PO'OLEKA O HAWAII





HAPPY NEW Year!





n intricate paper-cut design of a monkey by artist Clarence Lee represents the final stamp in the U.S. Postal Service's Lunar New Year stamp series. This award-winning series began in 1992 with the issuance of the Year of the Rooster stamp, followed by stamps for the Year of the Dog, Boar, Rat, Ox, Tiger, Hare, Dragon, Snake, Horse and Ram.

The Lunar New Year is a family affair that holds great importance to those of Chinese descent around the world. It is a time to cast away the bad blood of the previous year and to wish for good fortune in the coming year.

Lively, witty, inventive, intelligent and good at problem solving, the monkey is the sign of the inventor, the improviser and the motivator in the Chinese zodiac. A person born during this lunar new year (January 22, 2004, through February 8, 2005) will be successful at whatever he or she chooses to do. No challenge will be too great.

The traditional Chinese New Year marks the beginning of a new season, also called Spring Festival. It is a time of renewed hope for a prosperous future and is often celebrated through family reunions. The stamp design includes grass-style calligraphy by Lau Bun that translates into English as "Year of the Monkey." The greeting "Happy New Year!" is represented in English.

The Quarterly Journal of the Hawaiian Philatelic Society

Number 79 July 2004

Quarterly Calendar of Collector's Events

JULY 2004

11	Hawai'i Quarterly Stamp & Coin	Queen Kapiolani Hotel, 10AM - 4PM
12	H.P.S. Regular Meeting	St. Louis Alumni Assoc. Club House, 7 PM – 9:30 PM
17	H.P.S. Stampers Youth Club	Victoria Bannan's House, Honolulu. 1 PM - 3 PM
19	Winward Oahu Philatelic Soc.	Lois Opedal, 14 Aulike St, #403, Kailua, 7:30 PM
26	H.P.S. Executive Board Meeting	Linda Starr's House, Honolulu, 7:30 PM (Board Meets at this time)

AUG 2004

9	H.P.S. Regular Meeting	St. Louis Alumni Assoc. Club House, 7 PM – 9:30 PM
14	H.P.S. Stampers Youth Club	Victoria Bannan's House, Honolulu. 1 PM - 3 PM
16	Winward Oahu Philatelic Soc.	Lois Opedal, 14 Aulike St, #403, Kailua, 7:30 PM
23	H.P.S. Executive Board Meeting	Linda Starr's House, Honolulu, 7:30 PM (Board Meets at this time)

SEPT 2004

13	H.P.S. Regular Meeting	St. Louis Alumni Assoc. Club House, 7 PM – 9:30 PM
18	H.P.S. Stampers Youth Club	Victoria Bannan's House, Honolulu. 1 PM - 3 PM
20	Winward Oahu Philatelic Soc.	Lois Opedal, 14 Aulike St, #403, Kailua, 7:30 PM
27	H.P.S. Executive Board Meeting	Linda Starr's House, Honolulu, 7:30 PM (Board Meets at this time)

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PO'OLEKA O HAWAII

Editor Greg Chang

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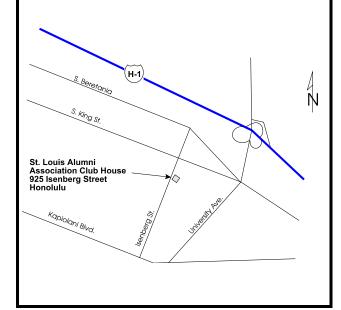
Articles and information for the publication should be sent to the Editor, C/O The Hawaiian Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 10115, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816-0115 or by e-mail at <a href="https://gchange.ncbi.nlm.ncbi

Cover Illustration: First Day Program (Front side) Lunar New Year Stamps

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Monthly Meeting

The Hawaiian Philatelic Society meets from 7 PM to 9:30 PM on the second Monday of each month at the St. Louis Alumni Association Club House in central Honolulu. Each meeting includes a short business session, a program or slide presentation and an auction of about 125 lots. We invite you to attend, meet your fellow members, enjoy the program, and talk stamps. The public is welcome at all our meetings and we encourage you to become a member.



PO'OLEKA O HAWAII

The Quarterly Journal of the Hawaiian Philatelic Society

Number 79 July 2004

Editor's Notes By Greg Chang, Editor

Aloha! Hopefully you have all now received your copies of the January and April issues of the PO;OLEKA and have had a chance to review Patrick Culhane's article on the Grinnell Hawaiian Missionary Stamps. Feel free to send me any comments you may have regarding the article or even the fact that color pages were included. I'd like to thank Partick for the time and effort he went through in putting together this article.

Another word of thanks goes to warren crain of San Antonio for providing me with some filler material. I'll use them from time to time in the PO'OLEKA.

In this issue, J. Lee writes up his experience in attending the first day ceremony for the Chinese New Year stamp in San Francisco.

The next article gives some detail on a recently released minisheet showing tuna fish associated with the fishing industry in Fiji.

To close out this issue, there are some detail on the latest stamp releases from the Hawai'i Post that depicts Hawaiian flowers and Part II of a series depicting Hawaiian lighthouses.

On a closing note, I'd like to thank you all for the support you have given me. In addition, I would like to encourage you to help in getting articles for publication.

Take care and the best of health to all. Until next time.....

Greg Chang Editor



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Chinese New Year Stamp

By J Lee

On January 13th the United States Postal Service held a first day dedication ceremony for the Chinese New Year – Year of the Monkey Stamp at the Nob Hill Masonic Center (formerly known as the Masonic Auditorium) in San Francisco. The Year of the Monkey stamp is the last in a series of the twelve stamps commemorating the Lunar New Year issued by the US Postal Service. This marks the fourth time that the first day ceremony has been held in San Francisco for the Lunar New Year Stamps. The other stamps released in San Francisco are: the year of the Rooster (12/92), Rat (2/96), and Dragon (1/00).

The lobby area was lined with posters and prints of the previously issued New Year stamps. In the center of the lobby, the philatelic sales booth was setup. There, you could buy sheets of the new stamp, pins, first day covers, and even a framed collection of all twelve New Year stamps. To one side, the first day canceling table was setup, a table selling gold plated new years stamps, and a dealer with an assortment of covers. To the other side, there was a small table with a laptop computer connected to the Postal Service's website.

The ceremony was held in the main auditorium. The start was delayed a few minutes due to the late arrival of the newly elected mayor of San Francisco, Gavin Newsome.

Television reporter/anchor for KGO-TV (ABC) David Louie was the emcee for the ceremony. Joining him was Donna Peak (USPS VP finance and controller), Clarence Lee (stamp designer), Walter Wong (president of SF Chinese Chamber of Commerce), Bill Wong (president of

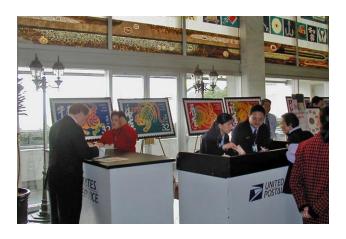


Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association), Claudine Chang (past president of Organization of Chinese Americans, Inc.), Scott Tucker (USPS SF District manager), and Gavin Newsome (mayor of San Francisco).

Stamp designer Clarance Lee made a short but nice speech. He spoke of his father moving from Southern China to Hawaii and worked as a butcher. As a youngster, he (Clanence) would learn to draw using butcher paper from his father's shop. He also mentioned that he originally was commissioned by the postal service to design a single stamp honoring Chinese Americans. Somehow this turned into a series of twelve stamps to in part honor Asian culture.

In addition to speakers, there were was a Lion Dance performed by Leung's White Crane Kung Fu Association, Cycle of the 12 Animals presentation and a Chinese new year song by the children of the Chinese Education Center, and a special musical performance by Benjamin Sun.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, all of the speakers were available for autographs.



Postal Service Sale Counter



Dancing Lions



Clarence Lee Speaking to the Audience



Items For Sale



Postal Clerk Applying First Day Cancels



Stamp Unveiling





Autograph Time



Connections to the USPS Website

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The Hialeah Forgeries

By Peter Elias, pcelias@Comcast.net

As published in April 2003 issue of "Stamping Around", the newsletter for the Mid-Cities Stamp Club, Arlington / Irving, TX

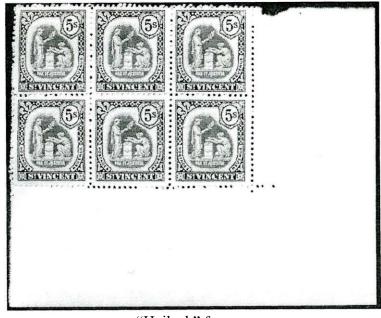
(Reprinted from APS Chapter Activities Committee Website www.stamps.org/CAC)



St Vincent Scott #115



St Vincent Scott # 130



"Haileah" forgery

For those that are in tune with the on-line auction world (meaning "eBay"), you might have heard the term "Hialeah Forgery" before. What is a "Hialeah Forgery"?

For the past year or two, an eBay seller known as "atdinvest" (real name is "Juan Canoura"), based in Hialeah Gardens, Florida, has been selling forgeries of practically every major classic (before 1940) stamp ever issued by any major nation or colony. This includes St. Vincent, and thus it peaked my interest when I saw one offered on eBay (since I also collect and study the fakes & forgeries of St. Vincent stamps, overprints and postmarks).

These forgeries generally carry an opening bid of \$3.99 (plus postage). Most of the time there is just one bidder. Several thousand of these

have been sold (based on atdinvest's eBay feedback rating).

The lots that atdinvest is selling are always described in a similar fashion, for example, the lot description might read like this: "ST. VINCENT 1921 SCOTT#115 MNH GUM SH FORGERY". The body of the lot listing generally always says: "ALWAYS SOMETHING DIFFERENT. THE GREATEST FORGERIES THATHASEVERBEENOFFERED. Extraordinary forgery sheet to be used as reference material. THE FINAL SOURCE FOR **TRUE** FORGERIES. ALWAYS MASTERPIECE ART-FORGERY FOR THE KNOWLEDGEABLE COLLECTOR. PRINTED IN EUROPEAN A4 PAPER."

The above description is from an actual lot that was listed at the time that this article was being written. "Greatest Forgeries ... ever offered";

that is not quite true; I've seen much better forgeries. "To be used as reference material"; of what? Certainly not the real thing! "Final Source for True Forgeries"; that's pretty scary, and I certainly hope not. It just sounds like another way to make some money. The cost to produce these can't be more than \$1.00 in materials, and selling them for \$4.00 (or more) each is a nice profit.

Since these lots are offered as forgeries, one certainly cannot accuse the seller of being fraudulent or deceptive in their listings; the lots are properly described as forgeries.

When I e-mailed *atdinvest* about the background of these forgeries, I was told that these sheets were printed in Europe (hence the "A4" paper) and that they were produced 20 or 30 years ago. I doubt that this explanation is correct.

First of all, the paper is described as "A4" size. A real A4 sheet measures 210 mm wide x 300 mm tall. The Hialeah forgery sheet measures 214 mm wide x 299 mm tall. A4 paper is standardized; just as the US 8.5" x 11" paper size is always exactly the same size, so the forgery sheet is 4 mm wider than a standard A4 sheet.

These forgeries have 54 stamps per sheet (6 stamps per row x 9 rows). Real St. Vincent stamps of the period generally had 30, 60 or 120 stamps per pane or sheet. The real stamps have dimensions (from edge to edge of the design frame) of 18.2 mm wide x 22.0 mm tall, while the forgery is 18.0 mm wide x 22.0 mm tall.

The Hialeah sheets are un-watermarked and imperforate, and are gummed; with what appears to be a "PVA" type of gum (it has a semi-gloss appearance).

The printing quality appears to be that of a color laser printer or color photocopier (which didn't exist 20 - 30 years ago). It is not ink jet printing,

nor does it appear to have been printed on a printing press. An image of the one of the forgeries along with a genuine copy of the 5 shilling stamp is shown nearby.

The design of the forgery certainly mimics the real stamp, however, the glaring difference is that the real stamp shows the face value as "5/-" (5 shillings), while the forgery shows it as "5s".

Other major design differences are that in the real stamp, the red printing of the center vignette is very close to the border, while on the forgery, there is quite a bit of "white space".

On the real stamp, the red center shading is made up of thin horizontal lines, while on the forgery, it is a solid color. Another obvious difference is that on the forgery, between the red center printing and the border, there are various colored dots (yellow, blue, etc) that are visible; most likely the result of scanning or photographing the original design which may not have been on a perfectly white background.

The way that these "forgeries" are sold is certainly not going to fool anyone. Should they ever be "perforated", a novice collector might be duped (but hopefully not for long). Given modern computer technology, anyone with a copy of the real stamp, a good scanner and a color laser printer can produce these.

These Hialeah forgeries are definitely a novelty, and they will have their place in my St. Vincent forgery collection, but I still prefer the "classic" forgeries, such as those produced by Panelli (in 1927) or the Spiro Brothers of Hamburg (in the 1880's), or a handful of other forgeries that are not attributed to any particular forger.

As with most things: "Caveat Emptor".

HAWAII

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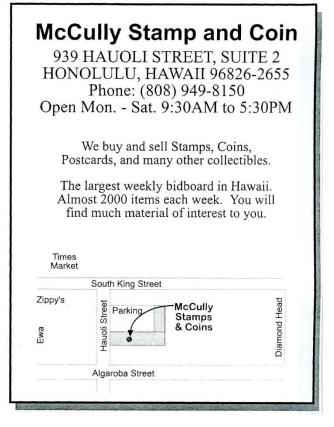
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Fiji's Tuna Today and for the Future

Information from PostFiji website: www.stampsfiji.com

On April 7, 2004, Post Fiji released a minisheet of four stamps depicting different species of tuna common to its tuna fishing industry.



History of the Tuna Industry in Fiji

The development of the tuna industry in Fiji began after World War II. During this time Japan 's industrial fishing operations grew as a result of increasing national demand for tuna. Japanese demand for tuna exceeded their ability to supply from within their own fishery so they began to look outward in the early 1950s to increase their tuna production and meet this demand.

Locally-based companies have since established themselves in the sashimi (fresh and frozen), loining, canned, and tataki (smoking) markets. Their contribution to the development of Fiji 's economy must be recognized.

According to the Department of Fisheries, total export value for offshore fisheries in 2002 was \$F459 million, of which \$F108 million came from sashimi and \$F351 million processed and loined tuna. The main export markets for Fiji Tuna are Japan , United States , United Kingdom , Canada , Australia , Hawaii , Hong Kong , Singapore , Taiwan , New Zealand and Korea .

\$3.00 Bigeye Tuna (Thunnus obesus)

- Blue to steel black in colour, with an average weight of 30kg (66.13lbs), reaching maturity in 4 years
- Found in tropical and sub-tropical waters with surface water temperatures that range between 17oC-28oC (62.6oF-82.4oF)
- Market value between \$F18-\$F22 per kg and extremely good for sashimi

\$1.07 Yellowfin Tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)

- blue to steel black in colour along the top, silver to silvery gold on the flanks, silvery white belly, with the fins bright yellow in colour, reaching maturity in 2 years with an average weight of 30kg(66.14lbs)
- Found in tropical and sub-tropical waters with surface temperatures that range between 17oC-28oC(62.6oF-82.4oF)
- Market value between \$F18-\$F22 per kg and extremely good for sashimi

83c Albacore Tuna (*Thunnus* alalunga)

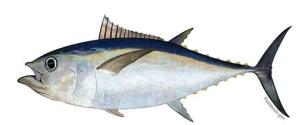
 Dark grey to metallic blue in colour on the back and white to gray on its belly, with an average weight of 15kg(33.06lbs), and a longer pectoral fin, covering one third of its body length. Reaches maturity in 5 years.

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- Found in waters with surface temperatures that range between 17oC-28oC(62.6oF- 82.4oF)
- Market value between \$F15-\$F17 per kg

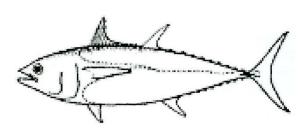
58c Skipjack Tuna (*Katsuwonus* pelamis)

- Dark purple or blue in colour on the back, and silvery on their lower sides and belly, with an average weight of 2kg(4.40lbs). They reach maturity in 12 months
- Normally inhabit waters with surface temperatures between 20oC-30oC(68oF-86oF)
- Market value is between \$F8-\$F10 per kg





Additional information on tuna can be found on the tuna fish website: www.atuna.com.





Hawai'I Post Recent Releases

Information from Hawai'i Post website www.hawaii-post.com

Hawaiian Flowers

Three stamps in a triptych and a mini-sheet were issued on May 5th 2004 which show Hawaiian flowers.



The triptych shows 3 Hawaiian flowers with a rainbow in the background. Rainbows occur frequently in Hawai'i and can be large and quite spectacular.

The \$2 stamp in the triptych (left) prepays extra charges, such as additional weight. It shows the 'Ilima flower, a member of the Malvaceae species (Sada Fallax). The 'Ilima is the official flower of the island of O'ahu. The 'Ilima has long been cultivated by Hawaiians to make leis. Since the flower only blooms for one day and many hundreds are required to make a lei, it was made especially for the Ali'i (Royalty). The plant is found throughout the Pacific. In Hawai'i, it is found on all the islands and it grows on varied soil from the coast up to about 2,000 feet.

The \$5 stamp in the triptych (middle) prepays the Overnight rate. It shows the Kokio ke'oke'o White flower or Hibiscus (Hibiscus arnottianus). The Hibiscus flower (including red, white and yellow colors) is the official flower of the State of Hawai'i. This flowering small tree or shrub is found on all the islands, most notably O'ahu. It grows on varied soil from the coast up to about 3,000 feet. Since it is easily grown, continues to bloom and requires low maintenance, it is found in many Hawaiian gardens. It's also found in curbside landscaping in Waikiki and on the edge of Hawai'i business and industrial parks.

The \$8 stamp in the triptych (right) prepays the Same Day rate. It shows the 'Aali'i ku makani flowers and winged fruits, a member of the Sapindaceae species (*Dodonaea viscosa*). This flowering small tree is found in many varieties throughout the Tropics. In Hawai'i, it is found on all the major islands and it grows on varied soil from the coast up to about 2,500 feet. The flowers, seeds and winged fruits are used to make leis and hakuleis (leis for the hair).

The outer edges of the triptych are perforated (perf 12). The two vertical divisions between the 3 stamps in the triptych are rouletted (roulette 5).



The \$3 minisheet (above) prepays extra charges, such as additional weight. It shows the same flowers, but in one design with no perforations or roulettes.



The special postmark for this issue shows the Kokio ke'oke'o flower or White Hibiscus (*Hibiscus arnottianus*).

Hawaiian Lighthouses (Part II)

Three stamps and a mini-sheet were issued on June 7th 2004 showing three different Hawaiian lighthouses. One on O'ahu and two on Kaua'i.

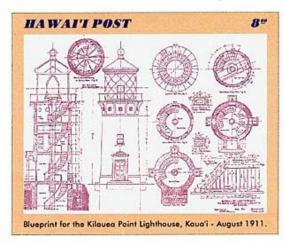


The \$2 stamp shows the Kilauea Point Lighthouse on the north coast of Kaua'i. In 1909, the U.S. government acquired the land at Kilauea Point. Plans were drawn up for a lighthouse in 1911 (see mini-sheet) which was completed and dedicated in 1913. The lighthouse guided ships arriving from Asia who recognized the lighthouse when they saw a double flash every ten seconds. The original lens was a Fresnel lens made in France, and lighted by an oil vapor lamp. The lighthouse was deactivated in 1976 and replaced with an automated electronic beacon which was built in front of the lighthouse. Since 1979, the lighthouse has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is part of the Kilauea Point National Wildlife Refuge.

The \$5 stamp (middle) shows the Nawiliwili lighthouse on the south east coast of Kaua'i at Nini Point. It is located at the northern entrance to Nawiliwili Bay which was dredged and enclosed by a breakwater to form the Nawiliwili Harbor. The name comes from the Wiliwili trees which once grew in the area. The first lighthouse was wooden and began operation in 1897 and was run by the Republic of Hawai'i. The second lighthouse, 33 feet tall with a lens lantern on top, started operation in 1906. It was rebuilt in 1923. The fourth and current lighthouse, a 86 feet tall concrete structure, was built in 1932. The lighthouse was automated in 1953. In 1984, the Fresnel lens, together with the lantern room at the top of the lighthouse, were removed and replaced by an automated electronic beacon. The tower is painted a buff color, instead of the usual white, so as to be in line with a local ordnance.

The \$8 stamp (right) shows Barbers Point lighthouse on the south west coast of O'ahu. The name Barbers Point originally had an apostrophe (Barber's Point) which was dropped in 1968. The Point is named after Captain Henry Barber of the brig "Arthur" which was shipwrecked in 1796 on a reef nearby. In 1888, a 42-foot tower was built of coral stone laid in a cement mortar and contained a Fresnel lens on top (see photo at left). In 1933, a 72-foot concrete tower was built next to the original one, which was then demolished. In 1964, the Fresnel lens was replaced by an airway beacon. In 1985, the lantern room and airway beacon were removed from the top of the tower and replaced by a rotating beacon.

During World War II, all of the Hawaiian lighthouses were darkened for security reasons.



An \$8 mini-sheet (above) was also issued. It shows the original blueprint, dated August 1911, for the Kilauea Point Lighthouse on the north coast of Kaua'i, which was built and started operations in 1913.





HAWAIIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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