



The Golden City Philatelist

BENDIGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY INC. A0016241J
P.O. BOX 962 BENDIGO, VIC. 3552

Founded 1931

November 2024

Web page: www.bendigophilatelic.org



Tues. 5th Nov. Annual Competitions

Tues. 3rd Dec. Christmas - Eats and Fellowship

President's Report 5 November 2024

Well, I guess you have me for another year, and I have all of you. The Annual General Meeting put the top table back for another year. We cannot be doing a bad job, or no one wants to hold a position!!!

Seriously the A.G.M. went well with a few hiccups which will be resolved at the November committee meeting.

I thought this month I would put together some statistics on our membership. We have 46 members of which 34 members have divulged their year of birth:

| | | |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| 1920s - 1 | 1930s - 5 | 1940s - 7 |
| 1950s - 15 | 1960s - 4 | 1970s - 1 |
| 1980s - 1 | So I guess 1950s win!!! | |



It would be great if the members who have not given their year of birth would do so.

Don't forget Maryborough Stamp Fair on the 26th of October at Mill House.

This month is our club Competitions, "The Len Bennett Memorial Competition (Open)" and "The John Tresise Memorial Competition (Thematic)". I do hope we have all been working on our entries. On the grape vine I have heard there will be some competition. So good luck to all entrants. The old story you must enter to win.

Our November birthdays are David Robinson on the 2nd and Bill Trew on the 18th. Bill and I have a little giggle, Bill is one month and one day older than I am. "Happy Birthday Boys."

It's hard to believe but the next month's meeting will be our Christmas get together.

Let me finish with my little phrase to all members of our philatelic family.

TAKE CARE, WE CARE, and you are all important Libby.

Thank you to Jacinta Allan MP and staff for the printed copies of this newsletter.

The general monthly meetings of the BPS are held on the first Tuesday of every month at 7.00pm at

**Kangaroo Flat R.S.L.
Station St. Kangaroo Flat**

Auctions will be held at all Tuesday meetings.

10 items per member are allowed for auctions
Christmas bonanza auction in **December**.

Exchange sheets will no longer be circulated at meetings. Please see Lyn to access sheets at home. More sheets are always needed so please "lick and stick" a few.

CLUB CONTACTS:

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Bendigo Philatelic Society Library

Information: David Robinson. Library code: BPS-0244

Singapore Postage Stamps Catalogue (includes Postal Stationery) 2005

Editor; Tan Chun Lim - Publisher: CS Philatelic Agency. Singapore

Supported by: Singapore Post, Singapore Philatelic Museum & Association of Singapore Philatelists.



This Stamp Catalogue gives us a full review of all the stamps issued in Singapore, from the first King George VI Definitive of 1948, up until the ten stamps issued in 2003. The total stamp issues being 258 Stamp Booklets were first issued in Singapore in 1969 this Booklet featured a Female Dancer on a 15c stamp and contained three blocks of four stamps. Some of these Booklets contained a candlelight flaw on each pane, proving to be a bit of a collector's item now.



First issued in 1988, Singapore Post offered self-adhesive postal labels that are available from vending machines and are sold at various locations, each machine has a unique number.

Singapore Post also issues an Annual Stamp Collection set. This was first issued in 1974 as a simple 210x100mm folder. In 1983 Singapore Post offered the yearly collection in a hard cover, red Album with gold lettering.

Other topics covered are Aerogrammes, Postcards, Registered Envelopes, Postage Due Stamps, Maxicards and Revenue Stamps.

There is also a review on the Singapore Philatelic Museum, which opened in 1995. The Museum is housed in a historic colonial building and contains the nation's treasured philatelic material.

Our library holds an extensive range of books, leaflets & magazines, available to members. Please contact David on email: ddusa@live.com.au

The Grey Zone: Philately – and its associated words and origin.

Philately is the intelligent study of postage stamps and all pertaining to it.

Philatelist is a student of philately.

Philatelic the adjective of philately – appertaining to the study of postage stamps.

Do you know how these words came about?

The term 'philately' was first coined in 1864 by Georges Herpin (born 22 Jan 1820 Paris, died 3 Feb 1900 Paris), a Frenchman who himself was an avid stamp collector.

Stamp collecting had been growing as a 'hobby' for a number of years and was gaining in popularity. The only word used in France at that time was *timbromanie* ("obsession with stamps"). (*Timbromania, timbrophily and timbrology*).

Georges Herpin, and others disliked these words, and so he researched Greek, wherefrom "new words" could be formed.

He intelligently and skilfully took the [Greek](#) root word φιλ(o)- ***phil(o)***-, meaning "an attraction or affinity for something", and ἀτέλεια ***ateleia***, meaning "exempt from duties and taxes", then simply joined them together to form the word "philatélie" (in French), which became 'philately' in English. Letters sent prior to prepaid adhesive postage stamps had been paid for 'on delivery' thus the new word 'philately' successfully summed up this new hobby of collecting 'these now small **prepaid** printed paper postage stamps'.



Georges Herpin, circa 1864



Georges Herpin, circa 1864

Grey Loyer, Maryborough

The Grey Zone: 25th Anniversary of Australian Young Farmers' Clubs Stamp

The design shows two young Australian "Farmers" with a calf to commemorate the establishment of the 25th anniversary of Young Farmers' Clubs 1928 – 1953.

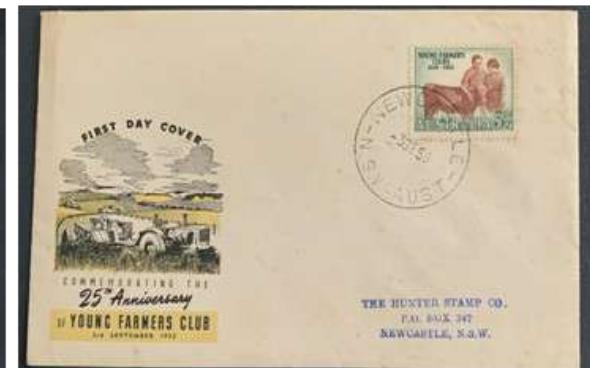
Junior Farmer's Clubs were established throughout NSW in 1928. The Clubs were intended to be comprised of boys undertaking farm enterprises on their parents' holdings. They were organised and supervised by teachers selected for the purpose, in association with the Department of Agriculture who supplied expert advice as required and specialised scientific direction where necessary with the purpose of cultivating a scientific attitude and an interest in the work of the farm.

Clubs of this kind, and those variously named, had been in existence for many years but they were not organised on a State basis until on the 23rd July, 1928 when in NSW the first official organisation was established. The other states soon followed suit.

This was Australia's first bi-coloured commemorative stamp.

Issued 3 September 1953 with perforation 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. Without Watermark

Designers: Post Office artists with adaptation by P.E. Morriss - Engraved: E.R.M. Jones. Printer: W.C.G. McCracken.



Grey Loyer, Maryborough

The Post and Propaganda (particularly Italian)

Our next meeting is on 5th November which is coincidentally, the date of the Presidential election in the United States, although, due to the time difference, their election will be just getting started as we are going home to bed. Most elections anywhere have their share of dubious statements and promises but it is possible that never in modern history has an election been assailed with the amount of distortions, half truths and outright lies as this has. Social media and the internet have become the depository for much of this and many of those creating the fake items are not even American or else have been caught taking money from foreign powers to present a distorted view to a seemingly large and gullible part of the populace.

Propaganda, the word, was originally a religious term from 1622 when the Catholic Church formed the Congregatio de Propaganda Fide or Congregation for Propagating the Faith, an organisation for promoting the church in countries where Catholicism was not practiced. The name became shortened to Propaganda and over time, became used in the secular sphere as well. It was not until the mid 1800s when it became applied within politics that it gained its modern negative connotations.

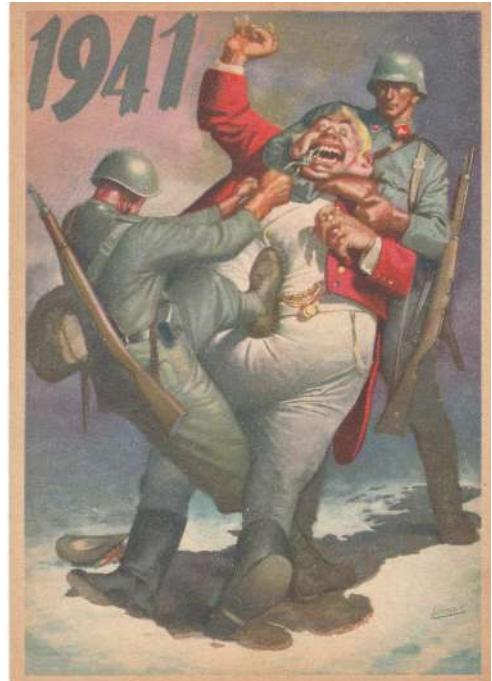


“This constant lying is not aimed at making the people believe a lie, but at ensuring that no one believes anything any more.

A people that can no longer distinguish between truth and lies cannot distinguish between right and wrong.

And such people, deprived of the power to think and judge, is without knowing and willing it, completely subjected to the rule of lies. With such a people, you can do whatever you want.”

Hannah Arendt (1906-1975)



Italian and German soldiers pulling the teeth of the British Empire, depicted as a fat John Bull.

The practice though, is much older with examples of its use being found throughout recorded human history. During the twentieth century, with the spread of literacy and the press, it became used increasingly and by the first world war, was well established as an important political and military weapon. Hitler blamed British propaganda for Germany's defeat in WW1, and learned its lessons well.

Mussolini, who had been a newspaper editor before his rise to power, began flooding Italy with propaganda from 1916 onwards that extolled the glories promised by his growing Fascist movement. Even the word, fascist, was a part of it, taken from the Fasces, an axe with a multi-stemmed handle that was stronger than a single shaft. It was a symbol of power in the Roman Empire.



Churchill depicted as a “gozunda” pot for night-time toilet use. The use of humour for propaganda purposes was a powerful weapon.

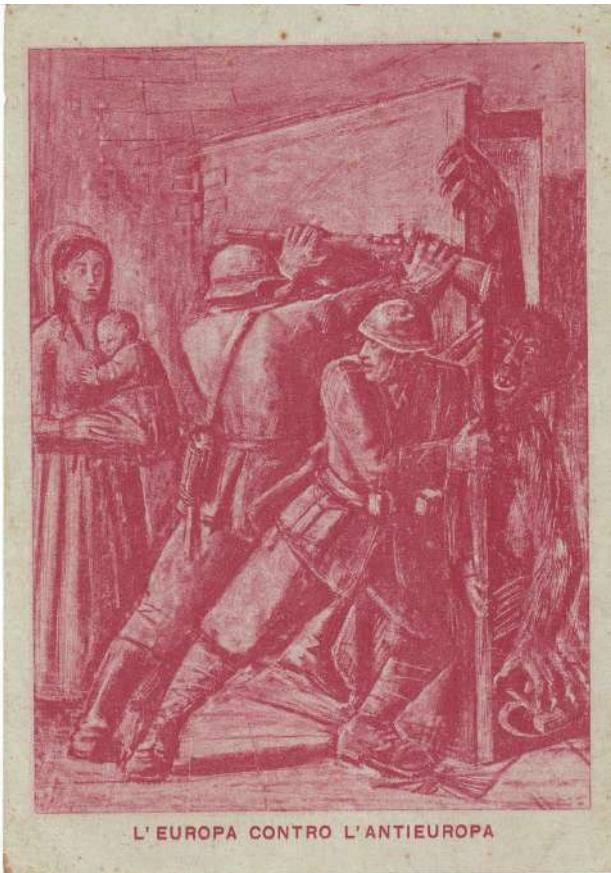
Up to, and during world war two, Mussolini flooded Italy with propaganda, to a large extent, through the post. Millions of postcards and stamps pushed the Fascist line that they were creating the new Roman Empire. Here are some examples of what was produced.



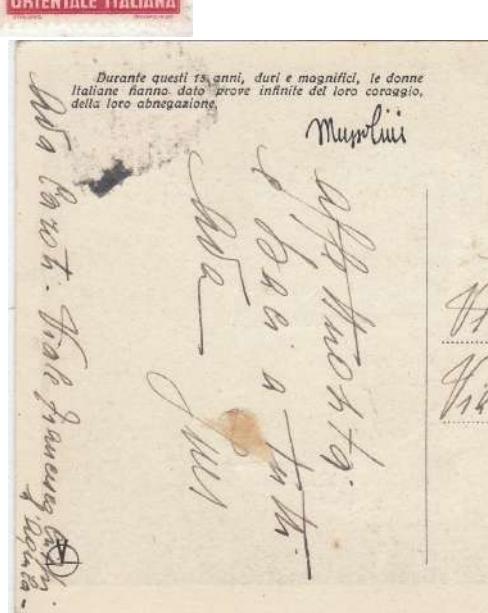
Cards that showed the Italians in action were very popular and some regiments even produced their own. This card was produced for students at the Central Artillery School.



Make Italy Great Again



Protecting the home from attack by the Communists, depicted as a cross between a Russian Bear and a demon and carrying a hammer and sickle. while the haloed mother holds the baby and looks on.



Many thousands of postcards showed how Mussolini was loved by the Italian people. The reverse side of the card, like most of these, also carried a quotation from Mussolini's propaganda. This one translates as, "During these hard and magnificent 15 years, Italian women have given infinite proof of their courage, their selflessness."

Children were recruited at a young age into the Fascist philosophy with Mussolini himself bestowing medals on the finest recruits.



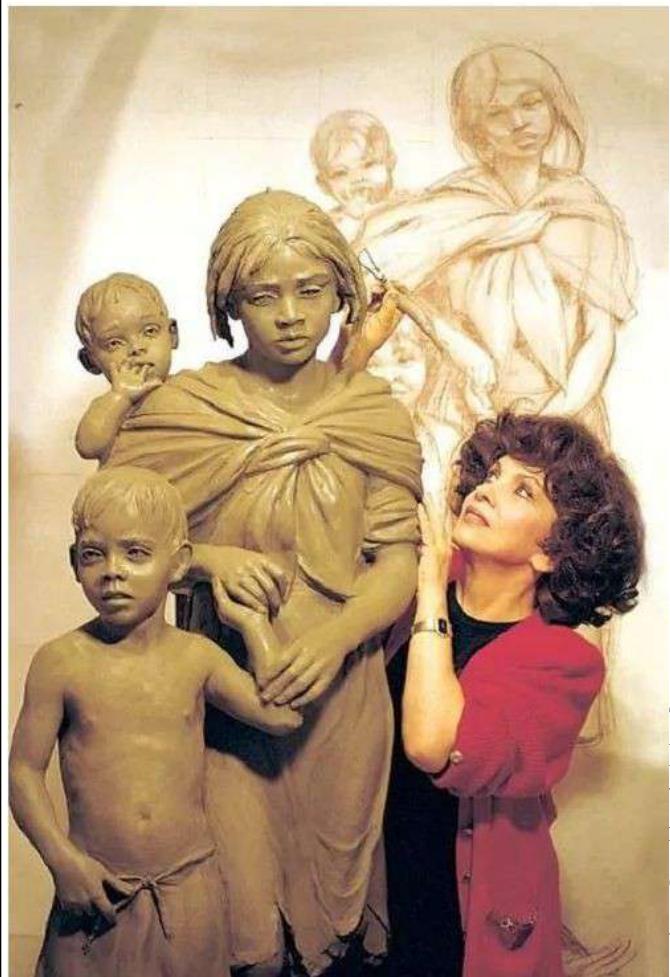
Why is this person on a stamp? No. 35: Gina Lollobrigida

As a youngster, back in the 1950s, I was aware of Gina Lollobrigida but young enough to wonder why my dad thought she was so great. Most people only saw the film star actress and many, possibly including father, didn't see much beyond the undoubtedly beautiful woman. She was far more than that.

Luiga "Gina" Lollobrigida was born in 1927, one of four daughters of an Italian furniture maker. It was not until 1945, as the second world war ended, and after graduating from the Academy of Fine Arts, that she began looking at modelling and acting as a career. Within a year, she had gained her first small film parts and within just a few years was an international star, touted in Hollywood as the most beautiful woman in the world.

Due to a dispute with Howard Hughes, who owned her contract but for whom she would not work, up until 1959 all her movies, including the English language ones, were filmed in Europe, mainly Italy and France. As well as acting, Gina had a fine voice which was showcased in a biopic about the Italian soprano, Lina Cavalieri. Instead of dubbing Cavalieri's voice for the film, it was Gina who sang all of the songs, including arias from *Tosca*. Her acting career spanned the 1950s, 60s and 70s and continued on television into the 90s. Her career slowed somewhat by the 70s but that was when her talents as an artist came to the fore.

Beginning a second career as a photojournalist, she was also a talented artist (the accompanying stamp from San Marino is a self-portrait) and sculptor. It appears that sculpture was her real love showing a passion for working with clay, bronze and marble.



The marble she used was from the famous quarry in Pietrasanta in Tuscany where she had her workshop and was made an honorary citizen of the town. For the above monument to Esmeralda, she used herself as the model.

Gina died in January 2023, aged 95, perhaps the last of the golden age of Hollywood actors.



Maryborough Stamp Fair

Sat. 26th October, 2024
Mill House, Maryborough.