



SIPA

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SOUTH INDIA PHILATELISTS' ASSOCIATION

(FOUNDED 1956)

(AFFILIATED TO THE PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF INDIA)

TAMILNADU ROUND UP

STAMPS ISSUED BY GREAT BRITAIN was on display by Shri S.K. Lakshmanan in the Philatelic Bureau, Anna Road HPO from 4.3.1998 to 27.3.1998 in about six frames.

Stamps on EASTER (Mini Exhibition) was displayed at the Philatelic Bureau from 31.3.1998 to 20.4.1998 by Mrs. P. Thomas. Life Member of SIPA, Circle Level Philatelic Advisory Committee. Meeting took place on 31.3.1998 discussed various issues relating to PROMOTIONAL aspects of Philately.

Wide Publicity by T.V. and the Press Media both in leading Newspapers and Tamil Dailes were given and there was very good response from the general public.

(2) SPECIAL CANCELLATIONS/COVER:

(a) On the Occasion of Centenary celebration of St. Joseph's Higher Secondary School, Vepery, Chennai - 600 007 on 7.3.1998;

(b) On the occasion of the Platinum Jubilee of St. Christopher's College of Education, Vepery, Chennai - 600 007 on 27.3.1998

(c) INTRODUCTION OF SPECIAL CANCELLATION (PICTORIAL) was done by the Chief Postmaster General at the Philatelic Bureau Anna Road HPO depicting the line drawing of the Heritage Building - called Narasingapuram H.O. (now Philatelic Bureau, Anna Road HPO)

Sipa Hosted a FELECITATION FUNCTION to honour Shri S.T. Bhaskaran, Chief Post master General. T.N. Circle on his retirement from service at Hotel Ashoka on 31.3.1998 with the Department Personnel Shri K.R. Rambhat, Shri N. Ramachandrann, Director and his officers. Members spoke very elegantly about shri S.T. Bhaskaran and Mememtoes were presented to Mrs. Bhaskaran and Shri S.T. Bhaskaran. Members were all praise for the guest of honour. This was followed by DINNER. We had the misfortune to learn that Miss Radhika Doraiswamy, the guiding spirit in the promotion of Philately and the brain child of new Philatelic Bureau was transferred to New Delhi Directorate as General Manager, Business Development. It is a great loss to SIPA as the speed and vigour of hers

cannot be matched. But all our efforts for the good rapport we maintain with the Postal Department, has given us a fitting and able man in Shri K.R. Rambhat, Acting Chief Post master General who has promised to keep the tempo of speed for the promotion of philately.

* A SPECIAL PICTORIAL CANCELLATION was given on 13.3.1998 at AUYI MANDAPAM

During April, 1998 Shri K.R. Rambhat, Acting Chief PMG of Tamilnadu Released a Commemorative Stamp on RAMANA MAHARISHI at Thrivanna Malai H.O. on 15.4.1998.

A colourful function was arranged at WELLINGTON by the oldest Defence Services Staff College in the country established in 1947 by Release of Commemorate stamp on 16.4.1998 in the denomination of Rs.6/- Shri R.U.S. Prasad, Secretary, Dept. of Posts, New Delhi who gave away the three albums containing the above stamp to the three chiefs of the Army, Navy and Airforce.

SIPA MEETINGS :

Second Sunday of every month Regular meeting at the Philatelic Bureau, Anna Road, Head Post Office, Chennai - 600 002. (10.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.)
First and third Sunday of every month - Auction meetings at our Library Hall at 6 Nanian Street, Chennai - 3. (Timing 10.45 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.)
SIPA Library Open Tuesday & Sunday, 6 Nannain Street, Chennai - 3. (7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.)

STAMP NEWS

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF UNIVERSAL
DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
8.3.98 0.7 Million 600P



The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 December, 1948. This was the first ever, truly international proclamation of human rights and fundamental freedoms and set a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations in this field. The Declaration proclaims the "recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable right of all members of the human family" to be the "foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world". The universality of the Declaration is promised not only on its wide international acceptance but also on its integrated and holistic vision of all rights- civil, political, economic, social and cultural and on the underlying theme of the inherent dignity of human beings present in the cultures, religions and philosophies in all parts of the world since the dawn of recorded history.

The Indian Constitution that was being formulated at the time the Universal Declaration was adopted by the General Assembly reflects most of the rights recognised in the Declaration either as Fundamental Rights in Part III of the constitution or as Directive Principles of State Policy in Part IV.

Throughout 1998 the international community will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration. The "1998 Human Rights Year" began on 10 December 1997 and will culminate on 10 December 1998 with among other events, a special session of the UN General Assembly. There is a special focus on women's rights in all the activities.

India has set up a National Committee headed by the Home Minister with a broad and distinguished membership to celebrate this anniversary in a befitting manner. The celebrations were launched on Human Rights Day on December 10, 1997 with a function organised by the National Human Rights Commission. A National Plan of Action was drawn up with a view to enhance human rights awareness, develop human rights education, to strengthen national capacities for the promotion and protection of human rights and to act as a catalytic agent for further activities in the field of human rights.

A calendar of events was drawn up, with the focus being on activities which will give rise to continued and lasting action to promote and protect human rights.

The release of this commemorative stamp on this day which is also being celebrated as Women's Day underlines the priority given to Women's rights in India and the importance of activities related to Women's Rights in the National Plan of Action for 50th Anniversary celebrations of the UDHR. It is also a tribute to two remarkable women associated with the drafting of the Declaration-Eleanor Roosevelt and Dr. Hansa Mehta, a Gandhian and India's delegate in 1948.

SAVITRIBAI PHULE

10.3.98 0.4 Million 200 P



Savitribai Phule was born on 3rd January 1831. She completed her study from the Normal School during 1846-47. Savitribai Phule understood the importance of education and educating women became her life mission. She was also the first Indian woman who took the training

in teaching in Mrs. Michell's of 'Normal School' where Savitribai's educational potentials were tested. She was wife of social reformer pioneering work in education and shared his thoughts on the importance of women's education.

Savitribai Phule and Mahatma Phule together started first girls school. Those were the times when the concept of educating girls received very meagre importance. It was therefore difficult to propagate the need of educating women in the society, even though they individually believed that if girls are educated and informed it would not only help the girls themselves but the next generation to come will be benefitted which will ultimately upgrade the society in general. Eventually their joint efforts began to show its effects. It was so mentioned in a report compiled by education inspector Cap.J.F.Lefter on 26th December 1856. Both Jyotiba and Savitribai genuinely believed that education means knowledge and information and so it has to reach at every strata of the society. Later in the year 1852, school for the untouchables was started. Girls from these castes began to join the school.

Pioneering work of Savitribai did not limit to education itself but liberating women from the cultural patterns of male dominated society became the prime cause of her living. She supported widow remarriage and initiated the ashram place for brahmin widows. She also supported the concept of court marriages.

Savitribai Phule, in 1868, welcomed the untouchable to use the well in the back yard of her house to drink water and she also adopted a son of a widow in the year 1873. She was appointed as the president of Satyashodhak Samaj Parishad in 1893.

On 10th March 1897 Savitribai Phule expired while serving the plague victims.



Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born at Delhi on April 17, 1817 in a family with tradition of service in Mughal royal courts. He received primary education rather unsystematically at home. Nonetheless he developed an acquaintance with the profession of letters by occasionally contributing to "Sayyid-ul-akhbar", one of the pioneers among the Urdu news papers of India. He joined East India Company as a petty judicial officer and worked at different places in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh. He retired in 1878 from the post of subordinate judge under the British government in India, with the title of Companion of the order of the Star of India which was conferred on him in 1869 in London where he had gone to study the English method of education and also to collect material from the British Museum and other libraries for a book on the life of Prophet Muhammad. After his retirement he was made a Knight Commander of the Star of India and was also taken on the Governor-General's Council. In 1881 he was again nominated to the Council, where he continued for five years. In 1882 he was made a member of the Government-appointed Education Commission.

His literary activities started mainly in 1847 with a graphic study of Delhi monuments in his important archaeological work, 'Asarussanadi'. The work was translated into French in 1861 by Garcin de Tassy, which introduced the author to the western world. Subsequently, in 1864, Syed Ahmad Khan was made an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of London, and in 1889 an honorary doctorate was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh.

In the later part of his life he settled at Aligarh and devoted his energy to uplifting the muslim society of India socially, SIPA BULLETIN

educationally and religiously. In 1875 he succeeded in establishing, in the teeth of opposition by the muslim orthodoxy the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College which was raised in 1920 to the present Aligarh Muslim University. In 1886 he founded Muhammadan Educational Congress which was a non-political organisation to promote liberal education amongst the muslims.

As a religious thinker, he stood for rationalism and for fresh interpretation of religion in the light of the changing conditions of society. In this field again he laid the foundation of a new school of thought (Ilm-i kalam), which brought with it a reevaluation of the traditional social ethics of the Muslim community.

The Department of Posts is happy to issue this stamp, to pay homage to this great Indian social reformer and educationist of the 19th Century; Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

1.4.98

0.7 Million

1100 P



The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is a financial mechanism that promotes international cooperation and fosters actions to protect the global environment. The grants and concessional funds disbursed complement traditional development assistance by covering the additional costs incurred when a national, religious, or global development project also targets global environment objectives. The GEF has defined four focal areas for its programmes: biological diversity, climate change, international waters and ozone layer depletion. Efforts to stop land degradation as they relate to the above four focal areas are also encouraged.

After a pilot phase of three years, the Restructured Global Environment Facility (GEF) was made operational in 1994 with a pledged core fund of US \$ 2

billion. Project approvals have increased steadily over the years, and now total about US \$ 1.6 billion.

The GEF Council, comprising 32 members from developing and developed countries, as well as countries in transition, is the governing body. GEF's Implementing Agencies are UNDP, UNEP as well as the World Bank, which also serves as GEF's trustee. The Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) is an independent advisory body that provides strategic scientific and technical advice.

The "Instrument for the Establishment of the Restructured GEF", the GEF Operational Strategy and other key documents and Council decisions have laid down additional objectives and guidelines for the GEF itself as well as for GEF supported projects. There are :

- to establish GEF as the principal mechanism for global environment funding;
- to ensure a governance structure that is transparent and democratic in nature;
- to promote universality in its participation and to provide for full cooperation in its implementation among UNDP, UNEP and the World Bank;
- to secure that projects are country-driven;
- to support capacity building and enabling activities (These activities are designed to help countries to fulfil their commitments under the two Rio Conventions on climate change and on biodiversity and relate to national reporting and development of national strategies in these two focal areas);
- to create participatory schemes in the local context at all stages of project design and implementation, particularly by involving local communities and NGO expertise;
- to gain experience with a broad range of projects in order to identify highly effective approaches than can be replicated in different settings and regions or serve as demonstration models in the public and private sectors;
- to make use of innovative technologies and procedures;
- to use the most cost-effective instruments available; and
- to encourage follow-up activities sup-

ported by recipient and donor governments, multi-lateral aid organizations, NGOs, and the private sector.

SRI RAMANA MAHARSHI

14.4.98 0.4 Million 200 P



Sri Ramana Maharshi was born on 30th December, 1879 at Tiruchuzhi near Madurai in Tamil Nadu. When he was 17 years old and was studying in High school, was suddenly seized by the fear of death. By introspection he discovered that it is only the material body that dies. The spirit transcending it cannot be touched by death. He realised "I am therefore the deathless spirit". After such realization he lost all interest in worldly life. He left home and reached Arunachala (Tiruvannamalai) on 1st September, 1896 and remained there till he shed his mortal frame on 14th April 1950.

He was totally silent for several years at Arunachala and when he started speaking, devotees from all over the world flocked to him. He advocated the method of self-enquiry as the direct means for eradicating the ego: to enquire within oneself "who am I?" meaning what is the truth of me and "where am I?" meaning what is the source from which the sense of self emanates. Such quest enables the seeker to dive into his Heart- the source of consciousness and this path was described as the Maha Yoga, a simple direct path which can be practised by votaries of all faiths and religions. Shri Ramana Maharshi, taught realization of God, the goal mentioned in several religious texts is not different from self realization and that is the goal which everyone can attain on his own.

All creation was the same in the Maharshi's eyes. Two incidents in his life would illustrate this. In May, 1922, when his mother was on her death-bed, he sat beside her, his right hand on her heart and his left hand on her head, quietening the mind so that death could be 'Mahasamadhi', absorption in the Self. In

the other incident in 1948 he performed the same office for the Ashram cow, Lakshmi.

From 1896 to 1950, for a span of over 50 years, the Maharshi spread his message for inward peace and realization. The only other parallel to this is Gautama Buddha who lived for about 50 years after Realization. The uniqueness of the Maharshi was also that he was accessible to all at all times and all who turned to him considered themselves blessed.

His message is set out tersely, in the Tamil poems 'Upadesa Sara' and 'Ulladu Narpadu' and in the works of the saint poet Muruganar.

The shrine of Grace of the Maharshi is situated in Sri Ramanasramam. Again and again, he impressed on all that real Maharshi was not the body which people saw but the inner being, the real Self and that his presence and grace can be felt by all those who turn to him in an earnest search for truth.

The Department of Posts is privileged to issue a commemorative stamp on Sri Ramana Maharshi. The stamp depicts the Maharshi against Arunachala, where he remained till he shed his mortal Soil on 14th April 1950. The first day cover also depicts Arunachala, termed by the Maharshi, the spiritual centre of the world.

DEFENCE SERVICES STAFF COLLEGE

16.4.98 0.7 Million 600 P



The Defence Services Staff College is one of the oldest institutions in the country. It was set up in India in the year 1905 as the Army Staff College at Deolali (near Bombay) and by 1907, it was relocated in Queta - now in Pakistan. On partition of the sub-continent, the Indian element moved to Wellington in peninsular India (South) in 1947. By 1950 it was progressively transformed into a fully integrated Defence Services Staff College, imparting training to middle level officers of the three Services, Army, Navy and Air Force, in the company of some officers from the Indian Civil Services, Para Military Forces and friendly foreign countries. Many graduates of this College have risen to top positions in their respective countries.

The aim of the Staff Course is to train selected officers of the three Services in command and staff functions in peace and war in own services, inter-service and joint service environment as also to provide related general education to enable them to perform effectively in staff appointments tenable by Major to Colonels in the Army and equivalent ranks in the Navy and Air Force. The College promotes jointmanship, fostering deeper understanding amongst the Services, so that true synergy can be achieved on the battlefield.

The Defence Services Staff College is affiliated to the University of Madras, which awards M Sc (Defence and Strategic Studies) degree to all students who qualify on the course. Students are awarded the symbol 'PSC' (passed staff course) on successful completion of training. The College also provides research facilities to Defence Officers for M Phil and Ph D degrees of the Madras University.

Whilst curricular activities find the pride of place, outdoor sports and cultural activities are also encouraged to promote overall development of the officers.

The crest of the College is an 'OWL' perched on crossed swords, with the motto "Yuddam Pryagya" - To War with Wisdom. The Department of Posts is happy to release a commemorative stamp on the eve of Golden Jubilee of the distinguished institution of the country.

Very little is known to the Philatelists of the world about the official stamp collection of the Government of India and I therefore feel that a few notes about its contents will be read with interest by collectors of Indian stamps. To every Philatelist visiting Delhi, the capital city of India. I would earnestly recommend to spare some time to visit the India Postal Museum. It is at present situated in India Postal Department at Dak Bhavan Sansud' Mark and is valued at over Rs. 400,000/- in 1942. During its 136 years' career, the Indian Post Office had collected a very large number of postage stamps, some of which are of great value and interest. And as a result of the indefatigable efforts of Sir G.V. Bewoor, one of the Director Generals of Indian Posts and Telegraphs, this entire collection has now been arranged in Panels so as to be inspected with ease and in comfort. For a general information of the readers I am giving below some of the more important and interesting items of exhibits which are arranged in different Panels.

SCINDE DAWK STAMPS.

It is but natural that I should describe first the First Indian Stamps issued in this country and these are to be seen in Panel No. 101 which contains the famous Scinde Dawk stamps issued by Sir Bartle Frere for use in the Province of Sind. This Panel also contains the famous "Lion and Palm Tree" designs as well as the red half anna stamps with 9½ arches. Though 900 sheets of these stamps were printed by the Survey Office at Calcutta by means of lithography, they were never used, as the stock of the vermilion colour employed in the printing was exhausted. However, before the final acceptance, the design was changed to 8 arches and then executed in blue. Other denominations were soon issued, viz., 1, 2 and 4 annas and were made available to the public on 15th September 1854 at Madras. These are exhibited in 3 Panels

EAST INDIA ISSUES

In 1855, the first stock of Indian stamps printed in England with an additional 8 annas value arrived in India. The designs were engraved on steel and stamps were printed on white unwatermarked paper by Messrs. De La

Rue & Co., of London. These issues are exhibited in a Panel. Messrs. De La Rue & Co., continued to supply the Indian stamps upto 1926, in which year the Government of India started the printing of stamps at the Security Printing Press, Nasik.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS

Another Panel contains the most interesting phase of Soldiers' letters to the United Kingdom. Upto August 1855 these were allowed free, after which 9 pies was collected in cash for each letter. In 1869, 8 pies stamps were introduced in India for use on such letters. In this connection, it would be interesting to note that in 1854 the general postage rate to the United Kingdom was Rs. 1/4 an ounce! This rate was reduced to 6 annas 8 pies per tola via Marseilles in 1863, which was the cause of issuing this freak value, now very scarce, though why on earth 6 annas or 7 annas rate was not adopted would remain a mystery for ever. In 1891, the rate was further reduced to 2 annas 6 pies and a new stamp of this denomination was prepared and issued.

RARE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS

Yet another Panel contains the EXTREMELY RARE "ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH" STAMPS, which were issued for the use of "electric telegraph" instituted and developed in the early fifties of the 19th century. The earliest issues displayed in the collection are of the year 1869 and they bear double heads of the Queen. Special stamps for Telegraph were abolished in 1909.

KING EDWARD VII STAMPS

One Panel contains stamps issued in the reign of K. Ed. VII with values upto Rs. 25/- as well as issues of the reign of K.G.V, which are distributed in another Panel also. In 1937, King George VI Pictorial series were issued showing the different modes in use for conveying mails in India. This was the first time that pictorial stamps were issued in India for the regular series, as prior to this, commemorative or air mail stamps had been issued in the pictorial design for a temporary purpose only.

OFFICIAL STAMPS

"Service" stamps for use on official

correspondence first came into use in India in 1866. The public stamps were overprinted with the word "Service" at first in India and then in England. In 1874, the overprint was altered to "On H.M.S.", meaning "On Her Majesty's Service." These are exhibited in 4 Panels. Again in 1912, the overprint was changed to "Service" which continued upto date except with a minor change that a special service set of values upto 8 annas is issued now for K.G. VI series, the higher values of Re. 1/- and over again being overprinted with the word "Service" for official use.

OVERPRINTED INDIAN STAMPS

The most interesting part of the exhibit are the Panels Nos. 31, 33, 34 and 42 which contain Indian stamps overprinted for the use in countries like British East Africa, British Somaliland, Straits Settlements and Zanzibar.

ERRORS AND PROOFS

Panels Nos. 103, 107 108 and 113 contain the errors, rare proofs, etc. Of particular interest are the blue proof panes of half anna and 4 annas denominations which are unique; NO OTHER COPY EXISTS IN THE WHOLE WORLD. In errors, the famous "Head Inverted" variety, highly catalogued and the "Double impressions" are exhibited.

BRITISH EMPIRE STAMPS

5 Panels contain stamps of the British Empire which were received in the usual course from the Universal Postal Union at Berne, and the collection is quite a representative and valuable one. It naturally includes the first stamp issued in the world, viz., the famous Penny black, of which philatelists all over the world have celebrated the "Centenary" on 6 May 1940. There is also exhibited the rare I. R. Official stamp of £ 1/- denomination, now quoted highly.

INDIAN AIR MAILS

Lovers of Indian First Flight Covers will find two Panels full of them. The collection contains all Indian First Flight Covers, commencing with the rare autographed card of Allahabad 1911 flight and all other subsequent flights fully described. This entire Indian air mail covers collection is the gift to the Indian Postal Museum from late Jal Cooper.

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A CHECK LIST OF INDIAN FIRST FLIGHT COVERS

Year	Field No.	Description of Flight	No.carried	Year	Field No.	Description of Flight	No.carried	
1929	55b (iii)	Jodhpur to Hyderabad	.					
1929	55b (iv)	Jodhpur to Karachi	50	1931	66	Calcutta to Rangoon (with cachet)	82	
1929	55b (v)	Jodhpur to Croydon	15	1931	66a	Calcutta to Rangoon (without cachet)	150	
1929	55b(vi)	Hyderabad to Karachi	50			Return Flight of the above :		
1929	55b(vii)	Hyderabad to Croydon	.	1931	68	Calcutta to Jodhpur	35	
1929	56	Delhi to Athens via Karachi	20	1931	69	Asansol to Calcutta by homing pigeons	156	
1929	56a	Later flights	.					
1929	57	Calcutta to Alomoda by Van Lear Black	26	1931	70	India to Mwanza, various stages which were Cairo, Assiut, Luxor, Assuan, Wadi Halfa, Kareima, Khartoum, Kosti, Malakal, Shambe, Juba, Butiaba, Port Bell, Kisumu and Mwanza.		
1930	58	Reti to Jacobabad emergency flood flight	.					
1930	58 (i)	Jacobabad to Retti	.					
1930	58a	Later dates	.					
		The World Flight by Hon.Mrs. Victor Bruce :						
1930	59	Karachi to Jodhpur	.			Calcutta to Rangoon by Messrs. Hadley and Pratt :		
1930	59 (i)	Karachi to Allahabad	.	1931		Karachi to Calcutta (unchronicled)	18	
1930	59 (ii)	Karachi to Calcutta	.	1931		Agra to Calcutta (unchronicled)	1	
1930	59 (iii)	Karachi to Rangoon	.	1931	71	Calcutta to Akyab	35	
1930	59 (iv)	Jadhpur to Calcutta	10	1931	71a	Calcutta to Rangoon	45	
1930	59 (v)	Calcutta to Rangoon	5			Calcutta to Sydney by Messrs. Fairbairl and Shenstone :		
		England to Australia by Mr. Oscar Garden :						
1930	60	Calcutta to Bangoon	11	1931	72	Calcutta to Singapore	20	
1930	60 (i)	Eskesheurco Calcutta (card only)	1	1931	72a	Calcutta to Port Darwin	43	
		India to Statesettlements by the R.A.F. :						
1930	61	Karachi to Calcutta	25	1931	72b	Calcutta to Sydney	4	
1930	61a	Karachi to Bangkok	10	1931	73	Bombay to Goa Experimental Flight		
1930	61b	Delhi to Allahabad	32			England-Australia First Experimental Flight :		
1930	61c	Delhi to Calcutta	72	1931	74	Karachi to Allahabad		
1930	61d	Calcutta to Bangkok	64	1931	74 (i)	Karachi to Calcutta	75	
		Return Flight of the above :						
1930	62	Calcutta to Delhi	43	1931	74 (ii)	Karachi to Akyab		
1930	62a	Calcutta to Allahabad	35	1931	74 (iii)	Karachi to Rangoon		
1930	62b	Allahabad to Delhi	73	1931	74 (iv)	Karachi to Victoria Pt.		
1930	62c	Delhi to Jodhpur	8	1931	74 (v)	Karachi to Singapore		
		Paris to Saigon by Mlle, Maryse Hiltz :						
1930	63	Calcutta to Rangoon	39	1931	74 (vi)	Karachi to Port Darwin		
1930	64	Karachi to Victoria Point by the R.A.F.	10	1931	74 (vii)	Karachi to Australian Cities		
		Calcutta to Karachi by Mr. A.M. Murad :						
1930	65	Dum Dum to Gaya	27	1931	74 (viii)	Jodhpur to Allahabad		
1930	65a	Dum Dum to Allahabad	6	1931	74 (ix)	Jodhpur to Calcutta	25	
1930	65b	Dum Dum to Delhi	32	1931	74 (x)	Jodhpur to Akyab		
1930	65c	Dum Dum to Karachi	16	1931	74 (xi)	Jodhpur to Rangoon		
1930	65d	Dum Dum to Shaibah	6	1931	74 (xii)	Jodhpur to Victoria Pt.		
				1931	74 (xiii)	Jodhpur to Singapore		
				1931	74 (xiv)	Jodhpur to Port Darwin		
				1931	74 (xv)	Jodhpur to Australian Cities		
				1931	74 (xvi)	Delhi to Allahabad		
				1931	74 (xvii)	Delhi to Calcutta	85	

Year	Field No.	Description of Flight	No.carried	Year	Field No.	Description of Flight	No.carried
1931	74 (xviii)	Delhi to Akyab		1931	75 b	Calcutta to Athens	30
1931	74 (xix)	Delhi to Rangoon		1931	75 (xvii)	Calcutta to Croydon	300
1931	74 (xx)	Delhi to Victoria Pt.		1931	75 (xviii)	Allahabad to Delhi	50
1931	74 (xxi)	Delhi to Singapore		1931	75 (xix)	Allahabad to Jodhpur	25
1931	74 (xxii)	Delhi to Port Darwin		1931	75 (xx)	Allahabad to Karachi	60
1931	74 (xxiii)	Delhi to Australian Cities		1931	75 (xxi)	Allahabad to Croydon	
1931	74 (xxiv)	Allahabad to Calcutta	150	England-Australia Second Experimental Flight :			
1931	74 (xxv)	Allahabad to Akyab	6	1931	76	Karachi to Allahabad	
1931	74 (xxvi)	Allahabad to Rangoon	35	1931	76 (i)	Karachi to Calcutta	20
1931	74 (xxvii)	Allahabad to Victoria Pt.	10	1931	76 (ii)	Karachi to Akyab	3
1931	74 (xxviii)	Allahabad to Singapore		1931	76 (iii)	Karachi to Rangoon	
1931	74 (xxix)	Allahabad to Port Darwin		1931	76 (iv)	Karachi to Victoria Pt.	1
1931	74 (xxx)	Allahabad to Australian Cities		1931	76 (v)	Karachi to Singapore	
1931	74 (xxxii)	Calcutta to Akyab	35	1931	76 (vi)	Karachi to Port Darwin	
1931	74 (xxxii)	Calcutta to Rangoon	23	1931	76 (vii)	Karachi to Australian cities	
1931	74 (xxxiii)	Calcutta to Victoria Pt.	30	1931	76 (viii)	Jodhpur to Allahabad	6
1931	74 (xxxiv)	Calcutta to Singapore	60	1931	76 (ix)	Jodhpur to Calcutta	10
1931	74 (xxxv)	Calcutta to Port Darwin	95	1931	76 (x)	Jodhpur to Akyab	4
1931	74 (xxxvi)	Calcutta to Australian Cities	130	1931	76 (xi)	Jodhpur to Rangoon	6
1931	74 (xxxvii)	Akyab to Rangoon		1931	76 (xii)	Jodhpur to Victoria Pt.	2
1931	74 (xxxviii)	Akyab to Singapore		1931	76 (xiii)	Jodhpur to Singapore	
1931	74 (xxxix)	Akyab to Port Darwin		1931	76 (xiv)	Jodhpur to Port Darwin	
1931	74 (xL)	Rangoon to Victoria Pt.		1931	76 (xv)	Jodhpur to Australian Cities	
1931	74 (xLi)	Rangoon to Singapore		1931	76 (xvi)	Delhi to Allahabad	
1931	74 (xLii)	Rangoon to Port Darwin		1931	76 (xvii)	Delhi to Calcutta	150
1931	74 (xLiii)	Rangoon to Australian Cities		1931	76 (xviii)	Delhi to Akyab	6
Return Flight of the above :				1931	76 (xix)	Delhi to Rangoon	
1931	75	Rangoon to Akyab	15	1931	76 (xx)	Delhi to Victoria Pt.	1
1931	75 (i)	Rangoon to Calcutta	225	1931	76 (xxi)	Delhi to Singapore	
1931	75 (ii)	Rangoon to Allahabad	60	1931	76 (xxii)	Delhi to Port Darwin	
1931	75 (iii)	Rangoon to Delhi		1931	76 (xxiii)	Delhi to Australian Cities	
1931	75 (iv)	Rangoon to Jodhpur	30	1931	76 (xxiv)	Allahabad to Calcutta	40
1931	75 (v)	Rangoon to Karachi		1931	76 (xxv)	Allahabad to Akyab	3
1931	75 a	Rangoon to Athens	20	1931	76 (xxvi)	Allahabad to Rangoon	10
1931	75 (vi)	Rangoon to Croydon		1931	76 (xxvii)	Allahabad to Victoria Pt.	1
1931	75 (vii)	Akyab to Calcutta	45	1931	76 (xxviii)	Allahabad to Singapore	
1931	75 (viii)	Akyab to Allahabad	25	1931	76 (xxix)	Allahabad to Port Darwin	
1931	75 (ix)	Akyab to Delhi	50	1931	76 (xxx)	Allahabad to Australian Cities	
1931	75 (x)	Akyab to Jodhpur	10	1931	76 (xxxii)	Calcutta to Akyab	20
1931	75 (xi)	Akyab to Karachi		1931	76 (xxxiii)	Calcutta to Rangoon	95
1931	75 (xii)	Akyab to Croydon	40	1931	76 (xxxiv)	Calcutta to Victoria Pt.	50
1931	75 (xiii)	Calcutta to Allahabad	145	1931	76 (xxxv)	Calcutta to Singapore	17
1931	75 (xiv)	Calcutta to Delhi	123	1931	76 (xxxvi)	Calcutta to Port Darwin	50
1931	75 (xv)	Calcutta to Jodhpur	45	1931	76 (xxxvii)	Calcutta to Australian Cities	21
1931	75 (xvi)	Calcutta to Karachi	60				

Year	Field No.	Description of Flight	No.carried	Year	Field No.	Description of Flight	No.carried
1931	76 (xxxviii)	Akyab to Victoria Pt.	2			on the date of issue	
1931	76 (xxxix)	Akyab to Singapore				Croydon to Shanghai by Mr. and Mrs. Day	
1931	76 (xL)	Akyab to Port Darwin		1931	79	Karachi to Calcutta	6
1931	76 (xLi)	Akyab to Australian Cities		1931	80	Calcutta to Akyab	28
1931	76 (xLii)	Rangoon to Singapore		1931	80a	Calcutta to Rangoon	14
1931	76 (xLiii)	Rangoon to Port Darwin				Hazaribagh to Calcutta, Pigeongram Flight	
1931	76 (xLiv)	Rangoon to Australian Cities		1931	81	Flown cover	311
		Return Flight of the above :		1931	81b	Special message without cover	
1931	77	Victoria Pt. to Akyab	1	1931	81c	Pigeongram in black (proof)	1
1931	77 (i)	Victoria Pt. to Allahabad	1			Karachi-Delhi by Delhi Flying Club	
1931	77 (ii)	Victoria Pt. to Delhi	1	1932	82	Karachi to Jodhpur	128
1931	77 (iii)	Victoria Pt. to Jodhpur	1	1932	82 (i)	Karachi to Delhi	
1931	77 (iv)	Victoria Pt. to Karachi	1	1932	82 (ii)	Jodhpur to Delhi	16
1931	77 (v)	Victoria Pt. to Croydon	40	1932	82a	Delhi to Jodhpur	
1931	77 (vi)	Rangoon to Akyab	8	1932	82a (i)	Delhi to Hyderabad	13
1931	77 (vii)	Rangoon to Calcutta	55	1932	82a (ii)	Delhi to Karachi	17
1931	77 (viii)	Rangoon to Allahabad	6	1932	82a (iii)	Jodhpur to Hyderabad	
1931	77 (ix)	Rangoon to Delhi	25	1932	82a (iv)	Jodhpur to Karachi	6
1931	77 (x)	Rangoon to Jodhpur	4	1932	82a (v)	Hyderabad to Karachi	?
1931	77 (xi)	Rangoon to Karachi		1932	83	Timbucktoo to Calcutta by Halliburton & Stephens	1
1931	77 (xii)	Rangoon to Intermediate Stages		1932	84	Flight to Mt. Everest by the same fliers	50
1931	77 (xiii)	Rangoon to Croydon		1932	85	Viceroy's Cup Air Race	90
1931	77 (xiv)	Akyab to Calcutta	17	1932		Bombay to Goa by Major Craveiro Lopez (unchroniced)	
1931	77 (xv)	Akyab to Allahabad	7			Croydon to Hong Kong by Smith Reynolds	
1931	77 (xvi)	Akyab to Delhi	10	1932		Cairo to Calcutta (unchroniced)	1
1931	77 (xvii)	Akyab to Jodhpur		1932	86	Calcutta to Rangoon	8
1931	77 (xviii)	Akyab to Karachi		1932	86 (i)	Calcutta to Mayon Panom (Siam)	1
1931	77 (xix)	Akyab to Intermediate Stages		1932	86 (ii)	Calcutta to Hong Kong	1
1931	77 (xx)	Akyab to Croydon		1932		Official Air Mail Extension : Jodhpur to Falna (unchroniced)	27
1931	77 (xxi)	Calcutta to Allahabad	60			Survey Flight by late Mr. N. Vincent, Dy. Director of Civil Aviation :	
1931	77 (xxii)	Calcutta to Delhi	40	1932		Bombay to New Delhi (unchroniced)	
1931	77 (xxiii)	Calcutta to Jodhpur	8	1932		Madras to New Delhi (unchroniced)	
1931	77 (xxiv)	Calcutta to Karachi	70	1932		Colombo to New Delhi (unchroniced)	1
1931	77 (xxv)	Calcutta to Intermediate Stages		1932	87	Calcutta to Rangoon by Capt. Hans Bertram	75
1931	77 (xxvi)	Calcutta to Croydon				Special Flight by His Excellency the Viceroy	
1931	77 (xxvii)	Allahabad to Delhi	45	1932	88	Peshawar to Quetta	8
1931	77 (xxviii)	Allahabad to Jodhpur	10	1932	88a	Kohat to Quetta	22
1931	77 (xxix)	Allahabad to Karachi	6	1932	89	Calcutta to Saigon by French Line	91
1931	77 (xxx)	Allahabad to Intermediate Stages		1932	90	Calcutta to Medan by Dutch Line	197
1931	77 (xxxi)	Allahabad to Croydon					
		Emergency Flight by Delhi Flying Club					
1931	78	Delhi to Jodhpur					
1931	78a	Delhi to Karachi					
1931	78b	Jodhpur to Karachi					
1931	?	Air mail post card flown					

(To be continued)

MAKING A STAMP OF IT!

To those wondering what the Christian festival of Easter is all about, the postal department has thought of a great idea. In an on-going (till April 15th) exhibition at the Philatelic Bureau, in Mount Road, an awesome range of Easter stamps convey the story of the past days of Jesus Christ.

The nearly five hundred odd stamps on display depict the important events preceding the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ. They belong to the personal collection of Ms P. Thomas who is a school teacher and member of South Indian Philatelists Association (SIPA).

"I started collecting stamps from my childhood days. But it was only after association with SIPA that I began to organise my collections thematically," she explains. Her Ester set is the result of some meticulous planning and lots of luck, she admits.

Some of the stamps, she says, almost landed on her lap because not many collectors were interested in Christian themes. "I got most of these stamps for throw any prices," she says. Otherwise, she gets her stamps from relatives living abroad and of course, through exchange, a common practice among philatelists.

"I collect stamps on diverse

themes but stay focussed on a couple of pet topics. The other stamps come in handy to strengthen my favourite collection," she says. For instance, some time ago she exchanged a few stamps on snakes for some Easter and Christmas stamps.

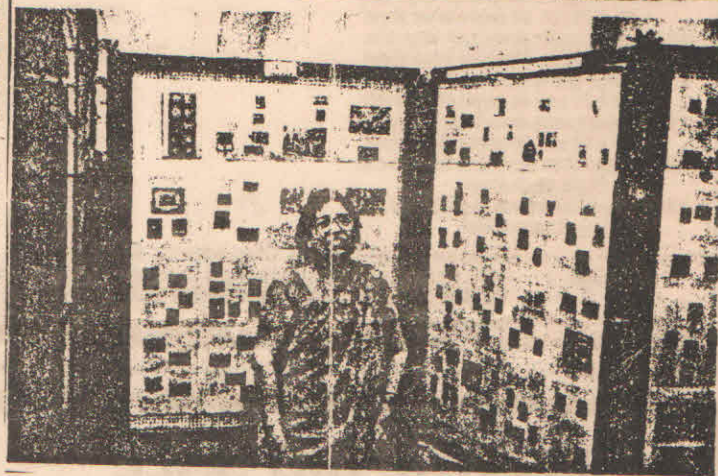
Apart from Christmas and Easter Stamps, Ms Thomas has an excellent series of stamps on Pope John Paul II. Incidentally, her papal collection, titled 'Travelling Pope' is also on display at the Philatelic Bureau. It may be stated to her credit that the Pope's Indian sojourn in 1986 is best reminisced through her exhibits.

The Pope visited 12 Indian cities that year and all those cities issued 'city cancellations' on special covers. Ms Thomas has managed to get hold of all of them and they constitute part of the display. Also finding a place in the exhibition are the nine sheets that Tanzania had

issued in observance of the 108 countries that Pope John Paul had visited.

The exhibition is not found wanting in providing some useful titbits. Do you know that the papal guards are always drawn from Switzerland? "It is so because, Switzerland is perceived to be neutral in the international policy," says Ms Thomas, explaining the significance of the 'Swiss Guards' stamp of the Vatican.

Ms Thomas wants to promote philately among school children. Moreover, she is all set to leave a legacy, what with her grand children into serious stamp collection already.



EXHIBITION OF STAMPS ON EASTER OPENS

A two-week-long exhibition of about 450 stamps on Easter was declared open by Mr. S.T. Baskaran, Chief Postmaster General of Tamil Nadu Circle, at the Philatelic Bureau, Anna Road Head Post Office, here today.

The exhibits cover events leading upto condemnation - (conviction of Jesus Christ). Crucifixion and Resurrection. They also depict the Holy Cross atop churches and graves, besides flags and coins.

Also on display is another set of stamps titled the "Travelling Pope" (Pope John Paul II) marking his visit to 12 cities in India in 1986 as also to other countries.

The exhibition will be on till April 15 between 10 a.m and 5 p.m. (except Sundays) and the stamps are from the personal collection of Mrs. P. Thomas, a member of South India Philatelists Association.

Mr. Baskaran, who retired from service on Tuesday, also released a pictorial cancellation, portraying the line drawing of a stately building which housed the Anna Road Post Office from the mid - 1910s to the early 1960s. In those days, the post office was called the Narasingapuram PO, after the revenue village of the area. Now, the Philatelic Bureau occupies the building.

But the more interesting aspect about the 90-year-old building is that it was designed and constructed exclusively for screening films, the first such structure built in South India for the purpose. As electric lamps were used for film projection, the building came to be known as the Electric Theatre. Its possession passed on to the Postal department in 1915.

PHILATELIC EXHIBITION AT HEAD POST OFFICE

Nearly 50 Stamps released since 1957 by the Postal Department to mark Childrens Day Celebrations are on display at the Anna Road Head Post Office here.

Also exhibits are stamps on Jawaharlal Nehru issued by other countries and first day covers.

The Philatelic exhibition organised by Tamil Nadu Postal Circle on the Children's Day Stamps is open to the Public till November 21 between 10 AM and 6 PM. The Stamps exhibited are part of the private collection of Mr. C.S. Sankaranarayanan of the South India Philatelists Association.