

**NETHERLANDS PHILATELISTS
of CALIFORNIA
(now in its 50th year)**

Correspondence to:

Franklin Ennik
3168 Tice Creek Drive # 3, Walnut Creek, CA 94595
E-mail: ennik123@comcast.net
Telephone: 925-952-9424

Honorary Members:

John Heimans
George Vandenberg
Ralph Van Heerden
Website: <http://www.npofc.org>

November-December 2018

Our November 17, 2018 meeting was held at the home of Els Winters, sister of Fred Van der Heyden, attendees were Dennis Buss, Franklin Ennik, Hans Kremer, and Fred Van der Heyden.

The Price for Stamps Goes up in The Netherlands.

The first class letter price for stamps in The Netherlands will cost 0.87 cent euro effective January 1, 2019. Currently it is 0.83 cent euro. This increase of 4.8 percent is well within the tariff area set by regulator ACM, according to postal service provider PostNL. The new base rate for letters abroad will be 145 cent euros; previously that was 140 cent euros. The rate for the postage stamp code remains 0.83 cent euro. Franking mail with the franking machines, now at 0.77 cent euro, will change to 0.81 cent euro.

The moderate stamp price increase required for everyone in The Netherlands is considered reliable, accessible and affordable, says Resi Becker, director of Mail Service in The Netherlands. The December stamp is also 0.05 euro cheaper this year than the regular stamp price of 2018, reports PostNL. This involves 0.78 cent euros for Christmas mail up to 50 grams. The December stamps will be available on November 5th. The Regulator for The Netherlands Authority for Consumers and Markets (AMC) determines annually the percentage by which rates for the basic package for postal services may increase. (Source: ANP Productions. 181105 **In: KNBF Nieuwsbrief nr. 103, november 2018**).

AROUND THE TABLE

Hans Kremer passed around a curious port-free envelope with black condolence border sent from the Royal House but the enclosed letter made no mention of the referenced death; a reply letter sent from J.M.A. Luns, Secretary General of NATO, to Hans regarding an illustration error that Hans noticed in a prominent magazine; a US booklet of 4 stamps (with flag) obtained from a post office machine..... but one of the illustrated stamps is not perforated or valid; a stamp-less letter dated 1855 with red wax seal and letter regarding an engagement.... (marriage scheduled in 1861 (*six years later?* HJK?))..... And asking if anyone has any objections; a stamp-less letter with an EXPRESS sticker; an 1883 letter with the three color examples of Netherlands registration labels (= orange, purple and pink) used on the same envelope.

Fred Van der Heyden passed around a selection of "Dutch Kid Comic" postcards. These cards were popular with the postcard buying public between 1905 and 1925 in the US and in Europe; a selection of real photograph post cards illustrating views and city-scapes of the Netherlands; a photograph of the



city hall of Baarle-Nassau in the Belgian-Netherlands border area; and a 1950 card with a flag cancellation illustrating the Marshall Plan aid that helped Europe recover after WW II.

Dennis Buss summarized the results of his one frame exhibit that he entered in the recent East Bay Collectors Club 2018 Stamp Show and WINEPEX on October 5-7. His exhibit entitled, "Netherlands Behind Bars: the 1940 German Occupation Guilloche Overprints," received a Large Vermeil. In addition he received a Vermeil for his exhibit "A survey of Netherlands Surcharged Stamps 1919 to 1958" held at the East Bay Collectors Club show at Walnut Creek on October 27 - 28. The exhibit was also awarded the Albert Roy Muller Prize for the best exhibit of philatelic material from Northern Europe. The award is named in memory of the late Albert Muller who was also a member of the Netherland Philatelists of California.

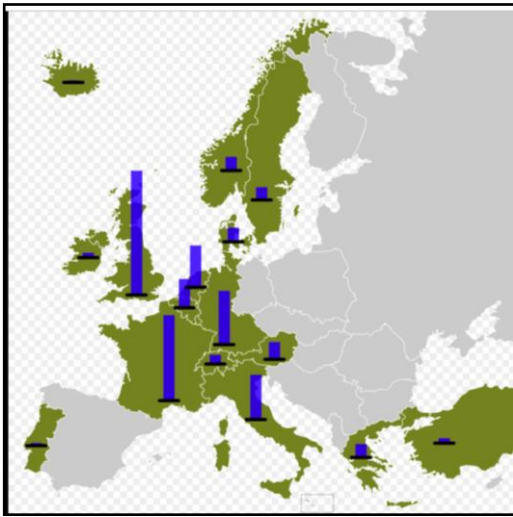
The Economic Recovery of Europe with the Marshall Plan of 1947.

The card illustrated here was posted in Rotterdam with a cancel dated April 3, 1950 to Boskoop (Z.H.). The slogan flag announces the two years The Netherlands participated in the Marshall Plan with the translated tag-line, 2 YEARS



MARSHALL PLAN / (means) 2 YEARS EUROPEAN RECOVERY.

The Marshall Plan was initiated by the US Secretary of State George C. Marshall in June 5, 1947 and it focused on the economic reconstruction of the countries devastated by WW II. It was also created as a strong buffer against the expansion of communism by the Soviet Union. Marshall



established the conditions that participating countries used to create their own plan of how it would work. Sixteen European countries came together in July 1947 to discuss the Plan. In September 1947 attendees drew up an agreed plan that was handed over to the US Senate for their approval. The aid package given recipients between 1948 and 1952 consisted of money, goods, raw materials and food stuffs in the form of grants, loans and gifts. After their liberation, Western European countries got busy implementing their own economic recovery and by the end of 1947, their economic production levels already exceeded or approached pre-war levels. The illustration here shows the countries receiving assistance and the

relative aid level given. (Source: Wikipedia).

The Algemeen Nederlandsch Verbond (ANV) Propaganda-Post Card.

By Franklin Ennik

This post card bought on Ebay auction and postdated June 21, 1908, attracted my attention with the headline caption, **Propaganda - Briefkaart.**



What is the use or purpose of a Propaganda-Briefkaart?? Some digging on the Internet was necessary. I soon learned the definition for the word "propaganda" is quite different in the Dutch language context compared to the English meaning.

The Dutch meaning of the word projects a decided positive aspect: *"the efficacy and insight of an organization, to win fans for certain principles".....and, "This word only speaks of being able to appreciate an ideal element in the information provided."* (Grote Woordenboek Van Dale).

The English meaning of the word has decided negative intentions: *"the spreading of ideas, information, or rumor for the purpose of helping or injuring an institution, a cause or a person".....and, "Ideas, facts or allegations spread deliberately to further one's cause or to damage an opposing cause."* (Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary).

The purpose of this post card appears to be to instill national pride for the Dutch language and culture and to attract new members to the ANV organization, especially young people and to promote their monthly magazine, *Neerlandia*, which by-the-way, is still being published. Loosely translated, the text on the front of the 1908 post card reads:

Information-Post Card from the Amsterdam Young Peoples Division (of ANV).

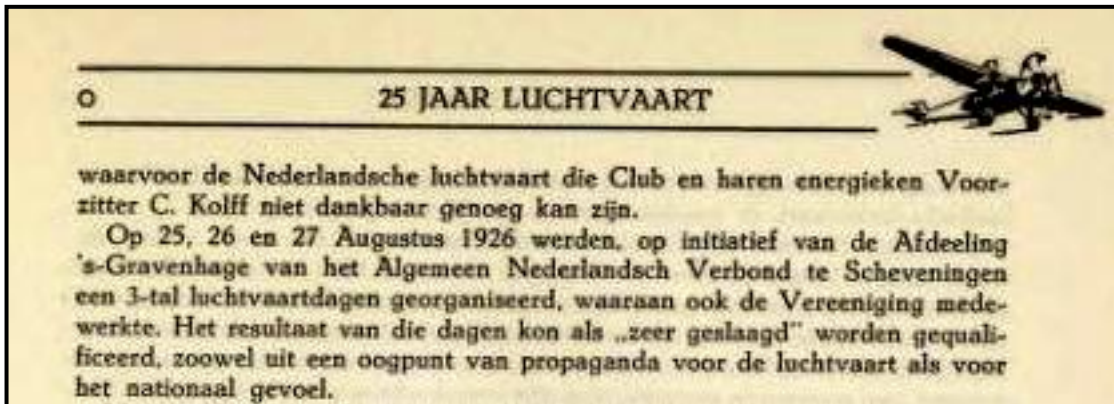
The ANV, among other things, wants to strengthen the national identity of the Dutch people and maintain and spread the Dutch language. Ordinary members pay at least f 2,50. Youngsters between the ages of 15 and 21 pay if they wish to receive the monthly magazine Neerlandia, at least f 1,50, otherwise f 0,50. For further information, contact D.J. Rigterink, 2e Helmersstraat 111, Amsterdam.

Apparently, by 1908, there were ANV local offices established in major Dutch cities.

The ANV was created in 1895 at the initiative of Hippolyte Meert, a Dutch language teacher in Brussels. Independently, about the same time, a Dr. H.J. Kiewiet de Jonge, forwarded a proposal at the 1897 Meeting of the 24th Linguistics and Literary Congress for the formation of a General Dutch Language Covenant. Some participants of the Congress were already aware of the ANV alliance founded in Brussels and it was agreed to combine the two organizations into one with the head office located in Dordrecht, Netherlands. The Articles of Consolidation were adopted in 1898.

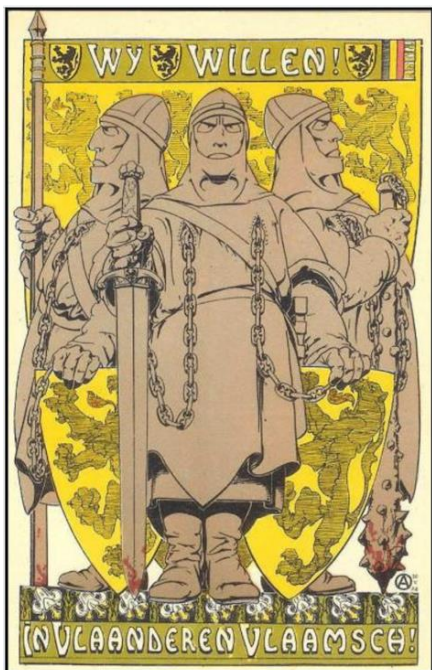
The ANV is an association established under Dutch Law that wants to promote cooperation between Dutch language speakers in the Netherlands and Flanders (northern Belgium). The ANV initially had three country departments: Netherlands, Flanders and Afrikaans speakers in South Africa (which was subsequently dropped). It was started as an open Association, but since 2008 only native born Dutch speakers may become members. The dues earnings contributed to the establishment of the *Nederlandse Taal Unie* in 1980 between Belgium and the Netherlands.....likewise the Cultural Exchange Treaty with Belgium in 1995. In 2003 the organization was expanded to include the several dialectic languages spoken in Suriname.

In the beginning the ANV was a literary association with a missionary zeal in the field of education. The goal of the ANV members was to purify the parent Dutch and Flemish languages by removing the ever-present encroachment of foreign words into the Lexicon. The organization tried to stay from angry political and controversial cultural issues such as jealous peasant squabbles between the Dutch and Flemish public, the activism during WW I in Flanders, the Boer War with England, and subsequent repression. In 1926 the The Hague chapter of the ANV organized a three day event to make the Dutch public more aware of the achievements of Dutch aeronautics. These achievements were already well-known to countries outside of the Netherlands.



This text from the book, *25 Jaar Luchtvaart in Nederland*, translated reads:

On the 25th, 26th, and 27th of August 1926, at the initiative of the 's-Gravenhage Division of the ANV, a three day aeronautics show was organized in Scheveningen, which also benefitted the ANV. The outcome of the three-day event could be classified as very successful, both from promoting Dutch aviation and for the national pride.



The Dutch ANV also supported an unsuccessful attempt in 1921 to establish Dutch-only language use in the curriculum at the University of Ghent, Belgium. Here are two images promoting the strict use of the Flemish language. The text reads "*Wij willen in Vlaanderen Vlaamsch:*" (=We want Flemish in



Flanders). The images were designed by Belgian artist Alfred Ost and depicts the "*Gulden Sporenslag*" (= Golden Spurs).

From Wikipedia: **The Battle of the Golden Spurs**, also known as the **Battle of Courtrai**, was a battle fought between the Kingdom of France and the County of Flanders at Kortrijk (=Courtrai in French) in modern day Belgium on 11 July 1302.

In 1302, after several years of unrest, the people of Flanders revolted against French rule and massacred many Frenchmen in the Flemish City of Bruges. King Philip IV of France immediately organized an expedition under Count Robert II of Artois to put down the rebellion. Meanwhile, the civil militias of several Flemish cities were assembled to counter the expected French attack.

When the two armies met outside the City of Kortrijk, the mounted French knights proved unable to defeat the well-trained Flemish foot militia on a battlefield particularly unsuited for cavalry. The result was a rout of the French nobles, who suffered heavy losses at the hands of the Flemish. The battle was a famous early example of an all-infantry army overcoming an army that depended on the shock attacks of mounted knights.

During the 19th and 20th centuries, the Battle of the Golden Spurs became an important cultural reference point for the Flemish Movement. In 1973, the date of the battle was chosen to be the date of the official holiday of the Flemish Community in Belgium.



Around 1910, post cards were also privately printed for use by the ANV. On the address side of the card, the text, loosely translated, reads:

***Holland Lives Again
Holland Aspires Again***

The Algemeen Nederlandsch Verbond wants to awaken the national awareness of unity of all Dutchmen and Dutch kinsmen, wherever they are in the world. It is working towards maintaining and spreading of the Dutch Language and

defends the rights of the Dutch speaking people; it publishes writings, supports the publishing of Dutch language books, promotes the visiting of Dutch Universities by foreigners, spreads Dutch songs, encourages Dutch book stores, creates a healthy preference for our industries and expansion of our trade relations, and shows up everywhere the Dutch foundation is threatened. Any serious Dutchman or Dutch kinsman, male or female, should support the Algemeen Nederlandsch Verbond. Headquarters: Wijnstraat 81, Dordrecht.

On the message side of the card, the text, translated, reads:

“With Council and Action for Nation and Heritage.”

I could have answered my query by merely searching the definition of **propaganda** in the dictionaries but as I kept finding new information on the Internet, the more I wanted to know. A posted envelope or post card can tell where it’s been but some pieces of philatelic history can also tell a very interesting story.



I acknowledge with thanks the assistance of Hans Kremer for providing information sources.

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