



SIPA

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Multicolour birds
of India 1975

July - Sep 2014

Stamps on
Census - A Theme

QUARTERLY

GUEST Editorial.

DO NOT BURY YOUR STAMPS

We have viewed a number of good collections in our country and it is our candid opinion that many stamp collectors do not know how to preserve their stamps in pristine condition. No doubt, it is extremely difficult to preserve stamps in perfect condition in this country as our climate is not a preserving one. Due to extreme heat in summer and dampness during monsoon we are likely to spoil our stamps if we do not know the art of keeping stamp collections in fine condition. After some time the mint stamps develop brown rusty spots, the gum becomes brownish and even the cards and covers get spoilt.

This is mostly due to the fact that stamp collectors at times do not open their albums under one pretext or the other for a long time. Some very ardently collect stamps for a couple of years and after forming a reasonably good collection leave it unattended for a number of years for one reason or the other. Some are unable to carry on due to lack of finance, some do not find time on account of pressure of work or some simply thoughtlessly neglect the collection and leave it at that for a long time thinking that nothing would happen. This is the common mistake everyone makes and ultimately the collector suffers.

Then what is to be done, you may ask. Well it is simple. Do not neglect and leave your stamp collection unattended for a number of years. Even if you stop collecting, open your albums and give them airing which is very essential. Even if you have nothing to add to your collection, turn the album leaves after a fortnight or so to give them the necessary air and light. If you have no interest in your collection then do not simply store it, better sell it when the going is good.

Mr. Arthur Blair the popular philatelic columnist has to say a few wise words to stamp collectors who thoughtlessly keep their stamp albums and covers unattended for a long spell in the cupboards. Mr. Blair states, "The stamps, covers and cards hadn't been looked at for years and when the albums were opened my heart sank; some of the stamps were surrounded by brown stains, spreading from the pages to the perforations; a few of the cards and covers were foxed on the surfaces. Whether this trouble was caused through inferior album pages causing a chemical reaction, or slight damp, it is

difficult to say at this stage. But one thing is certain, if these stamps had been looked at more often, perhaps shown to fellow collectors at society meetings, it is obvious that the fungus wouldn't have had a chance of starting. The moral is, of course, don't hide your stamps; show them to yourself, let others enjoy them, don't stack them away like a miser - keep them alive by letting them breathe the air frequently".

Late P.M. MEDHORA
India's Stamp Journal

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Monthly Second Sunday Meetings

With President
Mr. G. Balakrishna Das on the Chair,
21-members attended the meeting on
12.09.2014.

Mr. D.H.Rao, spoke on "Special cover of Madras day 2014". Continuing his series on stamps of the world Mr. Rolands Nelson, gave a brief compilation on "ANDORRA"

STAMP NEWS

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES IN INDIA

25.04.14 500 0.61 mill

The National Council of Churches in India (NCCI) is an organization that stands for the united expression of the Protestant and Orthodox churches in India.

Ever since its formation in 1914, the National Missionary Council, as it was then called, was actively engaged in the service of the church, society and nation. Later responding to the need for a united, Indian face, the National Christian Council was formed in 1923.



The Council was restructured as the National Council of Churches in India in 1979.

The NCCI, with its headquarters in Nagpur, continues to be a facilitator or inter-church togetherness and is committed to the well-being of the society.

The NCCI has 30 National Churches as its members. These churches have been committed to the service of the country through hundreds of educational schools and colleges, medical institutions like Christian Medical College & Hospital in Vellore and Ludhiana, and social service institutions such as orphanages, old people's homes, night shelters, ministries to people who are physically and mentally challenged, rescue homes etc. Christian organizations such as Bible Society of India (BSI), Board of Theological Education of the Senate of Serampore College, National Council of YMCAs, YWCA of India, etc are also members of NCCI.

Theme: Christianity, Churches, Buildings.

GOVIND BALLABH PANT HOSPITAL, DELHI

30.04.14 500 0.60 mill

Govind Ballabh Pant Hospital, also known as G.B. Pant Hospital, is a super specialty institute which was built in the memory of the great patriot, freedom fighter and statesman, Govind Ballabh Pant. Its foundation stone was laid in October, 1961 and it was inaugurated on 30th April, 1964 by the first Prime Minister of India, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru.



The hospital has come a long way since its inception. From a very humble beginning of 229 beds, it has now expanded to 691 beds. its tertiary care centre is now an internationally recognized institution for Cardiac sciences, Neurosciences, Gastro sciences and Psychiatric diseases. These super-specialties are backed by state-of-the-art departments of Radio diagnosis and Imaging, Pathology, Microbiology, Biochemistry and Blood Bank Facilities. It has offered super-specialty treatment to about 622665 patients from India and overseas in OPD during 2012.

It is one of the reputed centers for post-doctoral teaching and training in super-specialities, and is recognized for many a path breaking research. The institution has a unique recognition by both Medical Council of India and University Grants Commission as an independent post graduate hospital affiliated to University of Delhi.

Theme: Health, Medicine, Hospitals, Institutions

CHATTAMPI SWAMIKAL

30.04.14 500 0.70 mill

Chattampi Swamikal was born on 25th August, 1853 in Kannammoola, a village near Thiruvananthapuram. His parents named him Ayappan and affectionately called him Kunjan. He was known for his razor sharp intellect and academic excellence. Over the years, he came to be called as Chattampi and this remained with him for life.



In his youth, Chattampi swamikal tried his hand at various professions which included manual labour, documents writer, accountant and clerk. He traveled far and wide and did research on the Vedas and the history of Kerala. He mastered Astrology, Yoga, Medicine, Philosophy, Philology, Music and many other branches of knowledge, besides the Vedas, Upanishads and History. He was equally proficient in Sanskrit, Malayalam and Tamil. He believed that the knowledge enshrined in the religious texts should be made available to everyone and with this aim wrote 'Vedadhikara Niroopanam' which is considered a versatile and monumental work on the Vedas. He has 15 books to his credit.

He advocated the principles of ahimsa and vegetarianism. His book 'Jeevakarunya Niroopanam' is a masterpiece on this subject Another seminal concept that Chattampi swamikal propounded was that of the equality of all men and the formation of a casteless society which alone could reflect the true cultural heritage of India. He also advocated feminism and women's emancipation at a time when it was unheard of.

Chattampi swamikal attained Maha Samadhi on 5th May, 1924 at Panmana Ashram located some 18 kms north of Quilon.

Theme: Religions, Hinduism, Saints & Sages

DRUKPA LINEAGE OF BUDDHISM

14.05.14 500 0.62 mill

The Drukpa Lineage is a prominent Buddhist lineage in India. "Druk" in Tibetan means "Dragon". Tsangpa Gyare Yeshe Dorje, the founder of the lineage, named it "Drukpa" or lineage of the Dragons in 1206. He was known as the First Gyalwang Drukpa. At present, the 12th Gyalwang Drukpa Jigme Pema Wangchen is the spiritual head of the lineage.



This lineage is based in the Himalayas. Its followers are in Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, the North East states, as well as in Nepal and across the Himalayan region.

The stamp depicts Hemis Monastery, which is a part of the Drukpa Lineage, and is one of the main Buddhist monasteries in Ladakh. This biggest and very richly endowed monastery of Ladakh was built in 1630. The guardian deities and the Wheel of Like can be seen here and are in good condition. It also has an important library of Tibetan style books and a very impressive and valuable collection of Thangkas, gold statues and Stupas embedded with precious stones. One of the largest Thangkas is also displayed every 11th year during the festival time.

The annual festival is held for two days in June-July, enlivening the courtyard of the monastery. During the festival time, various rituals and mask dances are performed in this courtyard. The festival of dances, where good triumphs over evil, is a colourful pageant.

Theme: Religions, Buddhism, Monastery.

2014 FIFA WORLD CUP

12.06.14 2X500, 2 X 2500 0.50 mill each

The Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) is organizing the 20th FIFA World Cup from 12th June, 2014 at Brazil. The month long football battle, an ultimate test of endurance, zeal and mettle, is an eagerly awaited championship every four years.

The Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), the governing body of football, was founded in May, 1904 in Paris with seven original members: France, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands,

Spain (represented by Madrid FC), Sweden and Switzerland.



The association is responsible for holding the World Cup every four years. Ever since the first competition in Uruguay in 1930, FIFA's flagship has constantly grown in popularity and prestige. World Cup was organised three times in the 1930s in Uruguay, Italy and France, before the Second World War put a 12-year stop to the competition. When it resumed in 1950, the FIFA World Cup was hosted by Brazil.

The 2014 FIFA World Cup in Brazil is one of the most awaited sporting events. Remaining true to its mission 'Develop the game, touch the world, build a better future' the 2014 FIFA World Cup, Brazil has taken up the task to communicate the importance of the environment and ecology. Its mascot Fuleco can play a key role in creating environmental awareness. The term is a fusion of two words 'futebol' and 'ecologia'.

This year 32 teams have been divided into eight groups (A-H) with each group comprising of 4 teams. The matches will be played from 12th June, 2014 to 13th July, 2014. The competition will start with the Group Matches followed by the Round of 16, Quarter Finals, Semi Finals and the Finals on 13th July, 2014.

Theme: Sports, Foot ball, World cup

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A Stamp is born...

MULTI COLOUR BIRDS FROM INDIA

DHIRUBHAI MEHTA

The beautiful multicoloured set of bird stamps, the second in the series for Birds, had a ceremonious send off in Bombay on April 28, 1975 at the Hornbill House. The Bombay Natural History Society who hosted the function for the release of the stamps were highly appreciative of the design, the colour scheme etc. and have since been well received.

The stamps were formally presented to Dr. Salim Ali and J. P. Irani (Designer) at the function in Bombay by

