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REPRODUCTION OF COLOR STAMPS

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HEARING

BEFORE

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 1

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETIETH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H.R. 2622

A BILL TO PERMIT BLACK AND WHITE OR COLOR REPRODUCTIONS OF UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

MARCH 13, 1968

Serial No. 13

Printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1968



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REPRODUCTION OF COLOR STAMPS

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1968

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE No. 1 OF THE
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., pursuant to call, in room 2237, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Michael A. Feighan presiding.

Present: Representatives Feighan, Rodino, Donohue, and MacGregor.

Staff members present: Garner J. Cline, counsel, and Donald G. Benn, associate counsel.

Mr. FEIGHAN. The subcommittee will come to order.

The purpose of the hearing today is to receive testimony on H.R. 2622, a bill designed to amend the present provisions of subsection (1) of section 504 of title 18 of the United States Code, to permit the color reproduction of certain United States and foreign postage stamps. The text of the bill follows:

[H.R. 2622, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To permit black and white or color reproductions of United States and foreign postage stamps under certain circumstances, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph (1) of section 504 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 504. Printing and filming of United States and foreign obligations and securities

"Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the following are permitted:

"(1) the printing, publishing, or importation, or the making or importation of the necessary plates for such printing or publishing, of illustration of postage and revenue stamps and other obligations and securities of the United States, and postage and revenue stamps, notes, bonds, and other obligations or securities of any foreign government, bank, or corporation for philatelic, numismatic, educational, historical, or newsworthy purposes in articles, books, journals, newspapers, or albums (but not for advertising purposes, except illustrations of stamps and paper money in philatelic or numismatic advertising of legitimate numismatists and dealers in stamps or publishers of or dealers in philatelic or numismatic articles, books, journals, newspapers, or albums). Illustrations of postage stamps may be in black and white or in color. All other illustrations shall be in black and white. Illustrations of black and white United States revenue stamps, as well as black and white and canceled colored postage stamps issued by the United States and foreign governments, may be in the exact linear dimensions in which the stamps were issued. All other illustrations (including uncanceled postage stamps in color) shall be of a size less than three-fourths or more than one and one-half, in linear dimension, of each part of such obligation or security. The negatives and plates used in making the illustration shall be destroyed after their final use for the purposes for which they were made."

SEC. 2. The title of section 2506 and the text of section 2506(a) of title 39, United States Code, are amended by inserting the words "or in color" immediately following the words "black and white".

Insofar as U.S. postage stamps are concerned, subsection (1) presently permits only black and white illustrations, and only if for philatelic or educational purposes and if in articles, books, journals, newspapers, or albums. Such illustrations can be of canceled or uncanceled stamps and can be in any size. Color reproductions of U.S. postage stamps are not permitted under any circumstances, such prohibition originating as a deterrent to counterfeiting.

Insofar as foreign postage stamps are concerned, uncanceled foreign stamps can be reproduced only in black and white under the same conditions applicable to black and white reproductions of U.S. postage stamps. However, there are no prohibitions against color reproduction of canceled foreign postage stamps whatsoever.

The intent of H.R. 2622 is to permit color reproductions of postage stamps under the following circumstances: Canceled U.S. postage stamps in color in any size; uncanceled U.S. or foreign postage stamps in color in sizes less than three-fourths or more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ the original; reproduction of U.S. postage stamps in color must fulfill the same conditions and purposes presently applicable to their reproduction in black and white; namely, for philatelic or educational purposes and in articles, books, journals, newspapers, or albums, or in advertisements related thereto.

We are privileged to have appearing before us today those most vitally interested in the purposes of this bill: the author of H.R. 2622, my distinguished colleague, Congressman Dulski, as well as experts in the field of philately and from the Departments of the Treasury and Post Office. Our first witness will be Congressman Dulski, the distinguished chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

The Treasury Department in its report suggested the need for a clarifying amendment to the language proposed in H.R. 2622. After careful consideration of the intent of this legislation, it is the opinion of the subcommittee that new language should be introduced in place of amending a section of the present language of H.R. 2622.

A copy of this proposed language is available, and if you would like to introduce a clean bill, we would have no objection. Inasmuch as this would not change the intent of H.R. 2622, there is no effect upon the hearings today. In this context, we would like to have your comments on this proposed new language after your opening remarks. You may proceed.

(The suggested language is inserted at this point:)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph (1) of section 504 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(1) the printing, publishing, or importation, or the making or importation of the necessary plates for such printing or publishing, of illustrations of—

"(A) postage stamps of the United States,

"(B) revenue stamps of the United States,

"(C) any other obligation or other security of the United States, and

"(D) postage stamps, revenue stamps, notes, bonds, and any other obligation or other security of any foreign government, bank, or corporation,

for philatelic, numismatic, educational, historical, or newsworthy purposes in articles, books, journals, newspapers, or albums (but not for advertising

purposes, except illustrations of stamps and paper money in philatelic or numismatic advertising of legitimate numismatists and dealers in stamps or publishers of or dealers in philatelic or numismatic articles, books, journals, newspapers, or albums). Illustrations permitted by the foregoing provisions of this section shall be made in accordance with the following conditions—

“(i) all illustrations shall be in black and white, except that illustrations of postage stamps issued by the United States or by any foreign government may be in color;

“(ii) all illustrations (including illustrations of uncanceled postage stamps in color) shall be of a size less than three-fourths or more than one and one-half, in linear dimension, of each part of any matter so illustrated which is covered by subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D) of this paragraph, except that black and white illustrations of postage and revenue stamps issued by the United States or by any foreign government and colored illustrations of canceled postage stamps issued by the United States may be in the exact linear dimension in which the stamps were issued; and

“(iii) the negatives and plates used in making the illustrations shall be destroyed after their final use in accordance with this section.”

SEC. 2. (a) The table of contents of chapter 31 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking out—

“2506. Printing of black-and-white illustrations of United States stamps.”

and inserting in lieu thereof—

“2506. Printing of black-and-white or color illustrations of United States stamps.”

(b) The section heading of section 2506 of title 39, United States Code, is amended to read—

“§ 2506. Printing of black-and-white or color illustrations of United States stamps”

(c) Section 2506(a) of title 39, United States Code, is amended by inserting “or in color” immediately following the words “in black and white”.

TESTIMONY OF HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Mr. DULSKI. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and colleagues. I appreciate very much your arranging hearings today on my bill, H.R. 2622, to permit color—as well as black and white—reproductions of U.S. postage stamps.

Before I continue with my testimony, Mr. Chairman, I regret to announce that a mid-March blizzard blew in on Buffalo late yesterday and has delayed my friend and expert witness, Dr. Matthew Gajewski, of Buffalo, in arriving for the hearing this morning.

Mr. Chairman, the Honorable Howard H. Baker, U.S. Senator from Tennessee, has introduced a companion bill in the Senate, S. 2761. The Senator has a committee meeting this morning, but he would like permission to submit a statement for the record.

Mr. FEIGHAN. We would be glad to have it.

Mr. DULSKI. Now as to my bill, H.R. 2622.

It is my sincere conviction that the present restriction in law against color reproduction of stamps is long outdated. It may have had its purpose in days of yore, but times have changed.

The United States is one of the few countries which forbid color reproductions of stamps, and this was pointed up very vividly to me at the time that I introduced my bill last year.

I had before me a publication, showing stamps from 56 nations, which has been issued in tribute to the memory of our late President, John F. Kennedy.

Fifty-five of those stamps were reproduced in vivid, realistic color. Only one of those stamps was not in color. Ironically, perhaps, that one stamp was the one issued by his own grateful nation, the United States.

The stamp issued by the United States could be reproduced only in drab black and white. How unfortunate.

Present law prohibits newspapers, magazines and other publications from reproducing U.S. postage stamps in color.

I am told that the original intention of the restriction was in the hope of deterring counterfeiting.

Well, Mr. Chairman, I think that you and the committee will agree with me that only the most naive counterfeiter today would rely on a color reproduction of a stamp. Instead, he would go to the stamps themselves—not reproductions—if he wanted to make printing plates.

Counterfeiting of stamps is not now a problem and I have found no one who feels that this situation will change if color reproduction of stamps is authorized as proposed in my bill.

Indeed, today's sophisticated controls on paper and inks are the real deterrents to counterfeiting.

Counterfeiting laws are strict, penalties are heavy for getting caught, and the rewards are limited for those who try duplicating stamp issues.

Clearly, it is time for a change—a change to permit the reproduction of U.S. stamps in their true colors.

One of our great pastimes for young and old is stamp collecting—philately. It is a pastime that is universal—unhampered by international barriers or by language barriers; indeed not hampered by much of any barrier.

Mr. Chairman, just a few blocks away from this hearing room is the National Gallery of Art, one of the world's great cultural centers. Hanging on the walls of the gallery are some of the world's great paintings.

Many of those paintings have near-astronomical values. And I might say really astronomical when compared to a 6-cent stamp. Yet, you can stop at the counter in the art gallery and purchase accurate reproductions of those paintings in full color.

Why shouldn't the daily newspapers, the magazines, the philatelic publications be able to reproduce a U.S. stamp in color? They can reproduce our art treasures. I see no reason why they shouldn't be able to reproduce our postage stamps.

Everyone is sensitive to bright colors today. Look at the great progress and acceptance of color television. And if I may refer to the "mod" society, look at the psychedelic accent on color.

Mr. Chairman, I do not want to burden the record, while at the same time I want to relay to the committee the broad support which I have received for my bill.

I have received letters from philatelists throughout the country and some, even, from abroad. I have received letters from editors and publishers. They have sent me a number of examples which tell the same story, over and over: the ability of most other nations to capitalize on their stamp issues—call it publicity, call it propaganda—by being able to have them reproduced in color in publications throughout the world.

As a member of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service since I came to Congress, and particularly now as chairman of the

committee, I am keenly aware of the national and international interest in our stamp issues. I am aware, too, as I am sure you are, of the important source of revenue to our Government which stamp issues provide.

Mr. Chairman, I sincerely appreciate the indulgence of the committee on behalf of H.R. 2622. I appreciate, too, the help which has been tendered to me in this project by both the Post Office Department and by the Treasury Department.

Neither the Post Office Department nor the Treasury Department has expressed opposition to the intent of my bill—I repeat: “the intent of my bill.”

However, Mr. Chairman, it has been called to my attention that there are technical errors in the drafting of my bill. My interest, of course, is in the end result. I will be glad to work with your committee on the preferred wording. Then I will be glad to introduce the revised measure so that you can have a clean bill before your committee.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that your subcommittee will act favorably on my bill. Thank you.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Thank you, Mr. Dulski. I want to congratulate you and compliment you for your very clear, precise presentation of this legislation. Mr. Rodino.

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Chairman, I merely want to join with you in complimenting the chairman of the distinguished Committee on Post Office and Civil Service for having the perspicacity to bring to the attention of this committee something that I think is long overdue, and his support of the measure is certainly a very cogent and persuasive one so far as I am concerned. Thank you very much.

Mr. DULSKI. I appreciate your contribution, Mr. Rodino.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. MacGregor.

Mr. MACGREGOR. No questions; thank you.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Donohue.

Mr. DONOHUE. No questions.

Mr. FEIGHAN. I would like to ask has there been presently much counterfeiting of stamps?

Mr. DULSKI. I am not in a position to answer. I am sure the Treasury or Secret Service, who bear the responsibility, can. The only thing I can add to the testimony is that I don't know of any significant amount of counterfeiting, but there are a great deal of burglaries. I wish I could tell you how many thousands of stamps are being stolen. Apparently they are not going to go into counterfeiting but instead steal the stamps right from the post offices. I think the figures are available as to the amount of stamps being stolen. I do not have a record, but I am sure the Secret Service must have some sort of record on counterfeiting, say in the last 10 years.

Mr. Chairman, as I stated at the beginning of my testimony my good friend, Dr. Matt A. Gajewski, 791 Fillmore Avenue, Buffalo, N.Y., had planned to testify at the hearing on H.R. 2622 before your subcommittee. I now learn that weather has prevented his arriving in Washington in time for the hearing.

With your permission, I would like to offer his statement for the record. I only wish he could have presented his testimony in person, because he had assembled an impressive array of exhibits to support his case.

Dr. Gajewski is a graduate of the University of Buffalo School of Medicine. He is a surgeon and served in the Army Medical Corps during World War II. He is past commander of Adam Plewacki Post, the American Legion, the largest post in western New York.

His hobby is philately. For 12 years he was president of the Plewacki Post Stamp Society and is past president of Niagara Frontier Federation of Stamp Clubs.

Dr. Gajewski also was founder of the Cardinal Spellman Philatelic Museum. He is a member of the American Philatelic Society, Society of Philatelic Americans, Judaica Historical Philatelic Society, American Philatelic Congress, American Topical Association, Polonus Philatelic Society, Rossica Society of Russian Philately, Vatican Philatelic Society, Polish Philatelic Society, American Numismatic Association.

STATEMENT OF DR. MATT A. GAJEWSKI

First, may I express my own thanks, as well as that of millions of philatelists, for the privilege of being heard on a subject about which there has been a complete unity of opinion among stamp collectors.

Namely, we philatelists feel that the time has arrived for a change. That change has to do with the right to reproduce U.S. stamps in their true colors, instead of only in black and white. This privilege the bill under consideration would grant.

As a philatelist, I feel that the merits of the proposed bill far outweigh the arguments leveled against it.

Every producer, who has any commodity to sell—whether it be foods, clothes, books, medicine, or any other—uses every available media to stir the imagination, and gain the interest of consumers for his product.

In papers, magazines, TV—these products are shown in their true colors, whenever possible, to create a desire for them in the eyes of the consumer. However, in the publicity about stamps, we have made no progress.

We continue to reproduce our stamps in black and white, whether it be in announcing a new issue, or in using old issues as illustrations in papers, journals, magazines, books, etc.

The international field of philately is highly competitive. It has a tremendous market, and an even greater potential one. Each nation is striving to increase its sales of stamps to philatelists. Publicity about new issues of stamps, whether these stamps be of a historical, cultural, educational, or merely propaganda value, is well organized.

The new stamps are publicized in their true colors, and for the most part, in their true size. The UN, Deutsche Bundespost, and Poland, for example, reproduce their stamps in color in their press releases announcing new issues. Great Britain allows publications in its country to reproduce the stamps in color, too.

The United States is one of the few nations which denies this privilege to its citizens. By so doing, it is overlooking a big promotional factor in increasing the sales of U.S. stamps to philatelists the world over, and in arousing the curiosity about the material portrayed on them—the American heritage.

Seeing is believing, and seeing reproductions of stamps in their true colors, is a great stimulant to interest in philately.

A Mona Lisa, a painting by Grant, Remington, or Whistler—how effective are they in black and white, as compared to true color reproductions?

Schools, from elementary to college, use miniature reproductions of great paintings in color in their art courses to create interest in and appreciation of art. The National Art Gallery in Washington also sells colored reproductions of paintings.

And so it is with stamps. Stamps are another type of art form. A true judgment as to their excellence can never be made unless a true reproduction of them is seen in their true colors.

Seeing stamps as they really are stimulates an interest in wishing to acquire the stamps for one's collection. To noncollectors, true color reproductions might be just the impetus needed to start them on a worthwhile, stimulating, yet tension-easing hobby of philately.

Truly, postage stamps are more than small bits of paper with glue on one side and prints with various monetary values on the other. Stamps portray the history of a nation and its heritage. They are printed records of the ideals, folklore, and accomplishments of a nation.

The art, literature, religion, music, and other fields of interest of a nation are reflected in its postage stamps. To study stamps is to study the history of a nation. Therefore stamp collecting is another media of learning, and anything that stimulates an interest in philately is stimulating an interest in learning.

Colored reproductions of stamps would do this, I feel. Especially, it would appeal to our youth, who are so conscious of and impressed by color. Witness the impact of color TV, psychedelic art forms, and the colorful mode of dress of the "in" groups of young people.

There are those who object to this bill for various reasons. First, the cost of color reproductions is high, they say. In the past this was a deterring factor, but not so much at present.

Even in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, black and white is incidental, now, while the use of the nine-color press makes possible the production, at a rapid rate, of tremendous numbers of beautifully colored U.S. stamps, at very reasonable cost.

Others argue that colored reproductions of stamps would make it easier for counterfeiters to reproduce stamps. However, modern methods of production—using special paper, ink, tagging stamps by chemicals so that sorting machines may detect forgeries, all discourage counterfeiting.

Stamps are being tagged with phosphor, and printed on lumogen paper, or with helicon ink—each and every issue can have specific characteristics, too difficult to duplicate or to use improperly as postage.

The meticulous designs of our stamps, the frequent revisions of the various denominations to meet the changing mailing requirements, make it most impractical to forge stamps.

Probably the greatest obstacle to counterfeiters are the philatelists. Among the over 70 million collectors, there are great numbers who do research, and study stamps minutely to detect deviations from normal prints. They would be the first to spot forgeries. This has happened in the past.

For example, the British Philatelic Assn. ended the career of the Frenchman Jean De Sperati, who applied his photolithographic talents to stamp forgeries. Recently, the Am. Philatelic Soc. ended the 30 year career of Raul Ch. de Thien of Merida, Mexico. Although the U.S. government could not stop him, the philatelic group did.

I have only one suggestion about an addition to the proposed bill. In permitting color reproductions of stamps, the fluorescence or luminescent material of the true stamps should not be allowed. This, too, would hamper counterfeiting.

Asst. Postmaster General Amos J. Coffman said to the Lincoln Nebraska Stamp Club: "We are issuing stamps today and the ones we have been issuing for the past several years—both in subject matter and in design—aim to please the eye and stimulate the curiosity and feed the intellect of not merely stamp collectors but of all the people who buy stamps."

Let us go one step further, and pass this bill which would permit all citizens to see in advance, in true color, the stamps that they can purchase, to use and to save.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Thank you, Mr. Dulski.

Our next witness is Mr. Ira Kapenstein, Special Assistant to the Postmaster General for Public Information. It is my understanding Mr. Kapenstein is accompanied by Mrs. Virginia Brizendine, Director, Division of Philately; and Mr. Adam Wenchel, Assistant General Counsel.

On behalf of the subcommittee I want to extend to you three a very warm welcome. You may proceed, Mr. Kapenstein.

STATEMENT OF MR. IRA KAPENSTEIN, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Mr. KAPENSTEIN. Thank you very much. At the outset I want to thank the members of the subcommittee for extending me an opportunity to state the position of the Post Office Department with regard to H.R. 2622, introduced by Congressman Thaddeus J. Dulski, chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this statement, which endorses enactment of this legislation.

H.R. 2622 is intended to remove a restriction that is no longer timely. It would permit the publication of postage stamps in their actual colors for newsworthy or philatelic purposes. Color reproduction in the exact size of the stamp itself however would not be permitted. At present, such publications as newspapers, magazines, and books are confined to black-and-white reproduction of U.S. stamps. This restriction was once believed to serve as a deterrent to stamp counterfeiting. The fact is, stamp counterfeiting has become a highly unprofitable undertaking. The prospective rewards are small; the punishment, great. Stamp counterfeiting is so negligible that it is almost nonexistent in the United States. Should a counterfeiter be bold enough and possess the technical talent to produce a fairly passable bogus stamp, even so his counterfeit would be discovered very promptly.

Today our postage stamps are impregnated with an invisible phosphor. When mail is fed into our facer-canceling machines, this phosphor glows under ultraviolet light, and this activation dispatches the mail to the proper channel in the machine. Unless a counterfeit stamp contained this phosphor—and this prospect is extremely unlikely—mail carrying the stamp would fall into a reject channel in the machine and immediately attract suspicion.

Our chief postal inspector supports the position that counterfeiting of U.S. postage stamps has not constituted a problem in law enforcement. Chief Henry B. Montague says:

To the criminal, stamp counterfeiting just does not make good sense from an economic point of view. Assuming that a counterfeiter could produce a one-dollar postage stamp at the same cost that the Post Office Department pays, the rewards of counterfeiting would be about \$30 for each 1,000 stamps sold.

Further, if postage stamps were to be reproduced in color in newspapers and magazines, this would serve no advantage to the prospective counterfeiter. He would want the best available source material from which to make his printing plate. So he would obviously go to the post office and buy a sheet of stamps and put these on his copy camera.

Enactment of H.R. 2622 would not encourage counterfeiting.

It would, however, have several positive results which we believe to be significantly beneficial for the U.S. Government.

One of these would have educational impact. For example, in the section on philately in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, the stamps of various nations are reproduced in color. The U.S. stamps are printed in black and white. It is regrettable that people, both young and old, who are seeking information about stamps in this reference work must be denied the sight of a true version of a U.S. postage stamp.

Another result of stamp reproduction in color would be to satisfy the public interest. There are times when this interest is at a very high point. For example, as Chairman Dulski mentioned previously, when the John F. Kennedy memorial stamp was issued in 1964, millions of people in America and throughout the world awaited the appearance of this stamp. They wanted to know about the design.

Two national magazines, *Life* and *Look*, printed stories about this stamp. Rejected designs of the stamp were reproduced in color, but the actual stamp was printed in drab black and white. The magazines were restricted by the law from doing otherwise.

Sometimes there is high regional or State interest in a particular stamp in which color reproduction would be desirable. Recently we issued a stamp that commemorated 150 years of statehood for Illinois. I doubt that there was an editor of an Illinois newspaper capable of printing color who did not want to print this handsome stamp in color. Certainly the citizens of Illinois would have been pleased by such a picture.

Looking ahead a few months to another high point of interest in stamps: on July 4 the Post Office Department will issue a series of 10 stamps reproducing historic American flags. What a wonderful opportunity this would be for editors to illustrate our flag stamps in color on Independence Day.

We would like to comply with these requests and consequently broaden public interest in our stamps. Our entire philatelic program is a moneymaker for the Post Office Department, and a conservative estimate indicates a profit of \$550,000 on commemorative stamps each year.

The Post Office Department introduces each new stamp with a public ceremony. We know that this ceremony would be more meaningful if we were able to display a color replica of the stamp large enough for the audience to see.

That brings to mind an unusual quirk in the existing law. Projected color is permitted; prints are not. For example, if a television cameraman and a newspaper photographer attended a first-day ceremony, the TV man could legally shoot his film of a new stamp in color but the newspaper photographer could not.

And, finally, the Post Office Department believes that stamps reproduced in color are esthetically desirable, both here at home and in helping the American image abroad. I have no doubt that magazines devoted to art and magazines of general circulation would reproduce our stamps in color from time to time, although they often refrain from printing stamps in black and white.

If I may digress for just a moment, Mr. Chairman, I have a poster which was published in 1966 and displayed in post office lobbies. It is a cooperative campaign each year between the Post Office Department and the Christmas seals TV campaign. It very graphically demonstrates our problem. Here is what was a very beautiful and colorful Christmas stamp that year in black and white and here are the Christmas seals in color. This would have been a much more beautiful poster if we had been permitted to reproduce our Christmas stamp in color.

In recent years, great progress has been made in the production of our postage stamps. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is doing a magnificent job of stamp manufacture. Some of the Nation's leading artists are designing stamps for us. We are rightfully proud of our stamps. A black-and-white reproduction does not do them justice. We would like very much to be able to show the rest of the world color reproductions of our stamps in magazines and other publications.

The Post Office Department endorses the objectives of H.R. 2622 and hopes for favorable consideration by this subcommittee.

With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I would like to place in the record a letter endorsing the bill written by Mr. Belmont Faries of the

Washington Star. He is a nationally known philatelic columnist and editor. He is also a member of the Stamp Advisory Committee.

(The document referred to follows:)

THE EVENING STAR-THE SUNDAY STAR,
Washington, D.C., March 11, 1968.

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN,
Chairman, Subcommittee No. 1,
House Judiciary Committee.

DEAR MR. FEIGHAN: I would like to express my support for H.R. 2622, introduced by Mr. Dulski of New York, to permit color illustrations of United States and foreign postage stamps.

This is not a controversial bill (I have been unable to find anyone who opposes it) but it is an important one to American stamp collectors, stamp dealers and philatelic editors and publishers, who now are barred from the use of color illustrations in stamp albums, new issue news in newspapers and the philatelic press, and serious articles in philatelic journals.

The prohibition against illustrating stamps in color is a relic of unfounded fears of counterfeiting. It is unlikely that any counterfeiter would copy a color illustration of a stamp when stamps themselves are available and counterfeiting of low value items is not a profitable procedure even if it were successful. There is no record of any successful counterfeiting of United States stamps. However, Mr. Dulski's bill is drafted to ease any fears that the illustrations it permits could aid any potential counterfeiter.

The bill provides that canceled United States postage stamps may be reproduced in color in exact linear dimensions and uncanceled stamps either less than three-fourths or more than one and one-half times actual size.

An amendment to the bill which mentions canceled United States stamps while dropping a reference to canceled foreign stamps could be interpreted as permitting color reproduction of foreign stamps only in the larger or smaller sizes specified for uncanceled copies. If this is the intention of the language it is unfortunate, since the rule should be the same for United States and foreign stamps and there are many situations involving illustration of entire envelopes where the enlargement is impractical and the reduction too small.

I am sure most stamp collectors would agree there should be no difference in the treatment of United States and foreign stamps. However, I am also sure that no one would wish to endanger the real gains provided by the bill by insisting on this point.

The Dulski bill has the support of both major national organizations of stamp collectors, the American Philatelic Society and the Society of Philatelic Americans, and of philatelic writers, editors, publishers and stamp dealers. It will add to the pleasures of collecting, the accuracy of philatelic research, and through more effective publicity, to the sale of United States stamps to collectors.

It is seldom that the Congress has an opportunity to be so helpful to so many people without cost and probably to the profit of the United States Government.

Very truly yours,

BELMONT FARIES,

Stamp Columnist, *The Washington Star*; Member, Postmaster General's Stamp Advisory Committee; Editor, *Journal of the Society of Philatelic Americans*; Editor in Chief, *Minkus Stamp Journal*.

MR. FEIGHAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Kapenstein. I would like to ask you—color pictures, of course, are more expensive than black and white—but do you intend to send out thousands of color pictures to newspapers who may not want them, and if so what would be the cost?

MR. KAPENSTEIN. No, sir, we would not anticipate making a blanket distribution of color prints to newspapers and magazines. They would be furnished to publications who requested them and who had a definite need for them. I think we would leave the initiative on this to the editor of the publication.

I think an example of how a Sunday magazine supplement or special Sunday section of a newspaper would use color reproductions would be a story about great American art that has appeared on postage stamps or a feature on the series of stamps we are issuing con-

cerning American folklore, but we feel that the relatively small cost of supplying these color pictures would be more than outweighed by the benefit and, as I testified, the philatelic program of the Post Office Department is one of the few moneymaking ventures we have.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Kapenstein, assuming that I could buy a book that reproduces U.S. stamps in color, would this not dissipate my interest in collecting stamps? I understand that selling stamps to collectors is a lucrative business to the Post Office Department.

Mr. KAPENSTEIN. Yes, Mr. Chairman, it is. I don't think that color reproduction would reduce interest in stamp collecting, but, in fact, I think it probably would increase interest. Philatelists, or stamp collectors, would not consider stamps and color pictures of stamps to be in competition.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Kapenstein, couldn't advertisers of commercial products reproduce stamps in color in magazine advertisements and perhaps create an impression this product has the Post Office Department's endorsement?

Mr. KAPENSTEIN. No, Mr. Chairman; the same restriction regarding the use of black-and-white pictures would also apply to color pictures. That restriction states that use in advertising is confined to philatelic advertising only.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Rodino, any questions?

Mr. RODINO. No questions.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. MacGregor.

Mr. MACGREGOR. No questions. I would just like to thank Mr. Kapenstein. It seems to me the Dulski bill is long overdue.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Donohue.

Mr. DONOHUE. No questions.

Mr. FEIGHAN. All right; on behalf of the committee, I thank you again, Mr. Kapenstein, and also Mrs. Brizendine and Mr. Wenchel, for your appearance.

Our next witness is Mr. Burrill A. Peterson, Assistant Director of the U.S. Secret Service. On behalf of the subcommittee, Mr. Peterson, I want to express to you our appreciation for your coming before us this morning.

STATEMENT OF MR. BURRILL A. PETERSON, U.S. SECRET SERVICE

Mr. PETERSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have with me Mr. Hugo A. Ranta, Assistant General Counsel, Treasury Department.

Mr. FEIGHAN. We are pleased to welcome you, sir. You may proceed, Mr. Peterson.

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate this opportunity to appear before your committee to express the views of the Treasury Department on H.R. 2622.

I believe it would be helpful at the outset to set forth the existing law with respect to the use of illustrations of U.S. and foreign postage stamps.

Illustrations of U.S. and foreign postage stamps are permitted at the present time if they meet the following three conditions: (1) The illustrations are in black and white; (2) the illustrations are for philatelic, educational, historical, or newsworthy purposes; and (3) the illustrations appear in articles, books, journals, newspapers, or albums. The illustrations can be the exact size of the genuine stamps. Illustrations of U.S. and foreign postage stamps, except those of canceled foreign stamps, are not permitted in color.

H.R. 2622 would change the existing provisions to permit colored illustrations of canceled U.S. postage stamps in the exact size of genuine stamps and colored illustrations of uncanceled U.S. and foreign stamps if the size of the illustrations is less than three-fourths or more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the size of the genuine stamps.

In addition, H.R. 2622 would permit the use of colored illustrations of stamps in public documents relating to stamps printed by the Government Printing Office at the request of the Postmaster General.

As you are aware, the Secret Service is the agency responsible for the enforcement of the laws of the United States relating to the counterfeiting and reproduction of domestic and foreign stamps and other obligations and securities of the United States and foreign governments.

During the past decade, the number of cases coming to the attention of the Secret Service involving the counterfeiting of postage stamps has been minimal. In view of the low incidence of such cases, it is not anticipated that this proposed liberalization of the law relating to the reproduction of postage stamps in color would greatly facilitate or increase the counterfeiting of postage stamps in view of the size and other restrictions contained in the bill. For this reason, the Treasury Department would have no objection to the enactment of the proposed legislation.

We would like, however, to recommend an amendment to avoid changes in existing law regarding the use of illustrations of revenue stamps and canceled postage stamps of foreign countries which apparently were not intended by the bill.

Existing law permits illustrations of domestic and foreign revenue stamps to be the same size as genuine revenue stamps. The sentence beginning on line 15, page 2, of the bill would have the effect of restricting the size of illustrations of foreign revenue stamps to less than three-fourths or more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the size of the genuine stamps. We are not aware of any reason why illustrations of foreign revenue stamps should be subject to size restrictions when illustrations of domestic revenue stamps are not so restricted.

Further, the sentence on line 15, page 2, of the bill contains a reference to illustrations of "canceled colored postage stamps issued by * * * foreign governments" and purports to provide that such illustrations may be in exact size in which the stamps were issued. Under present law there are no restrictions on the use of illustrations of canceled foreign postage stamps.

The general prohibition against the making of photographs or prints in the likeness of foreign obligations or securities contained in section 481, title 18, United States Code, does not apply to such stamps since the term "obligation or other security of any foreign government" contained in section 15 of title 18, United States Code, includes only uncanceled foreign postage stamps and does not cover canceled foreign postage stamps.

This reference to illustrations of canceled foreign postage stamps is unnecessary and the inclusion of the reference to such stamps could be interpreted to subject their reproduction and use to the other limitations contained in section 504, title 18, United States Code.

In view of the foregoing, it is recommended that the sentence beginning on line 15, page 2, of the bill be amended to read as follows:

Black and white illustrations of postage and revenue stamps and colored illustrations of canceled United States postage stamps may be in the exact linear dimension in which the stamps were issued.

Mr. Chairman, this completes my prepared statement. I will be glad to answer any questions that you or the members of the committee may have or to refer them to Mr. Ranta.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Thank you, Mr. Peterson. There probably will be a clean bill introduced, and we would appreciate your analyzing the proposed new bill and giving your assistance so we can resolve the questions which you have presented.

Mr. PETERSON. I will be pleased to do so.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Rodino.

Mr. RODINO. No questions.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. MacGregor.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Peterson, in calling your attention to the text of the proposed revised bill and specifically subparagraph (3), we find the language, and I quote: "other obligations and securities of the United States." The "securities," I expect, would refer to bonds.

Mr. RANTA. There is a definition of an "obligation or other security of the United States" contained in section 8 of title 18, which includes bonds, checks, and drafts for money, and also includes stamps and uncanceled stamps.

Mr. MACGREGOR. A great many people are aware of the proper size of stamps, but I wonder if the same percentage of people are aware of the proper size of Government securities. I am wondering whether you anticipate any difficulty with respect to the color reproduction of "obligations and securities" that perhaps would not be so in the case of reproduction of stamps.

I don't know that I make myself clear. Obviously, from the testimony of Mr. Kapenstein and that of Congressman Dulski, philatelists are interested in the real thing, not in a reproduction. Now, I am thinking possibly about counterfeiting of Government securities. A lot of people are not familiar with the proper sizes of bonds such as savings bonds of the U.S. Government and could be confused with a reproduction even though it was three-fourths less or one and a half times greater by lineal measure than the actual bonds. I am wondering if you anticipate any difficulty in the field of securities and obligations insofar as counterfeiting is concerned.

Mr. PETERSON. I would think not.

Mr. RANTA. Insofar as other obligations and securities are concerned, the limitations in the present law will remain the same as they have been in the past.

Mr. MACGREGOR. I appreciate they are in the present law, but they won't be reproduced in color in the proposed law?

Mr. RANTA. That is true, but under this bill the colored illustrations are limited to postage stamps. The black-and-white limitation would continue the same as it is under present law with respect to bonds, checks, and other obligations.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Would it also continue as is with respect to revenue stamps of the United States?

Mr. RANTA. That is correct.

Mr. MACGREGOR. So the only exception we are making in the law insofar as reproduction is concerned and the only change we are making from existing law is to permit the color reproduction of postage stamps in sizes other than the true size of the postage stamp?

Mr. RANTA. Yes. Canceled postage stamps under this bill could be the exact size in color. The uncanceled would have to be three-fourths or more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the size of the stamp.

Mr. MACGREGOR. I want it to be clear that we are not authorizing, in passing this legislation, the color reproduction of either (1) revenue stamps of the United States or (2) other obligations or securities of the United States.

Mr. RANTA. That is correct.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Thank you.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Donohue.

Mr. DONOHUE. No questions.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Peterson and Mr. Ranta.

The statement of Senator Howard H. Baker, Jr., will be inserted in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF SENATOR HOWARD H. BAKER, JR.

I appreciate being given this opportunity by the Committee to express my interest in and support of H.R. 2622. I am the sponsor of a companion measure in the Senate—S. 2761—and thus have a particularly concrete interest in these proceedings.

This bill represents the effort of the massive Federal establishment to deal with a particular problem faced by a particular interest group in our benignly diversified Nation. While what this bill would do may seem of little consequence to many, it is of considerable consequence to others. Where a hardship is imposed by Federal law, it is particularly heartening to see efforts being made to find ways of dealing with a matter that will not impose such an inconvenience.

While my interest in this matter grew of its own accord, the practical means of seeking a change was made available to me through the generosity of Congressman Dulski. He made available to me new language that refined the issue and members of his staff have kept members of mine informed of significant developments.

I join with him in strong support of this proposal and any modifications in its language that prove necessary to the accomplishment of the desired result.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE JOHN M. ASHBROOK (OHIO) ON H.R. 15972, A
CLEAN BILL CONTAINING THE SUGGESTED LANGUAGE AS PROPOSED BY THE SUB-
COMMITTEE; SUBMITTED MARCH 20, 1968

Mr. Chairman, as a long-time philatelist, I am deeply interested in the proposal advanced by the distinguished Chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee to remove the restriction on color reproductions of United States postage stamps. I could not agree more that the existing restriction of reproductions to only black and white is now unrealistic and, in fact, obsolescent and should be changed.

Certainly the reasons underlying the ban on color reproductions—primarily, as I understand it, to deter counterfeiting—have long ago lost their validity. As far as I have been able to determine, a logical reason to prohibit color reproductions simply does not exist. Rather, there are many sound reasons to encourage color reproduction of our stamps—or at the least to allow the use of color. Obviously, color adds a whole new dimension wherever it is used. **Our stamp** issues receive world-wide attention. Their reproduction in color would enhance appreciation of them by the many persons of all ages and all cultures who enjoy an interest in stamps.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to advise you and the members of the Subcommittee of my support for H.R. 15972 and my hope that it will be favorably acted upon.

Mr. FEIGHAN. I would like to announce that the record will be open for 1 week for the insertion of additional statements that may be presented.

(Whereupon, at 11 a.m. the subcommittee adjourned sine die.)



It is a very common mistake to suppose that the only way to get the most out of a book is to read it straight through from beginning to end. This is not necessarily the best method, and it is often better to read a book in a more selective manner.

One of the best ways to read a book is to start with the introduction and the conclusion. This will give you a general idea of what the book is about and what the author's main points are. Then you can go on to read the chapters in a more selective manner, reading only those chapters which are most relevant to your interests.

Another good way to read a book is to read it in a more systematic manner. This means that you should read the book from beginning to end, but you should also take notes as you go along. This will help you to remember the main points of the book and to see how the author's arguments are developed.

There are many other ways to read a book, and the best way for you will depend on your own interests and needs. The important thing is to read the book in a way that will help you to understand it and to use it to your advantage.

It is also important to remember that reading a book is not just a passive activity. It is an active one, and you should try to engage with the book as much as possible. This means that you should think about the author's arguments and try to see how they relate to your own experiences and beliefs.

Finally, it is important to remember that reading a book is not just a means to an end. It is an end in itself, and it can be a very rewarding experience. So, if you are interested in a book, go ahead and read it. You will be glad you did.