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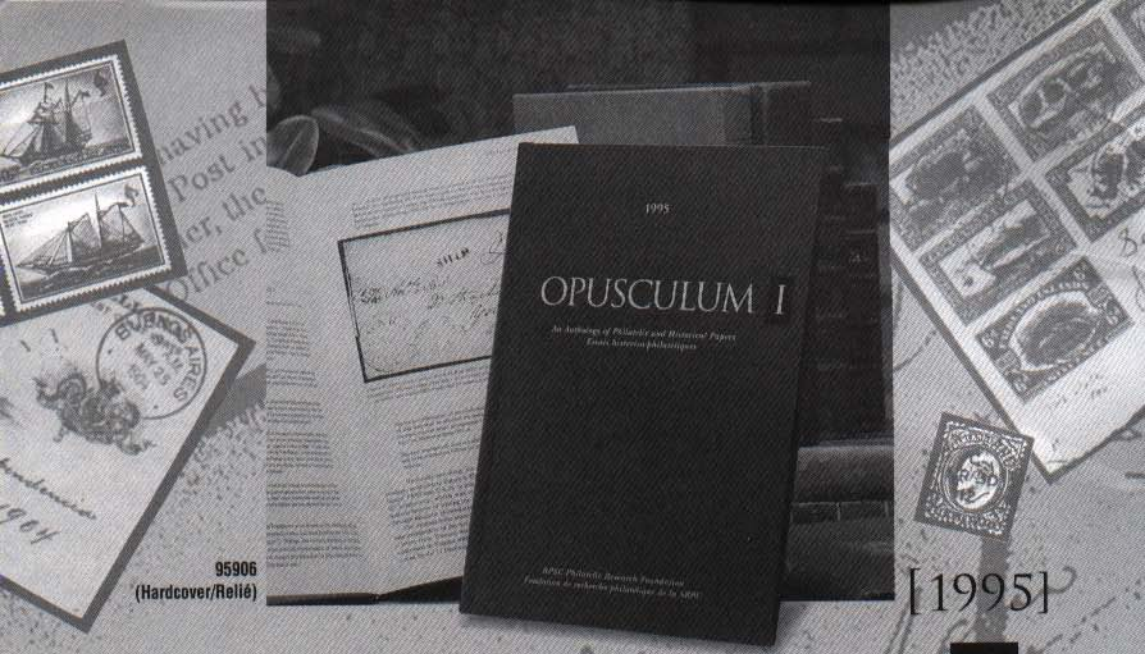
VOL 46 • NO. 3 MAY-JUNE 1995 MAI-JUIN

Journal of The ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

Revue de la SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA



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Journal of The ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA | **Revue de la SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA**

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THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA
P.O. Box 929, Station Q
Toronto, Ont. M4T 2P1

Published bimonthly by Philaprint Inc., P.O. Box 100, First Canadian Place, Toronto, Ont. M5X 1B2 and printed by Port Perry Printing Ltd., Port Perry, Ont. L9L 1B7. Recommended by the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.
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The Cover: Memories of fifty years ago.

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From the Editor's Desk

by Steve Thorning

REFLECTIONS ON FIFTY YEARS AGO

World War II was a defining event in the lives of virtually everyone reading this journal. A significant number of RPSC members were veterans of the conflict. Many others had parents and grandparents who served. For all too many, the War years were times of unspeakable horrors for themselves or their families. Events and circumstances of the War have affected us all. Memories and reflections are particularly strong this year, as we mark the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the conflict.

Links between military subjects and philately are strong. Military markings and mail systems provide vast areas for research and collecting. Several of the articles in this issue are good examples.

Not all wartime philately relates directly to military subjects. Edward Superson's article on the ghettos of Occupied Poland not only explains a little known postal system, but reminds us of what can happen to innocent civilians under wartime conditions and under the control of a government comprised of common thugs.

I am sure readers have shared the experience of sitting at a dealer's table beside a veteran who would pause as he looked at a wartime cover, and relate a story of what he was doing the day the cover was postmarked. Postal items serve as personal mementos as well as components of a collection. Bob Monilaws's article shows well they way a few covers and postcards can serve as markers for one person's personal experience with the War.

Those of us who were too young to take part in the war occasionally reflect on how we would have fared in the conflict—would we have the courage and stamina of our fathers and uncles; what service we would have joined; and sometimes, would we have volunteered at all. In short, would we have what it takes? We are extremely lucky that we will never need to discover the answer to this question.

As more time passes, the experience of the war becomes more distant for everyone, and an event in books rather than a vivid memory for a larger and larger portion of the population. For these, it is vital that the lessons and experiences of World War II not be forgotten, or worse, that they become the objects of contempt and derision. I am alarmed at how often I hear people trivialize the events of the War, and characterize both sides as equals in the perpetration of horrors on innocent people. All too often, these comments come from people who should know better. If ever there was a war with a clear line between good and evil it was World War II.

Our philatelic collections of World War II material are part of the larger historical record, and we should consider them in this light, with their value as documents and educational tools, as well as items we collect for our own satisfaction. We collect War material with a sense of reverence for the people who produced it. Indeed, the study of wartime postal systems provides a sense of war experience as it was lived.

May the world never again suffer an experience like World War II, and may Canadians never again need to volunteer and sacrifice in it.

THE FRONT COVER

When I decided to go ahead with a World War II theme issue, I also had to consider an appropriate subject for the cover. Unfortunately, no single item in any of the feature articles stood out in a way that would represent the totality of the conflict. I then cast my thoughts to some of the more obvious subjects: World War II slogan cancels, or perhaps the 1942 Canadian War Issue. I even considered the 1995 War commemorative set. Nothing seemed to combine the qualities of universality, dignity, and visual impact.

With press time nearing, Bob Monilaws sent me the picture that I decided to use. I knew immediately when I saw it, even before reading Mr. Monilaws's accompanying letter, that this was the cover. The cover represents a departure from our usual practice of using only philatelic subjects, but I don't foresee that anyone will complain. •

CANADIAN REVENUES

Want a change? Take up Canadian Revenues. Here is the situation. Just about every dealer has a box of these that can be picked up reasonably. All auctions have collections and accumulations, and tremendous bargains are fairly normal, and even when prices look high you usually wind up with stamps that exist not in the hundreds or thousands but in 10 and 50!

Best of all, consider this:

NOT ONE CANADIAN REVENUE STAMP WAS EVER ISSUED WITH COLLECTORS IN MIND!

As I've pointed out before, nearly all come engraved (mostly the work of The American Bank Note Company) and if you think the 50¢ Canada Bluenose or the $1 U.S.A. Trans-Mississippi are the height of beautiful engraving, wait till you see any of the Canada Supreme Court Law Stamps.

Here is an excellent start. I recently purchased 100 packets of 200 different from a dealer who spent several years assembling the lot. Now a packet of 100 different sells at $25 or more every time. This 200 lot is well worth $100.00. To it I'm adding more revenues, including complete sets well worth $100.00 alone.

THE COMBINED LOT JUST $100.00 US ($120.00 Cdn.)

The best and only Canadian revenue Catalog on the market is by E.S.J. van Dam. I'll have the latest edition just coming out for $20.00. It has the easy to use spiral binding.

I have two addresses. If you live in the U.S.A. ALWAYS use the Pembina address. For Canadian collectors, there has been a change in my Canadian address. The old Station B, which I've used for 57 years, is no more. The old Station B Post Office, built before 1900, has been retired. All else remains the same, except the replacement for Station B. This is now RPO REDWOOD CENTRE.

Kasimir Bileski

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Letters to the Editor / Lettres au rédacteur

MORE ON FORT WHOOP-UP

Sir:

In response to your editorial note following Ray F. Smith's letter (Nov.-Dec. 1994) about the American flag on Fort Whoop-Up, I commend to you Paul F. Sharp's *Whoop-Up Country*. A perusal of this book leads one to believe that the American flag probably did fly over Fort Whoop-Up most of the time, and in the only one of the excellent illustrations which shows the actual fort, the flag does appear to have stripes, and thus would be neither the Union Jack nor the Red Ensign. The book was published by the University of Oklahoma Press, with printings in 1973 and 1978 in softcover.

Anonymous
Toronto

AUCTION AGENTS

Sir,

This is a response to Hans Reiche's request for comments on the use of auction agents (Jan.-Feb. 1995). I was particularly amused by his comment that "some dealers prefer bids directly from purchasers, rather than through an agent."

I think we collectors in Toronto are a little spoiled by the type of auctioneers we have locally. They are a breed unheard of in Europe and most of the USA. Imagine an auction with no artificial or hidden reserves, estimates that are not scaled at double the retail price, and dealers who are basically honest—won't jack up your high bid more than required and will retain confidentiality of your bid. Every one of these factors is usually lacking in most of the sale catalogues I receive from other countries.

I receive catalogues for and actively bid in a reasonably large number of sales from about a dozen countries. When I place a bid that is at the minimum that the auctioneer will presumably allow, I bid directly. When it is an item that I am prepared to go much higher to obtain, I would only do it through an agent. It is obvious why some dealers would prefer a direct bid. In this way they can have uncontrolled access to your high bid and treat it in any way that suits their purpose. Use of an agent is the only protection. Of course, this assumes that in spite of missing some of the features attributed to the Toronto dealers, the auction is basically honest and doesn't use shills.

I have also found that the auction agents themselves are a reliable and trustworthy group of people who can be very helpful in many ways aside from just protecting a bid. I certainly recommend the use of an agent to serious bidders.

Murray Heifetz
Don Mills, Ontario

RARE UPU COVER REPORTED

Sir:

Dr. J. Frank of Johannesburg, South Africa read my article, "The XIV Congress of the Universal Postal Union–Ottawa" (Sept.-Oct. 1994) with considerable interest. He owns the cover illustrated below. Since it is postmarked on August 12, 1957, two days before the congress opened, Dr. Frank has posed some questions.

I respond as follows: The XIV U.P.U. Congress was opened at 3:00 pm on August 14 in the Senate Chambers of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa by Prime Minister John Diefenbaker. Although Canada's U.P.U. stamps were not released until August 14, 1957, the day the Congress opened, the U.P.U. post office opened at 1:00 pm on Monday, August 12. This was for the convenience of delegates arriving early.



Covers mailed on August 12 and 13 used Canadian stamps current at the time. The cover

owned by Dr. Frank is quite extraordinary, having been cancelled at the earliest possible time and date. As far as is known, no other covers bearing this date have been reported.

The cover illustrated in the article, addressed to Kurt Waldheim, the Austrian Ambassador to Canada, is the same cover shown in Edward Richardson's 1978 book, *Collect Canadian Covers*. Mr. Richardson donated the cover to the National Postal Museum, now the National Postal Archives.

The closing ceremony of the Congress took place on September 27, 1957. A hospitality program lasting until October 3 followed the Congress. Delegates were taken on a series of sightseeing trips within a 300 mile radius of Ottawa, with a special trip to Niagara Falls, Ontario.

On Friday, October 4, most of the remaining delegates headed for home. It is believed that the U.P.U. post office remained open until October 4, but this is not known for certain. Evidence indicated that the U.P.U. office was active until October 17, clearing up residual matters.

It would be of interest to learn the dates on other 1957 U.P.U. covers that might exist.

James E. Kraemer
Ottawa

COLOUR PHOTOCOPIES OF STAMPS

Sir,

I read with interest the problem about the booklet pane and getting a photocopy of it in colour (Mar.-Apr. 1995). This problem is not new. In all cases I have dealt with, my photocopy company here in Ottawa (Rapid Copy), there have always been difficulties with the colour photo reproduction of stamps. The 20% change in size, or a line through the corner, appear to be solutions, but one company here will not accept any colour reproduction of stamps.

Also, today one philatelic outlet here told me that they have turned back to the Post Office a number of these booklets that were misperfed.

Hans Reiche
Ottawa

POSTAL ARCHIVES

Sir

The news column in the Jan.-Feb. issue noted impending changes to the Postal Archives. You should be aware that on a visit there on January 19, I happened to hit the exact day they were dismantled and taken across the street to 395 Wellington.

The philatelic library is now a part of the National Archives Library. Only Canadian periodicals, catalogues, PMG Annual Reports and a few auction lists are in the secured third floor reading room. The hours are very good, but the remainder of the collection is no longer accessible for casual browsing, which had been one of the main attractions of the library. All this was a great shock to me as I had added extra time to a trip to Ottawa, as I do almost every year, to do some philatelic research.

Doug Murray
Charlottetown, PEI

VESTAL VIRGINS

Sir,

I found the latest issue to be good reading and full of interest. However, I would take issue with Michael Madesker on the condition of stamps (Letters, Mar.-Apr. 1995).

As far as I am aware, the Vestal Virgins (at the Temple of Aphrodite—the Goddess of Love) "gave themselves" to all visitors who could afford the cost of their services, thus providing the Temple with the requisite income. I am not sure where that leaves Mr. Madesker's comparison–unless as a suggestion that Canada Post has prostituted its services to stamp collectors in pursuit of monetary gain?

Jack Ince
Stirling, Ont.

MORE 7¢ AIRMAIL BOOKLET PERFINS

Sir,

The publicity given the CBC perfin on the 7¢ Booklet Airmail stamp (Scott C9a) in my article (Jan.-Feb. 1995) has produced some feedback.

Steven Konig, Secretary of the BNAPS Perfin Study Group, advises that two additional perfins are recorded for the 7¢ Booklet Airmail stamp. These are CNR (Canadian National Railways), and PS (Province of Saskatchewan). So, it appears that many of the Airmail Booklets were broken up and used by crown corporations and at least one provincial government.

Trelle A. Morrow
Prince George, BC

Philatelic News in Brief...

STAMPS PROMOTE HARDY WINES

Academy Brands, Canadian distributors for Hardy Wines of Australia, is enthusiastic over the promotional efforts for a new brand, Stamps of Australia, introduced in Canada during 1994. The labels on the bottles picture Australian stamps. For the promotion, a packet of four stamps in a cellophane wrapper was attached to the neck of each bottle. The stamps were cancelled -to-order copies of recent issues, such as the 1992-93 animal definitives and the 1994 Husky issue of Australian Antarctic Territories.

The campaign ran twice in Ontario, in June and in September-October. Altogether, 60,000 packets of stamps were distributed. About 75% of these were in Ontario, but the promotion ran in several other provinces as well. The Australian Post Office co-operated with the effort, through the Hardy Wines head office in Australia.



According to the distributor, this was the most successful new brand launch by the firm to date. It produced many enquiries, not only about Hardy Wines, but also about Australian stamps. Plans are under consideration to repeat the promotion in 1995.

1994 GELDERT MEDAL

The Geldert Medal is awarded annually to the author of the best article appearing in *The Canadian Philatelist*. The recipient of the 1994 Geldert Medal is the late Kenneth D. Campbell of Montreal for his multi-part article entitled "Paper: Its Preservation and the Agents of Its Destruction." Regretfully, Mr. Campbell died in August 1989, and Mr. J.E. Kraemer completed the series from his research. The medal will be presented to Mr. Campbell's widow, Mrs. Ruth Campbell.

NORWEX '97

Mr. Denis Hamel has been designated the Canadian National Commissioner for NORWEX '97.

This is a limited World Philatelic Exhibition, organized by the Norway Post and the Federation of Norwegian Philatelists and is under the patronage of the FIP. The Exhibition will be held in Oslo, Norway at the Norway Exhibition Centre from April 16 to 21, 1997.

NORWEX '97 will feature 1,500 competitive frames in the Postal History and Aerophilately classes. There is no FIP Championship Class.

Canadian exhibitors interested in participating in NORWEX '97, or those desiring more information on the show, should contact the Commissioner, Mr. Hamel, at 2109-15 Maitland Place, Toronto, ON M4Y 2X3; (416) 925-3404.

FLOREX SHOW INVITES EXHIBITS

RPSC members are invited to exhibit at the 1995 FLOREX show, to be held at the Orlando Expo Centre in Orlando, Florida from Nov. 10 to 12. Show organizers are particularly interested in exhibits that have won gold awards at FIP International shows for competition in a Platinum class. The purpose of this class is to let US collectors see some of the finest collections that they could not see unless they travelled to an FIP show. There is also an open class in the exhibition.

For more information on FLOREX 95, write to the committee at 4184 51st Avenue South, St. Petersburg, FL 33711-4734.

ALBANIA STUDY GROUP FORMED

A group of collectors recently established a new organization to promote the exchange of information about Albanian philately and postal history, and to encourage further research.

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Albania, a small mountainous country on the east coast of the Adriatic Sea, was ruled until 1990 by hard-line communists. Information about the country was difficult to obtain. Recently, the government has permitted private enterprise, and opened its doors to Westerners.

Membership in the new study group is open to any member of the Croatian Philatelic Society, an alliance of collectors devoted to Balkan postal issues, postal history, numismatics, and other collectibles.

Those wishing more information should write to the study group chairman, Paul Eckman, 620 North Hoover St., Los Angeles, CA 90004.

VICTOPICAL '95

VICTOPICAL '95, the eighth annual topical show held on February 18 and 19 in Victoria, B.C., was a very successful event. Attendance showed a dramatic increase over previous shows, indicating that philately is certainly alive and well in Victoria. The exhibits presented a wide range of topical themes. Material and presentation were of an extremely high calibre.

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Vernon Richards was a gold award winner for "Railways—The Golden Age of Steam," which also won the Grand Award, the Clifford Moore Trophy and the ATA Gold Medal.

"La Journee du Timbre (Stamp Day)" won a gold award for Bob Heasman, as well as the Reserve Grand Award and ATA Silver medal.

Elmer Kennedy won a vermeil award and the ATA Bronze Medal for "Canadian Explorers, Explorations on Stamps of the World." Cyril Bromley's exhibit, "Lighthouses," also won a vermeil award, plus an AAPE pin. It was voted the most popular exhibit.

"Aids: From Diagnosis to Death" won a vermeil award and an AAPE pin for Blair Henshaw; and an attractive exhibit, "Charles Lindbergh," won a silver bronze award for Bob Sharpe.

Jack Wallace won a vermeil award, and also a One-Frame gold award for a frame of excellent material, "Frances J. Barnard and his Express Company."

Other award winners were Vincent Leonardson (silver), Robin T. Wilderness (silver), Marjorie Sheldrake (silver bronze), Bill Bartlett (silver bronze), Peter Sowden (silver bronze), and Heather Kochems (bronze).

There were a number of interesting and attractive junior exhibits. Leah Bowman took the Junior Award and a vermeil for "Ships on Stamps." Other junior winners were April Killikelly (vermeil), Clare Ann Killikelly (vermeil), Holly Smith (silver and Canada Post Encouragement Award), Firmin Wyndels and Joel Dooley (silver), Chris Tanchyk (silver bronze), and Graham Robb (silver bronze).

Added attractions at the show were two special displays: Fred Nott's Pan Am display and Lila Walcer's Monarchy Memorabilia. Maria Botman of Lighthouse Publications supplied prizes for the junior collectors. An extensive dealers' bourse and Bill Bartlett's popular Canada Post table helped round out the show.

NEW BOOK FROM WAR MUSEUM

The Canadian War Museum has just published a fiftieth anniversary book, entitled *The Road to Victory: A History of Canada in the Second World War,* written by Fred Gaffen. It is

illustrated with paintings from the Museum's war art collection, by artists such as Alex Colville, Charles Comfort and Will Ogilvie. The book is bilingual, 84 pages, with 30 illustrations, many in colour. Cost is $5.00 at the Museum, or $5.89 by mail, shipping and GST included. Address orders to the Canadian War Museum Boutique, 330 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, ON K1A 0M8.

TED LYON PASSES AWAY

One of the Royal's most enthusiastic boosters, Ted Lyon, passed away at Gravenhurst, Ontario on April 21. With his wife Doris, he had served the Society for many years as joint Chapter Co-ordinator. The Lyons could frequently be seen at stamp shows, at the RPSC table. Over the years Mr. Lyon dealt with Chapters across Canada, supplying slide programmes and medals.

The funeral took place on April 25 at St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church in Gravenhurst. Burial was at Kilworthy Cemetery.

The sympathy of all Royal officers and members is extended to Doris Lyon. The couple had no children.

MILITARY POSTAL HISTORY EXHIBITION

The Royal is co-operating with BNAPS, Transport Canada, the National Postal Museum, the Canadian War Museum, the Museum of Civilization, and the Department of National Defence in staging a military postal history exhibit in Ottawa at the Ottawa-Carleton Centre, 111 Lisgar St., Ottawa. The exhibition opened on April 3.

STOLEN COVERS RETURNED

The Ontario Provincial Police, with the help of the Canadian Stamp Dealers' Association and several individual stamp dealers, have recovered much of the material stolen from the Ontario Archives in a theft dating to 1979 and 1980.

The covers, containing the correspondence of many important figures in Upper Canada in the early nineteenth century, had been taken by an Archives employee who was assigned the task of microfilming them. About 700 items were recovered. Names involved include John Graves Simcoe, Bishop Strachan, William Lyon Mackenzie, William Hamilton Merritt, Richard Cartwright, and their families.



The Lakeshore Stamp Club's 1995 show cover featured a Victory theme, with a two-colour cachet and copies of the 1995 World War II stamps. RPSC director François Brisse prepared the cachet and show cancel, both of which incorporated a torch and 'V' in the design. Are other clubs planning a World War II theme for 1995? The covers were priced at $1.50 each or four for $5.00; a few may still be available from the Club at Box 1, Pointe Claire, QC H9R 4R5. A full show report on Lakeshore 95, which took place on April 7 to 9, will appear in the next issue.

Unfortunately, some of the items were cut down and altered to disguise their origin. Archives staff members fear that some of these items cannot be restored.

The accused, Paul Carter, 61, of Mississauga, Ontario was sentenced to 21 months in jail on March 20, on charges of the possession and sale of stolen property, and dealing in a forged document. The second charge resulted from a fake DAWKRA postmark on one of the recovered items. The cancel was not on the cover when it was microfilmed

Carter was arrested when he attempted to complete a sale to a dealer who was working with the police.

There is still some missing material. Among the most significant items are letters from the W.H. Merritt papers. Collectors and dealers should continue to exercise caution when offered covers bearing the names of prominent early Canadians, such as Strachan, Robinson, Cartwright, Bidwell, Boulton, Jarvis, Powell or Mackenzie. The Ontario Archives has a list of missing items, and copies are available through the editor of this journal.

Mr. Richard Ramsey, Portfolio Manager at the Archives, continues to work on the recovery. He can be reached at the Ontario Archives, 77 Grenville St., Toronto, ON M5S 1B3; phone (416) 327-1600; fax (416) 327-1999.

Auction Calendar

Forthcoming auctions and mail sales are noted here as a service to readers. Dealers and auction operators can have their sales listed by advising the editor by mail or by phone at (519) 846-9954.

May 31: **R. Maresch & Son:** Mail sale. Catalogue: 330 Bay St., Ste. 703, Toronto, ON M5H 2S8; (416) 363-7777; fax (416) 363-6511.

June: **R. Maresch & Son:** Public auction, featuring early Canada and strong BNA material. Catalogue: 330 Bay St., Ste. 703, Toronto, ON M5H 2S8; (416) 363-7777; fax (416) 363-6511.

Sept. 22-23: **Robert A. Lee Auctions,** Donald W. Bowen Canadian Cancellation Collection; general postal history, stamps, precancels & revenues. Catalogue: 203-1139 Sutherland Ave., Kelowna, BC V1Y 5Y2; phone (604) 861-1106; fax (604) 860-0818.

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The President's Page / La page du président



by William G. Robinson

This page is being written following a snow storm which dumped about 25cm or 10 inches on Greater Vancouver. It Doesn't often happen, but the rest of the country can now get even with us for the complacent attitude we develop toward winter. It doesn't give much incentive, though, to write a spring/summer column which won't appear until May.

This issue should appear either just before or just after ROYALE 95 ROYAL in Quebec City, and I should be either exhorting you to attend, or else to congratulate the Committee on an excellent show—so I'll do both.

The production and delivery problems experienced with *The Canadian Philatelist* over the past year or so seem on the way to solution. The November/December 1994 issue was mailed on January 19 and appeared in the west about February 3. The January/February issue should be mailed today, February 15. The March/April is planned for mailing about March 15, and the May/June issue sometime in early May. The printer experienced production problems with new software and staff shortages, and there have been some mailing delays. We hope these are now all on track. The Committee mentioned in my last column is slated to report at ROYALE 95, and we hope that further improvements will result from their suggestions.

We have received the final list of exhibits accepted for SINGAPORE '95 from September 1 to 10, 1995. Only one exhibit has been declined. One other exhibitor has withdrawn because of a change in the judging standards for Topical and Thematic exhibits. While there is nothing printed in the guidelines, it appears that the presence of Revenue material in such exhibits will result in severe downgrading by the jury. In the end, we should have 10 philatelic exhibits with 53 frames, and five literature exhibits entered. Six of the philatelic exhibits will be traditional, one postal history, one aero-philatelic, and two topical/thematic. We are looking forward very much to representing Canada there, and to promoting CAPEX 96 with a reception and other advertising. The exhibition of 3,500 frames will be in a brand new facility and appears to be well organized.

One note of caution regarding International Exhibitions—please submit your applications early. Several enquiries were received regarding entries for SINGAPORE long after entries had closed—and we were forced to decline them. Remember that preliminary entries normally close about one year before the exhibition dates. Get your CAPEX entries in to Dick Malott by the time this issue appears in order to be safe. There will be a large response from Canadian exhibitors. Two of the themes will be the centenaries of the Klondike Gold Rush and of the introduction of machine cancels in Canada.

Some potential International exhibitors have asked that details of future exhibitions—including whether they have a literature section, and if it includes philatelic column—and the address of the Canadian Commissioner should be published in *The Canadian Philatelist* as soon as known. This we are trying to do.

•

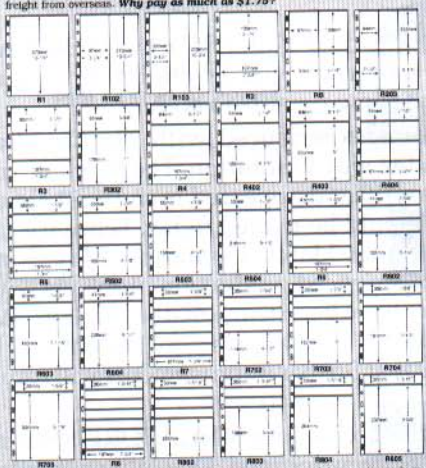
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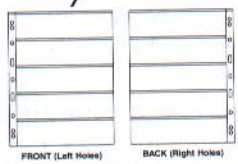
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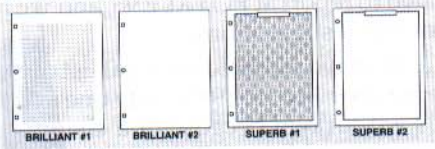
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CAPEX 96 *UPDATE. . .*

DEADLINE FOR EXHIBITORS

Exhibitors interested in competing at the CAPEX 96 show should have their preliminary entry in the hands of the Canadian Commissioner, R.K. Malott, by June 30, 1995. The number of frames allocated to Canada at this International Show is expected to be will be less than the requests for them, and it is the Commissioner's task to allocate the available frames on an equitable basis. Anyone with plans or intentions to exhibit should get in touch with the Commissioner as soon as possible, and no later than June 30, at 16 Harwick Cres., Nepean, ON K2H 6R1, or by phone at (613) 829-0280.

CAPEX LOGO ON NEW STAMPS

Transportation is one of the themes of the CAPEX 96 show. In keeping with this theme, Canada Post will be including the CAPEX 96 logo on the souvenir sheet, to be issued in late May, depicting historic land vehicles. This sheet will be introduced at the RPSC convention, ROYAL 95, in Quebec City on May 26.

CANADA POST TOLL-FREE CAPEX HOTLINE

To help bring show information to the philatelic public, Canada Post installed a toll-free CAPEX 96 hotline to answer general questions pertaining to the show.

The line operates from the National Philatelic Centre in Antigonish, Nova Scotia.

Those calling will be sent an information kit, containing further details about the show. For curious collectors, the toll free CAPEX number is (800) 946-9696. The line is manned on weekdays between 8 am and 6 pm Atlantic time.

CAPEX 96 PROMOTIONAL ITEMS

The CAPEX 96 committee has issued a limited edition commemorative pin. The item will not be offered for sale, but will be given as a special bonus to Beaver Club members, and to VIP and special guests at the show. The pin was introduced at the Mega Event Stamp Show in New York City on March 16.

A Beaver Club membership offers many benefits and special privileges to those attending the show. The CAPEX 96 office will gladly supply full information on Beaver Club membership.

Another promotional item is a booklet of peel-off stickers. The booklets contains stickers depicting various landmarks in the Toronto area, and stickers with the CAPEX 96 logo, for use on envelopes. The booklets of peel-off labels will be distributed at stamp shows during 1995 in Canada and the United States from Canada Post philatelic booths. It is also available through the Canada Post toll-free hotline.

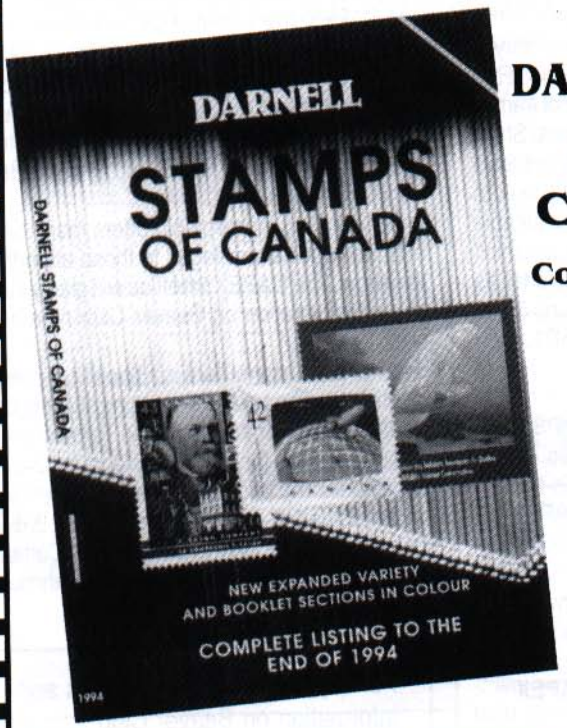
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by Hans Reiche

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Some collectors have asked, what determines the value of an imperforate stamp?

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Description of Margins–

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Almost Full Margins: similar but somewhat uneven margins.

Super Margins: considerably wider than half the space between two stamps.

Small margins: considerably narrower than half the space between two stamps.

Close Margins: very narrow margins but design of stamp intact.

VALUE OF PRECANCELS

The 1995 *Unitrade Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps* includes a listing of precancelled stamps. Apparently, the lowest priced precancel of each type was to be listed. Many prices are in the range of a tenth to a quarter of the prices given in *The Canadian Precancel Catalogue*, also published by Unitrade. Looking at the precancel prices in *Unitrade Specialized*, one wonders how such pricing discrepancies could have occurred. Maybe one of the editorial associates likes to buy them at the prices listed.

ALTERED COVERS

Unfortunately, unscrupulous people in the hobby sometimes switch the stamps on covers, particularly if the switched stamp raises the value of the cover. Genuine examples of the early half-cent stamps, used singly on cover, are as scarce as a hen with teeth, according to Stan Lum.

Fake half-cent covers can be readily detected. Lift very slightly one corner of the stamp on the cover, and put a full-gum mint copy of a half-cent stamp beside it. Examine the two stamps under an ultraviolet light. If the cover is a fake, there will be a marked difference in the colour of the gum on the replaced stamp when it is compared to the genuine gum on the mint half-cent stamp.

A DOUBLE PRINT VARIETY



The Darnell Catalogue lists Canada No. 831, the 14-cent Marguerite d'Youville stamp, with a ghost print. A complete double print of the inscription (shown above) has recently been found. It may not be very common.

PHILATELY IN SWITZERLAND

It was amazing to find, in a small country place in Switzerland, a very active stamp club. Bad Ragaz, a town with a couple of thousand people, has a stamp club which meets once a month with about 30 collectors turning up. One collector who knew I was coming brought with him a very specialized collection of Canada 1¢ orange Jubilee stamps.

A dealer in Zurich, Max Muhlberg, must have one of the best and most extensive stocks of stamp catalogues for sale, from all over the world. He even had a catalogue of the covers of small cream containers. •

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Toronto:
November 17, 18, 19
Queen Elizabeth Building
Exhibition Place

Montreal:
November 24, 25, 26
Place Bonaventure

SHOW HOURS

Toronto
Friday 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Saturday 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Sunday 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.

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For further information contact the CSDA at the address above.

The Judging and Exhibiting Column / La rubrique du juge et de l'exposant

by/par Charles J.G. Verge

This revised list of Canadian judges and apprentices is effective as of February 22, 1995. It is offered for those show organizers who wish to avail themselves of RPSC accredited judges for their exhibitions.

Please note that all judges, with the exception of one, Cimon Morin, are available to judge all classes of a show for which their accreditation level entitles them, and those levels below their accreditation; i.e., an internationally accredited judge can also serve at the national and regional level.

Only those with a letter 'L' in their accreditation number may judge national philatelic literature shows.

La liste révisée ci-dessous des juges et juges-apprentis canadiens est entrée en vigueur le 22 février 1995. Elle est présentée ici pour les organisateurs d'expositions qui sont intéressés à se servir des juges accrédités par La SRPC.

Veuillez noter que tous les juges, à l'exception d'un, Cimon Morin, peuvent juger toutes les classes d'une exposition au niveau pour lequel ils/elles sont accrédités ainsi que les niveaux sous le leur; i.e. un juge de niveau international peut, de surcroît, juger les niveaux national et régional.

Seuls les juges portant la lettre 'L' dans leur numéro d'accréditation peuvent juger les expositions nationales de littérature philatélique.

INTERNATIONAL / NATIONAL JUDGES - JUGES INTERNATIONAUX / NATIONAUX

N001-I	Dr. Robert A. Chaplin, FRPSC	65 Pepler Avenue, Toronto, ON, M4J 2Y7
N003-I	Mr. Andrew Cronin, FRPSC	P.O. Box 5722, Stn. A, Toronto, ON M5W 1P2 *(under suspension until 8 June 1995)*
N005-I	Mr. David Dixon, FRPSC	P.O. Box 1082, Oakville, ON L6J 5E9
N008-IL	M. Denis Hamel	2109-15 Maitland Place, Toronto, ON M4Y 2X3
N045-I	Mr. Murray Heifetz	49 Ternhill, Don Mills, ON M3C 2E4
N009-I	Dr. Miet A. Kamienski	26 Parkcrest Drive, Scarborough, ON M1M 2Z1
N010-I	Mr. James E. Kraemer, FRPSC	17 Commanche Drive, Nepean, ON K2E 6E8
N011-I	Père Jean-Claude Lafleur	4900 rue St-Félix, St-Augustin, QC G0A 3E0
N013-IL	Mr. Michael Madesker, FRPSC	157 Clifton, Downsview, ON M3H 4L6
N014-I	Major Richard K. Malott, FRPSC	16 Harwick Cr., Nepean, ON K2H 6R1
N016-I	Mr. Michael Millar, FRPSC	292 Shanty Bay Road, Barrie, ON L4M 1E6
N033-IL	Mr. Ralph D. Mitchener, FRPSC	1253 Sherman Drive, Ottawa, ON K2C 2M7
N019-IL	Mr. Kenneth Rowe, FRPSC	502-5280 Lakeshore Rd., Burlington, ON L7L 5R1
N048-I	Mr. William Simpson	20 First Street, Chatham, ON N7M 2P8
N020-IL	Mr. Harry Sutherland, RDP, FRPSC	Box 100, First Canadian Place, Toronto, ON M5X 1B2

NATIONAL JUDGES - JUGES NATIONAUX

N022	Mr. Frank Alusio	331 Rathburn Road, Islington, ON M9B 2L9
N023-L	Lt.-Col. W.J. Bailey	5-8191 Francis, Richmond, BC V6Y 1A5
N055	Mr. Robert Bayes	Pemberton Plaza P.O., Box 34512, North Vancouver, BC V7P 3N8
N050-L	Mr. Paul Burega	16 Algate Crescent, Nepean, BC K2J 2G4
N043	Mr. Patrick J. Campbell	17091 Maher Blvd., Pierrefonds, QC H9J 1H7
N002	Mrs. Beverlie Clark, FRPSC	924 North Drive, Winnipeg, MB R3T 0A8
N052	M. Jean-Guy Dalpé	4812 Joseph-Poulin, St-Hubert, QC J3Y 8W4
N060	Dr. Jan J. Danielski	50 Blackwell Ave., Unit 21, Scarborough, ON M1B 1K2
N062	Mr. F. Warren Dickson	134 Baythorn Drive, Thornhill, ON L3T 3T9
N026	Mr. A. Clark Grierson	59 Patola Private, Ottawa, ON K1T 2X6
N027	Mr. Alan J. Hanks	34 Seaton Drive, Aurora, ON L4G 2K1
N056	Mr. W.J. Liaskas	43 Valecrest Dr., Islington, ON M9A 4P5
N061	Mr. Doug W. Lingard	2425 Blackstone Cres., Ottawa, ON K1B 4H3
N051	Mr. Piotr S. Madej	30 Ormskirk Court, Toronto, ON M6S 1B1
N031	Mr. Herbert J. Marrion	983 Waverley Ter., Brentwood Bay, BC V0S 1A0
N053	Mr. John McEntyre	3495 Mountain St., Montreal, QC H3G 2A5
N049	Mr. Chris McGregor	6312 Carnarvon St., Vancouver, BC V6N 1K3
L057	M. Cimon Morin	95 Maple Grove, Aylmer, QC J9J 2E3
N035	Mr. Geoffrey Newman	13 Scott Cres., Perth, ON K7H 3J4
N044	Mr. W.S. Pawluk	P.O. Box 396, Stn. M, Calgary, AB T2P 2J1
N036	Mr. William Percy	18 Hyland Ave., Georgetown, ON L7G 3A2
N058	Mr. David Piercey	2424 117 St., Edmonton, AB T6J 3S3
N038	Col. William G. Robinson, FRPSC	5830 Cartier St., Vancouver, BC V6M 3A7
N046	Dr. M. Fitz Roett	1016 Cantabrian Dr. S.W., Calgary, AB T2W 1L7
N039	Dr. K. Gray Scrimgeour	570-188 Douglas St., Victoria, BC V8V 2P1
N059	Mr. Joseph M. Shelton	61 Tecumseh Pines Dr., Box 122, Tottenham, ON L0G 1W0
N054	Dr. Donald Shorting	Box 5164, Stn. B, Victoria, BC V8R 6N4
N040	Mr. Peter Steernberg	Box 130, Garden Bay, BC V0N 1S0
N047-L	Mr. Charles J.G. Verge	Box 2788, Stn. D, Ottawa, ON K1P 5W8
N042	Mr. Jack Wallace	Box 1116, Stn. E, Victoria, BC V8W 2S6

REGIONAL JUDGES - JUGES RÉGIONAUX

R042	M. Benoit Carrier	1-4180 48e rue, Montréal, QC H1Z 1L3
R004	Mr. T. Cummings	50 Hudson Cr., Kitchener, ON N2B 2V8
R006	Mr. I. Giles	50 Grenoble Road, Hamilton, ON L9C 6K6
R007	Mr. Harold Gordon	5507 Elgin Avenue, Montreal, QC H4V 2G7
R008	Mr. J. Hodgson	1 East Haven Drive, Scarborough, ON M1N 1L8
R046	Mr. John S. Keenlyside	622-470 Granville St., Vancouver, BC V6C 1V5
R012	Mr. Graham Locke	140 de Normandie, St-Lambert, QC J4S 1K1
R016	Mr. Ken C. MacDonald	P.O. Box 31337, Halifax, NS B3K 5Y5
R037	Mr. Kenneth H. Magee	R R 5, GMB 903, Clinton, ON N0M 1L0
R019	Mr. J.C. Michaud	P.O. Box 31248, Halifax, NS B3K 5Y1
R020	Miss M.L. Murphy	5872 Merkel Street, Halifax, NS B3K 2J3

R047	Mr. Roger (Hank) Narbonne	216 Mailey Dr., Carleton Place, ON K7C 3X9
R041	Mr. David G. Nickson	166 Kipling Avenue, Beaconsfield, QC H9W 3A1
R022	Dr. Brian C. Plain	230 Robson Road West, Kelowna, BC V1X 3X8
R043	Mr. Kimmo Salonen	Box 421, Port Carling, ON P0B 1J0
R029	Mr. H. Michael Street	73 Hatton Drive, Ancaster, ON L9G 2H5
R039	Mr. James R. Taylor	2335 Paliswood Rd. SW, Calgary, AB T2V 3P6
R030	Mr. John W.T. Taylor	4361 Carson, Burnaby, BC V5J 2Y1
R031	Mr. Steve Thorning	231 Colborne Street, Elora, ON N0B 1S0
R032	Dr. Don Welsh	107-50 Inverlochy Blvd., Thornhill, ON L3T 4T6
R033	Mr. Peter J. Wiedemann	P.O. Box 519, Cambridge, ON N1R 5W1
R035	Mr. William R. Wood	318 - 111 Street, Saskatoon, SK S7N 1T3
R034	Mr. Otto Zeman	209 - 150 Country Hill Dr., Kitchener, ON N2E 3H2

NATIONAL APPRENTICE JUDGES - JUGES APPRENTIS NATIONAUX

R042	M. Benoit Carrier	1-4180 48e rue, Montréal, QC H1Z 1L3
----	Mr. Raymond W. Ireson	186 Cartier, Roxboro, QC H8Y 1G8
R046	Mr. John S. Keenlyside	622 - 470 Granville St., Vancouver, BC V6C 1V5
R012	Mr. Graham Locke	140 de Normandie, St-Lambert, QC J4S 1K1
R047	Mr. Roger (Hank) Narbonne	216 Mailey Dr., Carleton Place, ON K7C 3X9
----	Mr. Michael O. Nowlan*	514 Gardiner St., Oromocto, NB E2V 1G3
R041	Mr. David G. Nickson	166 Kipling Avenue, Beaconsfield, QC H9W 3A1
----	Mr. Kevin O'Reilly*	Box 444, Yellowknife, NT X1A 2N3
R022	Dr. Brian C. Plain	230 Robson Road West, Kelowna, BC V1X 3X8
----	Mr. John M. Powell	5828 - 143 St., Edmonton, AB T6H 4E8
R039	Mr. James R. Taylor	2335 Paliswood Rd. SW, Calgary, AB T2V 3P6
R030	Mr. John W.T. Taylor	4361 Carson, Burnaby, BC V5J 2Y1
----	M. Grégoire Teyssier	4081 rue des Cascades, Charny, QC G6X 1G8
----	Dr. Joel H. Weiner	41 Fairway Drive, Edmonton, AB T6J 2C2
R032	Dr. Don Welsh	107-50 Inverlochy Blvd., Thornhill, ON L3T 4T6
R035	Mr. William R. Wood	318 - 111 Street, Saskatoon, SK S7N 1T3
R034	Mr. Otto Zeman	209 - 150 Country Hill Dr., Kitchener, ON N2E 3H2

**Literature only*

NATIONAL JUDGES EMERITUS - JUGES ÉMÉRITES NATIONAUX

N004	Mr. Guy des Rivières, FRPSC	71 St-Pierre, Québec, QC G1K 4A4
N029	Mr. Sam Horton	5197 Sonora Drive, North Vancouver, BC V7R 3V7
N030	Mr. Conrad Laubach	27 - 2807 Sooke Lake Rd., Victoria, BC V9B 4P9
N012	Mr. Alan G. McKanna	103 Riverview Rd., GB 261, R R 2, Alliston, ON L0M 1A0

REGIONAL JUDGES EMERITUS - JUGES ÉMÉRITES RÉGIONAUX

R045	Mr. E. Pat Sloan	P.O. Box 6248, Station J, Ottawa, ON K2A 1T4

Charles J.G. Verge is Chairman of the R.P.S.C. Judging Program.
Charles J.G. Verge est le président, programme des juges, S.R.P.C.

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UNDER THE HAMMER

.... with Dean Mario

On December 5, 1994 Paradise Stamp Company held its fourth mail auction. It was a splendid offering of worldwide as well as North American items. Let's examine a few of the lots in the sale.

Zeppelin collectors would have enjoyed buying lot 146, a 1932 postcard from the fourth South American flight from San Marino to Brazil (Sieger #157). Estimated at $1,000-$1,500, this nice example sold for $770 (prices include the 10% buyer's fee). Another "Zepp" cover was in lot 902, a 1933 cover from the third South American flight. This cover was flown from Sudan and was stated to be "very rare" by the auctioneers. It was estimated at $350-$500 but sold well above that to a happy collector for $962.50.

Exotic North American postal history was also offered to eager buyers. Lot 763 was just one example. This U.S. 1857 folded cover had a horizontal pair of the 1851 12¢ Black Washington and was sent to Liverpool, England. This striking cover was estimated at $1,250-$1,500 and sold for $1,210.

Nice Canadian material was also offered and lot 923 contained a beautiful cover from Canada to the U.S. It had a very fine imperf 6d Red Purple Consort (on very thick paper) used on an 1858 cover to Boston. Estimated at $1,200-$1,500, the item went to a new owner for $1,375.

Some fine B.N.A. items were also offered and lot 1144, a Nova Scotia 1851 6d Yellow Green Heraldic Flower bisect (rare usage as the 3d rate) was very popular. It was estimated at $1,500-$2,000 and sold for $1,320. This 1857 folded cover was sent to St. Margaret's Bay, Halifax and was a nice example.

Fine worldwide stamps offered included a Swedish 1920 20 Øre Blue with watermark lines mint NH. This rare specimen with a huge top margin (lot 393) carried an estimate of $2,000-$3,000. It sold for a fair $1,650.

Japan's 1916 10Sn. Ceremonial Cap mint single with hinge remnant was found in lot 80. Its estimate was $500-$750 and it sold for $605.

Collectors of Iceland material were very keen to acquire lot 241, a complete set of the 1933 1Kr.-10Kr. Hopflug Itala used on piece. Although the stamps had some perf gum toning, bidders were enthusiastic and the knock-down price was $1,650 against an estimate of $1,500-$2,000. This sale had a fine array of Scandinavian material and collectors of this area were not disappointed in the quantity and quality of that offered.

Canadian collectors had a good selection as well. Lot 940 contained a f-vf used example of the 1897 $4 Jubilee issue. Estimated at $500-$750, it sold for $770. A NH plate block of the 1930 Grand Pré 50¢ Blue (lot 1014) sold for $1,045 against a $1,000-$1,250 estimate.

One of the scarcer modern issues was offered also. A NH 38¢ Infantry Regiments plate block from lot 1078 sold for $154 and was estimated at $75-$100.

The firm's next sale was scheduled for March 1995 and had fine examples of general foreign, Commonwealth, Scandinavian, and B.N.A. For information on Paradise Valley's forthcoming sales, contact Mr. Torbjorn Bjork, P.O. Box 8948, Scottsdale, Arizona 85252-8948 USA; fax (602)-596-6828. •

Mr. Mario encourages correspondence from readers, as well as catalogues and prices realized lists from auction houses. He may be reached at 933 Dudley St., Saskatoon, SK S7M 1K8.

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DEFINITIVES / TIMBRES COURANTS

with John G. Schmidt

This column is a forum for information on Canadian definitive issues of all periods, and for discussion on the study of these issues. Column subjects include new issues in summary and listings of older definitive series, as well as recent discoveries and corrections to previously published information. Correspondence is welcomed, and should be addressed to John G. Schmidt, 2649 Shadow Court, Ft. Collins, CO 80525 USA.

RECENT CANADIAN BOOKLETS

It seems to be more and more difficult to distinguish between the various issues of current Canadian definitive booklets. With that in mind, let's take a closer look at some of the more recent definitive booklets, comparing the data between Canada Post's *Canada's Stamp Details* and *Collections of Canada*, *Unitrade's Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps* (1995 edition), and some booklets in my collection.

10 x 43¢ Flag Booklets							
Prod. #	*Printer*	*Perfs*	*Paper*	*Sc. BK #*	*Outside*	*Inside*	*FDI*
93301 (I)	APL	13.6 x 13.1	C/P	153b	2 Stamps	49¢ & 86¢	Dec 30,'92
93309 (N)	APL	13.6 x 13.1	C/P	153a	2 Stamps	49¢ & 86¢	Dec 30,'92
94301 (I)	L-M	14.5 x 14.6	C/P	153Ab	3 Stamps	49¢ & 86¢	Jan 7,'94
94351 (N)	L-M	14.5 x 14.6	C/P	153Aa	3 Stamps	49¢ & 86¢	Jan 7,'94
94--- (I)	L-M	14.5 x 14.6	C/P	153Bb [1]	3 Stamps	50¢ & 88¢	— / —/94
94--- (N)	L-M	14.5 x 14.6	C/P	153Ba [1]	3 Stamps	50¢ & 88¢	— / —/94
94327 (I)	CBN	13.6 x 13.1	C/P	153Cb [1]	3 Stamps	50¢ & 88¢	Nov 14,'94
94377 (N)	CBN	13.6 x 13.1	C/P	153Ca [1]	3 Stamps	50¢ & 88¢	Nov 14,'94

25 x 43¢ Flag Booklets							
Prod. #	*Printer*	*Perfs*	*Paper*	*SC BK #*	*Outside*	*Inside*	*FDI*
93302 (I)	APL	13.6 x 13.1	C/P	154b	3 Stamps	49¢ & 86¢	Dec 30,'92
93310 (N)	APL	13.6 x 13.1	C/P	154a	3 Stamps	49¢ & 86¢	Dec 30,'92
94303 (I)	L-M	14.5 x 14.6	C/P	154Ab	4 Stamps	49¢ & 86¢	Jan 7,'94
94353 (N)	L-M	14.5 x 14.6	C/P	154Aa	4 Stamps	49¢ & 86¢	Jan 7,'94
94--- (I)	L-M	14.5 x 14.6	C/P	154Bb [1]	4 Stamps	50¢ & 88¢	— /— /94
94--- (N)	L-M	14.5 x 14.6	C/P	154Ba [1]	4 Stamps	50¢ & 88¢	— / —/94

94328	CBN	13.6 x 13.1	C/P	154Cb [1]	4 Stamps	50¢ & 88¢	Nov 14,'94
94378 (N)	CBN	13.6 x 13.1	C/P	154Ca [1]	4 Stamps	50¢ & 88¢	Nov 14,'94

10 x 43¢ QE II Booklets							
Prod. #	*Printer*	*Perfs*	*Paper*	*Sc. BK #*	*Outside*	*Inside*	*FDI*
93393 (I)	APL	13.1 x 13.6	C/P	155b	2 Small Stamps	49¢ & 86¢	Dec 30,'92
93311 (N)	APL	13.1 x 13.6	C/P	155a	2 Small Stamps	49¢ & 86¢	Dec 30,'92
94302 (I)	CBN	13.1 x 13.6	H	155Ab	2 Large Stamps	49¢ & 86¢	Jan 7,'94
94352 (N)	CBN	13.1 x 13.6	H	155Aa	2 Large Stamps	49¢ & 86¢	Jan 7,'94
94--- (I)	CBN	13.1 x 13.6	H	155Bb [2]	2 Large Stamps	50¢ & 88¢	—/—/94
94--- (N)	CBN	13.1 x 13.6	H	155Ba [2]	2 Large Stamps	50¢ & 88¢	—/—/94
94--- (I)	CBN	13.1 x 13.6	P	155Cb [2]	2 Large Stamps	50¢ & 88¢	Dec 23,'94
94379 (N)	CBN	13.1 x 13.6	P	155Ca [2]	2 Large Stamps	50¢ & 88¢	Dec 23,'94

Fruit Trees							
Prod. #	*Printer*	*Perfs*	*Paper*	*Sc. BK #*	*Outside*	*Inside*	*FDI*
92305 (I)	APL 48¢	14.4 x 13.8	C/P	142b [3]	2 Stamps	48¢ & 84¢	Dec 27,'91
92315 (I)	APL 48¢	14.4 x 13.8	C/P	142a [3]	2 Stamps Sealed	48¢ & 84¢	Dec 27,'91
92306 (I)	APL 84¢	14.4 x 13.8	C/P	143b [3]	2 Stamps	48¢ & 84¢	Dec 27,'91
92319 (I)	APL 84¢	14.4 x 13.8	C/P	143a [3]	2 Stamps Sealed	48¢ & 84¢	Dec 27,'91
93305 (I)	APL 49¢	14.4 x 13.8	C/P	156b	2 Stamps	49¢ & 86¢	Dec 30,'92
93313 (N)	APL 49¢	14.4 x 13.8	C/P	156a	2 Stamps	49¢ & 86¢	Dec 30,'92
94304 (I)	CBN 49¢	13.1 x 13.1	H	156Ab	3 Stamps	49¢ & 86¢	Jan 7,'94
94134 (N)	CBN 49¢	13.1 x 13.1	H	156Aa	3 Stamps	49¢ & 86¢	Jan 7,'94

93306 (I)	APL 86¢	14.4 x 13.8	C/P	157b	2 Stamps	49¢ & 86¢	Dec 30,'92
93314 (N)	APL 86¢	14.4 x 13.8	C/P	157a	2 Stamps	49¢ & 86¢	Dec 30,'92
94305 (I)	CBN 86¢	13.1 x 13.1	H	157Ab	3 Stamps	49¢ & 86¢	Jan 7,'94
94355 (N)	CBN 86¢	13.1 x 13.1	H	157Aa	3 Stamps	49¢ & 86¢	Jan 7,'94
94308 (I)	CBN 50¢	13.1 x 13.1	P	167b	3 Stamps	50¢ & 88¢	Feb 25,'94
94358 (N)	CBN 50¢	13.1 x 13.1	P	167a	3 Stamps	50¢ & 88¢	Feb 25,'94
94309 (I)	CBN 88¢	13.1 x 13.1	P	168b	3 Stamps	50¢ & 88¢	Feb 25,'94
94359 (N)	CBN 88¢	13.1 x 13.1	P	168a	3 Stamps	50¢ & 88¢	Feb 25,'94
94326 (I)	CBN 88¢*	13.1 x 13.1	P	168Ab	3 Stamps	50¢ & 88¢	Nov 14,'94
94376 (N)	CBN 88¢*	13.1 x 13.1	P	168Aa	3 Stamps	50¢ & 88¢	Nov 14,'94

* new tagging of Side Bars and Center Bar - OP-2 (5 mm).

Abbreviations:

APL = Ashton-Potter Limited
L-M = Leigh-Mardon Pty Limited
CBN = Canadian Bank Note Company
C/P = Coated Paper
a = glued flap, no inscription
H = Harrison Paper
P = Peterborough Paper
(I) = Inscription
(N) = Non-inscription
b = open cover, with inscription

Footnotes:

1. One method of determining the differences between BK 153Ba and BK 153Ca is to measure the perforations. The L-M printing has perforations of 14.5 x 14.6, whereas the CBN printing has perforations of 13.6 x 13.1. This same method applies to BK 154Ba and BK 154Ca.

2. One method of determining the differences between BK 155Ba and BK 155Ca is to view the paper fluorescence. Harrison paper registers DUL under the UV lamp, whereas Peterborough paper registers MED under the UV lamp. [I have used the standards where Sc. 441 is DUL and Sc. 558 is MED.]

3. Although Canada Post starts its *Spring 1992 Collections of Canada* by listing these booklets as "† - Inscripted" and "‡ - Non-inscripted", it later, *Summer 1992*, lists all four booklets as being "I - Inscripted". This later listing continues into the *Spring 1993* listing where it starts to promote the new booklets, Beaked Hazelnut, [which is wrong and was corrected in the *Summer 1993* listing to Delicious Apple and the Bartlett Pear. On the other hand, Unitrade *does* list both BK 142a and BK 143a as being glued flap, no TI. I am of the opinion that BK 142 and BK 143 *do not* exist with Non-inscripted panes. If any reader does have either BK 142 or BK 143 with no inscription in the selvage, please write to me, address above.

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Vignettes of Early British North American Postal History

by J.C. Arnell, F.R.P.S.C.

XXXIX. The Admiralty Agents Carried on the Cunard Steamers

It had been the practice throughout the days of the transatlantic Falmouth sailing packets to have a government official in charge of the Mails from port to port. The position was originally a Post Office appointment and, after the Admiralty took over the operation of the packet service in 1823, a naval officer. A set of the Instructions issued to such an agent, outlining his responsibilities, was included as Appendix F in my book, *The Atlantic Mails*.

When the contracts were drawn up between the Admiralty and Samuel Cunard for the introduction of the transatlantic steam packets, a specific reference to the Admiralty Agents was included. This read in part:

> That the said Samuel Cunard George Burns and David Mac Iver their Executors or Administrators shall receive and allow to remain on board on all and each of the Vessels to be employed in the performance of this Contract while they are so employed and also while remaining at any of the said Ports or places for return Mails an Officer in Her Majesty's Navy or any other person to be appointed by the said Commissioners [of the Admiralty] and also a servant of the said Officer or other person as aforesaid if required and that every such Officer or other person shall be recognized and considered by the said Samuel Cunard...., his Officers, Agents, and Seamen, as the Agent of the said Commissioners in charge of Her Majesty's Nails....
>
> That a suitable first rate Cabin, with appropriate bed bedding and furniture shall at the cost of the said Samuel Cunard..., be provided and appropriated...for and to the exclusive use and for the sole accommodation of each and every of such Naval Officers or other such persons authorized as aforesaid and also a proper and convenient place of deposit on board under lock and key for Her Majesty's Mails and that each and every of the said Officers or other persons as aforesaid shall be victualled by the said Samuel Cunard...as a Chief Cabin passenger without any charge being made either for his passage or victualling and that should all or any of such Officers or other persons require a Servant such Servant shall be also provided with a proper and suitable berth and be victualled by and at the cost of the said Samuel Cunard...And that if the said Commissioners shall at any time...think fit to entrust the charge and custody of Her Majesty's Mails to the Commander or Commanders of all or any of the Vessels to be employed...between Halifax and Boston or Pictou and Quebec...shall take care thereof....

That at each and every of the said Ports or places where Her Majesty's Mails may be delivered or received the said Naval Officer or such other person having...the charge of the said mails shall whenever and as often as by him deemed practicable or necessary by conveyed on shore and also from the shore to the Steam Vessel...in a suitable boat of not less than four oars to be provided and properly manned and equipped by the said Samuel Cunard....

Concurrently, John Barrow, the Secretary of the Admiralty, sent a despatch to the Senior Officer of HM Ships & Vessels, Halifax dated 22 June 1840 informing him of the decision to employ a naval lieutenant as their agent on the Cunard steam packets between Liverpool and Halifax, Halifax and Boston, Pictou and Quebec, and putting such officers under his control. He was sent copies of the contract under which the service was to be performed so that officers employed on the latter two routes have copies along with their Instructions. Some of the more interesting aspects of this despatch are reproduced below:

These Lieutenants will be granted the same pay as Lieutenants in command of Small Vessels with such allowance as shall make it up to £200 a year each, with £15 a year which is to include the maintenance of a Servant on shore when not embarked, and Wages for the Servant throughout the year; and such Lieutenants so employed between Liverpool, Halifax and Boston are to be provided with a Table at the expence of the Contractor during the whole of the absence from England, and those employed between Pictou and Quebec during the whole time the Vessel is engaged in the conveyance of the Mails.

The duties of these Officers will be to receive, take the entire charge of and deliver the several Mails and Despatches, and to see that every stipulation contained in the Contract be faithfully and punctually fulfilled on the part of the Contractors their Servants and Agents....

Their Lordships however desire that the Agents employed on this service, shall on no account enter into a verbal altercation or discussion with the Officers in command of the Vessels, or with any other Servants of the Contractors; but my Lords expect that they will on every occasion do all in their power consistently with their public duty, to conciliate the Servants of the Contractors, with whom they must necessarily come into contact, and to maintain with them a friendly feeling, and good understanding....

My Lords confidently expect that in all cases where a difference of opinion may exist, the Agents will exercise such discretion and temper as become their own rank in Her Majesty's Service, and will promote the Public interest.

In order to maintain their respectability and authority as officers in Her Majesty's Naval Service, the Lieutenants thus employed, are always to wear their proper uniforms, whether on shore, or on board the Vessels to which they are respectively attached....

It is interesting to note that in keeping with the Cunard contract, that John Barrow notified the Secretary of the Treasury on 23 June 1840 that the Lords had decided not to put an Admiralty Agent on the *Unicorn* for her route from Pictou to Quebec, and to entrust the Canadian Mails to her captain instead. •

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by/par James E. Kraemer, President/président

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ROYAL CANADIAN NAVAL POSTAL HISTORY, 1939 – 1945

by Maurice Hampson

Collecting Canadian Naval covers from World War II, a period of not quite six years, is a very interesting and certainly a challenging hobby. You would surmise that, more than fifty years after the war, little of this material would still be available. Yet covers do keep surfacing from a number of sources.

A great deal of information, particularly regarding the Censor Stamps, is still unknown, so there is definitely a reason to take up the search. Present-day collectors must give thanks to all the wives, families, and sweethearts who saved so many of these covers. Would-be collectors who had relatives in the Navy have an excellent place to start. Other good sources are stamp dealers, philatelic auction houses, and trading surplus covers with other collectors.

Cigarette Acknowledgement Cards, many of which carry return addresses, are a source that should not be overlooked in searching for Navy postal markings. Another, less obvious source, is photographs sent home by anyone in the Navy. All such photographs had to have their ship's Censor Stamp applied. A little sleuthing with family members will likely elicit the name of the ship involved.

There are a number of philatelic reference works available concerning the Canadian Army and RCAF wartime mails, but very little on the Naval forces. The Canadian Navy consisted of only a few ships when the war started, and these were eventually moved overseas to augment ships of the Royal Navy. Naval Censoring of all wartime mail was carried out for security reasons, and innumerable types of stamps were used.

Basic Types of Naval Censor Markings

Censorship stamps were issued to all H.M.C. ships in which at least four commissioned officers were borne. A ship's commanding officer appointed, by name, the censor officers. These appointments were included in the ship's standing orders. If more than one censor was appointed, each had to initial the letters he censored. They could not censor their own mail. In most cases, censors were junior officers.

Naval Censor Stamps used on Canadian ships can be divided into three categories:



1. **British Tombstone Types.** These were designed with spaces for the censor's signature and the date. This regulation quickly went by the board as the censors, usually junior officers, soon learned that the work load necessitated short cuts. Thus tombstone markings soon appeared with initials only, and even the dates were at times shortened to the day and month only. There are three different sub-types of this marking.

2. **Canadian Oblong Types.** Although these markings differed from the British Tombstones in format, they provided the same information. They perpetuated the problems associated with the British markings.



3. **Straight Line Types.** In 1943 the problems with the usage of the Censor markings were solved with the issuance of the straight line types. Covers censored ashore used the type shown at the upper right. These are numbered 1 to 200, with some deviations. Mail censored aboard ship used numbers 500 and above. In several cases, two or more handstamps were produced with the same number.

EXAMINED BY DB/N 8
EXAMINED BY DB/N 10

FROM H. M. C. SHIP
EXAMINED BY DB/N 500

Other Postal Markings Found on Navy Mail

Canadian Naval mail carried a multitude of cancellations. These included N.P.O. (Naval Post Office) hammer and meter cancellations. there are also "Received from H M Ship", "Maritime Mail", "Field Post Office" plus a number (e.g. "FPO203"), and other British type Naval cancels.

Newfoundland, which was a British Colony during this period, had its own unique types of cancels, which took the form of triangles with the words "POSTAGE / PAID / GPO", with one word on each leg of the triangle. Newfoundland also used round and slightly oval hammers.

In late 1943, for security reasons, Canada introduced what are now called Blackout cancels, where the city or town slugs were removed from the machine cancellers and replaced with ones with a black circle. Steel hammers were also produced in this format. With these markings, only the date and year remained in most cases. These were used at cities and towns on both coasts, and they appear on many Naval covers.

Regular mail from ship personnel required no postage unless sent by airmail, so a lot of Naval covers appear with censor stamps only, and no stamps or postmarks.

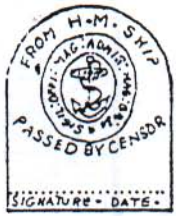
Other types of collectible Naval covers are those used by the Naval Shore Establishments, usually manila size 10 O.H.M.S. covers used mainly for inter-departmental mail, and which carry a great variety of rubber hand stamps, struck in many colours.

Some of the ships also had rubber stamps bearing the ship's name, date, and other data. To date, approximately 270 different markings have been discovered.

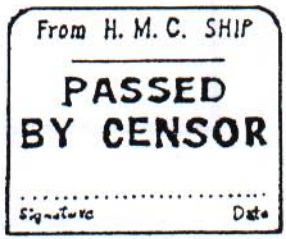
Rarity factors regarding Naval covers have not as yet been established, as there are so many variables. Nevertheless, it can be appreciated that some are much more difficult to locate than others; for example, from ships lost early in their careers, and from newer ships commissioned late in 1944 and in 1945.

Shipboard Censor Handstamps

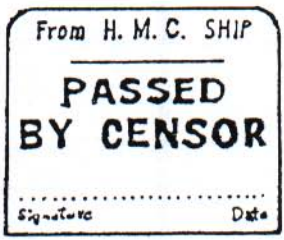
British Royal Navy Censor Stamps are usually called tombstones. They were issued to Canadian ships operating to the United Kingdom early in the War. Three types have been identified to date.



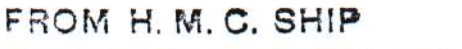
Canadian oblong type Censor Stamps appeared beginning in 1940—the earliest known date is 7 June 1940. The upper corners are rounded. These handstamps were issued to all of the new ships being built in Canada. There are three, and possibly four different types.



There are Canadian oblong types with no rounded upper corners. It is believed that these handstamps were used aboard former U.S. four-funnel destroyers, which the Royal Navy acquired under the Lend-Lease Agreement in exchange for American bases overseas. These vessels were transferred to the Royal Canadian Navy. There are two types.



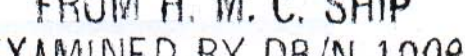
Straight line markings numbered from 500 to 699 had the lines aligned flush at the left. 500 to 514 were actually Ship Censors, used at HMCS Avalon, St. John's, Newfoundland.

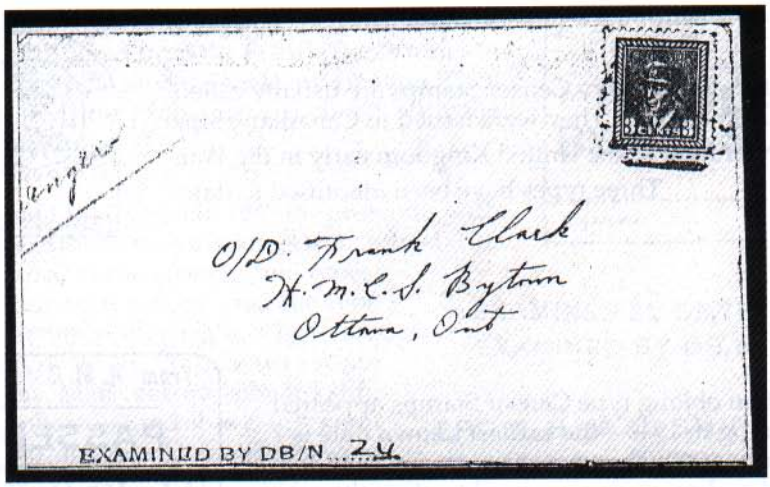


Straight line handstamps numbered 700 to 899 had the upper line offset to the right.

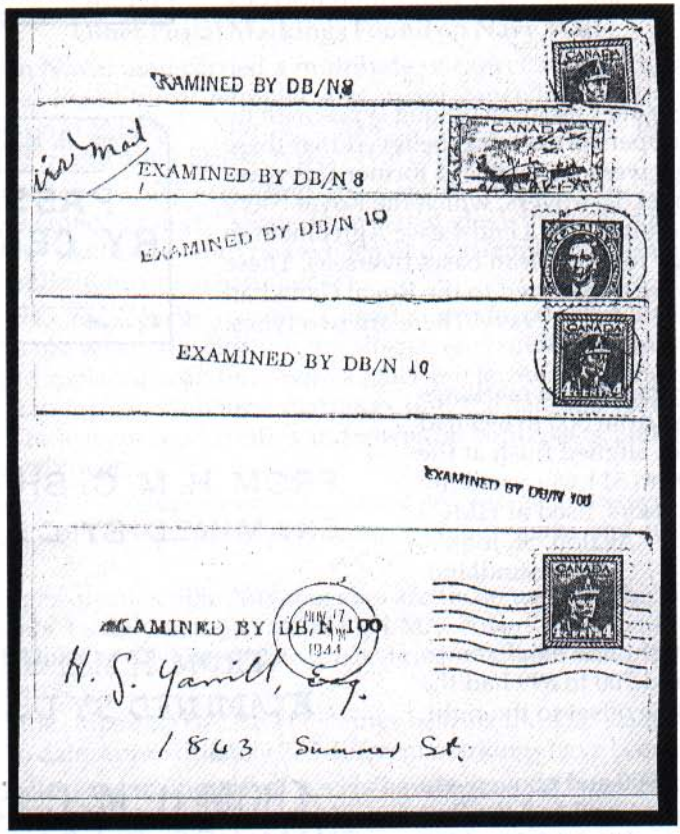


Numbers 900 and above were larger in size, and had the first line offset to the right. No. 1068 is the highest yet discovered.





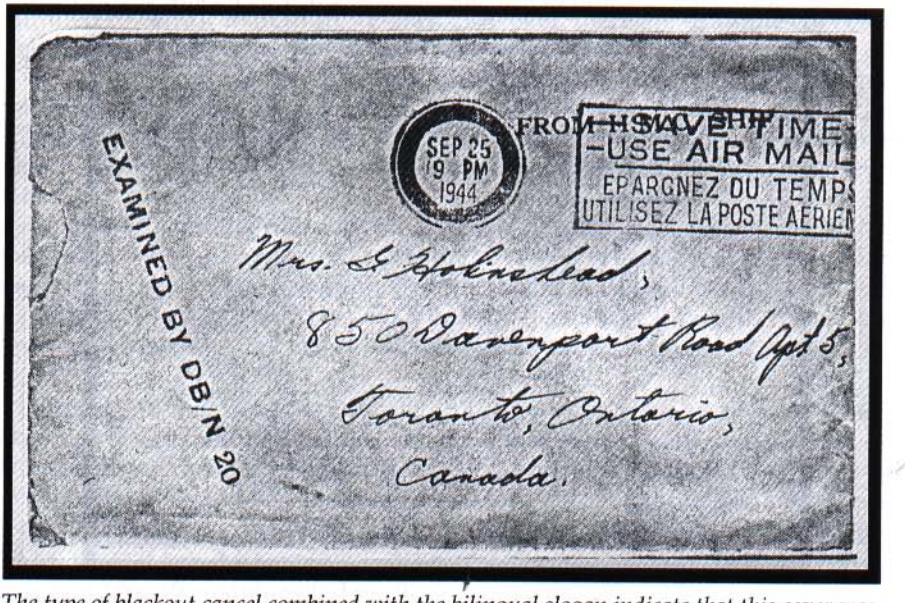
A Censored Naval cover with a single line Censor Stamp, and the number filled in by hand. Other examples show the capital letter "D", and the initials "M N D".



(From top): Serif and sans-serif examples of "EXAMINED BY DB/N 8"; two types of "EXAMINED BY DB/N 10"; and two types of "EXAMINED BY DB/N 100".



A cover from H.M.C.S. Thetford Mines, *illustrating a ship's rubber hand stamp. The cancellation is a blackout type, one of several varieties identified as being used at Halifax, N.S. by the break in the outer ring at the bottom.*



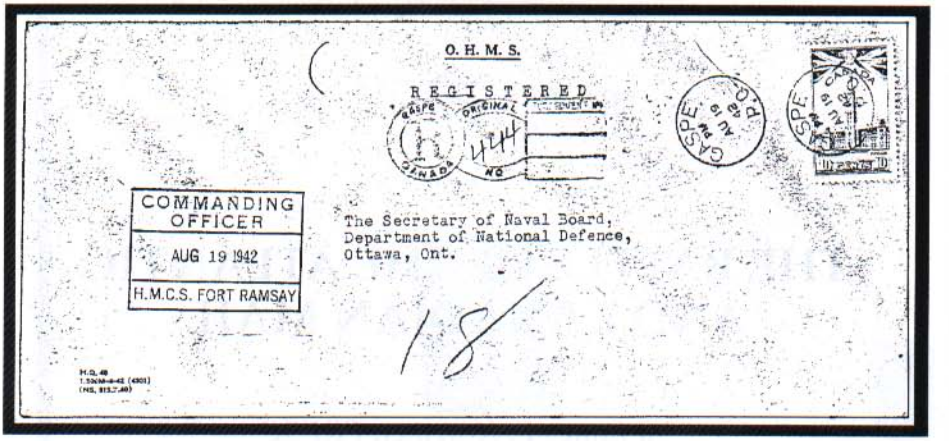
The type of blackout cancel combined with the bilingual slogan indicate that this cover was processed at Quebec City. The straight line "EXAMINED BY DB/N 20" was also used at Quebec City. The use of that handstamp, plus the marking, "FROM H.M.C.S. SHIP", in the upper right beneath the machine cancel, indicates the cover originated aboard a smaller ship that did not rate its own Censor stamp. As a serviceman, the writer was entitled to free mailing privileges.



A cover originating aboard H.M.C.S. Ontario. *This ship was commissioned on 26 April 1945, and left the United Kingdom for the Pacific Theatre via the Suez Canal on 7 July 1945. The Egyptian stamps were cancelled with an FPO 213 handstamp on 13 Aug. 1945. This handstamp was assigned to the Royal Canadian Navy Fleet Mail Office in Glasgow. The letter was mailed while the ship was transiting the Suez Canal. The Censor Stamp, DB/N 803, has also been noted on a cover dated 30 Nov. 1944, months before* Ontario *acquired it, originating from a ship not yet identified.*



An air letter from H.M.C.S. Valleyfield. *This ship was commissioned on 7 December 1943. On 7 May 1944 she left a westbound convoy to proceed to St. John's, Newfoundland, but was torpedoed two days later with the loss of 125 crew members. The letter is not dated. The cancel date is 26 Apr. 1944. The next day,* Valleyfield *left Londonderry, Northern Ireland, on her fatal voyage. Note the FIELD POST OFFICE cancel, and the "DB/N 852" Censor Stamp.*



A Registered cover, with a rubber hand stamp typical of those used at Canadian Naval Bases. All ship mail was censored, including Registered items. It appears that interdepartmental Registered Canadian mail was not censored.

The censoring of Naval Mail ended at different times in different places. Information indicates that it ended at HMCS Galt, the WREN training base at Galt, Ontario, at the end of 1943. At HMCS Cornwallis, at Deepbrook, Nova Scotia, it appears to have ended in January or February 1944. In general, ships continued to censor mail until VE Day. However, there are examples of censor marks on covers sent after that date.

With a large number of men to be demobilized, it was some time before mail operations could be disbanded. The Fleet Mail Office in Halifax did not close until February 7, 1946. HMCS Avalon F.M.O. had only one man, a leading seaman, on staff on March 28, 1946, and it is believed that this office closed on March 31, 1946.

Canada entered the war with six destroyers, five minesweepers, and a Navy consisting of 145 officers and 1,674 men. At War's end the Canadian Navy consisted of nearly 400 warships—plus hundreds of auxiliary vessels—and almost 90,000 men and 6,000 WRENS. Fully 50% of the sailors came from inland provinces where they had never smelled salt water.

A book on Canadian Navy mail, entitled *Royal Canadian Naval Postal History, 1939-45, Volume 1*, and written by Percy G. Colbeck and myself, was published in 1993. Volume 2 is forthcoming. It contains a supplement updating information in the first volume. Sadly, Mr. Colbeck passed away recently after a lengthy illness.

Much remains to be discovered on the subject of Canadian Navy mails in World War II, and research will continue. I welcome and encourage correspondence from interested parties.

Maurice Hampson pursues his philatelic projects from his home in Edmonton. He is co-author of two books on the subject of Canadian Naval postal history, and he seeks correspondence and exchanges with others interested in the subject. He may be reached at 12108 53 Street N.W., Edmonton, Alberta T5W 3L9.

THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC AND CANADIAN MAIL

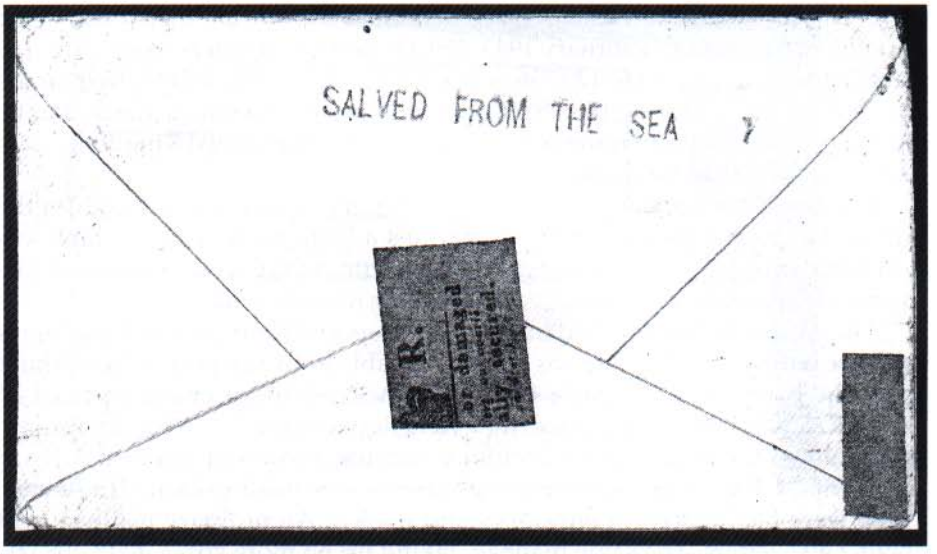
by James E. Kraemer, FRPSC

For security reasons, information on Canadian mail losses during World War II was kept secret and very confidential. On June 16, 1941 Mr. H.E. Atwater, Financial Superintendent of the Post Office Department sent the following restricted, confidential memorandum to Mr. A. Stanley Deaville, Supervisor – Postage Stamp Division:

> The Chief Superintendent of Railway Mail Service has agreed to see that information is furnished this branch relative to the loss of mail matter between this country and the United Kingdom due to enemy action ....Mr. Deaville is warned that no correspondence on this matter is to be placed on file. Each Head of a Division is to keep a strictly personal and confidential docket.[1]

For many years information on World War II mail losses was locked away in a restricted "Archival Files" area in the basement of the Alexander Campbell Building, Canada Post Headquarters in Ottawa. Finally, when the information was no longer restricted, postal officials who had joined the Post Office Department over the years since World War II had no idea where the information might be found, if indeed it did exist at all. Mail to and from the Forces that by good fortune was retrieved from some of the ship sinkings and other disasters was often marked, "Salved from the Sea", or "Damaged by Water". Postal historians have wondered for years what ships were involved or what circumstances led to these markings.

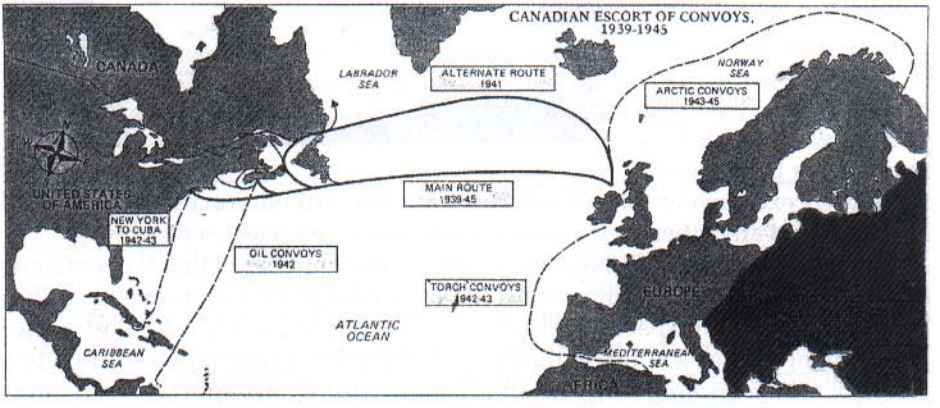
With the help of the long lost Post Office files and the information on disasters at sea that has been published since World War II, considerable data is now available that indicates when, where and how mail losses occurred. Research indicates that the listing is comprehensive and appears to cover adequately the period of the Battle of the Atlantic, from September 1939 until September 2, 1945. There are naval veterans who believe that some mail went unofficially via other steamships in a convoy in addition to the ships listed here. If true, the quantity would have been quite small. The control of registered mail and other mail matter was tightly supervised. It is unlikely that any mail handled by the postal authorities was carried by non-designated steamers. Perhaps some private letters were carried in this manner as a favour.



SALVED FROM THE SEA straight line marking in purple on the back of a 1940 disaster cover. Note the British label Damaged in Mails.

Overall, losses of Canadian Armed Forces mail from all causes were quite small. In 1943 mail losses were little more than 1% of the grand total of 14,500 tons despatched.[2] There were a number of reasons for the low losses.

First, Canada set up a very efficient base post office in Montreal, staffed by the Canadian Postal Corps, recruited largely from postal personnel who were serving in Canada and overseas. The chief activity in Canada at the base post office was to despatch the mail to our service personnel overseas. It was the practice to put the mail on one vessel only in a convoy going to the United Kingdom or other destination. Fortunately, most of the vessels that carried mail made the ocean voyage safely.



Canadian escorted convoy lanes, 1939-1945. Dotted lines show the principal feeder convoy routes protected by the Royal Canadian Navy.

Secondly, airmail service increased at a rapid rate during the World War II period. For example, in February 1943, 259,446 pounds of letters were carried in Canada by air, compared to 120,786 pounds in February 1942 and 65,756 pounds in February 1941.[3] During this expansion, military mail went by trans-atlantic airmail over the northern route between Canada and the United Kingdom, a less hazardous way than by steamer.

Thirdly, space became a priority, with military equipment being given the bulk of the space in the aircraft flying the trans-atlantic route. The Airgraph was developed in order to save cargo space. As a result, aircraft were able to continue to provide space and good service for Canadian military mail.

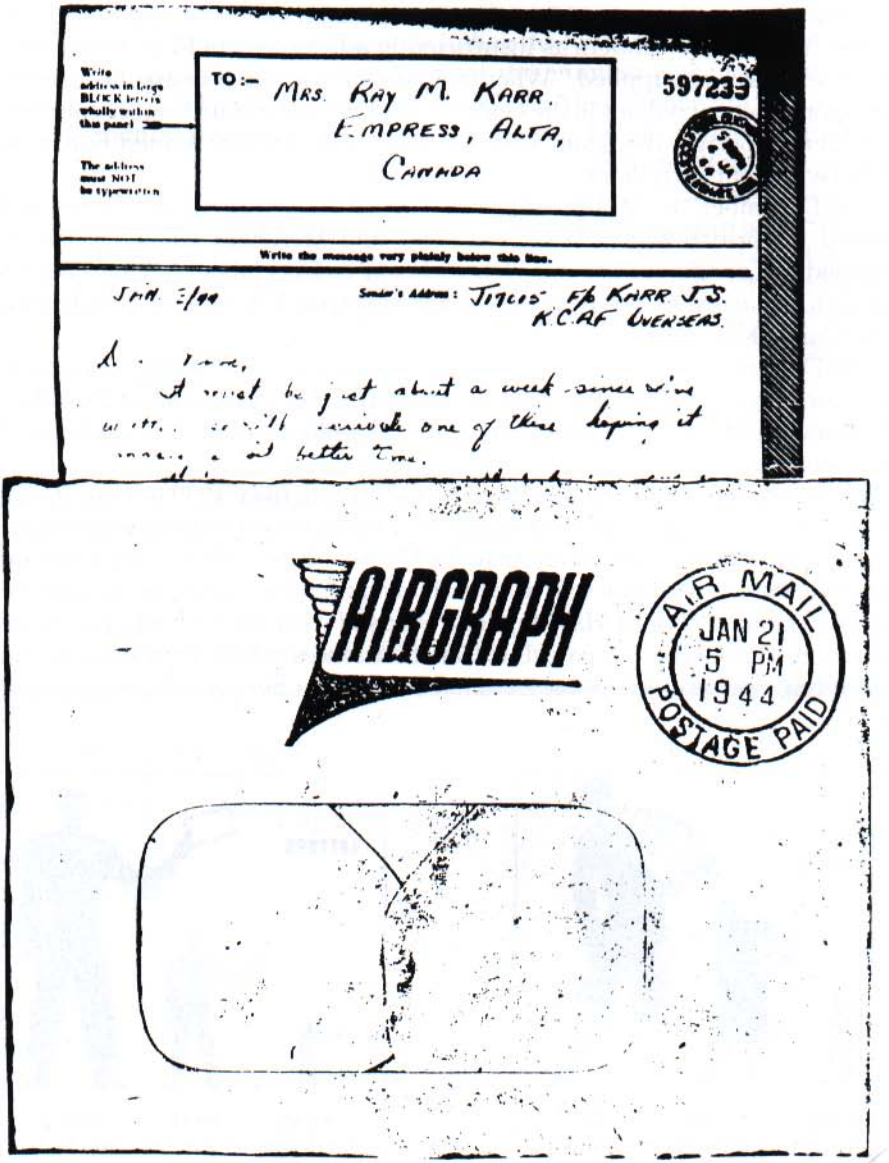
The Airgraph, inaugurated in 1941, was a special form on which messages could be written. Airgraph forms were obtainable from any post office without cost. The completed Airgraph form was enclosed in an envelope marked "AIRGRAPH". After being posted, they were flown by the Post Office to Toronto and photographed on a roll of microfilm, which was processed and then flown to Great Britain. There, photographic enlargements were made of each of the letters. These were then placed in envelopes and mailed. An ordinary mailbag held about 2,400 letters. The same mailbag, taking up no more space, held 408,000 Airgraph letters.[4]

In July 1942 another innovation, the Armed Forces Air Letter, was introduced. Instead of 2,400 ordinary letters to a mailbag, 9,960 Armed Forces Air Letters fitted into the same space.[5] Enclosures were not permitted. If an enclosure was included, the Air Letter went by surface transportation.


AIR LETTER TO
ARMED FORCES
BY AIR MAIL
IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED THIS LETTER WILL BE SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL
AIR
10c
POSTAGE
Number, Rank or Rating and Name
Unit (Company, Battery, Ship, Squadron, etc.)
Regiment, Branch, Establishment or Station
Service
OVERSEAS.

The Armed Forces Air Letter was a special type of airmail item made of lightweight blue paper. The sheet was folded and sealed to form the envelope. These Air Letters were available free at all post offices. Prepayment of ten cents postage was required on mailing. Air Letters were to be used exclusively for correspondence with Armed Forces in the United Kingdom and any other overseas location where Canadians were serving.[6]

In the *Postal Bulletin* of October 24, 1942 a notice appeared that trans-atlantic airmail was being temporarily confined to Armed Forces Air Letters and Airgraphs because of shipping space shortages. On December 26, 1942 the Post Office Department printed a notice in the *Postal Bulletin* that Armed Forces Air Letters were not to be registered. On October 2, 1943 the use of Armed Forces Air Letters was extended to the British Fleet Air Arm in Canada, "for correspondence with families and friends overseas."



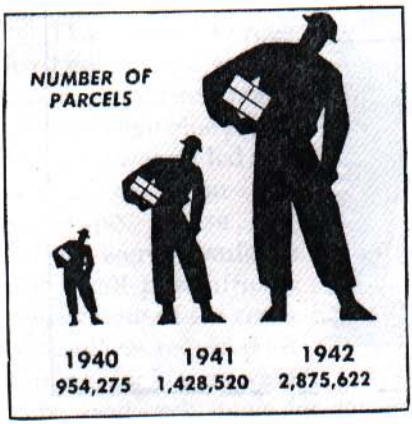
An Airgraph, sent by RPSC member Jim Karr of Calgary, to his mother while he was stationed in England with the RCAF. The letter was written on 3 January 1944, and was postmarked LOUGHBOROUGH/LEICESTERSHIRE at 5:30 pm the following day. The letter was then photographed and flown to Toronto with thousands of other letters. On arrival a photographic print was made, which was placed in the envelope and mailed. The envelope is dated Jan. 21, and the reverse as a receiving mark for Empress, Alberta of Jan. 24. This Airgraph letter took 21 days to arrive at its destination. Delivery times were usually shorter, typically about two weeks.

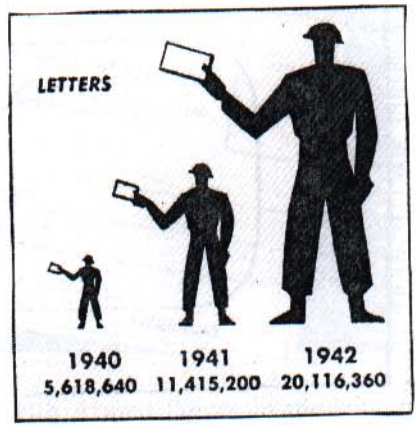
On July 29, 1944 the Post Office Department advised that Armed Forces Air Letters "returned to senders as insufficiently addressed could be re-mailed if correct address was supplied." When civilians were allowed to use the forms for correspondence to civilians in the United Kingdom and certain Empire countries, at ten cents postage, the result was that more than 250,000 Armed Forces Air Letters were sent to civilians.

On December 16, 1944 postage-free Armed Forces Air Letter forms were allowed for British Navy, Army, Air Force and Merchant Marine personnel stationed in Canada, for use from December 12 to December 31. They could be had, up to a maximum of five per person, for correspondence to family and friends in the United Kingdom.

On December 23, 1944 the Post Office announced that "a new Canada Air Letter form would replace the Armed Forces Air Letter when stock of the latter is exhausted." The postal rate was ten cents to the United Kingdom and 15 cents to other countries.

Military mail experienced a phenomenal growth from 1939 to 1943. Special mailing privileges helped boost this growth. Letters not exceeding two ounces in weight, if posted in Canada at an Army Field Post Office in the United Kingdom, went free. Parcels could be sent to Canadian and Empire forces in Great Britain and to personnel aboard His Majesty's Ships abroad for 12 cents per pound (maximum 11 pounds). For parcels to Canadian forces in Newfoundland the rate was 10 cents per pound; to the West Indies 12 cents per pound (maximum 20 pounds).





The growth in mail sent through the Base Post Office in Montreal to Armed Forces abroad.

At noon on September 3, 1939, the day the Second World War began, a signal to "Open hostilities with England at once" was flashed to all units of the German Navy (Der Kriegsmarine). Seven hours later the German submarine U-30 torpedoed the passenger liner *S.S. Athenia* bound for Montreal. Of the 1,103 passengers and 305 crew aboard, 118 lost their lives. The Battle of the Atlantichad begun. It pitted the Allies' surface naval forces against the notorious U-Boats, "wolf packs" under

the German Grand-Admiral Karl Dönitz. At the time, Canada's naval personnel amounted to 3,684 officers and crew, including the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve and the Volunteer Reserve. Within a year this number was increased to over 10,000 and by 1944 it reached its peak of 95,705.[8] All of them were volunteers. In the early months of the war the U-Boats took a steady toll of Allied shipping.

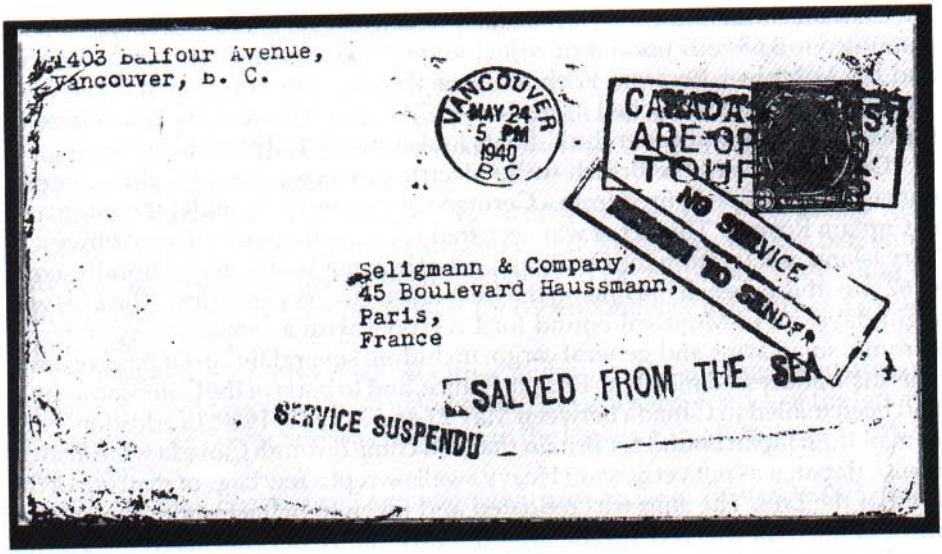
On June 7, 1940 the British turbo-electric powered ship *Eros* was severely damaged by a torpedo fired from a German submarine U-48, under the command of Captain Rösing.[9] This act of war occurred about 10 miles north to northwest of Tory Island, not far from the Donegal coast of Ireland. With a great effort the crew of 62 was able to beach the *Eros* on the Irish coast. No lives were lost. The *Eros* was eight days out of Montreal bound for Liverpool with a cargo of copper, ferro-chrome, small arms and general cargo, including several hundred bags of mail. This mail, addressed mostly to Britain, France, and to parts of the Commonwealth, had been mailed in Canada between May 21 and May 29, 1940. In addition, bags of mail from Japan bound for Britain that had come through Canada were also on board. (Japan was not yet at war.) Heavy swells swept a few bags of mail out of the hold of the *Eros*. The ship was refloated and taken to Belfast under tow, where most of the mail was recovered. Subsequently, the vessel was taken to Tyne for repairs.

The *Eros*, named after the mythical Greek god of love, was owned by the S.S. Morant Company Limited of Belfast. Of 5,888 gross tons, she was built in 1936 by Harland and Wolff Limited of Belfast.



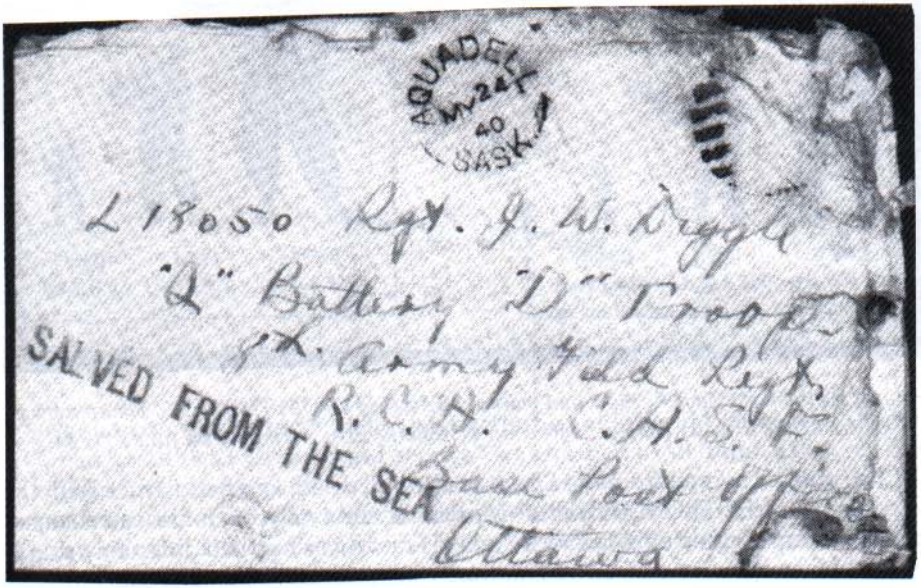
A cover postmarked May 29, 1940, and marked "SALVED FROM THE SEA". The stamp has fallen off due to water damage. This cover is from the Eros, *torpedoed on June 7, 1940.*

The mail recovered from the *Eros* was opened, dried, and handstruck with the marking, "SALVED FROM THE SEA". Most of the surviving covers are waterstained, with the stamps floated off. Mail addressed to France was handled differently, due to the fall of France on June 14, 1940. This mail was returned to the senders.



Above: This cover from Canada to France was recovered from the Eros *and stamped "NO SERVICE / RETURN TO SENDER" by the British Post Office. Due to the fall of Paris on June 14, 1940, seven days after the* Eros *was torpedoed, all mail to France was returned. This letter was subsequently stamped "SERVICE SUSPENDU" at the Dead Letter Office in Ottawa, and returned to the sender. Other letters received the English version of the handstamp, "MAIL SERVICE SUSPENDED", and in many instances, a bilingual handstamp.*

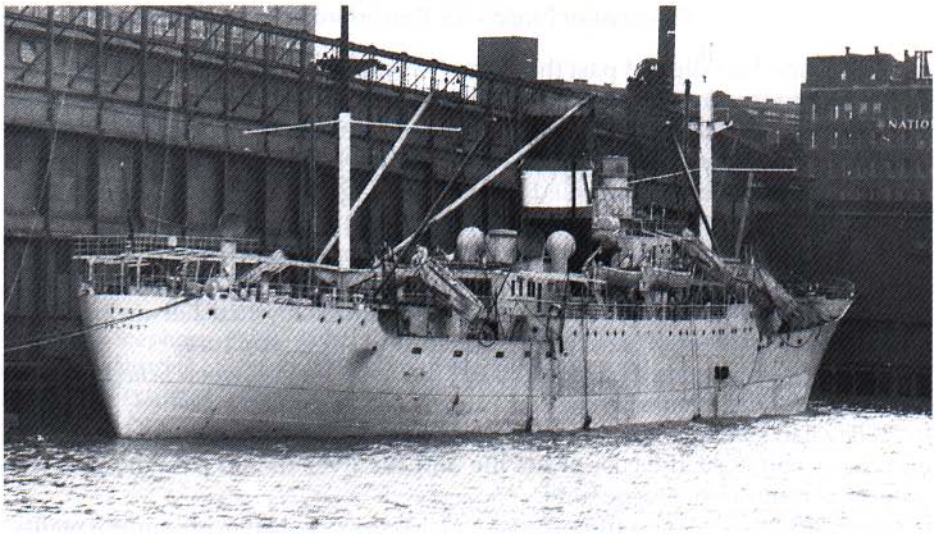
Below: Another salvaged Eros *cover, showing severe water damage at top and right.*
(Courtesy Robert Lee Auctions, Sale 51, Kelowna, B.C.)





The turbo-electric British ship S.S. Eros *in November 1936, shortley after construction.*
(Courtesy World Ship Society, Manchester, England)

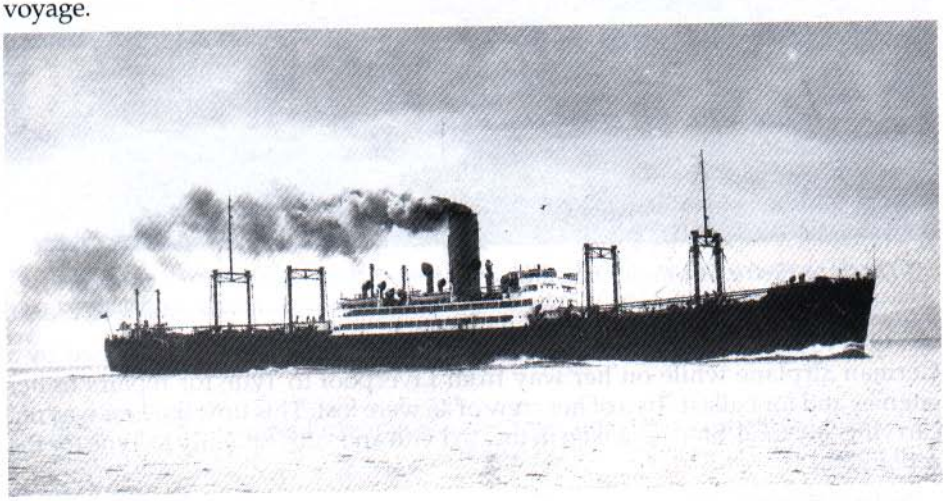
On November 3, 1940 the *Eros* was hit by an aerial torpedo launched by a German airplane while on her way from Liverpool to Tyne for repairs to her engines and for ballast. Two of her crew of 46 were lost. This time the *Eros* was not carrying any mail. She was taken in tow to Leith and subsequently to Tyne for the repairs.[11]



The Eros *in harbour.* (Courtesy National Maritime Museum, Greenwich)

Post Office records show that letter mail from Canada to France was on board a ship torpedoed on or about August 14, 1940. The name of the vessel is not on file. Indications are that some of the mail was salvaged. Further research may uncover the name of this ship and details concerning her fate and that of the mail aboard. Mail on the ship had been posted in Canada between July 1 and August 4, 1940.

One of the early casualties of a Canadian ship with mail in her hold was the *S.S. Beaverford*, a 10,042-ton cargo steamer built in Scotland in 1928 by Barclay, Curle and Company Limited of Scotstown for the Canadian Pacific Railway. She was 503 feet in length, and had turbo engines of 1,574 H.P. to provide a cruising speed of 15.5 knots.[12] At the time, few knew that she sank fighting the German pocket battleship *Admiral Sheer* on November 5, 1940 while on her ninth wartime voyage.



The Canadian Pacific's S.S. Beaverford. (Courtesy Canadian Pacific Limited)

The *Scheer* had slipped past the Royal Navy in the Denmark Strait and when Captain Theodor Krancke sighted the tops of a 38-ship convoy, he saw there was no battleship escort, only the armed merchant cruiser *HMS Jervis Bay*. The Halifax-United Kingdom convoy began to scatter as the *Jervis Bay*, firing guns and rockets and laying a smokescreen, pulled ahead to engage the *Scheer*. Krancke would have to deal with the sheepdog before he could get at the sheep.

Jervis Bay's 6-inch guns and 20-knot maximum speed were no match for the *Scheer's* 11-inch guns and 30 knots. Krancke's tactics were sound. He fired from well outside the *Jervis Bay's* effective range and quickly had her reeling from broadsides that wrecked the cruiser's bridge and superstructure.

Yet Captain Fogerty Fegan, VC, kept the *Jervis Bay* between *Scheer* and the convoy. He fought even when he had a leg torn off and an arm slashed. As long as *Jervis Bay* had steerage he would protect the convoy, which consisted mainly of munitions ships. At the cost of his life and the lives of 200 crew he gave the convoy 22 minutes of escape time.

The nightmare of operations room watchkeepers in Halifax became a reality: a German battleship was among a convoy. They could not know that when the

Jervis Bay went down the *S.S. Beaverford* valiantly took on the *Scheer* and by superb seamanship under Captain E. Pettigrew—documented in a London publication *North Atlantic Seaway* by N.R.P. Bonsor—made a running fight lasting five hours while the merchant ships distanced themselves from the *Scheer* or disappeared into the northern dusk.

The *Beaverford* finally was hit mid-ship and exploded in a sheet of flame, taking her captain, 76 officers, and 2,551 bags of armed forces mail to the bottom. The *Scheer* sank another four convoy ships before cruising off.

When news of the loss of the *Beaverford* reached Canada, R.S. McNabb, chief superintendent of the Railway Mail Service in Ottawa, warned provisional heads that no correspondence on mail ship sinkings was to go on file, and each head should keep only a confidential docket. There were 1,021 bags of letter mail plus 1,530 bags of Armed Forces parcels on the *Beaverford*. All had been posted in Canada between October 18 and 23, 1940, and despatched from her Base Post Office in Montreal on October 23, 1940. The *Beaverford* is listed as resting on the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean.

The loss of the freighter *Beaverford* generated a lot of activity at the Canadian Post Office headquarters. In a memo to H.E. Atwater, Financial Superintendent, dated November 27, 1940, G.F. Lawrence, in charge of the Base Post Office in Ottawa, asked for a copy of the money order lists to Eire, Great Britain, and the Canadian Armed Service Force for the period October 17 to 23 inclusive.[13] Duplicate lists were despatched to England immediately. On the same date Vice Captain Corley of the Base Post Office, Ottawa asked Mr. J.J. O'Hara, Superintendent-Money Order Division, to advise the Financial Branch of the despatch of transatlantic mail for Great Britain, immediately each despatch was made in order that duplicate lists of money orders could be despatched on the first boat following despatch of the original lists.

(to be continued)

Notes:

1. Canadian Postal Archives, Canada Post file # 21-5-38.
2. Canada Post, undated memorandum, P-3 'Confidential' files.
3. "The Growth of Post Office Services," *Mayfair*, May 1943, p. 131.
4. Ibid.
5. "Military Mail," *Mayfair*, May 1943, p. 133.
6. *The Postal Bulletin*, 13 June 1942; Canada Post Press Release #S.M. 8, 13 June 1942.
7. *The Postal Bulletin*, 11 October 1944.
8. "World War II Battle of the Atlantic Remembered," *Almonte Gazette*, 8 May 1991.
9. Patrick Stephens, *British Vessels Lost at Sea, 1939-1945* (Cambridge, 1976), p. 65.
10. *Axis Submarine Successes, 39/45* (Rohwen Publishing Co.)
11. *Lloyd's Register of Shipping*.
12. Ibid.
13. Canada Post P-3 Wartime 'Confidential' files.

A Past President of the Royal, and former Director of the National Postal Museum, James Kraemer is presently the President of the RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation.

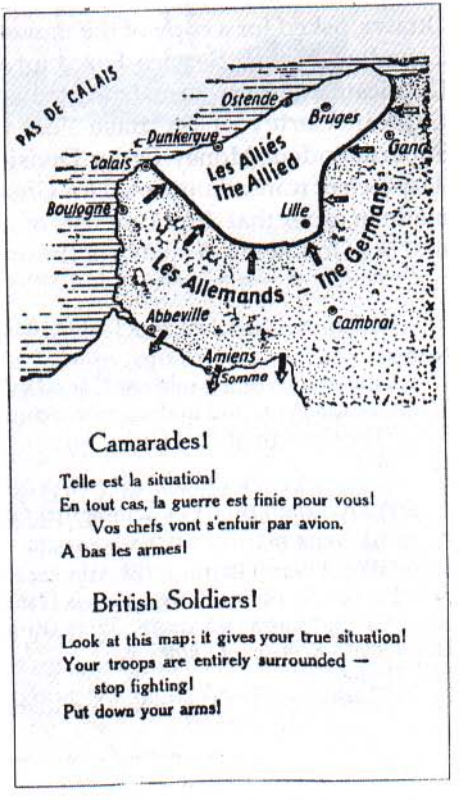
PHILATELY AND MEMORIES OF WAR

by R. G. Monilaws

Half a century has slipped by since that awe-inspiring day on June 6, 1944, when the soldiers, sailors, and airmen of the Allied Expeditionary Force set forth across the English Channel to free enslaved Europe. To this day I often wonder if we can realize the months of careful planning that went into this venture, code named Overlord, to transport a fully equipped army of nearly 90,000 men over the English Channel, and once they had a foothold, to maintain that army. Things such as relief, hot meals, mobile laundries, mobile showers, the care and evacuation of the wounded, and the evacuation of the prisoners of war.

In those dark days after the fall of France in 1940, Britain stood alone and almost defenceless. The whole world thought that Britain was doomed. A person has only to look at a globe, not a flat map, to visualize just how hopeless it looked, but little did the world know that the true spirit of the British people was about to emerge.

With the fall of France, the British army was left hopelessly trapped at Dunkirk. Things could not get any worse. At this time my future father-in-law was employed at His Majesty's Dockyards in Portsmouth. The call went out to everyone: "Can you drive a boat?" "What kind of boat?" was the reply. "Any kind," came back the answer. My future father-in-law was 'missing' for about a week and when it was all over, they had evacuated more than 380,000 men from Dunkirk to fight another day.

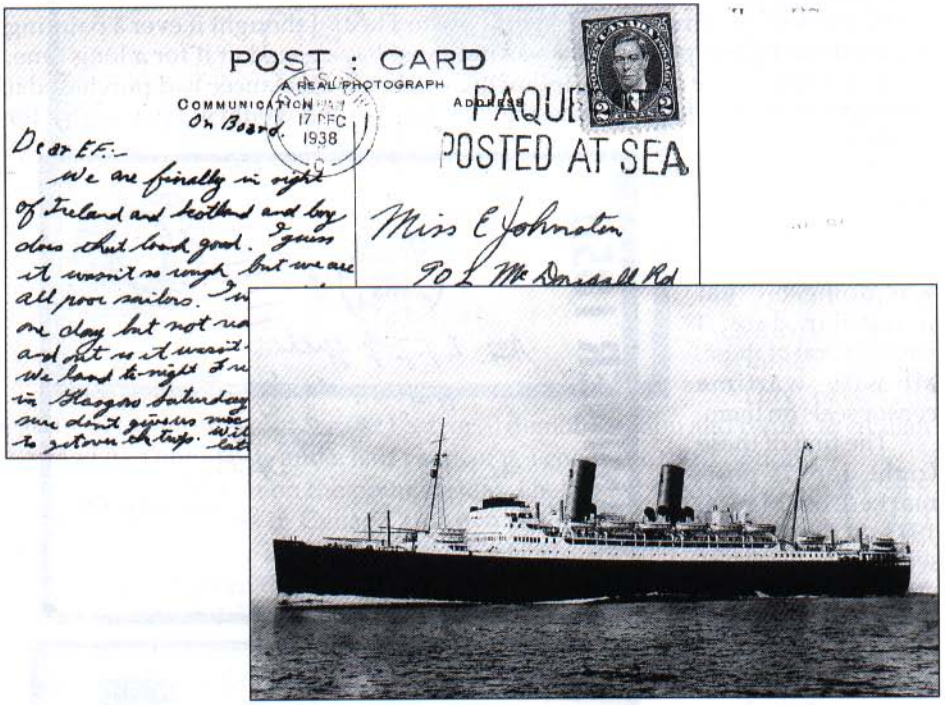


Airmail Special Delivery from Germany: The propaganda leaflet that the Nazis rained down on the British troops trapped at Dunkirk. They could not have come at a more opportune time, because guess what they were running out of!

I believe at this time the only defence Britain had was one division of Canadians under General Andy McNaughton, and he had them moving from one place to another in order to give any enemy observation planes the impression that there was a formidable force in England. For this they were given

the nickname of 'McNaughton's Travelling Circus.'

After completing my infantry training at Currie Barracks in Calgary, plus a few other courses, I sailed for England in July 1941 on board the *Duchess of York*. I have a Paquebot postcard with this ship on it. The vessel was sunk by enemy action later in the war. We docked at Liverpool and stayed on board overnight. When I look back, I still think they were trying to kill me before I set foot on British soil. To stay on board ship in any harbour during 1941 was really courting disaster.



I soon became accustomed to the British way of life and their peculiar words. A freight train was a goods train, a drugstore was a chemists, a wrench was a spanner, and so on. One weekend when I was on a pass and courting my fiancée in Portsmouth, I got her bed while she slept on the chesterfield. When you are used to living in a tent with a sack full of straw for a mattress and just four old grey army blankets, it will take a lot to get you out of a nice soft bed with all the luxuries.

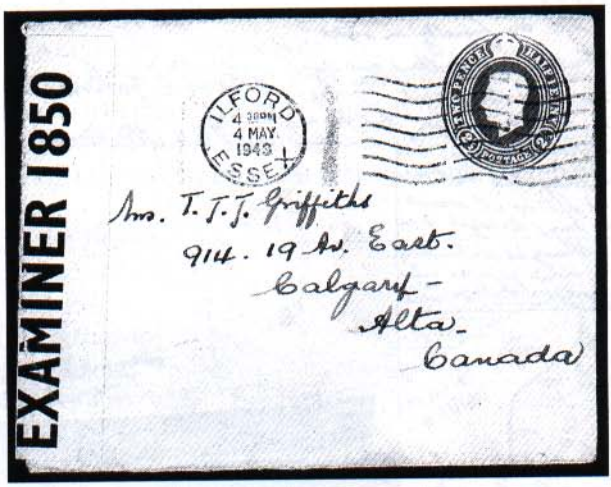
On this particular night the air raid sirens went about two o'clock in the morning. My fiancée came running in and said we had better get to the air raid shelter. These shelters were called Anderson shelters, and alternate houses up the block had them in the backyard. Ours was across the street. I told her to go back to bed as they were probably going inland. She replied, "No, they are not." They weren't; you could hear them flying between the chimneys. It did not take me long to move as I helped her and her folks into the shelter. The bomb landed somewhere near, lifted me up, and dropped me down the stairs at the shelter entrance. We could hear bricks and chimney pots landing all over the place. After a while the "All Clear" sounded. We went into the kitchen of the house where the shelter was, and do you

know what those English did? They sat down and had a cup of tea. This was when I knew for certain that Hitler was not going to beat these people.

We crossed the street to our house. These were row houses and the bomb had landed in the back yard of the third house up. Two Anderson shelters were gone, along with the people in them. The house next door was condemned and ours was almost. It was a mess, and my lovely bed was full of bricks, plaster, and glass.

The next day we went for a walk. We stopped in front of an artist's supply store, and my eyes became glued to a painting of a soldier kneeling in church, with a caption underneath: "We kneel only to Thee." I thought if ever a painting depicted the British people, this was it. I must have gazed at it for a long time, because when I came down the following weekend, my fiancée had purchased it and had it all framed for me. I have that painting yet and would not part with it for anything.

Whenever I come across a cover with a wartime date on it, I like to recall what I was doing on that particular date. I have several of these, all with wartime censor seals on them.



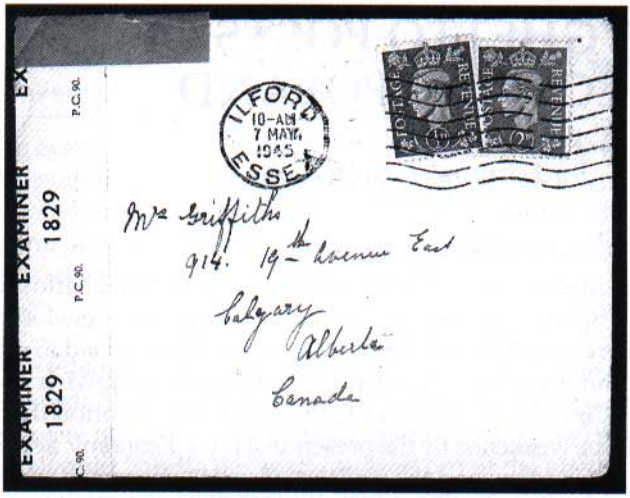


The first of these (right, top) is postmarked on May 4, 1943. At this time we were putting an addition on to Branshot Military Hospital, which was up on the hill between Haslemere and Liphook.

The second cover (right, bottom) is dated August 25, 1944. At this time I was in the Royal Canadian Engineers Re-inforcement Unit, at Cove, near Farnborough and to the north of Aldershot. I was taking a crash course in mines, demolitions, and Bailey bridges.

The third cover, dated May 7, 1945, is my favourite. It was on April 28, the day before my 25th birthday, that we had taken the 8th Infantry Brigade over the Ems River in assault boats into Leer, Germany. We had a few casualties. The next day, my birthday, we cleaned up the assault site and returned to our camp in Nordhorn,

Germany, just over the border from Denekamp, Holland. A few days later a typical army rumour started that it was all over, and then on May 7 we knew it was all over for sure. I think we were pretty well stunned for a while, and could not grasp the significance of the words "all over."



It did not take long for the powers that be to start the wheels of repatriation rolling. We were given a long and official document to read very carefully and sign in one of the allotted spaces. We had three choices: 1) to volunteer for the Army of Occupation; 2) to volunteer for the Far East; or 3) demobilization and return to civilian life. As I had about five and a half years of it, I chose the third option.

They selected you on the point system. I believe you got one point for each month in the services in Canada and two points for each moth overseas. As I came very high up the ladder, I was one of the first selected to go home. Then you had a choice of seven days leave in England and thirty days in Canada, or vice versa. My wife and daughter were in England, so I chose thirty days in England and seven in Canada. What they didn't tell you, in typical army fashion, was that you were going to get thirty days leave in Canada anyway, so I had two thirty day leaves. While we were waiting to move, we were transferred into Holland and the people there put us up in their private homes. All the people of Holland treated us like kings, as they found it very hard to believe that every Canadian there was a volunteer come thousands of miles to fight for Holland.

I arrived in England sometime in July and was on my leave when Japan surrendered. Every serviceman on leave was told to take two extra days. I sailed for home in September 1945 on the good ship *Scythia*, and I am still looking for a postcard with this ship on it for my memories. After spending thirty days leave in Calgary, I was finally processed and discharged at Mewata Armouries. One thing I remember of this procedure was that you went from one table to another as they sorted out your gratuities, pay, and medals. At the very last table stood an officer. He handed me five packets of cigarettes, shook hands with me, and said: "Thank you for your services."

An active member of the Calgary Philatelic Society, Bob Monilaws has collected stamps since 1936, specializing in used British Commonwealth. The above article earned him the 'Author of the Year' award in a call for War memories by the Club's bulletin, the Calgary Philatelist.

THE GHETTO POSTS OF OCCUPIED POLAND

by Edward T. Superson

Historical Background

Ghettos date back to the Middle Ages. The first compulsory Jewish ghettos were established in Germany, Spain and Portugal. Normally, ghettos were enclosed by walls, with gates that were closed at a certain hour at night. All Jews had to return to the ghetto at a given hour or suffer penalty. The concept of the Jewish ghetto dates from the Lateran Councils of 1179 and 1215, based on the notion that the faith of Christians would be weakened by the presence of Jews. Economic activities of the Jews were restricted, and beyond the ghetto walls all Jews were required to wear badges of identification. One of the more infamous ghettos was that of Frankfurt, to which Jews were required to move by a city ordinance of 1460. This ghetto was burned several times. In 1516 the city of Venice established a ghetto. In 1870 the ghetto of Rome was abolished. Ghettos in Russia continued until 1917.

During World War II the Nazis set up ghettos in occupied Poland from which the Jews were transported to concentration camps and death camps for liquidation. After the Nazis wiped out the Jews from smaller communities, they rounded up Jews from larger communities and herded them into the established ghettos.

The Jewish population of Malopolska (Galicia) consisted of about 600,000. This community was the cradle of Hassidism. The city of Wilno (Vilnius or Vilna) was the spiritual centre of Jewish culture, with about 70,000 Jews and an additional 200,000 in the Wilno district. It was here that the Nazis set up a pilot ghetto for experimental purposes, after thousands of Jews had been murdered in the Ponar Forest outside the city of Wino on Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement) in 1941. Warsaw, Lodz (Litzmannstadt), Czestochowa, Cracow, and many other cities all had dense populations of Jewish people.

By the end of August 1942, with the acceleration of the Nazis' program of extermination of Jews in newly built death camps in Poland, the Nazis liquidated ghettos in Lwow, Otwock, Falencia, Rembertow, Kobyika, and other cities. By December 1942 the Jewish population was reduced by the Nazis to approximately two million, located within 13 ghettos and about 42 Jewish settlements. Some of these communities, each numbering about 10,000 population, were in Siedlce, Lukow, Radomsko, Przemysl, Rzeszow, Tarnow, Bochnia, Grodek, Brody, Sokal, Buczacz, and others.

It would be an onerous task to account for and list every ghetto and Jewish

settlement within Nazi occupied Poland, but the largest ghettos the Nazis established are listed below.

Major Ghettos in Occupied Poland

Bialystok	Kielce	Lodz	Radom
Cracow	Kolomja	Minsk	Sosnowiec
Czestochowa	Lublin	Nowy Sacz	Warsaw
Grodno	Lwow	Pinsk	Wilno

In every ghetto the Nazis formed a so-called Judenrat (Jewish Self-Government) or Altestenrat der Judische Gemeinde (Elders of the Jewish Community) through which the Nazis put their demands and whom they held responsible for the implementation of these demands. Among these were the confiscation of money, gold, jewelry, and other personal valuables.

The Ghetto Posts

For the inhabitants of a ghetto, one of the utmost concerns, after food, was mail. The Jewish Elders were forced to organize their own postal system because the Nazis were not concerned with the ghetto mail. A Nazi post office situated near a ghetto would handle the mail into and out of the ghetto under two conditions: that the mail was censored by Jewish censors within the ghetto; and that the proper postage fee was rendered.

The Nazis sold their postage stamps to the Jews at a higher rate than the face value. Under threat of death, the Jews were not allowed to cancel the German postage stamps.

Outgoing mail from a ghetto was collected from various locations within the ghetto and delivered to the designated Nazi post office. Any incoming mail for a ghetto was picked up at the Nazi post office by an appointed Jewish postal worker assigned to the task by the Jewish Elders.

Since the Nazi postal personnel refused to collect or deliver any mail within the ghettos, some arrangements had to be made within each ghetto to organize its own postal activities. There was an urgent need for postal fees for the collection, delivery, and services of the ghetto postal personnel.

In order to raise revenue to finance the salaries of the ghetto postal workers, some ghetto communities attempted to introduce their own postage stamps. However, such attempts were thwarted by the Nazis, in that they immediately confiscated such stamps. Therefore, as a last resort, rubber stamps specifying a required fee were introduced for various ghetto postal activities. The language on these rubber stamps can be found in Hebrew, Polish and German. Consequently, there is no consistency in these markings from ghetto to ghetto, and there is a great variety in format and colour of ink.

The ghetto postal workers had to have special passes issued by the Jewish Elders, and approved by the Nazis, to leave the ghetto to pick up or deliver mail to the designated Nazi post office. Any unauthorized departure from the ghetto was punishable by death.

Surviving mail from any of these ghetto posts is scarce.

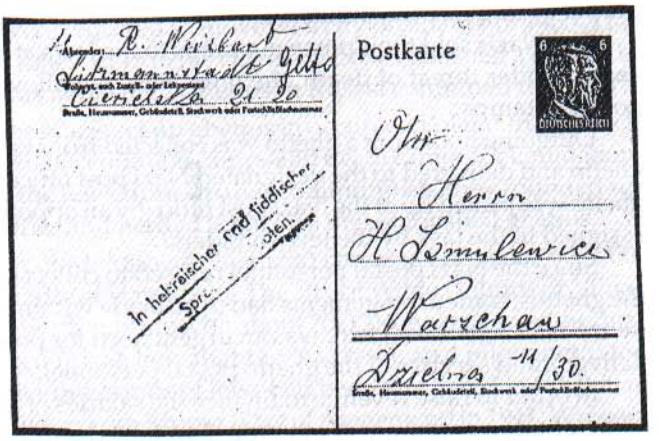
Litzmannstadt Ghetto (Germanized name of Lodz)

As of 11 April 1940 the name of Lodz, a Polish industrial city, was changed to Litzmannstadt in an attempt to colonize Poland. Some 200,000 Jews, about a third of the entire population, were herded into the ghetto, established as early as 1939.

Because of the pre-war textile industry in this city, the Nazis established numerous war material factories here, including some within the ghetto. Apparently, this accounts for the longer existence of this ghetto, which was not liquidated until August 1944.

The Nazis appointed Chaim M. Rumkowski as the Elder of the Jewish Council and made him responsible for every phase of the administration of the ghetto, including the fulfillment of Nazi demands. Rumkowski organized the ghetto post office, which began operation on 15 March 1940.

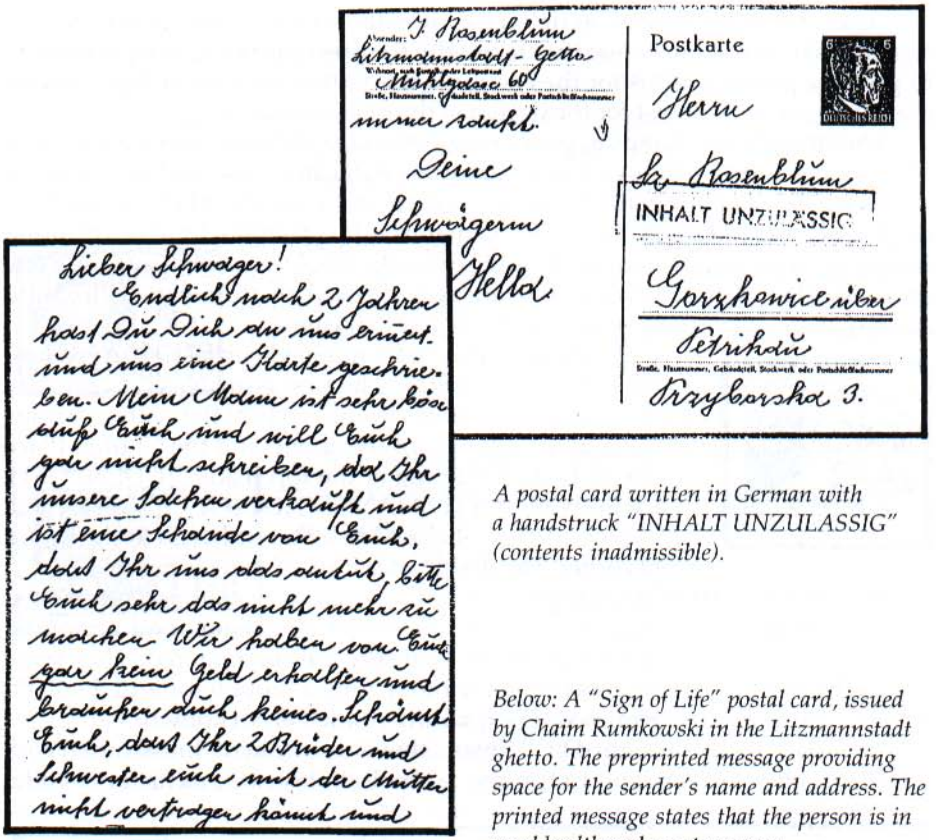
The Nazi post office "Litzmannstadt 2" or "Litzmannstadt 3", located in close proximity to the ghetto, handled all the outgoing and incoming mail. First, all mail had to be censored by the Jewish Council of the Eldest, and then by the Nazi censors. Any Jewish censors who in the Nazis' opinion had not properly censored the ghetto correspondence were summarily executed. Letters written in Hebrew or in Yiddish were prohibited. Letters with contents which would reflect on the conditions of the ghetto or cast the Nazis in the slightest negative light, or implied so, were either returned to the sender or destroyed.



A 6-Pfennig postcard with a rubber handstamp forbidding correspondence in Hebrew or Yiddish.

Rumkowski was a giant of a person, with a huge burden of grave problems to handle. He sought to improve communications from the ghetto, and eventually secured permission to print post cards for inhabitants of the ghetto. These cards could be sent to relatives and friends outside the ghetto, being at least a sign that the sender was still alive. The cards were preprinted and provided space for the name of the sender, "being in a good health" and asking for money.

In September 1942 the Nazis issued a decree prohibiting ghetto occupants from handling any foreign mail. Rumkowski was able to circumvent the decree by making provisions with a different post office to handle outside ghetto mail. After several weeks, the German post office clerks at this office refused to continue handling the mail under the pretext of a danger of epidemic.



Postkarte

Herrn

Sa. Rosenblum

INHALT UNZULASSIG

Gorzkowice über

Petrikau

Krzybarska 3.

Mühlgasse 60

Deine

Schwägerin

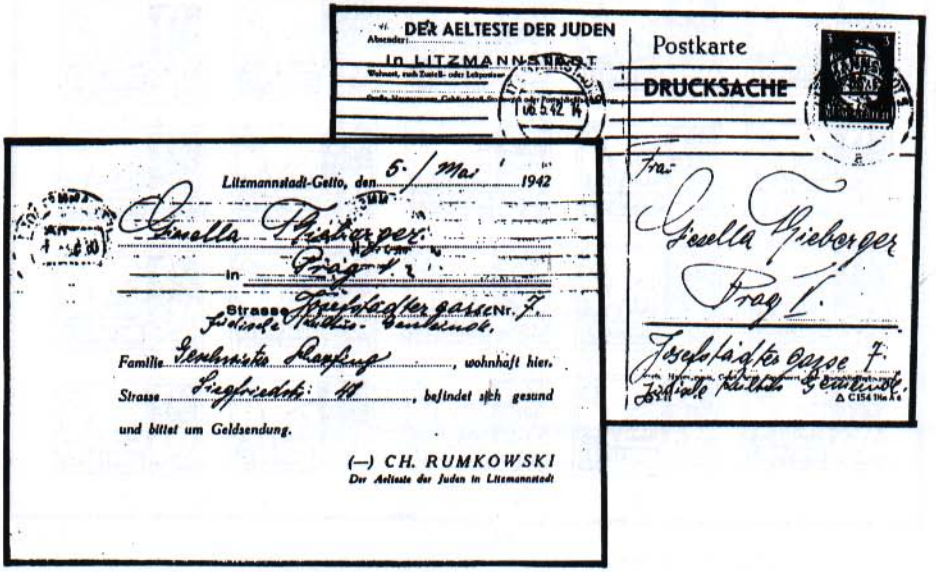
Hella

Lieber Schwager!

Endlich nach 2 Jahren hast Du Dich an uns erinnert und uns eine Karte geschrieben. Mein Mann ist sehr böse auf Euch und will Euch gar nicht schreiben, daß Ihr unsere Sachen verkauft und ist eine Schande von Euch, daß Ihr uns das antut, bitte Euch sehr das nicht mehr zu machen. Wir haben von Euch gar kein Geld erhalten und brauchen auch keines. Schämt Euch, daß Ihr 2 Brüder und Schwester euch mit der Mutter nicht vertragen könnt und

A postal card written in German with a handstruck "INHALT UNZULASSIG" (contents inadmissible).

Below: A "Sign of Life" postal card, issued by Chaim Rumkowski in the Litzmannstadt ghetto. The preprinted message providing space for the sender's name and address. The printed message states that the person is in good health and wants money.



DER AELTESTE DER JUDEN

In LITZMANNSTADT

Postkarte

DRUCKSACHE

Litzmannstadt-Getto, den 5. / Mai 1942

Frau Gisella Fleischer

in Prag

Strasse Josefstädter gasse Nr. 7

Familie Gerhardte Hartung, wohnhaft hier.

Strasse Siegfriedstr. 18, befindet sich gesund

und bittet um Geldsendung.

(—) CH. RUMKOWSKI

Der Aelteste der Juden in Litzmannstadt

Frau Gisella Fleischer

Prag I.

Josefstädter Gasse 7.

After the Nazis refused to deliver mail within the vast area of this ghetto, Rumkowski, after confronting the Nazis with the problem, was given permission to produce ghetto stamps for the exclusive use within the ghetto. Rumkowski then announced a contest for the design of the ghetto stamps.

The first ghetto stamps appeared at ghetto post offices sometime between March 1 and 8, 1944—the exact date cannot be established. A second set of stamps appeared shortly afterward. In a letter written on 14 March 1944 Hans Biebow, the Nazi commandant in charge of Litzmannstadt, prohibited further printing and usage of the ghetto stamps. He confiscated the whole stock of them only a few days after their issue. On those very rare postally used ghetto covers with ghetto stamps, there are various types of cancels and markings.



Rumkowski originally received permission to produce 5 and 10 Pfennig stamps. The first issue was designed by Jozef Kowner, and shows Rumkowski in the centre, various workers at the left side of the stamp and the Church Place bridge in Lodz. Lettering at the top reads "JUDENPOST" and at the bottom "LITZMANNSTADT-GETTO". The value of 5 Pf. or 10 Pf. is enclosed in a Star of David at the upper right corner. The design measures 32mm by 25mm.

Because of the shortage of paper within the ghetto, these stamps were printed on waste paper, blank margins of newspapers and magazines, and wrapping paper. Sheets of two horizontally by 10 vertically are encountered. They were printed by a photogravure process and without gum, although some of the 10 Pf. stamps were manually gummed. The quantity printed is not known.

The second issue, designed by P. Swarc, shows a portrait of Rumkowski, with textile machinery, scissors and a spindle, symbols of the textile industry of Lodz.



A sheet of 20 stamps of the 5 Pf. of the second issue, Litzmannstadt Ghetto Post.

The designs measure 29.5mm by 21mm. These were printed by typography on white, medium weight paper in sheets of 20. The 5 Pf. and 20 Pf. values were ungummed; the 10 Pf. stamps were gummed manually. Most surviving sheets are imperforate, although some of all three values are found with a perforation of $11^1/_4$. These three stamps appeared between March 10 and 14, 1944. Additional stamps exist in proof, as does a 5 Pfennig envelope.



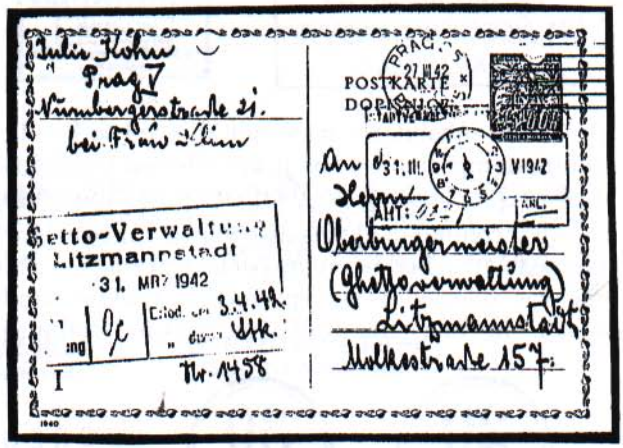
A third design appeared later in March 1944, produced by Jozef Kowner. It depicts Rumkowski with industrial workers and the Church Place bridge. It was printed in 5 Pf., 10 Pf. and 20 Pf. values by photogravure on a heavy grey paper with manually applied yellow gum. The stamps were perforated $10^3/_4$.



A fourth design was also prepared by Jozef Kowner. The design is similar to the third issue, but shows Rumkowski in a semi-profile. It was printed on a glossy, white, heavy paper by photogravure in sheetlets of four horizontally by five vertically or 2 x 5 subjects, with manually applied gum, and perforated $11^3/_4$. It exists in 5 Pf., 10 Pf. and 20 Pf. values.

Other designs for stamps for the Litzmannstadt ghetto exist in essay form.

Immediately after the war, a small supply of the ghetto stamps was discovered in the files of Hans Biebow, the Lodz commandant, at the Gestapo Headquarters in Lodz. In 1960 additional ghetto stamps turned up in the United States Army Archives in Berlin, discovered during the course of the trial of Adolf Eichmann.



A postal card sent from Prague, Czechoslovakia to the ghetto with "Getto Verwaltung Litzmannstadt" (Ghetto Administration Lodz) markings recording the time and date of arrival at the ghetto.

Under threat of death, Rumkowski had the daily task of designating ghetto residents to be sent to death camps. On August 30, 1944, the day of the liquidation of the ghetto, he told the Nazis that he was assigning himself to one of the transports. His remains were seen in the crematorium at Auschwitz on September 6.

Warsaw Ghetto

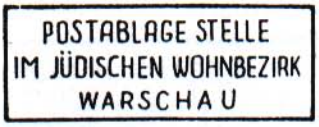
On September 27, 1939 the city of Warsaw fell to the Nazis. They had a difficult time rounding up the Jewish population of 400,000 to form the largest of the ghettos. On November 4, 1939 the Nazis ordered all Jews to move into a designated area of Warsaw approximately two-and-a-half miles by one mile, containing about 840 acres. The Nazis forced the Jews to build a high wall around the area, with 13 guarded entrances. As of October 15, 1939 this area began to function as a ghetto.

Prior to the formation of the ghetto, all incoming and outgoing Jewish mail was handled by the Nazis in "Warszawa C1" post office. With the establishment of the ghetto, the pre-war post office "Warszawa NW41", located within the walls of the ghetto, was designated as the ghetto post office. The Nazi postal personnel delivered and picked up all the ghetto mail to and from this office.

As was the case in the other ghettos, all the mail was censored by the Eldest Jewish Council, and then by the Nazi censors. Correspondence in Hebrew or Yiddish was prohibited. All outgoing ghetto mail had to have a rubber stamp with the abbreviated designation of the RZWW (Rada Zydowska w Warszawie—Jewish Elders in Warsaw) or SPDZ (Skladnica Pocztowa Dzielnosci Zydowskiej—Postal Activity Within the Jewish Area). In total, there were 94 postal workers within the Warsaw ghetto, 64 of whom were mail carriers.









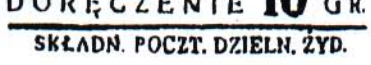
Top: Jewish censor marks from the Warsaw ghetto. Below: Incoming receiving marks, with the designation of the Postal Receiving Department of the Jewish Residential District.

Ghetto inhabitants were not allowed to handle Nazi postage stamps. To acquire stamps, money had to be collected and delivered to the Nazi post office. The Nazis sold postage to ghetto residents above face value.

All incoming mail was distributed from the ghetto post offices after it was stamped with dated receiving postal markings. A small charge for the delivery of mail was collected, as was specified by a rubber handstamp struck on each piece of mail. The Nazis stole most of the food and clothing packages sent to this ghetto.







Markings specifying delivery charges used in the Warsaw ghetto.

Prior to the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, the Nazis experienced much resistance in the Warsaw ghetto: various underground movements, acts of sabotage in factories, armed attacks on Nazis outside the ghetto, robberies of Nazi banks, Jewish partisans active outside the ghetto, clandestine manufacturing of explosives, and other anti-Nazi activities.

On April 19, 1943 the Jewish population of the ghetto staged an armed uprising. The Nazis responded with an attack on the ghetto, commanded by Major General Jurgen Stroop. Among the Gestapo and SS units involved was the infamous SS anti-partisan division consisting of recruited criminals under the command of the notorious insane killer Oscar Dirlanger. The Jewish fighters inflicted heavy losses on the Gestapo and SS forces, which were augmented by Ukrainian volunteers and recruited criminal elements from the Baltic countries. The ghetto withstood the onslaught for 28 days, ultimately succumbing to the flame-throwers, artillery and tanks of the Nazis. The uprising ended when the Nazis burned the ghetto to the ground. More than 50,000, virtually the whole population of the ghetto, perished. Several hundred Jews survived by hiding in the ruins and sewers. Many of these later fought against the Nazis in the Warsaw Uprising.

There are few surviving philatelic items from the Warsaw ghetto, because most of them were destroyed either during the Ghetto Uprising, the Warsaw Uprising, or in the course of the general destruction of the city ordered by Hitler in retaliation for the resistance.

Cracow Ghetto

Into this ghetto the Nazis herded about 50,000 Jews from the city of Cracow and surrounding area. The Jewish Council handled all mail within the ghetto. Because ghetto postage stamps were forbidden, rubber handstamps, either in a round format or in a two-line style, were utilized for both the delivery of mail and on outgoing mail. Each of the markings specified the amount of the fee to be collected. These handstamps can be found in Hebrew, Polish and German. The fee collected was in addition to regular postage, and was used by the Jewish Council to pay the wages of the postal workers within the ghetto.



Top: Round handstamps in Hebrew, indicating the amount of the handling fee.
Middle: Two-line handstamps in Polish, with the amount of the delivery fee.
Bottom: A straight-line marking used in the Cracow ghetto.

Due to Nazi orders forbidding the inhabitants of this ghetto to handle German postage stamps, postage charges were collected in cash and turned over to the nearest Nazi post office to pay for the stamps. The charge for them was higher than face value.

All incoming mail was stamped with a square rubber cancel on which was the date of arrival. This two-line marking indicates "Jewish Community" on the upper line and "Mail Collection Centre" on the bottom line, surrounded by straight lines. Under threat of death, the ghetto postal workers were not allowed to cancel any German postage stamps with their own cancelling devices.

A large number of the residents of this ghetto were active in the ZOB (Jewish Fighting Organization). The Cracow ghetto was liquidated by the Gestapo at the end of 1943 and the inhabitants were murdered at the nearby Auschwitz death camp.

Czestochowa Ghetto

The Nazis established this ghetto, located about 150 miles from Warsaw in the southwestern part of Poland, at the beginning of 1940. Czestochowa had a population of about 130,000, of whom approximately 30,000 were Jewish.

The postal system within this ghetto was patterned after that of other ghettos. Stamps bearing the regular delivery fees for mail were issued for use within this ghetto. Interestingly, the Nazis did not object to these stamps. They were surcharged with an additional fee for the winter help of the Zydowski Komitet Opiek Miejski Czestochowa Pomoc Zimowa (Jewish Committee of the City of Czestochowa for Winter help).

A dated rubber handstamp with the designation of the Elders Council Mail Department, in Polish, was used on all incoming mail. There is no mention on this marking that it was for ghetto mail, or that the Elders Council was Jewish. Apparently, the Nazis did not observe this omission, or they disregarded it. The marking was used until the liquidation of the ghetto.



In 1942 the ZOB (Jewish Fighting Organization) was formed and was very active against the Nazi oppressors. When the Nazis began liquidating the Czestochowa ghetto in June 1943, the ZOB staged an armed resistance and inflicted heavy losses on the Gestapo and SS. The resistance was eventually crushed.

Bialystok Ghetto

On June 27, 1941 the Nazis entered Bialystok and murdered over 2,000 Jews. In addition, hundreds of Jews were herded into the local synagogue and burned alive. The Nazis established the Bialystok ghetto on July 4, 1941. It contained 50,000 Jews who had survived the initial violence and liquidation attempts.

Although the handling of mail within the ghetto was assigned to the Jewish Elders Council, there was not much outgoing and incoming mail, because the Nazis wanted to expedite the liquidation of the Jews of this ghetto. Therefore, any surviving philatelic items from this ghetto are rare.

During March 1943 thousands of ghetto inhabitants escaped to the forests of Bialystok Province and formed FOROIS (Forward), an extremely strong and active

organization of partisans.

The Nazis selected August 11, 1943 for the liquidation of Bialystok ghetto, with Major General Odilo Globocnik, reputedly a criminally insane killer, in charge. The Gestapo met with a strong armed resistance by ghetto inhabitants, who inflicted heavy losses on the Nazis. A battalion of Ukrainian volunteers eventually overwhelmed the ghetto, and burned it to the ground. A large number of Jewish fighters escaped and joined FOROIS, and later the Russian army.

Wilno (Vilnius or Wilna) Ghettos

The Nazis established two ghettos in this city. Ghetto No. 1 consisted of about 12,000 Jews, and Ghetto No. 2 had a population of over 90,000.

The Jewish Elders established postal services in both ghettos. There are few surviving philatelic items from these ghettos, because the Nazis were engaged in the mass murder of Jews from both ghettos in the Ponary Forest, located on the outskirts of Wilno, and in the Lukiszki Prison.

Ghetto No. 2 was liquidated in 1941. However, the FPO (Fereinikte Partisaner Organizatzie–United Fighting Organization) staged an armed opposition. The inhabitants of the ghetto laid down and refused to be taken to the Ponary Forest. They were shot on the spot by the Gestapo and by their volunteer goon squads of Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians.


DARBO POLICIJA
VILNIAUS GHETTO
Nr. A 573
Der Untengenannte ist in Arrest zu empfangen!
1/ Name und Vorname. Dorman Moses
2/ Alter.
3/ Adresse. Sta. 5/9
4/ Arbeitsstelle. SS. Sägewerk
5/ Grund des Arrestes. Nichterscheinen zur Arbeit
6/ Arrestdauer. Bis zum 13. X. 42 6 Uhr
Leiter/Virsininkas

A written arrest order dated in October 1942, for one Moses Dorman, a ghetto inhabitant, for failure to report to his assigned place of work, the SS sawmill works.

On September 1, 1943 Ghetto No. 1 was sealed off by the Gestapo and SS forces. The FOP attacked and inflicted heavy losses on them. They then withdrew and formed a partisan group called VENGEANCE in the nearby forests. The ghetto was finally liquidated on September 24, 1943, and the inhabitants were transported to Jungfernhof death camp in nearby Estonia.

Although both these ghettos had Gestapo officials in charge, Lithuanians actually administered them.

Pinsk Ghetto

This ghetto consisted of 55,000 people, rounded up in the city of Pinsk and the surrounding area. A great deal of underground activity took place in this ghetto, consisting of about a dozen groups. Over 10,000 Jews escaped from this

ghetto, and formed a partisan organization called TENS. They assassinated the Nazi General Commissar Wilhelm Kube.

Postal activities in this ghetto do not seem to have been extensive, and any philatelic items from this ghetto are very rare.

Tuczyn Ghetto

There were about 3,000 Jews in this ghetto, located 20 kilometers from Rowno in the Polish Province of Wolyn. Mail activities in Tuczyn ghetto were minimal. The inhabitants of the ghetto rose in arms and killed a large number of Gestapo, SS, and Ukrainian guards. About 2,000 residents escaped to the Katowski Forest, where they formed a partisan force.

Lachwa Ghetto

On July 8, 1941 the Nazis came to the small town of Lachwa in the Polish Province of Bialorussia and immediately established a ghetto for about 3,500 Jewish inhabitants. On August 2, 1942 the Nazis attempted to liquidate the ghetto. They ordered the residents to line up in the streets. The Jews refused the Gestapo orders, set fire to the ghetto, and attacked the Nazis. Although they inflicted heavy losses, the Jews were eventually decimated and wiped out, except for about 300 who escaped to the nearby forests, where they joined partisan groups.

Very few philatelic items survive from this ghetto.

Conclusion

In the war-torn country with a large homeless population, with family members killed in action, murdered, or missing in the midst of the Holocaust, an extremely large volume of mail circulated throughout Poland and to points elsewhere. Because of the nature of the Nazi terror, the mail was the only contact available with displaced persons, the countless numbers in concentration and death camps, and those confined in the Ghettos. The mails provided contact between Poles and Jews involved in partisan activities.

It is a miracle that philatelic items from the Ghettos have survived. They all have gone through many hands during the devastation of Poland's territories, including the total destruction of most of the Ghettos and the systematic slaughter of their residents. It is a terrible irony that these surviving philatelic items provide a very rich philatelic history. Most importantly, these items provide documentary evidence to contradict those who repudiate the reality of the atrocities of the Holocaust.

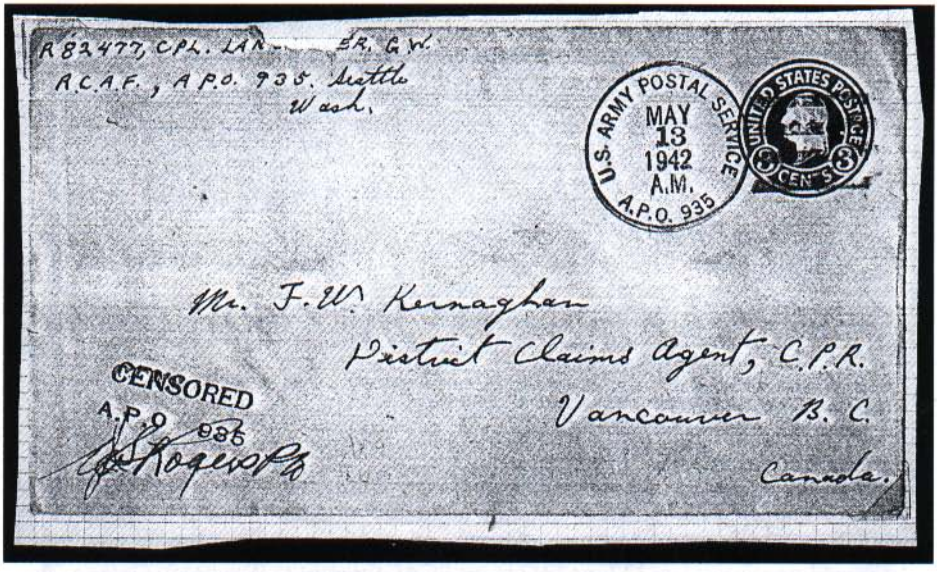
As an American resident in Poland at the outbreak of World War II, Edward Superson personally witnessed the early horrors of the Nazi occupation of that country. The above article is an abbreviated version of a chapter from his exhaustive study, Poland Occupied in World War II and Holocaust. This book, now in its 7th edition, has received nineteen awards, and has received praise from both philatelists and historians. Mr. Superson continues to investigate the philately of Occupied Poland from his home in Panama City, Florida

CANADIAN FORCES IN ALASKA 1942 – 1943

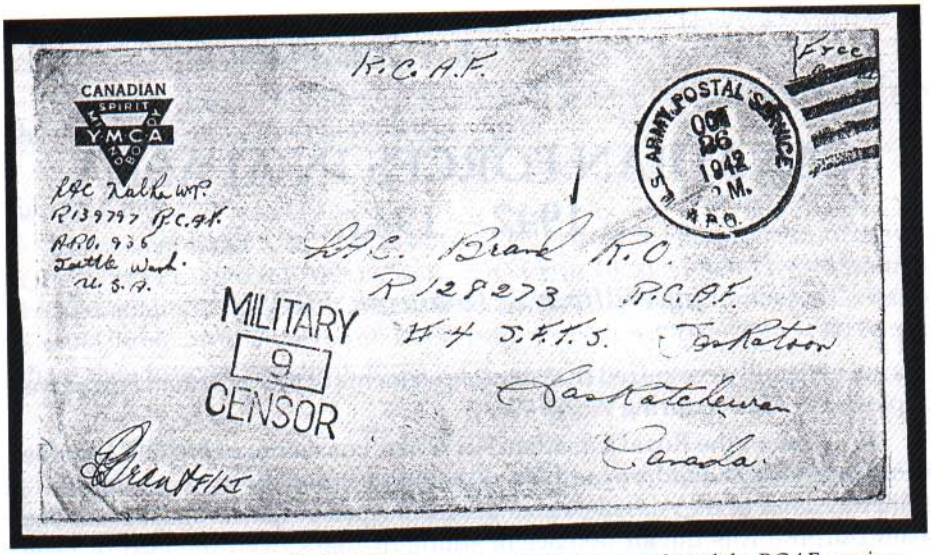
by William G. Robinson, FRPSC

It is not generally recognized that sizeable elements of the Canadian Forces were deployed in Alaska during World War II.

"Y" Wing of the Royal Canadian Air Force, consisting of No. 115 (Bomber-Reconnaissance) Squadron, and No. 118 (Fighter) Squadron, was stationed at Annette Island in the Alaska panhandle from April 1942 to August 1943. Their main purpose was the air defence of southern Alaska and the port of Prince Rupert. They were joined, in June 1942, by gunners from the 34th and 112th Light Anti-Aircraft Batteries and the 22nd Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery–who provided six 40mm Bofors Light Anti-Aircraft guns and four 3.7-inch Heavy Anti-Aircraft guns to defend the airfield. These units used American Army Post Office 935.



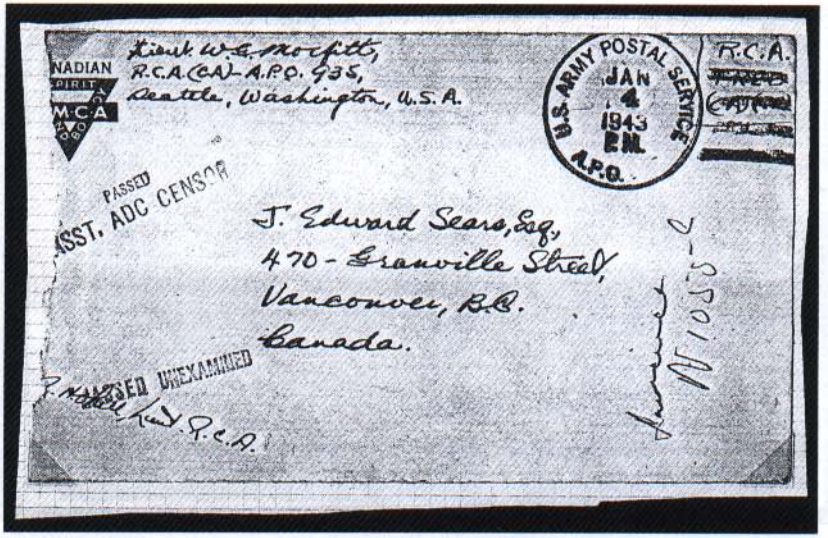
An example of RCAF mail sent from United States Army Post Office 935 during the first week this office was in operation. The postmark is an early type of duplex handstamp, with the APO number still in place. There is also an unlisted straight-line censor marking, and the signature of a censoring Pilot Officer.



This is an early example of a "FREE" franked cover from a member of the RCAF serving at Annette Island, Alaska. It was mailed by an RCAF Leading Aircraftsman on Oct. 26, 1942 to another member of the RCAF at Saskatoon. It bears a duplex handstamp (with the APO number removed); a censor handstamp, and the signature of an RCAF Flight Lieutenant as censor. The defaced Orderly Room oval marking of No. 118 Squadron appears as a backstamp, along with the CDS of MPO 1204, Saskatoon, Sask., dated 31 Oct. 1942. The free franking of surface mail was authorized in October 1942.

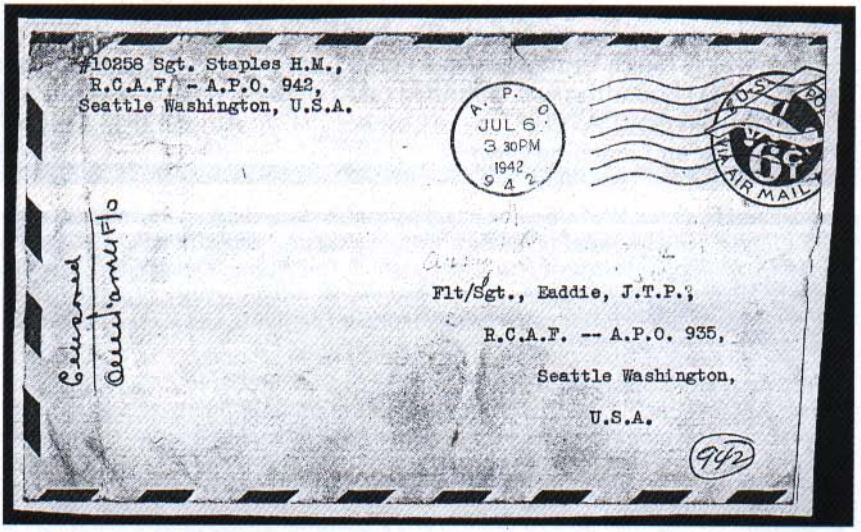


An airmail cover mailed on 12 June 1942 by an RCAF Sergeant to Woodstock, Ontario. The U.S. airmail stamp is cancelled by a duplex handstamp. It was struck with the handstamp of Censor No. 9, and signed by an RCAF Flying Officer. Canadian officers normally censored Canadian mail. Nevertheless, it was still liable to be censored by Americans at the Base Post Office or at the Headquarters of the Alaska Defence Command.

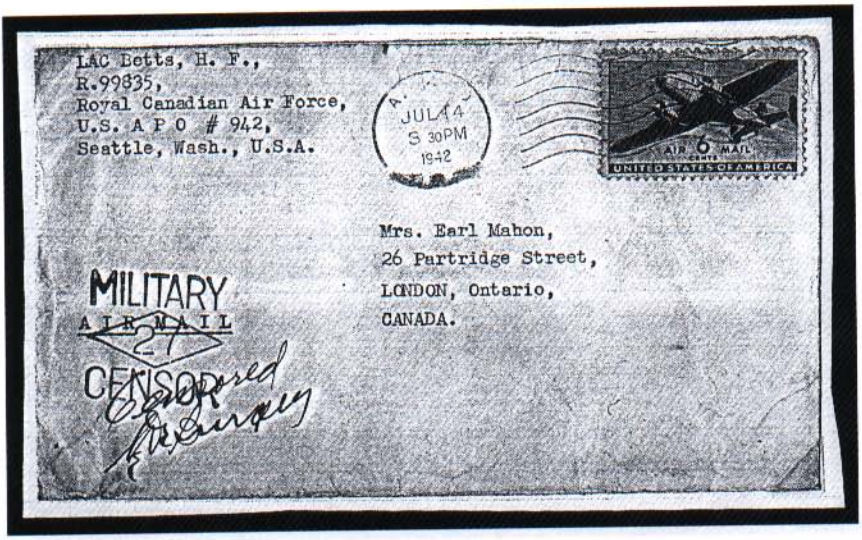


This Canadian YMCA cover was mailed by an officer of the 34th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, RCA, to Vancouver, B.C. on 4 Jan. 1943. It is free franked, and bears a duplex handstamp. As officers' mail, it received a "PASSED UNEXAMINED" marking (officers normally censored their own mail), and a "PASSED / ASST. ADC CENSOR" strike.

Canadian Forces were also prominent in the counter-offensive to remove Japanese forces from the Aleutian islands of Attu and Kiska. "X" Wing of the RCAF–consisting of No. 8 (Bomber-Reconnaissance) Squadron and No. 111 (Fighter) Squadron moved to Anchorage in early June 1942. Here their mail was handled through United States Army Post Office APO 942.



A cover sent by an RCAF Sergeant from United States APO 942 at Anchorage to another RCAF member at APO 935, Annette Island, Alaska. This machine cancel was in use at APO942 from June 12 to mid-July, 1942. The censoring RCAF Flying Officer signed it at the left.



This airmail cover was sent by a member of the ground staff of "X" Wing, RCAF, to London, Ontario on 14 July 1942. There is progressive deterioration of the machine cancel hub. Note the signature of the censoring officer, and the Military Censor 27 marking.

Most of the Canadian Forces mail from the United States APOs in Alaska during World War II was carried by air, because of the long delays in sea mail. While surface mail was free to the troops, airmail was not. Charges had to be paid by using United States six-cent airmail envelopes or stamps. The American APOs in coastal Alaska were serviced out of Seatttle, and those on the Alaska Highway and the Northwest Staging Route from Minneapolis.

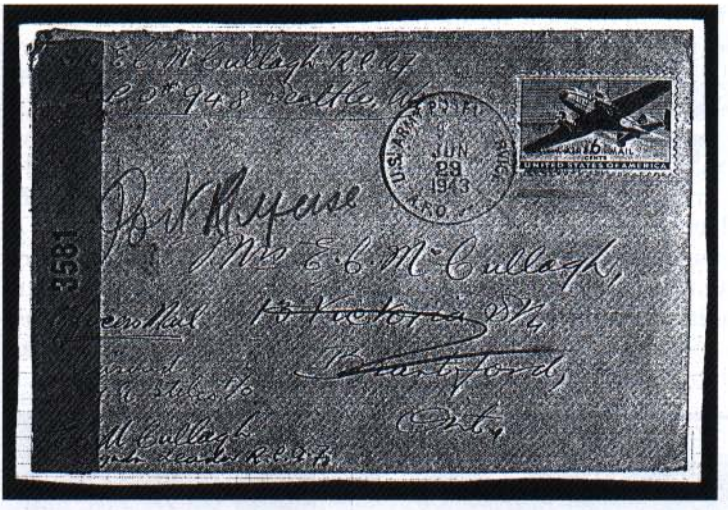
In July, part of No. 111 Squadron moved to Umnak Island and flew offensive missions. They were relieved in March, 1943 by No. 14 (Fighter) Squadron. Postal service here was through United States APO 948, at Fort Glenn, Umnak Island.

Part of No. 111 Squadron was stationed on Kodiak Island and used an Army Post Office situated there, APO 937, from October 1942 to August 1943. This office used both duplex and machine cancels.

Opposite, top: Mail from APO 948—an example of mail from an Officer of 14 Fighter Squadron, RCAF, sent from Umnak Island in the Aleutian Islands. It was mailed at APO 948 on 23 June 1943, addressed to Brantford, and re-addressed to Port Ryerse, Ontario. It bears a duplex handstamp, a US Army cello-type censor tape, and the censoring signature of an RCAF Flying Officer. The reverse shows that it went through Brantford on July 3, and arrived at Port Ryerse on 6 July.

Opposite, centre: Mail from APO 937—from 31 October 1942 to 10 August 1943, No. 111 Fighter Squadron, RCAF, equipped with Curtiss Kittyhawk Mk. 1 aircraft, was stationed on Kodiak Island. This cover was mailed on 9 November 1942 by a member of No. 111 Squadron to Fort Garry, Manitoba. The machine cancel is the earliest recorded example of this type. It bears a Military Censor 35 marking, and the signature of an RCAF Flight Lieutenant as censor.

Opposite, bottom: Mail from APO 937–No. 111 Squadron completed two tours of offensive operations against Japanese forces on Kiska Island. This cover was mailed by a member of No.111 Squadron on 8 April 1943 to Winnipeg, Manitoba. The duplex marking of APO 937 is 10 months earlier than previously reported examples. The Censor Marking, No. 24038, is unreported.


JUN
29
1943
A.P.O.
16 CENTS
AIR MAIL
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

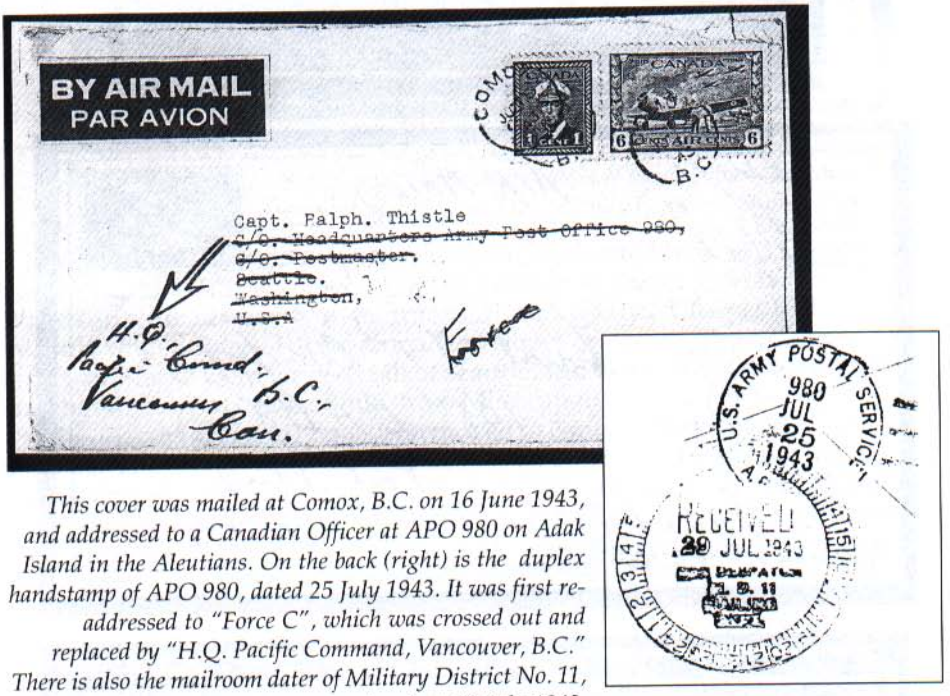

A.P.O.
NOV 9
12 AM
1942
AIR MAIL
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
MILITARY
35
CENSOR


U.S. ARMY POSTAL SERVICE
APR
8
1943
A.P.O. 937
VIA AIR MAIL
PASSED BY
ARMY EXAMINER

Covers from all these locations are scarce because of the small number of personnel involved, and the difficulty of providing mail service to and from the such isolated locations as these APOs in Alaska. As well as the post offices noted above, RCAF personnel stationed at Amchitka Island used APO 986 at that location, but the writer has not seen any RCAF mail originating at this office.

The major Canadian Army participation in Alaska was provided by the 13th Infantry Brigade during the landings planned to drive the Japanese Forces from Kiska Island, and from the ensuing occupation.

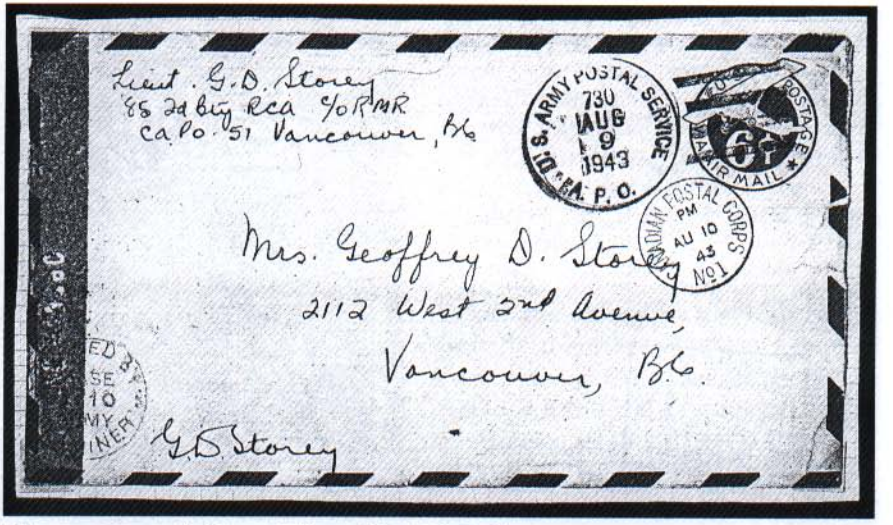
Previous to this operation, the General Officer Commanding Pacific Command of the Canadian Army, Major-General George R. Pearkes, VC, had arranged for ten Canadian officers to be sent to the Aleutian Theatre of Operations as observers. Below is a letter sent to Captain Thistle, apparently one of the ten observers, who returned to Canada before receiving the letter.



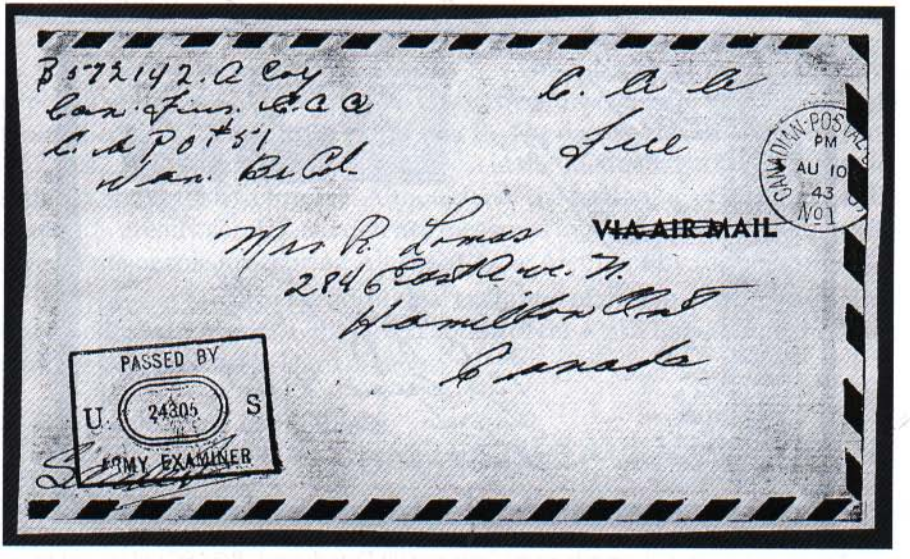
This cover was mailed at Comox, B.C. on 16 June 1943, and addressed to a Canadian Officer at APO 980 on Adak Island in the Aleutians. On the back (right) is the duplex handstamp of APO 980, dated 25 July 1943. It was first re-addressed to "Force C", which was crossed out and replaced by "H.Q. Pacific Command, Vancouver, B.C." There is also the mailroom dater of Military District No. 11, struck on 29 July 1943.

Another United States Army Post Office, APO 730, was established at Adak for two weeks, 3 August 1943 to 17 August 1943, and then moved to Kiska, following the re-capture of that island. Canadian troops in the Kiska assault used this office during the operation.

On 17 August 1943, Canadian Army Post Office 51 moved to Kiska. Pending delivery of the "C.A.P.O. 51" dater, this office used a circular dater reading "CANADIAN POSTAL CORPS / No. 1". It remained in service for less than three weeks. Examples of mail processed at C.A.P.O. 51 are known from all units of the Brigade Group until the return of the Brigade to Canada, and the closing of C.A.P.O. 51 about the end of December, 1943.



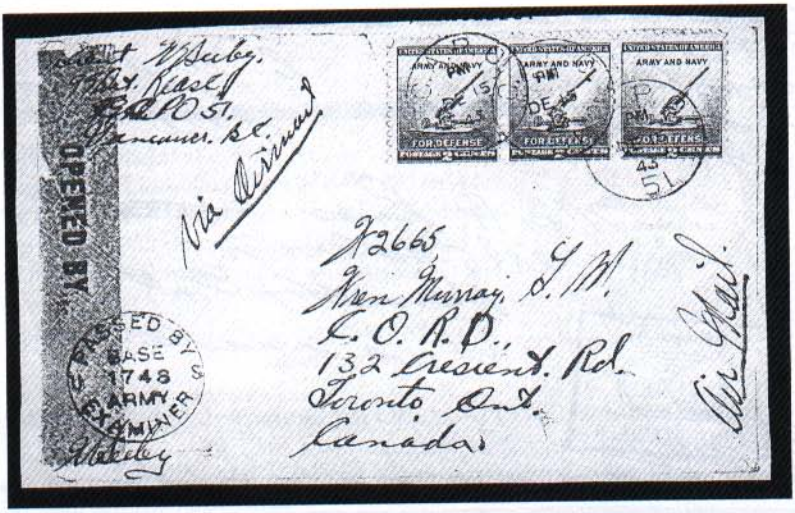
This cover was mailed by an Officer of the 85th Field Battery, Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery in Adak to his wife in Vancouver, B.C. It bears a strike of an APO 730 duplex (previously unreported for this period), a U.S. Army cello-tape censor seal, the signature of the sender, and a Base Army Examiner stamp, No. 1710. The letter was apparently transferred to Canadian Forces postal channels on 10 August 1943, the day after mailing. It bears a strike of the rare "CANADIAN POSTAL CORPS / No. 1" circle date stamp, which was used only until the arrival of the C.A.P.O. 51 dater.



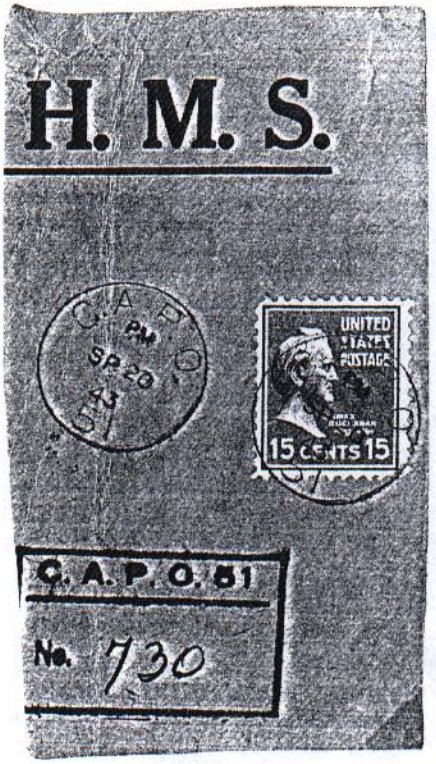
This cover was mailed by a Private of the Canadian Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) by free surface mail to Hamilton, Ontario, on 10 August 1943. It bears a censor mark of U.S. Army censor No. 24305, and the signature of a censoring officer. There is no receiving mark, so it cannot be determined if the letter received air or surface carriage. Most outgoing mail used the six-cent U.S. airmail pre-stamped envelope; letters franked for the free surface mail with this short-lived datestamp are exceedingly scarce.



The Canadian Postal Corps moved Canadian Army Post Office CAPO 51 to Kiska on 17 August 1943, the same day that U.S. APO 730 moved from Adak to Kiska Island. The "C.A.P.O. 51" datestamp did not arrive until early September. This cover was mailed by a member of the 25th Field Ambulance, Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, to Brownsville, Ontario, on 2 Sept. 1943. In the right are a strike of the censor mark of U.S. censor No. 24336, and the signature of a censoring officer.



This is a U.S. airmail cover from an Officer of 99 Detachment, RCASC, addressed to Toronto, Ontario. It was mailed at C.A.P.O. 51 on 15 December 1943, a late date in the existence of this office. It bears the C.A.P.O. 51 circle date stamp cancelling three copies of the two-cent defense issue. There is a strike of the Base Examiner No. 1748 censor mark, and a censoring officer's signature. There are no transit or receiving marks.



Registration service was provided by C.A.P.O. 51, but markings are exceedingly rare. At left is the only reported example of the boxed "R" registration handstamp used at this office. It is on a piece of an official Canadian Army cover, with a 15-cent stamp of the Presidential series paying the registration fee. The stamp was cancelled by the C.A.P.O. 51 circle date stamp on 20 September 1943.

Before the arrival of the 13th Infantry Brigade, there were less than a thousand Canadians in Alaska— probably 500-800 RCAF and 200 anti-aircraft gunners at Annette Island. The 13th Canadian Infantry Brigade consisted of four infantry battalions (normally 800 men each), a field artillery regiment (800), a light anti-aircraft battery (200), an engineering field company (150), a field ambulance (150), and miscellaneous detachments (about 200)—giving a total of about 5,500 of all ranks. No Canadians were using American APOs after the end of 1943.

This, in brief outline, is the story of the postal services used by Canadian Forces over the course of their considerable involvement in Alaska during World War II. The occupation by Japan, on June 6 and 7, 1942, of the islands of Attu and Kiska in the Aleutians caused great anxiety in Alaska and British Columbia. Although not the beginning of an invasion, this occupation greatly accelerated defence measures in Alaska. Canadian forces had played a major role in securing Alaska and the Aleutians by the end of 1943.

If any reader can provide additional examples of mail to or from any of these Canadian units in Alaska, with the exception of the Kiska Expedition, the author would be very pleased to learn of them.

For additional reading on this subject:

C.P. Stacey. *Six Years of War: The Army in Canada, Britain and the Pacific*. Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1955.

R.W. Helbock. *Military Postmarks of Territorial Alaska*. Privately printed, University of Arizona, 1977.

W.J. Bailey and E.R. Toop. *The Canadian Military Posts, Volume 2, Between the Wars and World War II, 1920 to 1946*. London, Edward B. Proud, 1985.

William G. Robinson of Vancouver is the current President of the RPSC, and has served in senior positions with several other societies. His own collecting interests are concentrated on postal history, particularly Railway Post Office markings and western Canadian subjects.

New on the Philatelic Bookshelf...

Opusculum I

Publisher: RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation. 176 pages, 190 illustrations. 7 1/8 x 10 1/4 in. (18cm x 26cm). Casebound. ISBN 0-660-5921. Available from the publisher at Box 5320, Station F, Ottawa, ON K2C 3J1 for $50.00 Cdn. ($37.50 US) plus $3.00 shipping; and from dealers.

Every so often a new philatelic or postal history book is published that stands out front. *The Opusculum*, the first book published by the RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation, is such a book. It contains the contributions of 14 worldwide philatelic writers and postal historians.

Recognizable names among the authors include W.A. Page of Great Britain, Dr. Mario Kurchan of Argentina, Dr. R.C. Chakrovorty of the United States, Jack Ince of Canada (who won the Grand Prix at the HAFNIA 94 world literature exhibition in Copenhagen last year), G.D. Moir of Great Britain, Dr. Robin Gwynn of New Zealand, E.M. Giordano of Argentina, Dr. J.C. Arnell of Bermuda (a featured columnist in *The Canadian Philatelist*), and E.R. Toop of Canada.

The articles are varied and wide ranging. Several focus on early Canadian and American history. All will appeal to the scholar, the general reader, the postal historian,and the philatelist. A most absorbing article, "Drummond Island–A Pawn between Canada and the U.S.A.," describes how the Canadian island became a part of the United States. There are two articles on the Falkland Islands: One is entitled, "The Falkland Islands Conflict;" the other looks at ships carrying mails to and from the Falklands. Other notable articles include "The Border Transfer Fee," describing ferriage charges on cross border mail, and "The Holland–Humber Route: The Gateway to Penetanguishene and Lake Huron," describing the Indian express mail in Upper Canada. For those interested in ships there are two articles, one on the *M.S. Gripsholm*, a World War IIship, and the other on the *S.S. Norwegian* of World War I. "Pharmacy on U.S.A. Stamps" and "Haiti's First Airmail Stamp," are articles of equal interest.

A detailed article, "Who Was André Frodel?" gives the reader an insight into this most unusual man.

His forgeries are documented and illustrated, including the five-cent Canadian Inverted Seaway and a four-cent United States Inverted Seaway forgery. This enlightening article provides a fresh look at Frodel and his forgeries.

Authors' photos and biographies appear in the penultimate chapter, followed by information on the RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation.

This is definitely a book you will want for your bookshelf. It would also make a fabulous gift for a philatelic friend.

- Steve Thorning

Stanley Gibbons Great Britain Specialised Stamp Catalogue, Vol. 4: Queen Elizabeth II Decimal Definitive Issues

Publisher: Stanley Gibbons Publications Ltd. 674 pages. 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 in. (14 x 22 cm). Soft cover. Distributed by Lighthouse Publications, 255 Duke St., Montreal, QC H3C 2M2, and available from many dealers. List price $62.25.

This is the 7th edition of this catalogue, providing detailed information on British definitives since the introduction of decimal currency in 1971. For the entire period, this has been the Machin Head series. The catalogue is an excellent resource for the intermediate and specialist collector of this series. It is up to date – including issues to the end of 1993 –for all Machin sheet stamps, booklets, Regionals, Greeting Stamps, and Castle definitives. The Table of Contents shows the logical layout, and the introductory notes are detailed, informative, and easily understood. The diagrams and sketches are clear and highlight the changes and varieties.

The checklist of basic value types and their sources is useful for all Machin collectors, but the beginner will need a lot of assistance before tackling the specialized listings. These are set up by value, with detailed types, sources, and varieties. Acquiring a familiarity with this information will be useful in setting up and expanding a basic collection of this complicated definitive issue.

For true addicts of the Machin definitives, useful addenda are the listing of other books and periodicals, as well as price lists and catalogues of various dealers. Enjoy!

- Malcolm Pacey

New from Canada Post / Nouveautés de Postes Canada

NEW PRINTER FOR BOOKLETS / NOUVEL IMPRIMEUR POUR LE CARNET DU TIMBRE



A new version of the 43¢ booklet flag stamp was released on November 14, 1994, in both 10-stamp and 25-stamp booklets. The new version is printed byCanadian Bank Note. It replaces the version manufactured by Leigh-Mardon Pty. of Australia.

Specifications:

Date of Issue:	14 November 1994
Denomination:	43¢
Printer:	Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd.
Quantity:	Continuous printing
Dimensions:	22 mm x 26 mm (vertical)
Perforation:	13+
Paper:	Coated
Gum:	PVA
Printing Process:	five-colour lithography
Pane Layout:	Booklets of 10 and 25
Tagging:	General Tagging, four sides

Une nouvelle version du timbre de 0,43 $ illustrant le drapeau du Canada, offerte en carnets de 10 et de 25 vignettes, a été mise en circulation le 14 novembre 1994. L'impression a été confiée augroupe Canadian Bank Note. La firme Leigh-Mardon Pty Ltd était auparavant chargée de l'impression.

Spécifications techniques :

Date d'émission :	14 novembre 1994
Valeur :	0,43 $
Imprimession :	Canadian Bank Note Ltd.
Tirage :	Impression continue
Format :	22 mm x 26 mm (vertical)
Dentelure :	13+
Papier :	Coated
Gomme :	APV
Procédé d'impression :	lithographie (cinq couleurs)
Présentation de feuillets :	Carnets de 10 et de 25
Marquage :	procédé général, sur les quatre côtés

NEW TAGGING ON 88¢ STAMPS / NOUVEAU MARQUAGE POU LE TIMBRE DE 0,88 $



The current 88¢ definitive, depicting the Westcot Apricot, has been reprinted by Canadian Bank Note Ltd.

The revised version features a new system of tagging bars. Rather than the normal tagging around all four sides of the stamp, the tagging now cinsists of three vertical bars through the stamp. The side bars are 2.5 mm wide, and one in the centre of the stamp is 5 mm wide. The bars are visible to the naked eye.

The new tagging appears on both the sheet and booklet formats of the stamp. The new tagging is designed to allow automatic mail handling machinery to identify international mail.

Specifications:

Date of Issue:	14 November 1994
Denomination:	88¢
Printer:	Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd.
Quantity:	Continuous printing
Dimensions:	32 mm x 26 mm (horizontal)
Perforation:	sheet stamps: 18+
	booklets: 14+
Paper:	Peterboough
Gum:	PVA
Printing Process:	five-colour lithography
Pane Layout:	Sheets of 50
	Booklets of 5
Tagging:	three-bar vertical tagging

Le timbre courant de 0,88 $ illustrant l'abricotier Westcot vient être réimprimé par la Canadian Bank Note, à Ottawa.

La nouvelle version se distingue de l'ancienne par ses bandes de marquage. En effet, les traditionnelles quatre bandes bordant le motif de la vignette ont fait place à trois bandes verticales pleine longueur. Il s'agit de deaux bandes de 2,5 mm sur les côtés droit et gauche de la vignette, assorties d'une barre verticale de 5 mm placée en pleincentre. Visibles à l'oeil nu, les bandes se trouvent sur les timbres destinés aux envois du régime international offerts en feuillets et en carnets. La Société a décidé de modifier le marquage de ces timbres afin de faciliter l'identification du courrier international pendant les opérations de tri méchanique.

Spécifications techniques :

Date d'émission :	14 novembre 1994
Valeur :	0,88 $
Imprimession :	Canadian Bank Note Ltd.
Tirage :	Impression continue
Format :	32 mm x 26 mm (horizontal)
Dentelure :	feuille : 18+
	carnet : 14+
Papier :	Peterborough
Gomme :	APV
Procédé d'impression :	lithographie (cinq couleurs)
Présentation de feuillets :	feuille : 50 timbres
	carnet : 5 timbres
Marquage :	trois bandes verticales



PEACE AT LAST! / LA PAIX, ENFIN!

On March 20 Canada Post Corporation issued the final set of stamps in the series commemorating Canada's contribution to the Allied war effort during the Second World War.

The four 43-cent stamps mark the 50th anniversary of final operations that led to the Allied victory, as well as the liberation of prisoners of war and the return home of the veterans. This is the seventh and final set of Canada Post's stamps on World War II.

Specifications:

Date of Issue:	20 March 1995
Last Day of Sale:	10 October 1995
Denomination:	4 x 43¢
Printer:	Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd.
Quantity:	10,000,000
Dimensions:	48 mm x 30 mm (horizontal)
Perforation:	13+
Paper:	Peterborough
Gum:	PVA
Printing Process:	five-colour lithography
Pane Layout:	16 stamps
Tagging:	general tagging, four sides
First Day:	Ottawa

Le 20 mars, la Société canadienne des postes a émettra le dernier jeu de timbres mettant en valeur la contribution du Canada à l'effort de guerre des Alliés durant le Seconde Guerre mondiale.

Les quatre vignettes postales de 0,43 $ soulignent le 50e anniversaire des opérations qui ont mené à la victoire des Alliés, la déliverance des prisonniers de guerre etle retour au pays. Il s'agit du dernier jeu de la série septennale consacrée au deuxième conflit mondiale.

Spécifications techniques :

Date d'émission :	20 mars 1995
Dernier jour de vente :	10 octobre 1995
Valeur :	4 x 0,43 $ (se tenant)
Imprimession :	Canadian Bank Note Ltd.
Tirage :	10 000 000
Format :	48 mm x 30 mm (horizontal)
Dentelure :	13+
Papier :	Peterborough
Gomme :	APV
Procédé d'impression :	lithographie (cinq couleurs)
Présentation de feuillets :	16 timbres
Marquage :	procédé général, sur les quatre côtés
Premier jour :	Ottawa

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For more information contact the Show Committee:
PIPEX '95, Box 5164, Station B, Victoria, BC V8R 6N4
or call (604) 721-1940

Society Reports / Rapports de la Société

NEW MEMBERS - NOUVEAUX MEMBRES

The following applications were received and are herewith published in accordance with the Constitution. If no adverse reports are received within thirty days of publication, applicants will be accepted into full membership. Any objections should be sent to: P.O. Box 929, Station Q, Toronto, Ont. M4T 2P1.

· requests address not be published (M) minor - activity guaranteed by parent or guardian (D) dealer

Les demandes d'adhésion ci-dessous ont été reçues et sont publiées en conformité avec la constitution. Si aucun commentaire adverse est reçu dans les trente jours qui suivent les postulants deviendront membres. Toute objection devra étra communiquée à la C.P. 929, Succursale Q, Toronto (Ontario) M4T 2P1.

· demande que son adresse ne soit pas publié (m) mineur-activités philatéliques garanties par un parent ou un tuteur (M) marchand

CH-214 Club Philatelique de Hull
c/o Bernard St. Laurent
68 Chouinard St.
Hull, QC J8Y 1G4

26275 Mme. Jeanne Chapleau
4940 de Chénes
Ste-Catherine, QC J0L 1E0
Canada, France, Monaco

26276 Mr. Anton Swanson
Site 113, Box 11
Dyment, ON P8N 2Y4

26277 Mr. Gaétan Borgia

26278 Mr. Dean E. Elliot
97 Ashgrove Ave.
Brantford, ON N3R 6E6
Canadian Bocks

26279 M. Marius Langlois

26280 M. Yvan Durivage
3165, Boul. Neilson #3
Ste-Foy, QC G1W 2V7
Worldwide

26281 Mr. Ronald F. Cartwright
6 Esterbrooke Ave., Unit #78
Willowdale, ON M2J 2C2
Canada and USA

26282 Mr. Norman R. Taylor
Box 15, Site 5, RR1
Parry Sound, ON P2A 2W7
Worldwide

26283 Mr. Ron Smith
780 Pepperloaf Cres.
Winnipeg, MB R3R 1G3
Worldwide

CHANGE IN COLLECTING INTERESTS

PHILLIPS, Douglas C. (26094) RR1, 12350 Ormond Rd., Winchester, ON K0C 2K0
Canada, U.K., and Grenada

RESIGNATIONS - DÉMISSIONS

BASHOW, Gary (25888) Liverpool, NS
BENJAMIN, Frank (24976) APO, AP USA
CHINN, G.P. (26142) Senneville, QC
DAVIES, Lloyd (20736) Victoria, BC
FEDSIN, James (25783) Stoney Creek, ON
GIBBS, Kenneth G. (9664) Orleans, ON
HEINS, Henry H. (25817) Albany, NY USA
MOOSE JAW STAMP CLUB (CH-99) Moose Jaw, SK
POLSPEL, Silvana L. (20556) Hull, QC
RUTHERFORD, Thomas S. (21638)
Renfrewshire, Scotland
SMITHERAM, Ronald L. (22376) Fairvale, NB
STRAUSS, W.L. (25328) Big Lake, TX USA
THOMPSON, Rae T. (26124) Highland, CA USA
TRACZ, Myroslaw (24071) Winnipeg, MB
ZATYKO, T.L. (24155) Windsor, ON

DROPPED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF MEMBERSHIP DUES

ANDERSON, Reginald E. (21537)
BISHOP, Bruce W. (20887)
CERRUTI, Ron A. (99769)
COOK, Roy T. (20618)
DAVIES, Lloyd (20736)
FEDUSCHAK, Luba O. (21127)
GIBBS, George Walter (9803)
GUIDRY, Gerald (13343)
HAUG, Gordon W. (14363)
KIFFMAN, Rudolph J. (21415)
KILGOUR, William (19570)
McMAHON, Valarie (11615)
NESBITT, David A. (19314)
RODWELL, Stephen A. (21061)
SHAYNA, Michael (21072)
SIDES, Thomas E. (19614)
SNOWBALL, William John (14562)
SQUIRES, Arthur Douglas (19677)

DECEASED - NECROLOGIE

CASSELMAN, Dr, Bruce (14889) London, ON
HALL PARRY, J.K. (13848) Hamilton, ON
JARRETT, Gordon (6377) Cornwall, ON
JUCKES, Gordon (25068) London, ON
MIDFORD, R.T. (25824) Peterborough, ON
ROBERTSON, Harold D. (21789) Halifax, NS
SIEGEL, Robert A. (7107) New York, NY USA
WORBOYS, Derek (22436) London, England

REINSTATEMENTS

AW, Stephen (19690) Singapore
BLEZY, Gerald B. (23385) Fort McMurray, AB
DAVY, James H. (19890) Caledon, ON
DION, Jean-Guy (18063) Sherbrooke, QC
GRIFFIS, Gary (10570) Beaconsfield, QC
LAKUSTA, Albert C. (22517) Grande Prairie, AB
MEDICINE HAT COIN & STAMP CLUB
(CH-146) Medicine Hat, AB
MOORLAG, Kornelius (23655) Keswick, ON
OUE, George (13284) Quebec, QC
PARAMA, Richard D. (19200) Houston, TX USA
ROYSTON, David (19274) Nanaimo, BC
SAINTONGE, Ray M. (23919) Richmond, BC
SMART, Dr. W.E. (5259) Penetang, ON
WESTMOINT PHILATELIC CLUB (CH-17)
Westmount, QC
WHEATLAND, Sandra (15420) Calgary, AB
WOOD, Hugh W. (25741) New York, NY USA

CHANGE OF ADDRESS - CHANGEMENTS D'ADRESSE

BARDONNER-DEE, Marilyn C. (19833) 9147 Green Bay Rd., Kenosha, WI 53142-5207 USA
BEDDOWS, John (15748) Box 21077, 1950 Algonquin, North Bay ON P1B 9N8
BROWN, Kathryn (23249) 1602 Mardick Court, Box 178, Kars, ON K0A 2E0
CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY (CH-66) c/o Penny Borrowman, P.O. Box 1478, Calgary, AB T2P 2L6
COLLARD, Miss Kelly L. (25895) 2060 Gordon Ave., West Vancouver, BC V7V 1V7
CREDIT VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY (CH-67) c/o Bob Laker, 2118 Dickson Rd., Mississauga, ON L5B 1Y6
DOVER, Steven (25780) 1972 Marquis Ave., Gloucester, ON K1J 8J4
EBERLEE, Peter (13052) 27 Stonedale Place Way, North York, ON M3B 1W2
FLOOD, David A. (9332) 233 Polynesia Ct., Marco Island, FL 33937-3845 USA
FRENCH, Kenneth C. (21629) 399 Collins Rd., Salt Spring Island, BC V8K 2V3
FRESOLI, Dr. Rocco P. (25765) 315 Knull Rd., Thomasville, GA 31792-9393 USA
GENDRON, Raynald (12964) 39 Carré Lionel Groulx, Blainville, QC J7C 3S3
HOLSCHAUER, George W. (10681) 5757 Wishire Blvd., Penthouse 8, Los Angeles, CA 90036-5816 USA

HUMPHRIES, Kevin (26253) 156 Elderwood Place, Brampton, ON L6V 3N3
HUSAK, Jerome D. (10243) 12302) Beechwood Drive, Sun City West, AZ 8555375 USA
IWASZKIEWICZ, Jorge J.M. (13152) 24 Winona Dr., Toronto, ON M6G 3S6
JEHN, Richard D. (25279) 14222 NE 72 St., Redmond, WA 98052-4157 USA
LATTER, John (10557) P.O. Box 607693, Orlando, FL 32860-7693 USA
LAWRYK, John (25217) 456 Brock Ave., #805, Burlington, ON L7S 1M9
McLEAN, Douglas C. (26237) 104 Waldron Ave., Oktoks, AB T0L 1T1
MILLER, John O. (26226) 5405 Burchette Rd., Tampa, FL 33647-1032 USA
MINARSKY, George (19264) 11 Daniel Ct., Markham, ON L3P 4B8
MITCHELL, Leslie E. (24306) 39 Pumfrey Cres., Rexdale, ON M9V 4L5
PARKER, Everett L. (14869) HC76, Box 32, Greenville, ME 04441-9727 USA
PHILLIPS, Douglas (26094) RR 1, 12350 Ormond Rd., Winchester, ON K0C 2K0
ROGERS, Michael (24479) 199 E. Welbourne Ave., Suite #3, Winter Park, FL 32789-4337 USA
RUSH, Ron (13037) 30 Forest Hill Cr., Fonthill, ON L0S 1E1
SIMPSON, Vivian (25411) #405 - 1149 Rockland Ave., Victoria, BC V9V 4T5
SMALL, Richard (15558) 17 Hillholm Rd., Toronto, ON M5P 1M1
SPIDELL, Bernie M. (20247) 15 Dooley Dr., Kitchener, ON N2A 1L5
STEPHENSON, Gerald P. (25634) 5425 Morris Place, Kamloops, BC V2C 5S3
SUTHERLAND, H. (6216) P.O. Box 100, 1 First Canadian Place, Toronto, ON M5X 1B2
VANCOUVER PUBLIC LIBRARY, SERIALS SECTION (6299) 350 West Georgia St., Vancouver, BC V6B 6B1
ZABITSKY, Haskell (9663) P.O. Box 1204, Stn. T, Toronto, ON M6B 4H2

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

Take notice that the 67th annual general meeting of the members of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada will be held on the 27th day of May, 1995, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon (local time) at the Hotel Plaza Quebec, Ste-Foy, Quebec, for the following purposes:

1. To receive and consider financial statements of the Society for the year ended December 31, 1994, and the reports of the directors and officers thereof;
2. To elect Directors;
3. To appoint auditors;
4. To transact such further or other business as may properly come before the meeting and an adjournment or adjournments thereof.

By order of the Board, (signed) William G. Robinson, President

THE POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF CANADA

invites

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

The Postal History Society of Canada publishes an award-winning quarterly journal, sponsors seminars on Canadian postal history, and awards prizes for the best postal history exhibit at philatelic shows across Canada.

The 200-page special CAPEX '87 Fifteenth Anniversary issue is still available at $15.00 Cdn., postpaid anywhere in the world.

For further information or a membership application form, write to the Secretary:

R.F. Narbonne, 216 Mailey Drive, Carleton Place, ON K7C 3X9

Exchanges Wanted / Demandes d'échange

Since the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada is the national society of philatelists in Canada, many requests for exchange partners are referred to us. As a service to our members, we are pleased to present these names, so that those who wish to do so can make overseas contacts. Please note that we have no way of checking the credentials of the individuals who write to us asking that their names be published; therefore, we urge that caution be taken when answering these requests.

La Société royale de philatélie du Canada ne s'occupe pas normalement des échanges entre philatélistes, mais comme elle est la société philatélique nationale du Canada, ou lui transmet de nombreuses demandes de philatélistes désireux de trouver des corrspondants pour échanger des timbres. Ainsi a-t-elle décideé, pour rendre service à ses membres, de publier les noms intéressés d'outremer, afin que ceux qui désirent établir des rapports avec eux puissent la faire. Je vous signale toutefois que nous ne savons rien des personnes qui nous demandent de publier leur nom, c'est pourquoi je vous conseille d'être prudent en répondant à ces demandes d'échange.

Arshad Abdullah
A-2 2nd Floor, ABC Plaza
SB - 41, Block 13 - B
University Road
Karachi 75300, PAKISTAN
"I want to exchange stamps for flags on Canadian stamps."

Ian G. Stewart
60 Garfield Ave.
Toronto, ON Canada
M4T 1E9
"I am a Canadian collector interested in exchanging stamps and correspondence with members located in the British Commonwealth and the United States."

Hilmar Rauh
Schremscheweg 1
07407 Rudolstadt
GERMANY
A German philatelist who has been collecting Canadian stamps for 40 years desires a new exchange partner for friendly correspondence and exchange of stamps. (A previous correspondent has passed away). Will trade German stamps for used Canadian. Writes in German, with limited fluency in English.

Joanna Heclik
Ul. Chabrow 94/31
45-221 Opole
POLAND
"I am a stamp collector from Poland. I have stamps from Poland, Israel. I collect also stamps about flora. I would like to exchange stamps with collectors from Canada. I am very interested in stamps from Canada."

Dr. Victor Sirvent
Apartado 20495
Caracas 1020
VENEZUELA
"I wish to exchange stamps and philatelic material with members of your society. I am a serious stamp collector and member of the Club Filatelico de Caracas. I am interested in stamps of Canada and St. Pierre and Miquelon. I can offer stamps and FDC of Venezuela. I exchange stamps on catalogue basis."

V. Pruchnicky
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COMING EVENTS / CALENDRIER

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS - EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

1995

MAY 6 7: ORAPEX '95, at RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, Ont. Canada's Third National Philatelic Literature Show will be held in connection with the show. Information and entry forms: Paul Burega, 16 Aldgate Cres., Nepean, Ont. K2J 2G4; (613) 825-8105.

MAY 26 28: ROYAL 1995 ROYALE, at Hotel Plaza Quebec, 3031 Boulevard Laurier, Ste-Foy (near Quebec City). See inserts in Jan.-Feb. and this issue. Committee: Société Philatélique de Québec, Box 2023, Québec, QC G1K 7N9.

JUNE 2 4: PIPEX '95, annual exhibition and bourse of the Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs, at the Holiday Inn, 3020 Blanshard St., Victoria, BC. Admission by donation. Show cachet and cancel; 20 dealers; banquet. Entry fee: $7.50 per 15-page frame, junior 6-page frames $1.00 per exhibit. Information: Don Shorting, Chairman, Box 5164, Stn. B, Victoria, BC V8R 6N4.

JUNE 16 18: STAMPEX '95, at Metro Toronto Convention Centre, 255 Front Street West, Toronto. Information: Ted Nixon, STAMPEX, Box 204, Stn. Q, Toronto, ON M4T 2M1; phone (416) 868-2044; fav (416) 868-7694.

1996

MAR. 15 - 17: EDMONTON SPRING NATIONAL, at Conference Centre, Fantasyland Hotel, West Edmonton Mall. Details: John Powell, Box 399, Edmonton AB T5J 2J6; (403) 437-1787.

MAY 17 - 19: PIPEX 1996, annual exhibition of the Northwest Federation of Stamps, staged by the Salem Stamp Society at Columbia Hall, Oregon State Fairgrounds, Salem, Oregon. 200+ competitive frames, 20+ dealers, plus many other features. Information: Al Neff, PIPEX Co-Chairman, 4921 Lone Oak Road S.E., Salem, OR 97302 USA.

1995

MAY 7: MAYDAY, sponsored by the Stratford Stamp Club, at Kiwanis Community Centre, Lakeside Dr., Stratford, Ont. Hours: 10 am to 5 pm. Information: Elaine Reichl, Box 21031, Stratford, ON N5A 7V4.

AUGUST 12: FENPEX 11 at the Fenelon Falls Senior Citizens' Hall, Lindsay St., Fenelon Falls, Ont. Hours: 10 am to 4 pm. Dealers, exhibits, draw prizes, door prize. Information: Margaret Allen, R R 1, Fenelon Falls, ON K0M 1N0.

SEPTEMBER 1 - 3: BNAPEX '95, British North America Philatelic Society's Annual Convention, sponsored by the Edmonton Stamp Club. Information: Keith Spencer, 5005 Whitemud Rd., Edmonton, AB T6H 5L2.

OCTOBER 13, 14, 15: CALTAPEX '95, annualshow of the Calgary Philatelic Society, at the Chinese Cultural Centre, 197 - 1st Street SW, Calgary, Alberta. 20 dealers, competitive exhibits, junior table, show cover, door prizes, awards banquet. Free admission. Information: Box 1478, Stn. M, Calgary, AB T2P 2L6; phone (403) 259-8750.

OCTOBER 14: GUELPHPEX 95, annual show of the Guelph Stamp Club, at the Evergreen Seniors Centre, 683 Woolwich St., Guelph, Ont. Hours: 10 am to 4 pm. Information: Gord Fulton, 822-0342.

OCTOBER 21: BRANTPEX 95, annual show of the Brantford Stamp Club. Further details to be announced.

NOVEMBER 4: KENTPEX 95, the 65th annual exhibition of the Kent County Stamp Club, at the Wheels Motor Inn, corner of Richmond St. and Keil Dr., Chatham, Ont. Hours: 10 am to 4pm. Free Admission and parking. Information: Paul McDonell, 354-1845.

NOVEMBER 17 - 19: CANADA STAMP DEALER'S ASSOCIATION SHOW, at Queen Elizabeth Building, Exhibition Place, Toronto. Hours: Friday 10 - 7, Saturday 10 - 6, Sunday 10 - 6. Admission Free.

NOVEMBER 24 - 26: CANADA STAMP DEALER'S ASSOCIATION SHOW, at Place

Bonaventure, Montreal. Hours: Friday 11 - 8, Saturday 10 - 6, Sunday 10 - 5. Admission Free.

1996

AUGUST 30 - SEPTEMBER 1: BNAPEX '96, British North America Philatelic Society's Annual Convention, sponsored by the Texas Prairie Beavers. Information: Jeff Switt, 4005 East Lancaster, Fort Worth, TX 76103.

1997

AUGUST 28 - 30: BNAPEX '97, St. John's, Newfoundland. British North America Philatelic Society's Annual Convention, sponsored by the St. John's Stamp Club. Information: J. Donald Wilson, 11 Elm Place, St. John's, NF A1B 2S4.

International Exhibitions

1995

MAY 10-15: FINLANDIA '95, an FIP sanctioned specialized world exhibition of philately celebrating the 150th anniversary of the first Finnish Postal Stationery. Limited to Postal History and Postal Stationery. Canadian Commissioner: K. Salonen, Box 421, Port Carling, ON P0B 1J0.

AUG. 19-25: JAKARTA '95, 8th Asian International Exhibition. Sponsored by the Federation of Inter-Asian Philatelic Societies (FIAP), in Jakarta, Indonesia. Open to FIAP member countries.

SEPT. 1-10: SINGAPORE '95, at the Singapore International Convention and Exhibition Centre. Organized by the Association of Singapore Philatelists. Canadian Commissioner: W. G. Robinson, 5830 Cartier St., Vancouver, BC V8T 3A7.

1996

MAR. 21-30: INDONESIA '96, an FIP sanctioned World Youth Philatelic Exhibition, at Bandung, Indonesia. For information apply to the Canadian Commissioner: Mr. Denis Hamel, 2109 - 15 Maitland Place, Toronto, ON M4Y 2X3.

JUNE 8-16: CAPEX '96, an FIP WORLD PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, at the Metropolitan Convention Centre, Toronto, Ontario. Prospectus, trade brochure and Bulletin #1 available. Information: CAPEX '96, Box 204, Station Q, Toronto, ON M4T 2M1; tel: (416) 482-1996; fax (416) 482-8182. Canadian Commissioner: R.K. Malott, 16 Harwick Cres., Nepean, ON K2H 6R1. Those wishing to exhibit should have their applications in the hands of the Commissioner by June 30, 1995.

JULY 18 - AUG. 4: OLYMPHILEX '96, at the Atlanta Merchandise Mart, Atlanta, Georgia, under the auspices of the FIP, to run concurrently with the 1996 Olympic Games. Restricted to Olympic material and sports philately. For information contact the Canadian Commissioner: Alan J. Hanks, 34 Seaton Drive, Aurora ON L4G 2K1.

SEPT.: EXPOPHILEX, Budapest.

SEPT. 27 - OCT. 6: ISTANBUL '96, FIP sponsored international exhibition in Istanbul, Turkey. Canadian Commissioner: James E. Kraemer, 17 Commanche Dr., Ottawa, ON K2E 6E8.

OCT. 12-20: ESPAMER '96, an FIP sanctioned exhibition held in conjumction with Aviacian y Espanio, in Seville, Spain. Open to collectors in Portugal, Spain, and American countries.

OCT. 25 - NOV. 5: ATHINA '96, Athens, Greece.

1997

APR. 16-21: NORWEX '97, Oslo, Norway, an FIP sponsored World Stamp Exhibition, limited to Postal History, Aerophilately, and Thematics. Canadian Commissioner: Denis Hamel, Suite 2109, 15 Maitland Place, Toronto, ON M4Y 2X3; (416) 925-3404.

MAY 29 JUNE 8: PACIFIC '97, an FIP WORLD PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, at Moscone Convention Center, in San Francisco. Canadian Commissioner: Mr. Clifford R. Guile, 342 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto, ON M4T 1P4.

AUG. 30 - SEPT. 8: MOSCOW '97, Russia.

DEC. 8 - DEC. 14: INDIA '97, New Delhi, India.

The names and addresses of Canadian commissioners to FIP sanctioned exhibitions will be published when they are available.

CHAPTER MEETINGS / RÉUNIONS DES CLUBS MEMBRES

AJAX PHILATELIC SOCIETY

RPSC Chapter 163 meets 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month, September to June at Ajax High School, Room 110 (Bayly east of Harwood), at 7 pm. All visitors welcome, especially junior collectors. Information: Ray (905) 839-8364; Dave (905) 666-9819.

AMICALE des PHILATÉLISTES des l'OUTAOUAIS

RPSC Chapter 190 meets every Thursday, September to April in the basement of the Saint Benoit Church, 170 Sherbrooke St., Hull, Qué. Visitors welcome. Information: Paul Saruult, 82 rue Kent, Hull QC J8X 3K4.

CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE ARGENTEUIL STAMP CLUB

Chapter 118 meets 2nd Wednesdays of each month (except July and August) at 7:30 pm. Bilingual and bi-province meetings in Hawkesbury ON and Lachute PQ. Information: Yves Lemay, 452 Cécile, Hawkesbury ON K6A 1N9; phone (613) 632-3779.

BARRIE DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

RPSC Chapter 73 meets second Wednesday of each month except July and August at 7:30 pm. at Parkview Centre, 189 Blake St., Barrie. Table Auction at every meeting. Visitors welcome. Contact: Sec.-Treas. Lew Metzger, Box 1113, Barrie ON L4M 5E2.

BRAMALEA STAMP CLUB

RPSC Chapter 144 meets 1st Sunday October to June inclusive (1:30-4:00 pm) and 3rd Tuesday year round (7:30-9:30 pm) at Terry Miller Recreation Complex, Meeting Room 2, Williams Parkway (between Dixie Rd. and Bramalea Rd.) Bramalea, Ont. Visitors welcome. Correspondence: Bramalea Stamp Club, 74 Glenmore Cres., Bramalea ON L6S 1H8.

BRANTFORD STAMP CLUB

RPSC Chapter 1 meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of the month, September to May, and the first Tuesday in June, at the Woodman Community Centre, 491 Grey St., Brantford, Ont. Doors open at 7 pm, short business meeting at 8 pm, followed by a program. Circuit books, 5 dealers. Visitors welcome. Information: Secretary, Box 25003, 119 Colborne St. W., Brantford ON N3T 6K5; (519) 753-9425.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The British Columbia Philatelic Society meets every Wednesday, September to June at 7:30 pm in the Amenity Room, Grosvenor Building, 1040 W. Georgia St. Iformation: B.C.P.S., 3604 Oxford St., Vancouver BC V5K 1P3.

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

(Chapter 66) Regular meeting: First Wednesday of month, 7 pm. Auctions on third and fourth Wednesday of month, 7:30 pm. Kerby Centre, 1133 7 Ave. S.W. No meetings July and August. Correspondence to Calgary Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 1478, Station "M", Calgary AB T2P 2L6.

CANADIAN AEROPHILATELIC SOCIETY

RPSC Chapter 187, The Canadian Aerophilatelic Society (CAS) welcomes anyone interested in aerophilately or astrophilately, worldwide. Yearly membership is $10 Cdn. No formal meetings; several members meet at the weekly RA Stamp Club meetings at the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, Ont. 7:30 pm every Monday except June, July and August. Information: Ron Miyanishi, 124 Gamble Ave., Toronto ON M4J 2P3.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR ISRAEL PHILATELY (C.A.F.I.P.)

Chapter 76, Jan Bart Judaica Study Group, meets 2nd Monday of each month (except July and August), 7:30 pm, at Shaare Shomayim Synagogue, 470 Glencairn Ave., Toronto. Contact: Joseph Berkovits, York Toronto P.O. Box 33, 260 Adelaide St. E., Toronto ON ; (416) 635-1749.

CANADIAN FORCES PHILATELIC SOCIETY

RPSC Chapter 139 meets twice per month, September to June, on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month at 7:30 pm at the Dempsey Community Centre, 1895 Russell Road, Ottawa. Write to: Secretary, C.F.P.S., Box 46006, Beacon Hill Postal Outlet, 2339 Ogilvie Rd., Gloucester, ON K1J 9M7.

COLBORNE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 205 meets on the second and fourth Tuesday September to May inclusive at 7 pm, in the Drop-in Centre, Victoria Square, Colborne, Ont. All stamp collectors welcome. Information: Mary Jackson, Box 33, Castleton, Ont. K0K 1M0, phone (905) 344-7882.

COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

RPSC Chapter 11 meets 7:30 every fourth Tuesday. Visitors welcome. Box 465, Trail BC V1R 4L7. Phone 368-9601.

CREDIT VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY - MISSISSAUGA -

Chapter 67 meets 2nd and 4th Monday of every month (except on holidays and in July and August) at 7:30 pm at Forest Avenue Public School, 20 Forest Ave., Port Credit. Visitors alwayswelcome. Contact Bob Laker, (905) 279-8807.

DELTA STAMP CLUB

Chapter 138 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays (except June/August). Visitors always welcome. Information: Bill Heather, 325-54th St., Delta BC V4M 3G6, phone (604) 943-5303.

EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 12 meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays (except July and August) at Stan Wadlow Clubhouse, Cedarvale Ave. (first east of Woodbine, at Cosburn), north of arena. Visitors welcome. Sec.: Raymond Reakes, 188 Woodmount Ave., Toronto ON M4C 3Z4.

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB

Touring stampers, new members and guests are wel-

come to visit Edmonton's R.P.S.C. Chapter 6. Meetings 2nd Mondays, September through July, 7 pm, at St. Joseph High School, 4th floor cafeteria, 109 St. and 108 Ave. Correspondence: Edmonton Stamp Club, Box 399, Edmonton AB T5J 2J6; 437-1787.

ESSEX COUNTY STAMP CLUB (WINDSOR)

R.P.S.C. Chapter 154 meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of the month (4th Wednesday in July and August) at the Knights of Columbus Hall, 1140 Goyeau St., Windsor, Ont. (just south of Giles Blvd.). Meetings start at 7 pm, program at 8 pm. Lots of parking and all visitors are welcome. Information: Essex Count Stamp Club, 2975 Clemenceau Blvd., Windsor ON N8T 2R2.

ETOBICOKE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 78 meets at Fairfield Centre, 80 Lothian Way, Etobicoke at 7:30 pm, 1st Wednesday of every month except July and August. Visitors always welcome. Information: C.E. Allen, 5 Aintree Court, Etobicoke ON M8W 2E1. Phone 251-3425.

FENELON STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 176 meets 2nd Monday of each month in the Fenelon Falls Community Hall behind the Village Office on Market Street at 7:30 pm. Visitors always welcome. Information from the President: Margaret Allen, R R 1, Fenelon Falls, ON K0M 2N0.

GREATER VICTORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 32 meets on the third Friday of each month at 7:30 pm at the Windsor Park Pavilion in Oak Bay. Circuit books, auction and special programmes prevail. Membership $8 per year. Visitors welcome. Information: Don Dundee, 928 Claremont Ave., Victoria, BC V8Y 1K3; (604) 658-8458.

HAMILTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 51 meets at 6 pm on 2nd, 4th and 5th Mondays, September to June exceptholidays, and 2nd Mondays July and August, at Bishop Ryan Secondary School, Quigley Rd. and Albert, in Hamilton's east end. We have 10 dealers, a very extensive sales circuit, a youth booth, and a library. Auctions are held at each meeting;, slide shows and speakers periodically. Nominal door fee. Free coffee. Visitors and juniors welcome. Information: Box 60510, 673 Upper James St., Hamilton ON L9C 7N7.

KAWARTHA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 58 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays September through June (except 4th Tuesdays in December and June), 7 pm at St. Peter's High School, 733 Parkhill Rd. W., Peterborough, Ont. Information: Lloyd Mosher, 1269 Royal Dr., Peterborough ON K9H 6R6.

KELOWNA & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 90 meets monthly, 2nd Wednesdays, September to June from 7 - 10 pm at the Kelowna Secondary School Cafeteria, 575 Harvey Avenue, Kelowna. Business meeting at 8 pm, followed by an auction. Visitors are always welcome. Information: P.O. Box 1185, Kelowna, BC V1Y 7P8.

KENT COUNTY STAMP CLUB (CHATHAM, ON)

Chapter 7 meets 4th Wednesday of each month (except July, August and December) in the cafeteria of John McGregor Secondary School, 300 Cecile at 7:30 pm. Visitors always welcome. Sec.: Abie Heersma, 73 Jasper, Chatham ON N7M 4C1.

KINGSTON STAMP CLUB

Meets 2nd and 4th Monday, September to April and 2nd Monday in May, 7pm, St. Paul's Anglican Church Hall, Queen and Montreal Streets, Kingston Ont. Information: President, Kingston Stamp Club, 1960 Hwy. 2 East, Kingston ON K7L 4V1; (613) 546-3332.

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 13 meets 2nd Thursday every month (except July and August) at Rink in the Park, Seagram Drive, Waterloo. Visitors welcome. Information: Betty J. Martin, P.O. Box 43007, Eastwood Square Post Office, Kitchener ON N2H 6S9; 578-7782.

LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB

Chapter 33 meets 2nd Wednesday and last Friday each month, September to June at the Herb Carroll Centre, 1100 Lincoln St., Thunder Bay ON. Meetings start at 8:00; visitors welcome. Sec.: Ms. Daryl Lein, #5 230 North Brodie St., Thunder Bay ON P7C 3S5.

LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 84 meets at Lindsay Place School, Broadview Ave., Pointe Claire, QC, 2nd and 4th Thursdays, September to June at 7:30 pm. Information: David Nickson, President, Box 1, Pointe Claire, PQ H9R 4N5.

MILTON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 180 meets last Monday of each month (except December), from 7:00 pm at Hugh Foster Hall (next to Town Hall) in Milton, Ont. Silent auction every meeting. Information: Milton Stamp Club, 425 Valleyview Cres., Box 203, Milton ON L9T 3K9; Phone (905) 878-1533 or (905) 878-9076.

NORTH BAY & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 44 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of the month, September to May, at the Cassellholme Home for the Aged, 400 Olive St., North Bay ON at 7 pm. (Basement meeting room.) Table auction and sales circuit. Visitors are welcome. Information: John Fretwell, RR 1, Callandar ON P0H 1H0; (705) 752-1364.

NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 5 welcomes all visitors to its meetings on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month (except July and August) at 7:30 pm in the Civic Garden Centre, Edwards Gardens, Lawrence Ave. E. at Leslie (southwest corner) Toronto. Table auction, sales circuit and informative lectures. Information from the Secretary: Roger Slute, 5 Concord Pl., Toronto ON M3C 3M8.

NORTH SHORE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 198 meets on alternate Tuesdays, September through June, at the Queen Mary School Library, 230 West Keith Road, North Vancouver BC. Visitors are always welcome. For the current meeting schedule and information, call: Neil Worley (987-1670), or Erna Krische (985-2810).

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 21 meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month (except July and August) at 7 pm in the lounge of Centennial Arena, north side of Finch Ave. W., west of Bathurst. Sales circuit, auctions, speakers, lectures. Visitors welcome. Information: John DeGroot, Box 62, Willowdale ON M2N 5S7; (416) 493-1008.

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB

The first affiliate of the R.P.S.C., est. 1922, meets 2nd Tuesdays of each month, September to June at the Nova Scotia Museum. Visitors always welcome. Information: E. Sodero, 831 Tower Road, Halifax NS B3H 2Y1.

OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 135 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 7pm in the Cafeteria, St. Thomas Aquinas Secondary School (formerly Perdue HighSchool), 124 Margaret Drive (Lakeshore West/Dorval Drive), Oakville. Visitors welcome. Information: Oakville Stamp Club, Box 69643, Oakville ON L6J 7R4.

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 16 meets every Thursday at 7:30 pm, September through May, at the Hintonburg Community Centre (Laurel Room), 1064 Wellington St., Ottawa ON. Visitors are al-ways welcome. Information: Pres. George MacManus, Box 65085, Merivale Postal Outlet, Nepean ON K2G 5Y3.

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 65 meets on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays, September to May, at Woodstock Collegiate Institute Cafeteria, Riddell St., Woodstock, Ont. Trading at 7 pm, program at 7:30 pm. Speakers, mini auctions, draw prizes, contests, dealers. Information: Gib Stephens, P.O. Box 20113, Woodstock ON N4S 8X8.

PENTICTON AND DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 127 meets the first Sunday of each month at 2 pm at the United Church Hall, 696 Main St., Penticton. A short business meeting is followed by circuit books every month and four slide shows in the year. Visitors always welcome. Information: 217 Redwing Pl., Penticton BC V2A 8K6; phone (604) 493-0188.

LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE DE QUÉBEC

La S.P.Q. tient ses réunions régulières les premiers et troisièmes mercredi du Mois, au Montmartre canadien, 1671 chemin St-Louis, Sillery. Les réunions ont lieu de 19:00 heures à 22:00 heures.

R.A. STAMP CLUB - OTTAWA

Chapter 41 meets every Monday (except June, July and August) at 7:30 pm at the R.A. Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa ON. K1H 7X7. Visitors welcome. Information: (613) 733-5100.

REGINA PHILATELIC CLUB

Chapter 10 meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month, September through May, from 7 -10 pm at Sheldon-Williams Collegiate Library, 2601 Coronation St., Regina. Visitors are always welcome. Information: Box 1891, Regina SK S4P 3E1.

ROYAL CITY STAMP CLUB

Chapter 104 meets 3rd Thursday of each month (except July and August), 7:30 pm at Community Centre, 65 East Sixth Ave., by Canada Game Pool, corner of McBride, New Westminster BC. Information: Box 145, Milner BC V0X 1T0. Phone 534-1884.

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB

Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays (Except July and August), 7 pm at the Saint John High School, Canterbury St., Saint John, NB. Visitors and new members welcome. Information: Saint John Stamp Club, 185 Princess Street, Saint John NB E2L 1K8.

ST. JOHN'S PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays (except July and August), 8 pm at Cabot Institute. Visitors welcome. Chairperson: J. Don Wilson, 11 Elm Pl., St. John's NF A1B 2S4; (709) 726-2741.

SOUTH CARIBOO COIN AND STAMP CLUB – 100 MILE HOUSE, B.C. –

The club meets 3rd Mondays of each month at the 100 Mile House Elementary School Library. For information, contact Horst Stock, 395-4497.

SUDBURY STAMP CLUB

Meets 2nd Tuesday of each month (except July and August) 7:30pm, in the library. Meetings include slide shows, presentations, and a stamp auction. New members are very welcome. Contact Dan McInnes, president, Box 2063, Stn. A, Sudbury ON P3A 1L8.

TORONTO HARMONIE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 94 meets 3rd Thursdays each month, 7:30 pm, Victoria Park Secondary School, Library Seminar Room, 15 Wallingford Rd., Don Mills ON. Information: J. Doehler 438-4862, or P. Mustard 690-9711.

UNION PHILATÉLIQUE de MONTREAL

Chapter 3 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, September to June at 7 pm, 7110 8th Ave., Montreal (St-Michel) PQ. Visitors always welcome. Information: 9170 Millen St., Montreal PQ H2M 1W7.

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 14 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays (except July and August), 7:30 pm at Fairfield Seniors' Centre, 80 Lothian Ave., Etobicoke. Visitors always welcome. Information: 331 Rathburn Rd., Islington ON M9B 2L9.

WESTMOUNT PHILATELIC CLUB

Chapter 17 meets 4th Monday of the month September to June (except December), 7:30 pm at the United Service Club, 1195 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal. Visitors welcome. Pres.: Bernie Margolis. Information: Robert Mirabelli, 9 Dobie Ave., Mt-Royal PQ H3P 1R9; (514) 735-0183.

WINNIPEG PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meetings 1st and 3rd Thursdays (except July and August), 7:30 pm at Veterans Club Room, downstairs, C.N. Union Station, Main St. at Broadway, Box 1425, Winnipeg MB R3C 2Z1. Visitors always welcome.

YUKON STAMP CLUB

Club information: Box 4841, Whitehorse YK Y1A 2R8.

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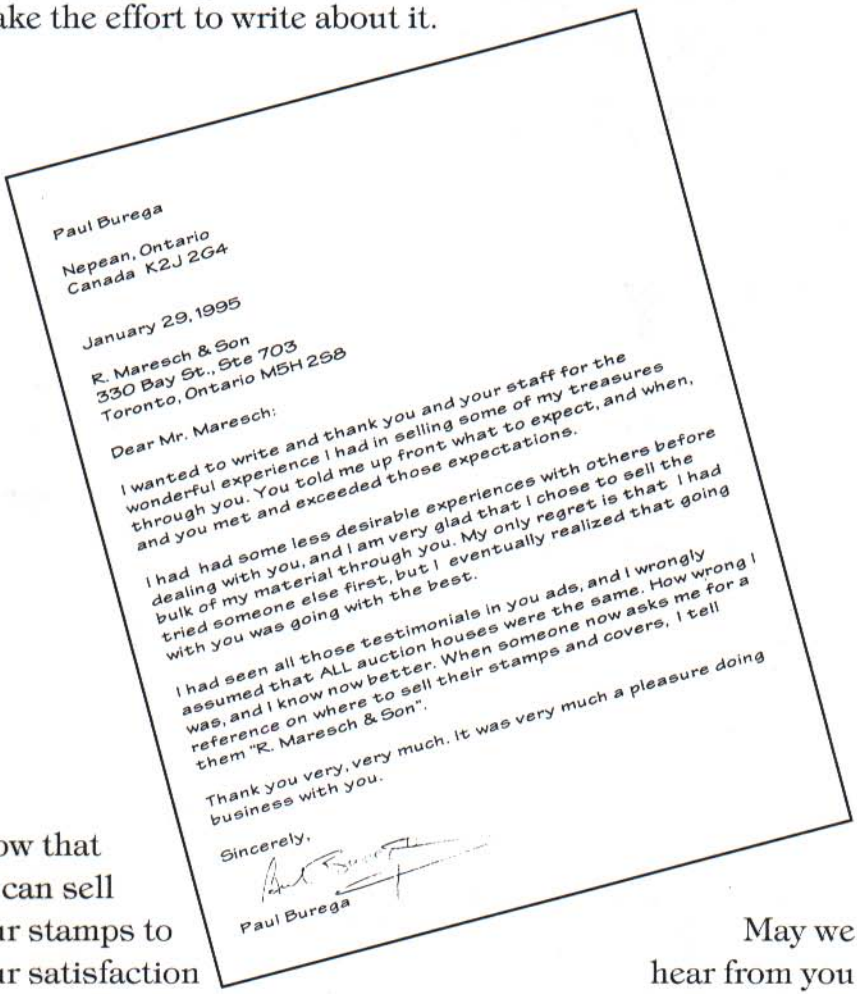
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