

NSSS MEETS THE 2nd and 4th SATURDAY OF EACH MONTH,  
IN ROOM 203 OF THE PHYSICS BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF  
NEVADA. THE PUBLIC IS INVITED TO ATTEND.



POST BOY

STAMP  
STUDY  
SOCIETY

## OFFICERS:

## Pres:

Dick Dreiling

## Vice Pres:

Jack Barriage

## Secty:

Ruthe Dreiling

## Treas:

Gus Geiger

## Board Members:

Jack Barriage

Dave Starr

Dick Dreiling

Ruthe Dreiling

Gus Geiger

Larry Scott

Kay Williams

## Show Chairman:

Dick Dreiling

## Post-Boy Editor:

Cindy Scott

## Program Chairman:

Tom Morrisey

## Representatives:

## APS:

Ruthe Dreiling

## AFDCS:

Dick Dreiling

## COPO:

Al Greene

## CNCPS:

Bill Brew

## JAPOS:

Cindy Scott

## Membership:

Ron Schultz

## AUGUST 1988 ISSUE

July 9 Meeting Notes

Jack Barriage reported that the Post Office will allowed a booth at the Air Races, and it will be right next to ours -- a handy arrangement for all.

NSSS is planning to produce a special cacheted event cover for the Special Olympics coming in February (?). We can promote philately and donate the proceeds to the kids at the same time.

Ron Schultz, Walt Sommers, and Jack Barriage donated items to be prizes in this meeting's philatelic raffle -- which were won by Dave Starr, Bill Brew, Kay Williams, and Clarence Docette. Kay also won the other raffle, which came to \$7.

The mini-auction was bigger than usual this time, involving \$115 in gross sales and making \$13 for the club.

July 23 Meeting

NSSS has been invited to enter one of our NEVPEX programs in a competition sponsored by FLOREX 88. The graphic arts and contents of programs for stamp shows have come under much scrutiny lately.

Late into the meeting, members present voted to have our annual picnic on August 27 (instead of regular meeting) at the new home of Dick & Dee Dreiling. It will serve as a festive sort of housewarming. See next page for details.

Raffle winner this time was Clay Harold, a visitor who came to see how stamp collecting has developed in the years since he last participated. He was rewarded with \$6 for his curiosity!

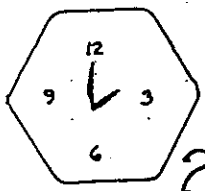
The philatelic raffle reaped prized items for winners: Ruthe Dreiling, Nan Bittner, Rene St. Pierre, Kay Williams, Al Shay, and Tom Morrisey. Sounds like a  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the folks attending or more benefited.

Next BOARD meeting: August 13 ... Welcome!

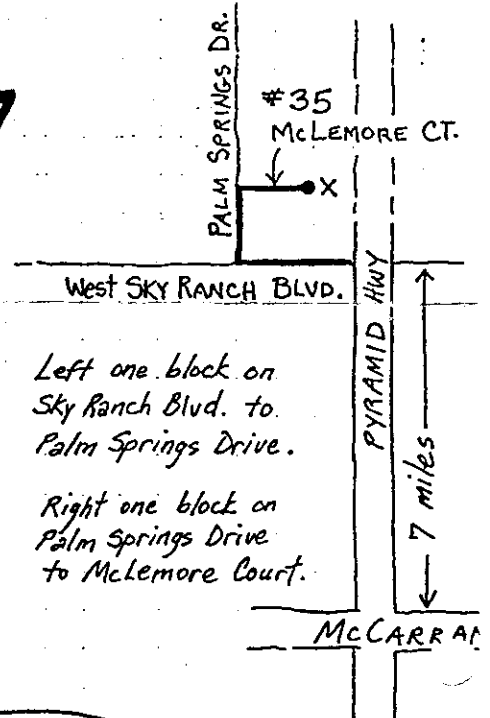
Y'all come to our NSSS annual

# SUMMER PICNIC!

## AUGUST 27



2 PM



DIFFERENT LOCATION:

At Dick & Dee Dreiling's new home in Sparks

Left one block on Sky Ranch Blvd. to Palm Springs Drive.

Right one block on Palm Springs Drive to McLeMores Court.

7 miles

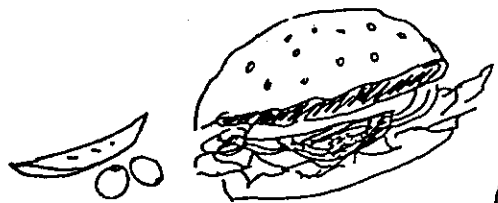
NSSS PROVIDES:

**hamburgers - hot dogs - beverages & BUNS** (soft variety)

You can bring a choice of:

**CHIPS, SALAD, CONDIMENTS,**  
OR **DESSERT**

Also - Bring your own plates and cutlery. And lawn chairs.



**RSVP - Please!**  
**359-2030**

RUTHE NEEDS TO KNOW WHAT YOU WILL BRING AND HOW MANY FRIENDS/FAMILY ARE COMING.

(P.S. The Highway Patrol watches Pyramid Way closely for D.U.I. offenders.)

It's amazing to see what comes into my bookstore at times:

This article is from a 43 page booklet titled "The Avocation of Stamp Collecting" and shows a copyright date of 1932.

Author Souren Yohannessiantz shows us that freedom of self-expression and fulfillment for women is not a new idea -- even in philately.

22 *The Avocation of Stamp Collecting*

much need to earn a living as men? To be sure, many women are working who have no economic need to do so, but there are also many men working who do not need the income.

With their entrance into the serious affairs of the world, women have found changes in their lives besides the taking on of business cares. They have learned that their ways of life have altered. The routine of a business office is nothing at all like that of a household. In the latter domain there are fewer people to be considered, and in keeping the house the woman is, in most cases, the chief. There is not the hurry in doing housework or in planning it that one finds in business life. To perform one's household tasks the housewife does not have to board a train or car and make an hour's trip. There are many other instances in which the daily business routine has added to living a certain strain and extra effort. In addition, it may be noted that many women, besides working seven or eight or even more hours daily in an office or factory, must, when they reach home in the evening, do a day's housework, for not a few of them have homes and families. They must carry a dual responsibility in many cases, involving that of business and also the task of feeding, clothing and educating children. This does not mean they are working for pleasure. More often than not the woman is in business because of the need for extra income, and her going forth into the world of business does not lessen, but, on the contrary, increases her responsibilities.

Besides the weary business man, then, we have the weary business woman. The weary business woman has changed many things, including the chivalry of her brothers. This is to be observed any time one chooses to enter an elevator or public conveyance. The woman must fight, with the man, for her place, whereas, not many years ago, it was hers merely because she was a woman and, one always hoped, a lady. Now the late woman shopper has given way to the homeward-bound office worker, and men no longer give up street-car seats in deference to the rights of the weaker sex. Women are no longer weak. They are willing to share equally in the conveniences of living.

Just as weary business men require an avocation, so do the weary business women need relaxation from their day's cares. They find it in numerous ways, ranging from housework to dining and dancing the evening hours away. But the woman has no less need than the man for a constructive avocation, for her mind is also wearied by hours of business. She has found contact with other people during the day trying and tiresome. She is often paid less and frequently works harder than men.

But if women have not yet reached a plane of equality with men insofar as wages are concerned, she has at least reached the stage wherein she is equally in need of distraction and diversion. With the modern rush of living, women, too, need avocations. Many recommend themselves—gardening, reading, needlework—any number of them. Not, by any means, the least of them is philately.

Since the first issue of adhesive postage stamps by England in 1840, ninety-one years ago, many men have been captivated by the hobby of stamp collecting. With many of them their interest began in boyhood. Of every three or four boys who collected, perhaps one has gone on with his interest, carrying it into the maturer years, maintaining it even when his life has been filled with the work of earning a living and making a home. No matter how much his duties have increased, he has always managed to find time to devote to philatelic activity. Perhaps he has become a specialist; perhaps, too, he has kept his interest in the amateur stage. But, in whichever case, he has, and this is the important fact, kept up his collection. It has provided for him an excellent means of relaxation, affording him an opportunity of working with both hands and mind, directing his leisure hours into interesting and at the same time instructive channels of thought and activity.

Whether man has liked it or not, woman has found an ever-increasing scope for her activities. When he went off to war, he left her to perform many of his tasks as well as her own, for civilian life must go on, albeit, a greatly accelerated pace. It was buoyed up by that patriotism which seems to excuse and condone bloodshed. Business had to go on; the daily affairs of life had to continue, even though war rocked the world and the sands of men were daily fed into the yawning jaws of a relentless Death. There is no heart for peacetime activities, and all are attuned to the quiet tempo of war, but even in war cars must run, trains must carry their cargoes, shops must continue in business, and industry, keyed to a pitch of war-time overproduction, must turn out the necessities of life—and war.

Women stepped in to fill the breach in the ranks of men, depleted sorely because able-bodied men, young and not so young, must be sent out to be slaughtered. Women, who had known the sheltered comfort of good homes, sprang to the fore and "carried on". All over a sick world this happened. Women became truck drivers, clerks, office-workers, factory hands, while a few of them followed their men across the ocean and served in the world itself. Women assumed new responsibilities and new importance in the eyes of the world.

The modern woman is very much unlike her grandmothers. She is found, outside the home, increased usefulness. She is, it has been discovered, extremely capable of doing a number of things other than mending socks and cooking meals.

Women's escape from their homes is not altogether new. Long before the shadow of war was thrown over the world, women were school-teachers. Women of the poorer classes did mill-work and factory-work, and women of the middle classes did office work, pounding typewriters and taking dictation for long and weary hours. But women as executive workers are comparatively new. They have advanced since the days of the war when necessity made them plunge in and take responsibilities where before they had been content merely to take orders from an acknowledgedly superior man being. Now women have become executives and are holding positions of trust and importance in the business world. There are many men who strongly resent the fact that this is so, but they seem unable to chase women out of what was once their own exclusive preserve. Matrimony and teaching are no longer the only futures, besides spinsterhood, that a woman may contemplate. There are a thousand and one things she can do. Into almost every branch of modern life she has stepped, firmly putting her hand to the helm, forging ahead in business, in politics, in industry, in commerce, and in art, painting, music, and writing.

The question as to whether women have the right to desert the home order to go into business has long waged warm on the tongues of men who, perhaps, have resented this female intrusion. But while the men deplore this change of affairs, the women go on and perform. It is acknowledged that there are many men who are unfitted to cope, either through temperament or experience, with the affairs of business. It is likewise true that there are many women better fitted to cope with business than with the affairs of the home. This also may be due to temperament, experience or inclination. But, whatever the argument, women are in business, proving themselves capable to "carry on". One may argue that there have been famous women artists, but one must admit that there are many women who have done very well in their chosen fields of endeavor.

Whether one disputes the right of women to take and hold men's jobs in the present period of depression, one must admit that many women are in business and have a legitimate right to be there. Do not women have

one more page on the other side →

ESAR'S COMIC DICTIONARY

careerist: A businesswoman who, like a businessman, may have a hobby, but it is never housework.

family: A social unit where the father is concerned with parking space, the children with outer space, and the mother with closet space.

One hears less often of feminine collectors, but there are, nonetheless, many of them. They have enjoyed the same things about collecting that their fathers and brothers have learned to prize. They are as capable of compiling a splendid collection as their menfolk, and they have quite as much interest in the pursuit. Not a few of them have gone into philately in a business way and are "making good".

Women have a love of detail which will stand them in good stead in following the hobby of stamp collecting. They have a certain sort of patience which will be helpful to them in their study of stamps. They have inquiring minds, keenly awake to the possibilities of finding interest in their stamps. This same patience which leads them to study, this same love of detail, will avail them much in the mechanical work of their collection. They will possess the facility of making a tasteful arrangement of their stamps, so that the appearance is both pleasing and logical.

The cost of collecting anything is always an important factor. Comparatively few people, despite the stories of multimillionaires which would lead one to suppose that every other person is one, there are few who can afford to indulge themselves unstintingly in whatever may chance to interest them. Stamp collecting does not require any more of a financial outlay than is possible at a given moment in order that the collector may enjoy himself. It is a hobby enjoyable whether much or little is expended upon it. The purchaser of a two or three dollar stamp may derive from its study as much pleasure as he who is able to pay five or six hundred dollars for a single item. The capacity for enjoyment lies within the individual.

The business woman who buys good stamps will be quick to see the investment value of her transactions. She will know that her stamps have a monetary value in proportion to the money she puts into them. If she is properly guided in the investment of her money, she cannot fail to have good returns if, for one reason or another, she is forced to realize on her purchases. Unlike many stocks, stamps do not fluctuate too wildly in their values. The market, of course, does change, but for the most part it will, one finds, remain fairly steady.

The average business woman does not have at her disposal for investment purposes as large sums of money as even the average business man. For one thing, her income is smaller in proportion to the work she does to earn it. In purchasing stamps, therefore, she will find that she can adjust her investments to suit her ability to invest. She need not wait until she has saved enough to buy a hundred dollar bond. She can invest slowly, in accordance with her income, with the assurance that the eventual total of her investments will bring her a fair return.

But, purely apart from the point of investment (a point which should be considered, however) the hobby gives pleasure. It affords mental and physical relaxation. It is an intellectual pursuit while it is at the same time a job that requires manual ability. While the collector is putting her stamps into an album, she is also studying them and acquiring interesting bits of knowledge. Many people do not study much after they leave school and their formal education behind them. They are too busy living. Stamp collecting affords an opportunity for continuing study of everyday events of history and politics, geography and civics. It will inspire further book study and more careful observation of the affairs that go on about us.

STARR GAZING

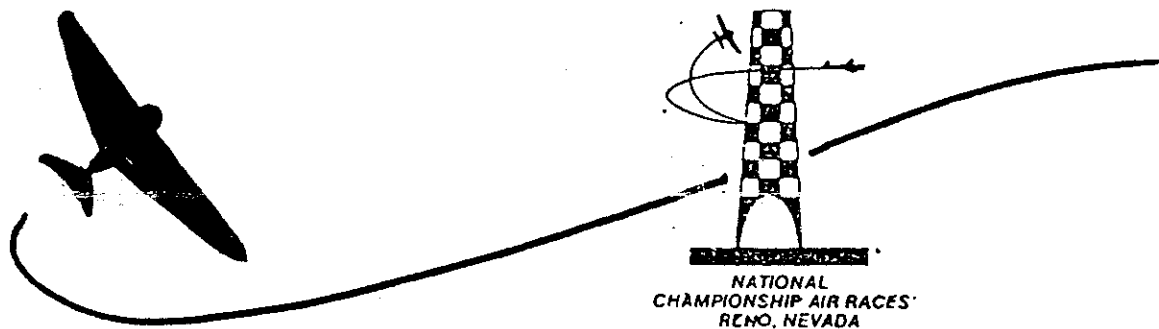
with Dave

Remember, a bird in hand is messy.

"If people don't want to come out to the ballpark, no one is going to stop them."

-- Yogi Berra

United States	
Promised	
Aug. 8	— 45c Love special stamp. Fifty stamps per pane. First-day sale at Shreveport, LA 71102.
Aug. 12	— 8.6c Wheel Chair 1920s precanceled definitive stamp in Transportation series. Coils of 500 and 3,000. One single-digit plate number every 52 stamps. First-day sale at Tucson, AZ 85726.
Aug. 16	— 21c Railroad Mail Car 1920s precanceled definitive stamp in Transportation series. First-day sale at Santa Fe, NM 87501.
Aug. 21	— 25c Summer Olympics commemorative stamp. Fifty stamps per pane. First-day sale at Colorado Springs, CO 80901.
Aug. 25	— 25c Classic Autos booklet of four panes of five stamp designs: 1928 Locomobile, 1929 Pierce-Arrow, 1931 Cord, 1932 Packard, and 1935 Duesenberg. Four single-digit offset and one single-digit intaglio plate number. First-day sale at Detroit, MI 48233.
Aug. 30	— 7.6c Carreta 1770s precanceled definitive stamp in Transportation series. First-day sale at San Jose, CA 96101.






HELP! We need volunteers to work our booth at the AIR RACES on SATURDAY, SEPT. 17! Thursday, Friday, and Sunday are covered ok.  
SIGN UP SOON.





TOPICAL IDEA

Ever wish you could produce a topical exhibit that would use a wide variety of your world wide collection? I recently found and bought an oversized paperback reference book titled "Timetables of History" by Bernard Grun. This book is a goldmine of topical exhibit ideas.

Look at the sample below. It shows major achievements from 1860 around the world in several areas of interest. Surely many of these events and people have been pictured on stamps.

The attraction of the timetable view is learning what went on in more than just our own "back yard" at any given time in history. How many of us know the state of the world as it looked in 1860?

<p>A.  HISTORY, POLITICS</p>	<p>B.  LITERATURE, THEATER</p>	<p>C.  RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY, LEARNING</p>
<p>Plebiscites in Tuscany, Emilia, Romagna, Parma, and Modena favor union with Sardinia Treaty of Turin cedes Nice and Savoy to France; first Ital. Parliament convenes at Turin Garibaldi and his 1,000 redshirts ("i Mille") sail from Genoa; reach Marsala; take Palermo and Naples Victor Emmanuel II, King of Sardinia, invades Papal States and defeats papal troops Garibaldi proclaims Victor Emmanuel II King of Italy Second Maori War begins (-1870) Founding of Vladivostok Anglo-Fr. troops defeat Chinese at Pa-li-Chau; Treaty of Peking Abraham Lincoln elected 16th President of the U.S.; S. Carolina secedes from the Union in protest Raymond Poincaré, Fr. statesman, b. (d. 1934)</p>	<p>J. M. Barrie, Scot. dramatist, b. (d. 1937) Dion Boucicault: "The Colleen Bawn," domestic drama, London Wilkie Collins: "The Woman in White" George Eliot: "The Mill on the Floss" Salvatore di Giacomo, Ital. poet, b. (d. 1934) Eugène Labiche: "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon" Multatuli (E. D. Dekker): "Max Havelaar," Dutch novel Mori Ogai, Jap. poet, translator of "Faust," b. (d. 1922) Alexander Ostrovski: "The Storm," Russ. drama Friedrich Spielhagen: "Problematische Naturen," Ger. novel A. C. Swinburne: "The Queen Mother," drama "The Cornhill Magazine" founded, W. M. Thackeray editor Anton Chekhov, Russ. author, b. (d. 1904)</p>	<p>Eng. Church Union founded J. S. Mill: "Considerations on Representative Government" Charles de Montalembert: "Les Moines d'Occident" J. L. Motley: "The History of the United Netherlands" (-1868) Russ. Orthodox Church establishes monastery in Jerusalem Arthur Schopenhauer d. (b. 1788)</p>

<p>D.  VISUAL ARTS</p>	<p>E.  MUSIC</p>	<p>F.  SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, GROWTH</p>	<p>G.  DAILY LIFE</p>
<p>Jakob Burckhardt: "The Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy" A. G. Decamps, Fr. painter, d. (b. 1803) Degas: "Spartan Boys and Girls Exercising" W. Holman Hunt: "Finding of the Saviour in the Temple" Manet: "Spanish Guitar Player," painting Philip Wilson Steer, Eng. artist, b. (d. 1942)</p>	<p>Gustav Mahler, Ger. composer, b. (d. 1911) Ignace Paderewski, Pol. pianist and statesman, b. (d. 1941) Franz von Suppé: "Das Pensionat," the first of all Viennese operettas First modern Welsh Eisteddfod Hugo Wolf, Aust. composer, b. (d. 1903)</p>	<p>Bunsen and Kirchhoff discover the elements cesium and rubidium G. T. Fechner: "Elements of Psychophysics" Lenoir constructs first practical internal-combustion engine Frederick Walton invents cork linoleum</p>	<p>Baseball becomes popular in New York and Boston; first recorded game in San Francisco "The Catholic Times" published During the last decade 424,000 people emigrated from Britain and 914,000 from Ireland to U.S. Food and Drugs Act enacted in Britain John C. Heenan (American) and Tom Sayers (British) fight a championship bout; fight ended by crowd breaking into the ring Brit. Open Golf Championship started; first champion, W. Park Christopher L. Sholes, Amer. inventor, devises primitive form of typewriter Beginning of skiing as competitive sport First horse-drawn tram</p>