



This article is being presented by Dmitriy Litvak (IBNS LM204, President of Russian Chapter IBNS) in an effort to promote universal cataloging system **KAMERTON**®.

KAMERTON - is an automated and intuit application to manage mobile application that will revolutionize the cataloguing industry.

It is meticulously crafted for collectors and other enterprisers in kind and it's a perfect companion for wherever your task takes you.

KAMERTON - designed to bond various classification and labeling systems used in different countries, or created by different authors - in ONE globally recognizable level.

KAMERTON, in this context, is a unique copyrighted cataloging system for use in various applications. It has the capability of being similarly applied to cataloging of postage stamps, coins, post cards, artworks, etc.

Moreover – for the first time [in cataloguing business] it can automatically assign cataloging numbers.

Literally, from Russian, the **KAMERTON** means the *tuning fork*. Its main function is to govern all components of the whole e-environmental to work in unison.

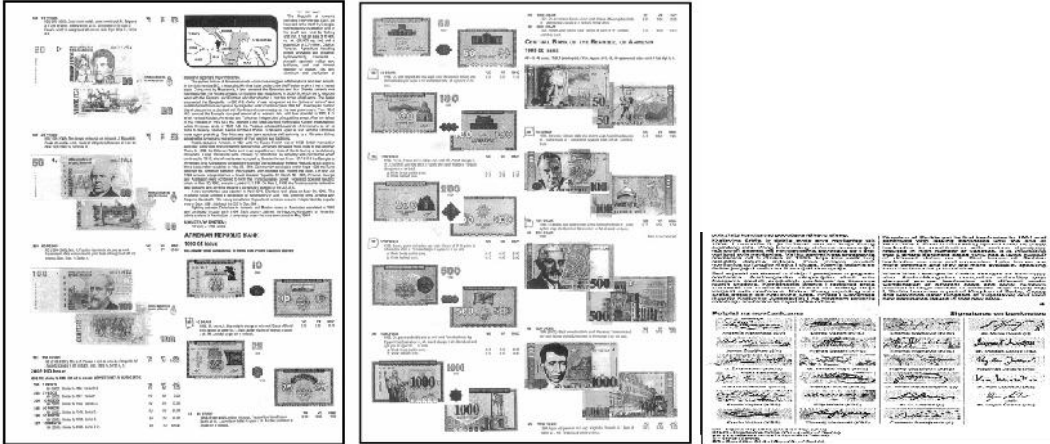
The **KAMERTON** is a system for standardizing and harmonizing the classification methodology.

It is a logical and comprehensive approach to:

- Describing collectible items with unified rules;
- Creating classification processes for on-line cataloging, as well as labels;
- Communicating information within community.
- Presenting information in a manner that the intended audience can easily understand.

WHY?

Do you get frustrated with bulky, low quality black and white printing, hard copies of catalogs?



Do you want to use the ultra-light weight device with such of on-line catalog application which allows users to enjoy information in full color, high definition, with friendly, intuit interface?

##	#-3	SECTION
122	DER	German Reich
123	SWG	German South West Africa
124	DEU	GERMANY
125	GHA	GHANA
126	GIB	GIBRALTAR
127	GEI	Gilbert and Ellice Islands
128	GRC	GREECE
129	GRL	GREENLAND
130	GRD	GRENADA
131	GLP	GUADELOUPE
132	GTM	GUATEMALA
133	GBG	GUERNSEY
134	GIN	GUINEA
135	GNB	GUINEA-BISSAU

##	#-3	SECTION	CURRENCY	#-3
	QGP		Equatorial Guinean Pesele	QGP
128	GRC	GREECE		
130	GRD	GRENADA		
	GRF		Grubinden Frank	GRF
	GRH		Greek Drachma	GRH
	GRK		Greenland Krone	GRK
129	GRL	GREENLAND		
	GRL		German Reichshaler	GRL
	GRM		German Reichsmark	GRM
	GRR		Greenland Rigsdaler	GRR

SIGNATUREs			
Variation	Description	Image	Notes
b0	Without signature		
b5	Marko Stojanovic / Dardo Vajfert		s2v1
b6	Tihomir Marovic / Filip Hristic		s2v5
b9	Jovo Kramarovic / Filip Hristic		
b10	Tihomir Marovic / Dardo Vajfert		
b11	Marko Stojanovic / Tihomir Marovic		

Yeah, I do too!

Do you get frustrated with outdated, always prejudiced, and far behind market demands hard copies of catalogs?

Do you want to be updated practically immediately, as per market demands?

Yeah, I do too!

Do you get frustrated with hard copies of catalogs which sometimes encounter with vague meanings and 'multi languages problem'?

Do you want to use the universal 'language' for collectors, which on intuit level can solve all these problems?

Yeah, I do too!

Do you get frustrated with finding reliable info regarding unknown [to you] issue without hassle and 'as quickly as possible'?

Do you want to have the answer right away?

Yeah, I do too!

HOW?

I'm 56 years old, holding MC in civil engineering. I'm a collector for more than 30 years. I'm a Board Member of the **IBNS**, and **BANKNOTER**. Also, I'm an author of two books, more than two dozen publications in numismatic field and coauthor of paper money issues catalog.

I'm an independent author and researcher, who spend more than two dozen years to meticulously collect and then analyze and compare the data [in kind] all around a world, from all available sources. Based on my experience, I have come to realize that a major problem with the collecting hobby is a lack of system. The universal system which built of one set of rules and can be applied to all possible tasks (or databases).

My main goal in this venture is to deliver a high quality functional product that will make everyday tasks of collectors and other enterprisers in kind, much easier and more enjoyable.

For many years the article '*Advice to numismatic authors*' by Scott Semans (World Coins, 2004) encourages me. It was, and still is, a strong motivation for me.

These are some quotes from it:

A numbering system is a necessity, yet too many authors do it badly. Ideally a catalog number should be compact, easy to remember, present types and divisions, allow logical interpolation of later discoveries, and sort properly by computer. Yet no such ideal system exists; all are compromises...

A second consideration in a numbering system is hierarchical ordering of Type, subtype, variety...

If you use many abbreviations or specialized jargon such that a novice user would have difficulty with the catalog, consider boosting visibility of this section through placement or graphics, or repeat it before each division of the catalog...

... An online catalog's advantages include low cost and ease of update.



*My motto is:
"I don't take sides,
I take notes."*

After my preliminary introduction of the **Esperanto-System** [previous name for the **KAMERTON**] to the IBNS board, in 2010, I received a very favorable response from the IBNS President: *Your project of creating a universal on-line catalogue for banknotes is admirable.* Inspired by such high-level support, for the benefit of all collectors, I vigorously continue working on creation of **KAMERTON**.

The Big Issue

Catalogues are the most important tools to collectors. By using them, collectors can identify and value the subject of their hobby.

By using them, as a common reference tool, their communication becomes easier and more precise. However, the use of hard copies of printed catalogs becomes dubious.

In the vast majority of cases, these hard copies are massive and obsolete, without having managed *'to be born'*. In other words – they become obsolete virtually upon printing. They are not reflecting a real picture, both in pricing, and statistics, straggled from *vague meanings*, sometimes encounter *multi languages problem*, but always prejudiced by reflecting partisan opinion of their authors, unchanging from the time of writing, i.e. long before they were sent to print.

Well, we can't blame those authors for presenting their product in such incomprehensible look. They follow the philosophy of designing catalogs created almost century ago, as well as technology tools which were available at that time. (Just to remind you: the first PC was introduced in 1975 and the first smartphone in 2007)

As per publishers of those catalogs: most of them using their own numbering systems, which are matchless, but all of them struggled from the printing process which is time consuming and expensive. Thus, it is difficult to produce new updates in a timely, cost effective manner.

As per users of those catalogs: all of them are struggling, because they are not receiving technologically advance and unbiased information in a timely manner, and thus, holding them as *'slaves'* of 20th century.

'Free-the -slaves' philosophy.

I became convinced that the secret of success is a means of ending the monopoly on printing houses held by the dominant firms, such us KRAUSE Publishing House

Only the bigger printing houses could afford their own research and data-in works. All the rest had to be the slaves of those who developed their own numbering systems and ... kept them in secret. Why should they help the slaves to freedom?

To me, the answer seemed to be in future development of the **KAMERTON**. It should be developed as intuit, standardized and universal. One that operated efficiently and at comparatively low cost, thus thousands of users would be able to have their own copy (at home or mobile devices).

This would be stop being totally dependent on the printing houses monopoly.

I felt that because it should to provide a flawless result - it called for very rigid specifications, which had to be produced as much as by underground engineering.

Why did I choose on-line catalogs vs. hard copies?

It is generally known that as soon as a catalog is printed in hard copy it becomes obsolete:

- 1) All informational content is unreliably slow. The printing process takes 6 months or more. (In today's day and age, it is important to refresh information more often). Cataloging numbers for newly discovered or issued items, in most cases, are matchless with original rules of their designation.
- 2) Suggested market values are always a subjective opinion of the analysts and catalogers, and are very tough to keep it updated;
- 3) Similarly, to all published materials (books, magazines, catalogs) – numbers of readers of hard copies are drastically going down.
- 4) The database collected for them barely can be 'transferred' to the e-environment. If so, it will be presented in unfortunate PDF, which is not efficient in this application.

None of these disadvantages are present in the **KAMERTON**:

- 1) Users can download electronic format document thru web/mobile app, which will be followed by constant updates by subscription, as soon as new information is received, or they can use the website directly. All new information and findings can be easily implicated in to the system by users, and the new cataloging number **will be assigned automatically**.
- 2) There is no dictated pricing information. Users have complete freedom to assess values, with the help of the **Price Advisor** - the constantly-updated database with transaction records from auctions and other sales venues.
- 3) Electronic publishing continues to capture more and more readers from its hard-copy competitors.
- 4) No need to 'transfer' any database to anywhere. This kind of software was created especially for the e-environment.

There are few more problems occurred with printed hard copies.

Multi languages:

Naturally, in China nobody even thinking about to print the catalog **The Paper Money of China** (in 15 volumes!) in Russian.

Well, what you can expect from a Russian speaking collector whose collecting interest is China ... to have a pleasure of looking on beautiful pictures, without understanding of any data printed in Chinese?

Vague meanings:

Let's look into Mozambique issues in **SCWPM**. In a case with 10 Centavos the **cancelled** banknote has the 'b' index, and, literally in the next line, in the definition of 50 Centavos, under the same index 'b' - the different type of the **signature** type was designated.

Such kind of discrepancies can be founded everywhere, not only between different catalogs, but though the divisions in any particular catalog.

'Multi languages' and 'Vague meanings' [problem]:

Who can tell from a glance look what a difference between these designations is?

0; O; NEUF; AHЦ (Прецц); KFR; FdS; and (1)DW.

Sorry. Absolutely nothing!

All these designations mean the same: the uncirculated grade of banknote - **UNC**, but written in different languages.

In case with the Latin alphabet it is a small possibility to figure out it. So, what to do, if you have in hand Chinese or Korean catalog, with text writing by hieroglyphs?

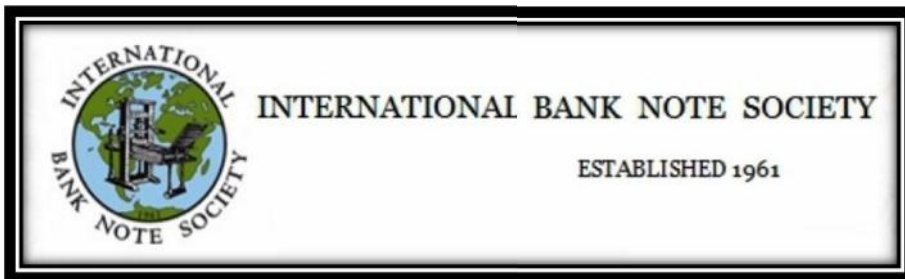
Full obscurity and hopelessness.

Testimonials

Here is what the fellow collectors said about **KAMERTON**.



We hope to convert the 16K+ banknotes displayed at Numismondo to the "Kamerton" numbering system. We are greatly appreciating the help Dmitriy has provided to refine our existing cataloging system. Garry Saint, Esquire. Founder Numismondo (www.numismondo.net)



Your project of creating a universal on-line catalogue for banknotes is admirable...
Peter Symes, *IBNS* President. (www.theIBNS.org)



The great approach to the long overdue numbering system for collectors. The first one which is not contradicts with existing cataloging systems. It will be a pleasure to have it at Banknoter.

Dmitry Zagorenko, founder *Banknoter* (www.banknoter.com)



I love this system! We plan to implement it to our auction website.
Corne Akkerman: *Corne Ackerman's Auctions*, and *Collect Web*

What's so special about the KAMERTON?

To build a system, at first, we have to create a 'language' for it.

To express the idea of combining only the best from different existing '*languages*' [systems] I took the name from Esperanto, the universal language, and called it - **Esperanto-System**.

The **Esperanto-System** is free of the clear majority of problems encountered with other '*languages*'.

In Russian Federation and most post-Soviet Republics alone, there are **seven** major catalogs (systems) currently being used. All authors practically disregard the value and knowledge from the previously issued catalogs and try to create something '*new*', based on their opinions which are mostly subjective. I believe the situation is the same in most countries.

Therefore, I offer to all this universal cataloging/labeling system which will combine only the best from existing ones (such as John Law; Albert Pick; Nikolai Kardakov; Owen Linzmayer; Joe Boling; Friedberg's; Scott Semans; Michael Mitchiner; Higgins & Gage, Dmitry Zagorenko, Vadim Tislenko etc.).

The **KAMERTON** happens to be a unique instrument that allows us not only to describe all existing collectable issues, but also to organically add in it any newly-discovered items which would be added later.

The **KAMERTON** will revolutionize the cataloguing industry by allowing systematizing any type of information pertaining to the collectible item. It's not only drastically improves the search engine results but also the overall web application performance and effectiveness as well.

Existing catalogs

To date, there exists a single monopolist that dictates its rules [in numismatic field] - that's **Krause Publishing House**. Over the past 45-50 years of printing (of the hard copy edition) of this catalog, the publisher managed to ensure that the vast majority of the collectors follow the principles of its construction. At the same time, the catalog (along with others, built on the principles adopted in the late 1950s) is very good information source, not only for novice collectors but also for many experienced ones.

Practically all cataloging systems share a single common disadvantage. Each of them is *built* to accommodate one (or a group of) countries. If, for instance, we examine **Friedberg's** system (In my opinion – the best of all existing systems today), we will see that it successfully applies in USA, but not a single other country can adapt this system, because in each of these countries there is another *Friedberg* who has locally developed the best system for their country. From a professionalism standpoint, these systems are surpassing the **SCWPM**, but still they have some disadvantages.

The **KAMERTON** is not meant to oppose or antagonize **SCWPM** [Standard Catalog of World Paper Money], and any others existing today. It is intended to be the beginning of a unifying system. With its help, it will be possible to unify in a single informational level all existing systems and catalogs built on these systems.

Be explicit!

The **KAMERTON** is based only on one rule: **Be explicit!**

This means, that collectors' issues origin is not dictated by political boundaries of **SECTIONS** [in lieu of term **Countries**] or by geographical location, but **ONLY** by the name of the Issuing Authority written on it.

For instance:



Shown above two banknotes **\$1 1862** are belonging to the two different **SECTIONS** of a catalog. Depending on what is printed on it (whose government issued it): to the **USA** [on a left] and to the **CSA** [on a right].

In all modern catalogs the **CSA** is a section of the **USA** division, but from a catalog standpoint, these are two different **SECTIONS**.

Another example:

On a picture below you can see banknote **5 Rubles 1934**, issued by the **State Treasury of the U.S.S.R.** as is indicated by the highlight of the red circle. But the label indicates that this issue of **Russia**, which is also a mistake, because Russia (Russian Federation) and the Soviet Union (USSR) are different **SECTIONS** of the catalog (as well as it was two different countries. One of them is not exist anymore (USSR) and another named – Russian Federation)

By the way, this label got another mistake. It stated that in a slab located **5 Gold Rubles**, while on the banknote printed that this is **5 Rubles**.



1D, 2D and 3D techniques.

Let us compare single - **(1D)**, two - **(2D)** and three - **(3D)** dimensional techniques of numbering systems for catalogs.

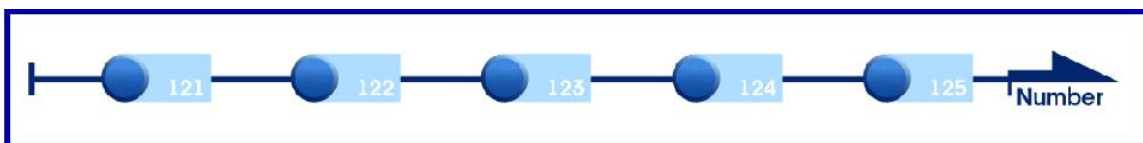
But before we will start with it lets answer to the question: What is the best, or the most precise way, to determine position of a *dot* in surroundings?

The answer is: to use the narratives of three dimensional environments.

If we imagine that the '*catalog's number*' of an item is a '*dot*', its position in surroundings [place in the catalog] can be described in three ways: using single **(1D)**; two **(2D)** and three dimensions **(3D)** techniques.

Let's carry out their comparison, but in relation to the numbering system: single **(1D)**, two **(2D)** and three- **(3D)** dimensions catalogs.

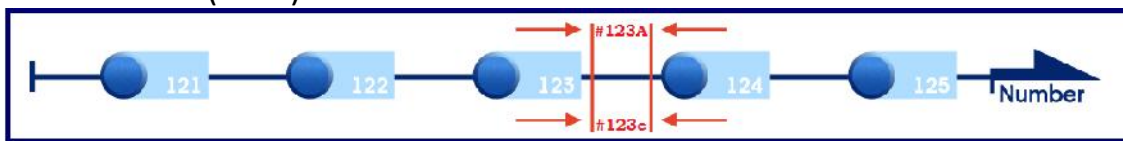
(1D) – All catalogs that exist today, in which indices are organized linearly (121,122,123, 124, 125 etc.) In other words, each new issue is a new index number with a letter that follows it.



For instance: The new issue of 2000 can be marked up as **123a** and the next issued in 2005, with the new signature, as **123b**, etc.

The main disadvantage of this system is the impossibility of including newly discovered varieties, or issues, in their proper place, as per originally adopted rules.

If it was discovered the issue produced between years 2000 and 2005 - it can be marked up [depending on adopted principles] as: **123A** or **123c**. In both scenarios the imaginary authors are *breaking* they own rules. (See picture below). In case of **123a** – they changed index to the capital letter (**123A**), and in case of **123b** they changed a sequence, because there is '*no spot*' between letter **a** and **b** (**123c**).

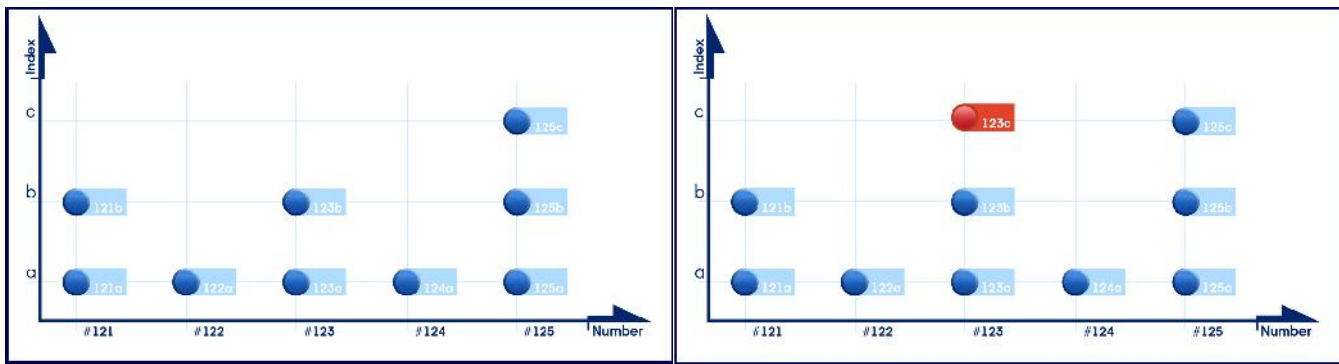


(2D) – There are only two such modern catalogs known to the author.

First: the **Banknote Book** by Owen Linzmayer. He was the first, who stepping out of box, and applies the principle of two-level indexes, allowing for a more intelligent and accurate classification of existing issues.

The big step forward was adding a number to each letter index: a1, a2, a3...b1, b2, b3... etc. (see picture below, at the left.) Nevertheless (and this is the only disadvantage), that same letter index could correspond to various properties: year and date of issue, signature, color, prefix, etc., as well as for 'Issuing Authorities'.

See **red dot** at the right picture below for the determination of 'new' issue.



The second one is: **BANKNOTER** (www.banknoter.com) by Dmitry Zagorenko.

(3D) - This kind of system is originally developed within **KAMERTON**.

10 years ago, when I received the first edition of *Banknote Book*, by Owen Linzmayer, and started to explore it - I was hit by idea.

Owen makes the first step to keep the hard copies of printed catalogs technologically advanced. First – to print them in Full color. Second - he started to issue separate covers for each country (no need to wait until all entries will be updated). Third – he introduced the **(2D)** dimension technique for numbering system.

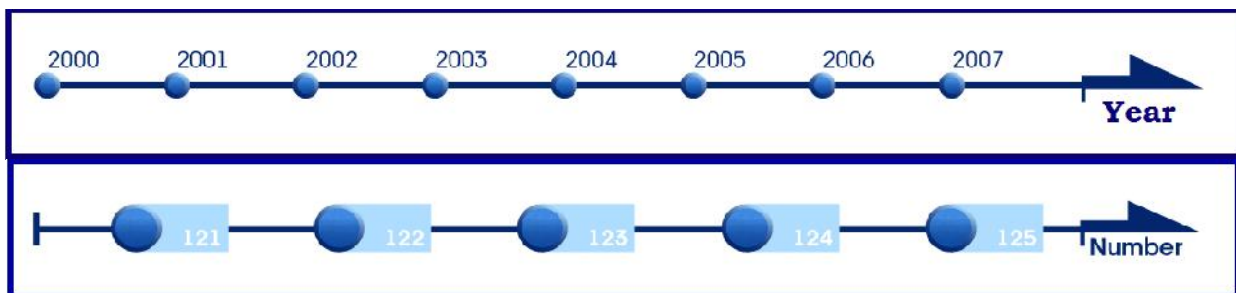
But, still, this is hard copies, which can be transferred to the ‘*e-environment*’ only as PDF.

At the time when he created **BB** it was technologically advanced, and still on a top within printed hard copies edition.

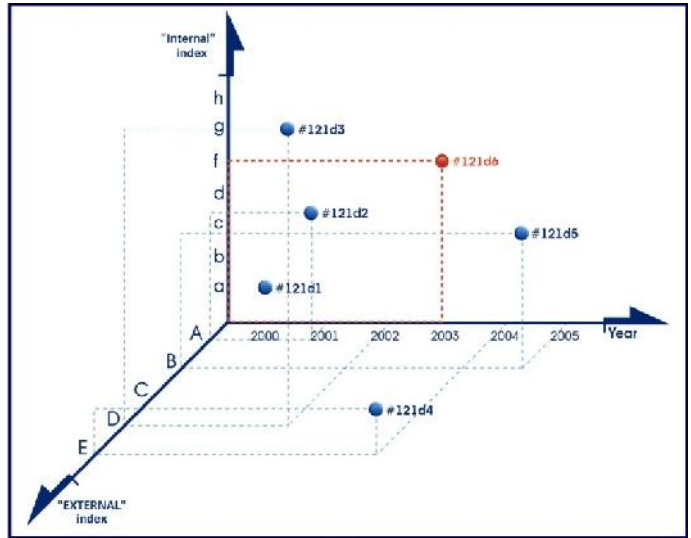
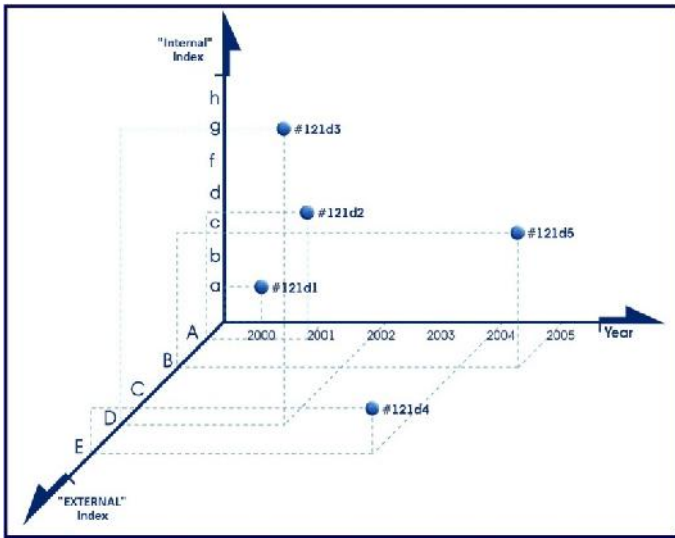
At the same (March 2007) the first smart phone was introduced (and the following years show the boom off apps developing). It was a technological revolution.

My idea was to combine benefits of these two ‘*revolutions*’ and create new generation of cataloging/numbering system - **(3D)**.

Thus, the groundbreaking idea to use, as a main line (coordinate), the calendar **Year**, instead of **Number** was announced.



By applying two more coordinates: “**EXTERNAL**” *index* (A-Z) and “**Internal**” *index* (a-z) to the **Year**, and tying these three indexes to an item. [Like as precise positioning and describing of *dot* in the universe] we can definitely classifying any existing issues, all new subsequent and/or newly discovered issues. (See highlighted in red - newly discovered issue of 2003 - **#121d6**).



Terms and abbreviations

The basics of any *'bulletproof'* system – is to have all definitions, terms, and abbreviations to be laconic, universal and based on a set of **unchanged rules**.

In present days, collectible items are issued not only by countries but also by territories, financial unions, economic zones and private entrepreneurs.

The globally used term **country**, for cataloguing purposes, is now obsolete. (Well, we can't call the European Union as a country - it's the UNION which consists of 20+ states.)

Also, **KAMERTON** never-ever supports any political and religious parties, and their dividers of any countries. To eliminate all possible questions of how to name a certain country, union or territory the **KAMERTON** utilizes **SECTION**.

As of now there are **356 SECTIONS** included in a database.

To make it easy to navigate through the catalog all **SECTIONS**, as well as corresponding **REGIONS**, are color coded.

Each **REGION**, as well as **SECTION**, has a certain background color, and the unique number. (R1-R12) for determination of **REGION**:

R1	ANTARCTICA, ARCTIC and UN
R2	AFRICA
R3	AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA
R4	CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARRIBEAN
R5	CENTRAL ASIA
R6	EURASIA
R7	EUROPE
R8	EAST AND SOUTH EAST ASIA
R9	MIDDLE EAST
R10	NORTH AMERICA
R11	SOUTH ASIA
R12	SOUTH AMERICA

For **SECTION**: the 1-3 digits number for tracking purposes (##) , and associated with it 3 letters code (#-3), which comply with ISO-3, for existing at present, and replicated for obsolete.

##	#-3	SECTION
1	ABY	Abyssinia
18	AHE	Austria-Hungary
19	AZE	AZERBAJAN
30	BMU	BERMUDA
31	BTN	BHUTAN
42	BNB	British North Borneo
95	BUH	Emirate of Bukhara
96	EAS	Equatorial African States
105	FJI	FIJI
292	SUN	Soviet Union
311	TXS	Texas
356	UNA	UNITED NATIONS

SECTIONS are consisting from the **MAKERS**.

The globally used term **Issuing Authority**, for cataloguing purposes, is inconvenient. (It's too long and consist of two words)

Therefore, **KAMERTON** utilizes term **MAKER**.

The abbreviation (**#-4**), for the term **MAKER**, constructed on a basis of the **SECTION** 3 letter abbreviation (**#-3**) with adding another letter consecutive for the any following **MAKER: ABCA; ABCB; ABCC; ABCD; ABCE** and so on.

##	#-3	SECTION/MAKER	#-4
303	CHE	SWITZERLAND	
		Helvetic Republic Treasury	CHEA
		Swiss Confederation Treasury	CHEB
		Swiss Federal Gvmt	CHEC
		SWISS NATIONAL BANK	CHED

Another major table [database] – is **CURRENCY**.

All entities of **CURRENCY** were marked up with 3 letters code (**#-3**), which comply with ISO-3, for existing at present, and replicated for obsolete (the same approach as for **Sections**).

##	#-3	SECTION	CURRENCY	#-3
	AAF		Aargau Frank	AAF
	ABB		Abbasi	ABB
	ABT		Abyssinian Thaler	ABT
15	ABW	ARUBA		
1	ABY	Abyssinia		
12	ACT	ARCTIC		
2	ADE	Aden		
	ADP		ALDERNEY POUND	ADP
	AED		UAE DIRHAM	AED
	AEG		Austrian Empire Gulden	AEG
	AFA		Afghan Kingdom Afghani	AFA

As you can see from a picture, above – column (**#-3**) presented twice. Column located at the right side shows only **CURRENCY** indexes. Column located at the left side shows both: **SECTION** and **CURRENCY** indexes. It was made intentionally, to have cumulative table of all indexes which in use, and for the future updates.

And finally – the **MAIN TABLE**.

This table combines data from: **REGION; SECTION; MAKER** and **CURRENCY**. All information located in their cells linked to corresponding cells at the **MAIN TABLE**.

##	#-3	SECTION	YEARS	MAKER	#-4	#-3	CURRENCY	R
1	ABY	Abyssinia	1855-1893	Emperor of Ethiopia Treasury	ABYA	MTT	Marla Theresa Thaler	R2
			1853-1906	Emperor of Ethiopia Treasury	ABYA	ABT	Abyssinian Thaler	
			1906-1931	Bank of Abyssinia	ABYB	ABT	Abyssinian Thaler	
			1855-1931	Abyssinia				

1	ABY	Abyssinia	1906-1931	Bank of Abyssinia	ABYB	ABT	Abyssinian Thaler	
100	ETH	Ethiopian Empire	1931-1936	Bank of Ethiopia	ETHA	ETT	Ethiopian Talari	
156	EAI	Italian occupation of Ethiopia	1936-1941	BANCA d'ITALIA	ITAG	EAL	Italian East African Lira	
89	EAR	East Africa (British)	1941-1945	East African Currency Board	EARC	EAH	East African Shilling	
100	ETH	Ethiopian Empire	1945-1966	State Bank of Ethiopia	ETHB	ETD	Ethiopian Dollar	R2
			1966-1976	NATIONAL BANK OF ETHIOPIA	ETHC	ETD	Ethiopian Dollar	
			1976-1991	NATIONAL BANK OF ETHIOPIA	ETHC	ETD	Ethiopian Dollar	
		1991-	NATIONAL BANK OF ETHIOPIA	ETHC	ETB	ETHIOPIAN BIRR		
100	ETH	ETHIOPIA	1931-	FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA				

All segments of these tables, as well as, all following ideas of presenting of information were designed to put maximum visual information and to help customers with navigation and the analysis at more intuitive level.

To make it more intuit and easy to navigate - all existing [acting] data, in **SECTION; MAKER; CURRENCY** and **MAIN TABLE** marked up in capital letter, and obsolete – in low case letter.

For example (from a picture above):

FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA - is existing **SECTION** and **Abyssinia** - is obsolete.

The **NATIONAL BANK OF ETHIOPIA** is the **active** [existing] today banking authority and the **State Bank of Ethiopia** is the **non-active** [obsolete] bank.

The **ETHIOPIAN BIRR** – is an active currency and **Ethiopian Dollar** is obsolete.

Also, to express visual point and to make it easier to navigate this **Active/non-active** abbreviation highlighted in color scheme.

All Active **SECTION; MAKER; and CURRENCY** [260-RUSA-RUB] (see picture below)

Are marked in red and highlighted in green color.

Only for **SECTION**: the non-active items marked in black and highlighted in gray color [#292].

Additionally, they are located on different sides of cell.

292	SUN	Soviet Union	1924-1991	State Bank of Soviet Union (Gosbank)	SUNA	SUB	Soviet Ruble	
260	RUS	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	1991-	CENTRAL BANK OF RUSSIAN FEDERATION	RUSA	RUB	RUSSIAN RUBLE	R6
			1991-	RUSSIAN FEDERATION				

To be Continue.

Thanks

My main goal in this venture is to deliver a high quality functional product that will make everyday tasks of collectors and other enterprisers in kind, much easier and more enjoyable.

For all these years, I was having an active correspondence and discussion with colleagues - collectors regarding **ES-KAMERTON**, and received from them literally hundreds of remarks and suggestions, some of which considerably changed the philosophy of it and the principles of their work.

Among them: Harry Saint (**Numismondo**); Owen Linzmayer (**Banknote Book**); Dmitry Zagorenko (**BANKNOTER**); Kyle Maters (**Compass Collectables**); Corne Akkerman (**Collect WEB**); Alexander Adamchuk (**Adamchuk Studio**), Mahdi Bseiso, Bob Brenar, Joe Bowling, Sev Onishkevich, Alexei Gladkov (**BK**) Vadim Tislenko, Roman Leonov, Dmitry Archipov, Georgiy Sheremetiev, Dmitriy Nevmyvako, Pavel Sobolev and Gennady (Germany).

It is not the critic who counts, not the man who points out how the strong man stumbles or where the doer of deeds could have done better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood, who strives valiantly, who errs and comes up short again and again, because there is no effort without error or shortcoming, but who knows the great enthusiasms, the great devotions, who spends himself for a worthy cause; who, at the best, knows in the end the triumph of high achievement, and who, at the worst, if he fails, at least he fails while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who knew neither victory nor defeat -
That was Theodore Roosevelt speaking at the Sorbonne in 1910 and I run this quote because, well, it's awesome and it's fierce.

Dmitriy Litvak,
Creator **Esperanto-System** and **KAMERTON**.