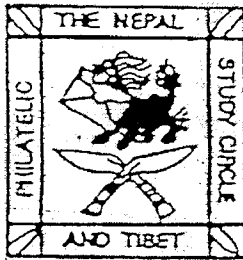


Postal Himal

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE NEPAL AND TIBET PHILATELIC STUDY CIRCLE

NTPSC Homepage (courtesy of Rainer Fuchs) <http://fuchs-online.com/ntpsc>





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Officer's Corner

First let me apologize for not attending the NTPSC meeting at WESTPEX this year—I was in the middle of Chemo and wasn't able to get to San Francisco. As many of you know, I was diagnosed with Cancer in January of 2012 and was given 6 months to live. I began treatment immediately and fortunately the Chemo seems to be working. I had to close down my stamp business and to a large extent my philatelic activities, though I am still very interested in stamps and postal history and I don't think a day goes by without some involvement in the hobby. Last August I spent part of the summer in Thailand and was able to go to the International

stamp show in Bangkok six or seven times. Despite my website being inactive I still receive emails from collectors and have been able to assist a number of collectors who have problems in identifying Himalayan stamps and postal history. I plan to spend most of June in Thailand and have already arranged a number of meetings with collectors/friends who will come to Thailand while I am there.

Because of my medical problems it is difficult to plan ahead, but I am hoping to attend the NTPSC meeting in San Francisco next year.

Geoffrey

Editor's Ramblings

Another successful WESTPEX, with several dealers very happy to take my money. Some photos on page 9 and results of the meeting, with some very important results starting on page 13. We will have a digital edition ready

the beginning of next year. And there will be dues changes. The changes impact every member.

The Officer's Corner should answer many of the questions which you have been asking me.

CORRECTION:

The last paragraph of Bo Olsson's article [157:5] should have read: "So, for all who think Tibet is not interesting because the subject is limited and everything is already researched and known, I want to say that it is not true. We have still probably much to learn." The editor apologizes for the omission.

CONGRATULATIONS:

Sandeep Jaiswal was awarded the Champion of Champions Single Frame Prix d'Honneur for his exhibit "Jammu & Kashmir Telegraphs" at the APS Show in Little Rock

Sandeep Jaiswal was awarded the Champion of Champions Single Frame Prix d'Honneur for his exhibit "Indian Postal Stationery for the Boxer Rebellion" at the APS Show in Little Rock

Sandeep Jaiswal's Team took 1st place at the APS Team Competition at Little Rock for the third year in a row

Sandeep Jaiswal was awarded Gold plus the India Study Circle Award for his exhibit "India-Victorian Letter Sheets" in the APS Team Competition at Little Rock

Colin Hepper was awarded Silver plus the Nepal and Tibet Philatelic Study Circle award for his exhibit "The Sri Pashupati Issues of Nepal" at WESTPEX

UPCOMING:

WESTPEX 2015 24-26 April at the San Francisco Airport Marriott Hotel. NTPSC meeting Sunday 26 April at 1:00 PM

NAPEX 2015 05-07 June at Hilton McLean Tyson's Corner Hotel

NY2016 28 May-04 June Jacob Javit's Convention Center

Condolences

I am sure that all members join me in extending our condolences for those who perished in the avalanche of 18 April 2014.

We extend them, in general, to the people and government of Nepal.

And we extend them, in particular, to the families and friends of those who died.

Sherpas have always been the mainstay of the climbing expeditions, and without their assistance those expeditions would never have been possible. They transport everything that the expedition needs, in loads of 60 pounds, on their backs. They make journeys over narrow aluminum ladders across abysses, and they make them more than once a day. They select the best routes for the day's climb and they arise before the climbers to prepare breakfast. If a climber has a problem during the climb, it is the Sherpas who help them, safely bringing them down to the base camp. They do it all with happiness and gladness and for a wage that no Westerner would accept for doing the same work.

Another Subsetting of the 1933 Issue Found by Bo C. Olsson

Subsettings are known for all values of this set without the 1 tranka value. Now that has changed since a sheet from setting II has turned up, but unlike the other printings this set has cliché 5 in position 1 aligned with stamps in positions 2 and 5. I call the new subsetting IIb.

All the progressive printing flaws described by Bibbins are there and some are even more prominent than in the Orange printing (W153). Furthermore cliché 6 in position 11 has a flaw in the 3rd Tibetan character not mentioned in Bibbins' book.

Cliché 1: The diagonal white line Bibbins described for setting III is also here in setting IIb.

Cliché 2: The smudge over the value is even more prominent in iiB.

Cliché 4: The white flaw over the circle is very prominent. Just like the Orange printing of IIa.

Cliché 7: The damages to cliché 7 described by Bibbins are not visible, but another flaw he did not mention is: a "B spot" on B in TIBET.

Cliché 12: a small white spot under the 3rd Tibetan character.

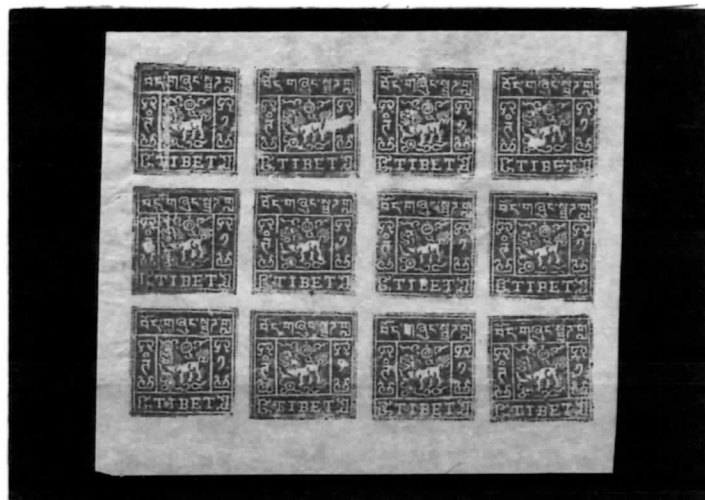
The setting IIb sheets are printed in a Rose Lake (11B8) colour. In fact I had three single copies of the same stamp before. I was not sure where they could fit into a list based on Waterfall's list in his handbook with later

additions. I could, of course, not see which setting these single stamps belonged to, but had a feeling they belonged to the Brown Red (W151) printings. Waterfall was under pressure from his publisher to deliver his manuscript. This probably resulted in some mistakes. In addition to the Deep Red Brown (W151) he also mentions in the book some further printings; namely W151a Deep Scarlet-Vermillion (10C10), a W151b Deep Brown-Red (9D8) and a W151c Cardinal Red (10E8). Not to confuse people using Waterfall's list, I never give new additions new head numbers. I had placed my three copies of Rose Lake after the Cardinal Red and given them number 151d.

The W152 is Bluish Red in shade, and is the most common printing from this period. The printings of setting II was ended with a quite unusual change in colour. A very clear printing in Orange!

Knowing that the IIb sheet has even more progress in its flaws than the heretofore last printing of setting II (the Orange one) and with the difference in the cliché of position 1, it would indicate that my W151d must move to a place after W153 and become W153a.

So again, we have a new discovery in Tibetan philately and I doubt that this will be the end. So, dear readers interested in Tibet, why not check your own holdings and perhaps be surprised with what you find? And of course, report it here.



The Dhankuta Gaunda Official Mail Handstamp

by Edward Gosnell

The first Rana Prime Minister, Jang Bahadur divided Nepal into Districts, each headed by a District Governor. The more remote Districts were in turn organized into four geographic groups each under the ultimate supervision of a Supra Governor. The central lowland districts were grouped together and administered by the Chief Governor of the Tarai. The other outlying Districts were assembled into three groupings called Gaundas. Two Gaundas were to the west of Kathmandu with one headquartered at Palpa and the other at Silgadhi Doti. Dhankuta was the headquarters of the Gaunda at the far eastern end of the country. In addition to the Dhankuta District, the Eastern Gaunda appears to have included the Districts of Ilam, Jhapa, Morang, Septari and Bhojpur. In 1895 the Gaunda level of government was discontinued; and all districts thereafter reported directly to the central government in Kathmandu.

Official mail from the various District offices, including those of the Gaundas, was sent post free after the establishment of the modern Nepalese postal service in December 1878. These stampless official covers are of course well known to any serious collector of Nepal. Such covers were usually validated by the personal seal of the various District officials and beginning in the mid-1880s by a variety of institutional seals. Both personal seals and institutional seals had numerous uses other than the validation of official mail. Indeed, their purpose was actually to act as a type of letterhead on personal or official letters and to certify official documents such as tax reports, contracts, court documents, and receipts for the payment of governmental fees. In other words, while they could serve a definite postal purpose, they were not specifically or even primarily postal markings.

However, during the Classic Era, the Dhankuta Gaunda headquarters employed a marking which while at first glance appears to be one of these standard multipurpose seals is, in reality, a true, and I would argue, a very significant postal

marking. Virtually all Classic Nepalese official mail has a manuscript notation usually found at the top center of the back of the envelope which translates as "On (Under) Government Service" (Figure 2). This phrase was employed to indicate that a letter concerned official government business and was not subject to postal charges. It is similar to the phrase that was overprinted on stamps for official use in the 1960s and 1970s. As something of a forerunner of these official postage stamps, the Dhankuta Gaunda Headquarters used a previously unrecorded handstamp (Figure 1) that includes this phrase plus the further designation, "Dhankuta District Office", instead of the usual manuscript notation. I have a small number of covers with this handstamp. My examples are all positioned in the lower left corner of the address side of the envelope (Figure 3) and were posted between April 1887 and November 1892. The cover shown in Figure 3 is my earliest example having been mailed in April 1887. This particular cover is of some further interest since it is addressed to General Rana Shumsher as Commander-in-Chief, an office that he held for only three months before his death in May.

This cover was validated by a small seal on the back inscribed in what appears to be either Urdu or Persian. I assume this was the personal seal of the Dhankuta Governor since all letters with this seal are addressed to either the Prime Minister or the Commander-in-Chief. This seal appears to be one most commonly used in conjunction with the official mail handstamp. In addition, I have three more covers validated with what appears to be an institutional court seal (Figure 4) and two with what appears to be a military seal (Figure 5). These covers are all addressed to Administrative Offices in Kathmandu. As on most official mail, these personal and institutional seals are all found on the back flap side of the envelope.

To the best of my knowledge Dhankuta is the only government office that used this type of handstamp. I would be most appreciative to be

informed if anyone else has or knows of further examples from other Districts or has additional examples from Dhankuta. Any corrections or

comments would also be most appreciated. I can be contacted at gemtree1@aol.com.



Figure 1

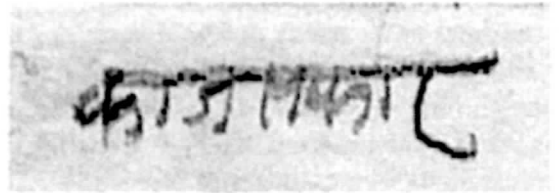


Figure 2

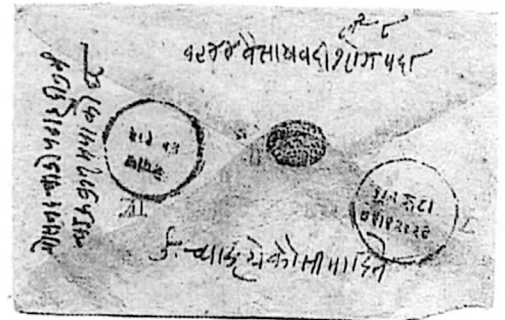
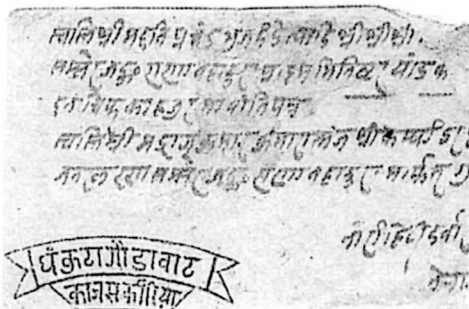


Figure 3 Cover validated by the Dhankuta Governor's Personal Seal (in Persian test) Posted April 1887

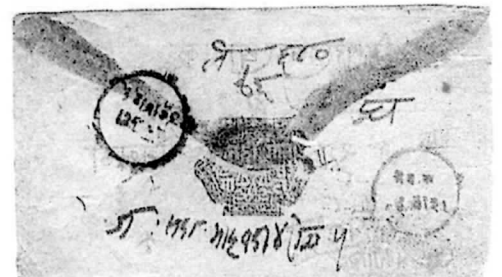
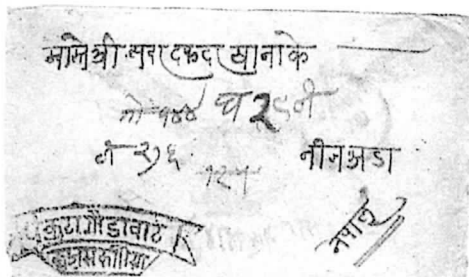


Figure 4 Cover validated by a Dhankuta Institutional Court (?) Seal Posted July 1889 to the Civil Lands Office

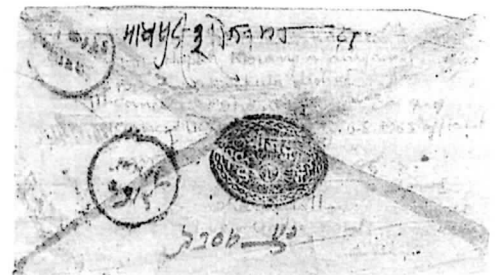
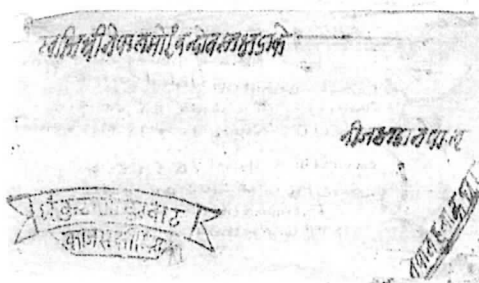
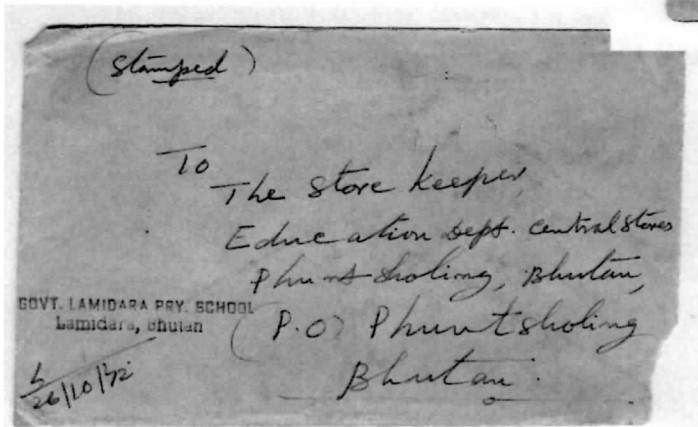
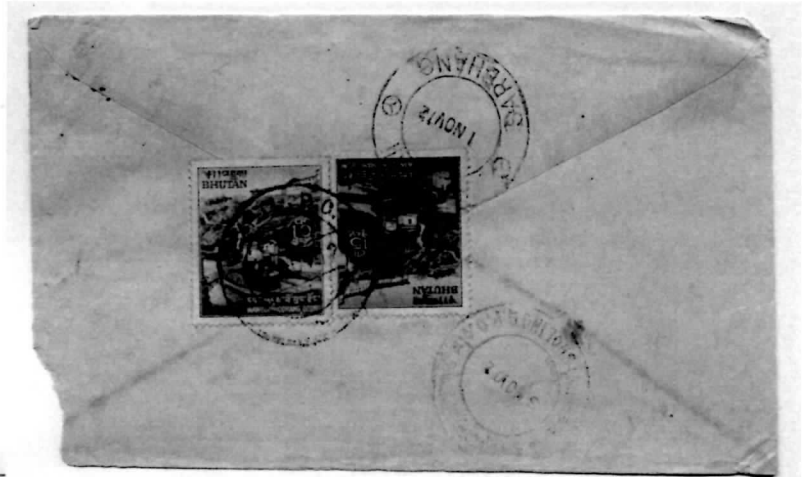


Figure 5 Cover validated by a Dhankuta Institutional Military (?) Seal Posted September 1889 to the Morang Management Office

Bhutan EXPTL P.O.s - An Update by Brian G. Vincent FRPSNZ

Shortly after forwarding my article on these datestamps [157:9] I located a further cover with an EXPTL datestamp. This is a nice item as it proves the use of C.2840 at Lamidara (as had been reported in the June 1970 article in *The American Philatelist*). The two stamps are postmarked EXPTL P.O. on 31 Oct 1972, the cover is then further postmarked at Sarbhang on 1 Nov '72 and was received at Phuntsholing on 3 Nov '72 (with the Phuntsholing S.P.O. datestamp). The cover has been sent from Lamidara - see marking "GOVT. LAMIDARA PRY. SCHOOL, Lamidara, Bhutan" on the envelope's address side (with manuscript 26/10/72).



Email to the Editor

Hi,

I was informed that *Postal Himal* had an article about Bhutan EXPTL cancellations.

These cancellations were used if a post office did not have its own cancellation device. The text EXPTL has nothing to do with the status of that particular post office. The idea of these cancellation types came from India.

Almost all devices were used in more than one post office. Pretty much all of the numbers are known. I do not know why these particular numbers were used in Bhutan or if there is a relationship with the Indian numbers. It is also pretty well known when and where each device was in use.

I hope this clarifies the situation.

Iiro Kakko, Finland

Change in Printing Method for the Nepal 2 Paisa Postal Card 1887-1922

by Dr. Frank Vignola

The following article was first published in *Postal Stationery* #393 November-December 2013. The editor thanks Wayne Menuz, editor, for permission to reprint it. More information about the United Postal Stationery Society, Inc. can be found at their web site www.upss.org.

In November of 1887, *The Philatelic Record* reported the first postal card from Nepal. It was similar in composition to the Indian postal card in use at the time and was printed with black inscriptions and ornaments with the stamp in orange vermillion. The postal card was printed by Chhapakhana Press, Thapatali, Kathmandu, Nepal. The card went through numerous printings over the next 35 years, with changes in the inscription, ornaments, and stamp dies. An example of the first printing of the postal card is given in Figure 1. The definitive catalog is *Nepal Postal Stationery* (1995) by Dick van der Wateren, and its numbering is used in this article.

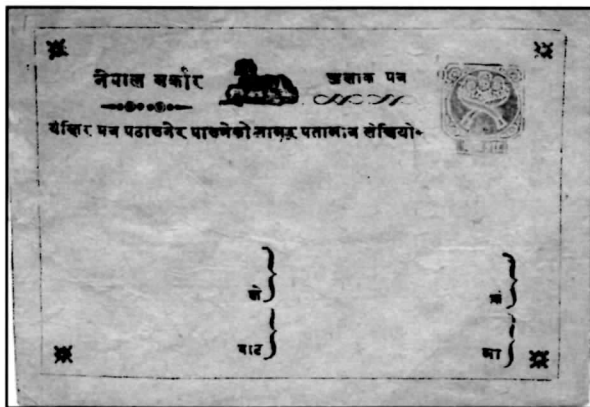


Figure 1. First postal card of Nepal

Through the first eight recorded printings, the stamp die remained in a constant location with respect to the inscription in each printing run. In the later printing runs the location of the die moved relative to the inscription and ornaments. The extreme example of the movement of the stamp die is the postal card (Wa 21a) with the inverted die.

It seems clear that in the later printings, the black printing (the black inscriptions and ornaments) and orange vermillion color of the stamp die were done in a two-step process. This would account for the various position of the stamp with respect to the inscriptions in the later

issues, and for the recorded postal card with the inverted stamp die. For the earlier postal cards, a different printing method must have been used that enabled the stamp to remain in the same position with respect to the inscription. It has been speculated that that the black was applied to the inscriptions for the body of the postal card and the orange vermillion ink was applied to the stamp die and then the card was printed. This enabled the stamp die and the inscriptions and ornaments to be locked in place during the printing run and the location of the stamp die with respect to the inscriptions would be fixed.

Applying two colors of ink before printing must have been an exacting job and there is no documentation that says this was the manner in which the earliest postal cards were printed. Recently a card was obtained with a double strike. Double strikes are unusual and in this example the inscriptions, ornaments, and stamp all exhibit a double strike. Since the whole card exhibits this effect, it is almost certain that the inscriptions, ornaments, and stamp were printed at the same time. The double strike is shown for the full postal card in Figure 2a and an enlarged portion of the postal card in Figure 2b.

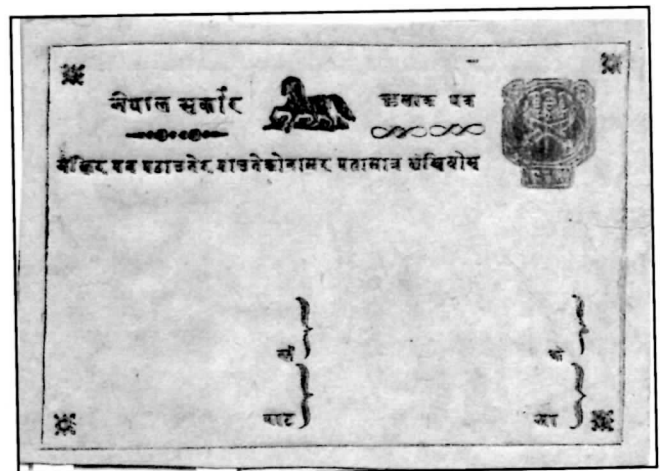


Figure 2a. Wa 8 double impression



Figure 2b. Enlarged image of Wa 8 showing double strike

The postal card in Figure 2a is classified by van

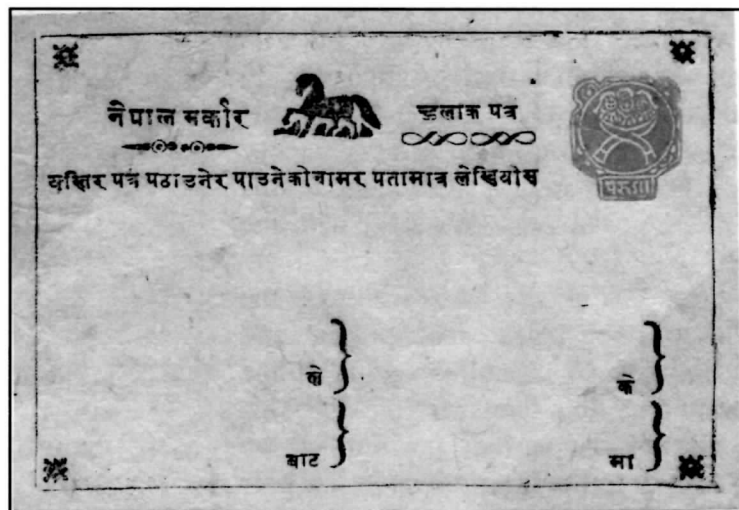
der Wateren as Wa 8 (or Higgins and gage 12). Examples of Wa 9 (H&G 10) show the relative position of the inscriptions and stamp die change during the printing run (see Figures 3a and 3b). Van der Wateren also mentions examples of Wa 1 with double impressions of inscription and stamp. Therefore we conclude that the postal cards from Wa 1 through Wa 8 were printed in a one-step process while the later issues were printed in a two-step process.

There is still more to be learned about the printings of the Nepalese 2 paisa postal cards, as the postal cards themselves are the only record of the printings. Some have speculated that two or four cards were printed at once. The postal cards themselves have outer frame lines around them and they have been trimmed to these outer frame lines. Small segments of this outer frame line can be seen in Figures 1, 2a, and 3a.



Figure 3a. Wa 9 with the stamp die tilted counterclockwise

Figure 3b. Wa 9 with stamp die erect and closer to the



Interesting Tibet Cover by Bo C. Olsson

Recently an interesting Tibet cover came up on an eBay auction. Not the same kind as the smart boys in Nepal and India used to manufacture for us to enjoy.

A collector in New York sent a self-addressed cover to the British Indian post office in Gyantse to be returned to the sender. In addition to the Indian stamps for the return postage he had also used a half tranka Tibetan stamp. It was done with a good intention, but the Tibetan stamp is a forgery (set 1).

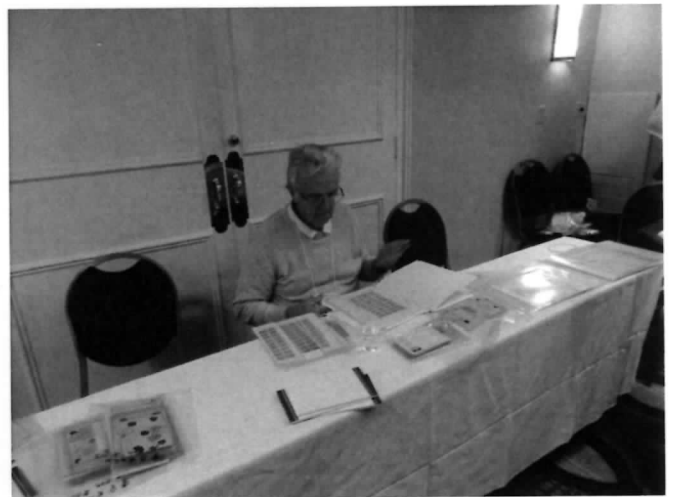
The Indian postal clerks did as they did in such cases and left the Tibetan stamp uncanceled. This was however in 1945, so the censor mark might, so to say, postmarked the Tibetan forgery.



**WESTPEX 2014 Palmares &
Nepal and Tibet Philatelic Study Circle meeting at WESTPEX**



Colin receiving Silver for his exhibit "The Sri Pashupati Issues of Nepal" at WESTPEX



Examining and purchasing items from Leo, Al, and Frank during the NTPSC meeting

The Color-Your-Own Picture Postal Cards of June 2008 of Bhutan by Leo Van Der Velden

On the occasion of the participation of Bhutan in the Smithsonian Folklife Festival (25 June - 6 July 2008) in Washington DC, Bhutan Post issued a set of four postcards with imprinted "Color Your Own" postage stamps in cooperation with Frances Todd Stewart and Stewart's Creative Products International, creator of the Color-Your-Own program, as distributor. Frances Todd Stewart is the daughter of the legendary Burt Todd who was in charge of the Bhutan Stamps Agency, which organized most of the Bhutan postage stamps issued from the start in 1962 to 1974.

There are four different postcards with each a different picture and a different imprinted post stamp.

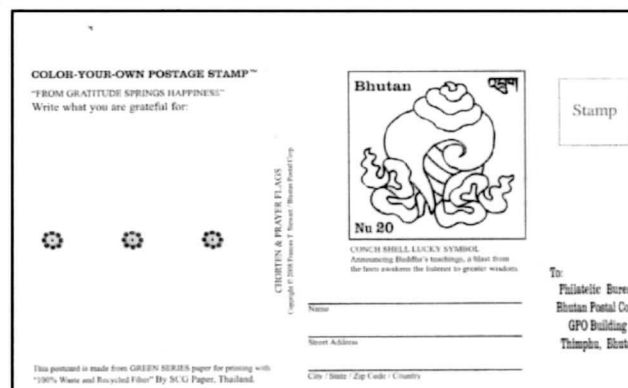


“Chorten Prayer Flags” with strip



same without

Each postcard consists of the actual picture card with an attached small strip (30 x 100mm), which can be torn off at the perforated line. The back side is divided, with the message part also divided into two. The idea was that American children would color the stamps (20 Nu each – the Bhutanese postal rate for international postcards) and put a few words on the upper part of the message area for a school child in Bhutan, but address the postcard to themselves. They had then to stick a US stamp on that small strip which has the pre-printed address of the Philatelic Bureau, Bhutan Postal Corp., GPO Building, Thimphu, Bhutan. Alternatively, the postcards could be left with the Bhutan Post stand at the festival, which staff would then take them back to Bhutan. In Bhutan, Bhutan Post would hand out these postcards to schools, where school kids would add a few words on the lower message space and then the post card would be sent back to the addressee in the States or elsewhere. The strip with the address of the Philatelic Bureau would be torn off by the personnel of Bhutan Post, which was also organizing the whole process,



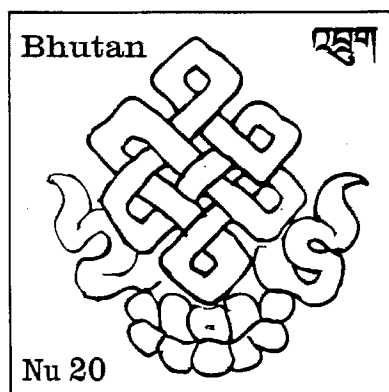
back side of “Chorten Prayer Flags”
with strip, stamp: Conch Shell

The postcards were also for sale at the Philatelic Counter of the GPO in Thimphu for 40 Nu each, but then they would not be part of the abovementioned process, but could be normally posted (the strip with the address of the Philatelic Bureau should then be disposed of).

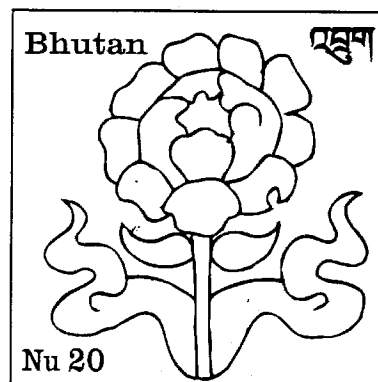
The strip at the front side is the same for all four postcards: orange-brown coloured, with the text "From gratitude springs happiness", with a small colourful green and brown design at each side. At the back, the strip has a postage box with the word "Stamp" inside, and the following pre-printed text in 5 lines: "- To: - Philatelic Bureau - Bhutan Postal Corp. - GPO Building - Thimphu, Bhutan". The backside of the picture proper has a large imprinted 'colour-your-own' 20Nu stamp (50 x 50mm) in the right upper corner, with three address lines underneath; each line has in small font some left aligned text written : under the first line: 'Name', under the second line "Street Address", and under the third "City / State / Zip Code / Country".

The divider consist of two text lines, the first providing the title of the picture on the front (for instance 'Traditional Dance and Song'), and the second the text 'Copyright © 2008 Frances T. Stewart / Bhutan Postal Corp.'. At the upper part of the message side is printed in bold capital letters "COLOR-YOUR-OWN POSTAGE STAMP™", followed by the following two lines "FROM GRATITUDE SPRINGS HAPPINESS" in capital letters, and the next line: "Write what you are grateful for:". The message space is divided into two, using three small stylized flower buds. Two lines are printed at the extreme bottom at the message space, stating in small font 'This postcard is made from GREEN SERIES paper for printing with "100% Waste and Recycled Fiber" By SCG Paper, Thailand.'

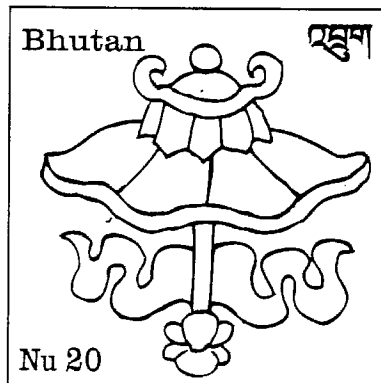
The four imprinted stamp designs (see Note 1):



ENDLESS KNOT LUCKY SYMBOL
The endless knot, having no end or beginning, signifies the interconnectedness of all life under Buddha's infinite wisdom.



LOTUS LUCKY SYMBOL - The lotus represents the purity of body, speech and mind and the rise toward this enlightenment through good deeds.



PARASOL LUCKY SYMBOL
Like an umbrella, this symbol protects people from harmful forces and obstacles and invites the joy of compassion.



CONCH SHELL LUCKY SYMBOL
Announcing Buddha's teachings, a blast from the horn awakens the listener to greater wisdom.

Description as printed on backside of postcards:

- 1) postcard shows "Four Friends" (see Note 2), (traditional drawing), (format: portrait), and the stamp shows the "Endless Knot Lucky Symbol";
- 2) postcard shows "Chorten Prayer Flags" (format: landscape), and the stamp "Conch Shell Lucky Symbol";
- 3) postcard shows "Traditional Dance and Song" (format: landscape), and the stamp "Parasol Lucky Symbol"
- 4) postcard shows "Gross National Happiness" (actual picture is of a red mask which is symbolizing GNH), (format: landscape), and the stamp "Lotus Lucky Symbol";

Note 1:

Four out of the eight Buddhist auspicious symbols were used for the stamp design :

Lotus flower. Representing purity and enlightenment.

Endless knot, or, the Mandala. Representing harmony.

Golden Fish pair. Representing conjugal happiness and freedom.

Victory Banner. Representing a victorious battle.

Wheel of Dharma or Chamaru in Nepali Buddhism. Representing knowledge.

Treasure Vase. Representing inexhaustible treasure and wealth.

Parasol. Representing the crown, and protection from the elements.

Conch shell. Representing the thoughts of the Buddha.

(reference: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buddhist_symbolism)

Note 2:

The fable of the Four Harmonious Friends, popularly known in Bhutan as Thuenpa Puen Zhi, illustrates the concept of teamwork. The story tells how the peacock, rabbit, monkey and elephant cooperate to produce a bountiful fruit tree. The peacock found a seed and planted it; the rabbit watered the seed, the monkey helped by fertilizing it and the elephant stood by, to guard it. The tree grew tall and bountiful with fruit—but the fruit was too high to reach. Working together, the monkey climbed on the back of the elephant, the rabbit on top of the monkey and the peacock completing the animal tower, so that they could pick the fruit from the highest branches.

(see: <http://www.frtab.org/four-friends.html>).

A Change in Subscription Rates by Colin Hepper FRPSL

Over the last two years we have been discussing the problems of the continually rising costs of both the publication and postage of *Postal Himal*. So beginning with the first issue in 2015 we will be offering members, when their subscription is due, to receive *Postal Himal* by email, which in turn would be for a much lower subscription. There are a number of advantages in this apart from a lower subscription: the magazine could be produced in colour and for those who like a hard copy it is available for them to print off themselves. It is also less work for the editor as there is less time spent enveloping, addressing and placing stamps on the envelopes.

For those of you who wish to continue receiving the magazine by post the new subscription rates will reflect the part of the world you live in i.e. as the magazine is produced in the USA the USA/Canada subscription will be lower than the rest of the world as the postage is less.

Currently many of our members pay their subscriptions by PayPal with the society paying the bank fee. As from 1st January 2015 anyone wishing to pay by PayPal will have to pay an additional 5% to cover the banking fee.

There will be a group of members who paid a 3 year subscription this year, so when the subscription system changes next year they will still have 2 years to run. If any of those members would prefer to have *Postal Himal* by email we would apply the lower subscription rate to the money they have left which would probably extend the time for renewal by another 2 years. If anyone in this group wishes to do this they must let Richard Hanchett known and of course supply him with an email address.

The last group is our Life Members who are entitled to receive hard copies of *Postal Himal* through the post. However if any of you would like to help us and of course help the Society finances and would like to volunteer to receive *Postal Himal* by email, please contact either myself or Richard.

NTPSC Meeting at WESTPEX 2014 by Richard M. Hanchett

Since our founding we have been a “one member-one price” organization. Unfortunately due to rising postal rates this is no longer feasible. There will be a renewal rate for members in the USA/Canada and a different (higher) rate for those anywhere else in the world. Most renewals in the US and the UK are done by checks and for the rest of the world PayPal appears to work satisfactorily. In the past the Society has picked up the PayPal charges, but beginning next year those renewing by PayPal will have to pay an additional 5% to cover those charges.

Postal Himal will continue to be published in hard copy (printed) form in addition to being available in electronic (PDF) form. Those who pay for a print copy will also receive a gratis electronic copy, if they wish it.

Life members will continue to receive a print copy (plus electronic copy if desired). Life members who no longer wish to receive a print copy will receive an electronic copy at no cost to them. PLEASE NOTE—if you choose to give up the print copy, your decision will NOT be reversible. As we are not currently accepting Life subscriptions, if you give up your print copy and later decide that you want a printed copy you will either have to print one from your electronic copy OR you will have to take out a new subscription for whatever the rate may be at that time.

The new rates will be announced in *Postal Himal* in a future issue.

I am sorry that rates must increase, I don't like and I'm sure that none of you like it either - it is unfortunately a fact of life and we will try to keep the increase as small as possible.

Emails to the Editor

from Alan Warren

I gave my PowerPoint talk on Tibet last night [May 20] at the Collectors Club of New York. Had a good crowd and some Q&A afterwards. I had 10 frames of material up for viewing. I started by giving credit to Harrison Haverbeck who was an officer in the Club many years ago as well as writing two editions of his monograph on Tibet, published by the Club. Also credited Armand Singer with having been a speaker twice at the Club—once on Nepal and once on Tibet.

from Andrew Pavlyuk

H e l l o !
I have 25 years old. Once I got a letter with a very original stamp. This stamp so took me, that I decided to start collecting stamps and covers. It became my hobby and life. This hobby brings me joy and I every time learn something new. My dream is to collect stamps and covers from different countries. Maybe you can help me make my dream come true. If possible please send me by mail any stamps / covers, for which I thank You sincerely.

My address:

Andrew Pavlyuk
Kolomijska 3/18
Lviv 79049
Ukraine

from Oleg Viktorovich

Dear friends

My name is Oleg Viktorovich. I work as English teacher at the High school and for several years I've been studying culture and history of postal service. Once I was lucky to visit your beautiful country.

Here in the school I organized small philatelic club. It consists of 15 students. At our town we have small resources for development of our club, that's why we collect only Russian and Soviet stamps. I try to revive it at the local level and to inspire young people with such hobby. So I want to ask you to send some stamps to share with our club. It will be great honor and also possibility to show the students culture and history of your country. On our side we also can give you some of our stamps.

Mailing address:

Oleg Viktorovich
Rudneva
St 61a-26
Tula
Russia 300026

Sincerely
Oleg Viktorovich

Photographs from Kathmandu
by Alonzo G Zulueta, Jr.



Erotic Temple Eave
Kathmandu



Girl 1980 Kathmandu



Papier-mâché Masks Kathmandu



Madhusudhan Rajbhandary, his Son
and Dog
Kathmandu