medals, 12 L.V. medals, 18 V. medals, 29 L.S. medals, 18 Silver medals, 34 Silver Bronze medals, 16 Bronze medals and 16 certificates. Moreover, for one frame exhibits, 2 L.G., 18 Vermail, 25 Silver, 52 Bronze medals and 13 certificates were awarded. Mr.Zhao's large Gold exhibit title is Mao Zedong's Stamps during Chinese People's Revolutionary War (1944-1950) in traditional class, which was also received with the Felicitations from the Jurors Committee.



Fig.2

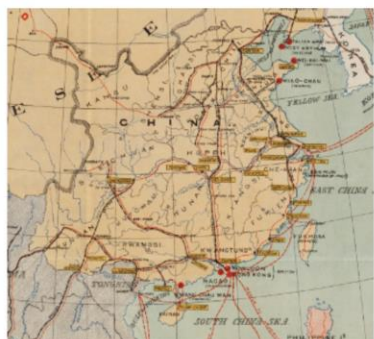


Fig.1

On 28th April, the 41st China National Best Stamp Award Ceremony was also held in Shanghai and the winner is the Stamp fighting against Covid-19 (Fig.2) issued by China Post in May 2020. It was designed by the famous designer Mr.Wang Hucheng and Liu Xiangping.

CHINESE TREATY- PORTS' LOCAL POST

By: Wg Cdr (R) Zaheer Iqbal



Treaty ports were the port cities in China that were opened to foreign trade mainly by the unequal treaties forced upon them by the Western powers. The British established their first treaty ports in China after the First Opium War

in 1842. As well as ceding the island of Hong Kong to the United Kingdom in perpetuity, the treaty also established five treaty ports at Shanghai, Canton, Ningpo, Foochow, and Amoy. Subsequent negotiations with the Americans (1843) and the French (1844) led to further concessions for these nations on the same terms as the British. The second group of treaty ports was set up following the Arrow War in 1860 and eventually, more than 80 treaty ports were established, involving many foreign powers.

Foreigners all lived in prestigious sections newly built for them on the edges of existing port cities. Some of these port areas were directly leased by foreign powers, effectively removing them from the control of local governments. These Chinese treaty ports were established at prime locations on the waterfront where the businesses, offices, warehouses, and residences of all foreigners were located. These were self-governing areas with its shops, restaurants, recreational facilities, parks, churches, courts, police, and local government. The facilities were generally off-limits to the natives. These ports had independent Post Offices and 11 such ports issued their own stamps:

AMOY



Amoy (Xiamen) is a sub-provincial city in south eastern Fujian, China, beside the Taiwan Strait. Xiamen Island was considered to possess one of the world's great natural harbours. The British insisted that Xiamen be opened to foreign trade in the treaty that ended the First Opium War in 1842. Under the Qing, both

before and after the war, there was large-scale emigration of Chinese from southern Fujian spread Hokkien-speaking communities to Singapore, Malaysia, and Indonesia. 23 stamps were issued by Amoy in 1895-96.

CHEFOO

Up to the 19th century, the Zhifu area consisted of nothing but small fishing villages. Following the Second Opium War, the



Qing Empire was obliged to open more treaty ports by the unequal 1858 Treaty of Tianjin, including Tengchow. Zhifu was selected as the seat of the area's foreign commerce and the harbor opened in 1861 as an international port. Britain and sixteen other nations established consulates in the

town. After 1949, the town's name was changed from Chefoo to Yantai. 15 stamps were issued by Chefoo City in 1893-96.

CHINKIANG



Zhenjiang had been the seat of feudal domains from the 8th century BC. Under the Qing, Zhenjiang was a city of half a million. It was captured by the British in 1842 during the First Opium War after a fierce resistance. It was recaptured by the Qing in 1858 and opened as a treaty port in 1861. Zhenjiang became a regional distribution centre for opium. Zhenjiang is still one of China's busiest ports for domestic commerce,

serving as a hub for trade among Jiangsu, Anhui, and Shanghai. 15 stamps were issued by Chinkiang in 1894-95.

CHUNGKING



Chongqing (Chungking) is a major city in Southwest China and one of the five national central cities in China. In 1362, (Yuan Dynasty), Ming Yuzhen established the Daxia Kingdom at Chongqing. During the Qing Dynasty, mass immigration to Chongqing and Sichuan took place. In 1890, the British Consulate General was opened in Chongqing. The following year, the city became the first inland commerce port open to foreigners. 6 stamps were

issued by Chungking in 1893-94.

Foochow

After the disastrous First Opium War with Great Britain, Fuzhou (Foochow) became completely open to Western merchants and missionaries. Fuzhou was one of the most important Protestant mission fields in China. In 1911, the revolutionaries staged an uprising in Fuzhou and the Qing army surrendered. 11 stamps were issued by Foochow in 1895-96.



HANKOW

Hankou, from the Ming to late Qing, was under the administration of the local government in Hanyang, although it was already one of the four major national markets in Ming dynasty. It was not until 1899 that Zhang Zhidong decided to separate Hankou from Hanyang. Hankou used to have five foreign concessions belonging to the United Kingdom, France, Russia, Germany and Japan. In 1929, the British concession formally came to an end. 29 stamps were issued by Hankou in 1893-97.



ICHANG



In ancient times, Yichang was known as Yiling. Under the Qing Guangxu Emperor, Yichang was opened to foreign trade as a trading port after Qing and Great Britain signed Chefoo Convention in 1876. The imperial government set up a navigation company there and built wharfs. 16 stamps were issued by Ichang in 1894-96.

KEWKAIANG



Jiujiang has also been known as Jiangzhou and Xunyang in former times. After becoming an open treaty port in 1862, it was exporting Jiangxi's vast rice crop. It became one of the three centers of the tea trade in China along with Hankou and Fuzhou. The British surrendered their concession in 1927. 26 stamps were issued by Kewkiang in 1894-1896.

NANKING

Nanjing (Nanking) is the city situated in the heartland of lower Yangtze River region in China, which has long been a major centre of culture, education, research, politics, economy, transport networks and tourism. Nanjing is home to one of the world's largest inland ports and recognized as one of the Four Great Ancient Capitals of China. Under the Qing dynasty, Nanjing was invaded by British troops in the First Opium War, which was ended by the Treaty of Nanjing in 1842. 16 stamps were issued by Nanking in 1896-97.



Shanghai

Shanghai is the most populous city in the world. It is one of the four directly controlled municipalities of the People's Republic of China. It is the world's busiest container port, located in the Yangtze River Delta. The city was one of five treaty ports forced open to foreign trade following the British victory over China in the First Opium War. The subsequent 1842 Treaty of Nanking and 1844 Treaty of Whampoa allowed the establishment of the Shanghai International Settlement and the French Concession. 126 stamps were issued by Shanghai Municipality in 1895-97.



Wuhu

Wuhu became a strategically important town during the Three Kingdoms period (220-280 AD), when it was controlled by the Eastern Wu. Under the Ming dynasty, Wuhu developed into a major commercial center and river port. In 1644, Ming Dynasty was replaced by Qing Dynasty in Wuhu. The city became a treaty port in 1876 and has remained a commercial center since that time. 72 stamps were issued by Wuhu in 1895-97.



The treaty port system in China lasted approximately one hundred years. The Russians relinquished their treaty rights in the wake of the Russian revolution in 1917, and the Germans were expelled in 1914. The three main treaty powers, the British, the Americans, and the French continued to hold their concessions and extraterritorial jurisdictions until the Second World War. This ended when the Japanese stormed into their concessions in late 1941. They formally relinquished their treaty rights in a new "equal treaties" agreement with Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist Government in exile in Chungking in 1943. The international communities that were residues of the treaty port era ended in the late 1940s when the communists took over and nearly all foreigners left.

MEDICINES ON POSTAGE STAMPS Stay Healthy with Philately

By: Syed Ali Musa Zaidi



Ms. Lis Rosenholm



Commemorative Stamp marking 100th Anniversary of Discovery of Insulin

The Ministry of National Health Services and Pakistan Post issued a Commemorative Stamp to mark the 100th Anniversary of the discovery of Insulin, one of the world's most important medical breakthroughs.

Over 100 years ago in 1921, the diagnosis of type 1 diabetes meant certain death for children. The groundbreaking discovery of Insulin by Frederick Grant Banting and Charles F. Best, proved life saving for people with diabetes and laid the foundation for a century of innovation across several years.

The stamp includes images of Banting and Charles along with a snapshot of a news release reflecting the day insulin was discovered. The main feature of the stamp design is an older version of an Insulin Injection along with a vial, both of which have seen further innovation over the past 100 years in order to make the best treatment options possible for people living with diabetes and to meet their unmet needs.

Pakistan has a low level of awareness about diabetes and this commemorative stamp can play a pivotal role in increasing awareness amongst the public about this disease and the treatment options available for the people living with diabetes. who can contribute their role in the economy by maintaining a quality and healthy life.

Her Excellency Lis Rosenholm, Ambassador of Denmark in Pakistan alongwith Pakistan Cricket former Captain and Brand Ambassador Waseem Akram and officials of Ministry marked the unveiling of the stamp.

In addition to Pakistan. many other countries like Canada, Switzerland, Macedonia etc are also issuing stamps on the Centenary of the discovery of Insulin.

BELL HELICOPTER FLIGHT East Pakistan

By: Col (R) Nasir Hussain

Much is known of the Pakistan International Airlines Helicopter Service Flights of 1963 in East Pakistan. But the Bell Helicopter, 47 D1, flights which were flown in 1956 for reasons as yet not determined, also carried mail of a private nature. Few covers have been seen and the findings are mainly based on the study of the covers. As per the covers the pilot of the helis was a Sri lankan by the name of S. Pathmadevan.

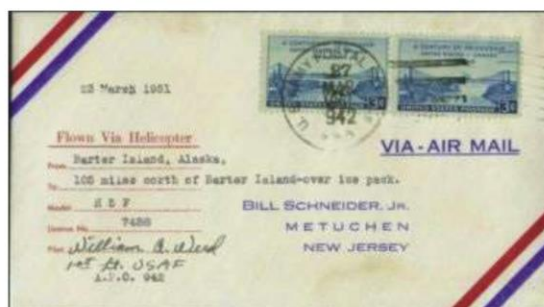
The covers are addressed to one Bill Schneider, an American who started his career as a postal clerk at Rahway (New Jersey USA). He was a philatelist who collected mail flown by Zeplin, was also an Aviation and photography enthusiast , world traveller and seeker of celebrity autographs . He retired as post master Edison, New Jersey USA and probably that is why all the covers which are addressed to him do not mail would reach him directly .He is known to have sent pre money to cover the postage to his fiends around the world. Therefore what seems to have happened here. non philatelist carried the covers on them cancelled at DA-133 , the post office at cancellers ,which are dated 25 march 1957, the others are hardly readable. It is estimated that very few covers were made for Bill's personal collection.



These covers surfaced in 2012 on ebay and only ten covers are recorded and others may exist. If Bill made covers only for his collection then very few should exist thereby making them rarities. Such like unofficial events form an interesting part of philatelic history and should be regarded as such and monetary value is only a secondary consideration.

The flights recorded are:

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| a. Rajbari - Paksey | b. Rajbari - Bera | c. Rajbari- Sibalay | d. Nator- Dacca |
| e. Nator -Paksey | f. Sibalay - Rajbari | g. Kushtia - Rajbari | h. Bogra -Dacca |
| j. Dacca - Rajbari | k. Mymensing - Dacca | | |



PHILATELIC REMEMBRANCE Quetta Earthquake 1935



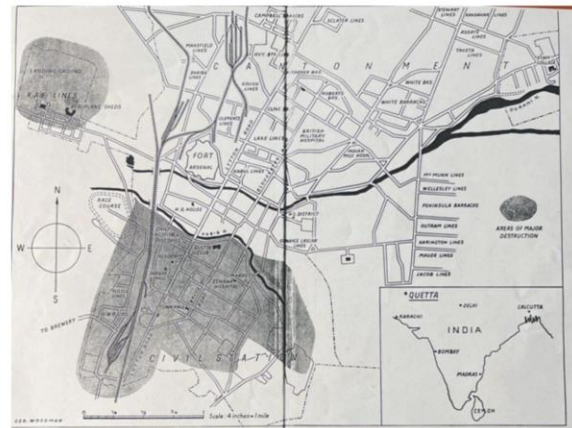
By: Salman Basir



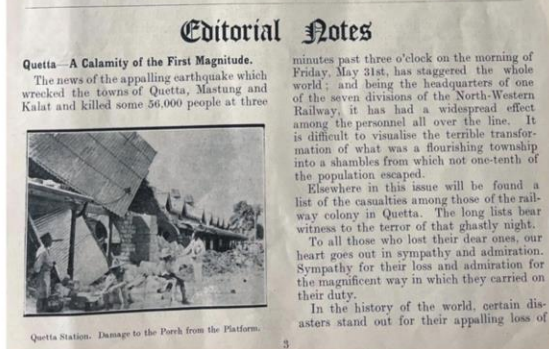
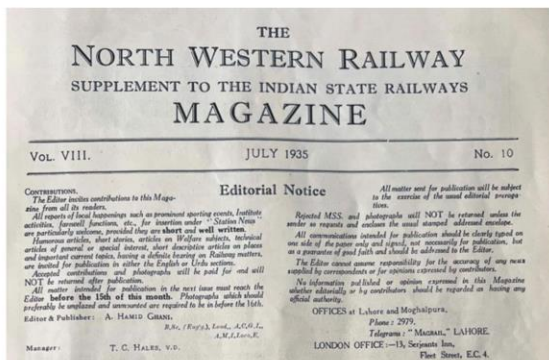
“At three minutes past 3 o'clock on the morning of Friday 31st May 1935, a 7.7 Magnitude earthquake wrecked the towns of Quetta, Mastung & Kalat. Some 56,000 people lost their lives.”

This was the headline story in an old copy of N.W.R. Magazine (North Western Railway Magazine) from July 1935. Major portion of the 55+ pages were dedicated to the details & pictures of destruction caused by the 7.7 magnitude earthquake that struck Quetta and surrounding area.

This year 2021 was the 86th Anniversary of this devastating earthquake.



Above: Map of Quetta Town 1935, showing areas of major destruction



The NWR Magazine also included a very detailed listing and status of all 683 Railway staff & their families included as a 24-page list.

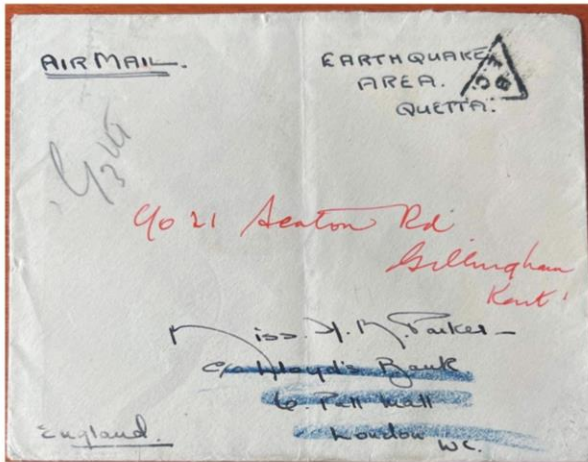
Another reference source highlighted the fact that mails were also disrupted as 56 out of a staff of 60 Post Office personnel were killed as a result of this earthquake.

Philatelic significance of this tragedy was that this was the first time in history, India Post Office Department introduced a “Postage Free” concession period from 4th June 14th June 1935. This was an Empire wide concession. Majority of the mail that has survived from this event, was addressed to families or friends of British military personnel within India or to Great Britain.

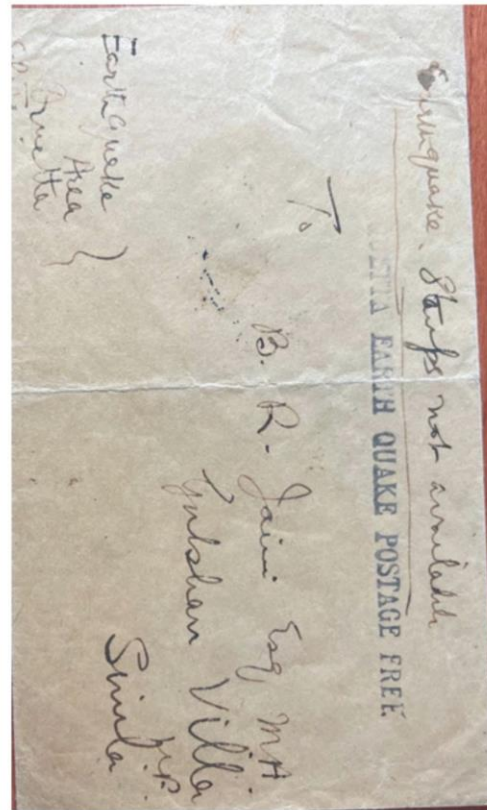
During this 10-day concession period covers exist with No Handstamps, 2-line Red Handstamp 6th June 10th June & Single line black handstamp from 10th June to 14th June. Concession was withdrawn on 15th June 1935.



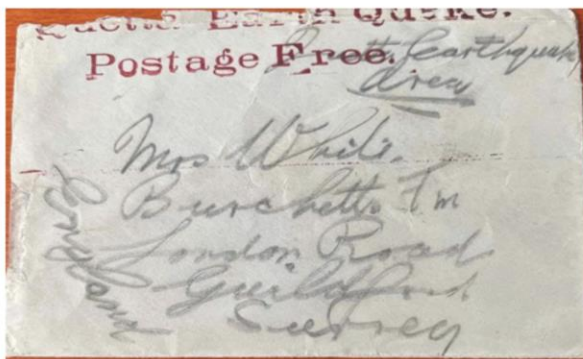
Concession was withdrawn on 15th June 1935.



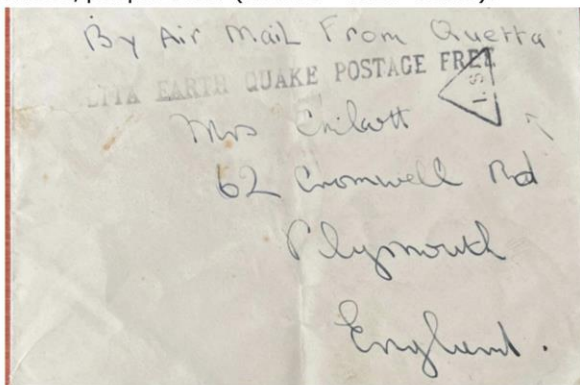
Covers from earthquake area without confessional hand stamp.



Quetta Earth Quake Postage Free hand stamp
single line in black (10th to 14th June)



Quetta" Earth Quake. Postage Free "hand stamp
In red/purple color (used 6th to 10th June).



Quetta Earth Quake Postage Free hand stamp
single line in black (10th to 14th June)

The 2005 earthquake that rocked Azad Kashmir and northern areas of Pakistan, killed around 100 Thousand people and many towns were entirely wiped out. Any examples of mail from those areas immediately after the disaster hit? Mails may be the only tangible record that would survive after 50-years or later.

Author invites further discussion & research on Quetta Earthquake mails and other natural disaster materials documenting the aftermath of such events in Pakistan's geographical area.

Contact author at:
Sbasir@sbcglobal.net

THE DORMANT Railway Postcards

By: M. Arif Balgamwala (T.I.)



THE DORMANT RAILWAY POSTCARDS 1948-9

By M. Arif Balgamwala (T.I.)

Usually when a country is being formed many rare instances occur and provisional measures that are taken in a routine flow, later become historic records and archival material. The classic philatelic period of Pakistan like most countries of the world is the period of its birth and the following years, which in this case is 1947-1949.

International philatelic markets have recognized the 'PAKISTAN' overprints on Indian stamps as a classic subject of the forties, and it achieving Gold standards in international philatelic exhibitions it has established its scores. While all the aspects of the subject, that is stamps and postal stationery, remain within boundaries of rarity, some have been ignored in ignorance.

At the time of Partition of British India and formation of Pakistan, mass migrations bringing about displacement of many families, gave birth or shortages of experienced and qualified personnel in various fields. Most of the Hindus occupying the official and clerical seats left for India, leaving the unexperienced muslims to handle grave situations on their own.

Railway department had to face unintentional haphazardness as migrators from India kept pouring in at the Lahore Railway Station. Loss of goods was a common daily affair for which the government reacted very late, in about April 1948. Special forms were printed on the back of ½a KGVI Service postcards to report missing goods, with an additional 3p KGVI stamp affixed to it, to make up the then prevailing postcard rate of 9 pies. The stamp always bore a (local) Lahore Service machine overprint. The 'Genl.78' and the 'C.M.189' forms occupy the largest part of the quantities. Other forms on reverse of Nasik postcards is the 'C.M.18', 'C.M.83' and 'T.M.176', otherwise all other types exist on reverse of the Lahore postcards.

As the introduction of these postcards came in late, a system of reporting 'loss goods' had already developed which continued and all these postcards remained '**Prepared but Never Used**'. Though large numbers landed in philatelic hands and the monotony and availability never stimulated any keen interest, the subject was bracketed as '**philatelic**' and filed down in chapters of history as a '**dead topic**'.

The items in question may be 'dead' as it seems but the presence of five different (living) angles which in their own dimensions are of great philatelic importance, collectively give them life, which are as follows.

1. The study of the Original Plates (Stereos) of the Indian KGVI postcard itself.

This is truly fascinating when we learn that there are over two dozen different settings (stereos) recorded. A study of these stereos appear on the next pages. The illustrations show the main distinguishing features although there may be many other minute differences. These stereos, if ever found on the Indian (unoverprinted) KGVI postcards, will change the course of history. As they have not been seen so far, and that their stereos are totally different from the ones found with (Nasik) 'PAKISTAN' overprints they totally relate to Pakistan subject.



STEREO 1: Colon type stop at the end of 1st address line. Dividing line faded at lower end.

Colon type stop at the end of 1st address line. Dividing line faded at lower end. The 'fade-out' is slightly bigger.



STEREO 2: A stop at the end of three dash-lines also at the start of the last one.



Dividing line thin at top & thicker at base.

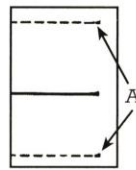
STEREO 3: A stop at the end of 1st dash-line.

Dividing line tapered at top



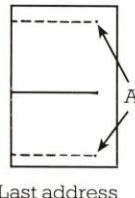
4th dash in the last line is smaller

STEREO 4: A stop each at the end of three dash-lines larger after 2nd & 3rd. Solid address line also blobbed at end.



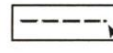
Last address line shows a smaller and faint dash in the start.

STEREO 5: A stop each at the end of three dash-lines larger after 1st. Solid line also blobbed at end.



Last address line shows a smaller and faint dash in the start. Dividing line thin at top thick at base

STEREO 6: 1st dash-line is slightly smaller from right, showing a stop at end. All dashes fine and regular in strength.



Dividing line tapered at lower end.

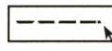


STEREO 7: Very small dashes at the start and end of last line. Generally dashes are very thin.



Dividing line regular in strength, only tapered at top

STEREO 8: 1st dash-line is slightly smaller from right, 2nd shows a stop at end. All dash-lines show thicker dashes at start.



'P' of 'POST' shows smaller lower right serif.



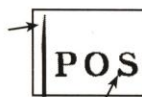
4th to 7th dash in the last line are weak.



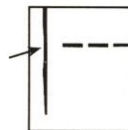
STEREO 9: Small stop-like dash at the end of last line.



Dividing line tapered at top, 'S' of 'POST' shows blobbed lower serif.



Dividing line damaged near lower end



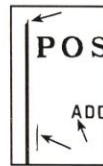
STEREO 10: Central dashes of 1st and 2nd dash-lines are thicker.



'A' of 'ADDRESS' tilted to right and a line appear parallel to dividing line.

The dividing line extends 9.5mm below level of last address line.

STEREO 10A: Same as Stereo 10 but later state.

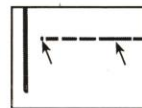


The line that appears parallel to dividing line is longer and strengthened

STEREO 11: 9th & 10th dashes in the 2nd line are tapered and tilted. Stop after 2nd line and at both ends of last line.

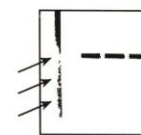


4th & 5th dashes in the last line joint as one long dash.



STEREO 12: Stop after 1st & 2nd dash-lines. Last line slightly longer than the rest.

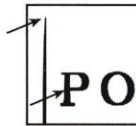
The Dividing line is damaged at lower end.



STEREO 13:
Stop after 1st address line. 17th to 19th dashes in 2nd line are faded.



4th & 5th dashes in the last line joint as one long dash.



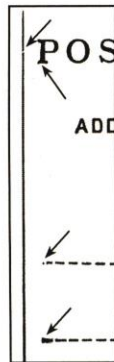
STEREO 14:
Stop after 1st, 2nd & 3rd dash-lines. 1st dash in top line missing.



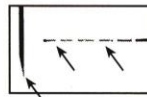
The 'P' of 'POST' shows smaller lower right serif.



STEREO 15:
Dividing line tinned at top with a break at left of 'P'. Curved base serif of 'P'.

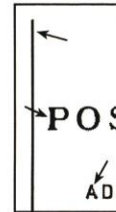


STEREO 16:
Stop after 2nd dash-line. 1st Dropped dash at end if 1st and smaller dash at end of last line.



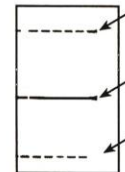
Dividing line tinned at top and sharply tapered and shortened at base. first 5 dashes of last line weak.

STEREO 17:
2nd, 3rd & 4th address lines thickened at start & end. Dividing line placed upwards. Extending only 2.5mm below level of last line and 8.5mm above 'P'.



'P' of 'POST' curved in and narrow 'A' in 'ADDRESS'.

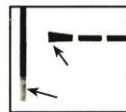
STEREO 18:
1st & 2nd dash-lines thickened at start & end. 3rd line thick and squarish at end, 4th last dash omitted. Dividing line placed upwards extending only 2mm below level of last line and 7.5mm above 'P'.



STEREO 19:
All address lines thickened at both ends except solid line which is normal at start. The 1st and last dashes of the 4th line are peculiarly thick.



Lowest 1.5mm of dividing line is faded.

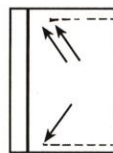


STEREO 20:
'P' of 'POST' shows slightly tilted base serif. Dividing line sharply pointed at top.

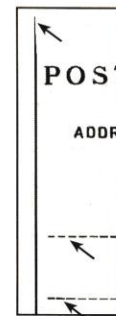


2nd & 3rd dash lines show thicker dashes in centre and ends, 1st shows thicker dashes in centre and at right.

STEREO 21
2nd dash-line shows the first dash omitted. The starting dash pressed & thickened, 4th dash smaller, with larger spacing. The first dash of last line is smaller accompanied by a dot. Most of the dashes in 2nd line are thin.



STEREO 22
1st dash-line shows thinner dashes at left and thicker in middle. 2nd line shows thick dashes at ends and thinner in middle except for dash 17-19 which are thick.



STEREO 23
Almost no top serif of 'P', weak right side of 'A' and narrow 1st 'D' in 'ADDRESS'. First 21 dashes in 2nd line thin and the remaining 10 thick. Solid line blobed at end.



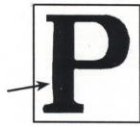
STEREO 23A

Same as Stereo 22 but later state, showing dash 20 in 2nd line almost omitted, last dashes of 1st line weakened and right side of 'A' damaged further.



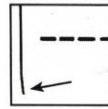
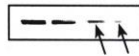
STEREO 24

Vertical of 'P' in 'POST' swelled. Starting dashes of 1st & 2nd lines slightly thicker. Last address line has an extra dash at end (32 instead of 31 dashes)



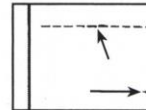
STEREO 25

Last two dashes of 1st and last lines weak. Dividing line thin with lower tie turned towards right.



STEREO 26

'P' of 'POST' weak. Dashes 5 & 6 of 2nd line thick. Solid line tapered from left and thickened at right with a break at 6mm before end.



STEREO 27

Thick base serif of 'P'. Though there are many minor peculiarities of this stereo but the Thick Base Serif of 'P' is the most significant characteristic.



**Superintendent,
Lost Property Office,
N. W. R., Lahore.**

N.W.R.—1224/1-B.—1947-48—1,300 P.C.

CM83

for **General Manager.**

NOTE.—If the amount is not received within one month please refer to this office again quoting this letter as reference.

N.W.R.—4507/1—1949—5,000 C.

CM126

Yours faithfully,

N.W.R.—4505/1—1949—23,000 C.

CM18

2. **The study of the (PAKISTAN/SERVICE) Nasik Overprint, on the imprinted stamp:** Almost totally ignored but recent study has identified about 6 different sub-types of the Nasik Opt.
3. **The study of the (PAKISTAN) Lahore II Overprint, and the 'SERVICE' opt. on the imprinted stamp:** Recent study has identified several different sub-types of the Lahore and 'SERVICE' opt. 14 New discoveries included.
4. **The study of the (PAKISTAN) Lahore Overprint on 3p KGVI Service stamp:** This had been thoroughly studied in the past. The study automatically becomes an essential part of the Railway postcards as the 3p Lahore Service stamps is always affixed to it.
5. **The study of the forms printed on the reverse of these Railway Postcards:** This includes a study in light of the knowledge already cultivated in the past + new 8 different sub-types + the errors, varieties not studied before.

Most interesting part of this section is that there are four types that exist only in small numbers below 2000 each. This quantity, which is considered low even for a modern item, is extremely low for an item of the forties and an awakening for philatelists. An example with 'C.M. 83' form printed on the reverse of a Nasik optd. postcard, shows the quantity expressed in the last line as '2,000 Cards'

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY. C.M. 83.

From—The Superintendent,
Lost Property Office, N. W. R., Lahore.

No. L. P., dated 194 .

Your No. _____, dated _____

Subject :—Ex _____ to _____

P.W.-B./Inv. No. _____ R/R No. _____, dated _____

Dear Sir,

The abovequoted consignment has been booked to your address at _____ under Lahore P. W.-Bill/Inv. No. _____, dated _____

Please arrange to take its delivery on production of the original enclosed railway receipt on payment of all charges due.

Yours faithfully,
Superintendent,
Lost Property Office,
N.W.R., Lahore.

N.W.R.—3715/1-B.—1948-49—2,000 Cards.

THE NEW FACTS:

Combining Chapters 1 & 2, it has been proven, that at the time of Independence (or a little before) when the Nasik Press was to overprint the current 'Half Anna' KGVI postcards with the words 'PAKISTAN' (bilingually) and its 'SERVICE' version, new plates were prepared, probably comprising 24 stereotypes of the postcards. The **mother sheets** were printed and soon after overprinted with a **mother plate of 24 overprints**, and then cut into single pieces. This is established by the fact that each of the sub-types of the opt. falls in combination of a particular stereo. Eg. 'Rounded P' always falls on Stereo 1, 'Large P & N' on Stereo 2, 'Slant P' on Stereo 3, 'Tapered P' on Stereo 7, 'Slant P' on Stereo 8, 'Thick N' on Stereo 10, etc.

Previously it was thought that the available postcards of KGVI, already printed and cut, were overprinted when ordered which is not so. Further it has not been mentioned anywhere in previous literature that for the Service postcards Nasik Press used a **composite plate** comprising of the Urdu word, 'PAKISTAN' and 'SERVICE'. The later two words are always slightly over 1mm apart.

At the end, just for the enthusiasts, the **Urdu word is spelt wrongly as 'Paksitan'** with the slant stroke under the word placed wrongly under the 3rd letter 'se' instead of the 2nd letter 'ka'. I suppose nobody bothered to note, as many of the other aspects of the Railway Postcards, a subject apparently dead, assumed to be dormant, and now ready to blow.

Left: Issued version (wrong), and Right: Correct (unadopted) version at right.

This is certainly the reason nobody cared to accumulate a collection or prepare a study exhibit on the subject. Probably in last 65 years this exhibit is the first, hopefully not the last. These Railway postcards still stack ignored in cartons, seemingly with no future but my opinion is totally vice versa.

LONDON VIRTUAL 2021 International Stamp Exhibition

By: Jack Zhang FRPSL

Three days' 2021 London Virtual International Stampex was closed on 27 March 2021, which was 2nd Virtual International Stamp Exhibition held so far. There were over 90 representatives from all over the world to attend the show this year and the author also took part in the show representing the Royal Philatelic Society London. Now let the author say a few words about what I thought about this show.

1- Many Big Names as Sponsors and Partners

In comparison with last year's Virtual Stampex, this year there were more big names in the philately world sponsored this show and being partners, such as the Royal Philatelic Society London (Fig.1), the American Philatelic Society, The Association of British Philatelic Societies Ltd. FIAP, Corinphila Auktionen, Heinrich Hohler and the Spink etc.



2. Many Lectures by the Famous Philatelists

At the Show, there were over ten lectures/talks about the philately by some famous philatelists, dealers etc, including RPSL President Richard Stock FRPSL, FIAP president Prakob Chirakiti RDP FRPSL, 2022 London World Stamp Exhibition organizing Committee Chairman Frank Walton RDP FRPSL, former editor of London Philatelist Steve Jarvis FRPSL, two past presidents of GBPS Howard Hughes FRPSL and John Davies FRPSL, Past President of the Collector's Club of New York Mr. Thomas C. Mazza, JPS director Mr. Renichi Yamada and friends from APS, SPINK, SG and the Museum of Philately etc. The first opening talk was given by Mr. Chirakiti RDP FRPSL about FIAP (Fig.2). Mr. Chirakiti also answered some questions and give a brief introduction about his own philatelic life. He also mentioned that FIAP will organize such similar virtual stamp exhibition soon. He pointed out the benefit of the virtual stamp show, for example, the dealers can attend more such shows than the physical ones, because -----

attending such virtual show can save money, time and also avoid travelling. The exhibitors can also send their PDF exhibits to the jurors before the show so that the judges can study the exhibits beforehand in order to give a fair judgement and feedback. Mr. Chirakiti also talked about his signature of RDP and said that he was honoured to be recognized by the philately world about his contribution and service. Mr. Tay Peng Hian, past President of FIP also attended this first lecture and congratulated to Mr. Chirakiti on his wonderful talk.



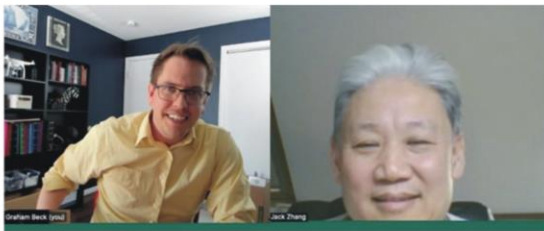
RPSL president Richard Stock's lecture title was "Preparing a PowerPoint Presentation", the President gave a detailed talk and explained how to do a nice, powerful, interesting PowerPoint presentation (Fig.3). The author learned a lot from him and also other presenters. Sorry to say that the author can not list all the details on other talks. If you are interested in these talks, you can still log in Stampex website to watch them, but of course, the author does not know how long the lectures will be shown in the London Stampex website.



3. The Philatelic Friends Attending the Show and Meeting Friends at Home

This kind of show's another advantage is that we can stay at home and just use our computers or mobiles, ipads to visit the show and talk to our philatelic friends from different countries. You can carry out these talks by using the function the Stampex organizers provided.

The author was so happy to use this Cam. function to have some nice chat with many friends, such as Mr. Peter Cockburn (RPSL President Elect), Ms. Cheryl Ganz RDP FRPSL, Mr. Gary Loew (Editor-in-chief of the American Philatelist), Mr. Graham Beck (founder Of Exploring Stamps and advisor of www.philatelymuseum.com), Mr. James Gavin (founder of Digitalphilatelist). Mr. Guy Croton and Ricky Verra of David Feldman and Miss Victoria Lajer (MD of Stanley Gibbons). We all enjoyed such video talks like a face to face talk. Everybody likes this function. The author had also exchanged some text messages with Ms. Suzanne Rae (Chairman of PTS and founder of ArtStamped Ltd) and some other friends and texted best regards to each other.



Jack talking with Graham, Photo by Graham Beck

4. Many Philatelic Organizations, Dealers, Auction Houses Attending the Show

According to Stampex Website, there were over 70 booths at the show. Some world-famous big names like Sotheby's, SG, Spink, David Feldman, Linn's Stamp News, The Postal Museum, Collectors Club, Ebay etc. participated in this year show. At Sotheby's stand, they also provided us with a video regarding the most famous stamps and coin in the world--- the 1856 British Guiana 1¢ Magenta (Scott 13), the plate block of four of the United States 1918 24¢ carmine rose and blue Jenny Invert airmail error (C3a) and the 1933 Double Eagle, which are now owned by the famous shoe designer Mr. Weitzman and will be auctioned by Sotheby's New York on 8 June 2021. The author trusts that the June auction will attract a great attention in the philately world.

Exhibits

At this Stampex, there were no competitive exhibits, but ABPS still lists some exhibits for this Virtual Stampex March 2021 and also lists some exhibits for the Northern National Competition 2021, so the visitors can still have a chance to see these exhibits and learn something from some excellent collections and exhibitors.

Conclusion

Overall, in the author's own opinion, this Spring Virtual Stampex was much better and improved than last time. Its advantages include that the visitors around the world can visit the Virtual Stamp show, watch exhibits, listen to the lectures/talks at home, or even obtain some free PDF philatelic materials and information. Many people think that such Virtual Stamp show may become an inevitable part of our philatelic life in future. The author also downloaded some materials from Spink. RPSL also allow the visitors to download the current three issues of London Philatelist free of charge, therefore, many friends twitted by saying "What a great event it is!". Here the author would like to say many thanks to the Philatelic Traders' Society (PTS) team led by Ms. Suzanne Rae for their wonderful job and also to the people who got involved in this show! Well-done! Many congratulations to you all! See you next time!



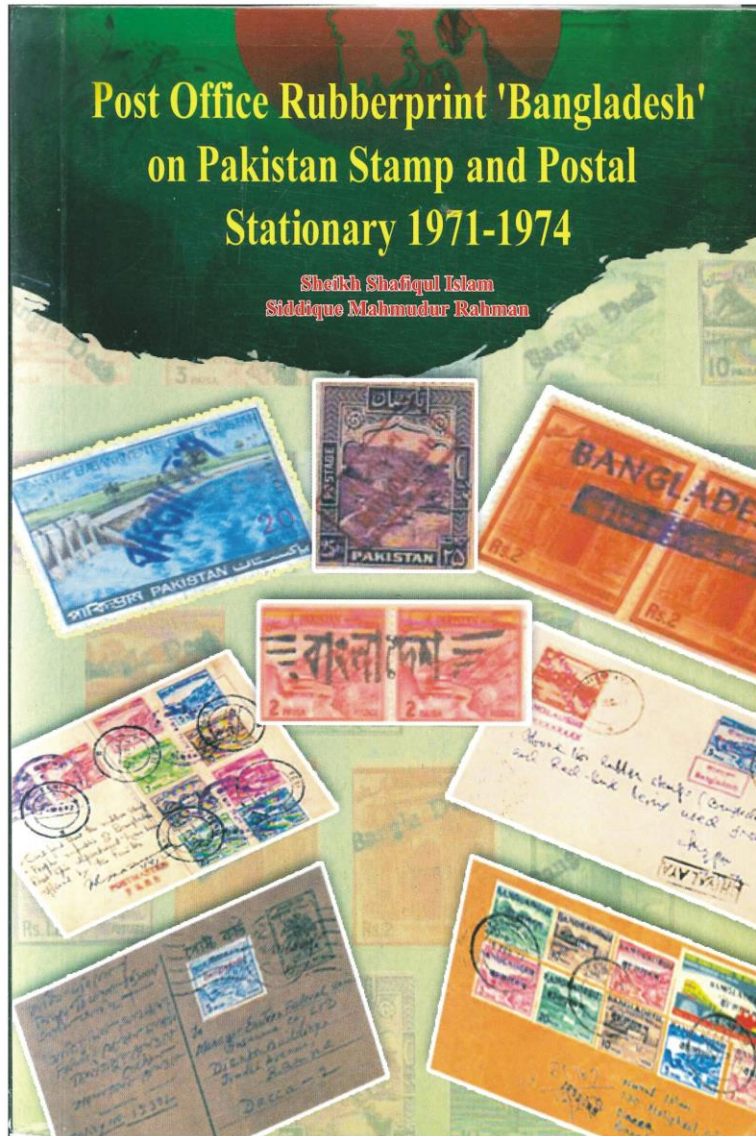
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WhatsApp: +1 224 622 8818
FROM: CHIEF EDITOR**

RUBBERPRINT "BANGLADESH"
On Pakistan Stamps and Postal Stationary

By: Sheikh Shafiqul Islam & Siddique Mahmudur Rehman



Book Review

Title: Post Office Rubberprint "Bangladesh" on Pakistan Stamp and Postal Stationary 1971 to 1974

Author

Shiekh Shafiqul Islam
Siddique Mahmudur Rahman

Study with worldwide many serious collectors writing articles in magazines, vouchers, even small books and also some articles on soft copy from different country including Bangladesh. In 2015 at Bangladesh First brief study book by author Sheikh Shafiqul Islam, under name "Post Office Rubber Print "Bangladesh" on Pakistan Stamps & Postal Stationary", size of book A/8, fully coloured, printed on local offset paper, it was a hard job but author tried his best to do and this book was awarded in 2016 Large Silver Medal at New York, World Stamp Exhibition.

Publishers:

Shiekh Shafiqul Islam,
General Secretary
Bangladesh of Philatelic
Studies (BIPS) Research
Centre & Library, 9-D
Dhaka Trade Centre, 99
Kazi Nazarul Islam
Avenue, Karwan Bazar,
Dhaka 1215
Bangladesh



Mr. Akhtar ul Islam Siddiqui addressing the participants of LINS about PPN Magazine



Mr. Akhtar ul Islam Siddiqui Presenting Magazine to Mr. Sajid Mehmood and M. Arif Balgamwala at stage



Syed Abid Hussain, M. Arif Balgamwala and Aslam Zahid with Akhtar ul Islam Siddiqui



A meeting of Philatelists was held at DG office under chairmanship of DG/Chairman Pakistan Post. DG/ Chairman Pakistan Post with Philatelists.



Magazine presented to Mr. Khalid Javed DG/Chairman Pakistan Post



Mr. U.A.G Issani a prominent Philatelist receiving magazine from Mr. Siddiqui



Magazine presented to Zafar Hasan Secretary, Ministry of Communication, Government of Pakistan



A meeting of Philatelists at Lahore with PMG Lahore



A Group photo of Islamabad/Rawalpindi collectors



Philatelists at Islamabad GPO Meeting



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SAJID MEHMOOD

(Numismatist)



G. Secretary (LINS)

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