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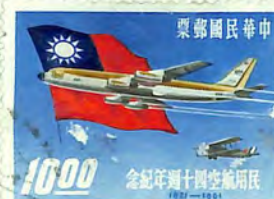
199

200



38 13 1/2





re-arrange

old issues - some belong on page 36 - no room



202

#107

#136

#107

#108

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#110

#132 15

#134

1898

#107



#209 35



x same border
different issue
4" picture

#834
1947



COLOMBIA



COLOMBIA

Area, 439,724 sq. miles. Pop., 11,750,000. 80% of its people are Mestizo (mixed races) - Only 20% are white. Principal City and Capital, Bogota, Pop., 543,590. It is the most northern of the South American Republics and faces both the Pacific Ocean and Caribbean Sea. It was first settled by the Spaniards in 1510 and in the beginning named New Granada. It won its independence in 1824. However, after freeing itself from the Spaniards by revolution, it had a series of its own inside revolutions. As a consequence of one of these revolutions, Panama with United States support, seceded from Colombia. One of the results was the leasing by Panama to the United States of the strip of land required for the Panama Canal. Education is free but nevertheless about half the population is illiterate. Advances have been made in social welfare and working conditions. The country is mountainous with 3 ranges of the Andes running across from north to south. In the lowlands and along the coast, the climate is torrid. However, in the higher regions and plateaus it is temperate and tolerable. Rainfall is plentiful throughout the country. Agriculture is the leading industry. The principal crops and exports are coffee, rubber, sugar cane, rice, bananas, cotton, potatoes, cacao, coconuts, corn, fruits, etc. Chief imports are textiles, vehicles, machinery, chemicals, drugs, etc. Cattle grazing is extensive. Its dense forests provide rubber, mahogany, medicinal plants, resin, waxes, dyewoods, quinine, etc. Manufacturing is largely textiles, beverages and the processing of its farm products.



COLOMBIA

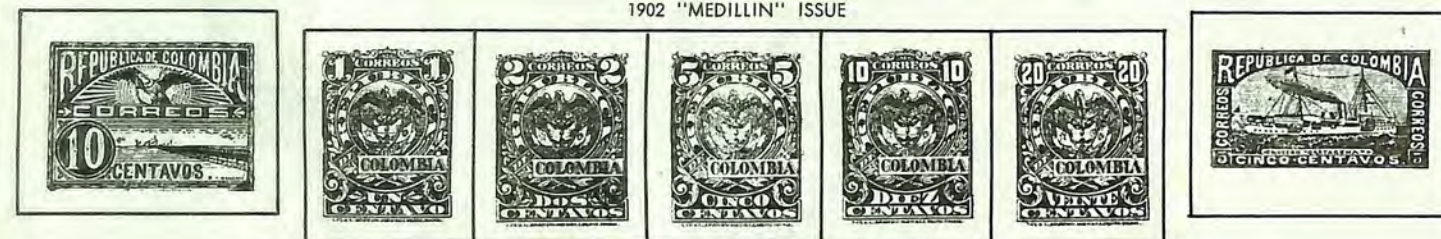
1871-1877 ISSUES



1881-1903 VARIOUS ISSUES



1902 "MEDILLIN" ISSUE



1902 "COATS OF ARMS" ISSUE — 1904 "NUMERALS" ISSUE



FLAG

CHILE

Hemmed in between the Andes and the Pacific, the Republic of Chile (286,323 sq. mi.; pop. 5,877,000; cap. Santiago) is 2627 miles long, only 40 to 250 miles wide. Its northern deserts are rich in nitrates, copper and iron, basis of the country's wealth. Its temperate central valley, resembling California, is devoted to stock-raising and agriculture, on vast feudal-type estates owned by ancient families. In the cold south are forests and grazing lands. Two-thirds of the Chileans are mestizos descended from 17th Century soldier-settlers and the proud Auranian Indians; 30% are of European origin; and the national hero of all of them is Bernardo O'Higgins. Energetic and capable, they have made their country third (after Argentina and Brazil) among the leading or "ABC" nations of South America.

COAT OF ARMS



CHINA

FLAG

In colossal China, world's second largest country (3,876,956 sq. mi.; pop. 475,000,000) dwell almost one-fourth of the entire human race, whose civilization dates back 3,000 years! Modern China, passive, corrupt, disorganized, was bullied and robbed for generations by "foreign devils" bent on monopolizing the lucrative Chinese market. The revered Dr. Sun Yat-sen, pictured on many stamps, founded the Chinese Republic in 1911. His successor, Chiang Kai-shek tried to unify China and conquered all opponents except the Communists. Both sides fought the Japanese invaders; then the civil war continued; and the Communists won. Today, politically, there are two Chinas: the Communist Republic on the mainland (cap. Peiping), and the Nationalist government (cap. Taipei) barricaded on the island of Formosa.

COAT OF ARMS



CHINA

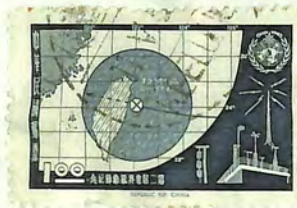
FLAG

In colossal CHINA, world's second largest country (3,768,727 sq. mi.; estimated pop. 700,000,000) dwell almost one-fourth of the entire human race. Modern China, passive, corrupt, disorganized, was bullied for generations by "foreign devils" bent on monopolizing the lucrative Chinese market. The revered Dr. Sun Yat-sen founded the Chinese Republic in 1911. His successor, Chiang Kai-shek, tried to unify China, but lost the civil war with the Communists. Today, politically, there are two Chinas: the Communist PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (cap. Peiping) and the Nationalist REPUBLIC OF CHINA (cap. Taipei), the latter situated on the island of Formosa (Taiwan).

COAT OF ARMS



CHINA



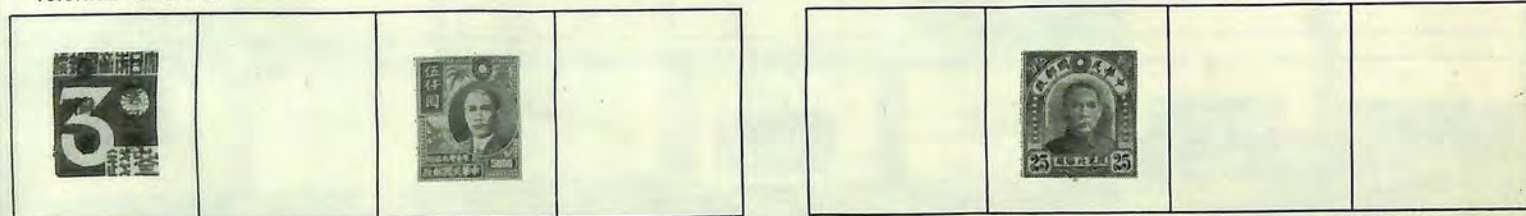
CHINA



FORMOSA

Area: about 14,550 sq. mi.; pop.: approx. 6,126,000. The island of Formosa was under Japanese dominion until 1945 when it was returned to China.

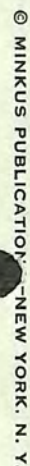
NORTHEASTERN PROVINCES



COLOMBIA



COLOMBIA

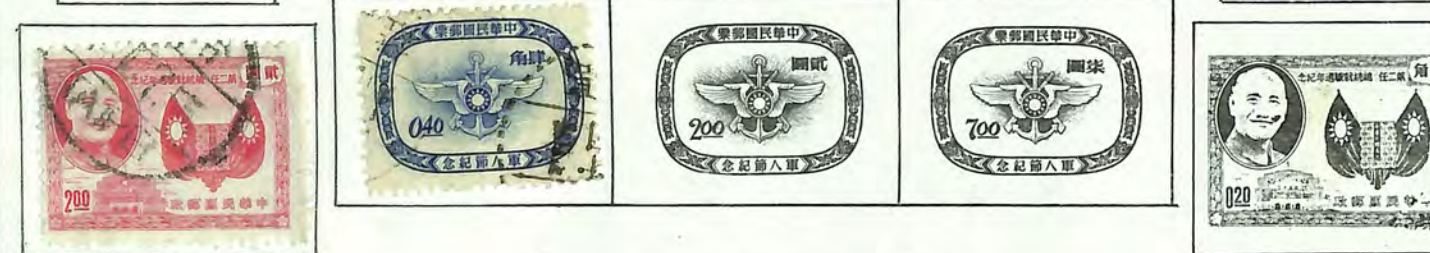




1953 "CHIANG-KAI SHEK" ISSUE



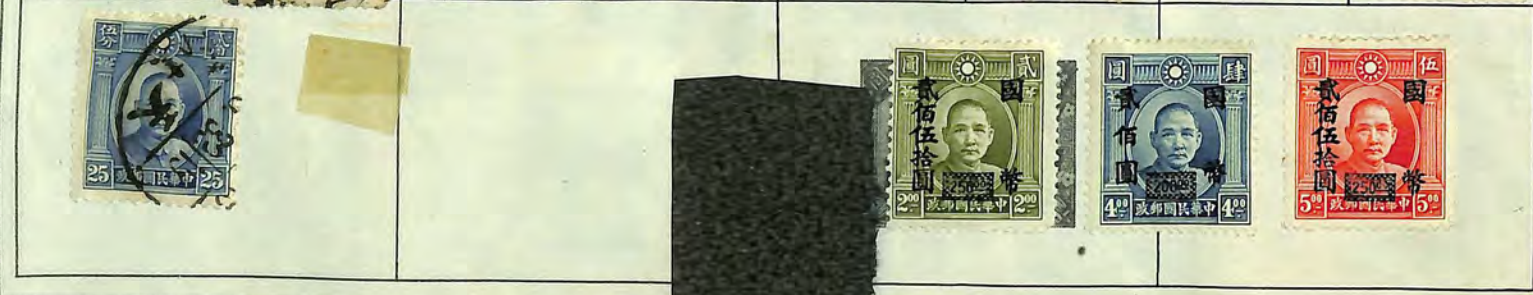
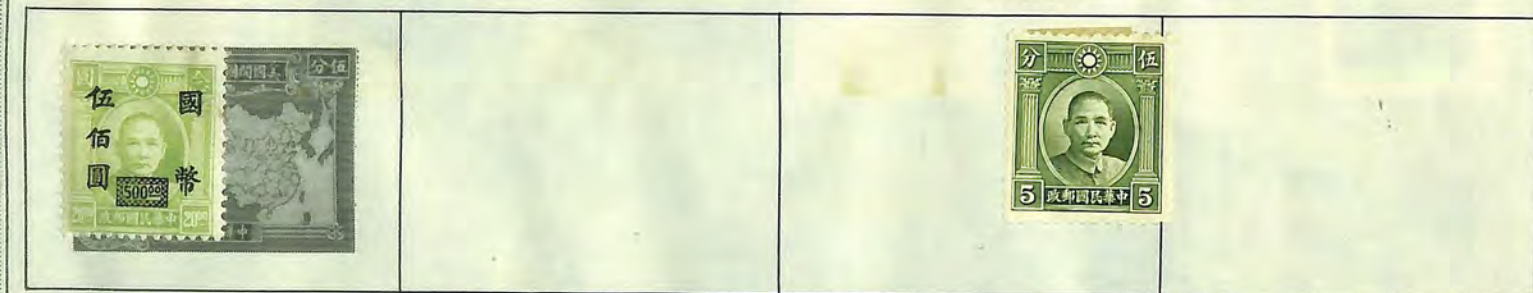
1955 "ANTI-COMMUNIST" CHINESE PRISONERS



CHINA



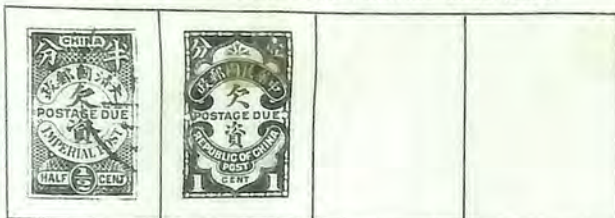
A republic of eastern Asia. Area: about 3,877,000 sq. mi. (including Tibet, Formosa, and Manchuria); pop.: approx. 463,500,000 (est. 1948); cap.: Nanking (1,115,000); main port: Shanghai (4,630,000). Chief exports: cotton, tungsten, eggs, wood oil, tin ingots and slabs, tea, bristles. An empire until 1912 when the republic was established. Since 1897: 100 Cents = 1 Dollar.



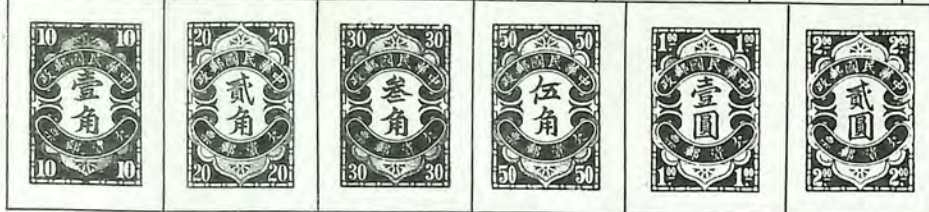
CHINA



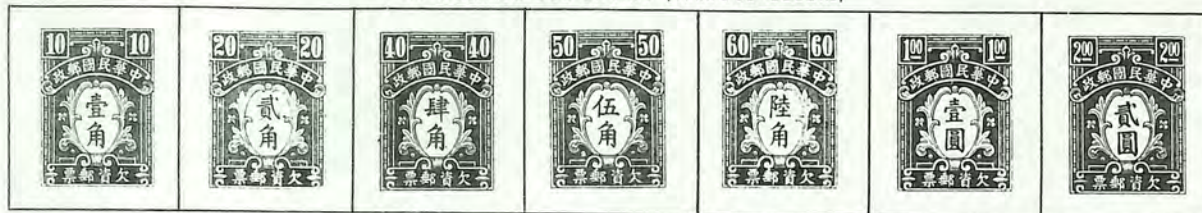
CHINA — 1913-1918 POSTAGE DUES (BLUE)



1932-1941 POSTAGE DUES ISSUES (YELLOW)



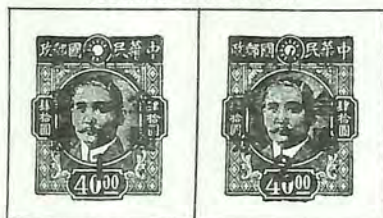
1943 POSTAGE DUE STAMPS (VARIOUS COLORS)



POSTAGE DUE STAMPS — 1945 ISSUE — 1947 ISSUE — 1948 OVERPRINT ISSUE



POSTAGE DUE STAMPS



1947 ISSUE



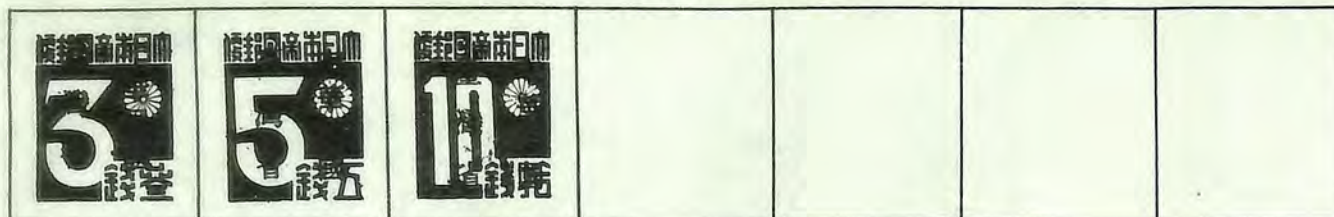
1949 OVERPRINT ISSUE



CHINA — FORMOSA

Separate issues were printed for Formosa from the 1945 Jap Issue and subsequent Chinese Issues up to 1949. However, in the latter year the Chiang Nationalist Government lost control of China on the mainland to the Communists and moved its regime over to this island of Formosa. Issues from 1949 are therefore a continuation of those of the Nationalists who, although entirely ousted from the continent, still claim full sovereignty over all China.

1945 JAP ISSUE AND CHINESE OVERPRINTS



1946 ISSUE — SURCHARGES



1946-1947 ISSUES — VARIOUS CHINESE STAMPS SURCHARGED



1947 CHIANG ANNIVERSARY ISSUE (Different inscriptions and amounts than similar Chinese types)



1947-1949 ISSUE







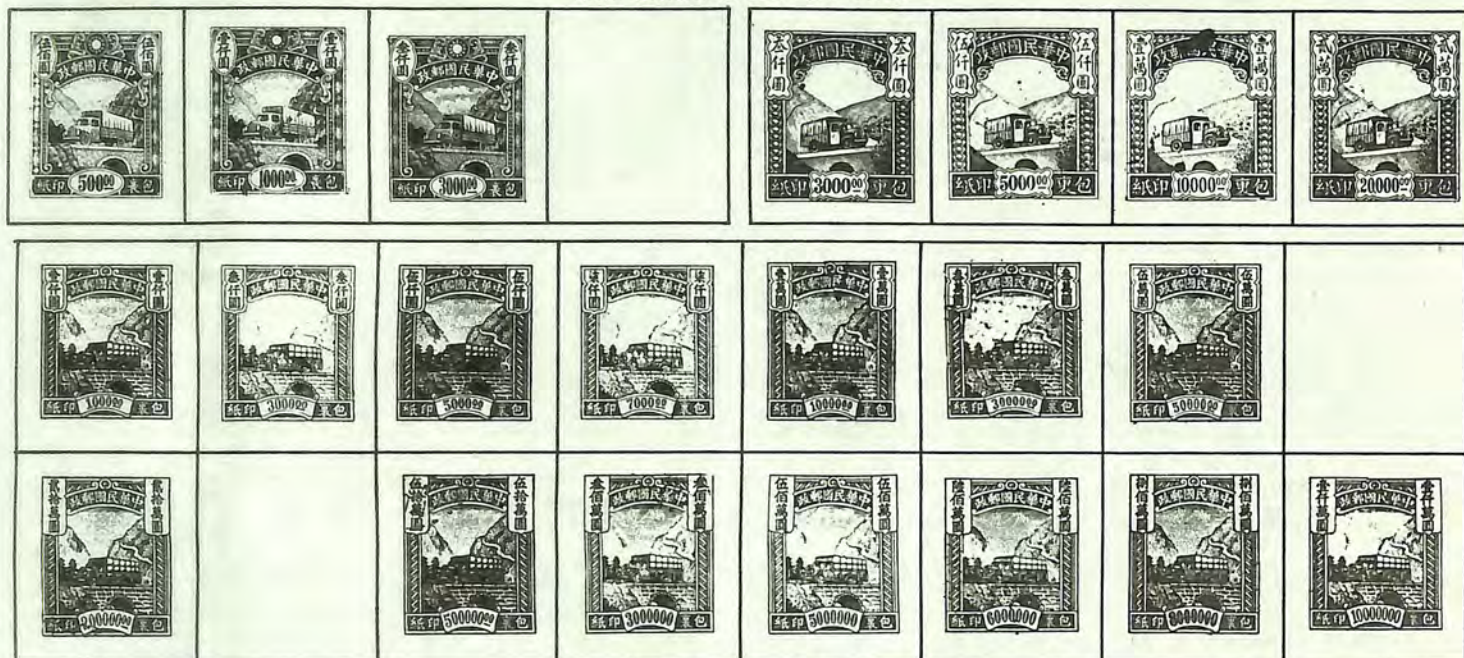


CHINA

1949 NEW POSTAL SURCHARGES. 1949 VARIOUS POSTAL, AIRPOST, SPECIAL DELIVERY AND MISC'L ISSUES.



1945-8 VARIOUS PARCEL POST ISSUES



1949 PARCEL POST ISSUE. VARIOUS SURCHARGES.



1949 PICTORIAL ISSUE.



1948 RED CROSS ISSUE. IMPERFS.



1948. SAME AS PRECEDING ISSUE BUT PERFORATED.



1946-1948 PROVISIONAL AIRPOST ISSUES



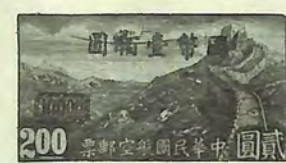
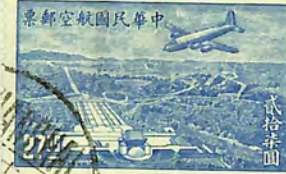
1941-1945 AIRPOST ISSUE — JAP PUPPET GOVERNMENTS



CHINA



CHINA

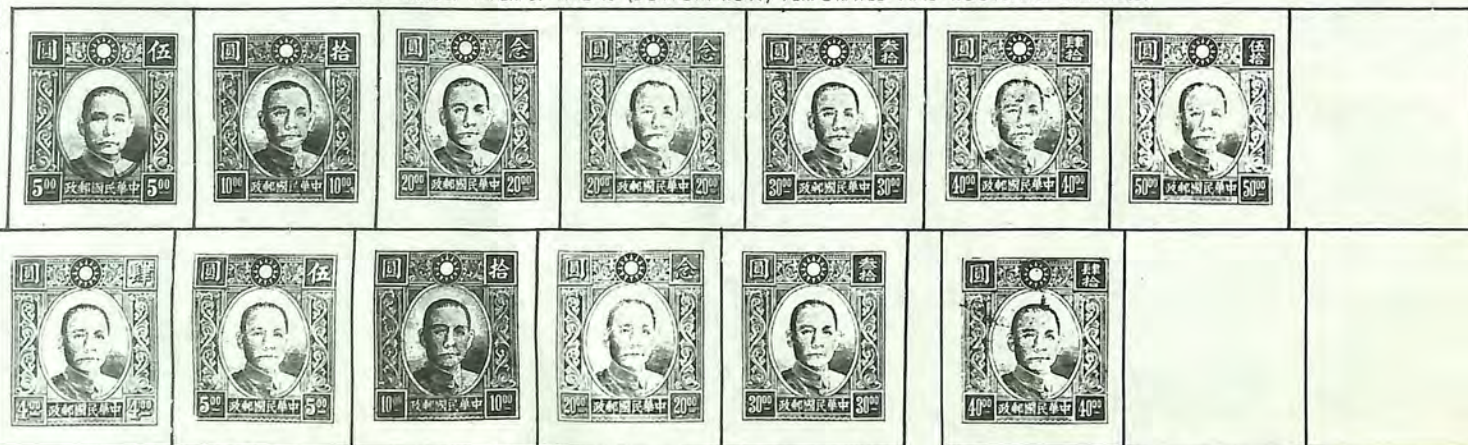




1947-1948 ISSUES WITH DIFFERENCES IN COLORS



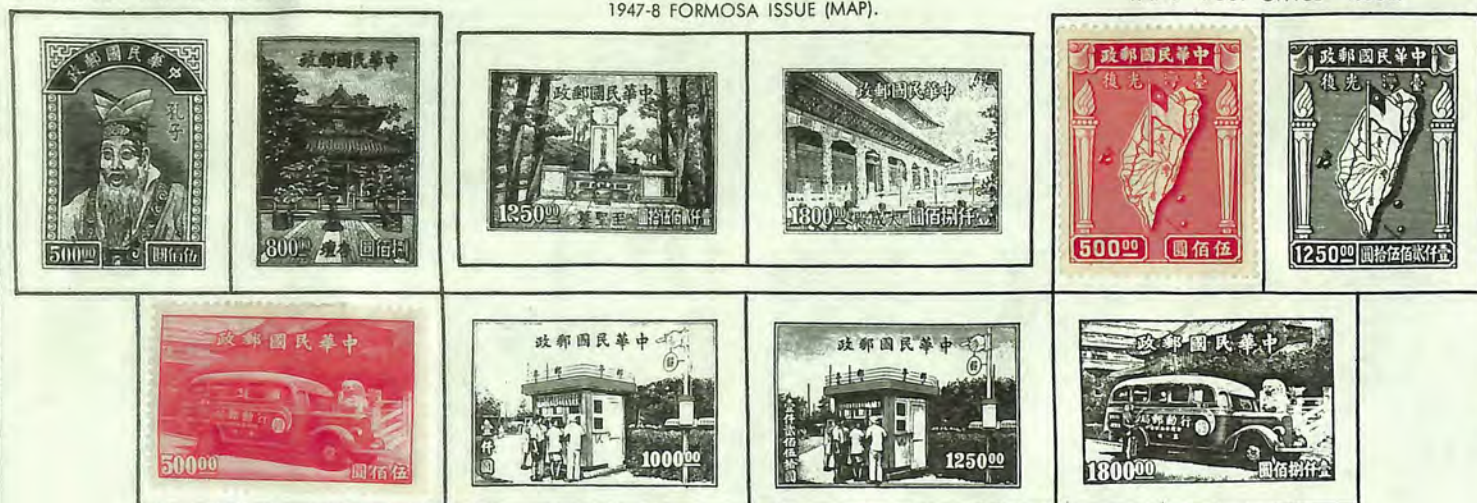
1942-44 ISSUE. IMPERFS. 1942-45 (BOTTOM ROW) PERFORATED AND ROULETTED VARIETIES.



CHINA 1947 CONFUCIUS ISSUE.

1947-8 FORMOSA ISSUE (MAP).

1947-8 "POST OFFICE" ISSUE.



1947 ISSUE. POST OFFICE ANNIV.

1947 "CONSTITUTION" ISSUE.

1948 "NAVIGATION" ISSUE.



1947 ISSUE. VARIOUS POSTAL SURCHARGES OVER REVENUE STAMPS.



CHINA

1942 SURCHARGED TWO VERTICAL BARS (ALL BROWN).

1949 ISSUE. PORTRAITS OF DR. SUN YAT-SEN.



1949 ISSUE. SAME AS PRECEDING STAMPS BUT OF COARSE PRINTING.



1944 ISSUE. DR. SUN YAT-SEN.

1945 ISSUE. DR. SUN YAT-SEN.



1946 ISSUE. ASSEMBLY HOUSE IN NANKING.

1947 DR. SUN YAT-SEN MAUSOLEUM.





1945 PRESIDENT LIN SEN.

1945 PRESIDENT CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

1945 VICTORY ISSUE.



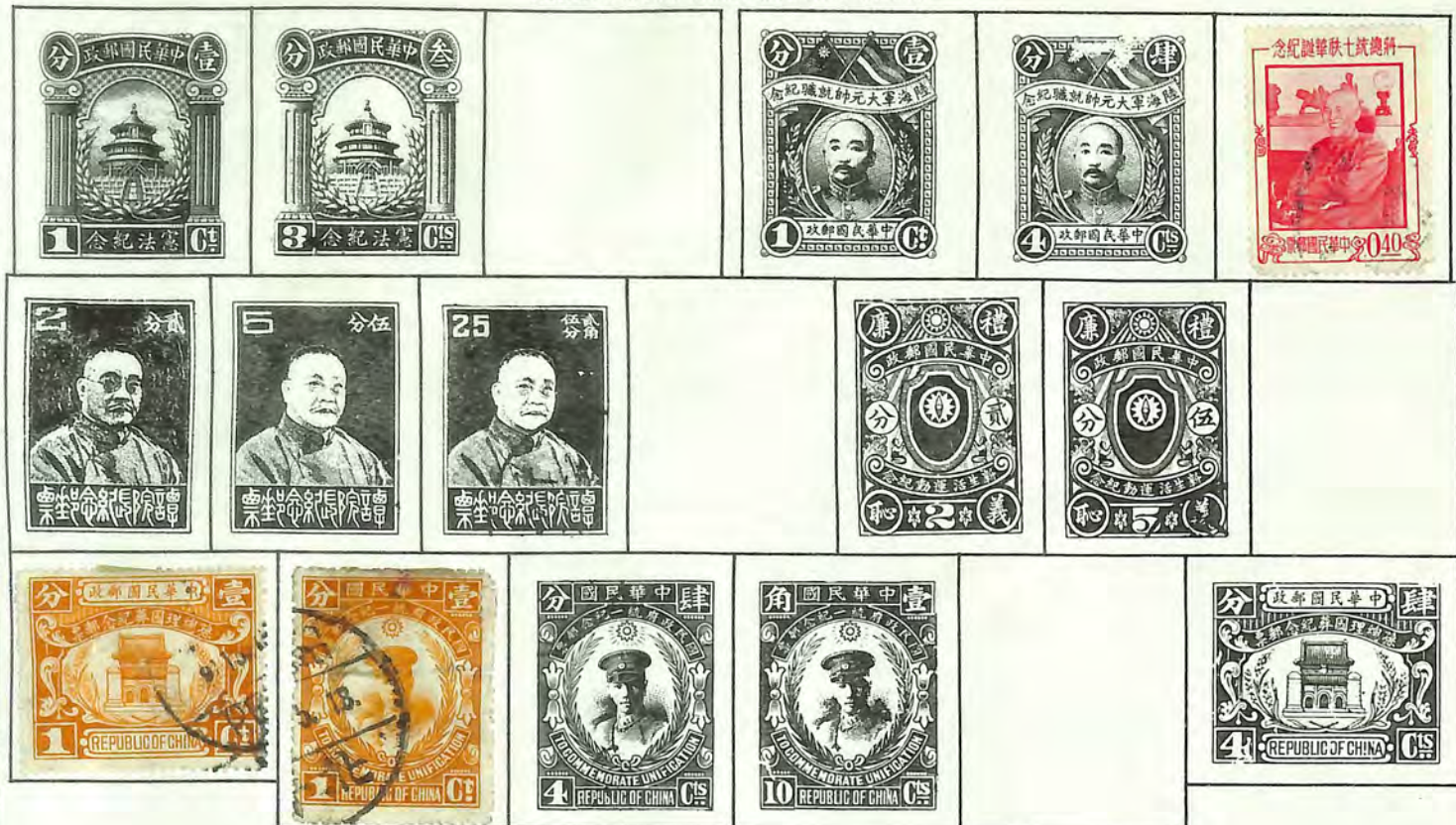
1946 PRESIDENT CHIANG KAI-SHEK BIRTHDAY ISSUE.

1948 PHILATELIC ISSUE. PERF. AND IMPERF. PAIRS IN COLORS.



CHINA

1923-36 VARIOUS COMMEMORATIVE ISSUES.



1939 ISSUE. ANNIV. OF U. S. CONSTITUTION.

1944 WAR REFUGEES ISSUE.



1941 ISSUE. THRIFT MOVEMENT.



CHINA — 1938-1941 SUN YAT SEN ISSUE



1941 SUN YAT SEN ISSUE (Bicolored stamps)



1942-1946 SUN YAT SEN ISSUE (With various color differences)



1944-1946 ISSUE — 1944-1945 ALLEGORY OF SAVINGS ISSUE — 1945-1946 ISSUE



CHINA



CHINA





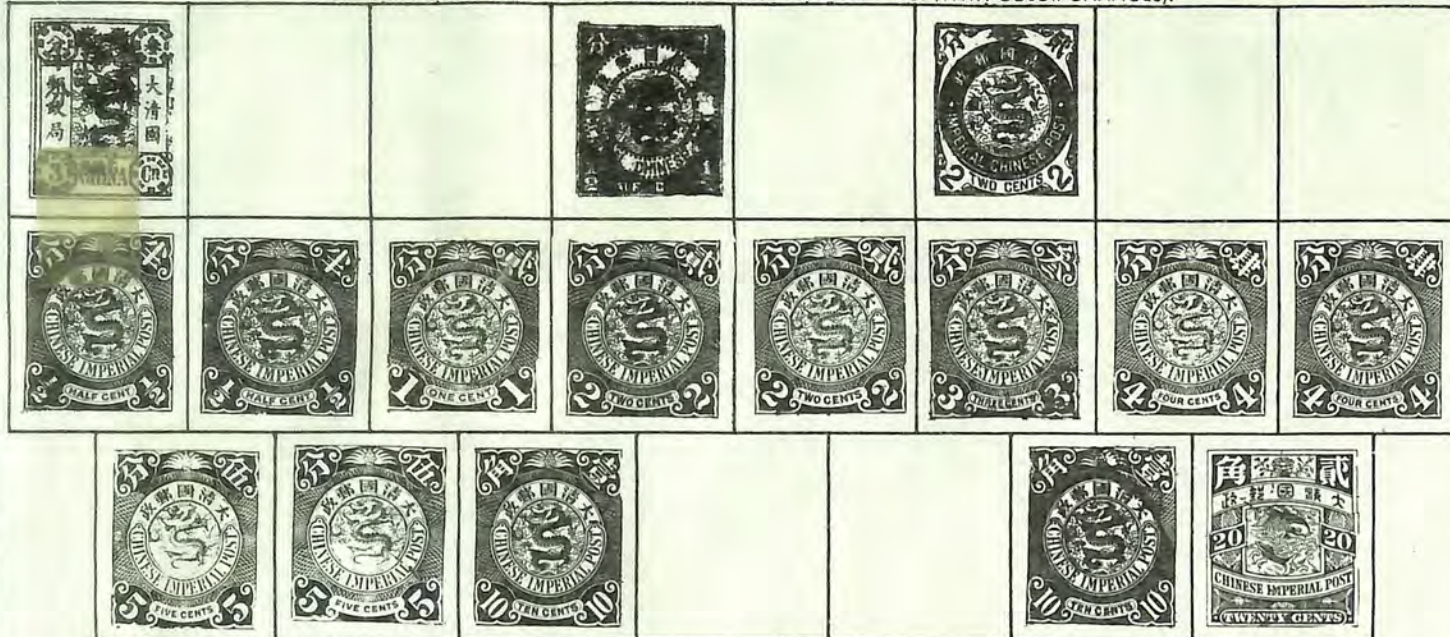
CHINA (nationalist)

Area, 3,875,000 sq. miles. Pop., 475,000,000. There are two factions which claim sovereignty over China. The first is the Nationalist regime under President Chiang Kai-shek who were forced to abandon the mainland and move their government over to the Island of Formosa, with the capital at Taipei. The other is the Peoples Republic of China (Communist) with the capital at Peiping. China in ancient times was a highly civilized and powerful nation but was for a long period weakened by invasions, wars, political instability, floods and unprogressive ideas. This Goliath of the east became subject to the machinations and inroads of the great powers who exacted concession after concession. Under any flimsy pretext Japan took over large slices of Chinese territory including Manchuria, etc. However, with the capitulation of Japan in World War II, which was almost entirely due to United States efforts, this automatically liberated the occupied Chinese territory. The climate of the country is very diversified. In the North of China the winters are most severe while in the South it is semi-tropical. Floods are frequent, with a long history of disasters. With such a great population, agriculture is naturally the most important industry. Chief crops are wheat, barley, corn, rice and other cereals, maize, cotton, tea, sugar, indigo, tobacco, etc. The country is largely treeless in vast stretches and hence badly in need of reforestation. Chief minerals are iron ore, coal, tin, lead, copper, gold and silver. Trade is mostly with Russia and its satellite countries.



CHINA (nationalist)

1897 ISSUE. 1898 ISSUE. CHINESE IMPERIAL POST. "DRAGON" ETC. (WITH COLOR CHANGES).



1912 ISSUE. ISSUES OF THE REPUBLIC. WITH OVERPRINT IN CHINESE CHARACTERS.



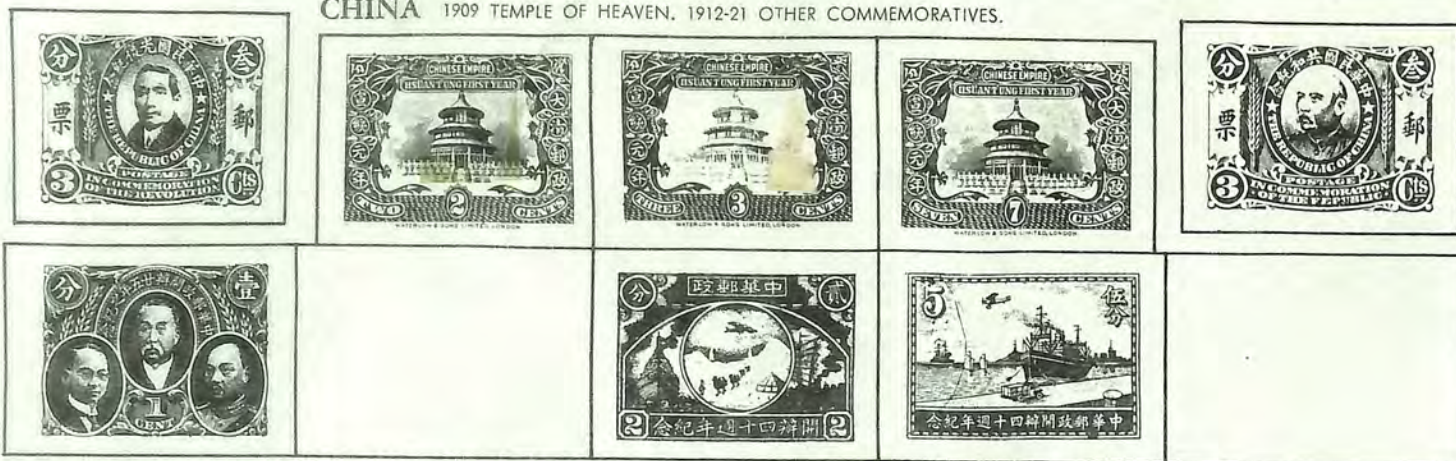
1912 ISSUE. SAME DESIGN AS ABOVE BUT WITH LONGER OVERPRINT (WATERLOW OVERPRINT).



1913-23 ISSUES. JUNK, FARMING AND HALL OF CLASSICS. WITH COLOR CHANGES AND MINOR DIFFERENCES.



CHINA 1909 TEMPLE OF HEAVEN, 1912-21 OTHER COMMEMORATIVES.



1923-36 VARIOUS SURCHARGES. 1931 DR. SUN YAT-SEN ISSUE. WITH DOUBLE-LINED CIRCLE WITHIN THE SUN ON TOP.



1931-46 ISSUE. SIMILAR TO PRECEDING STAMPS BUT HAVE HEAVY SINGLE LINED CIRCLE WITHIN THE SUN INSTEAD OF DOUBLE LINE. (With color changes).



1932-51 "MARTYRS" ISSUE.

WITH SOME COLOR DIFFERENCES

