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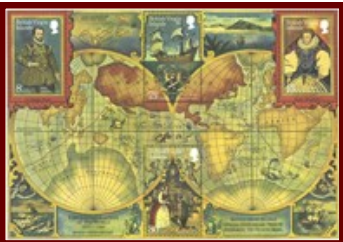
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FSAT Illustrated on Map Stamps (cont.)

David Wolfersberger

Continued from TNCP 41 p. 19.

Crozet and Kerguelen Archipelagos. These two archipelagos were discovered on separate voyages in early 1772. The Îles Crozet were discovered in January 1772 by an expedition lead by Marc-Joseph Marion du Fresne which was launched to find the “southern continent” thought to be needed to “balance” the known land masses. Kerguelen was discovered by Yves-Joseph de Kerguelen de Trémarec on 12 February 1772. Kerguelen and a map of the islands are shown in Figure 11 (Sc 269). Kerguelen’s expedition was also in search of the southern



Fig. 11. Sc 269

continent when they came upon the Kerguelen island group. These discoveries are commemorated in a French stamp (Sc 1331) issued in 1972 on the bicentennial of the discoveries. The stamp is shown on a souvenir panel (Figure 12, actual size 12” x 8 ½”) bearing a first day cancellation.

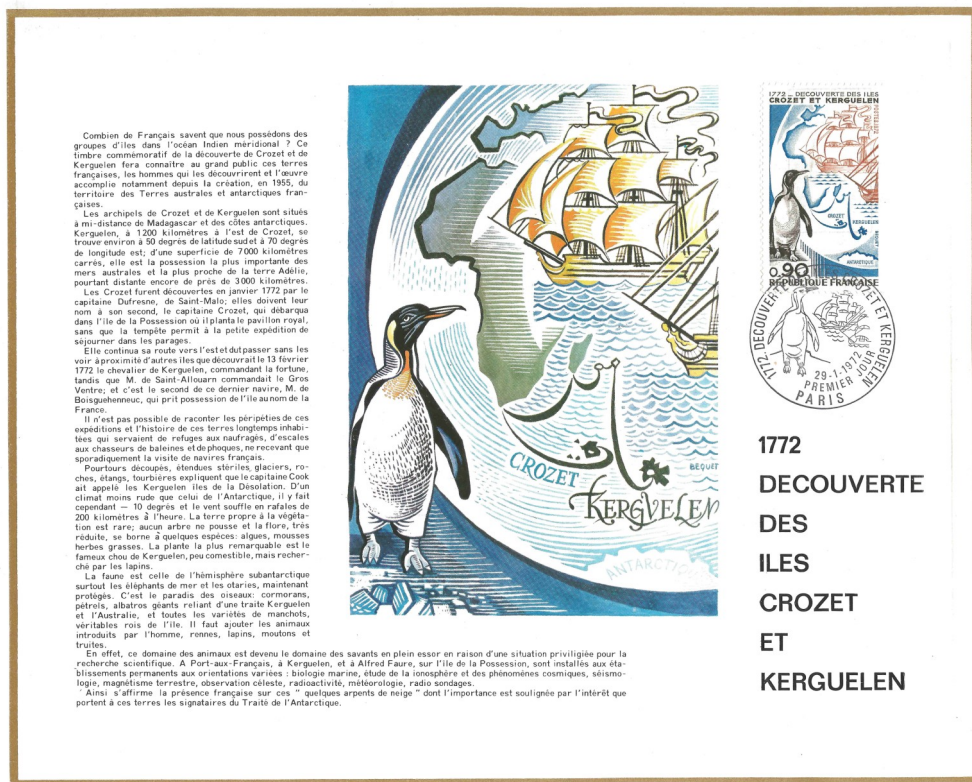


Fig. 12 Sc 1331.

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The stamp and the sheet have stylized maps of the expeditions while the sheet contains details of the discoveries. Whalers and sealers regularly visited although the seal population had been decimated by 1835.

Îles Crozet A large archipelago formed by the Crozet Plateau, Les Îles Crozet are divided into two main groups: L'Occidental (the West), which includes Île aux Cochons (Pigs), Îlots des Apotres (Apostles), Île des Pingouins (Penguins), and the reefs Brisants de l'Heroine; and L'Oriental (the east), which includes Île de l'Est and Île de la Possession (the largest island of the Crozets). Early in their history the islands were used for seal hunting and as a base for whaling. Originally administered as a dependency of Madagascar, they became part of the TAAF in 1955.

The first research station was established on Île de la Possession in 1961 and the first permanent base, Alfred Faure, was set up in 1963 at Port Alfred on this island. This base is still in use and staffed with 20 to 50 persons year round. The total area of all of the parts of this archipelago is about 350 km². The two island groups are separated by about 110 km between latitudes 45° 95' and 46° 50' S and longitude 50° 33' and 52° 58' E. In addition to the research staff these islands are inhabited by several species of penguins and seabirds.

There are many stamps that feature the various islands that comprise Îles Crozet. Figure 13 (Sc 319) issued to note the Otice Hydroacoustic Station shows the approximate location of the islands to the southeast of Africa. The Otice Station is intended to monitor for nuclear explosions. Any sounds detected would be transmitted, as depicted on the stamp and on the inset map of Europe, via satellite to Paris and then on to Vienna where the International Atomic Energy Agency is located. It began operations in 1999 but because of damage and other issues it ceased operation in 2006. Plans are being developed to reinstall the system in the next few years. (Please see "Installing a Hydroacoustic Station at the Crozet Islands" by Terrill W. Ray and Patrick Grenard, United States State Department and Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Or-



Fig. 13. Sc 319.

ganization, 2012, for more details.)

A stamp with a topographic map of Île de la Possession is shown in Figure 14 (Sc C20). The coordinates of the island are shown centered on Pic du Maxcarin, the highest peak on the island at 934m. Also identified is the Alfred Faure research station. An inset on this stamp shows all of the major islands in Îles Crozet.

This same stamp is shown on a



Fig. 14. Sc C20.

cover, Figure 15, postmarked "Archipel des Crozet 25-12-1972." The back of the cover is postmarked as having arrived at its destination of Metz, France on 19-2-1973, approximately two months later. A second cover, Figure 16, actually has Sc C100 (Île des Pingouins). It is illustrated here because of the cancellation "Alfred Faure Crozet 21-6-1988." From what I have been able to determine the "Archipel des Crozet" postmark was used through 1973, then changed to "Alfred Faure Crozet."

All of the other major islands that are part of Îles Crozet are also on stamps. The stamp showing Île aux Cochons is illustrated in Figure 17 (Sc C109). The design is very much like that of the Île de la Possession stamp showing the coordinates, this time in the northeast part of the island; many key points and



Fig. 15 Sc C20.

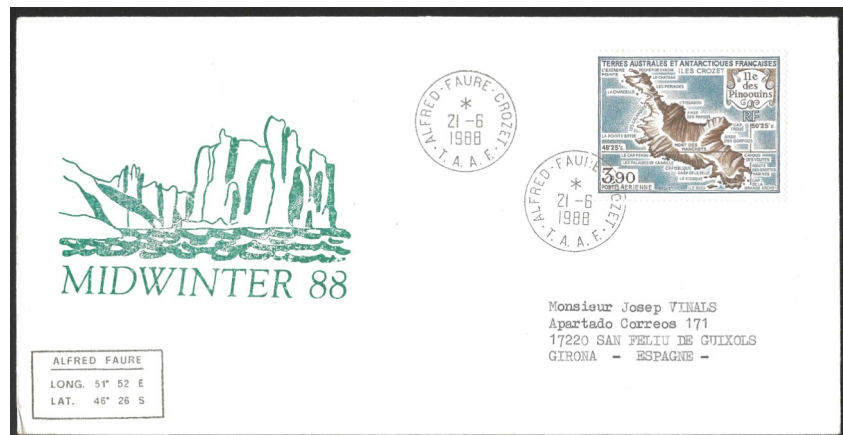


Fig. 16. Sc C100.

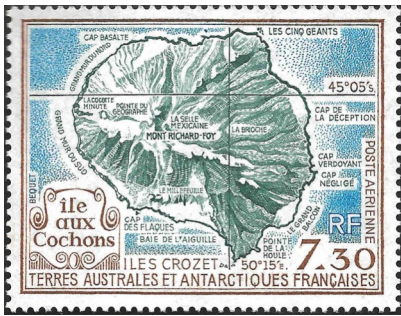


Fig. 17. Sc C109. Wrong latitude, should be 46° 05' S not as shown on the stamp 45° 05' S.

caples; and the highest peak on the island – Mont Richard-Foy (770m). The island is named because at one time there was an attempt to raise pigs there to help feed researchers based at nearby islands. Île aux Cochons has not had a settlement of any kind and is visited very rarely.

Two other examples of this stamp are shown in the maximum card with an excellent map of the island and an Alfred Faure cancellation (Figure 18) and a deluxe sheet (Figure 19) that is a proof of the final design and color.

Fig. 20 (Sc C100) shows Île des Pingouins. This island, with an area of only 3 km² is the southern-most island in the Crozet group. It has high cliffs ranging from 50m to 300m in height, making it very difficult to access and thus hosting few visitors. It is however home to an estimated 30 species of birds including penguins and albatrosses. The design is



Fig. 21 Sc C100.

similar to others mentioned with the coordinates and key physical features shown. The highest elevation on the Île des Pingouins is Mont des Manchots (340m).

A second example of this stamp is on a maximum card (Figure 21) which has a detailed topographic map of the Île des Pingouins, cancelled at Dumont d'Urville Station in Terre Adélie.

Îlots des Apôtres is a group of 19 islands in the northwestern part of archipelago. The total area of all of these uninhabited islands is about 2 km² with Grand Île at 1.5 km² by far the largest.

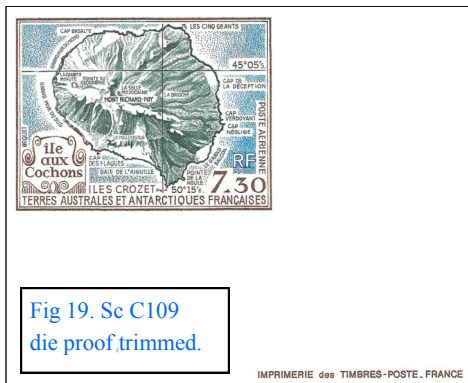


Fig. 19. Sc C109 die proof trimmed.



Fig. 18 Sc C109.

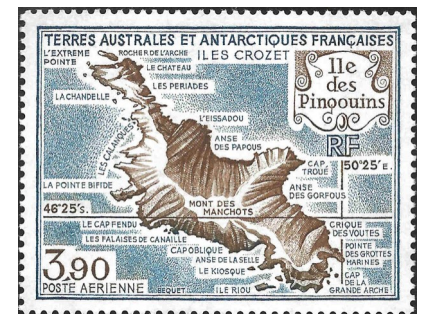


Fig. 20 Sc C100.

All of this is nicely illustrated on the stamp in Figure 22 (Sc C103). Shown again are coordinates of the group with essentially all of the islands identified. As can be noted on the stamp most of the islands have steep cliffs. Mont Pierre is the highest point on the Îlots des

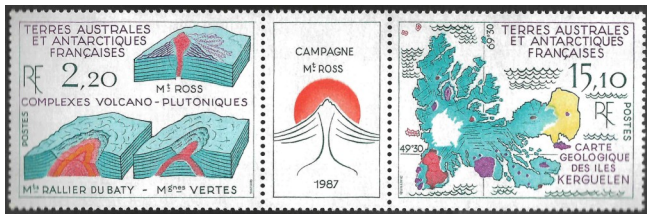


Fig. 28 Sc 141.



Fig. 31 Sc 311.

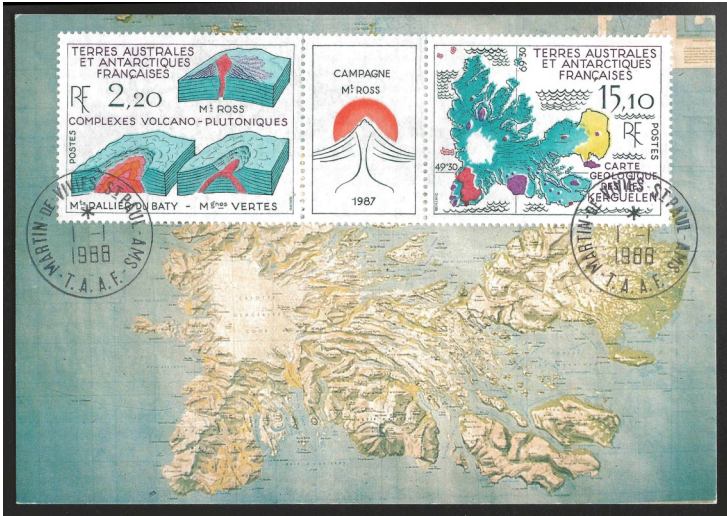


Fig. 29 Sc 141. Stamp images the same for Fig. 30.

those involved with the production. After that the imperfés were available to anyone.

A more interesting map is found in Figure 28 (Sc 141). This is a pair of stamps with a center label. The left stamp illustrates three volcanoes that are present on Grand Terre: Mt. Ross, Mt. Rallier du Baty, and the Vertes Mountains. These three volcanoes are shown in cross section and apparently are represent three different types of volcanoes – plutonic (Mt. Rallier du Baty) refers to the type of crystalline rock formed deep in the magma; strombolian (Mt. Ross) usually indicates a type of volcanic explosion a la Mt. Stromboli; and composite (Vertes) are composed of layers of volcanic material.

The stamp to the right has a very nice geological map of Grande Terre. An identical map can be found at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Kerguelen-geo-en.png> along with the key identifying the geological features shown such as basalt flows and lava rocks, among others.

The center label has the notation “Campagne Mt. Ross 1987.” This commemorates the second of two seismic

surveys conducted in this area especially around Mt. Ross which is seismically active. The first survey was in 1983; a sea based survey was done in 1991. The results of this work was published in *Geophysical Journal International*, December 1995 (Volume 122, p 899 – 924: “Deep Structure of Northern Kerguelen Plateau and Hotspots-related Activity by Philippe Charvis, Maurice Recq, Stéphane Operto and Daniel Brestfort). For those with a geology bent this paper has several geological maps of the region.

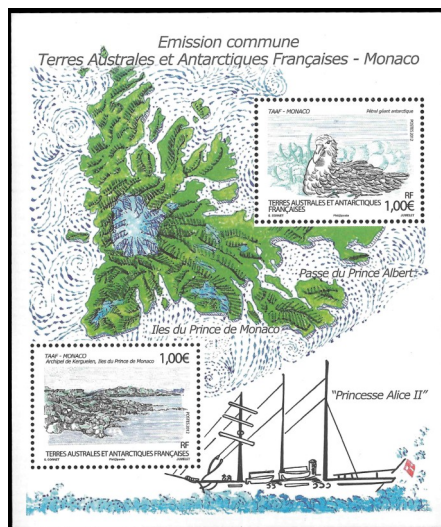


Fig. 33 Sc 467.



Fig. 32 Sc 354.

This stamp is also found as maximum card (Fig. 29). The card has a nice 3-D map of the group but it is barely legible.

Fig. 30 Sc 141 - Die proof not shown.

Another interesting set of stamps related to the geology of the Kerguelen Islands is shown in Fig. 31 (Sc 311). This stamp was discussed by Martin Oakes in his article “Heave Ho, the Continents Go” (*The New Cartophilatelist*, Whole Number 29, April 2010, page 7).

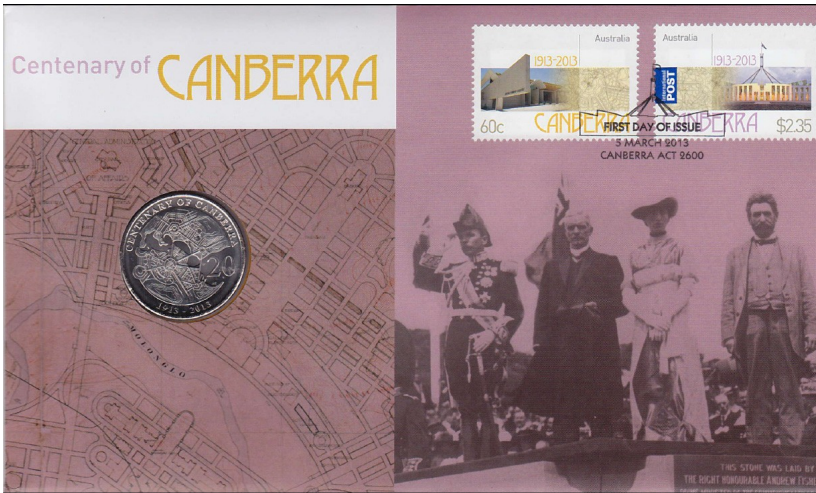
The left stamp has a very similar geological map as that in Sc C21. The left stamp illustrates how the plates moved to form the Kerguelens.

Figure 32 (Sc 354) features an image of what the entire area on the Kerguelen plateau looks like from the ocean floor to the land above the water. The Kerguelens group is highlighted and identified; the only other feature named is Heard Islands, an Australian external territory administered as part of the Australian Antarctic Territory.

A very recent souvenir sheet is shown in Figure 33 (Sc 467 – joint issue with Monaco). On the margin is a detailed map of Îles du Prince de Monaco. These uninhabited islands are just off the southern coast of Grand Terre in the Baie d’Audriene. They are named for Prince Albert I (1848-1922) who sailed the ship Princess Alice II, also shown on the margin of the sheet, on several mari-

Continued on p6.

Attention All Cartonumismatists



SG ? Australia Centenary of Canberra 2013.



SG 1820 Australia Bass & Flinders 1998.

A recent Australian map stamp issue commemorating the centenary of the foundation of Australia's capital, Canberra, included I think for only the second time in Australia a joint issue of map stamps and a map coin (collectors of the latter are perhaps cartonumismatists?). The other issue was in 1998 for the bicentenary of the discovery of Bass Strait, which separates Australia and Tasmania.

Mark Honig has drawn my attention to a map coin and map stamp cover from the UK commemorating the millennium, and an eclipse stamp and coin from Alderney (not on the same cover) plus several Portuguese map coins on covers with maps, but no map stamp. Do readers know of other examples of covers with a map stamp, a map coin, and ideally a map on the cover itself?

Stuart Hamilton, Melbourne



SG MS2123 GB, UK Millennium Timekeeper 1999.

(FSAT continued from page 5).

time expeditions. Prince Albert was born in Paris, studied at a university there and founded the Oceanographic Museum of Monaco that also has a facility in Paris.

There are several other stamps that have maps of the Îles Kerguelen but they are smaller and less interesting than those mentioned. ▶

To be continued.

Web Site Status

As many of our online members know, the web site of the Society has undergone a number of significant revisions over the past few months.

The new web site is built using Wordpress, a powerful web content framework. The updated design should function identically across different web browsers and hardware platforms. In addition the new framework will enable easier updates and allow for new articles to be posted in a more timely manner. The revision for the most part is complete, however older content is still in the process of being added to the new site. The Member's Only TNCP Archive should be available again, for the download of back issues, from early to mid July. Access information and password will be provided separately. If there are any questions or suggestions about the web site, please contact Reese Plews at: admin@cartophilately.org

The Gronchi Rosa Forgeries

Paolo Vaccari

In 1961, President Giovanni Gronchi made a "state" visit to Argentina, Uruguay and Peru. To mark this, Italy issued three stamps showing Argentina, L.170 (Sc. 832); Uruguay, L.185 (Sc. 833); and Peru, L.205 (Sc. 834a). These went on sale April 3rd, 1961 (Easter Monday) to be valid for postage April 6th.

The political boundaries shown on the stamp for Peru were incorrect. To avoid a diplomatic incident, the stamp was withdrawn from sale on April 4th.

A revised stamp with corrected borders was issued on April 6th in the color gray, (Sc. 834). Then, at no additional cost, the staff of the Postal Administration applied the gray stamp to most aerogrammes and envelopes mailed for the first day of issue, to hide the incorrect rose-pink version.

Recently, there have been a number of articles published about the "Gronchi Rosa." In some foreign philatelic magazines or booklets these have also been described as counterfeit, that is put into circulation to defraud the Post Office, but that is impossible because the stamp was only officially on sale for one day.

Some philatelic definitions.

"Forgery" is a stamp produced to defraud collectors.

"Counterfeit" is a copy of a legitimate stamp intended to defraud a stamp-issuing entity.

"Fake" is used to indicate the alteration of a genuine stamp to make it appear as something else. Fakes might refer to cancels, overprints, added or clipped perforations, stamp design alterations, changed colors etc."



Fig. 1 - Gronchi Rosa L.205 issued April 3, 1961. Sc. 834a.



Gronchi Gray L205 Issued April 6th, 1961. Sc. 834.



Fig. 2 - The "San Marino" forgery.



Fig. 3. Color variations.

Perhaps, the person who wrote about the forgeries of the time meant to refer to those covers that have a forged "rose" instead of the original postage stamp covered with the "grey" one, but this is another matter!

The first forgeries of the "rose" were announced by Italian stamp magazines in 1964/1965. These were reproduced by typography on miniature sheets from the San Marino 1960 Olympic issue with faded paper. This forgery is easily recognizable by the type of printing, very rough, for the perforation which is straight and the size of the stamp that is a bit larger than the original (Fig. 2).

Subsequently several other similar forgeries were produced (Fig.3), that are easily recognized by:

- 1) The variation in color ranging from rose to old rose, to bright lilac rose and yellowish rose.
- 2) The printing press used a screen, which when visible, is very different from the original.
- 3) The format (length & width) is not always the same.
- 4) The watermark in the paper is sometimes printed.
- 5) Often the perforations are irregular.
- 6) The gum is different.

In recent years a new type of forgery has appeared in the market called "starry" as the watermark, "stars", is very obvious even on the printed side. This feature is quite similar, but not so obvious on originals.

New techniques of reproduction performed with computer, scanner, and in some cases, laser printers, have made it possible for counterfeiters to improve the "quality" of the product. The forged "star" is so far known in three types.

1st Type (Compare Figs. 4 and 5).

- a) The print is lined so there is no screen.
- b) Asia and Africa are joined at the Suez Canal.
- c) The "heel" of Italy is joined to Greece.
- d) Corsica is very short and joined to Liguria and Tuscany.
- e) The boundaries of Peru are larger similar to those of L.205 gray.
- f) The words "I.P.S. Off.Cart.Val. - Rome / 1961/R.Mura" are very fuzzy and in many cases almost illegible.
- g) Because the screening is missing, the other features on the stamp have sharper edges.

h) The color is dark violet instead of lilac-rose..

- i) The gum is less shiny and blotchy so we can assume the whole sheet has been re-gummed.
- j) There are numerous random small dots of color on the bottom of the "ocean" which look like small islands.

2nd Type (Compare Figs. 4 and 6).

The printing process is similar to type 1 with the following changes:

- b) The Suez Canal is visible and on some specimens there is a white line next to the Red Sea.
- e) The boundaries of Peru are smaller.
- h) The color is violet (a little lighter than in type 1).
- k) A few small halos appear on the "land" with a dark spot in the center. The position of these is not constant.

All other variations are the same as in type 1.

3rd Type (Compare Figs. 4 and 7).

Again the printing process is the same as used for types 1 and 2 with the following variations:

- c) The "heel" of Italy is not attached to Greece.
- d) Corsica is visible and detached from Liguria and Tuscany.
- e) The boundaries of Peru are as in the original.
- h) The color is pink-lilac similar to the original.
- i) The gum is slightly glossy, but not like the original, and has tiny cracks (visible at 10x magnification or greater.)
- k) There are more haloes with a central dark spot.
- l) These are almost always badly centered; but this can not be used to determine the type of forgery.

All other variations are the same as in type 1.

The three types of the "starry" forgery are the only ones that at first sight might be misleading. These were printed with two ink passes, the first with the base color and the second with only the darkest parts: the text, "Italy", "Peru" and some parts of the plane. In the 1st and 2nd types the darkest parts of Italy, Peru and the aircraft are not perfectly superimposed on the base color, so an "out-of-register" is visible, even without the aid of a lens.

The printing of these forgeries was performed on sheets of genuine paper, bleached to remove the color of other stamps. The "star" shaped watermark of the first type shows the same gradual inclination present in that of the Gronchi Rosa. This is not easy to achieve but can be accomplished by various procedures, some of which are suitable because they do not alter the gum. However, the process has made the watermark more evident on the back hence the name "starry".

I have deliberately not mentioned other small differences in the three types because I believe that those listed are more than sufficient for easy detection of forgeries, even by those who are not experts. Using this methodology, anyone should be able to distinguish forgeries from the original, even though the last "production", the 3rd type, is improved compared to the 1st and 2nd.

I want to reassure collectors, that even with the most sophisticated digital reproduction available today, counterfeiters will never be able to match the original. There will always be details that can not be reproduced because the technology does not exactly duplicate the process used in 1961.

Moreover, the history of all philatelic forgeries teaches us that even when reproduced by the same means used to print originals, forgeries have always been discovered. Even if counterfeiters attempt to duplicate the process, the machinery for the reproduction of engravings and printing and the raw materials used in 1961, paper, glue, ink, perforators and anything else, are no longer available with the same characteristics.

ORIGINAL GRONCHI ROSA



Fig. 4 - The original Gronchi Rosa.

FORGERY TYPE 1



Fig. 5 - Without screening.

FORGERY TYPE 2



Fig. 6 - Without screening.

FORGERY TYPE 3



Fig. 7 - Without screening.



Fig. 4a - Original showing features b, c, d.



Fig. 5a - Forgery type 1, showing variations b, c, d.



Fig. 6a - Forgery type 2, showing variations b, c, d.



Fig. 7a - Forgery type 3, showing variations b, c, d.



Fig. 4b - Original showing feature e.



Fig. 5b - Forgery type 1 showing variation e.



Fig. 6b - Forgery type 2 showing variation e.



Fig. 7b - Forgery type 3 showing variation e.



Fig. 4c - Original at high magnification.



Fig. 5c - Forgeries types 1, 2 & 3.

PERU appears the same as in Fig. 5c.

PERU appears the same as in Fig. 5c.

Fig. 5e - Forgery type 1 showing variation j.



Fig. 6d Forgery type 2 showing detail k.

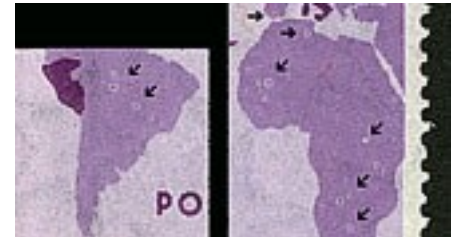


Fig. 7d Forgery type 3 showing detail k.



Fig. 4f - Original showing features f & g.



Fig. 5f - Forgeries types 1, 2 & 3 showing variations f & g.

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We encourage you to visit their web site at -
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This article was translated from the original Italian by Mark Honig using Google Translate and the APS translation service. Then extensively reviewed by Mrs. Claudia Zanetti (Vaccari srl) and Martin Oakes.

The Rest of the Story



Showing
 Argentina
 Sc. 832.



Showing
 Uruguay
 Sc. 833.

Old Timers Dominate All-star Voting

Tim Olmstead

Veterans, that is maps on stamps that have been around a long while, dominated the CartoPhilatelic Society's first ever vote for all-stars as we honored our favorite carto stamps from the United States. Four of the nine top vote getters were write-ins, stamps not pictured in the last edition.

Written in were the top vote getter, the 1904 Louisiana Purchase issue (Sc. 327), as well as the Little America stamp (Sc. 733). One voter poignantly observed of its name, "a term not often seen today." The 1949 Annapolis Tercentenary issue (Sc. 984), as well as the only selection that could be considered a "rookie" on the team, the 2003 diamond-shaped commemorative of the planning of Washington, D. C. (Sc. 3813).

The rest of the "team" was rounded out by sexegenarian Everglades National Park (Sc. 952), the stunning 1926 airmail series highlighting a detailed map of the continental U. S., and a trio of all purple issues, commemoratives of the Oregon Territory (Sc. 783), the Ordinance of 1787 (Sc. 795), and the 50th anniversary of several western states (Sc. 858).

Criteria cited by participants as a basis for their selections included 1) sufficient detail to be interesting, 2) accuracy, and 3) attractiveness of design. A hearty thanks to all who took time to vote.



Sc 327.



Sc 984.



Sc 733.



Sc 3814.

The Best of East Asia - What Are Your Choices?

What better time for members of the CPS to highlight favorite cartophilatelic issues from China, Japan, Korea, Vietnam, and other east asian nations than during January, the month those cultures celebrate their biggest holiday, Chinese New Year. Also known as the Lunar New Year or Spring Festival (the literal translation of the modern Chinese name of the event), it can span two weeks and it could be said that it is a combination of Christmas, Passover, and family reunion.

Choices for what stamps to hilight will be made from amongst your suggestions. Do make plans to sit down some evening soon with a glass or cup of your favorite beverage and make a few selections from your collection of east asian maps on stamps. Forward choices to Tim Olmstead at P. O. Box 3152, Newberg, OR 97132, USA, or wimseybooks@yahoo.com by November 20.

THE EDITOR ASKS?

**What do you like? What should we have more of? Less of?
 AND I do need articles. Please write!**

The Kiel, Suez and Panama Canal on Map Stamps

Volker Woesner

“**Canal:** An artificial channel carrying water for inland navigation.” (*Oxford Reference Dictionary*).

A number of stamps depicting maps of canals have been issued. Often the reason for a new issue was an anniversary like Fig. 2 or nationalizing a canal like Fig. 12. Most of these stamps were map stamps and show the surrounding of the canals where they are situated as in Fig. 2 and 3.

The most important canals that were built in the 19th & 20th centuries were the Kiel, Suez and Panama canals.

The Kiel Canal lies in the most northern state of Germany, in Schleswig-Holstein (Fig.1).



Fig.1 The state of Schleswig-Holstein (Mi.1715).

The Kiel Canal is a federal waterway and starts at the locks in Brunsbüttel (River Elbe/North Sea) and ends at the locks in Kiel/Baltic Sea.

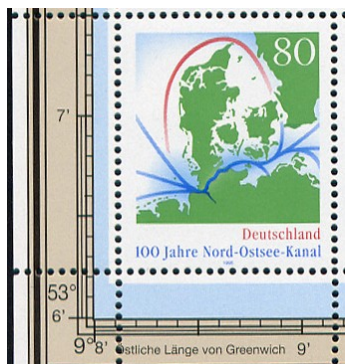


Fig.2 Kiel Canal 100 years (Mi.1802).

The Kiel-Canal (known in Germany as the Nord-Ostsee-Kanal) runs right through Schleswig-Holstein as shown on the stamp (Fig. 2 - blue line) and links the North Sea with the Baltic Sea.

Using the Kiel-Canal instead of sailing around the dangerous Skaw/Skagerrak, (Fig.2 red line and Fig.3) saves about 250 nautical miles.



Fig.3 Skaw: the northernmost tip of Denmark (Mi.1001).

Several federal highways cross the Canal on bridges or tunnels (Fig.4). The construction of the canal started in 1887 and was completed in 1895. The then emperor Wilhelm II opened the canal, naming it the “Emperor Wilhelm Canal”. Many German stamps show the canal.



Fig. 4 Kiel Canal road tunnel (Mi.628).

The Kiel Canal is the busiest man made waterway in the world with about 43,400 ships using it in 2007.

Data: length 99km, width 100 - 162m, depth 11m, locks 4.

The Panama Canal is the topic of a huge number of stamps; some of which are map stamps. The canal lies in Panama, Central America, and cuts through the Isthmus of Panama connecting the Pacific with the Atlantic and Caribbean. Although these oceans are

located on the west and east coasts of Panama, because of the shape of the isthmus, the canal runs south to north.



Fig.5 Panama Canal (Mi.151).

The Panama Canal has a length of 82km and shortens the sea route round Cape Horn by 8,000 nautical miles (15,000km).



Fig.6 Panama Canal (Mi.9).

About 14,000 ships use the canal every year. In colonial times the Spanish kings looked for a waterway between the Pacific and Atlantic. Eventually mule trains carried their treasures to the Caribbean/Atlantic.

The Frenchman Ferdinand de Lesseps made the first attempt to construct a canal through the jungle of Panama in 1880. The digging was abandoned because of difficulties from diseases like malaria and yellow fever. More than 27,000 workers died and the French company went bankrupt.



Fig.7 Panama Canal (Mi.98).

A second attempt was launched in 1904 by the United States. 10 years later the construction of the canal was finished. It opened in 1914.

The USA controlled the canal and the Canal Zone (Fig.6), a 5 mile strip on each side of the canal. This ended in 1979. The Zone was then controlled by both USA and Panama until 1999 when the Canal Zone became part of Panama.

Data: length 82km, width 35m, depth 12m, locks 12.

New approaches to the canal are being dug to permit the transit of larger vessels.

The Suez Canal was built as a sea level lockless canal across the Isthmus of Suez. It was constructed by the Suez Canal Company under the leadership of Ferdinand de Lesseps and opened in 1869.



Fig.8 Suez Canal (Mi.442).

The canal connects the Mediterranean and Red Sea (Figs.9 & 11). About 19,000 vessels pass through the canal every year. It allows water transport



Fig. 10 Suez Canal (Mi.1300).



Fig. 9 Suez Canal (Mi.495).

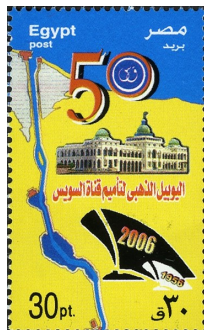


Fig.11 Suez Canal (Mi.1770).

from Europe to Asia without circumnavigating Africa as shown on Egyptian and UAR stamps Figs. 8 & 10.

The northern terminal is Port Said; the southern, Port Tawfik, near the town of Suez.

The canal was an international waterway until 1956; then it was nationalized by Egypt as the commemorative stamps of Fig. 9 & 11 show.

Even in in the time of the Pharaohs, the Isthmus of Suez obviously provided a short sea route and a canal was constructed. It linked the river Nile with the Great Bitter Lake, which then opened onto the Gulf of Suez. This canal, however, had fallen into disuse and for centuries trade with the Far East was carried overland. Eventually ships sailed around southern Africa to reach the Red Sea from the Mediterranean or vice versa until 1869.

Data (1869): length 164km (102m), width 150m, depth 8metres, locks 0. ■

A Historical Comment

Ferdinand de Lesseps led the successful completion of the Suez Canal, essentially a trench dug through sand at sea level. Because of this success, he was invited to lead the construction of the Panama Canal which, like the Suez, was planned as a sea level trench. He was not an engineer and underestimated how much rock would need to be removed. The American success resulted from re-designing the canal to incorporate locks, thus reducing the dig to manageable proportions.



Sc 822.



Sc 930.

Maps on Gutter Pairs ~ Falkland Is. Mark Honig

Between 2001 and 2007 the Falkland Islands Postal Administration issued a stamp set each year to draw attention to an (inhabited) island of the Falkland archipelago, other than the two main islands. Usually only one or two farms are still active on each of these islands; and sometimes these farms are a destination for tourists.

Stamps were printed in sheets of 24 with two designs on a sheet. Each sheet has 6 vertical gutter-pairs, two of them show a map of the island. These two gutter pairs (Sc 822) have both stamps in alternated position. Each set consists of 4 stamps, so each year four unique gutter-pairs were made available. In 2005 the 42p stamps of 2004 were reprinted (Sc 866a) due of shortage of 42p stamps. At the bottom of each stamp the year (2005) was added. In 2007 the Postal administration issued a set (SC 930 – 933) to commemorate the Maritime Heritage, showing HMS Plymouth. On the label of gutter-pairs from that sheet a Union Jack is shown in the shape of the Falkland Islands. ■

Society News ~ Mark Honig

New members.

Please welcome our new members:

Mr. Scott Kahn from Springfield, Virginia
Mr. Emilio Jimenez from Barcelona, Spain
Mr. Timothy Strzalkowski, Michigan
Mr Michael Yampolsky from Toronto, Canada
Mr. Fred Haynes from Rochester, New York is a returning member.

Sadly goodbye.

Mr. Wayne F. Maiers resigned as member.

Donations.

Thanks to Marie Capps and David Patching for their donations.

In Print and Around the Web.

Stamp Magazine UK - In the June issue there was a 6-page cover article about the 100th Anniversary of the Australia Kangaroo and Map stamps.

In the May issue - Adrian Keppel talks in his blog about beautiful India map stamp essays and wonders why these were never issued:

<http://blog.stampmagazine.co.uk/2013/05/india.html>

Online Resources.

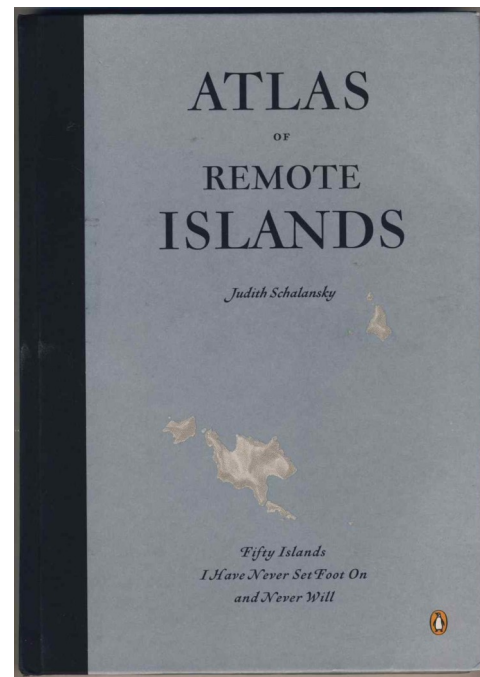
Stanley Gibbons has a free online catalogue available. Updated until 2006, no pictures and basic descriptions: <http://mycollection.stanleygibbons.com/mc/search.asp> Access to an up-to-date online catalogue is available for £30/year.

Books.

A beautiful book, 'Atlas of Remote Islands' by Judith Schalansky was published in 2010 by Penguin. This book about "Fifty Islands I Have Never Set Foot On and Never Will" takes us on a journey to fifty far-flung worlds. From Deception Island to Clipperton, from St. Helena to Pitcairn, this book tells stories about stranded slaves, lonely explorers, forgotten ships and mutinous sailors.

All the maps (at the same scale) have been drawn by the author; she also designed the typography.

Many islands described in the book will be familiar to map stamp collectors; 19 islands from the book have at least a 'similar' map stamp, while 14 other islands appear 'as a dot' on stamps. The book has been translated from German, and is also available in French and in English as a pocket edition. ■



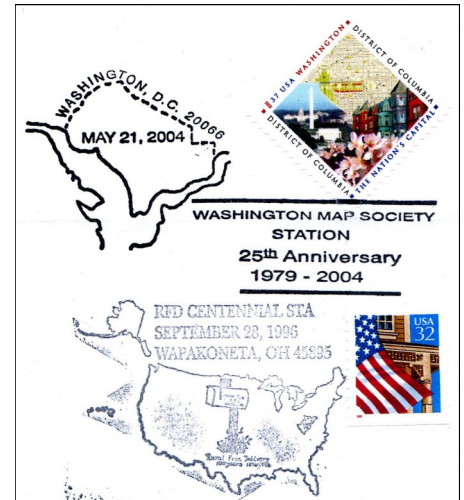
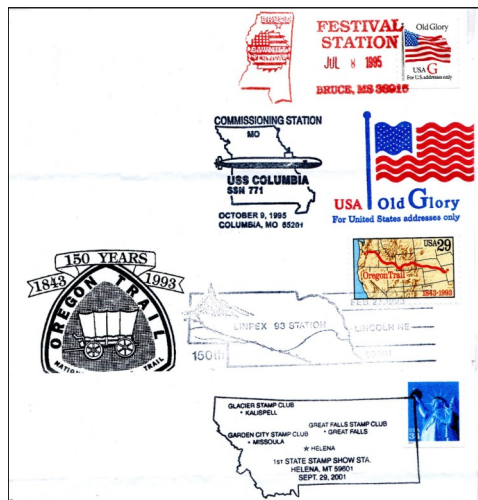
Letter to the Editor

In response to Miklos Pinther's article, part 2 "Fancy Cancels" TNCP 41. Here are two pages copied from an exhibit I prepared for the 2005 Minneapolis Stamp Expo. "Stamps, Maps and Cancellations." It only earned a Certificate of Appreciation.

These are my two favorite pages.

I like the colored postmarks and when a map stamp gets a map cancellation!

Christina Fitt.



The Caprivi Strip, Namibia

Ap Koopman

Coordinates of the largest town Katima Mulilo in the Caprivi Strip: 17°30' S 24°16' E.

Namibia is the name given by the United Nations to the ex-German colony, South-West Africa.

South Africa occupied the colony in 1915 after defeating the German force during World War I and administered it as a League of Nations mandate territory from 1919 until it gained independence on March, 21, 1990. (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1 - 1990 Namibia Mi 670.

Many countries or states are recognizable by their shape. One of them is Namibia by the shape of the Caprivi Strip in the Northeast. (Fig. 2 & 3)

Until the end of the 19th century 'Caprivi' was known as 'Itenge' under the rule of the Lozi kings. Now Caprivi is one of the 13 regions of Namibia.

It takes its name from the German Chancellor Leo von Caprivi.



Fig. 2 Regional Map.



Fig.3 - 1990 Namibia Mi 669.

The Caprivi Strip - 20 to 60 miles wide and about 280 miles long – is almost entirely surrounded by foreign countries. It's only domestic border is a short connection in the west, as you can see on the picture of the map below. (Fig. 2)

During the 19th century the European powers occupied and divided Africa among themselves. In the late 19th century the Caprivi Strip was administrated as part of the British protectorate of Bechuanaland (now Botswana). In 1890 the German Empire laid claim to the British-administrated island of Zanzibar. Britain objected, but the dispute was settled later that year at the Berlin Conference.

As part of the Helgioland-Zanzibar-Treaty, Germany gave up its interest in Zanzibar in return for the Caprivi Strip and the island of Helgioland in the North Sea off the coast of Germany.

Von Caprivi's goal behind this swap was to acquire a strip of land linking German South-West Africa (now Namibia) with the Zambesi River and from there a route to Africa's east coast, where the German colony South-East Africa (later Tanganyika, now Tanzania) was situated.

Because of the colonisation of Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe and Zambia) by the British and considerable barriers in navigating the Zambesi, this did not succeed.

As a result of World War I, the Caprivi Strip came under British rule again and was governed as part of Bechuanaland (now Botswana). Because the Strip received little attention it became known as a lawless frontier.

During the Rhodesian Bush War (1970 -1979), African National Congress operations against the South African government (1965-1994) and the Angolan Civil War (1975-2002), the Strip was constantly the scene of military action and multiple incursions by various armed forces using the Strip as a corridor to access other territories.

Besides that, there was a long-standing dispute between Namibia and Botswana over its southern boundary as well as an internal conflict between the Caprivi Liberation Army (CLA) and the Namibian government.

In December 1999 the International Court of Justice in The Hague ruled that the main channel in the Chobe River - and hence the international border - lay to the north of the island, thus making the strip part of Botswana.

The CLA was formed in 1994, whose goal is to give Caprivi self-rule. The Namibian government has accused the CLA of being allied with the Angolan rebel movement UNITA. The conflict resulted in many human rights abuses. On October 7, 2002 the Itengese nation severed all ties with Namibia and declared itself the independent, sovereign Free State of Caprivi Strip/Itenge. This nation is not recognized by any other government.

The Caprivi Strip remains unstable, but still interesting (fig. 4). ■



Fig. 4 - 1986 SWA Mi 599.

New Issues – June 2013

David Wolfersberger

The Scott New Issues Updates in the last several issues *Linn's Stamp News* have contained a large number of issues from **Mozambique**, many of which are nice map stamps. However, I have not included them in the Checklist Update for a few reasons: First, the number of stamps issued, over a thousand in the last issue alone, including 45 map stamp and sheets, seems to be far in excess of the actual demand for use in the country; second because of the huge number of stamps issued it is obvious that Mozambique is issuing stamps only for collectors so I am not sure how many of us will add these stamps to our collections; and finally almost all of the issues are in form of sheets with multiple stamps or souvenir sheets, all of which have high catalogue values and even higher prices from dealers when they can be found. This leads to my conclusion that this country is using stamps in an attempt to create a revenue windfall and not for real philatelic purposes. The Mozambique stamps will be included in the next Maps on Stamps Checklist revision, which will be published this fall.

An interesting side note: Mark visited Mozambique a few years ago and visited a post office to purchase some stamps. He reported that not only was no one there to buy stamps there were no post office employees present to sell stamps. A post card he mailed took over 3 months to make the journey from Mozambique to the Netherlands, but I guess the good news is that it eventually was delivered!

Meantime I will be happy to send a list of the Mozambique stamps that have been omitted from the last two New Issues Updates to any who request it.

The beautiful and cartophilatelically important Bosatlas sheet and booklet from the Netherlands have been issued Scott catalogue numbers: 1419 and 1419k-y. This outstanding set has been discussed and illustrated in previous issues of *The New CartoPhilatelist*.

Here are few additional highlights from the New Issues Update:

France issued a very nice souvenir sheet (Sc 4301) – Great Hours in the History of France, honoring Ste. Genevieve and Clovis. On the margin of the sheet is a 1705 map of Paris by Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville, centered on the Ile de la Cite. This is a wonderful map with many details. Ste. Genevieve is credited with saving Paris from an invasion by the Huns in 451. She also helped bring food to the city during the siege of 464. She is pictured on Sc 4301a. Clovis I is depicted in the second stamp on the sheet, Sc 4301b, at the Battle of Vouille, which occurred in 507. In this battle the Franks led by Clovis defeated the Visigoths thus giving Clovis rule over much of what is the current area of France.



France Sc 4301.

A souvenir sheet of 3 from **Mongolia** (Sc 2756) commemorates the 100th anniversary of the Mongolian Customs Service. The stamps show images of customs agents from many years ago; current agents; and a current customs dog. On the margin is a map of Mongolia, partly covered by the stamps. The part that is visible shows many border crossing points, all of which are identified by name. Part of the Trans-Mongolian Railway is also shown, from Sukhbaatar to Ulaanbaatar.



Mongolia Sc 2756.

Another souvenir sheet, this time from **Bulgaria** (Sc 4615) features 4 stamps with images of rail post cars that were used during various eras on the Bulgarian National Railroad. One of the stamps has a small map of Bulgaria with the rail lines, I guess, shown. But it is so small that it is not possible to see the details. I could not determine the significance of the dates shown – 1867–1935. Perhaps they are the beginning and end of railway post cars in Bulgaria?



Bulgaria Sc 4615.

Pedro Calungsod was a young Jesuit missionary from the **Philippines** sent along with a priest to Guam to Christianize the people of this island. While working there false rumors were spread that the missionaries were using poisonous water for baptisms; this caused one man to become enflamed when the priest and Pedro baptized his daughter. Both Pedro and the priest were killed. In 2012 Pedro Calungsod was canonized by the Catholic Church for having been killed “For Hatred of His Faith.” Several miracles have also been attributed to his intercession but none have been confirmed by the Catholic Church. Pedro Calungsod’s elevation to sainthood has been commemorated on a recent issue from the Philippines (Sc 3451) which has nice, if somewhat blurry, map of Guam.



Philippines Sc 3451.

A stamp from **Lithuania** (Sc 989) was issued in commemoration of the 600th anniversary of the Christianization of Samogitia region of that country. While the process of introducing Christianity to

Lithuania began in 1387 various factors caused delays in the Samogitia area. Started in 1413 Christianization was completed by 1417 when the Diocese of Samogitia was established and Motiejus Trakiškis, pictured on the stamp, was named the Diocese's first Bishop. In the background is a fragment from Włodzimierz Tetmajer's fresco "Christianization of Lithuania" along with a part of an old map, perhaps of the Samogitia region.

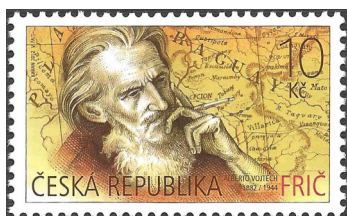


Lithuania Sc 989.

Another old map is shown on a stamp from the **Czech Republic** (Sc 3544) honoring Alberto Vojtěch Frič. From the Czech Republic Post website:

Alberto Vojtěch Frič (1882 - 1944) was a Czech ethnographer, traveler, botanist, and author. South American Indians named him Karai Pukú (or "Long Hunter" in English); in Europe he became known as the "Cactus Hunter." From his childhood he exhibited an exceptional talent for natural science and by age 15 was already considered as one of the top experts in cactuses in Central Europe. Over the period of 1901-29 he made 7 trips to South America and one to North America, not only to collect cactuses but also to discover new areas and gather ethnographic materials on wild Indian tribes.

Behind the image of Frič on the stamp a partial map of Paraguay.



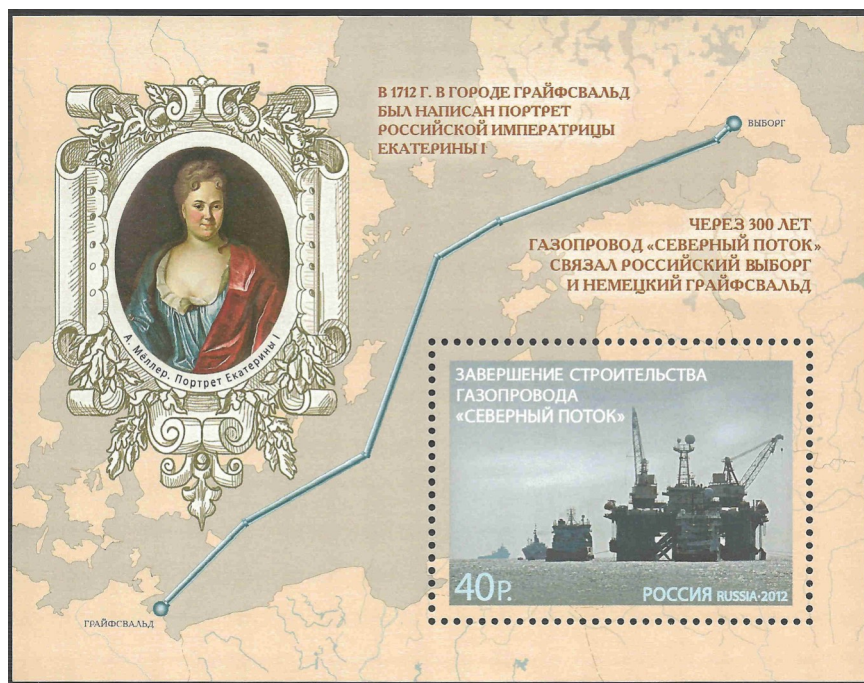
Czech Republic Sc 3544.

A souvenir sheet from **Russia** (Sc 7403) features the Nord Stream pipeline that delivers natural gas from Vyborg, Russia to Greifswald, Germany. The stamp shows a piece of equipment for preparing the sea bed for the pipe and a pipe-laying ship. On the margin is a nice map with the route of the pipeline with start and end points identified. A portrait of Catherine I, emperor of Russia (1725-27), is also on the margin. This portrait was selected as the symbol for the project because it was painted in 1712 in Greifswald, the terminus of the pipeline.



Russia Sc 7404.

As you may recall I typically do not list new issues until they have been assigned a Scott Catalogue number. But here a few new issues to be looking for:



Russia Sc 7403.

Azerbaijan: Lighthouses of Absheron area – S/S of 5. Excellent map of this area.

British Antarctic Territory: Queen Elizabeth Land – S/S . Beautiful map of Antarctica. See page 20.

Israel: National Trail – S/S of 10. Nice map of trail.

Laos: Europe/Asia meeting – S/S. Nice world map; excellent map of Laos.

Netherlands: 750th anniversary Wageningen city. Old city map. This is not an official PostNL issue but a type of "personalized" stamp apparently issued to generate revenue.

Portugal: Falcoaria Real de Salvaterra de Magos – S/S. Old map of city.

San Marino: 550th anniversary of settling border with Italy – S/S. Detailed map of area. A similar sheet has been issued by Italy.

San Marino: 1700th anniversary Edict of Milan – S/S of 2; Europe, Milan.

Serbia: Edict of Milan – S/S. Italy, Balkans. ■

MAPS ON STAMPS CHECKLIST

Linn's March to May 2013 Linn's Special Edition Updates

Issue	Country	Issue	Scott	Format	Grade	Coverage	Value	Michel	SG
2012	Algeria	50th anniv. Algeria independent post	1570	Stamp contains images of Mi393	A	Mi 393 has image of Africa with Algeria highlighted.	15d	TBD	TBD
2012	Bulgaria	Flora and Fauna of Parangalitsa Perserve	4614	S/S of 2	A	Map of preserve on margin.	65c, 1.50l	B362	MS4844
2012	Bulgaria	Railway post cars	4615	S/S of 4	AR	Old map of Bulgaria on 4614d	2x0.65l, 2x 1l	B363	MS4845
2012	Caribbean Netherlands	Christmas	34		A	Nice outline of Saba	66c	TBD	TBD
2012	Caribbean Netherlands	Christmas	35		A	Nice outline of St. Eustatius	99c	TBD	TBD
2012	Caribbean Netherlands	Christmas	36		A	Nice outline of Bonaire	101c	TBD	TBD
2012	Colombia	Famous Men	1378a	M/S of 4, 1378a-d	AR	Diego de Torres y Moyachoque, old map on scroll	4600p	TBD	TBD
2009	Comoro Islands	Subways	1015	Sheet of 6, 1015a-f	A	Image of subway car and system maps of Beijing, London, Paris, Tokyo, New York, Moscow	125fr to 1000fr	1862-67	TBD
2009	Comoro Islands	Subways - Madrid	1016	S/S	A	Madrid subway map	3000fr	B438	TBD
2009	Comoro Islands	Subways - Seoul	Not listed	S/S	A	Seoul subway map	3000fr	TBD	TBD
2009	Comoro Islands	Subways - Berlin	Not listed	S/S	A	Berlin subway map	3000fr	TBD	TBD
2009	Comoro Islands	Paleontologists	1044	S/S	AR	Part of old map on margin	3000fr	B452	TBD
2009	Comoro Islands	Explorers	1057	Sheet of 6, 1057a-f	OC, AR	Maagellan, da Gama,-Columbus, Cook, Polo, Vespucci; old map on margin	200fr to 1000fr	2016-21	TBD
2009	Comoro Islands	Explorers	1058	S/S	OC, AR	Columbus on stamp, James Cook on margin. Old map, compass also on margin.	3000fr	B460	TBD
2009	Comoro Islands	David Livingstone	1059	Sheet of 6, 1059a-f	AR	Old map of Africa in background	200fr to 1000fr	2023-28	TBD
2009	Comoro Islands	David Livingstone	1060	S/S	AR	Old map of Africa in background on stamp and on margin	3000fr	B461	TBD
2009	Comoro Islands	Nobel Peace Prize Winners	1062	S/S	A	Schwietzer on stamp with map of Africa, Kofi Anan on margin with globe showing Africa	3000fr	B468	TBD
2009	Comoro Islands	Nobel Peace Prize Winners	1061b	Sheet of 6, 1061a-f	A	Globe with some detail (Mandela)	250fr	2973	TBD
2012	Czech Republic	Alberto Vojtěch Frič	3544		AR	Part of Paraguay and South America	10k	833	696
2013	Estonia	Lighthouses	722		A	Kiipsaare Lighthouse; map of coast with location of lighthouse noted.	45c	754	MS5260 To be confirmed

Issue Country	Issue	Scott	Format	Grade	Coverage	Value	Michel	SG
2012 France	Grand Hours in French History - St. Genevieve	4301	S/S of 2.	AR	Old map of Paris centered on Ile de la Cite. 1705 map by Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d'An-	€1.35 ea	B211	TBD
2012 Honduras	Relations between Honduras and South Korea	C1302	M/S of 6, C1302a-f	O	Small globes on sheet margin	6x2l	TBD	TBD
2012 Iraq	Martyr's Day	1855-56		O	Small map of Iraq in emblem	750d, 1000d	1864-65	TBD
2012 Iraq	Genocide of Kurdish Faylees	1873-74		A	Map of Iraq in background	750d, 1000d	1880-81	TBD
2012 Iraq	Nat'l Commission on Education and Culture	1875		A	Iraq	5000d	1882	TBD
2012 Iraq	Arab Post Day	1886		A	Arab countries	250d	1891	TBD
2012 Italy	Nobel Peace Prize	3161		A	Europe	75c	3585	TBD
2011 Jordan	Preservation of Polar Regions	2115	S/S of 2	A	Part of Antarctica on margin	80pi, 1d	TBD	TBD
2011 Kosovo	Enver Zymeri	194		A	Kosovo	€ 1	210	
2011 Kuwait	50th anniv. Kuwait Fund for Arab Development	1718	S/S of 20		Unknown	150f each	2001-19	TBD
2012 Latvia	Railroad Bridges	816	S/S of 3; joint with Estonia (714) and Lithuania	A	Europe on margin with the three countries highlighted	55s each	B31	TBD
2011 Libya	Feb. 1, 2011 Revolution	1757-61		A	Libya	250d, 750d, 1000d, 5000d	3012-16	TBD
2013 Lithuania	Christianization of Samogitia, 600th anniv.	989		AR	Lithuania	2.45l	1121	TBD
2012 Malawi	Pan-African Tsetse Eradication Campaign	770-74	774 is S/Sof 4	A, O	Small map of African in emblem, Malawi on 770, 772, 773, 774a, 774cm 774d	65k to 115k	840-43, B97	TBD
2012 Malawi	Campaign Against Aids	775		A	Malawi	80k	858	TBD
2012 Malaysia	Antarctic Research	1382-83		A	Antarctica	60c, 90c	1927-29	1856a
2012 Malaysia	Malacca 750th anniv.	1428	S/S	A	Excellent map of Malaysia on margin	750c	TBD	MS1907-08
2012 Mexico	World Post Day	2796		A	Globe	\$11.50	TBD	TBD
2012 Mongolia	100 years Mongolian Customs	2756	S/S of 3	A	Mongolia on margin; map shows the Trans Mongolian Railroad.	800t, 1000t, 1200t	B408	TBD
2012 Morocco	Arab Post Days	1151		A	Arab countries	3.50d	TBD	TBD
2012 Netherlands	Bosatlas	1419	Sheet of 10, 1419a-j	AR, A	Each stamp reproduces a part of a map of the atlas from 1877, 1961, 1971, 1981, 2001, 2007 and 2012.	1st class	2980-89	TBD
2012 Netherlands	Bosatlas	1419k-	Prestige	AR, A	As 1419	1st	2980-89	TBD
2010 Nicaragua	200th anniv. Venezuela Independence	2512		A	South America	\$60.00	TBD	TBD
2012 Nigeria	Phila Africa Stamp Exhibition	842		A	Africa	50n	TBD	TBD

Issue	Country	Issue	Scott	Format	Grade	Coverage	Value	Michel	SG
2012	Pakistan	University of Karachi Geog. Dept. 60th anniv.	1176		A	World maps in emblems	15r	TBD	TBD
2012	Palau	Titanic	1087	S/S of 4	A	North Atlantic on margin	\$1 each	TBD	TBD
2012	Palau	Titanic	1088	S/S of 1	A	North Atlantic on margin	\$1	TBD	TBD
2012	Palau	Amelia Earhart	1089	S/S of 4	A	Small part of what looks like a nice map on margin.	\$1.25 each	TBD	TBD
2012	Palau	Amelia Earhart	1090	S/S of 4	A	Small part of what looks like a nice map on margin.	\$1.25 each	TBD	TBD
2011	Paraguay	Postal Union of the Americas, Spain and Portugal	2906		A	South and Central America	6000g	5093	1867
2012	Philippines	Asia-Pacific Postal Union	3425		A	Globe with Asia highlighted	30p	4628	4564
2012	Philippines	Canonization of Pedro Calungsod	3451		A	Guam	9p	4670	TBD
2012	Russia	Gas Pipeline: Vyborg and Greifswald, Germany	7403	S/S	A	Route of pipeline	40r	B175	TBD
2012	Russia	500th anniv Border Guards	7404		A	Nice outline map of Russia	13r	1872	TBD
2012	Tokelau	Christmas	410-12	Set of 3	A	Maps of each of the three largest atolls	45c, \$2, \$3	TBD	TBD
1985	Tunisia	100th anniv. Office of Topography and Cartography	881		OC, A	Survey equipment, map, triangulation grid	\$100	1110	1088
2013	United States	Earth - Worldwide Forever stamp	4740		A	Globe	\$1.10	TBD	TBD
2010	Yemen	Gulf Nations Soccer Tournament	925		A	Soccer ball has map of Arabian Peninsula	60r	418	TBD
2010	Yemen	Gulf Nations Soccer Tournament	930		A	Soccer ball has map of Arabian Peninsula	250r	423	TBD

Meet Mark Honig

Our new CartoPhilatelic Society President.



Mark has been collecting stamps as long as he can remember, probably since he was 6 years old. He started collecting Dutch stamps, but that was not really a challenge, so when he was about 20 years old, he began collecting map stamps. His other collecting interests include astronomy, especially (solar) eclipses, polar lights (aurora borealis/australis) and comets.

Now that he was seriously collecting map stamps he was disappointed to find that the Cartophilatelic Society was more or less in hibernation. He bought the Map Check List, HB 104 from the ATA, but because it was already outdated, and only included Scott numbers, he started to make his own list in excel. This has been converted to a FileMaker database, which is still being developed and now includes scans of stamps.

One of his favorite places to buy stamps is the open air stamp market in Amsterdam, which can be visited each Wednesday (a small market) and Saturday. He likes to visit stamp shows in the Netherlands, attending 3 or 4 each year. He also enjoyed meeting fellow map stamp collectors in New York, Washington and Sarasota, FL.

He has a BSc and MSc in Physical Geography.

"I hope I can serve the CPS as President as well as David and I'm happy he agreed to be Vice-President, so that the society (and I) can benefit from his experience.

I'm grateful to David for reviving the CPS (together with Alf Jordan and Bill Critzer) and for bringing the CPS to what it is today: a healthy organization with a still growing membership." ■



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Email addresses may be found on our website.

The CartoPhilatelic Society is a nonprofit philatelic organization with a world-wide membership of collectors of maps on stamps. Founded in 1955, the organization was rejuvenated in 2003. We are associated with the American Philatelic Society and the American Topical Association. Annual dues are US\$18 for residents of North America, and US\$20 for members residing elsewhere for hard copy, and US\$15 for PDF everywhere. You are cordially invited to join us and share our enthusiasm for maps on stamps. A membership application may be found on our website or obtained from the Secretary. Please send your application and dues to the Treasurer.

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MEMBERSHIP DUES



Have you paid your dues?

The membership term for the Society runs yearly, from April 1st, to March 31st. Only members who are current in their dues will continue to receive the TNCP and have access to the digital back issues through the web site. A number of members have not renewed. We value your support. Please verify your member status and support the CartoPhilatelic Society. Please contact EHVALLERY@aol.com.

Queen Elizabeth Land

On the occasion of a visit by the Queen of England to the British Foreign Office in London on 18 December 2012, it was announced that a 169,000 square mile (437,000 square km) area of the British Antarctic Territory had been named Queen Elizabeth Land after The Queen. The British Foreign Secretary, William Hague, said that the naming was "a fitting tribute at the end of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee year".



Previously the territory was unnamed, though most of it was unofficially known as Edith Ronne Land and includes areas claimed by the United Kingdom, Chile and Argentina.

Argentina, whose Antarctica claim overlaps with the British Antarctic Territory, criticized the naming calling it a "systematic attack" and described it as "provocation" after recent tensions over

Argentina's claim to the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands, a British Overseas Territory.

The Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement regarding the naming, noting that the Antarctic Treaty signed in 1959, does not permit any party to claim territorial sovereignty in Antarctica. ■