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*To Err is Human
To Find is Divine*



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The EFO Collector is published quarterly, in March, June, September and December. The submission deadline for any issue is the 15th of the month preceding the issue, e.g. 2/15, 6/15, 8/15 and 11/15. Send or e-mail editorial material directly to the Editor. Sample copies of the EFO Collector are available for \$3 from the Editor.

Membership includes subscription to the EFO Collector. Membership fees are as follows:

	Members with addresses in the U.S. or Canada	Members with addresses elsewhere
Initiation fee and first year's dues	\$16.00	\$30.00
One year membership renewal	\$15.00	\$30.00
Two year membership renewal	\$27.00	\$60.00

Advertising for the EFO Collector will be accepted at the following rates:

Full page, camera-ready copy	\$30.00	First insertion must be fully prepaid. No discounts apply. The deadline for ad copy is the 15 th of the month preceding the issue. Advertising, ad payments, and related inquiries should be directed to the Editor.
Half page, camera-ready copy	\$16.00	
Quarter page, camera-ready copy	\$9.00	
Full page, requires composition	\$60.00	
Half page, requires composition	\$32.00	
Quarter page, requires composition	\$18.00	
Classified ads, per word	\$0.06	

EFOCC members are entitled to three free 35-word (excluding address) classified EFO Post ads annually. Please send or e-mail these to the Editor.

EFOCC Officers

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From Your Editor



First, I would like to thank members who have written or e-mailed me to provide very nice EFO pictures to present in the EFO Collector. I have to say that the response has been much better than I expected. Also, many thanks to those who have contacted me wishing me luck and success in my new appointment as your Editor. From these responses, I notice that the EFOCC is quite an active organization, and this is very gratifying.

I think it is important to make the EFO Collector more interesting not only for readers, but also for advertisers. Why advertisers? Advertising in the EFO Collector is important for two reasons. First, it provides needed revenue to allow the EFOCC to survive. Second, it provides information useful for readers. This second item is just as important as the first. Isn't it convenient to be reminded that the 2003 issue of the book "Errors on U.S. Postage Stamps" is now available from Krause publications? Wouldn't you like to know that a dealer has a particular group of EFOs available? So, ads are a win-win situation for advertisers and members alike.

An advertiser will place an ad only if there is a response that justifies the cost and overhead of the ad. While the press run of the EFO Collector is not large (we print about 250 copies, and distribute about 210-220 copies, of which about 190 go to members in a timely manner), it does not cost a lot to take out a full-page ad (Half and quarter page ads are available as well). So, if an advertiser gets a few sales, this may be enough to justify the ad. In addition, of course, the advertiser is getting visibility in front of a very focused and active audience. Just look at the list of AmeriStamp exhibitor members in this issue. The question is: what is the advertisers' experience? A second question, and far more interesting, is: What can our members do to induce more advertisement? Two things come to mind: First, look at advertisements in the EFO Collector proactively, and contact the advertiser if there is a chance that the product or service being offered may be interesting. Second, when you do a purchase based on an advertisement in the EFO Collector, make sure the advertiser is aware of that. If our members diligently follow these two guidelines, the EFO Collector becomes a far more interesting vehicle for advertisers. As they advertise more, we can hand out more copies, even to non-members, who in turn perform also purchases based on these, which leads to more ads, and next thing, the EFO Collector can dominate the printing presses of organized philately.... OK, maybe I got ahead of myself. Nevertheless, much of what you read is accurate!

So, we would like our dealer members to test the waters, and see whether the EFOCC membership is biting when they place an ad. To test this at minimum cost, here is what we propose: why don't you use your EFOCC Member Post allocation for commercial ads? Of course, only dealers who are EFOCC members can take advantage of this for free, but others could also try this out at fairly low cost, since they can place a classified ad only at 6 cents per word. And, of course, if our dealer members have any feedback on how to make the EFO Collector more effective, please share it with us.

While we are addressing our dealer members, we would also like to ask them to help us recruit new members. After all, dealers know many collectors who are not members. Your board has come up with an incentive for them: For each new member they help to recruit, we will provide them, free of charge, one insertion of a ¼ page ad. Recruit two members, get a free ½ page ad. Recruit 4 members, get a free one-page ad. All these include, if needed, composition for the ad, we will work with you on your ad. To help you in your recruiting efforts, we have a one-page brochure (with space to insert your name), let me know if you can use some. The dealer member simply gives the prospective member the brochure containing the membership application, with the dealer member's name already inserted in the application form. When the application is received by the EFOCC, we get in touch with the referrer to work out the ad. It's that simple.

Happy collecting.

Cemil
CemilB@optonline.net



Letters to the Editor

Error or Freak, Continued

Re. Mr. Monteiro's response to my letter in the issue of January-March 2004, page 4: If we are now going classify "freaks" as "errors", maybe we should give some thought to changing the name of this organization.

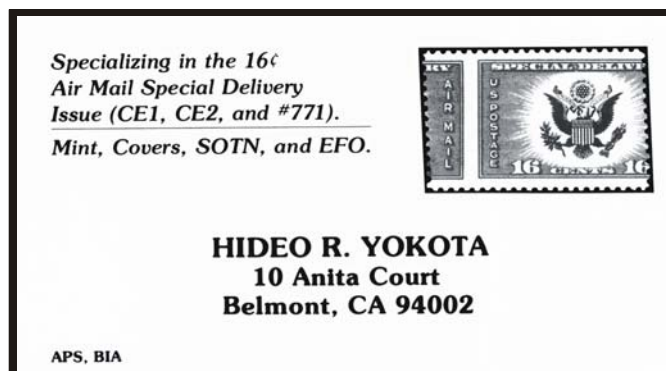
Clyde Jennings
Jacksonville, FL



From member Bert Freese's collection.

Of Interest to Members

- We are happy to report that member **Jerry Kasper's** exhibit *Aerogramme Errors, Freaks and Oddities* was awarded a Gold and the Reserve Grand at the FRESPEX Show in Fresno, CA, during the weekend of March 20th and 21st. This follows a Gold and the Marcus White medal as Best Postal Stationery Exhibit at SESCAL last October. Jerry also presented several exhibits in the AmeriStamp Expo in Norfolk Virginia, in January 2004, listed elsewhere in this issue. Congratulations, Jerry!
- In our last issue, we listed dealers that advertised specifically EFOs in the American Philatelist. That list omitted one dealer, Brandon Galleries, located in Surrey, England. Their website, StampErrors.com, is very well organized, *contains a large number of British EFOs* and *excellent scans* of most articles.
- We really liked member Hideo Yokota's calling card, which we received recently, and are printing a picture of it. This might give you ideas also about putting together your own calling cards, in particular for use when meeting people at shows and bourses.

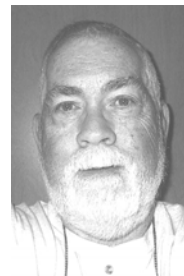


Hideo also sent us pictures some nice EFOs of Air Mail Special Delivery Stamps, and we show them elsewhere in this issue. Thanks, Hideo!

President's Report

Jim McDevitt

cwouscg@aol.com



On April 20, 2004, Ken Martin reported the tabulation of voting results for election of EFOCC officers to serve from July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2006:

The report states twenty-two members submitted votes, each for the four candidates. There were no blanks or partially blank ballots: no write-ins or partially completed ballots.

I wish to thank the chairman of the ballot commission, life-member Ken Martin, for his time and effort to chair this committee. The EFOCC is very appreciative of Ken's past and on-going efforts to benefit the membership.

Speaking of appreciation, I sincerely wish to thank Vice-President John Hotchner, Treasurer Dave Hunt, and Secretary Stan Raugh for their invaluable assistance and cooperation during our past two year tenure. Of note, Stan's stellar and tireless recruitment efforts that have reached out to the masses and in addition to new members, has brought many past members back into the fold.

I and they will continue to identify and address the needs of all EFOCC members during our forthcoming two-year tenure. **BUT** we cannot do this without timely feedback and assistance from the membership. Collectively, this is our group to assist one and other by sharing our needs and knowledge, primarily through the EFO **Collector** and regional meetings.

The EFO **Collector**'s new (novice) editor, Cemil Betanov, has jumped in with both feet and is doing a stellar performance to promulgate an award winning, informative journal. Please, please send informative articles, info on your exhibit pages, etc., etc. To date and without the timely input of John Hotchner, Joe Monteiro, Stan Goldfarb, Clyde Jennings, Bill Murray, our journal would be less informative. A light on the horizon, Jerry Kasper will submit articles on his award-winning aerogramme exhibit.

Unfortunately, our auction director, Peter Rikard, has resigned. Peter, a life-member of the EFOCC, did an excellent job running our last 10 auctions, but needs to focus on other commitments at this time. We thank him for all his efforts. For the time being, I will run (once again) the auction. So, if you wish to submit lots for sale, please mail them to me. My address is shown on page 2. We will have an auction in the next issue.

Speaking of the future - the EFOCC will conduct a western regional meeting during Stampshow 2004, Sacramento, California, August 10 - 14; an eastern regional meeting during VAPEX 2004, Virginia Beach, Virginia in November.



From member Bert Freese's collection.

Treasurer's Report

David Hunt

dhhunt@ptdprolog.net

Treasurer's Report for the Quarter 1 January - 31 March 2004

Beginning Balance 1 January 2004 \$6078.75

Income

Dues and Initiation	\$232.00
Sample copies	\$3.00

Expenses

"EFO Collector" printing	\$471.98
"EFO Collector" postage	\$169.69
Officers' Expenses	\$11.23

Ending Balance 31 March 2003 \$5660.85

Respectfully submitted,
David H. Hunt, Treasurer

Secretary's Report

Stan Raugh

trex@bigplanet.com

New Members

Welcome to our new member:

Daniel Delaney 1301
6337 School Street S.W.
Lakewood, WA 98499

Dues Are Due

If the number on your membership label ends in "04-B", your membership is up for renewal.

As of May 1, we have 187 members and 87 of them are up for renewal. Those are serious numbers.

Since most of our memberships come up at this time, it is important for everyone to sign up again for another year so we can keep up our numbers.

Please help out your secretary by mailing your check early so we can update your membership early. Your club will benefit!

Look at your label and if you are a "04-B", drop us a check today!

Pitch For "Meet Your Fellow Members"

Are you willing to be interviewed and share your collecting interests?

Every time I write a column I learn something new to use in building my collection. That is why we have a club, to share ideas.

E-mail me today and I will send you a list of questions for you to help me build an article.

Print Shifts on Canadian Stamps

Joseph Monteiro

Introduction

The most glamorous aspect of philately is concerned with printing errors. The discovery of such errors usually results in sensational news to philatelists. It often gets reported in the major daily newspapers of the country where the error occurs and certainly in all the major philatelic magazines. Printing errors make exceptional show and conversation pieces and some are even classified as gems of philately. There are various types of printing errors. The most outstanding printing errors are inverts. This has led some philatelists to rephrase the well-known adage "to forgive is divine" into "to err is divine". There are also other printing errors such as design errors, colour errors, double print errors, print shift errors, printing on gum side, tagging errors, and others.

In this article, I shall examine print shift errors. I shall first review the causes of print shift errors. Second, I shall review the types of print shift errors that have occurred. Finally, I shall provide a few concluding remarks.

Before proceeding, I shall define what I mean by a print shift error. A print shift error is basically a shift of a part of the design (or overprint or attachment or cut-off on a stamp) in relation to the other part of the design on the stamp. It does not include a shift of the entire design of the stamps printed on a pane. This type of shift generally results in what philatelists describe as a misperforated stamp or a badly centered stamp. The meaning of design here also includes any inscription such as the name of the country, etc.

The Causes of Print Shift Errors

Print shift errors are caused because the printing of the stamps requires more than one printing plate or printing process. The causes of print shift errors are examined in greater detail hereafter.

Single Printing Process Using Multiple Plates

The origin of print shift errors in Canada can be traced to a single printing process such as steel engraving when the printing of stamps requires the use of two plates. Two plates are needed when it is decided to surcharge or overprint the stamps or to print the stamps in two different colours. Two plates may also be needed today when the printing process cannot accommodate the printing of more than six colours on a stamp. As a result, to print the seventh or any additional colours, a second printing plate is needed. When the sheet or sheets that are printed after the first plate are not perfectly aligned with the second printing plate, a print shift error occurs. This use of the second printing plate sometimes results in a print shift. These print shifts are very noticeable and quite dramatic since the shifts caused by the two colours or shifted overprint has a contrasting and clearly noticeable effect.

Single Printing Process Using Single Plate but Requiring Attachments

A single printing process using a single plate can also result in print shifts when the production of the stamp requires the use of some type of attachment on the stamp or when it results in parts of the stamp being cut-off. The requirement of an attachment during or after the printing process can cause a shift in the placement of the attachment such as a hologram. In the case of a cut-off, it could be done in the wrong position on the stamp. Both of these conditions result in a print shift.

Multiple Printing Processes

Multiple printing processes also result in print shifts since a multiple printing process (engraving and lithography, embossing and lithography, etc.) requires the use of more than one printing plate. One printing process on the stamp has to be done separately from the second printing process. As a result, when the sheet or sheets that are printed during the first printing process are not perfectly aligned during the second printing process, a print shift error occurs. Today, this is the most common cause of print shift errors that are found on Canadian stamps.

Paper Creases

A crease in the margin or on the stamp sheet after the impression of the first plate is received could result in shifts in the impression of the second plate on the sheet of stamps. For example, suppose a stamp sheet with a crease in it received the impression of the first plate or process. Suppose after it received the impression of the first plate or process, the paper crease was removed. Now, suppose this sheet is sent to receive the impression of the second plate or process. What would happen? Obviously, the sheet is now bigger, horizontally or vertically. When it receives the impression of the second plate or process, the impression will be shifted, and the nature of the shift will depend on the nature of the crease. If the crease is just 1 or 2 mm, the shift will be of about the same nature. The greater the crease, the more dramatic the print shift. You can convince yourself that this is likely to happen by experimenting on creased paper.

Paper Folds

A fold in the stamp sheet after the first impression of the first plate was made can also cause a shift in the impression of the second plate on the sheet of stamps. In such cases, the impression of the second plate may not be on the correct side of the stamp but on the gum side of the stamp. A good example of this shifted impression is the famous Canadian 7-cents Jet over Ottawa with the 8-cents surcharge on the reverse of the stamp. Some philatelists do not consider these types of errors as print shifts. Stamps with such print shifts are unusual errors and are far more valuable than the print shifts described above. Also, it is worthwhile noting that apart from the print shift on the folded part of the pane, the impression of the second plate is not shifted on the remainder of the pane.

Since all the above processes involve more than one plate or printing process, it is at times impossible to indicate whether the print shift was a result of one plate or process or a result of the other plate or process. There may be an exception to this in cases where the print shift is so marked that it occurs in areas that make it wrong in relation to other printing details such as tagging. For example, suppose, you have a ball in the centre of the design of the normal stamp in red and the surrounding design is blue and the stamps are tagged on four sides. Now, suppose the red ball is shifted in relation to the blue design, and appears on the tagging, which is in the correct area. In this case, it is probable that the cause of the print shift is due to shift of the red ball. This is because the rest of the blue design and the tagging are in the correct area and, based on the theory of probability, one error is more likely to occur than two errors on the same stamp. If the tagging was also shifted but correct in relation to the red ball, it would most likely be that the blue design was printed with a shift.

Types of Print Shift Errors

There are four basic types of print shift errors that I am aware of: i) A part of the design shifted with respect to the other design; ii) An affixed or glued attachment such as a hologram dramatically shifted; iii) The application of a scratch-off surface on the wrong part of the design; and iv) A cut-off made wrongly on a stamp. These will be briefly described hereafter.

A Part of the Design Shifted With Respect to the Other Design

To date, a number of print shifts with dramatically shifted designs have been discovered. These print shift errors largely followed the development of printing technology. The first group of print shift errors results from overprints or surcharges. The print shift errors in this group for the Queen Elizabeth II era are not numerous, as very few Canadian stamps have appeared with surcharges or overprints. However, a few in this era that have attracted the attention of collectors are those with overprints for government use or those that were pre-cancelled, such as the 2-cents Cameo for government use, the pre-cancelled 3-cents Prime Minister Robert Borden, etc. The second well-known group of print shift errors include stamps printed with two plates required for the two different colours. Such print shifts include stamps like the 5-cent Plains of Abraham, the 5-cent Girl Guides, the 5-cent Resources, and the 15-cent 1971 Christmas Snowflake. The third well-known group of print shift errors includes stamps resulting from dual printing processes such as photogravure and engraving. This group includes the \$1 Fundy, the \$2 Banff, the \$5 Point Pelee, the \$1 Runnymede Library, the \$1 Court House, the \$2 Truro Provincial Normal School, etc. The fourth well-known group of print shift errors includes stamps using printing process such

as photogravure and foil application. The well known stamps in this group include the 32-cent Nickel stamp, the 50-cent West Wind, the 88-cent Vera, the 88-cent Floraion, etc. Before proceeding, one or two stamps from each of these sub-groups will be described in greater detail.

In the first sub-group, the two well-known errors that will be described are the 2-cent Cameo stamp (Figure 1), and the 3-cent Prime Minister Borden stamp (Figure 2).

The print shift on the 2-cent Cameo stamp for government use (Figure 1) has the overprint 'G' at the top of the Queen's head rather than at the base of her head. This variety is often referred to as the "wide-spaced 'G' overprint". This print shift has occurred on the two top rows of the middle panes in the sheet. As a result, some twenty pairs with this error are known to exist.

The 3-cent Prime Minister Borden pre-cancelled stamp (Figure 2) was found with the warning strip on the right side printed on the stamps instead of the selvage (and the warning strip missing on the left of the margin of the selvage). None of the stamps containing parts of the inscription are identical, since each stamp contains a different part of the inscription (English and French).



Figure 1: The 2-cent Cameo.



Figure 2: The 3-cent Prime Minister Borden.

In the second sub-group, the two well-known print shift errors are on the 5-cents Girl Guides stamp (Figure 3), and the 5-cents Resources stamp.



Figure 3: The 5-cent Girl Guides.

The 5-cents Girl Guides stamp (Figure 3) consists of two basic colours. The emblem, the name of the country and the value of the stamp printed in blue; and the year of the Girl Guide Movement, the inscription around the emblem and the legends “postage” and “postes” printed in beige. Two types of print shifts have occurred. One with the blue printing shifted to the right touching the beige printing on the right and the blue printing shifted to the left touching to the beige printing on the left. The design shift is about 1mm to 1.5 mm [1].

The 5-cents Resources design (not shown here) consists of hands holding a cogwheel depicting natural resources. The cogwheel is printed in green and the hands and the rest of the design are printed in brown. The design shift consists of the hands shifted away from the cogwheel to the left by about 2 mm.

In the third sub-group, the two well-known print shift errors are on the \$5 Point Pelee stamp (Figure 4), and the \$1 Runnymede Library stamp.

The \$5 Point Pelee stamp (Figure 4) was discovered with the engraving and the inscription shifted 8 mm to the left. The black engraving consisting of “CANADA”, “Point Pelee/Pointe Pelee”, “\$5” and the inscription “CANADIAN BANK NOTE OTTAWA NO. 1 ..” are shifted (This last inscription, which should be on the right selvage is instead on the two rightmost stamps, and is barely visible). As a result, part of the engraving of “CANADA” appears on the next stamp. So far only one sheet is known with this error.

The \$1 Runnymede Library (not shown) stamp has been reported with the engraving of the “\$1 CANADA” and “RUNNYMEDE” dramatically shifted. Instead of the “\$1” appearing on the upper right, it is on the upper left, and also appeared with “CANADA” on the bottom of some stamps and in the middle of others” [2].



Figure 4: The \$5 Point Pelee Stamp.

In the fourth sub-group, the two well-known print shift errors are on the 32-cents Nickel stamp (Figure 5), and the 88-cents Vera stamp.

The 32-cent Nickel stamp (Figure 5) can be described as the vertical shifting of the foil embossing of the word "nickel" [3]. Three types of such shifts exist. First, the foil embossing is shifted approximately 9 mm upwards so that it covers the word “Canada” and the value “32” (shown in Figure 5). Second, the shift also exists downwards, covering the words “Discovery of Sudbury 1883” and “Sa découverte à Sudbury 1883”. Third, the shift falls partially on the top and bottom of the stamp [7].

The 88-cents Vera (Figure 6) error can be described as the upward shifting of the gold foil by 27 mm. As a result, the gold foil does not cover the portion below the frame and on top of the frame, but appears in the middle of the



Figure 5: The 32-cent Nickel stamp.



Figure 6: The 88-cent Vera.

portrait. In addition, it is also worthwhile noting that the gold Maple Leaf emblems that appear at the margin in the bottom of the pane are shifted onto the last row of stamps. Two of the Maple Leaf emblems appear on each of these stamps [8]. A full sheet with the print shift is shown in Figure 8.

An Affixed or Glued Attachment Such As a Hologram Dramatically Shifted

Glued attachments or holograms have been infrequently used on Canadian stamps. So far only two stamps have been printed with a glued hologram. One of these stamps, the 42-cents hologram stamp, has been found with the hologram shifted. Stamps with a shifted hologram have also been reported in other countries, for example, Finland. The hologram, instead of being attached in the correct place, was placed on some other part of the stamp when it was being applied mechanically. This sub-group does not include holograms that have been cut incorrectly or holograms that have some defect, however it does include multiple holograms that have been applied instead of one.

The Application of Scratch-off or Non-scratch-off Surfaces on the Wrong Part of the Design

Scratch-off surfaces applied to a stamp are a recent innovation in the printing of stamps. The technique of producing these stamps involves printing silk-screen “scratch-off” ink over a varnished covering, which protects the message underneath from being revealed. Once the gold or silver coloured ink is removed, the message is visible. For example, such scratch-off surfaces on stamps have been printed by Finland and Hong-Kong. At times, the ink may be permanent, and cannot be scratched off. An example of this, familiar to everyone, is the gold square on the Canadian twenty-dollar banknote or fifty-dollar banknote at the left top with the number 20 or 50 printed on the gold square. When these non scratch-off (or scratch-off) surfaces appear in a wrong position they are print shift errors. Figure 7 shows an example of this on a fifty-dollar bank note with the gold shifted.



Figure 7: Gold non scratch-off surface shifted on the \$50 banknote.

A Scratch-off Applied Wrongly on a Stamp

Stamps with a part of it cut off are sometimes issued. In Canada, to honour the blind, a 45+5-cent stamp was issued on September 9, 1996, where part of the design was cut-off. This semi-postal issue is a Canadian first! Using a die-cut technique, a part of the design (i.e., a puzzle piece) was cut from the stamp. If the die-cut is shifted, it is equivalent to a print shift. If one classifies this as a print shift, presumably one can argue that stamps with perforated initials in it, such as the early stamps for government use or perfins in the wrong position, are also print shifts. It is also possible that parts of a stamp, i.e., denomination, may be printed in Braille to enable the blind to read the message on the stamp. I have not yet seen such stamps, nevertheless misplaced Braille messages on a stamp could also be considered as print shift stamps. This type of print shift error belongs to the second sub-group described in the section titled “A Part of the Design Shifted With Respect to the Other Designs” earlier.

Concluding Remarks

In this article, print shift errors one of the major types of printing errors were examined. The causes of print shift errors and the types of print shift errors were also examined.

In one of my past articles I indicated that there are various major types of printing errors: inverts; design errors; colour errors; double print errors; printing on gum side errors; tagging errors; and other printing errors. One of the basic purposes of this article was to examine one specific type of printing error, namely print shift errors. Concentrating on such sub-groups with a methodical approach can make philately more educational. This will enable philatelists to enrich the study of philately and to make it a more enjoyable hobby. It could also encourage philatelists to specialize by collecting specific sub-groups of printing errors.

Bibliography and Endnotes

- [1] Ian Kimmerly Stamp Auctions, Public Auction #92, November 5, 1997, p.25
- [2] Robertson, Ian: “Childhood Collector Stumbles Upon Unusual Variety”, Canadian Stamp News, Volume 17, No. 16, December 29, 1992, p. 9
- [3] This error was most likely caused because of an inappropriate movement of the sheet or due to a delay in the printing machine that produced the embossing. Variations in the electric power can cause this.
- [4] Gratton, Richard: “Erreurs et variétés Partie 18”, Philatélie Quebec, numero 153, decembre 1990. p. 17
- [5] Gratton, Richard: “Le comité d’expertise de la F. Q. P.”, Philatélie Quebec, volume 15, numero 1, septembre 1983, p. 37-38.
- [6] R. Maresch & Son Public Auction, Sales 290, 291 & 292, November 15 and 16, 1994, p. 36
- [7] Jim A. Hennock Ltd. Public Stamp Auction, Sales No. 9-10, March 1986, p. 38
- [8] Ian Kimmerly Stamps Special Mailings, Letter on Elizabethan Varieties Listing, July 1994
- [9] A crease or paper fold in the margin or on the sheet after the impression of the first plate was received could result in shifts in the impression of the second plate on the sheet of stamps.



Figure 8: Full sheet of the 88-cent Vera stamp with print shift.



Figure 9: Additional Canadian print shifts.

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EFOCC Members at AmeriStamp Expo

Cemil Betanov

Many EFOCC Members are very active in exhibiting their collections, and the recent AmeriStamp Expo in Norfolk, VA, was no exception. Here is a listing of members who exhibited at AmeriStamp. Congratulations to our exhibitor members!

<i>Exhibitor</i>	<i>Exhibit Name</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Award</i>
Douglas N. & Nancy B. Clark	Maine Way Mail	Single Frame Championship	Prix d'Honneur
Clyde Jennings and Jay Jennings	U.S. First Half-Cent Postage Due	Single Frame Championship	Prix d'Honneur
Jim McDevitt	The Third USS Maine	Most Popular Championship	Prix d'Honneur (also National Stamp Dealers Most Popular Award)
Jim McDevitt	The Coast Guard Commemorative	Most Popular (Open Competition)	
Jerry Kasper	Southern Rhodesia Military Airletters	Single Frame Open Competition	Platinum (also American Air Mail Society Award)
Clyde Jennings and Jay Jennings	The Two U.S. Half-cent Stamps Overprinted for Use in Canal Zone	Single Frame Open Competition	Gold
Jerry Kasper	Australia's Official Aerogrammes	Single Frame Open Competition	Gold
Joann Lenz	E-COM Mail	Single Frame Open Competition	Gold (also American Philatelic Society Post 1980 Medal of Excellence)
Alvaro Pacheco	Chile 1900 Surcharge 5	Single Frame Open Competition	Gold
Alvaro Pacheco	Chile 1904 Telegraph Stamps Surcharge Correos 1 Centavo	Single Frame Open Competition	Gold
Joann Lenz	The National One Cent Letter Postage Association (NOCLPA)	Single Frame Open Competition	Vermeil
Jim McDevitt	The Coast Guard Commemorative	Multi-Frame Competition	Vermeil
John Hotchner	Worldwide Rarities and Uniquities	Court of Honor	
Jerry Kasper	New Zealand Prisoner of War Aerogrammes	Court of Honor	

Rocco Caponi's EFO Exhibit

One more exhibit at AmeriStamp is worth mentioning since it is related to the subject we all hold dear: Rocco Caponi exhibited "2-Cent Circular Die Error, Freaks & Oddities" and won a Vermeil in the Single Frame Open Competition. Your Editor has been in contact with him, hoping that he can present us his exhibit in a future issue of the EFO Collector. Rocco has been good enough to e-mail me a few samples from his exhibit, and here they are. We are looking forward to more... Congratulations to Rocco!



2c on 1c



2c on 2c



2c on 4c

Washington 2006 Goal: One Million Stamps

A 2 ½ year drive to collect 1,000,000 stamps is being organized by Washington 2006, the international philatelic exhibition scheduled for May 27th through June 3rd, 2006, in Washington. The show's Youth and Beginners Chairman, Nancy Clark, and committee member Joan Bleakley are in need of U.S. and worldwide kiloware both on and off paper to distribute to thousands of visitors to the show and to use during demonstrations and seminars.

Begin by cutting stamps from envelope corners, leaving about ¼ inch of paper all the way around, and removing the paper flap on the back. Discard damaged stamps, those with tape on them, and those on colored paper of any kind. Then separate them into U.S. and non-U.S. piles. Do the same for donations of off-paper stamps.

Place these in envelopes and mail them to W2006 Stamp Zone, c/o Joan Bleakley, 15906 Crest Drive, Woodbridge, VA 22191. These can be sent at any time. Include an e-mail address to be notified when your shipment arrives. Contributions of any size are appreciated, including larger dealer lots.

As a 501(c)3 organization, individuals and companies may qualify for tax deductions to the full extent of the law for material donated to Washington 2006.

Another tax-deductible contribution is available for contributors of better material. Two auction houses, Andrew Levitt/Nutmeg Auctions of Danbury, CT, and Regency Stamps, Ltd., of St. Louis, MO, have volunteered to accept and auction material on behalf of the exhibition. Washington 2006 will receive full hammer price from such donations, and will provide receipts to donors. For details, please contact the following:

Nutmeg Stamp Sales
P. O. Box 4547
Danbury, CT 06813
Phone: (800) 522-1607, Fax: (203) 798-7902
E-Mail: info@nutmegstamps.com
Web: www.nutmegstamp.com

Regency Stamps, Ltd.
Le Chateau Village #106
10411 Clayton Road
St. Louis, MO 63131-2911
Telephone: (800) 782-0066, Fax: (314) 997-2237
E-Mail: info@regencystamps.com
Web: www.regencystamps.com

For more details about Washington 2006, visit www.Washington-2006.org.

Perf Orations

John M Hotchner

jmhstamp@ix.netcom.com

Up The Challenge: EFOs on Cover

What is the most difficult way to collect US EFOs? For my money, it is an attempt to form a collection of EFOs on cover; cancelled in the period of use of the stamp (not philatelically created at some later date). Perhaps I need to qualify that further by saying "significant EFOs". Used minor misperfs, color misregistrations, miscut booklet panes, etc. are not hard to find. The great majority are off cover because relatively few collectors keep covers. So any used EFOs on cover are in the 'Hens' teeth' category.

But set out to try to find imperfs, major misperfs, missing colors, full sets of double perfs, and other such items on cover - especially on non-philatelic covers, and you are in the hunt for really scarce material.

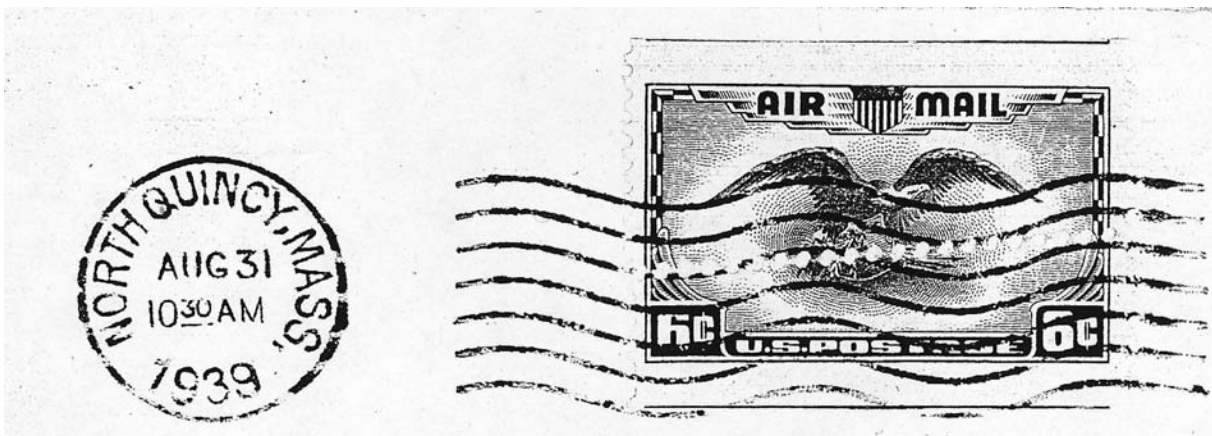
Why would one care? Because, like Mount Everest, the covers are there, and it is a challenge to find the good ones and add them to your collection. Collectors love a challenge. I do have another reason, though. I exhibit a subject titled "The History of Stamp Separation: From 1840 to Modern Times". In exhibiting, it is a good thing to show difficult material, and so I have spent the last nearly 30 years looking for difficult perforation-related material on cover.

As proof that such material does exist, I'm pleased to include a few exhibit pages here, and some unmounted material as well. It should be noted that my exhibit tells the story of how punching holes came to be the prevailing method of separating stamps, and I cover also the many methods of applying them. An important aspect of this is the varieties that can occur when the perforating process goes wrong.

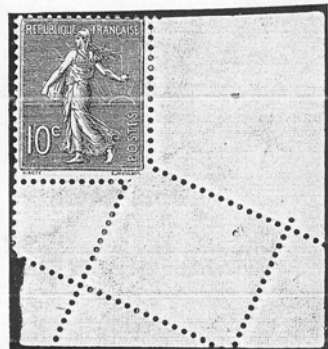
I began to accumulate material for the exhibit in 1974, and put up the first version in 1976. It took ten years for the exhibit to attain a gold medal, and two more for it to get its first Grand Award (best in show at a national level exhibition).

I then put the exhibit on the shelf as my four children started going off to college. I simply could not afford new material to add. But I've been more active in looking for new material in the last five or so years, and now have a bunch of material to add to the exhibit. Now, as I stare at the possibility of retirement, I'm thinking it will be fun to redo the exhibit.

A word on cost. EFOs on cover can range from \$2 to thousands. Most are on the low end, because they are often looked upon as curiosities rather than valuable items. Every one of the varieties with this column is far more rare than the Inverted Jenny, but scarcity is not the only determinant of value. Collector interest is equally important. And collector recognition is another important element. For the most part I bought the items shown here from non-EFO collectors, and the most expensive item when I bought it was \$60. The much harder task was to find the material in the first place. So, bottom line, good material on cover is "out there". But one must be dogged in hunting for it. I've picked up - on average - one or two covers a year, but it is a nice accumulation.

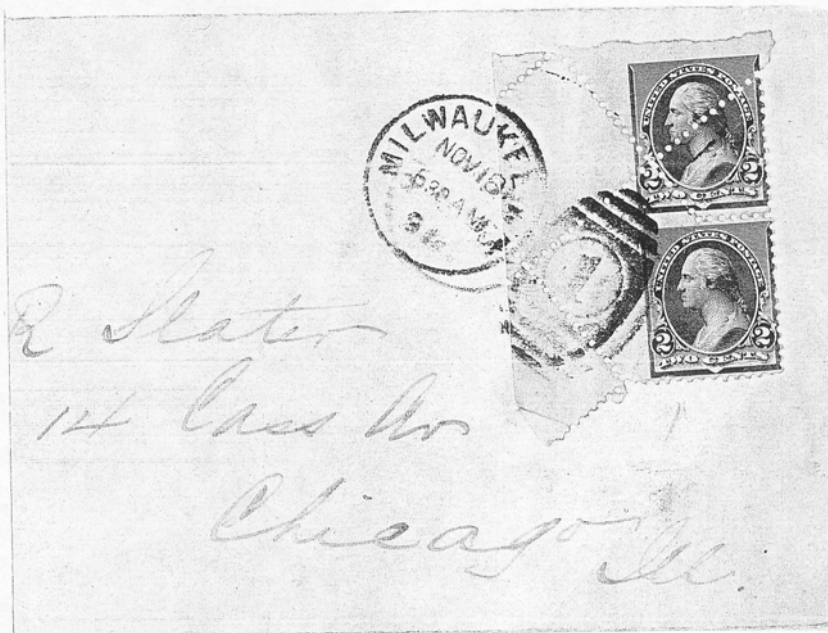


SIMPLE AND COMPLEX

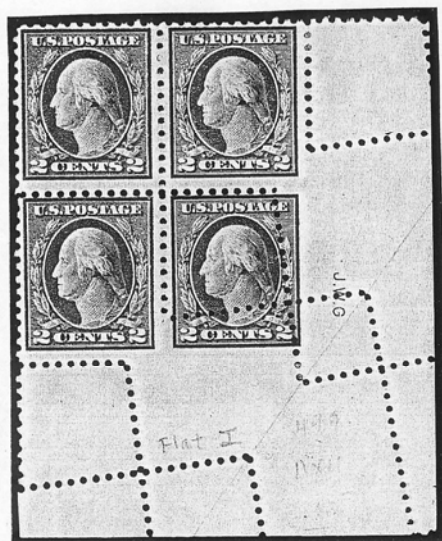


France - 1903

4 cent = Double Weight
Domestic Letter Rate



USA - 1890



USA - 1917

This double fold occurred after printing and before perforating. It includes a foldover (top fold) which caused perforations to fall within the lower right stamp, and a foldunder (bottom fold).

The result is perfs that actually punched normally, but through three thicknesses of folded paper, to create a mirrored effect when the folds are pulled out.

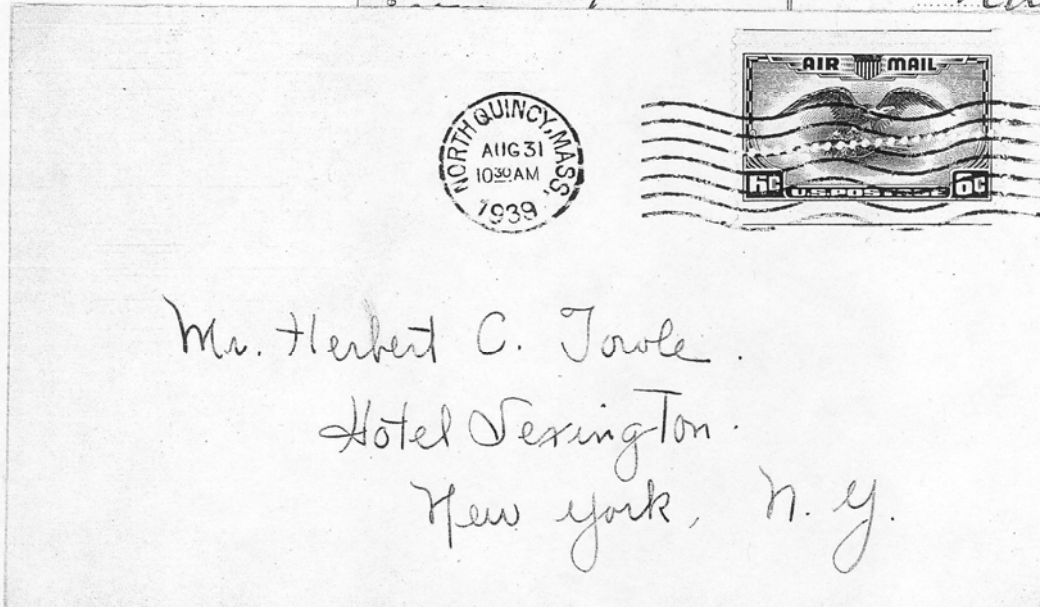
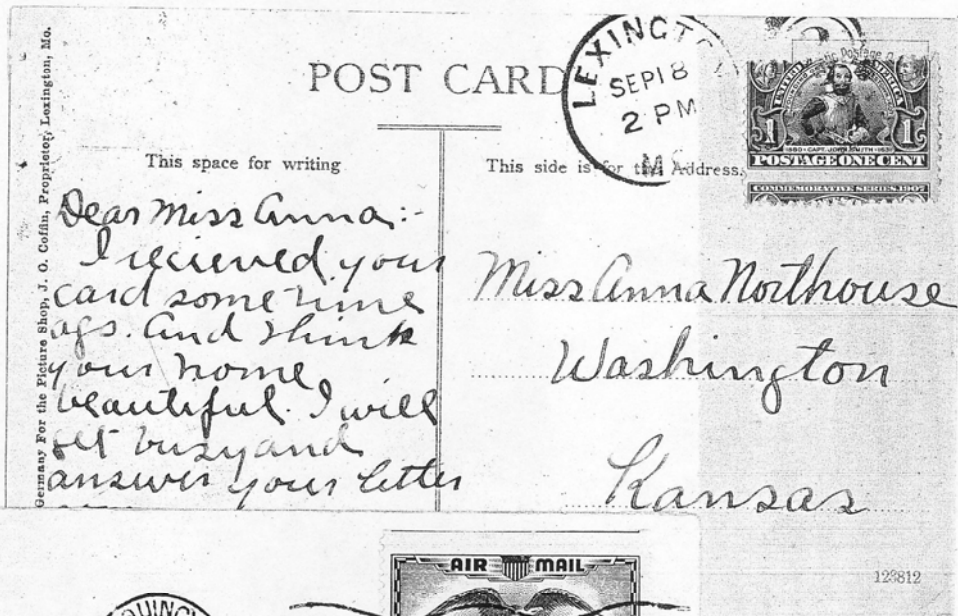
FLAT BED PERFORATORS

U.S. stamps of this era were perforated on small rotary perforators known as "flat bed" perforators. Large size stamps were hand-fed in sheets of 200 by one operator, one sheet at a time, then checked by another person. The sheets were then fed into a second perforator in the cross direction to complete the operation.



USA - 1902

USA - 1907



USA - 1938

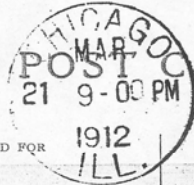


Mr. Allan R. Brierley

Scott #26, with full double perfs from manual re-insertion after off-true insertion into the perforator.



THIS SPACE MAY BE USED FOR CORRESPONDENCE

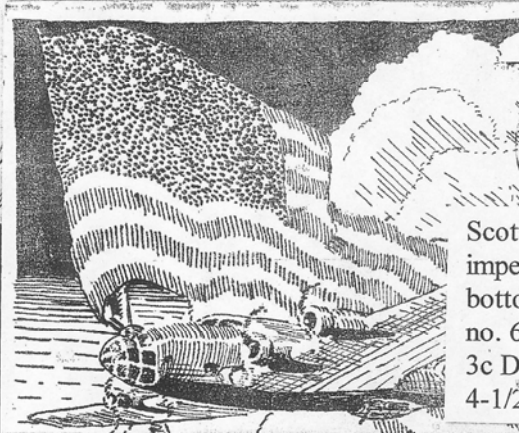


-17-

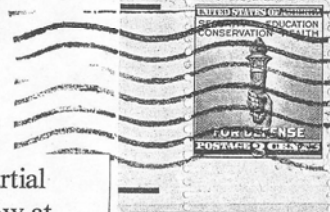


Scott #374, two-direction misperf, with 75% of top plate number 5677.

*How is it
Th. M.*

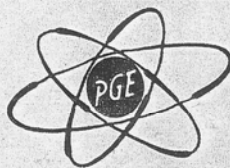


Scott #901, with partial imperf horizontal row at bottom. War perf setting no. 6. Known only on the 3c Defense and 1-1/2c and 4-1/2c Presidentials.



FROM:

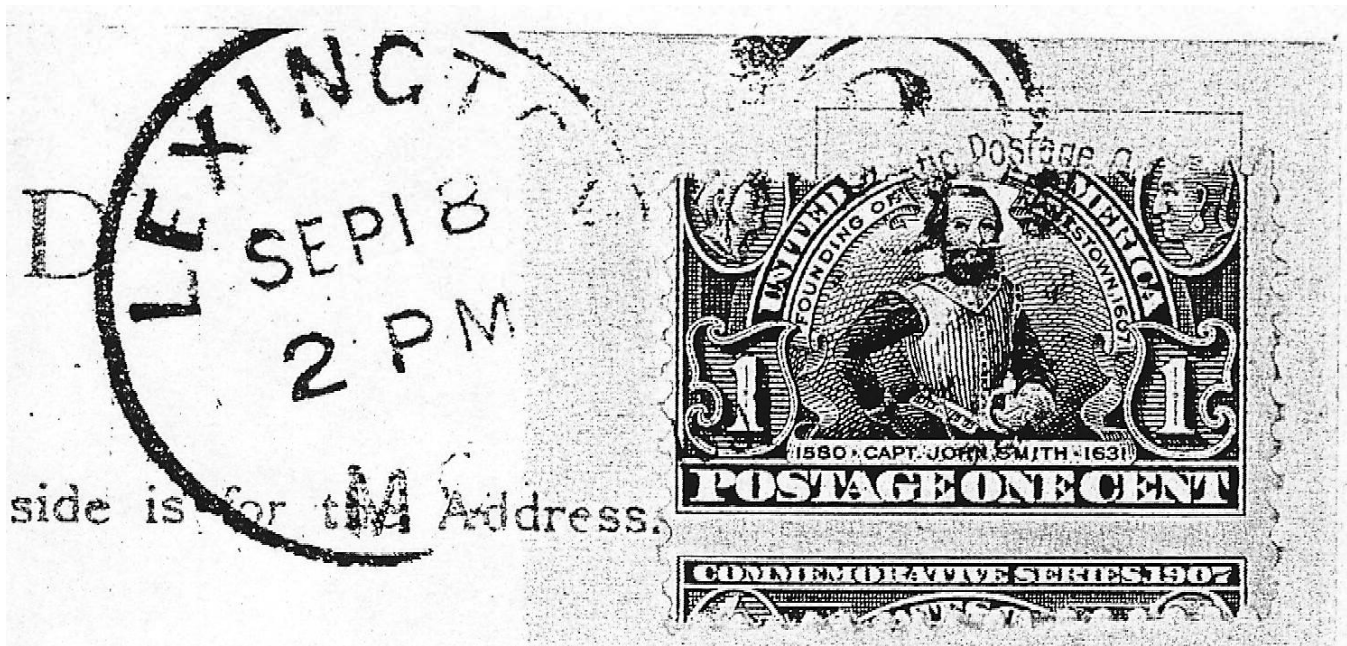
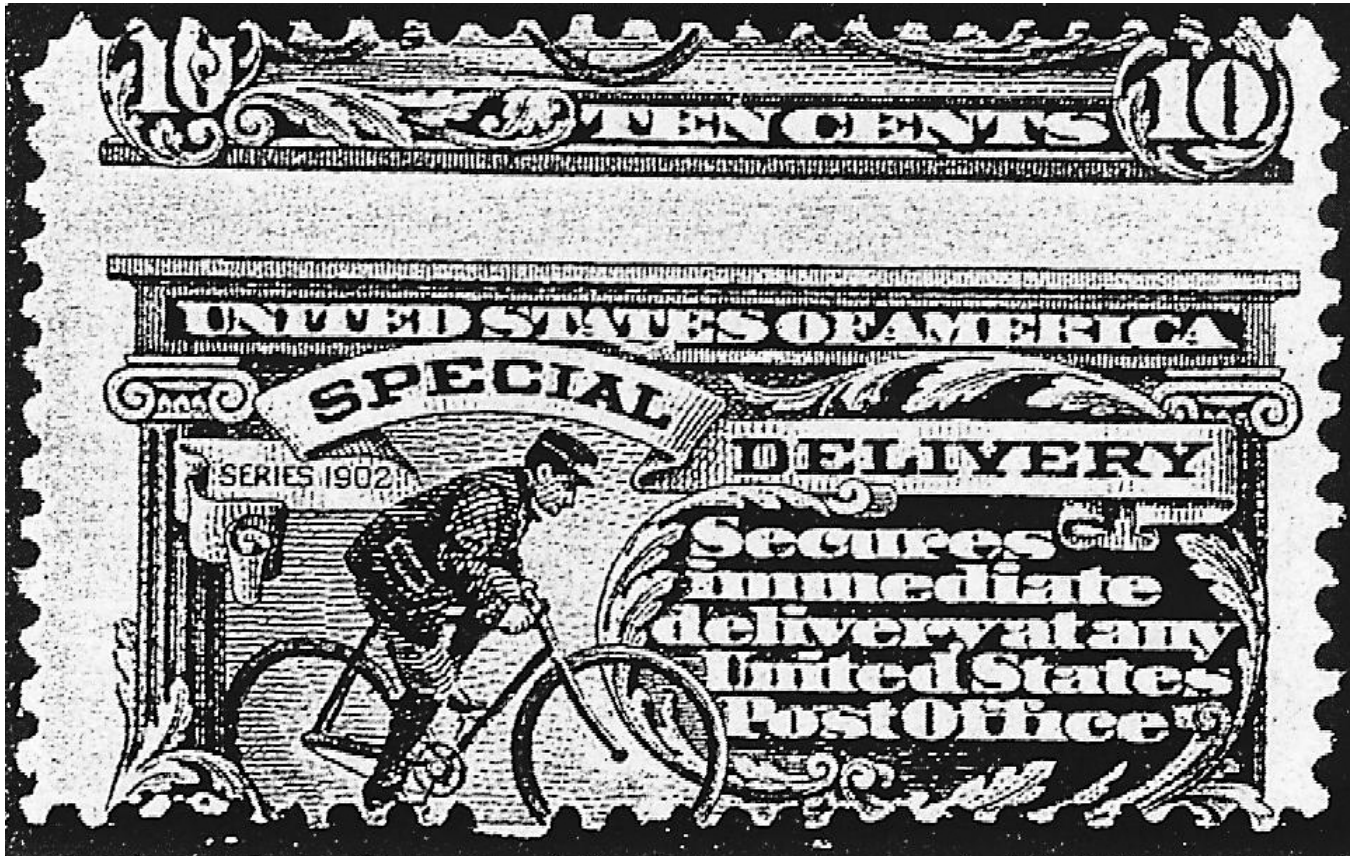
*15381 S. E. La Bonita Way
Melbourne, Ore. 97222*



**PORTLAND GENERAL
ELECTRIC COMPANY**

P.O. BOX 4403
PORTLAND, OREGON 97208

Scott #1519, major coil miscut.



-oOo-

Keep An Eye Out For...

Jim McDevitt

cwouscg@aol.com



5 cent Overrun Countries set – Yugoslavia (Scott 917): Discovered with a doubling of the flag's black folds.

37 cent Purple Heart (Scott 3784): A self-stick pane (20 stamps) has been found with the gum on the backing paper vice the stamp's back. The pane's die-cutting, tagging, rouletting, and marginal markings are all correct.

32 cent Flowering Trees (Scott 3193-97): A pane of twenty has been reported with all die-cuts missing.

3 cent Conestoga Wagon Coil (Scott 2252a): Thirteen stamps, from a coil of 3,000, were found to be imperforate, yielding six pairs and one stamp as imperforate. The stamps were expertised by Professional Stamp Experts and a certificate to authenticity was issued on November 21, 2002.

37 cent Dr. Seuss: Pane of 20, die-cuts missing.

25 cent Traditional Mail Delivery (Scott 2434-37): Tagging omitted.



From member David Hunt's collection

Stamps For The Wounded Seeks Donations

Stamps For The Wounded (SFTW), founded by Emile Kehr in 1942, exists to provide stamps covers and other philatelic material to the Armed Forces Veterans, who use them to occupy their time productively, and to develop goals that keep up interest in the hobby and in life itself.

As SFTW completes its 61st year, we ask that stamp collectors remember SFTW's work as you dispose of philatelic material. We need material throughout the year. We now serve thousands of in- and out-patients, through organized clubs and occupational therapy programs in Veterans' Hospitals and Convalescent Centers nationwide.

Stamps of all kinds, covers, philatelic literature, and supplies of all types, in any quantity, are needed. Tax deductible cash donations are also helpful to finance stamp supplies and the postage costs of sending out or parcels.

SFTW is an authorized nonprofit organization, sponsored by Lions International. Donations may be sent to SFTW/LI at P. O. Box 1125, Falls Church, VA 22041. Donations for which a cash receipt is requested should include a rough inventory or a listing with a valuation according to catalogue value, or on some other reasonable basis.

An informational pamphlet will be sent upon request. Contact SFTW Vice President John Hotchner, at the Falls Church address given above, or telephone (202) 663-2417 (daytime).

Meeting Your Fellow Members

Stan Raugh

trex@bigplanet.com

Phillip Nazak, Fellow Collector

Many collectors of EFOs search for years hoping to discover a least one nice minor variety for their collection.

Dedicated enthusiasts alertly scan stamps bought at the post office, bulk sheets offered by dealers at shows and all postage on incoming mail.

Treasure hunters like myself enter the hobby hoping that someday we might find an EFO.

Not Phillip Nazak - he started collecting *after* he found one.

This is the how it happened:

The 63-year-old philatelist has been collecting since 1953 when he belonged to a school stamp club.

But he became an EFO collector while he was helping his son earn the Boy Scout Stamp Merit Badge.

It was then that he discovered a pair of the U. S. five-cent Gemini Capsule Space Twins stamp exhibiting a very bad color miss-registration in addition to being miss-perfed.

“Since then I have jumped into all EFOs on 1331, 1332 and all those miss-perfs and miss-registered and untagged that come relatively priced,” he adds.

As with many EFO collectors, Phillip does not use a special album, instead designing his own and using

PM mounts for all stamps, including large and odd shaped pieces.

To fill out his collection, he uses all the resources available to collectors.

“I trade, buy outright and use the number of EFO auctions that are now available” to build a nice collection, he states.

“And as we know,” Phillip continues, “most of us buy what we want or need regardless of prices for completion.”

And, of course, it doesn't hurt to start off by finding your first stamp!

Thankfully, Phillip and many other EFO collectors are searching, finding and preserving stamps that document stamp printing and production methods and mishaps for future generations.

-oOo-



From member Hideo Yokota's collection

And the Winner Is...

As indicated in our last issue, the election for the elected EFOCC officer positions was held. Ken Martin was kind enough to volunteer as Chairman of the Ballot Commission. He reported that the ballots received were cast as follows:

For President:	CWO Jim McDevitt	22 votes
For Vice-President:	John Hotchner	22 votes
For Secretary:	Stan Raugh	22 votes
For Treasurer:	David Hunt	22 votes

There were no write-in votes.

We congratulate Jim, John, Stan and David for their election and thank them for everything they do for the EFOCC. We sincerely appreciate their efforts and wish them success in their future activities.

These EFOCC officers will serve from July 1st, 2004 through June 30th, 2006. If you did not get a chance to cast a ballot, please be sure to do so in the next election in 2006. We depend on member participation.

EFOCC Member Post

Members are entitled to three free listings per year. Please mail or e-mail requests to Editor.

Wanted. EFO material for the 1934-36 U.S. Air Mail Special Delivery Issues – Scott #CE1, #CE2, #771 Farley. No CE2a error needed. **Hideo R. Yokota**, 10 Anita Court, Belmont, CA 94002-2012, hryokota@hotmail.com. [137]

Will trade!! BK 143 (D Booklet), Plate #4 on bottom pane for same #1 and MD 1 Blue Booklet (Heroes) with Bunyan in window for in window for White Doll with Plate #1, or River Boat w/Sylvan Dell in window. Ken Moreau, 308 Coronation Road, Franklin, MA 02038. Phone/Fax: (508) 528-9026. [137]

Money back guarantee. Send \$15 plus a SASE #10 envelope for an eye catching foreign EFO, which is worth \$50 to \$75. If not satisfied, return EFO within 10 days for full refund. **Howard Frank**, P. O. B. 340868, Brooklyn, NY 11234. [136]

Every EFOCC member is entitled to three free 35 word listings per year in the EFOCC Member Post. To use your free listing in the EFOCC Member Post, please complete this form, and mail it to the Editor ASAP. If you wish, you can also e-mail your request to the Editor.

My Favourite EFO

This issue's favourite EFO comes to us courtesy of member Ken Moreau. Thanks, Ken!



This panel may be removed if certificate is to be folded.



The
**American Philatelic
Expertizing Service**



P.O. BOX 8000
STATE COLLEGE, PA. 16803

CERTIFICATE: 104670



Members of The American Philatelic Expertizing Service have examined the item submitted and it is their opinion that it is

United States, Scott No. 2955a,
unused, full original gum, genuine
in all respects. - - - - -

Robert E. Lamb
(APS Authorized Signature)

[Signature]
(ASDA Authorized Signature)

G. Mercer Bous
(Administrator Signature)

Date _____



Richard Nixon. April 26, 1995. Engraved, lithographed.

32c dark red (engraved); black, yellow,
magenta & cyan (lithographed)

CO 190 dark red (engraved) omitted
Scott No. 2955a
Quantity: new, 60 reported



Help With Members' New Projects

Free listing – Please mail or e-mail requests to Editor

I would like to work with a few of our members on the new American Design Issue (small study group). **Ken Moreau**, 402 Coronation Drive, Franklin, MA 02038

To complete my exhibit, I am seeking pre-printing paper creases on the 1934 U.S. 16c Air Mail Special Delivery issue (Scott #CE1). Need multiple pieces, like a pair, strip of 3, block of 4 or larger. **Hideo R. Yokota**, 10 Anita Court, Belmont, CA 94002-2012, (650) 592-3540, or hryokota@hotmail.com.



If you would like a free listing in the EFO Collector to help you with a new EFO project, please complete this form, and mail it to the Editor ASAP. If you wish, you can also e-mail your request to the Editor.

I am looking for _____

Name, address, e-mail: _____



Member David Hunt got this “missing perf” (actually four of them!) through his standing order at the Philatelic Bureau! He notes “It is actually a missing perf and not the infamous ‘hanging chad’ because you cannot see any evidence of a punch under magnification.”. Thanks, David!

Buyers and Sellers of EFO Material

To sell or buy EFO material, contact any of the following buyers/sellers of error, freak, oddity philatelic material. **Remember:** To offer for confidential outright purchase or sale at a public auction, it's best to first send a description and/or clear photograph, photocopy or scan before shipping the item. **Do not forget** to include your address, telephone number, e-mail and return postage/s.a.s.e.

Ag, P. O. Box 1, Medford, NJ 08055	(609) 654-7415
Back Stamp Auctions, P. O. Box 2056, Mesa, AZ 85214-2506	(480) 969-5835
Steve Crippe, Inc., P. O. Box 23413, Tampa, FL 33623 www.stevetricippe.com	(813) 878-9845
Howard Frank, P. O. Box 340868, Brooklyn, NY 11234 (<i>Foreign EFOs only</i>)	
Stan Goldfarb, 8520 Atwell Road, Potomac, MD 20854	(301) 279-0754
Sam Houston Philatelics, P. O. Box. 820087, Houston, TX 77282	(800) 231-5962
John Hotchner, P. O. Box 1125, Falls Church, VA 22041	(202) 663-2427
John Koval, P. O. Box 83, Griffith, IN 46319	(219) 924-4836
Leo Malz & Co., 425 Broadway, New York, NY 10013	(212) 877-7223
Montclair Stamp Co., P. O. Box 38, Cheltenham, PA 19012	(215) 728-7836
J. Nalbandian, P. O. Box 71, E. Greenwich, RI 02818	(401) 885-5020
Princeton Philatelics, P. O. Box 304, Tappan, NY 10983	(845) 359-7434
Jacques C. Schiff, Jr., 195 Main Street, Ridgefield Park, NJ 07660-1696	(201) 641-5566
Martin Sellinger, P. O. Box 47, White Plains, NY 10602-0047	(914) 948-4246
Saskatoon Stamp Centre, Box 1870, Saskatoon, SK Canada S7K 2S2 (<i>BNA and Canada varieties only</i>) www.saskatoonstamp.com	(800) 205-8814
Thomas E. Smith, P. O. Box 23149, Phoenix, AZ, 85063-3149	(623) 205-1163
Stephen Wittig, P. O. Box 2742, Springfield, MO 65801	(417) 831-8746
Victory Stamps, P. O. Box 1129, Mt. Pleasant, SC 29465	(843) 849-6713
Weiss Philatelics, P. O. Box 5358, Bethlehem, PA 18015	(610) 691-6857

List updated: March 30, 2004. Please send changes to Editor. Also, e-mail Editor if you would like to add an e-mail address or web site to your listing.

The EFO Collectors' Club

**4217 8th Avenue
Temple, PA 19560**

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DELAY DELIVERY**

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