

Journal of
THE MALTA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Vol 38/3

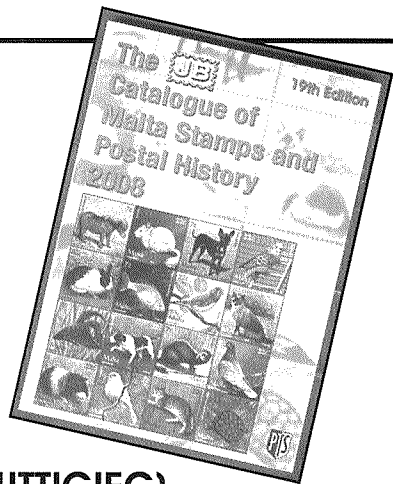
December 2009

SLIEMA STAMP SHOP



(PROP. J. BUTTIGIEG)

93, Manuel Dimech Street, Sliema
Tel: 2134 2189 Fax no: 2134 6069

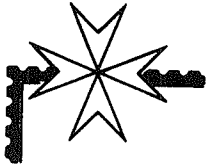


- Publishers of the **J.B. Catalogue of Malta Stamps**
- Specialist of Malta Stamps
- New issue service of any country
- Postal History
- Stockbooks, albums and other stamp and coin accessories
- Packet material and kiloware.

We also buy Malta and foreign collections and accumulations.

We are also interested in buying postcards and cigarette cards

– Best Prices Paid



THE MPS JOURNAL

Silver STOCKHOLMIA '86

Silver CHICAGOPEX 2002, 2004 & 2005

Silver PORTLAND USA 2007

Editor: Chev. Dr. A Bonnici, K.M., M.D., FRPSL.

Members of Federation Internationale de Philatelie

F. I. P. Commissioner johnacardona@gmail.com

<http://www.sliemastampshop.com.mt/MaltaPhilatelicSociety>



Vol. 38/3

December, 2009

2009 Committee

- President & Journal Editor:** Chev. Dr. A. Bonnici K.M., M.D., FRPSL.
(Tel: 2133 8437, 9949 5066), abonnici@maltanet.net
34 "Casa Bonnici", Sir Augustus Bartolo Street, Ta' Xbiex,
XBX 1093, Malta.
- Vice President & Ass. Treasurer:** Mr. J. Buttigieg (Tel: 2134 2189, 9942 4874)
sales@sliemastampshop.com.mt
- Secretary/ Treasurer & F.I.P. Commissioner** Mr. John A. Cardona (Tel: 2189 2141, 9983 6966)
johnacardona@gmail.com - 56, Triq Santa Marija, Tarxien,
TXN 1703, Malta.
- Ass. Secretary, Web site admin & PRO:** Mr. John De Battista (Tel: 2141 1919)
debfamily@hotmail.com
- Liaison with Malta Study Circle UK:** Mr. H. Wood (Tel: 2133 0336) - hwood@waldonet.net.mt
- Members:** Mr. A. Camilleri (Tel: 2138 0113) - toncam@keyworld.net
Mr. J. Lanfranco (Tel: 2131 2361) - iglanfranco@melita.com
Mr. A. Caruana Ruggier (Tel: 2124 3518) - alcaru@maltanet.net
Mr. S. Parnis (Tel: 2169 7547, 7904 5780) - samuel_parnis@gmail.com
Mr. John Micallef (Tel: 2143 3545, 9943 2945) - elcamino@onvol.net
Mr. C. Mejlaq (Tel: 2149 8069, 7973 4088) - charlesmejlaq@gmail.com
- Overseas Rep:** Mr. Chris Howe, Sandringham Gardens, Fishtoft, Boston Lines PE21 9QA, UK
chrishowe@skanderbeg.fsnet.co.uk
Dott. Luciano Cruciani, Viale Telese 35, Roma 00177, Italy.
Mr. Wolfgang Juncker, 47 Lagerstrasse, Homburg Sarr D-66424, Germany
Mr. Enrico N. Bataille, 6 Hamerkop Street, Cotswold Extn. P. Eliz., S. Africa

CONTENTS

Maltex 10 th Philatelic Exhibition by Mr John A. Cardona.....	2
Philatelic Achievements by the President by Mr John A. Cardona.....	4
Malta Postage Due Adhesive Stamps by Mr John De Battista.....	5
A Revenue Stamps Query by Mr Hadrian Wood.....	10
The Coat Of Arms of The Kingdom of Spain in Spanish Philately by Mr John Micallef.....	11
Philatelic Echo of 1989 Bush-Gorbachev Malta Summit by Mr Carmel G. Bonavia.....	16
"The Forerunner Stamps" of the WWF Collection by Mr John A. Cardona.....	23
Varieties, Errors and Flaws by Mr R. A. Rostron.....	27
More Malta Zeppelin Mail Discovered by Dr A. Bonnici.....	32
Postal Diary by Mr Joseph Fenech.....	35

Maltex 10th Philatelic Exhibition

by John A. Cardona

The tenth edition of the Maltex Philatelic Exhibition is now history. It is felt that it would be unethical for one who was involved in the setting up of the Exhibition and furthermore has participated in it to make any comments but surely there is no harm in mentioning that no adverse comments have reached the Committee so far.

The Exhibition was held at the “*Green Lounge*” of the Hotel Phoenicia from 9th to 11th October. It was inaugurated on Thursday 8th by The Hon. Dr. George Vella M.D., M.P (one of our members since 1986 and formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs) and blessed by the Rev. Prof. Emmanuel Agius M.A., S.Th.D. (Leuv). We were pleased to see a number of the members who turned up for the inauguration.

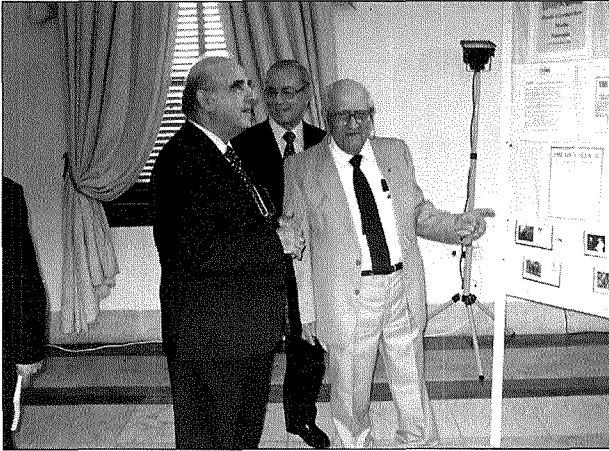
This year, as a slogan, it was decided to choose “*The rubbish of today is the gold of tomorrow*”. The President, writing in the leaflet handed out during the Exhibition, explained the foregoing slogan as follows, “We chose it because especially in ‘Postal History’ what is common today and is destroyed and thrown away, will in future be in demand and consequently one has to pay for it to acquire it”.

The exhibitors that participated in the Exhibition, which was not a competitive one, are shown hereunder together with their exhibits. As could be seen from the headings there was something of interest for everybody to see and enjoy.

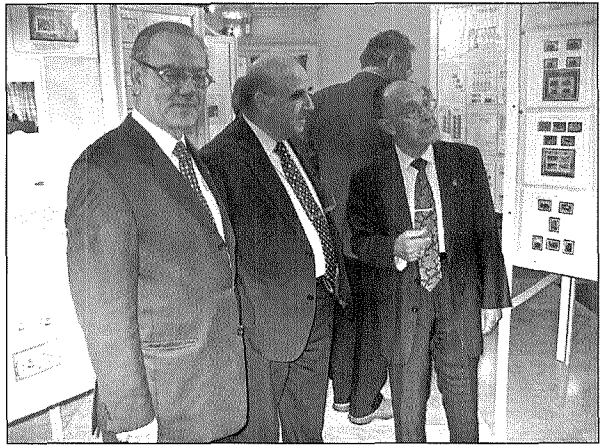
- | | |
|------------------|---|
| Bonavia C. J. | “The Malta Summit – 1989”. |
| Bonello C. | “Queen Victoria Penny Black”. |
| Bonnici A. (Dr.) | “Sovereign Military Order of Malta”. |
| Camilleri A. | “Wartime Malta 1939 – 1945”. |
| Cardona J. A. | “The Forerunners of the W.W.F. Collection 1969 – 1982”. |
| De Battista J. | “A study of the Malta House of Representatives Indicia”. |
| Howe C. | “Rescued from the waste bin – Modern Belgian Postal History”. |
| Micallef J. | “Spanish Christmas Commemorations”. |
| Mifsud P. | “Malta stamps with errors”. |
| Parnis S. | “Philatelic Cards from Gozo” |
| Sant A. | “Revenue and Postage Stamps fiscally used”. |
| Wood H. | “Yesterday’s rubbish – today’s collectors’ prized items”. |
| Wroe K. | “United Nations Flags”. |

Junior Section

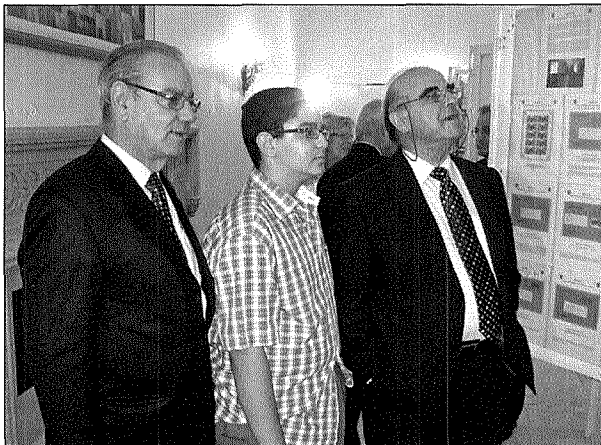
- | | |
|-----------|--|
| Parnis G. | “British Royalty”. |
| Zahra M. | “Items from the Royal Mail”. |
| Zahra S. | “Stamps from German speaking countries and World Butterflies”. |



Mr C. G. Bonavia explaining his exhibit to the Hon. Dr G. Vella and Dr A. Bonnici



Mr J. A. Cardona pointing interesting items to the Hon. Dr G. Vella and Dr. A. Bonnici



Young Master G. Parnis with the Hon. Dr G. Vella and Dr. A. Bonnici

Philatelic Achievements by the President

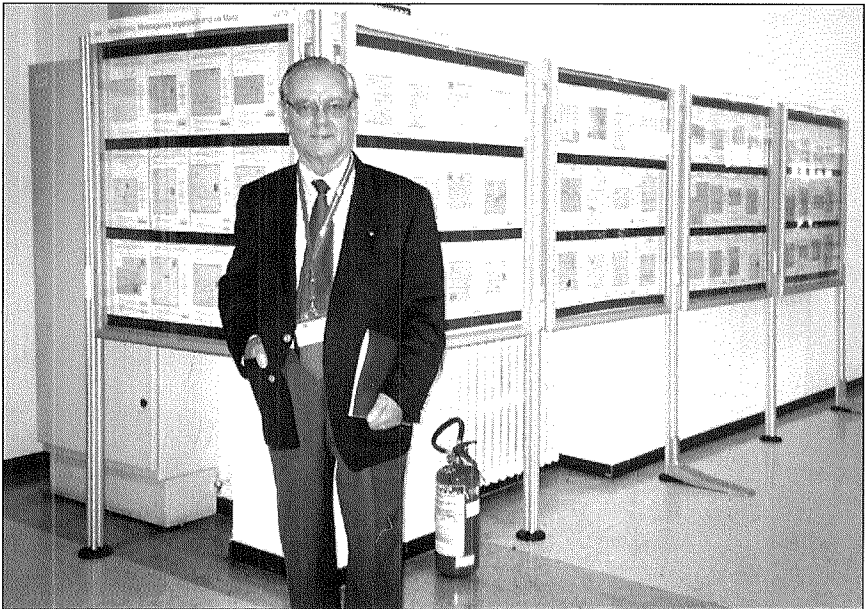
by John A. Cardona

A Gold Medal was awarded to our President Chev Dr Alfred Bonnici FRPSL at the International Exhibition “Italia 09” 21-25 October 2009, with his exhibit “Mail by Messageries Imperiales to and via Malta (1853-66)” in the Postal History Section. The exhibit consisted of 120 sheets mounted on 10 frames.

This is the fourth Gold Medal awarded to him at F.I.P exhibitions.

Furthermore, Dr. A Bonnici is in receipt of a very nice letter from the President of The Royal Philatelic Society London, Mr Alan N Moorcroft FRPSL, informing him that Council at its meeting of the 3rd November 2009, had agreed to elect him Fellow of this prestigious Society.

The Malta Philatelic Society would like to congratulate its President for this prestigious election, and takes note that he is the first Maltese to be elected Fellow by The Royal Philatelic Society London.



Dr A Bonnici with his exhibit at Italia 2009

Malta Postage Due Adhesive Stamps

By John De Battista

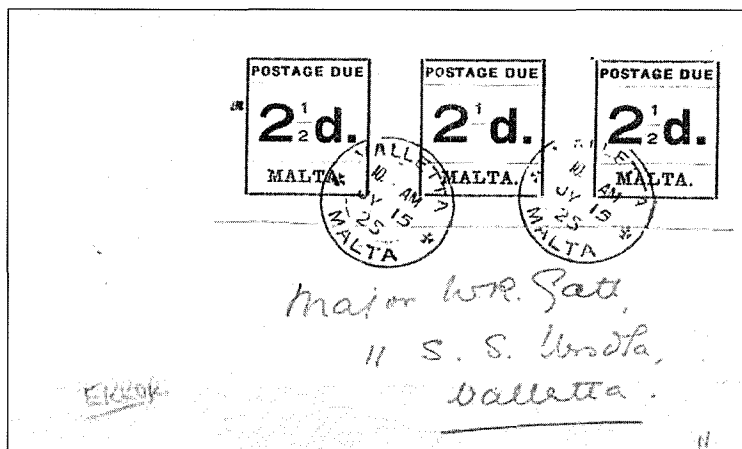
Recently I was going through my copies of Postage Due stamps in order to organize them better following the various additions I had made over the last couple of years. As I had kept in mind the words of my departed friend and great philatelist Anthony Fenech, when he proposed that I should endeavor to form a “more complete” collection of these stamps, I consulted the Malta Study Circle paper (No. 5) on the subject. As a result, for ease of reference I drew up a summary list of the various issues / distinctive differences recorded in the publication, which I would now like to share with our readers.

An important distinction which one notices when using the MSC Study Paper as a basis for classification is that, in contrast to the generalized list of these stamps usually found in dealer’s catalogues, the MSC Study takes type of paper, finish and stamp shade into greater depths for one to positively identify the various issues. The very detailed but straightforward descriptions submitted make it easy to distinguish the differences; particularly in mint stamps and especially so if one happens to have a fair number of copies from which to compare.

Personally, having been able to assemble the various distinct issues with relative ease, I do not think that it would be difficult for others to do the same thing. Besides providing a small “challenge” I also believe that for the sake of having a more representative collection of these stamps a better classification other than that found in dealer’s catalogues should be used.

As such a classification should not set you back financially, I invite you to give it a try. In the meantime I hope that you would find the table below helpful.

Happy Hunting.



2 of 1/2d missing

MSC Paper Attributed/Issue Date	Face Value	Distinctive Stamp Shade As per MSC Paper 5 (1994)	MSC Paper Based	JB	SG	Scott	Michel	Yvert
---------------------------------------	---------------	--	-----------------------	----	----	-------	--------	-------

**1925 # Provisional Imperforate Issue; Typographed at Government Printing Office, Valletta;
Watermark None**

16th April 1925	1/2d	Black on White Wove Paper	D01	D01	D01	J01	P01	D01
16th April 1925	1d	Black on White Wove Paper	D02	D02	D02	J02	P02	D02
16th April 1925	1 1/2d	Black on White Wove Paper	D03	D03	D03	J03	P03	D03
16th April 1925	2d	Black on White Wove Paper	D04	D04	D04	J04	P04	D04
16th April 1925	2 1/2d	Black on White Wove Paper	D05	D05	D05	J05	P05	D05
16th April 1925	3d	Black on Grey Wove Paper	D06	D06	D06	J06	P06	D06
16th April 1925	4d	Black on Buff Wove Paper	D07	D07	D07	J07	P07	D07
16th April 1925	6d	Black on Buff Wove Paper	D08	D08	D08	J08	P08	D08
16th April 1925	1/-	Black on Buff Wove Paper	D09	D09	D09	J09	P09	D09
16th April 1925	1/6d	Black on Buff Wove Paper	D10	D10	D10	J10	P10	D10

1925 # "Maltese Cross Design" Unsurfaced Paper Issue; Watermark 4 (Sideways); Perf. 12.00 Line

21st July 1925	1/2d	Green	D11	D11	D11	J11	P11	D11
21st July 1925	1d	Violet	D12	D12	D12	J12	P12	D12
21st July 1925	1 1/2d	Brown	D13	D13	D13	J13	P13	D13
21st July 1925	2d	Grey	D14	D14	D14	J14	P14	D14
21st July 1925	2 1/2d	Orange	D15	D15	D15	J15	P15	D15
21st July 1925	3d	Blue	D16	D16	D16	J16	P16	D16
21st July 1925	4d	Olive Green	D17	D17	D17	J17	P17	D17
21st July 1925	6d	Purple	D18	D18	D18	J18	P18	D18
21st July 1925	1/-	Black	D19	D19	D19	J19	P19	D19
21st July 1925	1/6d	Carmine	D20	D20	D20	J20	P20	D20

1937 ~ 1946 # "Maltese Cross Design" Rough Surfaced Paper Issues; Watermark 4 (Sideways); Perf. 12.00 Line

16th October 1941	1/2d	Emerald Green	D11a	D11	D11	J11	P11	D11
9th April 1943	1d	Purple	D12a	D12	D12	J12	P12	D12
26th June 1946	1 1/2d	Pale Brown	D13a	D13	D13	J13	P13	D13
11th May 1937	2d	Sepia	D14a	D14	D14	J14	P14	D14
26th June 1946	2 1/2d	Deep Orange	D15a	D15	D15	J15	P15	D15
26th June 1946	3d	Grey Blue	D16a	D16	D16	J16	P16	D16
26th June 1946	4d	Sage Green	D17a	D17	D17	J17	P17	D17
26th June 1946	6d	Lake Purple	D18a	D18	D18	J18	P18	D18
9th April 1943	1/-	Grey	D19a	D19	D19	J19	P19	D19
26th June 1946	1/6d	Deep Scarlet	D20a	D20	D20	J20	P20	D20

1953 ~ 1963 # "Maltese Cross Design" Chalk Surfaced Paper Issues; Watermark 4 (Sideways); Perf. 12.00 Line

5th November 1953a	1/2d	Yellow Green	D21	D21	D21	NA	P21	D21
20th March 1957	1/2d	Emerald Green	D21a	D21	D21	NA	P21	D21

MSC Paper Attributed/Issue Date	Face Value	Distinctive Stamp Shade As per MSC Paper 5 (1994)	MSC Paper Based	JB	SG	Scott	Michel Yvert
17th January 1961	1/2d	Deeper Shade Emerald Green	D21b	D21	D21	NA	P21 D21
5th November 1953	1d	Purple	D22	D22	D22	NA	P22 D22
20th March 1957	1d	Deeper Shade Purple	D22a	D22	D22	NA	P22 D22
17th January 1961	1d	Red Purple	D22b	D22	D22	NA	P22 D22
17th September 1963	1d	Deep Purple	D22c	D22	D22	NA	P22 D22
5th November 1953	1 1/2d	Yellow-Brown	D23	D23	D23	NA	P23 D23
20th March 1957	2d	Sepia	D24	D24	D24	NA	P26 D24
3rd April 1962	2d	Sepia Black	D24a	D24	D24	NA	P26 D24
5th November 1953	3d	Deep Slate Blue	D25	D25	D25	NA	P25 D25
17th January 1961	3d	Grey Blue	D25a	D25	D25	NA	P25 D25
17th September 1963	3d	Grey Blue	D25b	D25	D25	NA	P25 D25
5th November 1953	4d	Deep Sage Green	D26	D26	D26	NA	P24 D26

1966 # "Maltese Cross Design" Chalk Surfaced Paper Issue; Watermark 5 (Sideways); Perf. 12.00 Line

1st October 1966	2d	Grey-Brown	D27	D27	D27	J21	P27 D24A
------------------	----	------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----------

1967 # "Maltese Cross Design" Ordinary Paper Issue; Watermark 7; Perf. 12.00 Line

9th November 1967	1/2d	Emerald Green	D28	D28	D28	J22A	P28A D27
9th November 1967	1d	Purple	D29	D29	D29	J23A	P29A D28
9th November 1967	2d	Grey-Brown	D30	D30	D30	J25A	P31A D29
9th November 1967	4d	Yellow-Olive	D31	D31	D31	J28A	P32A D30

1968 # "Maltese Cross Design" Ordinary Paper Issue; Watermark 7; Perf. 12.50 Comb

30th May 1968	1/2d	Emerald Green	D32	D32	D32	J22	P28 D31
30th May 1968	1d	Purple	D33	D33	D33	J23	P29 D32
30th May 1968	1 1/2d	Yellow-Brown	D34	D34	D34	J24	P30 D33
30th May 1968	2d	Grey-Brown	D35	D35	D35	J25	P31X D34
30th May 1968	2 1/2d	Yellow-Orange	D36	D36	D36	J26	P32 D35
30th May 1968	3d	Deep Slate Blue	D37	D37	D37	J27	P33 D36
30th May 1968	4d	Yellow-Olive	D38	D38	D38	J28	P34 D37
30th May 1968	6d	Purple	D39	D39	D39	J29	P35 D38
30th May 1968	1/-	Black	D40	D40	D40	J30	P36 D39
30th May 1968	1/6d	Carmine	D41	D41	D41	J31	P37 D40

1970 # "Maltese Cross Design" Glazed Paper Issue; Watermark 7; Perf. 12.50 Comb

23rd October 1970	1 1/2d	Orange Brown	D34A	D34A	D34A	NA	P30Y NA
23rd October 1970	2d	Brownish Black	D35A	D35A	D35A	NA	P31Y NA

1973 # "Maltese Lace Design" First Decimal Postage Dues; Watermark 7; Perf. 13.00 x 13.75 Comb

28th April 1973	2m	Brown	D42	D42	D42	J32	P38 D41
28th April 1973	3m	Orange	D43	D43	D43	J33	P39 D42
28th April 1973	5m	Red	D44	D44	D44	J34	P40 D43

MSC Paper Attributed/Issue Date	Face Value	Distinctive Stamp Shade As per MSC Paper 5 (1994)	MSC Paper Based	JB	SG	Scott	Michel Yvert
28th April 1973	1c	Green	D45	D45	D45	J35	P41 D44
28th April 1973	2c	Black	D46	D46	D46	J36	P42 D45
28th April 1973	3c	Pistachio	D47	D47	D47	J37	P43 D46
28th April 1973	5c	Blue	D48	D48	D48	J38	P44 D47
28th April 1973	10c	Pink	D49	D49	D49	J39	P45 D48

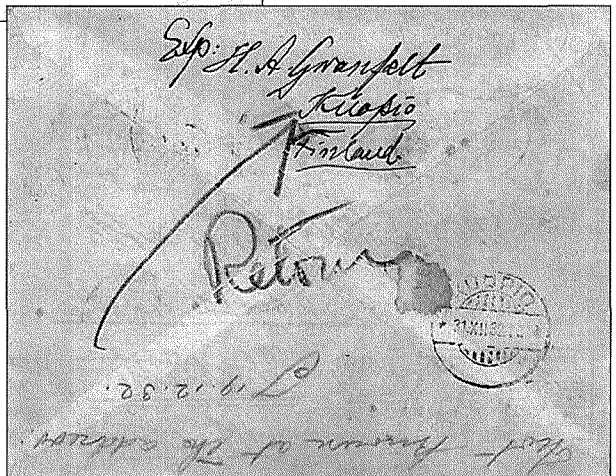
1993 # "Neolithic Spiral Design" Second Decimal Postage Dues; Watermark 7; Perf. 14.00 Comb

4th January 1993	1c	Red	D50	D50	D50	J40	P46 D49
4th January 1993	2c	Blue	D51	D51	D51	J41	P47 D50
4th January 1993	5c	Green	D52	D52	D52	J42	P48 D51
4th January 1993	10c	Yellow	D53	D53	D53	J43	P49 D52



T, handstamp, plus
two (2½d) = 5d postage due

Back of above



Malta Postage Due Stamp Designs



The Provisional Issue Design, 1925



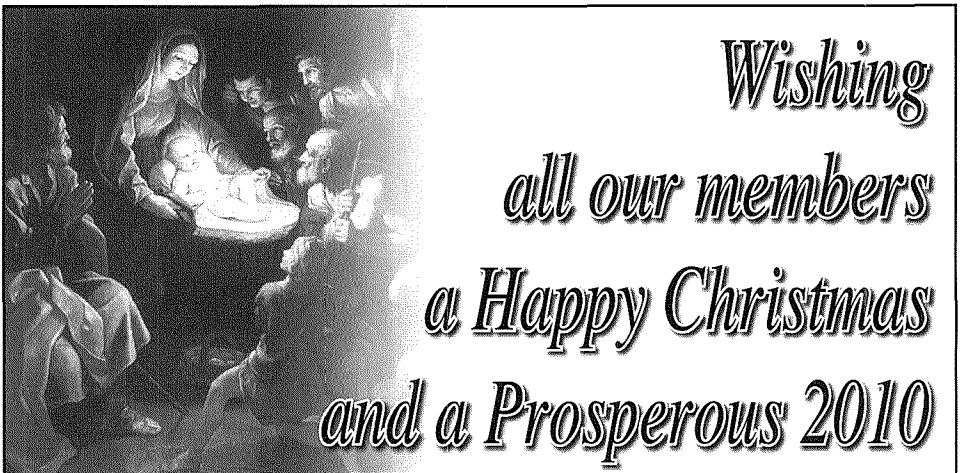
The Maltese Cross Design, 1925–1970



The Maltese Lace Design, 1973



The Neolithic Spiral Design, 1993



A Revenue Stamps Query

on the
“Unappropriated”, “Contracts” and “Stocks & Shares”
2/- Stamps of 1926 printed on coloured paper
Do they exist?

by Hadrian Wood

I am trying to put together a complete picture record, in scans and photo-copies, of every revenue stamp issued for Malta. Copies I am still looking for include the three 2/- values of 1926 (‘Unappropriated’, ‘Contracts’ and ‘Stocks & Shares’) **printed on coloured paper**. I do not recall having come across any of these stamps during my 25 or so years of collecting revenues. Nor, it seems, have other revenue collectors with whom I come in contact. I have found none listed in any of the revenue auction lots that I examined. Yet 62 sheets of each stamp are known to have been printed by Messrs. De La Rue. Where have all these stamps gone to? My guess is they were never put on sale. The most likely reason being that stocks of the same 2/- stamps of 1925, **printed on white paper**, had not yet run out at the time of the withdrawal of all revenue stamps to the 10/- value in 1928, so there was never any need for them, and they would have been destroyed with the rest of the withdrawn stamps. If this is what happened, no copies exist. Can anyone disprove this theory by claiming to have one or more of these stamps and provide a copy?

Note: The coloured paper used for the 2/- stamps of 1926 was green for ‘Unappropriated’, yellow for ‘Contracts’ and red for ‘Stocks and Shares’.



*‘Unappropriated’, ‘Contracts’ and ‘Stocks & Shares’
2/- stamps of 1925 printed on white paper.*

The Coat Of Arms of The Kingdom of Spain in Spanish Philately

by John Micallef

The story behind the royal coat of arms of the Kingdom of Spain later to be known also as state arms is quite interesting. It clearly shows the old kingdoms of Spain and the constitutional monarchy throughout the ages. It revolves around the various political periods which engrave the history of Spain. Spanish philately depicts these stages in the various issues of its stamps thus enabling the enthusiast to quench his thirst while unfolding the pages of Spanish postal history.

The philatelic issues of the Coat of arms of Spain can be divided in three periods namely: The early period, the Francoist period and the reign of Juan Carlos I.

In the early days there was no such as a heraldic Coat of Arms for Spain since Spain has been a “United Kingdom” made up of historical kingdoms. In the early days, as far as the Catholic Monarchs, Spain carried the Coat of Arms of its monarch. This was used as the official arms until the first Spanish Republic.

The first stamp depicting the Coat of arms of Spain was issued on 1st January 1854 under the reign of Isabel II, only four years after the first Spanish stamp saw light.

In the year 1854 three issues were printed by the Spanish Postal Authorities.

On 1st January four values were printed without perforations 6 cu (Carmine), 2r (Red), 5r (Green) 6r (Blue).



On 1st July another four values were printed without perforation to be used officially 1/2 o (Black on yellow) 1 (Black on Rose) 4o (Black on Green) 1 i (Black u Blue).

On 1st November, two types of stamps were issued having three values each. Both types of stamps had no perforation and had the same values and colour but one type had thin paper while the other type, the stamp bore thicker paper with a bluish colour. 2 cu (Green) 4 cu (Carmine) 1 r (Dark Blue)

All issues depicted a shield like drawing parted and holding a Castle and a Lion (The Kingdoms of Castille and Leon) beneath the Royal Crown.

On 1st January 1855, the fourth series was issued. Once again for official use. The lion and the castle were again used yet within



an oval shape diagram beneath the royal crown. Four values were issued namely: II o (Black on Yellow), I o (Black on Rose), 4 o (Black on Green), 1 I (Black on Blue). All these stamps were issued under the reign of Isabell II.

In the years 1874 and 1875 , three issues were printed having a different coat of arms beneath the royal crown. All three of them carried the lion, (Kingdom of Leon), the tower (Kingdom of Castille), nine stripes (Kingdom of Aragon) and gold chains with an emerald in the centre of the news between its eight arms of links (Kingdom of Navarra). Two of them were issued on 1st January 1874 and 1st January 1875 . These were drawn within an oval escutcheon and were used as War Tax. They had two values each: 5c (Black) 10 c (Blues). A perforated and a non perforated type were used. The same can be said for the 1875 issue yet the colours were different: 5 c (Green), 10 c (Violet).

On 1st October 1874 the same shape was printed perforated and non perforated. It bore one colour (Brown) having a 10 c value with a type ii and type iii.. All these stamps were issued during the I Republica.



During the reign of Alfonso XII, on 25th September 1875 a new stamp bearing the Coat of Arms of Spain took a new shape. While the symbols of the kingdoms of Aragon, Castille , Leon and Navarra were retained, the symbol of the house of Bourbon (three fleur-de-lys) was included in the middle, the crown was substituted for the Spanish Royal crown, the Pillars of Hercules one on each side of the scudo bearing a golden fleece with the words Plus

Ultra (Far beyond – recognizing the Spanish colonies) were introduced. The words in circular form had * Correos * Devolución de correspondencia sobrante (Undelivered returned mail). This stamp had no value.

On 24th April 1896-1898 a new stamp depicting the coat of arms of Spain was issued in two different colours (rose and blue) . The rose stamp included a non perforated one.

A different crown on the royal escutcheon having the four quarterings bearing the symbols of Castile, Leon, Aragon and Navarra was used . This stamp had no value and was used officially while a legend surrounding the escutcheon in a horseshoe style included the words Congreso de los diputados (House of Parliament).

The Spanish Civil War officially ended on 1st April 1939. The Republican regime had been defeated and Francisco Franco became the undisputed leader of Spain. In September 1936, the Nationalist senior generals elected Francisco Franco as leader of the Nationalists with the rank as Generalísimo. He was originally supposed to be only commander-in-chief , but after some discussions became head of state as well with nearly unlimited and absolute powers until his death.



In that same year, on 17th August 1936, a stamp depicting the coat of arms of Spain in blue print carrying the value of 30c was issued in Granada (Emisión de Granada).

In 1938 Franco adopted a variant of the Coat of Arms reinstating some elements originally used by the House of Trastamara such as Saint John's eagle and the yoke and bundle.

This stamp was depicted quarterly, 1 and 4, quarterly Castile and Leon, 2 and 3. per pale Aragon and Navarra, enté en point of Granada. The arms are crowned with an open royal crown, placed on eagle displayed sable, surrounded with the Pillars of Hercules and the yoke and the bundle of arrows of the Catholic Monarchs.

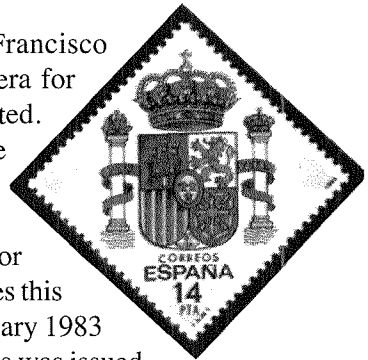
In 1962 a series of stamps manifesting the coat of arms of the 56 Spanish Provinces were issued one on each month. On the 19th September 1966 this series of stamps came to an end with the Coat of Arms of Spain, the one adopted by Franco described above. Its value was 10 pesetas.

On the 20th November 1975 El Caudilo, Francisco Franco died in Madrid at the age of 83. A new era for Spain was in sight and the Monarchy was reinstated.

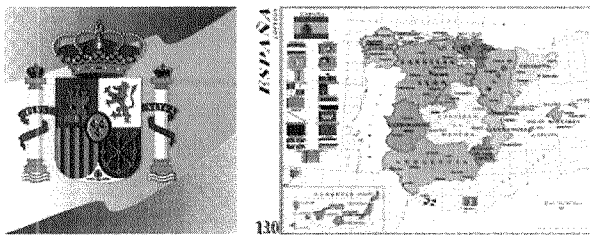
A new constitution was established in 1978 and the autonomous communities were created for which the Spanish Postal authorities in the space of ten years issued 19 stamps depicting the coat of arms for each community. Spanish postal history recognizes this period as el reinado de Juan Carlos. On 9th February 1983

a new stamp showing the new Spanish coat of arms was issued with a value of 14 pesetas. A radical change has been made. This is the current coat of arms which was approved by law and adopted on 5th October 1981 when it replaced the interim version which in turn, replaced the official Francoist Spain. The present Spanish Coat of arms symbolizes in the shield the old kingdoms of Spain i.e Quarterly: (Kingdom of Castile) Gules, a three towered castle or, masoned sable and ajouré azure, argent, (Kingdom of Leon) a crowned lion rampant purpure, langued and armed gules, (Crown of Aragon) four pallets gules, (Kingdom of Navarra) Gules, a cross, saltire and orle of chains linked together. (House of Bourbon) A centre point: Azure bordure gule with three fleurs-de-lys, (Kingdom of Granada) Argent, a pomegranate proper seeded gules, supported, sculpted and leaved in two leaves vert. The shield is flanked by the pillars of Hercules with the motto: Plus Ultra. Above all lies the Spanish crown bearing precious stones, with eight rosettes, and eight pearls interspersed, closed at the top by eight diamonds also adorned with pearls and surmounted by a cross on a globe.

On 5th December 1996, the Spanish postal authorities issued a miniature sheet on the left showing the Spanish coat of arms super imposed on the Spanish colours



Mapa Oficial del Estado Autonómico



0153671

composing the Spanish flag – red, yellow, red. On the right hand side the map of Spain incorporating the new autonomous communities, their flags and their territorial boundaries. Value of miniature sheet showed €1.30

The Spanish coat of arms was again reproduced in a stamp issued on 23rd November 2006 with a value of €0.29 on the occasion of the 25th anniversary from the new format. Within the stamp, under the coat of arms, printed in blue lies the words 25 Anniv^o de la implantación del escudo de España.

The last stamp specifically designed to show the Spanish Coat of Arms was issued in 2009.

The Spanish coat of arms is depicted on other stamps which were not printed specifically to commemorate the Spanish coat of arms yet they were printed on various other occasions such as the one issued on 29th December 1978 showing the Spanish flag with the Francoist coat of arms commemorating the Spanish Constitution. In 1985 two stamps were issued commemorating the second century of the Spanish flag. These stamps incorporated the old – 1785 coat of arms on one stamp and the new coat of arms on the other stamp. Both stamps had the value of 17 pesetas.

In various years the coat of arms of Spain appeared with the portrait of Francisco Franco: In 1939 a 10cts stamp was issued – Pro Tuberculosis. During the same year 11 stamps having various values with the effigy of El Caudillo and the coat of arms of Spain were issued. Between 1940 and 1945 17 stamps with the effigy of Francisco Franco next to the coat of arms of Spain were once again issued while another 13 similar stamps were issued in 1948. All with different values.

On 6th May 1974 on the occasion of El dia Mundial del Sello, a cancelled stamp which appeared in 1864 was printed on a stamp with the value of 2 pesetas.

On 12th June 1998 on the occasion of the 100 anniversary of the independence of the Philippines, the coat of arms can be seen on the Spanish flag in a stamp with the value of 70c.

On 3rd January 2000, on the occasion of the 150 anniversary from the first Spanish stamp a sheet containing 12 stamps with the effigy of King Juan Carlos



1 and the coat of arms of Spain used in 1854 and the actual one was issued. Value of each stamp 35 pesetas.

In 2003 on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Spanish constitution a set of 10 miniature sheets with different topics were issued. All of them included the coat of arms of Spain. The ten titles were as follows: De los derechos y deberes fundamentales, De la Corona,, De las Cortes Generales, Del Gobierno y la Administración, De las relaciones entre el Gobierno y las Cortes Generales, Del Poder Judicial, Economía y Hacienda, De la organización territorial de Estado, Del Tribunal Constitucional, De la reforma constitucional.

Various other stamps of Spain have been issued featuring monarchs, including the current king, besides their royal coat of arms. This is a very interesting subject which requires researching on its own.

The continuous philatelic issues by the Spanish postal authorities have contributed to build a historical picture of the evolution of the Spanish coat of arms.

Philatelic Echo of 1989

Bush-Gorbachev Malta Summit

by Carmel G. Bonavia

For many people, philately or stamp collecting reminds them of their childhood when they were encouraged to collect colourful used and stick them in an album classified by country. When they advanced at school and their studies required more time and dedication, their interest in philately waned, perhaps surfacing again when the individual was settled in life and career. Adult collectors find a spectrum of attractions in this hobby, ranging from its historical, political, economical to social aspects. Joining the philatelic society, reading a magazine or attending a philatelic exhibition fuels deeper enthusiasm for the real meaning of stamps and their multi-faceted importance.

Today, philatelic research has reached a very high level. Postal museums and archives of all sorts have been opened and such research has yielded new knowledge about the postal service from many angles. This has also led to academic studies and the publication of books on the subject.

The annual philatelic exhibition MALTEX 2009 organised by the Malta Philatelic Society produced a golden opportunity to appreciate what Maltese collectors have in their collections. Some of the exhibits had even been shown abroad and received prestigious awards.

At this year's MALTEX edition, one of the exhibits dealt with the Malta Summit held two decades ago on December 2-3, 1989, between former U.S. former President George Bush Sr. and Michail Gorbachev, Chairman of the then Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The exhibit included stamps, special commemorative covers, postcards and other items both local as well as foreign.

The year 1989 has been described as a unique year of great events. In February, at Kiev, the Soviet Bloc was officially dissolved and Gorbachev announced the end of limited sovereignty. A month later, Russians voted for the reformed Supreme Council and in May, Gorbachev was elected head of state.

In August, the Polish United Workers Movement created by Mueszylov Rakowski with the acquiesce of Gorbachev, led to the establishment of Solidarnosc and free trade unions. This encouraged other countries to react to changes towards democracy. In Hungary, the Communist party was changed to a socialist one, leading to a democratic state.

Early in October, a new wave of people's demands for democracy burst out in East Germany. The Berlin Wall was breached and fell to the strong and enthusiastic strokes of chisels and heavy hammers, opening all frontiers between East and West.

Gorbachev accompanied by his wife, Raisa, visited Rome on November 29, and after meeting the Italian President Francesco Cossiga, he called at the Vatican and

had a long private conversation with Pope John Paul II. Thus Gorbachev became the first Soviet Chairman to meet the head of the Catholic Church since the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917. The Pope welcomed the distinguished visitors and emphasized the need to reconsider the Yalta Agreement of 1945, and expressed the wish that the Malta summit scheduled for December 2 would be successful.

As soon as the venue of the Summit was made public, especially after Bush's Address to the Nation on Thanksgiving Day which that year fell on November 22, 1989, the world's leading media personnel converged on our small Island.

After the necessary preparations, the Malta Government appointed an organizing Committee, under ex-director of Information, Paul Naudi who had been responsible for the Celebrations of the 25th Anniversary of Independence just over a month before. By November 24, a Press Centre had been set up at the Mediterranean Conference Centre with all the facilities required by the media including a temporary Post Office.

At the same time, the General Post Office at Auberge d'Italie, was in full swing with preparations for a commemorative stamp. The stamp production process, which normally takes months to finalise, had only hours to be concluded. As soon as the photographs of Bush and Gorbachev reached the desk of the P.M.G. Alfred Costa, from the respective Embassies, a design was prepared in house and within 24 hours was approved by the Prime Minister Dr Fenech Adami.

The stamp featured the portraits of the two leaders with Bush on the left and Gorbachev on the right, with the map of the Maltese Islands in the middle, all on a light blue background. Fortunately, in Malta we had a security printing firm, Printex Ltd of Qormi, which had been producing Maltese stamps since 1972. This was a great asset as no foreign printer would have accepted to produce a stamp at such a short notice. For Printex it was not easy to meet the challenge but it succeeded and the stamps were delivered in time to be made available on the first day of the Summit, December 2 at 20 Branch Post Offices, 14 Sub Post Offices in Malta and 5 B.P.O and 2 S.P.O. in Gozo, a total of 41 outlets. Besides stamps, the Posts Department produced First Day Covers, Presentation Folders and the publicity folder *The Malta Stamp*.

On the first day of issue, up to the closing of Offices at 1.45pm a record total of 303,000 stamps were sold worth Lm 30,300. At the Press Centre alone 1,570 presentation packs, 450 souvenir folders, 5,570 F.D.C. and 14,200 mint stamps were sold on the first day. The stamps remained available for a year, being withdrawn on December 3, 1990. A number of covers were sent by the Maltese Prime Minister to the two Presidents and to the members of the crews of the *Belknap* and the *Slava*. During the final press conference, President Bush in a light vein in reply to a question on the subject by Anthony Montanaro, the then Editor of *The Sunday Times* said that he was so pleased with these envelopes that he mailed them to his close friends.

Captain John F. Sigler, The Commanding Officer of the *Belknap*, prepared some special envelopes franked with a US stamp showing the Stripes and Stars (as ships are regarded a part of the territory of origin), with a special cancellation dated December 3, 1989 and inscribed *Conference at Sea, F.P.O. USS Belknap*. They also showed a

coloured design of the U.S. and Soviet flags with the slogan Peace at Sea in the Roman and Russian alphabets. Capt. Victor Lesnoy, of the Russian cruise liner *Maxim Gorky*, where the summit ended up, being held due to the inclement weather, autographed a few covers and applied the ship's rubber stamp on them as souvenirs of the Summit.

The *Belknap* and the *Slava* were later featured in the *Naval Vessels in Maltese History* stamp set issued on August 18, 2006 by Malta Post; this set of five stamps, designed by Francis X. Ancilleri covered the period of more than four centuries since the coming of the Knights of St. John in 1530 to the Summit of 1989. This stamp with a face value of Lm 1 showed the *Belknap* and the *Slava* at anchor in Marsaxlokk Bay, based on photographs from the Wickman Collection.

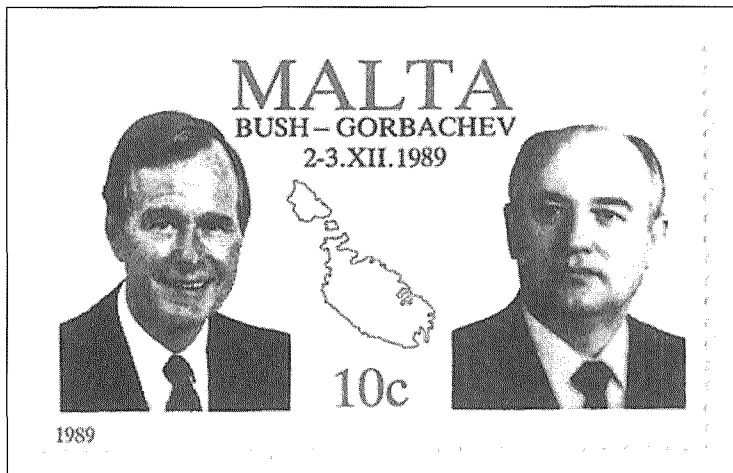
The Malta Summit was also featured on some foreign stamps. The ones I have seen came from the African countries of the Central African Republic and the Republic of Guinea. On July 27, 1990, the Central African Republic issued a 120 Franc stamp depicting Bush and Gorbachev with the dove of Peace at the centre. An accompanying Miniature Sheet included this stamp on a background showing the USA –USSR joint Mars Conquest Mission. Later in the year, the same stamp and another showing Gorbachev's visit to Pope John Paul II at the Vatican on the eve of the Malta Summit appeared on another miniature sheet of 8 stamps commemorating major events in world history.

On August 3, 1990 the Republic of Guinea released a set of two stamps and two miniature sheets relating to the Malta Summit, each valued 200 Francs. One stamp shows a map of the Maltese Islands flanked by portraits of the two Leaders in front of the American and Soviet flags. The other stamp depicts Gorbachev being greeted at the Vatican by the Pope on December 1, 1989. The same stamps appeared in a miniature sheet of 8 stamps commemorating important events in world history.

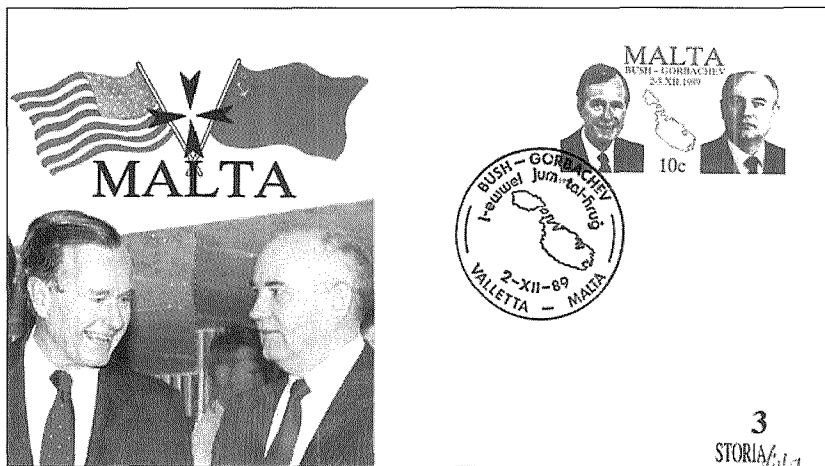
A very interesting postcard on the Malta Summit was produced by the Associazione Filatelica Jonia of Catania, Sicily. It includes a colourful map of Sicily with portraits of Bush and Gorbachev bearing a postmark inscribed ***Incontro di Bush e Gorbaciov nelle Acque della Sicilia / 2-12-1989***. One may remark whether this was wishful thinking or a genuine oversight! It might have been also produced before the actual Summit took place in Malta!

Today after twenty years, these philatelic items have already become historic documents. This is the value of documenting small details of very important events. Philately becomes a part of living history. In our case they are part of our National History.

Mr Bonavia exhibited a 63 album-page study on the Malta Summit at the MALTEX 2009 some of which are being reproduced.



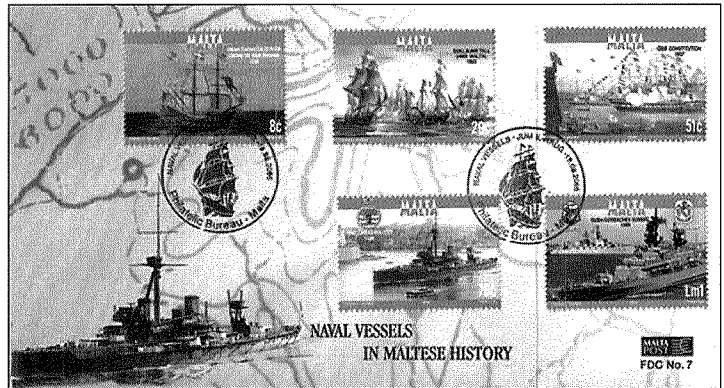
Commemorative issued by the Malta Post Dept, September 2, 1989



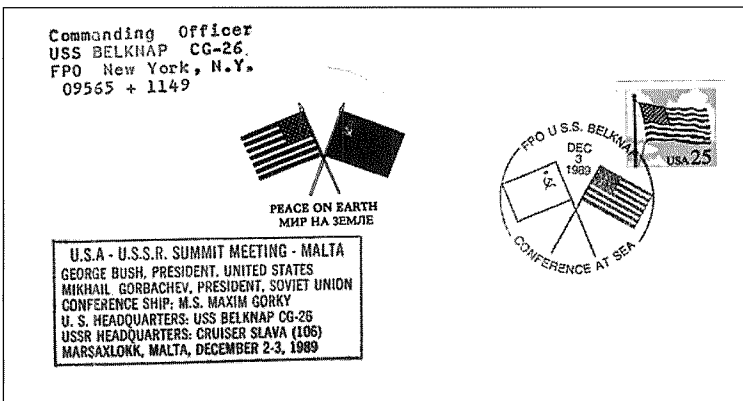
First Day Cover designed by Golden Italia (Rome)



The Lm1 stamp showing the Belknap and Slava, the Vessels hosting the Summit issued on August 18, 2006



F.D.C. of the Naval Vessels in Maltese History issued on August 18, 2006

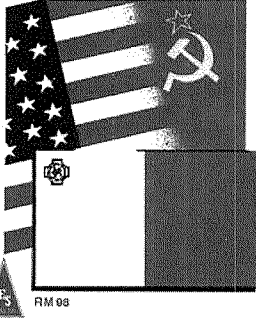


Commanding Officer
 USS BELKNAP CG-26
 FPO New York, N.Y.
 09565 + 1149

U.S.A. - U.S.S.R. SUMMIT MEETING - MALTA
 GEORGE BUSH, PRESIDENT, UNITED STATES
 MIKHAIL GORBACHEV, PRESIDENT, SOVIET UNION
 CONFERENCE SHIP: M.S. MAXIM GORKY
 U. S. HEADQUARTERS: USS BELKNAP CG-26
 USSR HEADQUARTERS: CRUISER SLAVA (106)
 MARSAXLONK, MALTA, DECEMBER 2-3, 1989

Cover from USS Belknap Captain J.F. Sigler

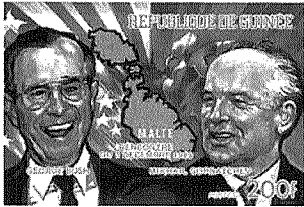
BUSH-GORBACHEV
2-3·XII·1989



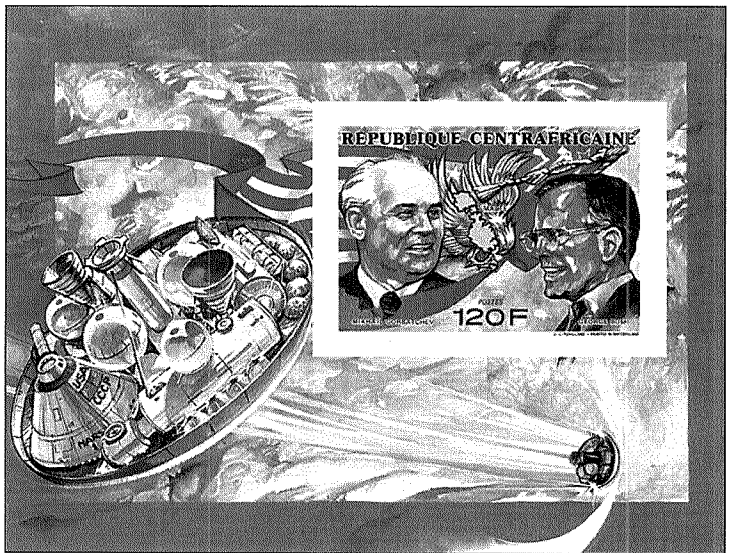
Cover from
MS Maxim
Gorky signed
by Capt. V.
Lesnoy



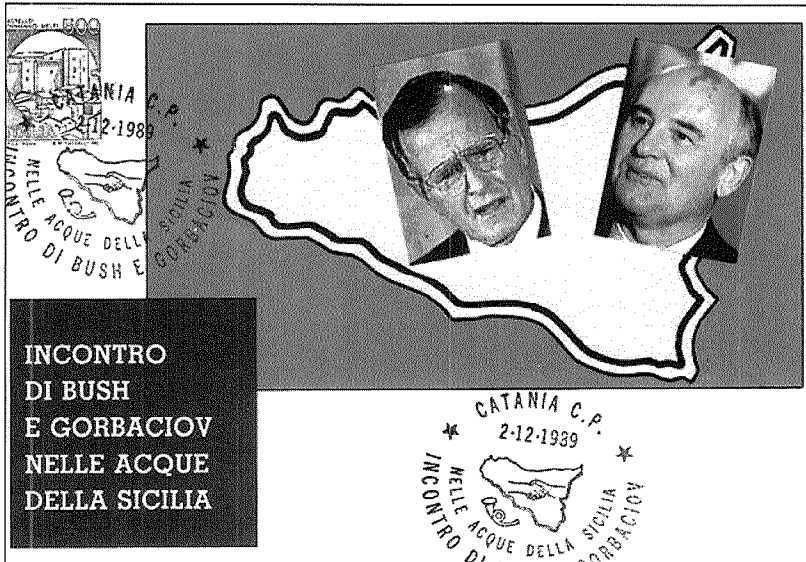
REPUBLIQUE DE GUINÉE



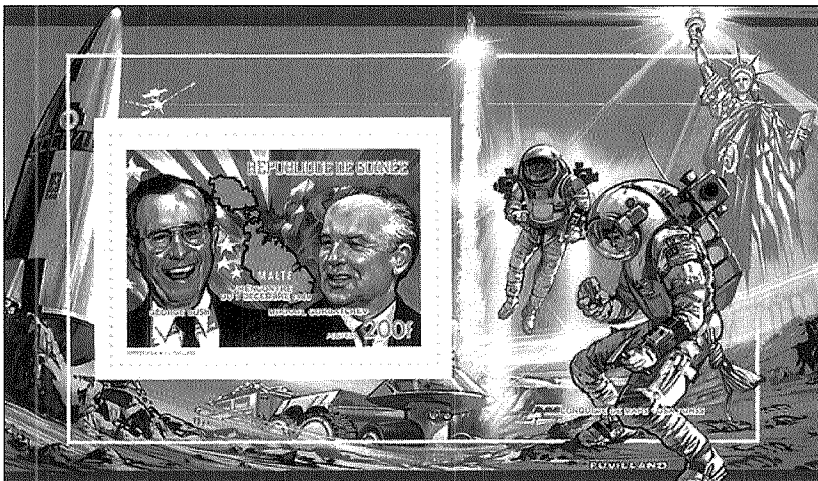
Miniature Sheet
from the Republic
of Guinea issued
on August 3, 1990
commemorating
the Malta Summit
and Gorbachev's
Visit to H.H.
John Paul II on
December 1, 1989



Miniature Sheet
from the Central
African Republic
issued on July 27,
1990 commemorating
the Bush-Gorbachev
Malta Summit with
USA-USSR Mars
Conquest Mission in
the background



Card issued by Associazione Filatelica Jonia di Catania showing the special Summit postmark



Miniature Sheet 1990 by the Republic of Guinea issued on August 3, 1990 commemorating the Malta Summit with USA-USSR Mars Conquest Mission in the background

“The Forerunner Stamps”

of The World Wide Fund For Nature

(Formerly World Wildlife Fund)

by John A. Cardona

The World Wildlife Fund was founded jointly in 1961 by HRH Prince Bernhardt of The Netherlands and HRH The Duke of Edinburgh. It was envisaged that the sale of stamps would generate the necessary revenue towards the conservation of wildlife worldwide.

The initial aim was to draw the attention of the world to the decline in the population of wild animals around the world and to work to protect endangered species.

In 1986 when the name was changed to World Wide Fund for Nature the emphasis on the aim was also altered whereby it was now the habitat that had to be protected to ensure the survival of the endangered species.

The Panda was adopted as the official logo and countries which issued stamps authorized officially by the Agency were allowed to have the logo printed on the stamps. So far there have been two ‘panda’ logos used on stamps. The original one, used between 1961 and 1986, the panda had the front legs curving inwards, whereas the one adopted from 1986 onwards had straight front legs and a more upright stance. It is understood that there may be another change in the logo shortly.

The WWF stamps have always been controlled by an agency. Initially, Franklin Mint supported the WWF for their stamp issue programme. It seems that very little work had been done. In fact between 1969, when France issued the first stamp bearing the WWF logo, to 1982 only 40 sets were issued and very few countries participated as shown below. **The stamps issued during this period have become to be known as the “WWF Forerunners”.**

- 1969 – France.
- 1971 – Netherlands.
- 1976 – Gambia and Liechtenstein.
- 1977 – Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Tanzania and Uganda.
- 1978 – Central African Empire, Congo, Gambia, Grenada Grenadines, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger and Western Samoa.
- 1979 – Chad, Fiji, Gambia, Ivory Coast and Upper Volta.
- 1981 – Gambia and Lesotho.
- 1982 – Chile and Switzerland.

The agency controlling the WWF stamps changed hands in 1983 and the stamps that have been issued since that year represent **the official authorized collection**. The new agency, Groth AG, enacted fresh rules governing a new issuing programme and the principles to be adopted which are observed to the present day. The programme is designed to be clean and unspeculative and has two main objectives:-

- The face value of the stamps should be moderate, so that a lot of collectors would have a chance to buy the stamps, and
- Countries are only able to issue stamps showing wildlife that is endangered in their own country, and only with the definite agreement of WWF International. (All approved stamps are checked for accuracy by WWF scientists).

Since 1983, over one billion stamps and almost 450 issues (approx 1,800 different postally valid stamps) have been printed and sold making it the largest thematic collection in the world. That turnover generated more than 20 million Swiss Francs in royalties which is an important source of funding for the WWF's conservation activities.

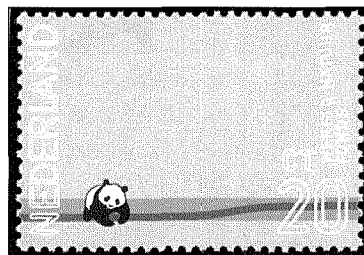


France

France issued the first stamp with the WWF logo on 11 Oct 1969. S.G. 1847, WWW F.1

Netherlands

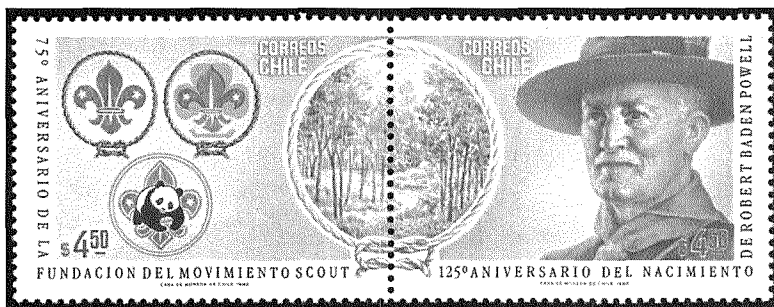
A very plain stamp with just the WWF logo on was issued by The Netherlands on 29 Jun 1971. S.G. 1134, WWF F 2. The stamp formed part of a set of four (S.G. 1133/6) to commemorate Prince Bernhardt's 60th Birthday.





Liechtenstein

The first set of four stamps with the WWF logo was issued by Liechtenstein on 11 Mar 1976. S.G. 630/3, WWF 3.



Chile

The only 'se-tenant' stamp in the 'Forerunners' Series was issued by Chile on 21 May 1982. The stamp on the right depicted a portrait of Lord Robert Baden Powell the founder of the Boy Scouts Movement and commemorated the 125th anniversary of its birth. The stamp on the left showed the logos of the Boy Scouts Movement and that of the WWF, and commemorated the 75th anniversary of the foundation of the Boy Scouts Movement. The island depicted in the centre of the se-tenant is that of Brownsea. S.G. 918/9, WWF F 39.



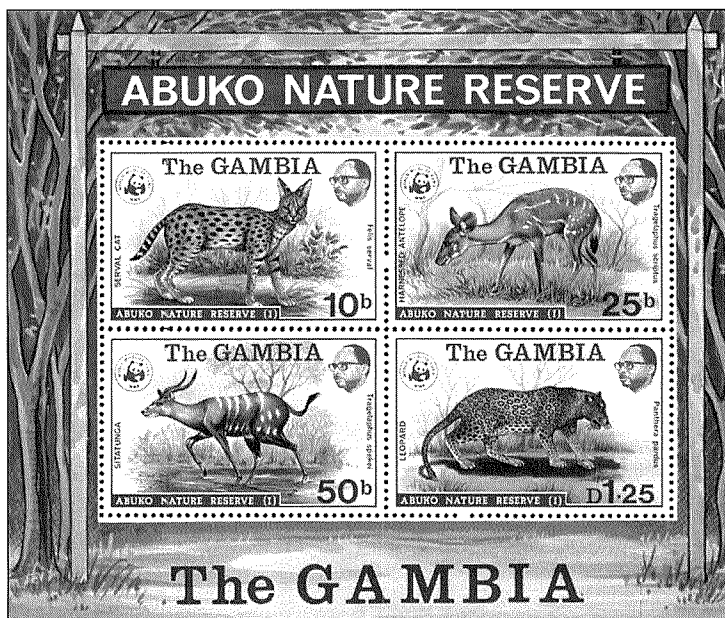
Swaziland

The last set of this special series was issued by Swaziland on 16 Jun 1982. S.G. 399/403, WWF F 40.



The Gambia

On 29th Nov 1976 Gambia issued the first set, in a series of four, each of which had a miniature sheet. The other three sets were issued in 1978, 1980 and 1981. It is to be noted that all the stamps and the miniature sheets were inscribed 'Abuko Nature Reserve'. Additionally, the four sets were numbered I to IV which indicate that they were planned ahead for issue in different periods. S.G. 356/9, WWF F 4.



The catalogue number of the Miniature Sheet which forms part of the above set is S.G. 360, WWF F 5.

Varieties, Errors and Flaws

*Based on a talk and exhibit by Mr R. A Rostron
at a meeting of the members of the Malta Philatelic Society
on 04.11.09 and reported by Mr John A Cardona.*

Mr. Rostron said that he started collecting stamps as a child and soon acquired the first 1,000. As the collection expanded, so did knowledge about different watermarks, colour shades, perforations etc. The need to re-layout his collection became apparent. Now, after a lifetime of collecting stamps and many further collection re-layouts, it has only served to emphasise to him the magnitude of the subject.

Designers and printers over the years have taken a pride in being accurate and correct. It was probably due to their success that caused collectors to examine the product very closely. As a result, apart from known varieties, more were discovered as well as errors and flaws. It is hard to think of any other product where mistakes can result in it becoming more valuable than a perfect example!

To assist in understanding what is meant by the names, a Collin's Dictionary was used. It defined

- A variety as a different thing of the same kind,
- An error as a mistake, inaccuracy or misjudgement, and
- A flaw as an imperfection or blemish.

Due to the detailed and often “fly-speck” nature of the material, the assistance of Mr. Ken Wroe, a member of the Malta Philatelic Society was sought and the use of his overhead projector and equipment were kindly provided.

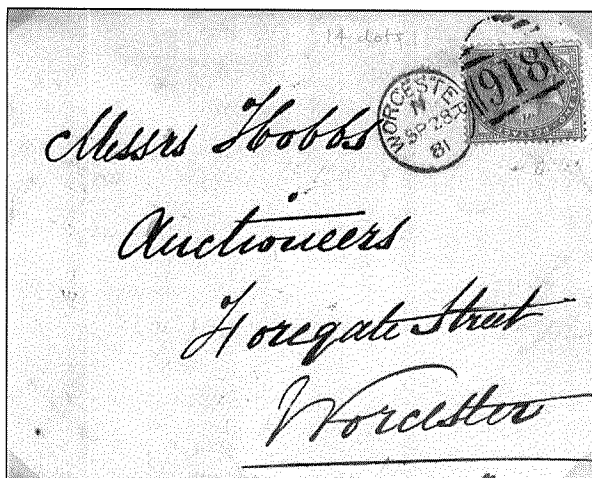
Mr. Rostron's personal interpretation of the above definitions was given and many example items shown. A “potted” version of each is included here.

VARIETIES. These occur where a basic stamp design changes by colour shade e.g. red or red-brown; perforation e.g. perforation 14 or 16; watermark e.g. Crown CA or Multiple Script CA etc. Then there can be paper types, gum differences, under-prints, and so on – the list is considerable.

To illustrate some of the above a page of Great Britain (G.B.) 1d. ‘Reds’ S.G. 17 to 29 was shown, demonstrating differences in dies, perforations, watermarks, alphabets and colour shades.

Other stamps shown in this category included G.B. Queen Victoria 1d lilac; the 14 and 16 dot varieties S.G. 171 and 174; a tête-bêche pair from Germany S.G. 143 D; and an under-print variety advertising Cadbury's from New Zealand.

ERRORS. These are mistakes that should never happen, e.g. designs not according to specification; design omissions; printing on reverse; misplacement or omission of colour; incorrect spelling etc. Again the list is considerable.



Corner 'Dot' variety on cover 14 dots Die I S.G. 171.



16 dots variety Die II S.G. 174



Under-print variety Queen Victoria
advert from New Zealand



Positional variety S.G. 143 b
tête-bêche pair – Germany

To demonstrate, a number of these were shown on a “fun” sheet issued at or about the time of the U.K. 1971 Postal Strike. This was followed by various stamps showing perforation shifts, a postmark error “1981” instead of “1861”, other examples included the Barbados Queen Victoria error with missing hyphen S.G. 104a and corrected S.G. 104; the Fiji design error on George VI 1½d die I empty canoe S.G. 251 and corrected die II with canoeist S.G. 252; the Guernsey Queen Elizabeth II latitude design printing error S.G. 14 I inscribed “40° 30' N” and S.G. 14 IV corrected to “49° 30' N”; and Malta overprint error namely misplaced ‘e’ in Pnney in lieu of Penny S.G. 37a.

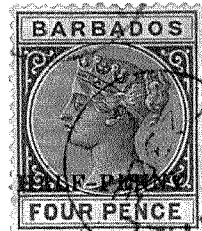
FLAWS. These are differences in printing caused by cracked or worn plates; inclusions in the paper e.g. dirt or hair; poor quality in printing and/or process control, resulting in spots, colour blemishes etc. The list is numerous.

The faults can be very minor and many on display were so, but imagine how difficult it was in the mid-1800’s working by candle or gas light to detect flaws! A large number of examples were shown for three main countries – Malta, Australia and G.B.

Barbados – Overprint Error



Missing hyphen S.G. 104a

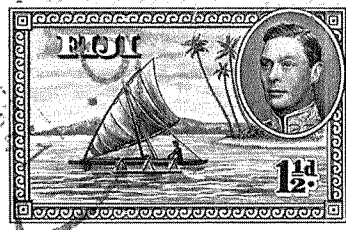


Corrected to include hyphen S.G. 104

Fiji – Design Error

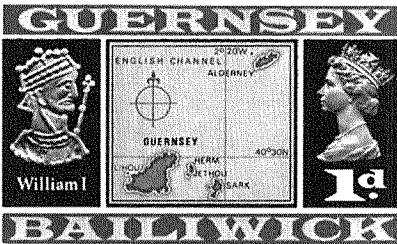


Empty canoe die I S.G. 251

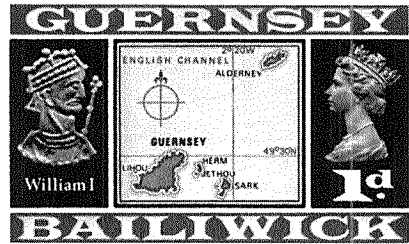


Corrected to include Canoeist die II S.G. 252

Guernsey – Design Error



Latitude error 40° 30' N S.G. 14 I



Corrected to 49° 30' N S.G. 14 II

Malta – Overprint Error



Misplaced 'e' in Penny S.G. 37a



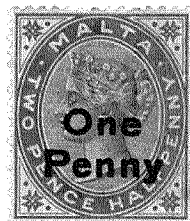
Normal overprint S.G. 37

MALTA.

- Minor 1935 Silver Jubilee flaws on ½d value.
- Minor overprint “One Penny” flaws on S.G. 37 including solid ‘e’s and nick in ‘o’ of ‘One”.
- Many George V self-government overprint flaws included on 1d red short top to ‘F’, ‘E’ and ‘L’ joined, thick ‘N’ etc.
- On Postage and Revenue overprints on ¼d George V many minor flaws including letter distortions by multiple black spots.



Overprint “One” is more to right than normal and solid ‘E’ in Penny



Overprint “One” is normal but small nick in ‘O’ of One on left hand side



Short top to ‘F’. Thick ‘E’ and ‘L’ and joined. Note thick ‘N’ and broken ‘F’ in “Government”



Multiple black overprint ‘spots’ causing letter distortions

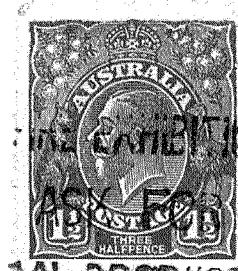
AUSTRALIA. Many minor flaws were shown, particularly on George V “Heads”. Quite a number were identified in specialized catalogues including “HALEPENCE” and “HALFPENCF” and “no cross on crown”.



‘HALEPENCE’



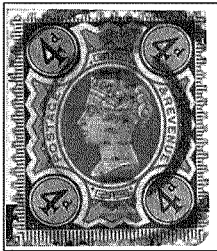
‘HALFPENCF’



No Cross on Crown

GREAT BRITAIN. A large quantity of minor flaws were displayed on several sheets, being mainly on Queen Victoria ½d vermilion and Jubilee issues through to Edward VII. Worthy of special mention being

- 4d Queen Victoria Brown and Green with hatching lines totally missing in top left hand 4,
- the 1912 George V “no cross on crown” S.G. 341a, and
- the 1937 Coronation “Colon” flaw S.G. 461a i.e. “12 : MAY”



Missing hatches lines in 4



No cross on crown S.G. 341a

Much additional material was available for scrutiny on the table, including various magazines extracts on the subject.

Mr. Rostron said that over the years many eminent philatelists had studied stamps in fine detail and he felt sure that there was nothing new in his presentation. He said that in putting the collection and display together it became obvious that the designers, engineers and printers had been fairly successful in keeping down the number of flaws and errors, considering the vast quantities involved. However there has been a strong desire to experiment, and still is, resulting in many varieties of the same kind.

It is encouraging to note that through Mr. Rostron’s love of bringing large “glory” boxes of stamps and ephemera, which often included large quantities of common, low face value stamps, he has been able to show to the Society previously, interesting talks on, for example, Liverpool Postmarks, Newspaper Branch Cancels and now Varieties, Errors and Flaws.

The speaker recognized that he will never become a “specialist”, due to his nature being similar to that of a grasshopper or butterfly, jumping and flitting from one interest to another, but, judging by audience reaction, his talk was much appreciated.



“12: May” Colon Flaw S.G. 461a

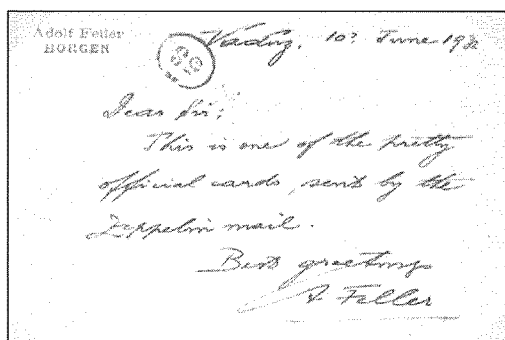
More Malta Zeppelin Mail Discovered

by Dr A. Bonnici FRPSL

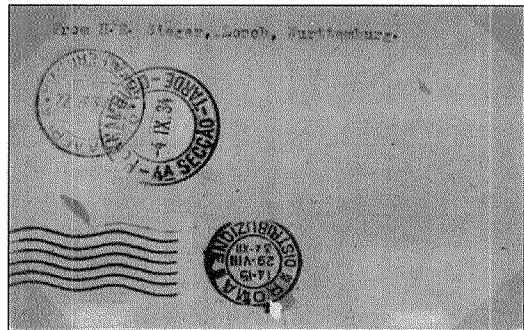
The following three Malta Zeppelin Mail covers have not been recorded so far. The first two are being reproduced by the kind permission of Mr A. Camilleri, and the third by kind permission of Mr Peter Dieter of the German Zeplin Study Group.



1931 (10th June) – L.Z. 127 “Graf Zeppelin” VADUZ-LAUSANNE Flight



Card posted in Vaduz, Liechtenstein on 10 June 1931 with additional flight. Zeppelin stamp. Put on board L.Z. 127 ‘Graf Zeppelin’ for the VADUZ-LAUSANNE Flight showing confirmation Zeppelin cachet in red. Arrived LAUSANNE on same day as per arrival datestamp and from there for onwards transmission to MALTA. Arrived COSPICUA/MALTA/CIJU 15 31 as per receiving datestamp on the front. Postman’s personal handstamp No. 58 applied on the back.



1934 (1st-11th September) – 7th South America Flight

Blank card addressed to RECIFE/PERNAMBUCO (Brazil) franked with K.G.V. 2/5½ d stamps cancelled by the violet AIR MALTA/MALTA/27 AUG 1934 rubber stamp. Endorsed at Friedrichshafen on 1st September 1934 together with confirmation of the 7th South America Flight cachet: *DEUTSHE LUFTPOST c EUROPA-SUDAMERIKA' applied in red. Letter 'c' in outer rim of cachet indicates Friedrichshafen dispatch. Backstamped ROMA * DISTRIBUZIONE / 29. VIII 34-XII transit mark and PERNAMBUCO - 4^a SECCAO - TARDE / -4 IX. 34 arrival datestamp.



7th South American Flights 1934. 6 d without postage & Revenue overprint
 (by courtesy of Mr Peter Dieter)

**Members are reminded that subscription fees for 2010 become payable before 31 January as per the Society's Statute, Clause 14(a).
 The subscription rates are:**

Local Members		€ 7.00
<i>Junior Members</i>		€ 2.33
Overseas Members	Australia	AUD 30.00
	Canada	CAD 20.00
	Euro countries	€ 15.00
	India	US \$ 15.00
	Norway	NOR 120.00
	South Africa	US \$ 23.00
	Switzerland	CHF 20.00
	U.K.	GBP 8.00
	U.S.A.	US \$ 15.00

Postal Diary

7 May 2009 – 17 November 2009

by Joseph Fenech

9 May

On Saturday, 9 May 2009, MaltaPost plc issued the EUROPA stamp set for 2009. This set, designed by Alexei Pace and Gordon Caruana Dingli, commemorates the International Year of Astronomy. The two stamps in the set have face values of €0.37 and €1.19 respectively, and are 44.0mm x 31.0mm in size, with a perforation of 13.9 x 14.00 (comb). The stamps were printed on Maltese Crosses watermarked paper by Printex Limited, and are available in sheets of ten. The €0.37 stamp features a portrait of Galileo Galilei by Francesco Boschi and one of Galileo's sketches of the moon set against a starry background including the constellation Orion. The stamp also commemorates the fortieth anniversary of the first manned lunar landing by featuring the Apollo II lunar module "Eagle". The €1.19 stamp shows the great telescope of William Lassell, set up in Malta between 1861 and 1865, against a background of stars showing Nebula M42, which Lassell himself observed on various occasions from Malta. Stamp booklets containing five €0.37 stamps from this EUROPA set, were also issued on the same occasion. MaltaPost plc issued a special commemorative double-ringed handstamp to cancel the stamps on the first day of issue (on FDC No. 4/2009). The handstamp was inscribed "MALTAPOST - ----- - MALTA" in the outer ring and "EUROPA/ ASTRONOMY//JUM IL-HRUĠ/9.05.09" in the inner ring. The MaltaPost Philatelic Bureau featured these stamps in the stamp bulletin No. 274.



13 May

MaltaPost plc notified that the letterbox in Triq ir-Russett l-Abjad, Luqa, was back in service after having been temporarily put out of use following damage caused by fire.

15 May

A special hand postmark – 375 Sena Parroċċa – Luqa – 15-5-2009 – Malta – was used at the MaltaPost Luqa branch on Friday, 15 May 2009, on the occasion of the 375th



anniversary of the proclamation of the Luqa Parish Church (in 1634) dedicated to the Apostle Saint Andrew.

23 May

On the occasion of the Malta Philharmonic Orchestra's concert "Movie Spectacular", MaltaPost issued a commemorative personalised cover to mark the event. The cover (limited edition of 300) includes a personalised stamp showing the same design as the cover, with the stamp being cancelled with the Valletta metal hand date-stamp dated 23 May 2009, the date of the concert. The cover was put up for sale during the concert itself, and from the MaltaPost branches in Valletta (Castille Place and Old Bakery Street), the Philatelic Bureau and the Head Office in Marsa, and the Victoria branch in Gozo.



28 May

MaltaPost plc announced that for the six months ended 31 March 2009, it had registered a profit before taxation of €1.92 million as compared to a profit of €2.6 million for the same period the previous year (representing a decrease of 26%). The profitability of the previous year had been enhanced by two particular unique events, the increased volumes of post generated during the National General Elections, as well as the issue of philatelic material commemorating the introduction of the euro. Several factors influenced the performance during the period under review. Turnover decreased by 4% over the same period the previous year mainly due to a decrease in local mail volumes and philatelic material, but partly offset by an increase in inbound mail. The increase in operating costs was mainly attributed to an increase in foreign letter mail volumes together with increases in indirect costs such as utilities charges. A one-off credit was registered in 2008 resulting from the release of a provision that was no longer required following the reversion of a number of employees to Government employment. Shareholders' funds increased by 11.3% (up to €10.01 million), during the six-month period. In March 2009, the Company paid a net dividend of €0.04 per share. The competitive environment and outlook for MaltaPost continues to be determined, to a substantial degree, by the effect that e-substitution is having on traditional mail volumes and the impact on its main source of revenue. The future of the traditional mail market is being substituted by increases in international inbound mail as a result of growth in internet

mail-order. MaltaPost has declared its intention to further diversify the business into low cost financial services and back office processes.

1 June

On Monday, 1 June 2009, MaltaPost plc issued a set of five stamps to mark the XIII edition of the Games of the Small States of Europe (held in Cyprus). The set, designed by Daniel Mangani, features five different sports disciplines practiced during these Games, namely sailing (€0.10 stamp), judo (€0.19 stamp), shooting (€0.37 stamp), swimming (€0.67 stamp) and athletics (€1.77 stamp). All the stamps include a coloured strip which represents the colours of the continents as represented in the official Olympic logo. The logo of the Cyprus 2009 Games is also included in the design. The stamps are 44.0mm x 31.0mm in size, with a perforation of 13.9 x 14.0 (comb). The stamps were printed on Maltese Crosses watermarked paper by Printex Limited, and are available in sheets of ten. MaltaPost plc issued a special commemorative double-ringed handstamp to cancel the stamps on the first day of issue (on FDC No. 5/2009). The handstamp was inscribed “MALTAPOST - - - - - MALTA” in the outer ring and “XIIITH GAMES/OF THE SMALL STATES OF EUROPE/JUM IL-HRUG/ 1.06.09” in the inner ring. The MaltaPost Philatelic Bureau featured these stamps in the stamp bulletin No. 275.



2 June

On 2 June 2009, the National Statistics Office issued News Release 097/2009 highlighting the post and telecommunications statistics for the first quarter (January – March) 2009. According to these statistics, in the quarter under review, total postal traffic amounted to around 10.3 million items of which the absolute bulk represented letters and other printed items (down from circa 12.6 million items for the first quarter of 2008). The total number of parcels sent through the national post in the period under review was 17,383 (compared to 16,460 in the first quarter of 2008).

6 June

In conformity with Maltese electoral laws, the following MaltaPost branches did not open for business on Saturday, 6 June 2009, when the European Parliament elections (as well as a number of Local Councils elections) were held:

Hamrun – 18, Triq il-Ferrovija, Hamrun HMR 1900;

Birżebbuġia – 48, Triq Żarenu Dalli, Birżebbuġia BBĠ 1522;

Mellieha – 100, Triq il-Mithna l-Ġdida, Mellieha MLH 1107;

Żebbuġ – Triq Sciortino, Żebbuġ ŻBG 1962;

Gharb – Triq il-Viżitazzjoni, Gharb GRB 1044, Gozo;

Xaghra – 132, Triq it-Tigrija, Xaghra XRA 2013, Gozo;

Għajnsielem – Triq J.F. De Chambrai, Għajnsielem GSM 1051, Gozo;

Nadur – 13, Triq it-Tramuntana, Nadur NDR 1220, Gozo.

Collection and delivery of mail was carried out as usual by MaltaPost on the date in question.

12 June

MaltaPost informed that due to health and safety considerations brought about by construction works, service to the letterbox situated in Triq Elija Zammit, St. Julians, was being suspended for an indefinite period. MaltaPost advised that the nearest letterboxes that could be used as an alternative were found at Triq San Ġorġ, St. Julians, and at Baystreet Complex, St. Julians.

15 June

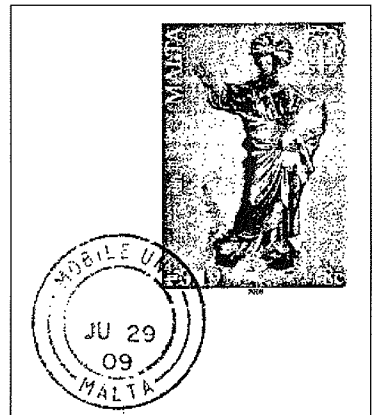
MaltaPost announced that between the 15 June and 30 September 2009, the St. Julians branch situated within the premises of the Lombard Bank plc in Triq Paceville, was to open for business from Monday to Friday between 8.00 am and 1.00 pm.

16 June

MaltaPost informed that between the 16 June and 30 September 2009, the Customs Division situated within MaltaPost plc Head Office, in Triq Hal Qormi, Marsa, was to open for business from Monday to Friday, between 8.00 am and 1.00 pm, and 1.30 pm and 3.30 pm.

29 June

On Monday, 29 June 2009 (a Public Holiday), during the special event to mark the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, as well as the end of the Pauline year, the MaltaPost Mobile Unit was stationed in Misrah il-Helsien, Valletta, between 5.00pm and 9.30pm, to sell Annus Paulinus philatelic items and the St. Paul silver replica stamp.



30 June

MaltaPost plc informed the public that a number of mail items (including letters mailed to addressees in Sliema) were retrieved from a field in Żurriq on Thursday, 25 June 2009. Following internal investigations, the matter was reported to the Police and to the Malta Communications Authority for action to be taken as necessary in terms of law as well as the Postal Services Act. MaltaPost dismissed the employee responsible for the delivery of the mail in question and also initiated civil proceedings accordingly. MaltaPost apologised to the public for this incident.

7 July

MaltaPost plc notified that due to the live concert to be held in Buġibba on Tuesday, 7 July 2009, the letterbox no. 299 at Misrah il-Bajja, Buġibba, would not be accessible. Therefore, in agreement with the Malta Communications Authority, collection from this letterbox was to be effected at 16.00 hrs instead of at 19.00 hrs.

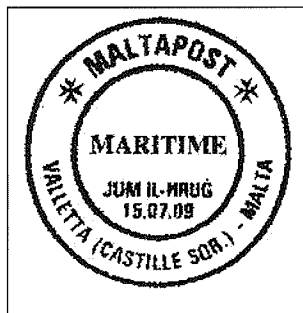
8 July

MaltaPost plc notified that due to the Isle of MTV Concert to be held in Floriana on Wednesday, 8 July 2009, the letterbox no. 252 at Triq San Publiju, Floriana, would not be accessible. Therefore, in agreement with the Malta Communications Authority, collection from this letterbox was to be effected at 16.00 hrs instead of at 19.00 hrs.

15 July

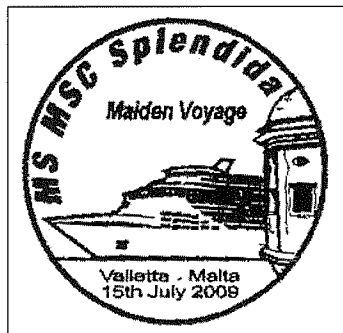
On Wednesday, 15 July 2009, MaltaPost plc issued a set of four stamps (the second in the maritime series), themed “Cruise Liners”, on the occasion of the first visit to Malta of the cruise liner MSC Splendida. Together with the stamps, MaltaPost also issued a Maximum Card depicting the MSC Splendida. This cruise liner had been christened on 12 July 2009 in Barcelona, and was calling at the Grand Harbour for the first time, under the direction of Captain Giuliano Bossi. The stamps in this set are 44.0mm x 31.0mm in size, with a perforation of 13.9 x 14.0 (comb). The stamps were offset printed on Maltese Crosses watermarked paper by Printex Limited, and are available in sheets of ten. The stamps, designed by Fabio Agius of MaltaPost plc, depict the MS Seabourn Pride (€0.37 stamp), the MS Brilliance of the Seas (€0.68 stamp), the Costa Magica and the Costa Atlantica (€0.91 stamp), and the MSC Splendida (€2.00 stamp). All the cruise liners are pictured in the Grand Harbour, except for the MS Seabourn Pride, which is shown anchored off Xlendi Bay in Gozo. MaltaPost plc issued a special commemorative double-ringed handstamp to cancel the stamps on the first day of issue (on FDC No. 6/2009). The handstamp was inscribed

“MALTAPOST - ----- - MALTA” in the outer ring and “MARITIME/JUM IL-HRUĠ/15.07.09” in the inner ring. The MaltaPost Philatelic Bureau featured these stamps in the stamp bulletin No. 276. MaltaPost also issued a Maximum Card (Maximum Card No. 17) depicting the MSC Splendida. This was also available for sale from a temporary MaltaPost outlet sited at the Valletta Waterfront in the vicinity of the MSC Splendida quay. The Maximum Card could then be purchased from the MaltaPost Philatelic Bureau as from 18 July 2009.



15 July

A special hand postmark to commemorate the maiden voyage of the cruise liner MSC Splendida, was used at a temporary branch set up by MaltaPost at the Valletta Waterfront on Wednesday, 15 July 2009 between 8.00 am and 6.00 pm. The postmark (circular handstamp) was inscribed “MS MSC Splendida/Maiden Voyage/Valletta-Malta/15th July 2009”.

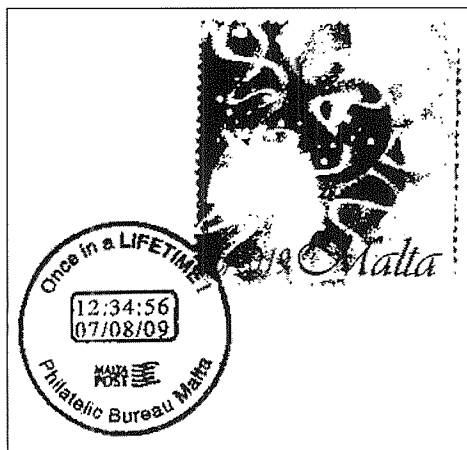


31 July

The Sub-Post Office at St. Bees, 12, Wesghat il-Ġublew, Mgarr MĠR 1040, was closed for business between Friday, 31 July and Saturday, 8 August 2009, both days included.

7 August

On Friday, 7 August 2009, the Philatelic Bureau of MaltaPost plc issued a special commemorative cover titled “Once in a lifetime!” This cover commemorated the fact that at twelve hours thirty-four minutes and fifty-six seconds of that day, clocks and calendars gave a combined reading of 12:34:56 07/08/09.



14 August

MaltaPost plc informed that due to the celebrations held in several localities in Malta in connection with the Feast of the Assumption of Our Lady, the collection of mail from the following twelve letterboxes was done at 16.00 hrs and not at the customary 19.00 hrs.

- Mosta Box No. 376 - Triq il-Kostituzzjoni;
 Box No. 391 - Triq il-Kbira;
 Box No. 392 – Triq Katakombi tal-Bistra c/w Triq Rużar Briffa,
 Zokkrija Hsg. Estate.
- Attard Box No. 409 – Triq il-Kbira;
 Box No. 420 – Triq il-Belt Valletta.
- Qrendi Box No. 32 – Triq Rokku Buhagiar.
- Mqabba Box No. 39 – Triq il-Parroċċa;
 Box No. 40 – Triq il-Konvoj ta’ Santa Marija.
- Ghaxaq Box No. 130 – Triq San Filippu;
 Box No. 131 – Vjal il-Labour.
- Gudja Box No. 115 – Triq Raymond Caruana;
 Box No. 141 – Triq il-Kbira c/w Triq Ġirolmu Cassar.

MaltaPost plc affixed a notice on each of these letterboxes, denoting the new collection cut-off time and the nearest 19.00 hrs collection letterbox.

14 August

The Sub-Post Office at 51, Triq Ġorġ Borġ Olivier, Melliha MLH 1024, was closed for business between Friday, 14 August and Saturday, 22 August 2009, both days included.

17 August

The Sub-Post Office at Rose Bazaar, 133, Triq Santa Marija, Ghaxaq GXQ 1714, was closed for business between Monday, 17 August and Saturday, 29 August 2009, both days included.

17 August

The Malta Communications Authority (MCA) issued a report on the Consultation Document and Proposed Decision titled “Accounting Separation and publication

of financial information by MaltaPost plc”, which it had published in April 2009. This report on consultation and decision contains a summary of the issues discussed in the consultation document; a summary of the feedback received from the respondents; the MCA’s position in relation to these comments; as well as the MCA’s decision.

19 August

The Malta Communications Authority (MCA) issued a Consultation Paper titled “Postal Sector – Managing Common Operational Issues in a Multi-Operator Environment”. This document consulted on the MCA’s proposal to introduce a set of minimum standards setting out the duties and obligations of licensed postal operators (i.e. postal operators operating services falling within the scope of the universal service) relating to common inter-operator issues that will arise in a multi-operator environment. The objective of the proposed minimum standards is to minimise postal operator and consumer confusion in a multi-operator environment, thereby ensuring prompt handling and delivery of postal articles. The common operational issues discussed in this consultation applied to:

- the identification of mail as carried by a postal operator;
- accessing elements of the postal infrastructure and services;
- the timely and efficient extraction and repatriation of mail which has entered the postal facilities of a postal operator which is not the intended operator; and
- the redirection of misdirected customer enquiries.

24 August

The Sub-Post Office at Welcome Bazaar, Misrah Frenċ Abela, Dingli DGL 1081, was closed for business between Monday, 24 August and Friday, 28 August 2009, both days included.

2 September

On 2 September 2009, the National Statistics Office issued News Release 153/2009 highlighting the post and telecommunications statistics for the second quarter (April – June) 2009. According to these statistics, in the quarter under review, total postal traffic amounted to around 10.8 million items of which the absolute bulk represented letters and other printed items (down from 10.97 million items for the same quarter of the previous year, but up from 10.3 million items for the first quarter of 2009). The total number of parcels sent through the national post in the period under review was 20,830 (compared to 17,793 in the same quarter of the previous year, and 17,383 in the first quarter of 2009).

3 September

On the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the setting up of the Gozo Philatelic Society, a special hand postmark – Gozo Philatelic Society – 1999-2009 – Victoria, Gozo, Malta 03.09.2009 – was used at the MaltaPost Victoria Gozo branch on Thursday, 3 September 2009. This special postmark was designed by Gozitan philatelist Anthony Grech, a member of the Gozo Philatelic Society.



7 September

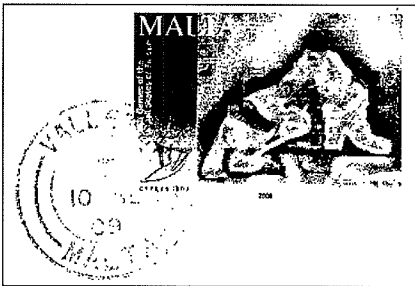
The Sub-Post Office at Aquavel, Triq San Bartilmew, Gharghur GHR 1014, was closed for business between Monday, 7 September and Monday, 14 September 2009, both days included.

9 September

The ninth Philatelic Bureau card (PB09) in the series being issued by MaltaPost on a date when the day, month and year coincide – 09.09.09 – was issued on Wednesday, 9 September 2009. This card, retailing at €3.50, carried a €2.50 stamp from the set 'Vintage Postal Transportation' which was issued in April 2009, cancelled with a handstamp showing the 09.09.09 date.



10 September



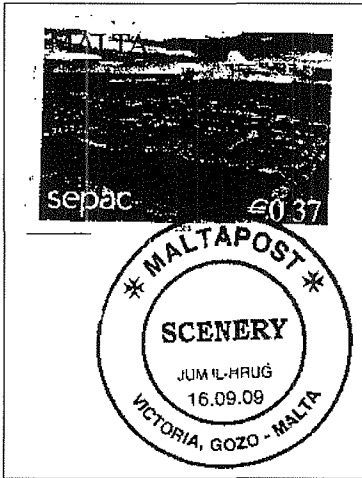
MaltaPost plc notified that the €0.19 stamp of the XIII Edition of the Games of the Small States of Europe set which had been issued in June 2009, was reprinted and made available for sale as from Thursday, 10 September 2009. The stamp is 44.0mm x 31.0mm in size with a perforation of 13.9 x 14.0 (comb). The stamps were printed on Maltese Crosses watermarked paper by Printex Limited, and are available in sheets of ten.

14 September

The Sub-Post Office at Alessio's Old Cottage, 12, Triq il-Parroċċa, Mqabba MQB 1511, was closed for business between Monday, 14 September and Saturday, 19 September 2009, both days included.

16 September

On Wednesday, 16 September 2009, MaltaPost plc issued a set of four stamps portraying typical scenes from the Maltese landscape, titled "Scenery". This set is the second issue in the "Scenery" collection, following the first issued in October 2007. The stamps, designed by Stefan Attard, depict the rough seas at Qbajjar - Reqqa Point or Ghar il-Qamh, Gozo (€0.02 stamp), the Ġnejna watchtower (€0.07 stamp), the salt pans at Qbajjar (actually found along the sea coast from Xwejni to Wied il-Ghasri), Gozo (€0.37 stamp), and a view of the Ġgantija Temples in Xaghra, Gozo (€1.02 stamp). The stamps in this set are 44.0mm x 31.0mm in size, with a perforation of 13.9 x 14.0 (comb). The stamps were offset printed on Maltese Crosses watermarked paper by Printex Limited, and are available in sheets of ten. MaltaPost plc issued a special commemorative double-ringed handstamp to cancel the stamps on the first day of issue (on FDC No. 7/2009). The



handstamp was inscribed "MALTAPOST - ----- - MALTA" in the outer ring and "SCENERY/JUM IL-ĦRUĠ/16.09.09" in the inner ring. The MaltaPost Philatelic Bureau featured these stamps in the stamp bulletin No. 277.

The €0.37 stamp depicting the Qbajjar salt pans was selected to form part of the second joint stamp issue (in a series of 3) in the SEPAC (Small European Postal Administration Cooperation) collection called "Beautiful Corners of Europe 2", with the common theme chosen for this year being "Scenery". The SEPAC collection includes a special folder containing the 12 SEPAC stamps issued this year, one from each member postal administration (namely, Aland Post, Faroe Islands Post, Gibraltar Philatelic Bureau, Post Greenland, Guernsey Post, Iceland Post, Isle of Man Post, Jersey Post, Liechtenstein Post Corporation, Luxembourg Post, MaltaPost and Monaco Post). The SEPAC folder was printed by Davo Publications of Deventer (The Netherlands), with 9,000 copies being put on the market. This folder was available for sale from all MaltaPost branches and from the Mobile Van as from Monday, 19 October 2009.

19 September

The Sub-Post Office at 51, Triq Ġorġ Borg Olivier, Mellieħa MLH 1024, was closed for business on Saturday, 19 September 2009.

1 October

MaltaPost plc informed that between the 1 October 2009 and 14 June 2010, the St. Julians branch situated within the premises of the Lombard Bank plc in Triq Paceville, was to open for business from Monday to Friday between 8.30 am and 2.30 pm.

7 October

MaltaPost plc informed the public that a number of postal articles were stolen by unknown person/s during the course of delivery in St. Paul's Bay the previous week. These postal articles were intended for addresses in: Triq il-Lampuka, Triq iċ-Ċagħaq, Triq Patri Feliċ Sammut, Triq il-Kahli, Triq l-Arznell, Triq l-Għabex, Triq iż-Żernieq, Triq Ċensu Tanti, Triq il-Mistrieh, Triq il-Ġifen, Triq l-Ibhra, Triq Paderborn, Triq il-Hatab, Triq il-Ġwiebi, Triq il-Hġejjeg, Triq Damasku, Misrah il-Bajja and Triq il-Pijunieri. This incident was reported to the Police and the Malta Communications Authority for their necessary action according to law. MaltaPost plc apologised for the incident. The mail in question was in a post-person's private car which was stolen from Paderborn Street, while the 30-year-old post-woman was delivering mail in the locality.

9 October

A Temporary Branch Post Office was set up at the Green Lounge of the Hotel Phoenicia, Floriana, between Friday, 9 October and Sunday, 11 October 2009, during the opening hours of the tenth edition of the MALTEX Philatelic Exhibition organised by the Malta Philatelic Society. The Temporary Branch was open between 9.00am and 6.00pm on Friday and Saturday, and between 9.00am and 12.00 noon on Sunday. Services on offer at this Temporary Branch included the sale of stamps, philatelic products and other postal services. All mail posted at this Branch was cancelled with a special cancellation hand postmark which was inscribed "Maltex 2009 - 9-11 October - Hotel Phoenicia - Floriana - Malta" and included the logo of the exhibition.



For this special event, MaltaPost issued an Occasion Card and a Postal Card. The Occasion Card, No. 22 in the series, features the imprinted €2.00 stamp issued in April 2009 to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the euro. The stamp reproduces the replica image of the new €2.00 coin issued in January 2009 to celebrate the ten years since the foundation of the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). The Postal Card, No. 31 in the series, carries the imprinted €1.19 stamp issued earlier in 2009 as part of the EUROPA 2009 stamp set (marking the International Year of Astronomy). A personalised stamp with the Maltex logo to commemorate Maltex's 10th anniversary was also issued for this exhibition.

9 October

The Malta Communications Authority (MCA) published an overview of the MCA's Household Market Research on Postal Services. The key purpose of this research was to assess the extent of consumer satisfaction with the services provided by MaltaPost plc (the Universal Service Provider). The target population for this survey consisted of private households from localities in Malta and Gozo. The 2009 research contained in this report was based on a survey carried out by EMCS of 553 households – the survey was conducted by telephone during June 2009. Where applicable, the report provides trends with a similar survey conducted in 2006 by the National Statistics Office. The research report concluded that households are sending and receiving less mail when compared to 2006. The majority of households (55.5%) claimed that the main reason for the decrease in addressed letters sent is due to on-line e-commerce and internet services. The majority of people (64.9%) were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with MaltaPost's website. 78.7% of the households interviewed stated that they had never used MaltaPost's website. MaltaPost's shutdown did not seem to be an issue among customers. In fact, only 0.9% commented that they were not satisfied with these shutdowns.

More people were satisfied with MaltaPost's registered mail and parcel post service. The majority of people (72%) were still not aware of MaltaPost's complaint handling procedures. The main source of complaint related to misdelivery (34.7%), followed by loss or substantial delay (16.3%). Though the majority of the people (53%) highlighted that the service provided by MaltaPost had remained the same over the previous 12 months, there was a significant increase in the number of people who said that the service had improved over the same period (44% when compared to 25% in 2006). The majority of the people confirmed that the service was either fairly good (62%) or very good (23%).

Head Office: Lombard Bank, Palazzo Spinola, Republic Street, Valletta



LOMBARD

Lombard Bank Malta p.l.c.

Head Office: 67 Republic Street Valletta Malta • PO Box 584 Valletta CMR 01 Malta
Tel: +356 25581100 • Fax: +356 25581151 • e-mail: mail@lombardmalta.com • www.lombardmalta.com • SWIFT Code: LBMAMTMT
*Licensed to conduct Investment Services Business by the Malta Financial Services Authority
Regulated by the Malta Financial Services Authority & listed on the Malta Stock Exchange*

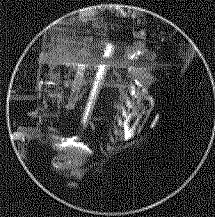
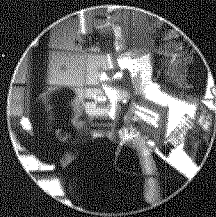
The Brandstätter Group - Malta has been producing Playmobil locally for over two decades. The global success of this product has resulted in significant growth and diversification of the Group, which now consists of seven companies. With each specialising in its own field and producing a comprehensive range of diverse products from steel moulds to system software. Of course the same high levels of quality and service that has come to be expected of Playmobil are offered by all of the companies that form the Brandstätter Group - Malta.

For further information contact:

**BRANDSTÄTTER
GROUP - MALTA**

HF-80 Industrial Estate, Hal Far BBG 06

Tel: 2224 0000 Fax: 2165 8258



**BRANDSTÄTTER
GROUP - MALTA**

Proudly representing Malta
AROUND THE WORLD



PRINTING

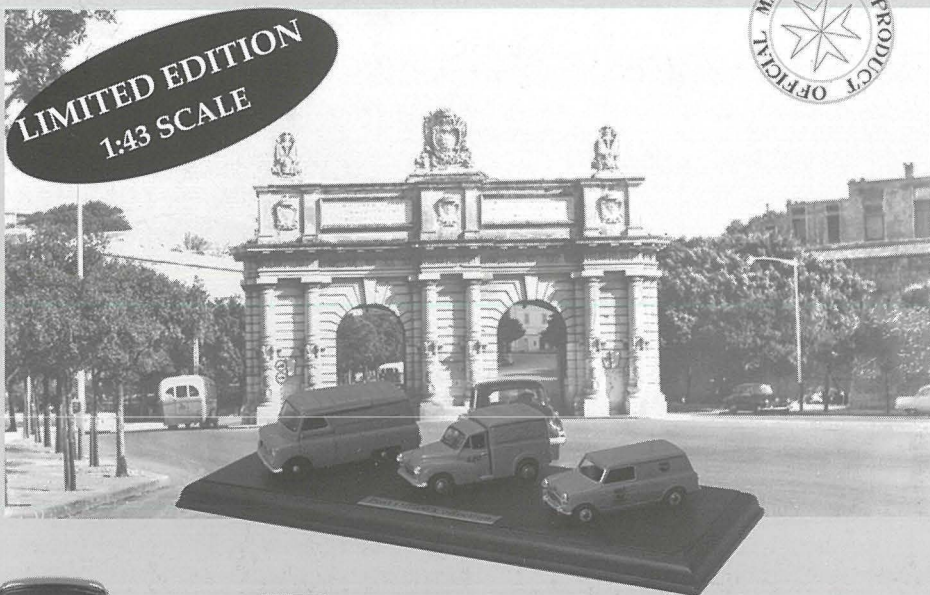
Over 30 Years'
Experience in
Postage Stamp
Printing



MALTA

The Post Office Collection

(First Series)



**DIECAST COLLECTION OF
THREE MODEL VANS
FROM THE 1950'S AND
1960'S ON
PRESENTATION PLINTH
COMPLETE WITH
NUMBERED CERTIFICATE**

- **BEDFORD CA**
- **MORRIS 1000**
- **MORRIS MINI MINOR**

€48 (VAT INCL)

For more information contact:
Philatelic Bureau-MaltaPost p.l.c.
305, Triq Hal-Qormi, Marsa
MTP 1001, Malta

Telephone: 2596 1740 Fax: 2124 2764
Email: philately@maltapost.com

Austin & Morris are registered trademarks of MG Power Group Limited. Licensed by British Motor Heritage Ltd. Licensing Agent: LMA, Bedford and The Gullin Emblem are General Motor Company Limited Trademarks used under license to Oxford Diecast.



Bedford CA



Morris 1000



Morris Mini Minor



General Post Office & Postta Malta models are produced under licence from MaltaPost p.l.c., Malta.