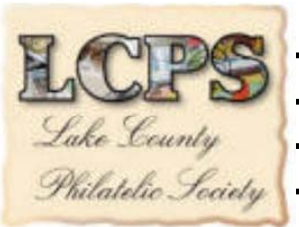


# Perforations



### Meeting Date Change:

This months meeting will be held at

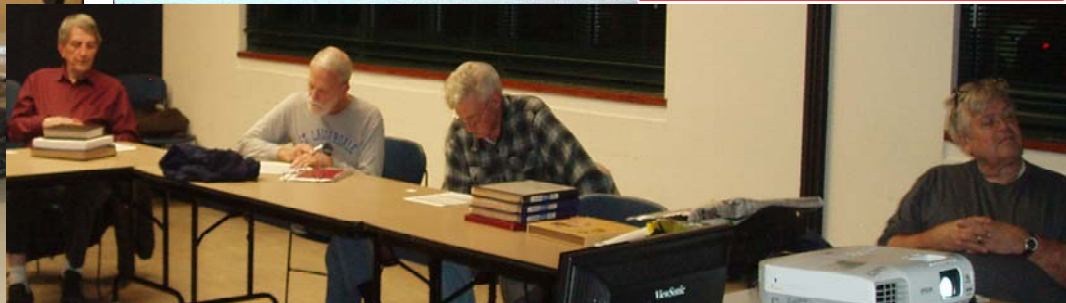
7 PM - Thursday 23 February

Grayslake Library - 4th Thursday

### Collecting PRC Stamps

1949-1991

- My name: Donghong Li
- Hometown: Luoyang
- Worked in Beijing
- Came to US in 1992
- Collect PRC/US

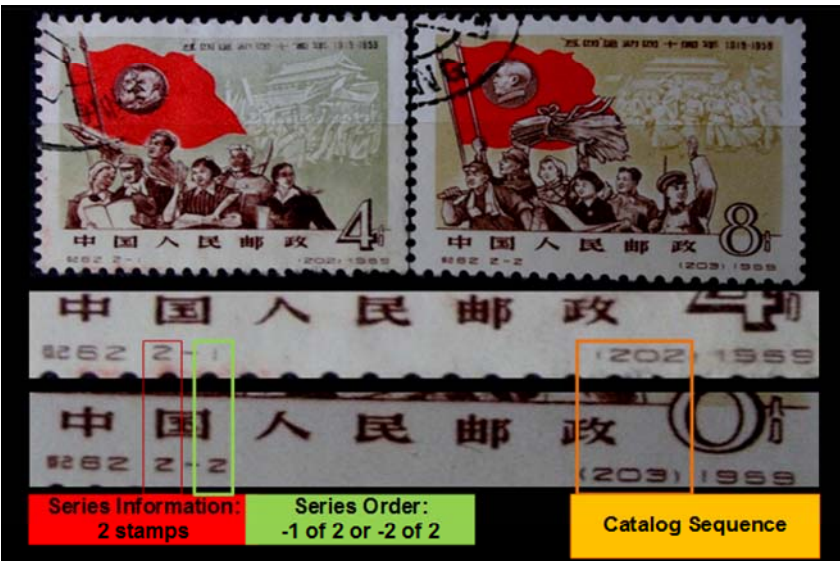


Last month, Donghong Li (Lee) gave a presentation on the Peoples Republic of China (PRC) from the period of inception – 1949 to the year he immigrated to the US – 1992.

One of the more interesting aspects of collection these stamps is the “self-cataloging” of the commemorative stamps – see image at the left. In the lower margin of the stamp there are a series of numbers. The left set of two is the number of stamps in the series followed by the sequence in the series. On the right side, is the catalog sequence followed by the year of issue. Regular issue stamps do not have this feature.

An electronic copy of Donghong’s presentation will be made available on the website that goes deeper into the aspects of collecting this nations stamps.


This month, Tom Willer will be walking us through the “*Second Largest Postal Museum in the US*”.



Treasures' Report: Total – \$3,445.25

### Local Stamp Shows

**MSDA MILWAUKEE STAMP SHOW**  
 Crowne Plaza Milwaukee Airport  
 6401 South 13th St  
 Milwaukee WI  
 January 21 and 22



**Stampfest 2017**  
 St Aloysius' Gonzaga Hall  
 1435 S 92nd Street  
 West Allis, WI  
 March 4 and 5

**ASDA March Show**  
 Lindner Conference Center  
 610 E Butterfield RD  
 Lombard IL  
 March 17-19

**MSDA STAMP SHOW**  
 Country Inn and Suites  
 600 Milwaukee Ave  
 Prospect Heights IL  
 April 8 and 9



**Next meeting:**  
 7-PM on Thursday 23 February 2017  
 at the Grayslake Library  
 100 Library Lane - Grayslake, IL 60030



**Officers:**  
 Dr Tom Willer – President  
 Bill Schultz – Vice President  
 Dave Sadler – Secretary  
 Ed Pieklo – Treasurer

## United States — People Republic of China Joint Issue of 1994 October 09



In 1994, the United States and the People's Republic of China took part in their first joint stamp issue. The two postal services each issued two stamps featuring cranes: the black-necked crane, native to China, and the whooping crane of North America.

The project originated three years earlier when two USPS officials went to China to return a visit that a Chinese postal delegation had made to Washington the year before. They were Gordon C. Morison, assistant postmaster general in charge of philatelic and retail services, and Joseph Y. Peng, general manager of the USPS Stamp Manufacturing Division and a Chinese-American.

Among the topics raised during their weeklong stay was the possibility of a joint stamp issue, with 1994 as a target year for its issuance.



Morison and his Chinese hosts had reached general agreement in 1991 that the subject of the stamps should be wildlife, a topic free of political or other controversial implications. On the subsequent US visits, the subject was narrowed to endangered species, with flowers, American eagles and Chinese pandas and tigers specifically discussed.

Ultimately, it was decided that the stamps should feature cranes, which are found in both countries and which the Chinese consider a symbol of peace and friendship. A species from each country would be depicted, and the whooping and black-necked cranes were quickly chosen. From this decision it followed naturally that the joint issue should be a two-stamp set with a separate stamp for each species, rather than a single stamp that would show both species in an unnatural juxtaposition.



It also was agreed that both countries would use the same designs. The Chinese preferred to assign different denominations to their two stamps and issue them in separate panes. However, they had no objection to the US plan to issue the stamps in se-tenant form. Cranes are long-legged, long-necked wading birds with graceful tapering bodies. They are found on all continents except South America and Antarctica. All are monogamous, and some species pair for life.

Unfortunately, these beautiful and graceful creatures are among the most endangered birds. In 1941 there were only 21 whooping cranes (*Grus americana*) in the United States. Due to conservation efforts there now are now 639. These breed in the Wood Buffalo National Park in Canada and winter in the Arkansas Wildlife Refuge on the Texas Gulf coast.

The black-necked crane (*Grus nigricollis*) is one of eight species found in China, all of which are endangered. Currently the population has grown to between 8-11 thousand up from fewer than 500 pairs in 1985. The birds breed in the most remote sections of the Tibetan plateau and winter in western China.

Source: *Linn's US Stamp Yearbook 1994*