



# NEWSLETTER

OF THE

**BALLARAT PHILATELIC SOCIETY INC.**

Established 1904

Meetings are held on the 3rd and 5th Mondays of each month (except December) at The Eastwood Street Leisure Centre, 20 Eastwood Street Ballarat, commencing at 7pm.

**Membership \$5 (for 2020/21)**

**Visitors Welcome**

Happy New Year to all our Members and Friends all over the place!

Due to Covid we did not meet in January but the Committee met by ZOOM on Monday the 31<sup>st</sup> of January and sorted out the Syllabus, Fair arrangements and other matters. Some dealers have contacted us wanting to participate in the fair. They said they had attended Melbourne Fairs in recent weeks.



Whether the March Fair proceeds or not will be decided at the next Club Meeting which will be held at the Canberra Hotel on the corner of Creswick Road and MacArthur Street at 7pm. Owner of the Hotel Member Michael Stubbs has kindly invited us to meet and view the beautifully renovated premises and have the normal Meeting.

The mini sheets and Ballarat Historical envelopes are selling well. It is gratifying that so many people have continued to buy them over many years. Dr Mike Chappell in Coventry UK commented that he recently noticed the Ferry Booklet of a few years ago in his collection. I reminded him that those booklets were first introduced (by Cliff Matthews) in 2003, 19 years ago. Doesn't time fly when you are having fun he said! He did say both he and his wife had recovered from Covid 19 in January 2022.

Jack Van Beveren and Pat Tacey are overseeing an to be submitted to the Australian Philatelic Federation for publication highlighting the terrific efforts by this Club to promote Philately and Ballarat at least since the 1960's. More on that soon, hopefully by the next meeting.

Trish Simmons has agreed to take over the conduct of the 'Free Stamps for Kids' role from Jan Kerr and myself. More soon. The Ballarat Times continues to promote this project – thanks again to them. Brighton PS donated a box of albums for kids so thanks to them.

Thanks to Jack and Anne for conducting the very enjoyable Christmas BBQ at their home once again.

Best regards to our hospitaller Sarah Waugh who is a bit unwell at present. Hope to see you at the next meeting.

Peter Morey President Ballarat Philatelic Society

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## Maryborough Stamp Club Auction

**Tuesday, 8<sup>th</sup> March, 2022 from 7pm in**  
**St Augustine's Parish Hall (back of Catholic Church).**  
**56 Burke St, Maryborough**

**Viewing from 5.30pm**

**All buyers must register to bid.**

**Approximately 180 stamp lots. Red Dot sticker system used.**  
**Starting price will be indicated on each lot. Cash on day.**

**Phoned or email bids to Grey by 1<sup>st</sup> March accepted**  
**Ph 5460 5008 (b/w 3pm and 8pm) email gloyer@live.com.au**  
 Catalogue attached to the newsletter email

**Tea/coffee and refreshments provided after the Auction**

**Masks recommended.**

**Seating to be 1 metre apart.**

# Ballarat Begonia Festival Stamps & Coins Fair

Monday 14th March 2022

9.30am - 3.30pm

Eastwood Leisure Centre,  
20 Eastwood Street,  
Ballarat

***Free Entry and Interclub Displays***

***35 Plus Dealers, club tables, free dealer valuations, prizes and give aways, easy parking***



**For Sale**

Limited Edition—Series 24 of the Ballarat Historical Envelopes featuring Ballarat's Sturt Street and electrical tram.

**Only \$3**

Australia Post overprinted Ginger Meggs miniature sheet.

**\$15**

**To order contact —** Peter Morey  
petermorey05@gmail.com  
0435 601 673

**Orders processed in order of receipt with payment**

- \* Allow \$2 postage or \$4.50 registered
- \* Overseas clients allow for 15% for PayPal
- \* Direct Payment (new details)  
BSB: 013 516 A/C: 642092592  
Ref: Your Name

\* Cheques payable to  
Ballarat Philatelic Society  
PO Box 337, Wendouree, Vic. 3355



***Note the 2021 items sold out,  
so get in quickly to secure your order.***

***For more information about the fair or to book a table contact***

Book a Table — Neil Petras — 0448 346 499 — npetras@bigpond.com

More Information — Peter Morey 0435 601 673 — petermorey05@gmail.com

**Visit our website—[ballaratstampclub.com.au](http://ballaratstampclub.com.au)**

**Next Ballarat Eureka Stamps and Coins Fair  
Sunday October 9th, 2022**

**Note all attendees over 12 MUST show evidence of Double Vaccination**

# BALLARAT PHILATELIC SOCIETY inc.

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Established 1904

## SYLLABUS 2022

Meetings:

7.00 pm (Social gathering)      7.30 pm (Formal meeting)

3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Mondays of each month (except December)

**Eastwood Leisure Centre**

**20 Eastwood Street, Ballarat**

Membership \$5.00

Visitors welcome

February 21 Meeting: 7.00 pm at member

Dr. Michael Stubbs'

Canberra Hotel, cnr. Creswick Rd. and  
Macarthur St.

(opposite Old Ballarat Cemetery)

*Eureka Displays –*

One sheet Letter "U"

Nibbles, drinks and tour of restored  
complex.

July 18

**Annual General Meeting**

*President's Display*

August 15

Inter-club social night and auction  
(**Club Newsletter items due**)

August 29

Circuit Sheets and  
Committee meeting

March 14

(Monday – Labour Day)

**Begonia Festival Stamps and Coins  
Fair**

Eastwood Leisure Centre

September 19

Annual Membership Due  
Club Member's

March 21

*Eureka Displays –*

Two Sheets Letter "V"

Club Member's Special Interest Display:

Jack van Beveren: *Topic to be advised*

Special Interest Display:

Neil Petrass: *Topic to be advised*

October 9

(Sunday)

April 18

*Eureka Displays –*

Three sheets Letter "W"

(**Club Newsletter items due**)

**Eureka Stamps and Coins Fair**

Eastwood Leisure Centre

May 16

*Eureka Displays –*

Four sheets Letters "X, Y or Z"

Club Member's Special Interest Display:

Keith Sanders: *Topic to be advised*

October 17

Other Collections or Hobbies Night

October 31

Circuit Sheets and  
Committee Meeting

May 30

Circuit Sheets and

Committee Meeting

November 21

Mystery Guest Speaker

June 20

Nominations due for Office Bearers  
and Committee Members for 2021/22  
(**Club Newsletter items due**)

December

End of year Function  
Date and Venue to be advised

# North West Russia

The Northern Army was a “White Army” that operated in the Northern Front of the Russian Civil War from 1918 to 1920.

After the October Revolution, numerous counter-revolutionary governments were formed to fight against the Bolsheviks.

In August 1918, a leftist regime called the supreme Administration of the Northern Region was formed in Arkhangelsk, by veteran populist Nikolai Tchaikovsky. In January 1919, Tchaikovsky was replaced by Yevgeny Miller.

In the Northern Region, an army was formed with the support of the Allies. Major-General Vladimir Marushevsky became the commander in chief of the White Northern Army.



By February 1920, the troops of the Northern region had 1492 officers, 39822 combatant and 13456 non-combatant ranks, with a total complement of 54,7000 men, 161 guns and 1600 machine guns.

Despite this, after the allies had withdrawn, the Northern Army quickly collapsed when the “Red” Army launched a counter offensive in December 1919.

Many soldiers capitulated and the remnants of the Army were evacuated from Arkhangelsk in February 1920.

# South Russia

## The Government of General Denikin

“South Russia located next to the Caspian and Black Seas, was an area where the “White” forces under General Denikin set up a provisional government in opposition to the Bolsheviks and the Red Army during the Russian Civil War of 1918-20.

The anti-Bolshevik Volunteer Army was formed by Generals Mikhail Alekseyev, Lavr Kornilov and Anton Denikin in Novochoerkassk in the Northern Caucasus during December, 1917.

Kornilov was killed in April 1918, and the Volunteer Army, specifically the 1st Division was then lead by Denikin.



The “Denikin” issue of imperforate stamps was issued at Ekaterinodar, and used throughout Southern Russia wherever the Volunteer Army (Armed Forces of South Russia) under General was located





# Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization



The **Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization (UNPO)** is an international organization established to facilitate the voices of unrepresented and marginalised nations and peoples worldwide. It was formed on 11 February 1991 in The Hague, Netherlands. Its members consist of indigenous peoples, minorities and unrecognized or occupied territories.

The founders were representatives of national movements of Estonia, Latvia, Tibet, Crimean Tatars, Armenia, Georgia, Tatarstan, East Turkestan, East Timor, Australian Aboriginals, the Cordillera in the Philippines, the Greek minority in Albania, Kurdistan, Palau, Taiwan, and West Papua.

Although UNPO members often have different goals, they have one thing in common: they are generally not represented diplomatically (or only with a minor status, such as observer) in major international institutions, such as the United Nations (UN). As a result, their ability to have their concerns addressed by the global bodies mandated to protect human rights and address conflict is limited.

UNPO is dedicated to the five principles enshrined in its Covenant:

- The equal right to self-determination.
- Adherence to the internationally accepted human rights standards as laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international instruments.
- Adherence to the principles of democratic pluralism and rejection of totalitarianism and religious intolerance.
- Promotion of non-violence and the rejection of terrorism as an instrument of policy; and
- Protection of the natural environment.



All members are required to sign and abide by the UNPO Covenant. UNPO members are required to be of non-violent .

UNPO provides advice and support related to questions of international recognition and political autonomy, trains groups on how to advocate for their causes effectively, and directly advocates for an international response to human rights violations perpetrated against UNPO member groups. Some former members, such as Armenia, East Timor, Estonia, Latvia, Georgia and Palau, have gained full independence and joined the United Nations.

Currently there are 43 members, some notable ones are **Washington, D.C., Taiwan**, officially the **Republic of China (ROC)** and **Tibet**. A full list can be found at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unrepresented\\_Nations\\_and\\_Peoples\\_Organization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unrepresented_Nations_and_Peoples_Organization)

In addition there have been 61 other groups who were members of the UNPO. Some members of the UNPO have left because of United Nations recognition, autonomy agreements, or for other reasons or have been suspended because they fail to follow the UNPO covenant.



# Ballarat Trams

2021 marked 50 years since the end of regular trams providing public transport in Ballarat and many readers will remember fondly rattling through Ballarat in a tram.

**Trams** were first used for public transport in Ballarat in 1887. They ceased to operate as a means of public transport in 1971.

At its peak in 1937, the Ballarat tramway network was the largest network operating in Australia outside of the capital cities, with 7 principal routes and more than 24 kilometres of track (Newcastle, Launceston (11.3 miles (18.2 km), Geelong (11 miles (18 km) and Bendigo (8.1 miles (13.0 km).



*Electrified on Sturt Street near the Town Hall in 1917*

At an 1884 council meeting, the City of Ballarat decided on the establishment of a tramway to meet the growing city's transport needs and a Tramway Committee was formed and in 1886 called for tenders to operate a tramway in the city. The successful tenderer Mr. Thompson, of Adelaide was granted a 30-year licence for the sum of £1575 per annum, after which the system would be handed to the council.

The first line was opened at a banquet in the Botanical Gardens on 26 December 1887. The six mile (9.7 km) standard gauge line ran from Sturt Street to the gardens and around Lake Wendouree. The rolling stock consisted of double-decker trams built in Adelaide, each drawn by multiple horses. At its peak, the horse-drawn system had 19 trams, servicing 5 principal routes: Drummond Street; Gardens; Lydiard Street; Sebastopol; Sturt Street West. All were double decker, except for the Drummond Street tram.

In November 1900, the Ballarat City Council gave permission to the British Insulated Wire Company Limited to build an electric tram network and the first electric trams went into service on 18 August 1905. The last horse tram ran in August 1913 on the Sebastopol line which was officially opened as an electric tramway on 14 August 1913. The State Electricity Commission of Victoria (SECV) acquired the network in 1934.

In 1936, the state government extended the Lydiard Street route to the Ballarat New Cemetery and Ballarat North.

Despite strong patronage, the system posted its first significant loss of £6013 in 1937. Throughout the 1960s, passenger patronage fell, and operating losses mounted. In 1971 the government announced that the Ballarat tramway system would be closed and replaced by buses. In September 1971, a large contingent of the Ballarat population turned out to farewell the last trams. Bendigo's trams suffered the same fate and stopped in 1972.



In May 1971 the Lake Wendouree Tramway Museum Committee began negotiating with the SECV to continue to maintain a section of track. The Ballarat Tramway Preservation Society was also formed in 1971 and now run a 1.3km authentic tramway.

Since the 1990s proposals have been put to the City of Ballarat to reinstate sections of the network (some tracks are buried under today's road surfaces). Many of the proposals focus on trams as a major tourist transport facility and tourist attraction, however to date nothing has eventuated.

# What Constitutes a Dead Country?

For a country to cease to exist, one must be able to identify two things.

- 1) what event or situation caused the country to end, and
- 2) what new country did it become.

This is where a good understanding of history and geography is needed.

To help me with my determination, I put together a list of the major events which would signify the death of a country. Although not exhaustive, here is the list:

**Anexation of a country into a another.** – Examples include Danzig into Germany, Crete into Greece, and the Far Eastern Republic into the U.S.S.R.

**Countries joining together to form a new single entity.** – Examples include the entities which formed Yugoslavia and the Republic of India.

**Overthrow or withdrawal of colonial or external rule.** – examples include the Grand Duchy of Finland, British Ceylon, Portuguese Mozambique, and French Indochina.

**Defeat or withdrawal of occupational forces.** – Examples include the Japanese occupation of the Philippines, Chilean occupation of Peru and the British occupation of Batum.



Philippines Japanese Occupation Stamp

**Overthrow or elimination of an absolute monarchy such as an empire or a kingdom.** This does not include a change in dynasty or a constitutional monarchy. – Examples include the Ottoman Empire, the Russian Empire, and the Kingdom of Hejaz .

**Major changes in colonies, territories or provinces** which expanded, shrunk, or combined them to form new distinct entities. – Examples include the British colony of Lagos, French Cochinchina, Nyassa Company and Zululand .

**Major territorial changes caused by colonial restructuring in a region.** – Examples include Upper Senegal and Niger splitting into the French Colonies of Upper Volta, Niger and French Sudan. The separate colonies of Northern Nigeria and Southern Nigeria joining together to become the British Colony of Nigeria .

**Change of the controlling country of a colony.** – Examples include German Togo to French Togoland and German Kamerun to French Cameroun and British Cameroons.

**End of a revolutionary entity** (either success or failure.) – Examples include the General Wrangel's White Army in South Russia, the Theriso Revolution in Crete, the Confederate States of America, and the Carlist revolution in Spain.

**Reinstatement or loss of legitimacy of a Government in Exile.** – Examples include Vichy France, Polish Government in Exile and the Philippine Commonwealth in exile.

The ones I continue to wrestle with on this list, are Revolutionary Entities and Governments in Exile. Both are important in the history of a nation. Many are obvious ones which need to be included in any dead country list, such as the Confederate States of America, Vichy France or a multitude of the entities which cropped up during the Russian Civil War. However, there are also more subtle, but no less interesting entities like the Autoomous Republic of Epirus or the Theriso revolution in Crete.





## What Constitutes a Dead Country? (Continued)

### NEW COUNTRIES WHICH CHANGED THEIR NAMES

There are certainly country name changes that were due to the end of one entity, and the beginning of another. Examples include:

- § Cambodia to Khymer Republic to Kampuchea back to Cambodia – all of the changes were due to country shattering events, such as revolutions.



- § Burma to Myanmar – after a takeover by a military junta the name was changed. The name change is still controversial today.

- § Transjordan to Jordan – Jordan changed its name when it received full autonomy after the end of the British mandate.

- § Bechuanaland to Botswana – The country of Botswana was born at its independence from British colonial rule.



### NAME CHANGES NOT RELATED TO THE END OF A COUNTRY

Many times, countries changed their name for political purposes or to promote national pride. These were not as a result of a major change in the country. Examples include:



- § Siam to Thailand – this name change is interesting with a complicated political history. The name Siam was changed to Thailand in 1939, back to Siam in 1944, and back to Thailand in 1948.



- § Persia to Iran – Iran is merely the Farsi word for Persia. In 1935, the Iranian government began requesting that countries refer to the country by its Farsi name rather than the English name. Diplomatically the name change was gradual, but the country changed the name on its stamps in 1936.



- § Ceylon to Sri Lanka – Ceylon gained independence from Britain in 1948. In 1972, the legislature decided to rename the country to Sri Lanka to remove the last remnants of its colonial history.



- § Upper Volta to Burkina Faso – Upper Volta gained independence in 1960. In 1984, it was renamed to express its African, rather than colonial roots. Burkina Faso means “Land of Incorruptible People.”

