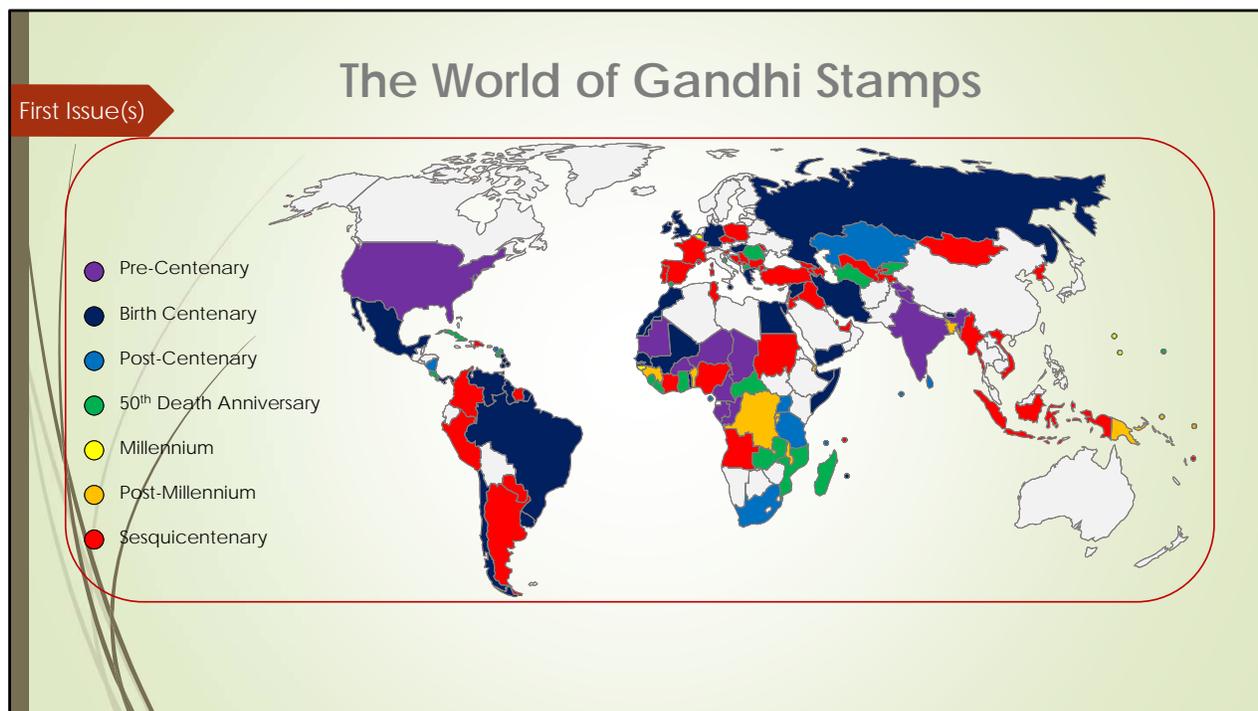


This is my 30th year exhibiting on Gandhi, and I want to share my experiences and how they have shaped my exhibits through the years.



No journey can begin without a map, so let us start with this one that I prepared, after the sesquicentennial celebrations in 2019 just updated.

1. Starting with the first anniversary of Indian independence in 1948, countries that followed included the US (1961 Champion of Liberty series) and 7 West and Central African nations (Apostle of Peace / Non-violence series).
2. Over 20 countries celebrated Gandhi's birth centenary with commemorative stamps and five others (Burma, Cambodia, Czechoslovakia, Fiji, and Luxembourg) issued commemorative cancellations without associated stamps.
3. Another 20 countries issued commemorative Gandhi stamps between his birth centenary and the 50th anniversary of his death.
4. Over 30 new issues of Gandhi stamps were associated

with the 50th anniversary of his death and the end of the millennium / century.

5. Between the Millennium and the sesquicentennial, countries that issued their first Gandhi stamps include Bangladesh and the Pacific Islands of Micronesia, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Tuvalu.
6. Over forty additional countries issued their first Gandhi stamps to commemorate his sesquicentennial.
7. A few more Gandhi stamps were issued on the 75th Anniversary of Indian Independence this year, but no new countries.

While only a handful of countries issued stamps featuring Gandhi before the Centennial (1969), that number has grown to so many by 2020 that it is easier to identify the countries that have not.



Lot at a collage of early stamps issued featuring Gandhi, like this one I prepared in 2010 as a poster for the Gandhi Museum in Delhi to sell and raise funds.

Few are related to specific events (like getting thrown out of the train in Pietermaritzburg in 1893 or the Salt March in 1930).

Most are solo portraits- or mug shots- not even featuring others like Mountbatten or Martin Luther King. The few you see here came in the late 1990s.



1977

Round 0

INPEX 77
Bangalore, India (1 frame)

My first philatelic exhibit was at INPEX 77 in Bangalore, India. India's third National Philatelic Exhibition.

I was in High School.

It was titled "The Sun Did Set in the British Empire" and included last colonial and first post-independence stamps of many countries.

And maps. Many maps.

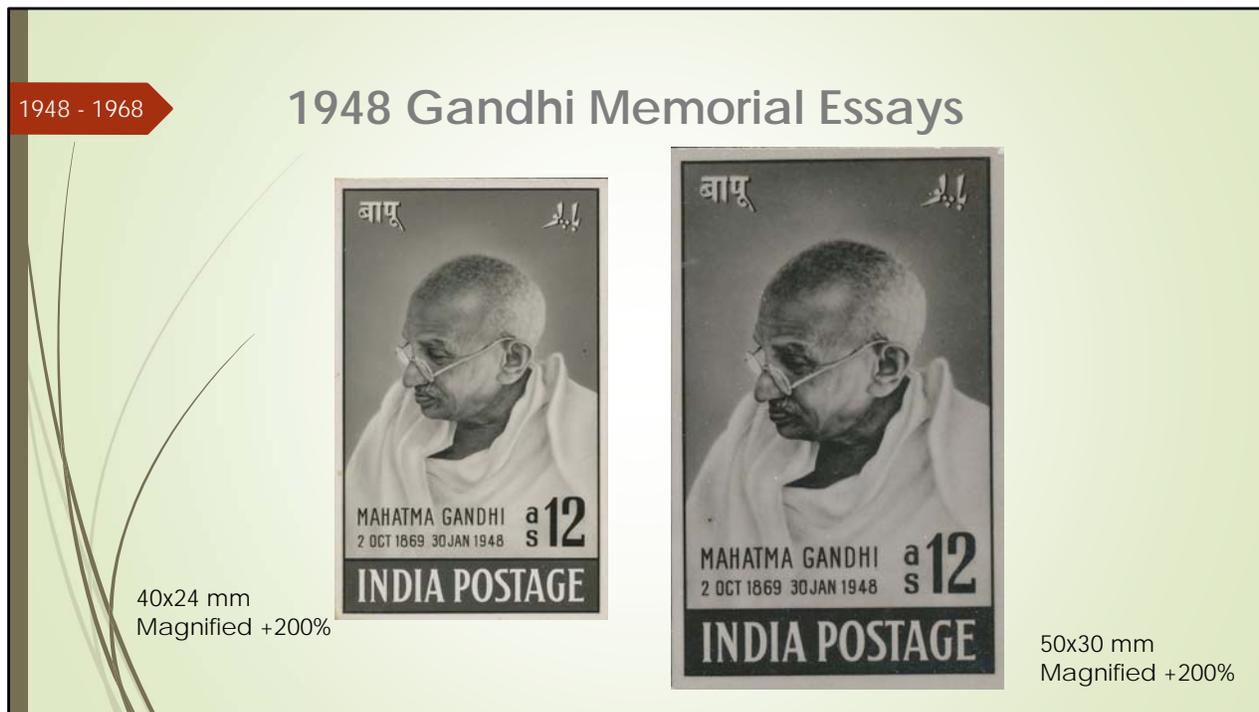


My first Gandhi exhibit was 15 years later, half way across the world.

Right after I finished Grad School in Massachusetts and moved to Michigan.

I will walk you through quick about what prompted me to do this exhibit and later ones.

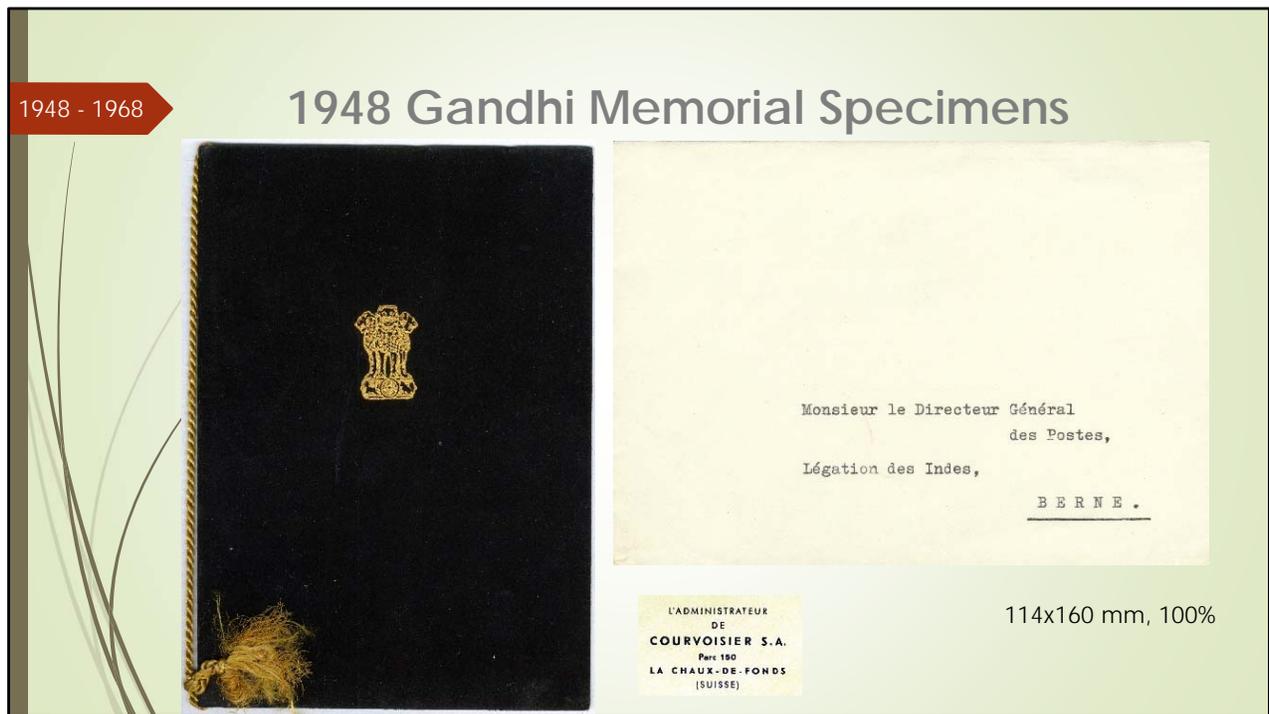
And key jury comments that have implications on what we exhibit and how.



Around 1990, while I was in Grad School in New England, I happened upon a philatelic lot in an estate auction in New Hampshire.

The old lady who passed away had lived in India in the 1940s and had connections to the Nehru family and New Delhi.

Part of that large lot included items that belonged to Krishna Prasad, the first Indian Postmaster General of Independent India. Including these essays of the 1948 Gandhi issue never seen before.



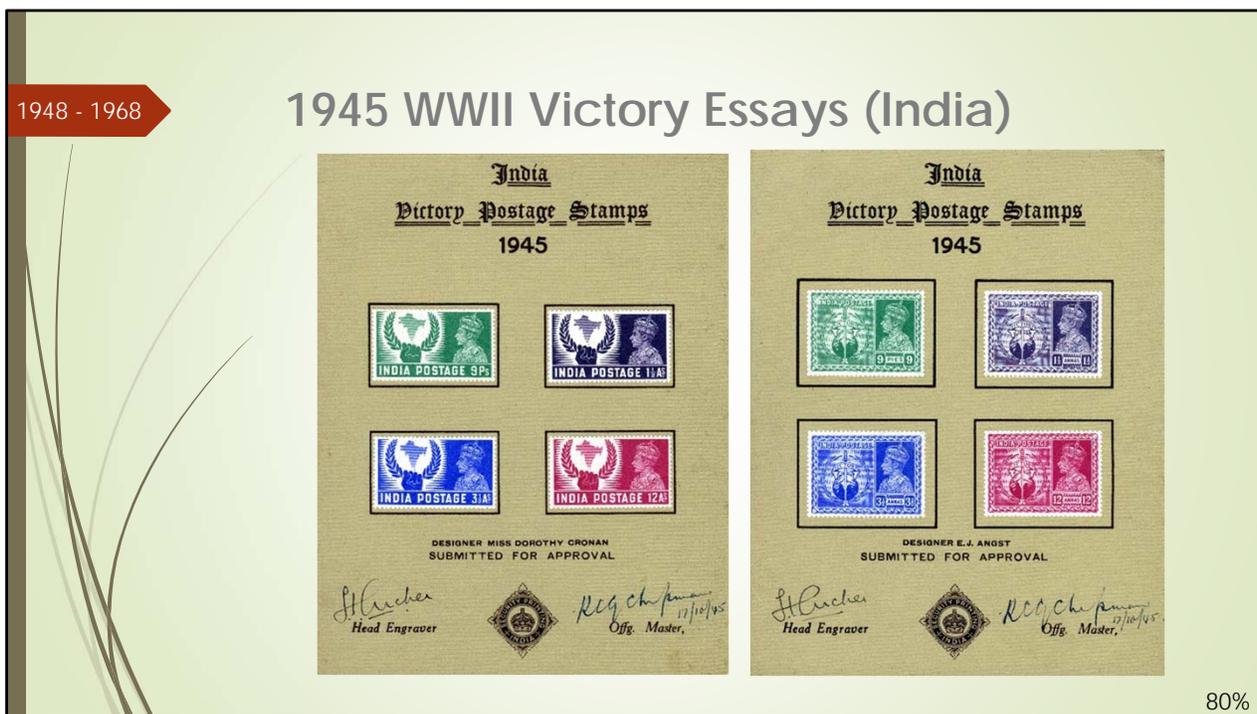
And there was a cover addressed to him from the Swiss Printers, with a folder containing all four SPECIMEN overprinted stamps.

Again “rumored to have existed”, as stated in an APS article by T.N. Mehta, but never seen before.

Subsequently, over a dozen have surfaced.

1948 - 1968

1945 WWII Victory Essays (India)



80%

And there were these essays submitted for approval, signed by the Head Engraver and Officiating Master of the India Security Press.

Includes both the unadopted (left) and adopted (right) designs.

These are known to be unique at this stage of the design process, based on records available to the King George VI Philatelic Society.

Barely six weeks after the end of WWII, the process was underway for commemorative Victory philatelically.

Unlike most British colonies that issued the omnibus design, the “Victory” stamps printed in India had their own unique design.

The only Indian Nationalist to celebrate victory in WWII with the British were Jinnah and the Muslim League, who broke ranks with Gandhi to support the British War effort.

1948 - 1968

1948 and 1949 Slogan Cancels



And there were a few lovely covers with unseen slogan cancels.

Over five months had passed since the partition the two nations were still embroiled in gruesome civil wars. In an effort to influence the frenzied masses, 79-year old Gandhi started fasting on 13th January. To publicize and capitalize on the fast, there were propaganda slogans used by the Delhi and Calcutta Post Offices.

The English slogan reads "COMMUNAL HARMONY WILL SAVE GANDHIJI".

The Hindi slogan more emphatically states that "IT IS ONLY THROUGH COMMUNAL UNITY THAT GANDHIJI CAN SURVIVE".

I had to share these, along with the dozens of stamps of his bald head. It has been 30 years since my first Gandhi exhibit, but some of the comments I remember are-

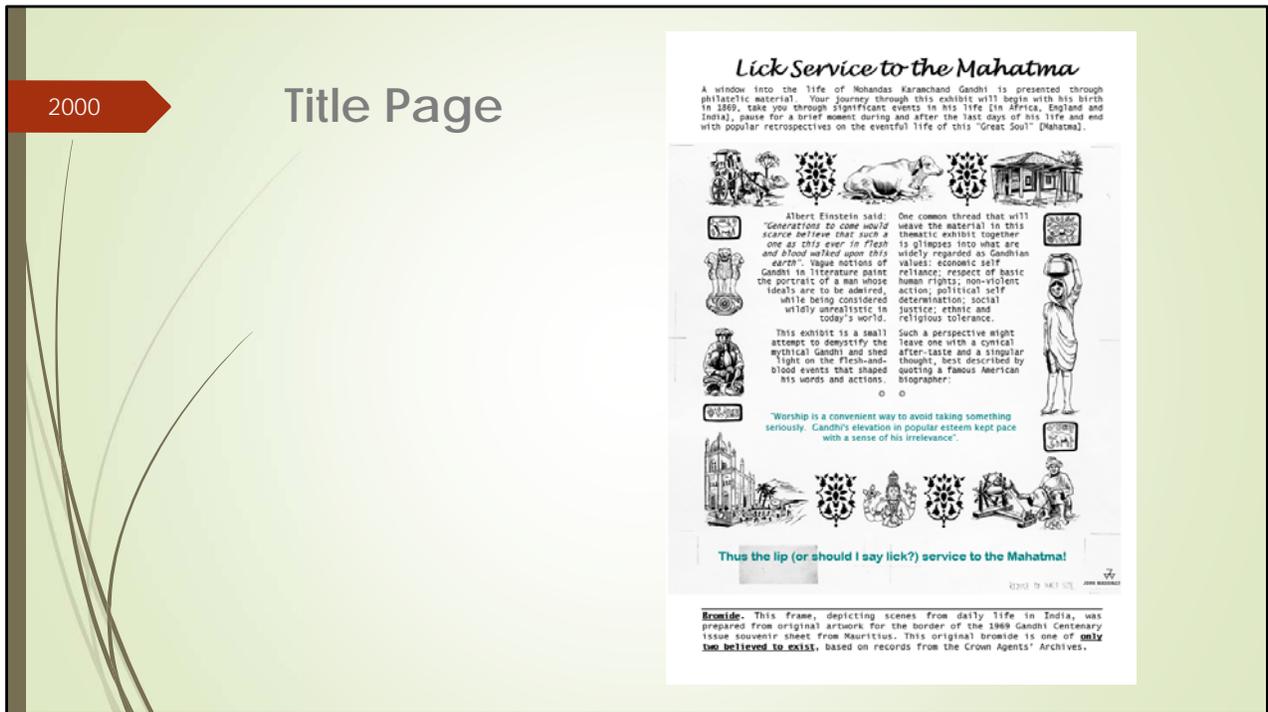
1. "You should not show multiple covers addressed to the same people."
2. "the WWII Victory Celebration Essays are an overreach"
3. You should get the 1948 Essays and Specimen overprints certified before exhibiting."
4. "This is Gandhi. There definitely must be more interesting stamps depicting his life- not just his face. You need to do better with stamps. You need more variety."



Fast forward 8 years, to 2000. I doubled the size of my exhibit to 10 frames and showed it in Buffalo.

In 1997 and 1998, I actually spent a lot of time petitioning the postal authorities in literally every country that had not issued a Gandhi stamp. Asking them to commemorate either the 50th anniversary of India's independence or remembering the 50th anniversary of his assassination. I specifically asked for some variety in what was depicted in the stamps. I got dozens of replies- some nice, some nasty! The Indian High Commissioner to Uganda wrote back and said that it was my letter that triggered the process for Uganda's 1997 and 1998 issues. I got a letter from Gambia that as a common man, I had no standing to make such a request- it was a breach of protocol. Israel sent a somber note that Gandhi's response to WWII has to be examined seriously.

Meanwhile, I also got my hands on interesting archival material when the Format Security Printers sold them at auctions.



Here's one that went in the title page. A bromide of the frame for the souvenir sheet from the 1969 Mauritius issue.

The exhibit title was tongue in cheek. I contrasted the track record of issuing countries with Gandhian ideas and ideals throughout my exhibit. Particularly modern India.

1969-1972

1969 Mauritius Approved Designs

Designs prepared by John
Waddington Ltd.

Printed by Format International
Security Printers for The Crown
Agents Stamp Bureau.



100%

The lot included printer's archive proofs of the entire set of stamps, one set with approval signatures and stamp, another without. Along with this cover note from the Crown Agents Stamp Bureau, who produced Mauritius stamps back then.

1969-1972

1969 Mauritius Approved Designs



Bromides depict souvenir sheet reduced to half size, as noted.
Souvenir sheet bromide image further reduced to 60% here.
Approval and signature on the back of stamp bromides shown at 100%.

This was the souvenir sheet frame that I used in the front of my exhibit and in 2020 and still do.

1969-1972

1969 Mauritius Approved Designs



80%

And these bromides of stamps covered various stages of Gandhi's life and form the backbone of my exhibit even today.

1. Law Student in London
2. Stretcher bearer in the Zulu Rebellion
3. Satyagrahi in Durban
4. Indentured Labor Activist when he visited Mauritius.
5. Outside 10 Downing Street during the Second Indian Roundtable Conference
6. The ubiquitous smiling portrait based on a picture taken in New Delhi in 1946

1969-1972

1969 Mauritius Approved Designs



Bromides depict souvenir sheet reduced to half size, as noted.
Souvenir sheet bromide images further reduced to 60% here.
Actual souvenir sheet image reduced to 80%.

And the bromide of the souvenir sheet itself was the back end of my exhibit in 2000 and continues to this day.

1915

WWI- FPO and IEF Material



Besides the Boer War and Zulu Rebellion, I also expanded on Gandhi's role in WWI.

Gandhi was in England when WWI broke out. He gathered Indians in England and Ireland, many his colleagues from South Africa.

He insisted on Indians in England "doing their bit" for the war, an idea objected to by many others.

He assembled a class of 80 volunteers who trained for first aid.

Early usage of cover mailed from FPO No. 8 [Indian Forces in Merville France, as part of the Western Front] on 29 Aug 1915. Of the 70,000 who served in France, over 5,500 were killed.

Besides the Western Front, the Indian Army of 10 divisions served in Egypt, Mesopotamia, Palestine, East Africa and Gallipoli.

A quarter of the forces were infantry and cavalry and almost all artillery personnel were British [the official policy from 1857 to 1935!].

Cover mailed to England from Indian Forces serving in North Africa during WWI. The Indian Expeditionary Force was serving in Egypt. Overprinted stamps were used for regular mail. This was the uncommon "official" mail on active service. Note CS Office backstamp.

1944

WWII- Protesting Foreign Forces in India



And on Gandhi's role in WWII.

All had changed in WWII. Tired of British intransigence on self-rule for India, he decided not to cooperate with "their war".

He particularly opposed the presence of foreign allied troops in Indian soil, American, Canadian, Australian, Chinese and others.

1948

Rates, Routes, Destinations..



And I included an extended study of usage of the 1948 memorial issue. Multiple frames. Including several examples of the entire set mailed with various first day cancellations.

The jury chided me on-

1. Too flippant an exhibit title for a serious subject
2. "overuse of archival material"
3. "thematic overreach with use of collateral material related to the Boer War, WWI, and WWII"
4. "over-extended 1948 usage display"
5. And again "not enough variety of subjects in stamps shown"



I shrank my exhibit back two years later, mostly by reducing the tangential material and 1948 usage.

2001

Title Page

Gandhi's Life and Legacy: India & Beyond

A window into the life of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi is presented through philatelic material. Our journey through this exhibit will begin with Gandhi's birth in 1869, take us through significant events in his life (in Africa, England and India), pause for a brief moment during and after the last days of his life and end with popular retrospectives on the eventful life of this "Great Soul" (Mahatma).

"Generations to come will scarce believe that such a one as this ever in flesh and blood walked upon this earth"
Albert Einstein, eulogizing Mahatma Gandhi.

Vague notions of Gandhi in literature paint the portrait of a man whose ideals are to be admired, while also considered wildly unrealistic in today's "real" world. This exhibit is a small attempt to shed light on the flesh-and-blood events and people that shaped his beliefs, words and actions.

One common thread that will weave the material in this thematic exhibit together is glimpses into what are widely regarded as Gandhian values: economic self-reliance; respect of basic human rights; non-violent action; political self-determination; social justice; ethnic and religious harmony.

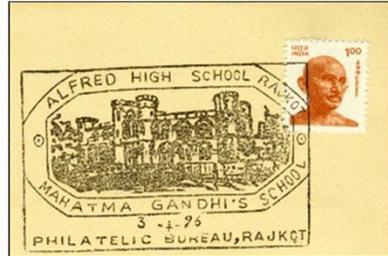
Exploration of his legacy and popular perspectives on his achievements - from his death through recent years - will serve as a "capstone" to this exhibit.

Maurice DIBON: Postcard Die Proof. This frame, depicting scenes from daily life in India, was prepared from original artwork for the binder of the 1958 Gandhi Centenary issue revenue sheet. This photographic proof is one of phil.iana.hawaii.edu, based on records from the Crown Agents' Archives.

* Reference: George Akevitz Public Auction, Sale #100, Lot #1487, December 17th 1997

I also toned down on the exhibit title, while using the same material on the title page.

Pictorial Cancels



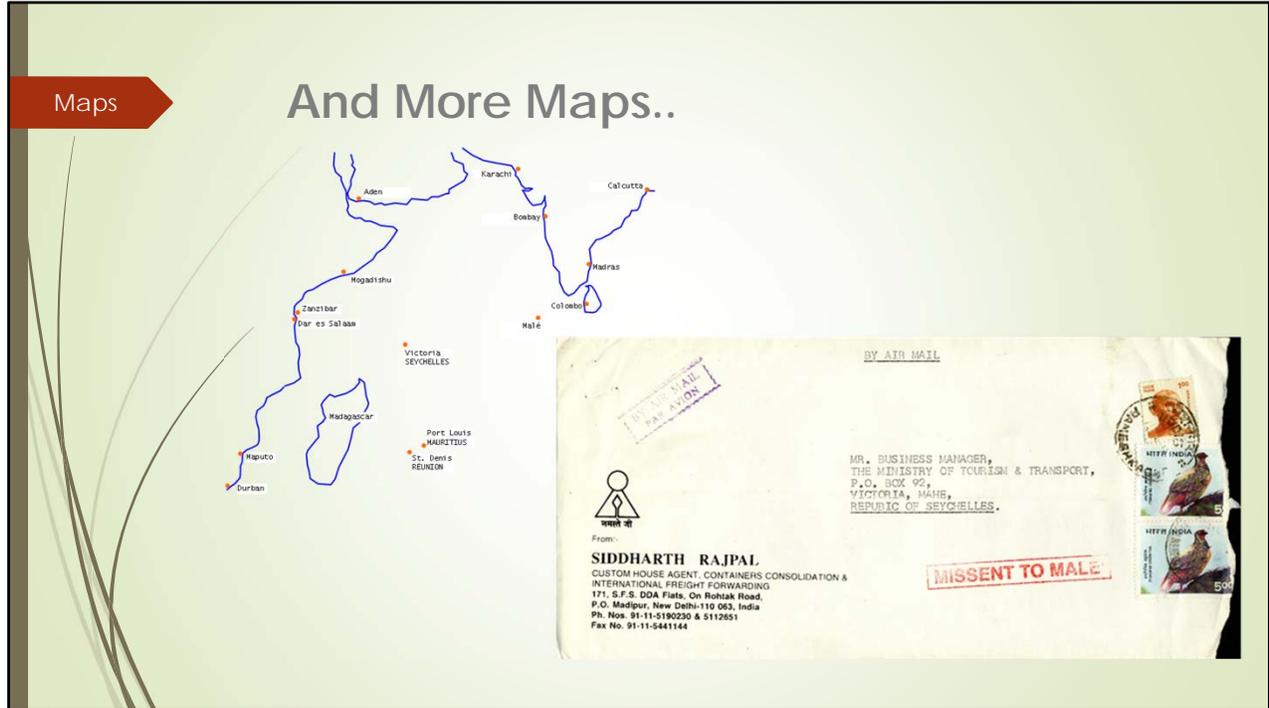
While there is a cottage industry of special pictorial cancels related to Gandhi from every corner of India, I caved in and used a few of these.

Maps

Expanding on Tangents- Protests



Boycott of the 1922 Prince of Wales Royal Visit.



Even Gandhi's back and forth travel between Bombay and Durban.

Between 1893 and 1914, Gandhi traveled by sea several times between India and Africa.

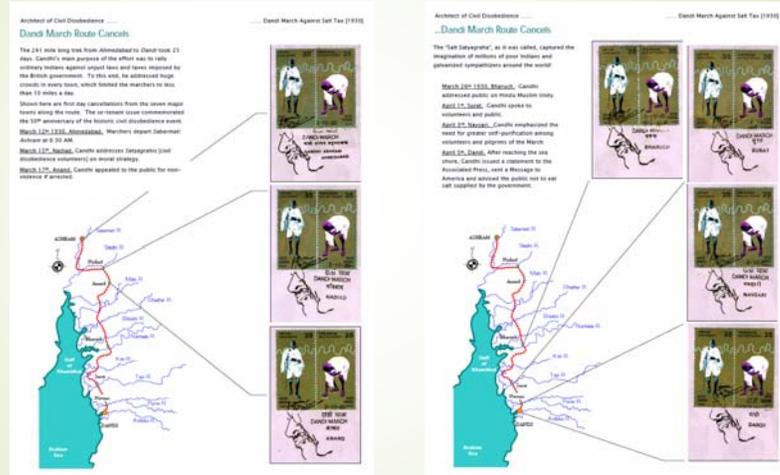
The seas in this part of the world were frequented by Arab and Indian merchants long before the Europeans "discovered" the east.

Famous "Ports of Call" in this region are shown in this map.

In many ways, while the world has apparently "grown smaller", it appears more geographically ignorant than it was in Gandhi's early days.

Maps

Dandi March Route Cancels



50%

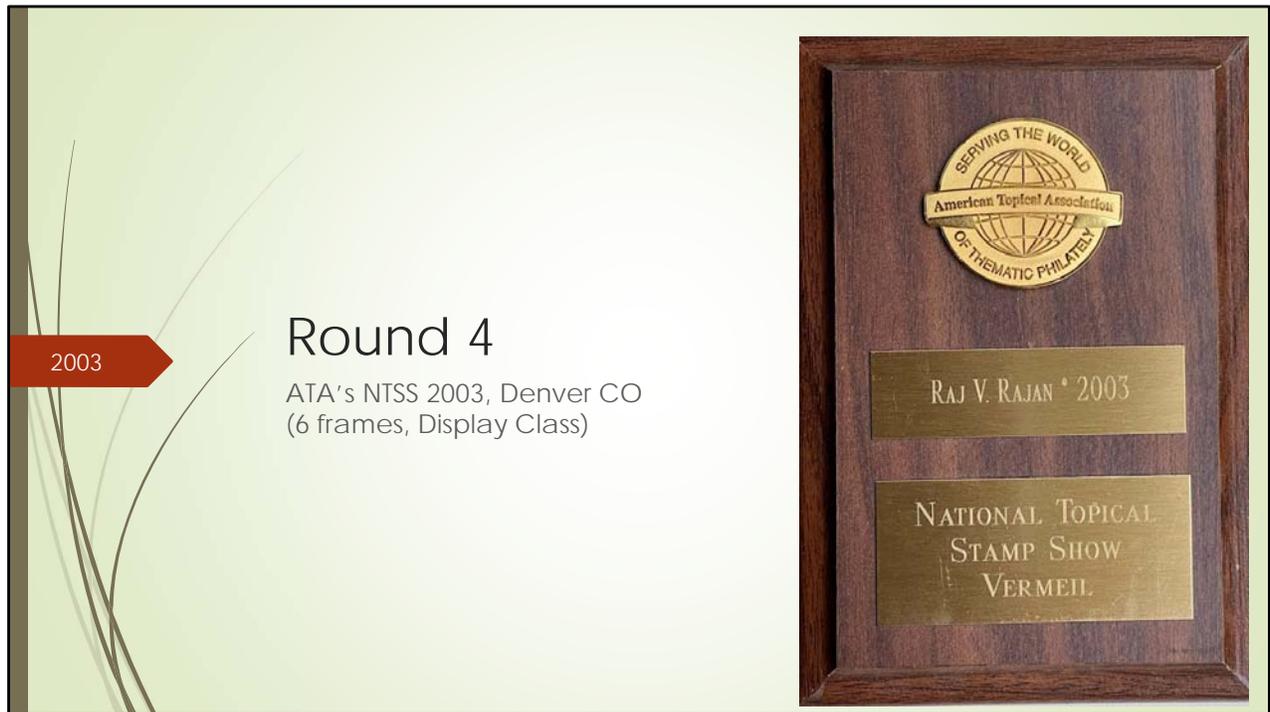
And the 1930 Salt March. This map layout became quite popular with exhibitors from India. Some literally did a screenshot of my map and used it as-is in their exhibits (without credit). I share PDFs of all my exhibits online through my hobby website. I know imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, but this was an extreme form of imitation!

The jury chided me for-

“too many maps”

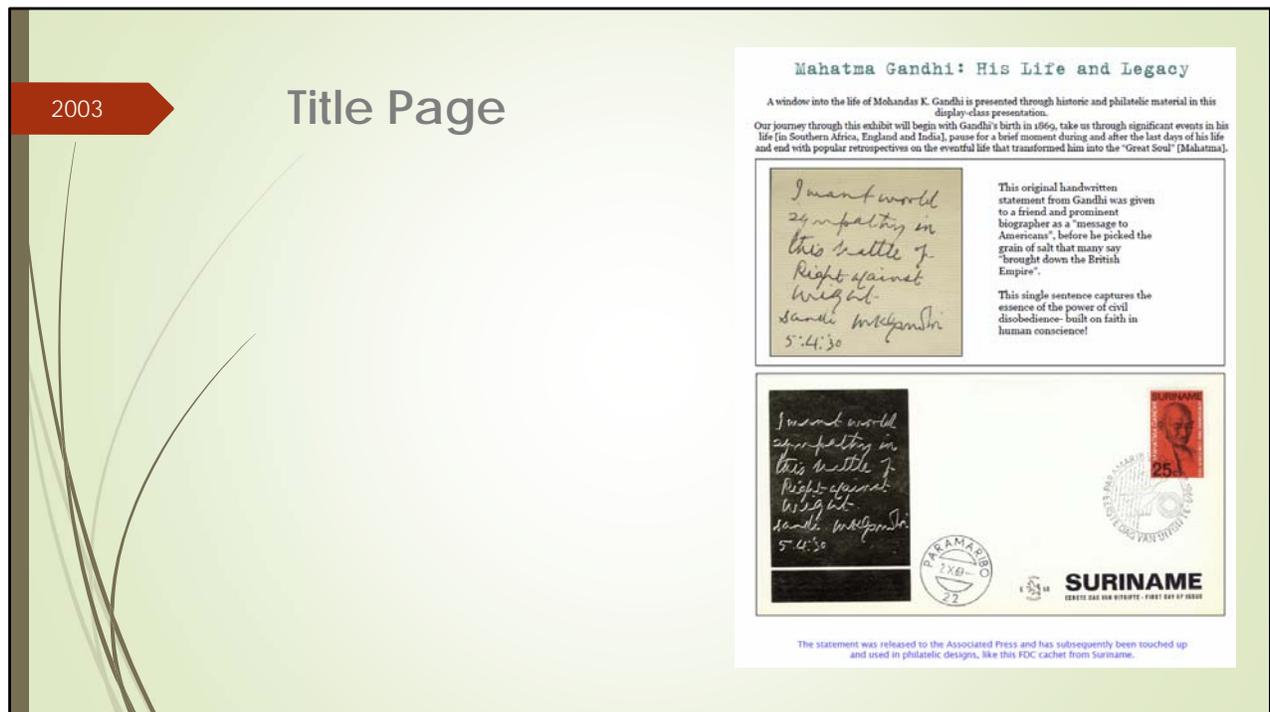
“too many first day cancels”

I entered it as a thematic exhibit, but the jury reclassified it as a Display Class exhibit. And they told me that the reclassification moved it from a Silver to a Vermeil!



Two years later, I decided to jump into the concept of Display Class formally.

This allowed me to show some non-philatelic material. And use some interesting archival material of cinderellas that covered subjects not well covered by legitimate postal issues.



My big find between 2000 and 2003 was this note from Gandhi at an autograph auction. So I featured it on the title page.

The jury chided me for using a cachet First Day Cover on the title page, along with non-philatelic material!

India (5 Apr 1930). This original handwritten statement from Gandhi was given to a friend and prominent biographer as a “message to Americans”, before he picked the grain of salt that many say “brought down the British Empire”. This single sentence captures the essence of the power of civil disobedience- built on faith in human conscience! The statement shown above was released by Gandhi to the Associated Press and has subsequently been touched up and used in philatelic designs.

Medals

Non-Philatelic Material- Boer War

4a. Participant in Wars
Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902)

Wonder why a story on the "Apostle of Peace and Non Violence", the most celebrated "pacifist" of the 19th century, has a section on participation in war? It all began in the last year of the 19th century, in Southern Africa. Gandhi, as a proud citizen "Citizen of the Empire", believed what he perceived was his "moral duty". In recognition of his service to the Crown during the Anglo-Boer war, Gandhi was awarded the British Empire War Medal (Queen's South Africa Medal).



Citizenship of India Act (1931)
 identical to the one awarded to Gandhi.
 However, unlike Gandhi's service with a remark on his own hand.

Central African Republic (2000)
 Features image of the Medal awarded to Gandhi for service in the Anglo-Boer War.

Gandhi offered the services of the Indians on October 27th and left for the front with the Ambulance Corps on December 4th 1900. He served in Eastman on December 19th, when the corps was temporarily disbanded after the "Colony Remise".




18 Dec. 1900. The day Gandhi arrived in Eastman. Early covers with British Army censored (P) 142 on his stamps to New Zealand destinations are rare. This was mailed four days into the South of Coleridge and was received in New Zealand on January 22nd 1901 (one scan of receiving markings).

4a. Participant in Wars Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902)

When the war began, Gandhi's personal sympathies were with the Boer, but he felt he had no right to consider his "individual conscience" before duty to the nation. The chance of volunteering for the medical service was simple. Indians in Natal were neither treated nor were allowed to enter combat. The Indian Ambulance Corps was disbanded on January 18th 1901, after the British Red Cross arrived.

While Gandhi kept away from later actions in the war, he did specifically make public comments on the brutal treatment of Boer civilians by British authorities. His impressions on the goodness of "The Empire" was already beginning to wear off, with the reports that were coming out of POW camps. In May 1901, Windberg was the location of the infamous POW camp for Boer families.



4 Sep. 1900. Registered mail from Windberg in Orange Free State to England, with 10 p postage paid with Boer war postmarks from the new British province. Transit markings: Bloemfontein, Cape Town, London.

Original Artist's Enslavement of Scottish Local depicting the CDA Boer War Medal awarded to Gandhi.

50%

And I used actual war medals and lovely watercolor essays of cinderella issues.

Medals

Zulu Rebellion & WWI



50%

I particularly expanded on the Kaiser-i-Hind medal awarded to Gandhi in 1918, which he returned in 1920, after the 1919 Jallianwalabagh massacre.

Probably the most controversial subject on Gandhi and Wars was his participation in the Imperial War Conference in Delhi [invited by the Viceroy] in 1918. He left Delhi and initiated a call for volunteers.

This was different from all else, he was recruiting COMBATANTS, not an ambulance Corps. The moral dilemma was probably taxing, as his pacifist ideals had begun to congeal. He got very sick towards the end of his drive, as he did while he was recruiting in London in 1914.

Indian forces numbered about 155,000 in 1914. By November 1918, the Army had swelled to 573,000. Over

1.3 million Indians served in WWI and about 72,000 were killed in combat.

The Jury told me that my writeup was “too political”.

2001

Commercially Used Covers



Since there were no stamps yet showing Gandhi with Mandela, Martin Luther King Jr. or Charlie Chaplin, I used covers mailed back to me, but did not window out my address.

I was promptly chided for displaying too many commercially used covers that were addressed to me, which they rightfully called “manufactured philatelic material”, although with legitimate rates for usage.

2019

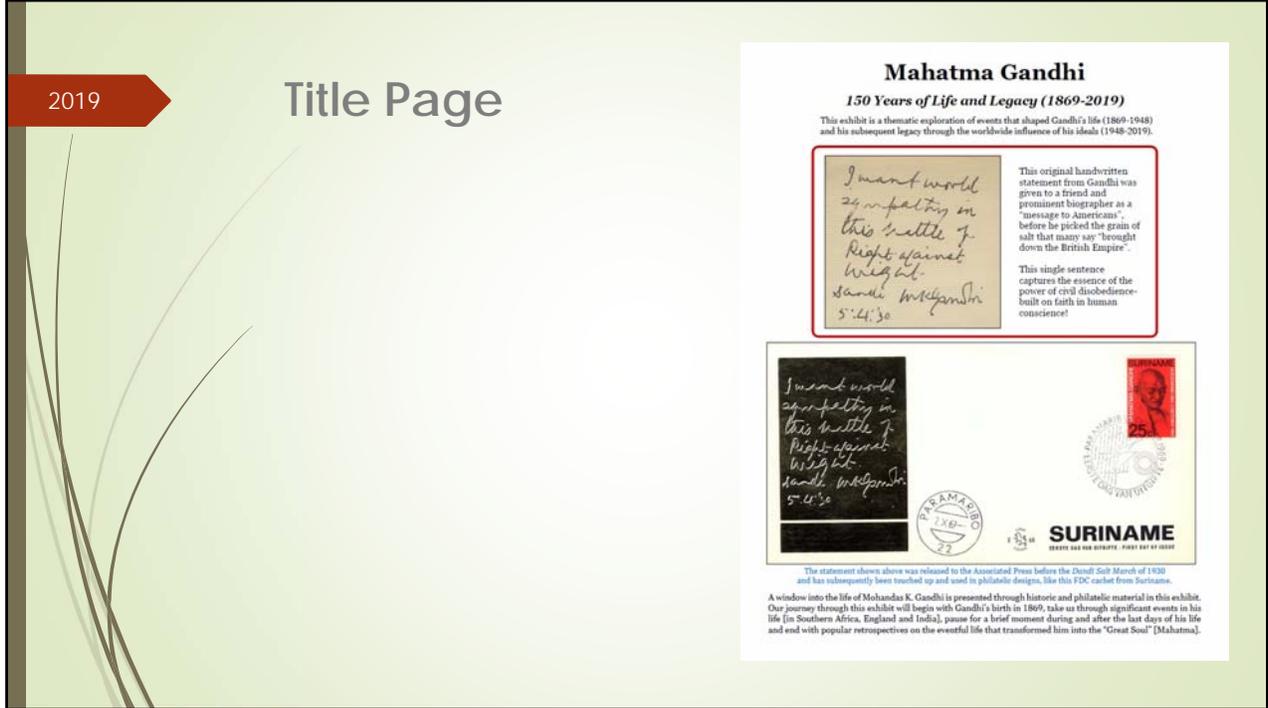
Round 5

ATA's NTSS 2019, Omaha NE (5 frames)

A silver-colored award medal with a scalloped edge. The top arc reads "TOPICAL STAMP". The bottom arc reads "GOLD". The center features a globe with "SERVING THE WORLD" above it and "OF THEMATIC PHILATELY" below it. A banner across the globe reads "American Topical Association". The left side of the medal reads "NATIONAL" and the right side reads "SHOW".

I took a 16 year hiatus from philatelic exhibiting, raising two kids and putting them through college. When the younger one graduated and got a job, I went back to my hobby.

And the flood of new material related to Gandhi's 150th Birth Anniversary was a good motivator.



I still used the same material in my title page- the autographed note from 1930.

1943-44

Indian Legion



I introduced new postal history material from the Indian Legion in Europe during WWII. In the context of Bose aligning with the Nazis and Gandhi's vocal opposition to that strategy.

1943-44

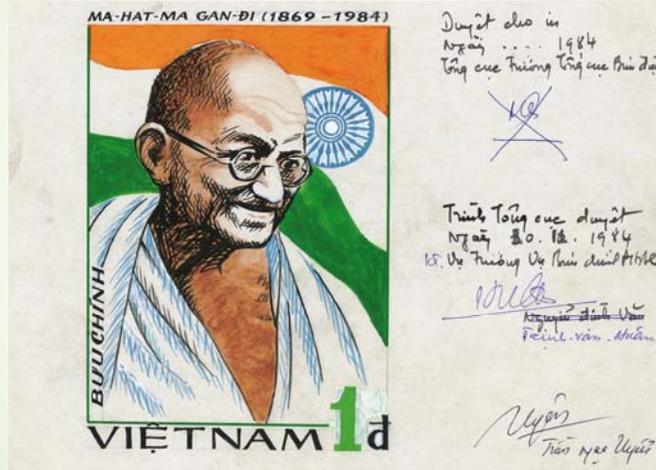
Indian National Army



I also introduced new postal history material from the Indian National Army in the Malay Peninsula during WWII. Again, in the context of Bose aligning with the Japanese and Gandhi's vocal opposition to that strategy.

1972-1997

1984 Vietnam Unadopted Design



198x234 mm
Reduced to 80%

And there was some lovely unique essays from Vietnam that were worth sharing..

1972-1997

1987 Vietnam Unadopted Design

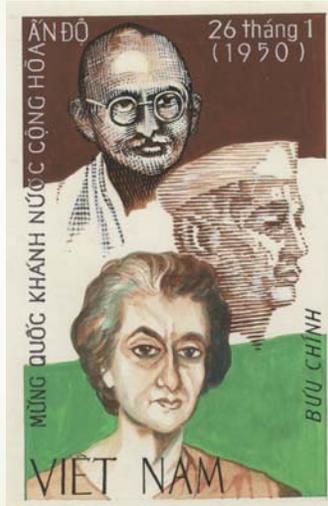


230x168 mm
Reduced to 60%

Particularly in the context of Indira Gandhi being confused as Mahatma Gandhi's relative.

1972-1997

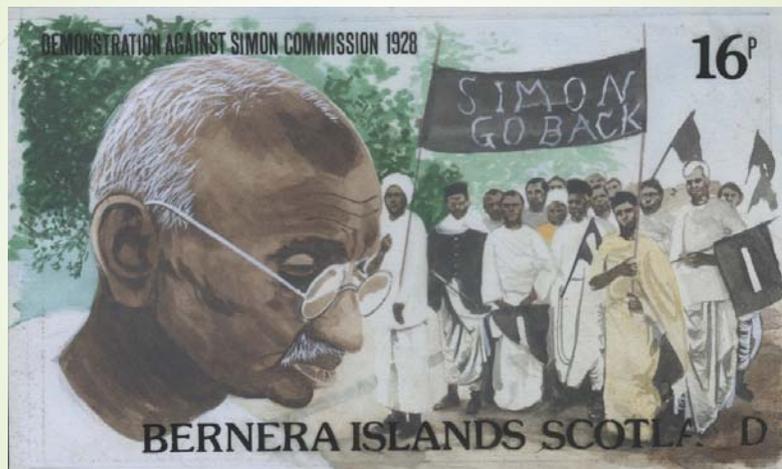
1987 Vietnam Unadopted Design



232x189 mm
Reduced to 80%

1969-1972

1969 Scottish Local Cinderella

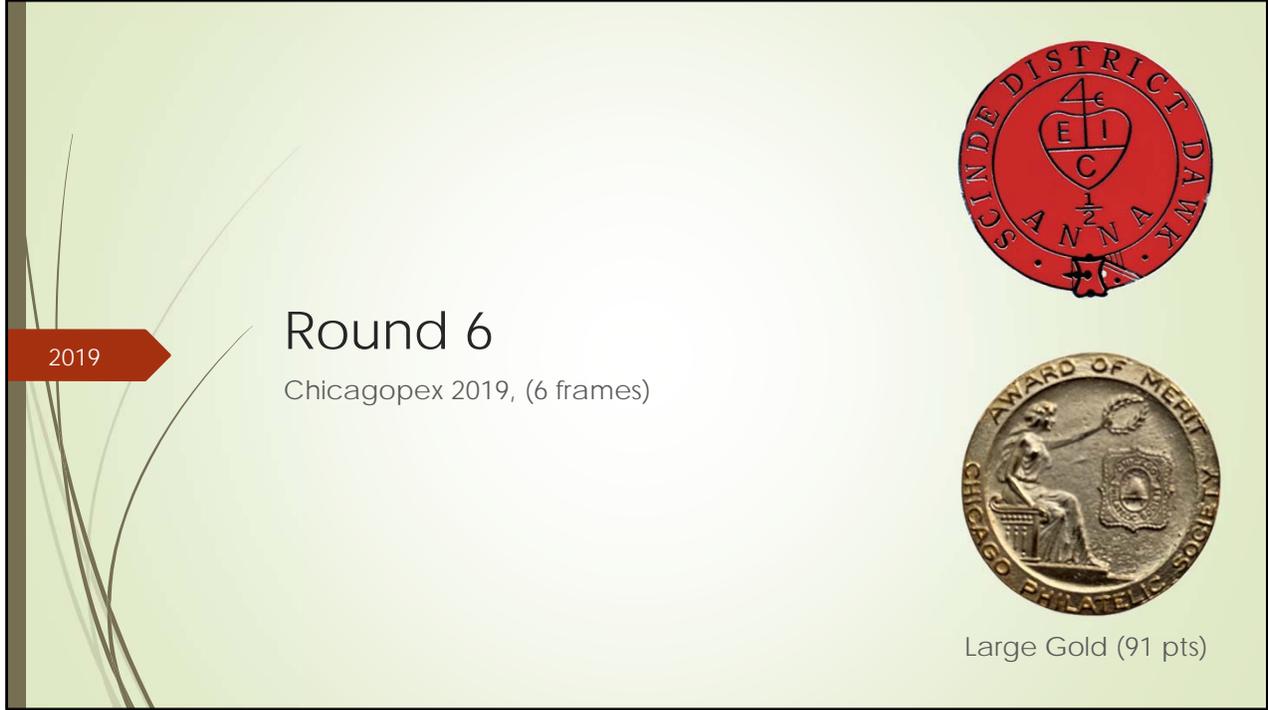


107x173 mm
Magnified +20%

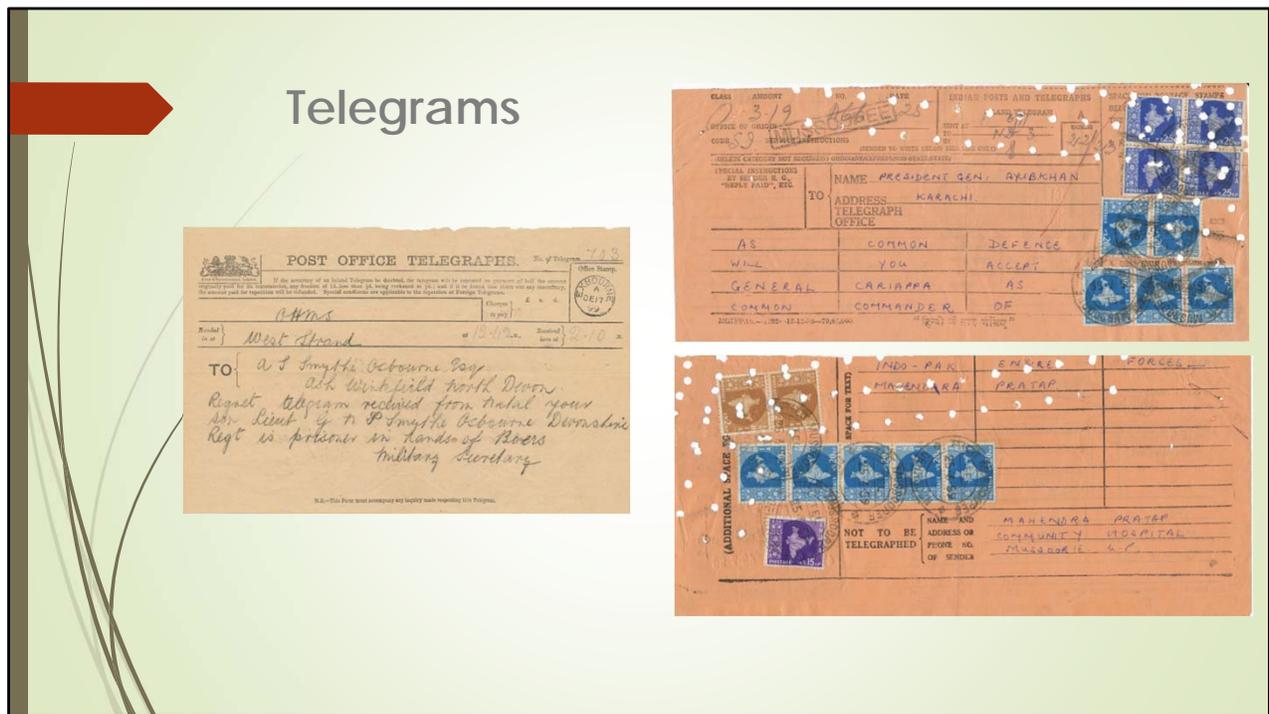
And I continued to use archival material from cinderella issues when there was no legitimate philatelic alternative. Like this 1928 Simon Commission boycott that Gandhi was instrumental in organizing.

This was entered as a thematic exhibit, judged as one, and feedback was good.

The biggest jury comment was “how can you bury the philatelic gems of Modern India- the SPECIMEN and SERVICE overprinted 1948 sets – deep into the exhibit? They belong in the title page”. They were unanimous about this.



Which prompted me to revise the exhibit, add a frame and change the title page, to do another exhibit a month later in Chicago.

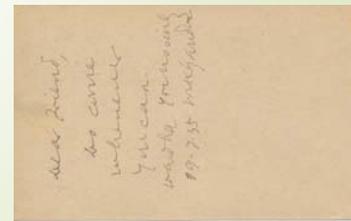
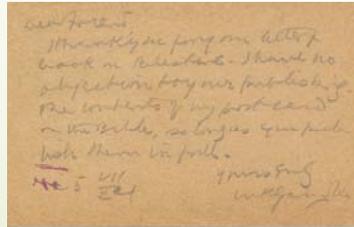


And I introduced another element- telegrams.

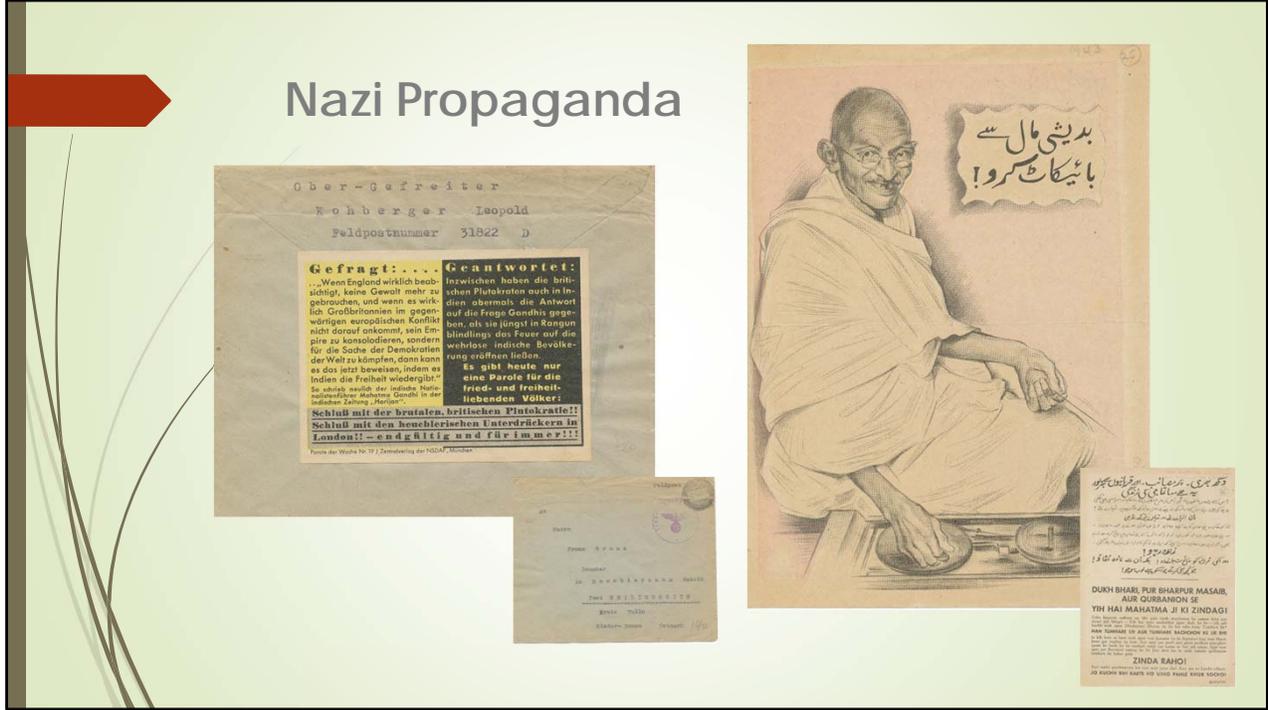
Natal (17 Dec 1899). Telegram, manuscript OHMS and Exbourne date stamp with message about Lt. Osbourne, who was captured by the Boers at Stormburg on 10th Dec 1899. Coincidentally, sent and received the first day of the first mobilization of Gandhi's Ambulance Corps. Possibly Unique.

India (25 Jun 1959). A fascinating telegram from one of Gandhi's associates in his final days from his hospital bed, pushing for Gandhi's dream of constructive engagement. Written from Mussoorie and addressed to General Ayub Khan, President and military ruler of Pakistan, urging him to create the INDO-PAK force under a joint command. He had suggested General K.M. Cariappa, first Indian Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army. He was the first Indian military officer to attend the Staff College, Quetta (now Pakistan), the first Indian to command a battalion, and was also one of the first two Indians selected to undergo training at the Imperial Defense College, Camberley, UK. This remained a pipe dream and the two nuclear powers have been at war many times since: 1965, 1971 and 1999.

Postcards



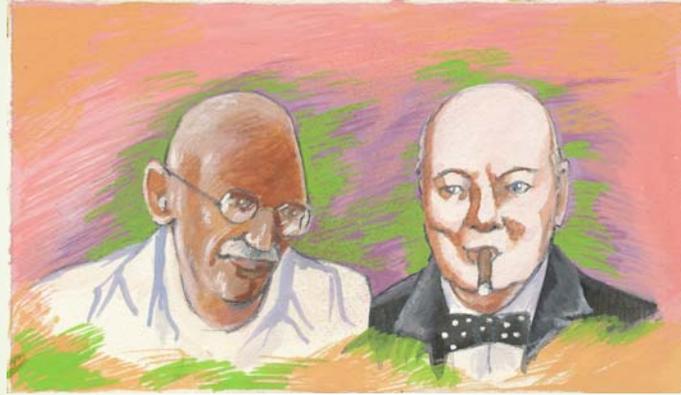
Also, by then, I had acquired several postcards written by Gandhi- from his Ashrams and from Prison.



And I added Nazi WWII propaganda that specifically called out Gandhi- one label and one air drop leaflet.

1972-1997

1974 Swedish Local Cinderella



85x147 mm
Magnified +25%



And a new watercolor cinderella essay with Churchill- as there was still no legitimate postal issue that tied Churchill to the “half-naked Fakir” who made him foam at his mouth whenever his name was mentioned.

Again, this was a thematic exhibit, judged as one under the 2016 APS guidelines.

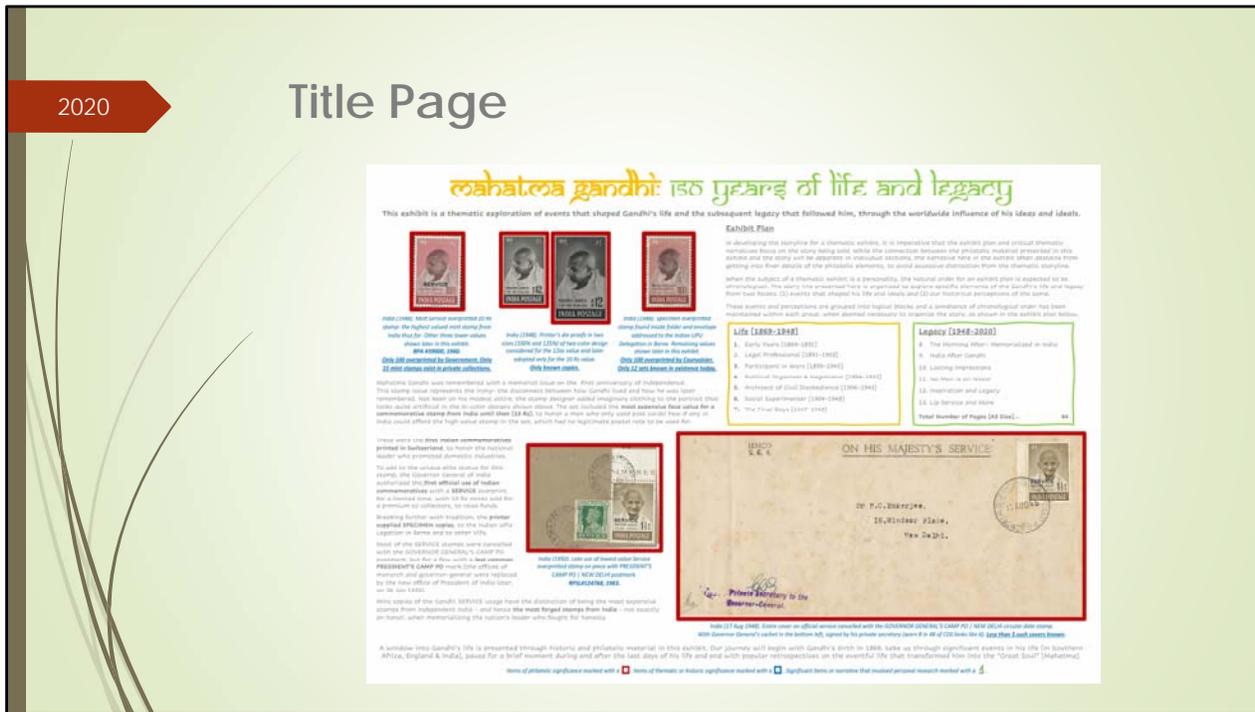
Just before the new 2019 Manual of Philatelic Judging was implemented, if I recall.



With the domestic Large Gold under my belt, I said yes when asked to show at the virtual FIP exhibition in India.

Based on some of the responses to Ben Ramkissoon's exhibit in India from a couple of decades earlier, I always hesitated exhibiting on the subject in India.

Nevertheless, I expanded my exhibit from 6 to 8 frames and displayed in India for the first time. And I dropped from a Large Gold (US) to a Large Vermeil (FIP).



Interestingly, while the APS jury in Omaha asked me to move the SPECIMEN and SERVICE overprint high values to the title page, the jury in India chided me for that.

Saying "if it was Life and Legacy, you cannot start with stamps issued to memorialize his death!".

Nazi Air Drop Leaflet



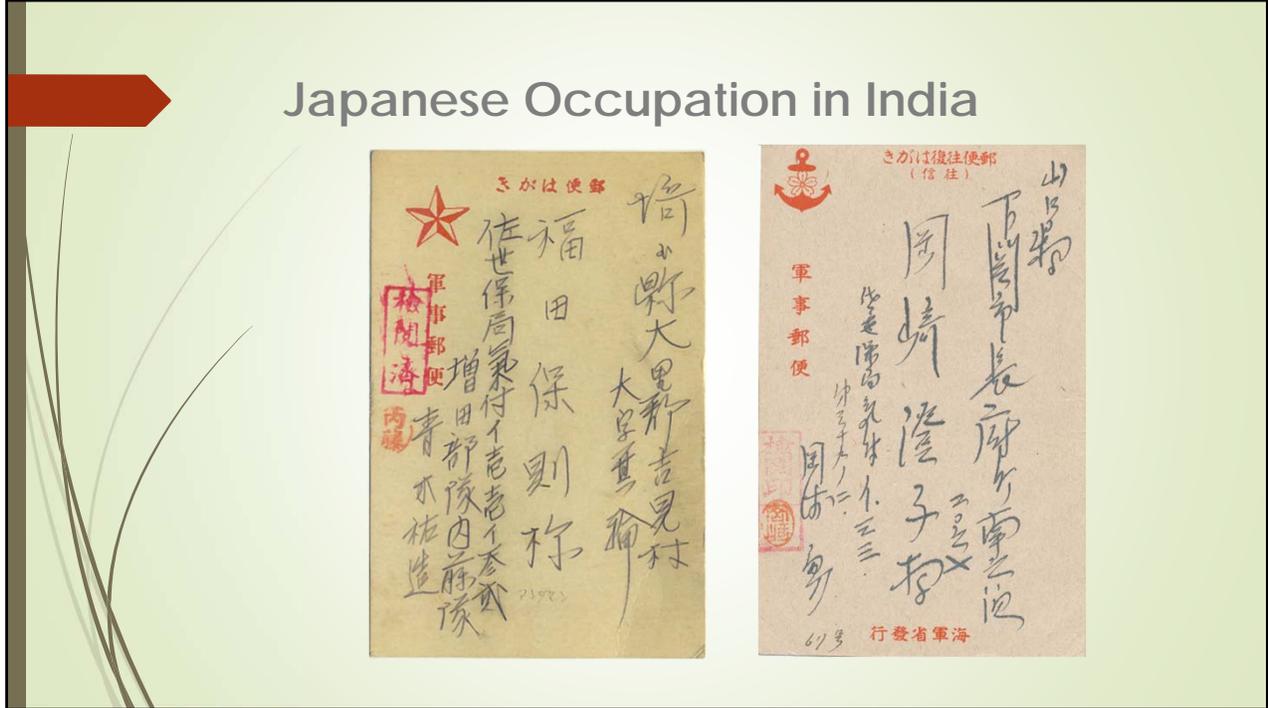
A new Nazi air-drop leaflet I used got mixed reaction.

I did not use it to replace the cinderella essay of Churchill, but used it to talk about Gandhi's support for the Khilafat Movement.

Gandhi's association with the Khilafat Movement came from his intellectual engagement with the likes of Maulana Azad and Dr. Muhammad Iqbal. Iqbal's poem "Sare Jahan Se Achhchha" was the unofficial anthem of the Indian Nationalist movement, before the seeds of partition were sown. Iqbal, of course, was the one who planted that seed in Jinnah's mind.

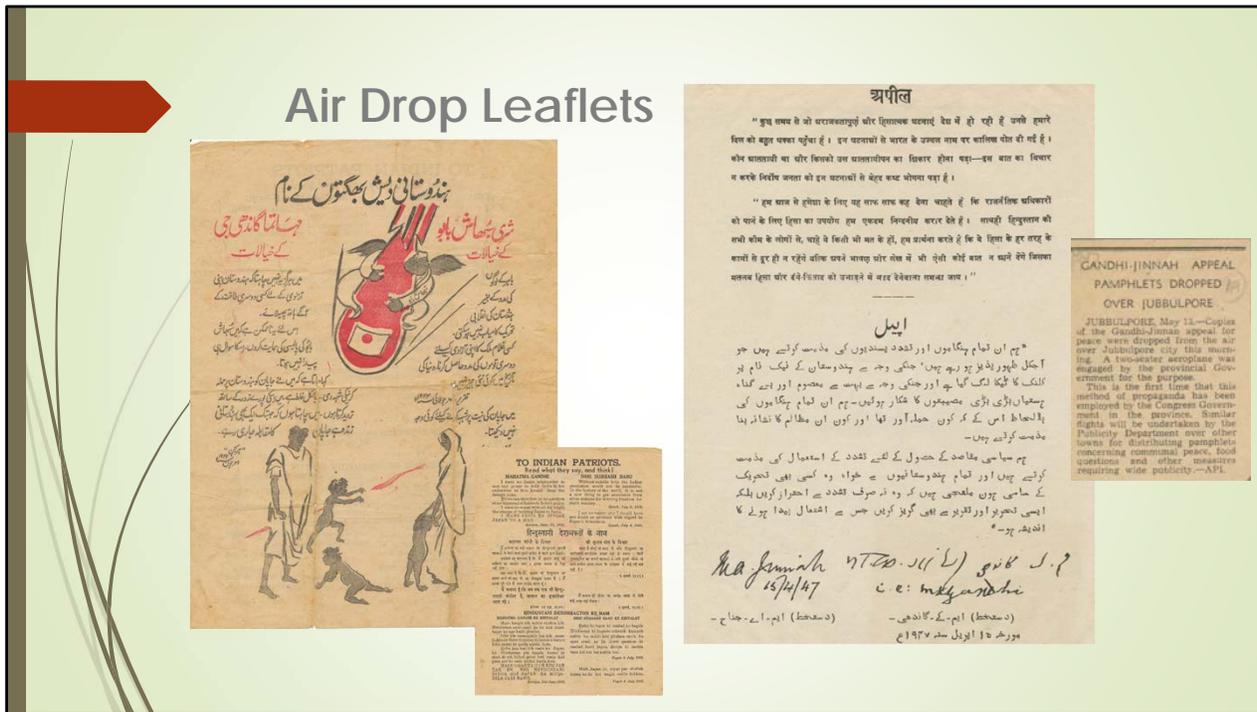
I was told I should not have highlighted Gandhi's connection to him, but should have shown this in the Churchill context.

Japanese Occupation in India



And the materials I had shown earlier, to speak of Gandhi's reaction to Bose's support of the Japanese, did not go over well with the Indian jury either.

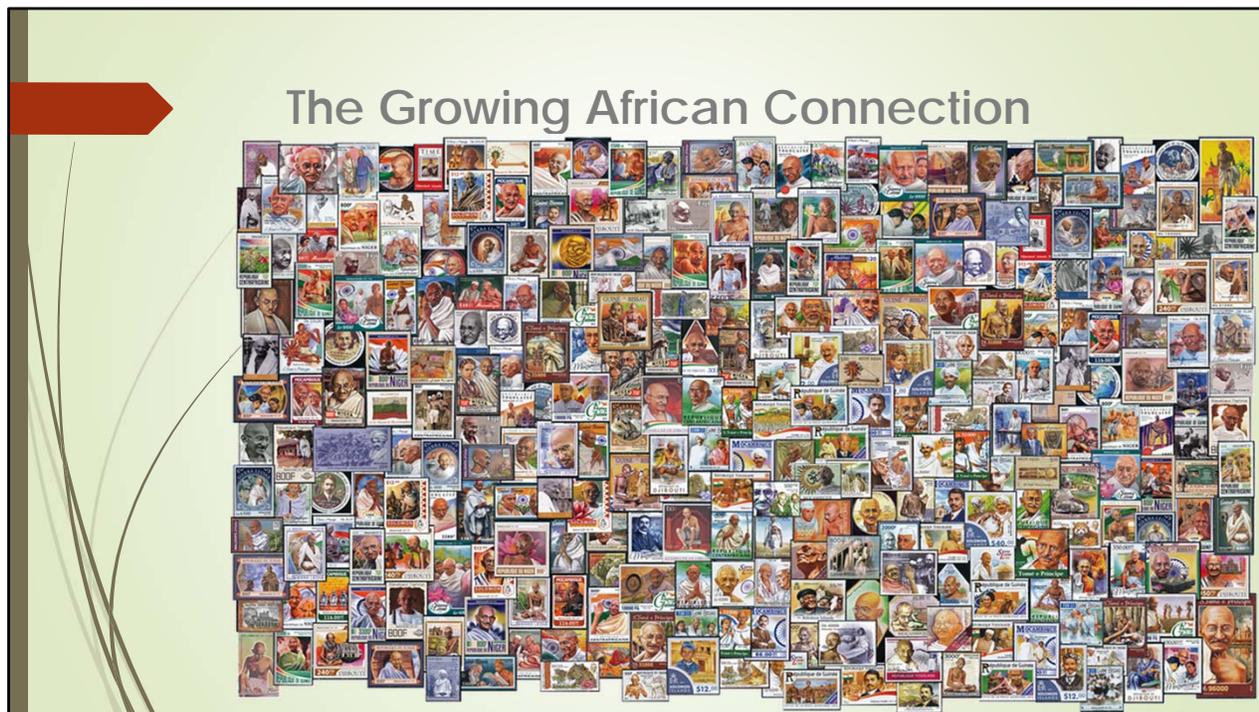
These postcards from the Japanese occupation of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (I showed two each), and the associated narrative were "too political", I was told.



Two other air-drop leaflets – these by allied forces – did not go over well either.

One depicted Bose as responsible for the death of Indian civilians (shown embracing a Japanese bomb).

Another was a joint Gandhi-Jinnah appeal for peace. My narrative was that while many consider Jinnah Gandhi’s adversary, he considered Jinnah a friend and associate. That was bad politics in India, of course. As Jinnah was the founder of Pakistan.



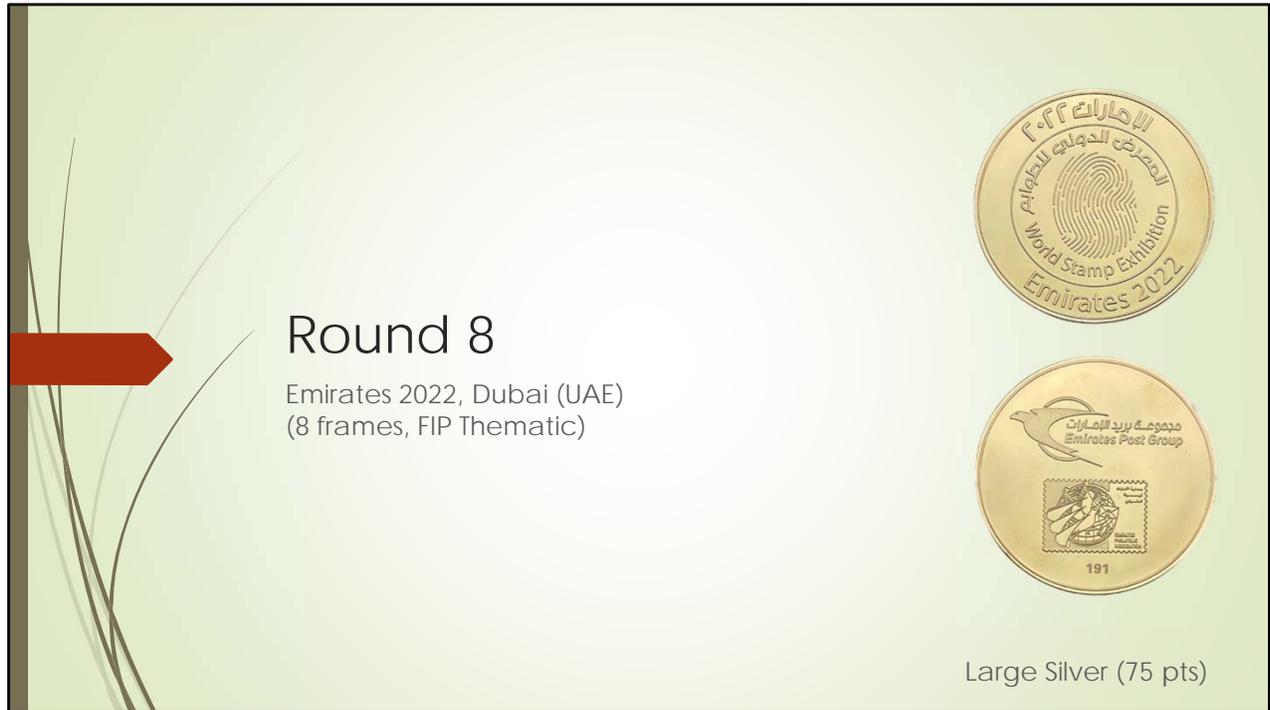
Lastly, the most common comment I got from collectors, commissioners, and jury from India was that I am showing too much material from African countries who issue too many stamps.

True, you can see this updated collage of recent issues and it is dominated by African countries.

The thematic reason is simple- what's shown on their stamps is more diverse and supports the story telling.

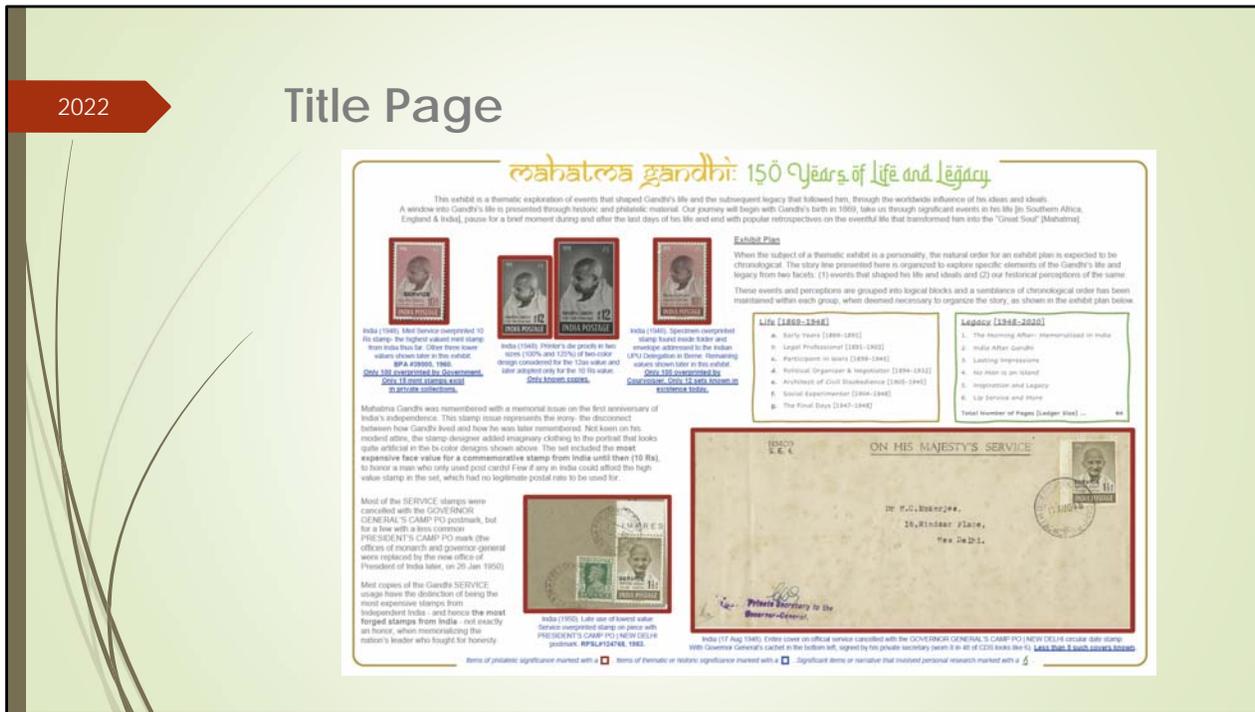
The historic reasoning is even simpler and is reflected in the new title of my exhibit shown here this week- Mohan to Mahatma.

Nelson Mandela said: "You gave us Mohandas Gandhi; we returned him to you as Mahatma Gandhi." Gandhi's transition from a run-of-the-mill business lawyer to a social activist happened in Africa. Not in India. If India can issue Gandhi stamps every year and pictorial cancels every week, so can any of these African countries, who might have a stronger claim to his legacy in some fashion.



Two years later, I tweaked the exhibit some, adding some new material and displayed another 8 frame exhibit in Dubai.

This show did not allow for an FIP Open Class Exhibit, so I had to show it as Thematic.



I had the same title page as I did at Chicagopex 2019 and PhilaVirtu 2020, except for the title font.

Dropped from Large Vermeil (85 points) to Large Silver (75 points).

A black box. No feedback from FIP jury. No breakdown of the points.

1946-48

Letters to Gandhi

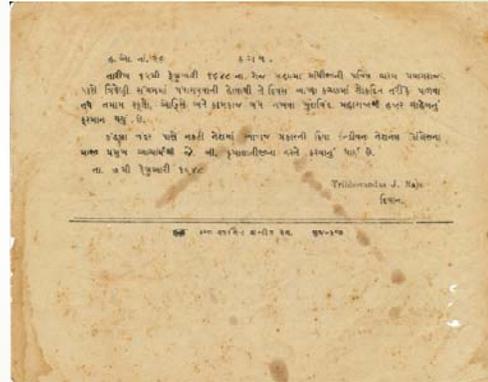


Two new items I showed are probably an FIP no-no for a thematic exhibit.

Two letters addressed to Gandhi. Both have enormous thematic relevance to Gandhi's last days in New Delhi. How he ended up in a renovated slum (Bhangi Colony) in 1946. How that became a refugee colony in 1947 and that's why he ended up in the house of a rich industrialist (Birla House, where he was killed).

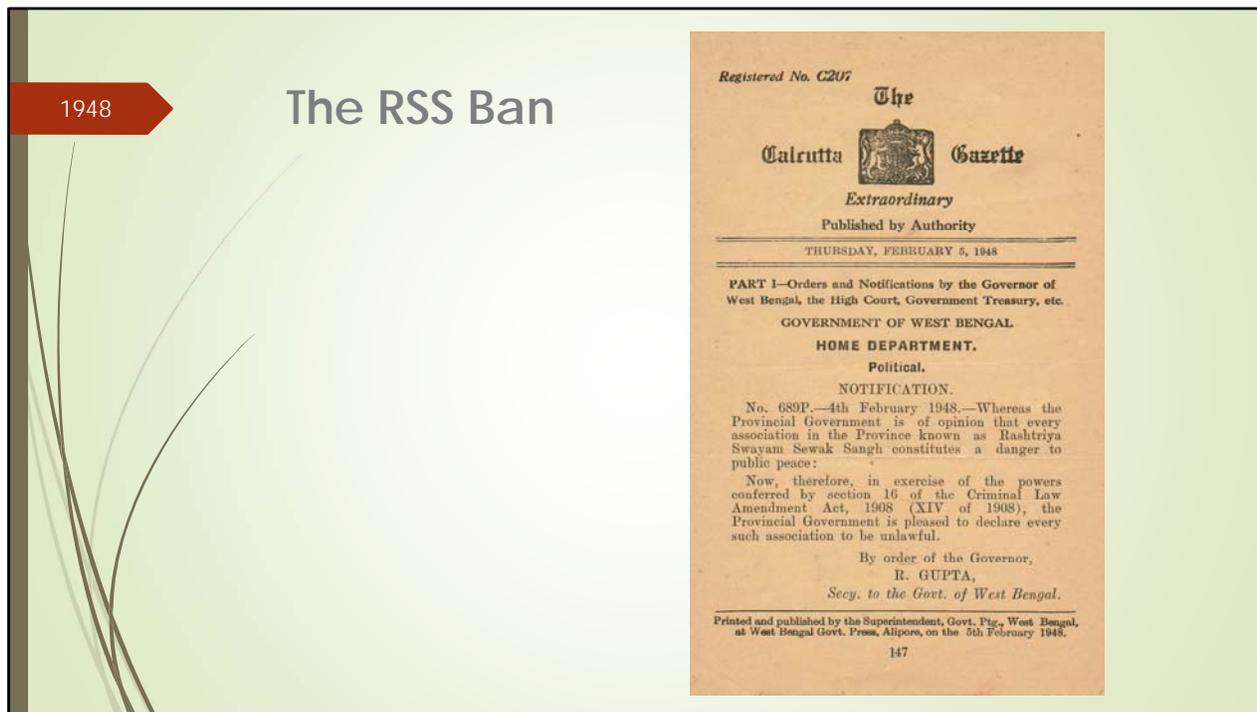
1948

Gandhi's Ashes



I have tweaked the Emirates FIP exhibit, removed all the cinderella material, and am showing it at this show.

I will close by showing two non-philatelic items I will add to my next exhibit. The first is this public notice about the scattering of his ashes near his place of birth.



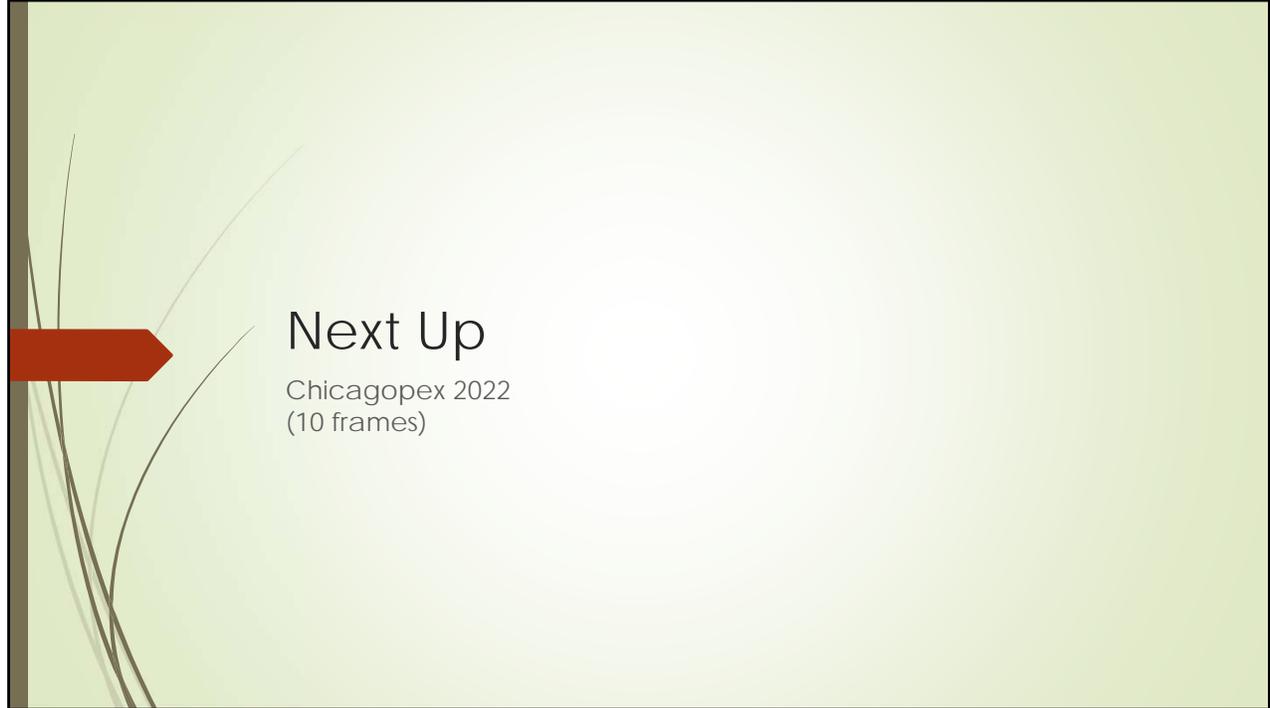
The other 1948 item I will show is this notice published in the Calcutta Gazette, about the RSS Ban instituted by then Home Minister Sardar Patel, less than a week after Gandhi's assassination.

Needless to say, this probably won't go over well, if I exhibited in India again.

The RSS is to BJP, the current party leading the Indian Government, what the IRA was to Shin Fein in Ireland.

You can't take politics out of the exhibit, if you can't take the politics out of the exhibitor or the subject of the exhibit!

Wherever the points or medals end up, I will continue to tell the story, using this medium.



I plan to expand this exhibit back to 10 frames over the next two months and show this in Chicago.

In memory of my mentor and friend, Dr. Reuben Ramkissoo (1929-2021).

Ben passed away on April 22, 2021 at 11:40 a.m. after a 21-year battle with Parkinson's disease. He was 91 years old.

He was descendant of indentured Indian laborers who migrated to Trinidad.

An amazing pathologist and philatelist, who I had the honor of meeting at the ATA show in 2000, right after his Parkinson's diagnosis.

I had an amazing time working with him on the Philatelic Handbook of Gandhi, which we published in 2006.