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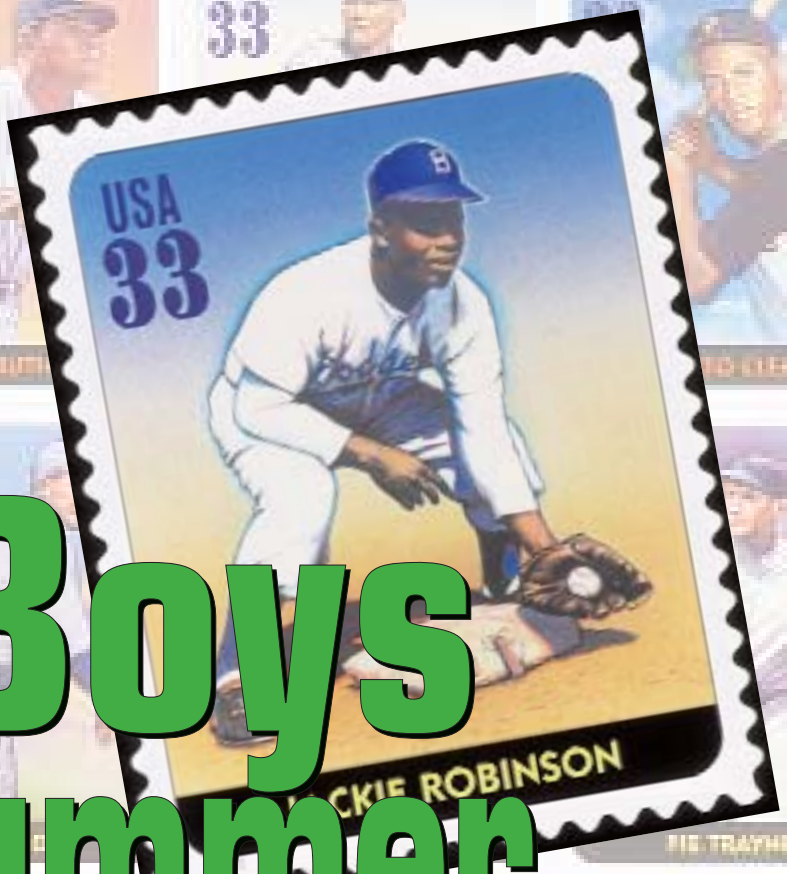
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Journal of The ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA Revue de La SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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The Canadian Philatelist
Le philatéliste canadien

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

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The Cover:

The United States Postal Service celebrated summer and that country's national past time with a sheet of 33-cent stamps on July 6 featuring 20 nominees for the Major League Baseball All-Century Team. Catcher Jackie Robinson broke the Major League Baseball colour barrier when he came to the Broklyn Dodgers in 1947. For a Canadian connection, he also played in Montreal.

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President's Page / La page du président

by/par Charles J.G. Verge

In my first Presidential message, I wish to thank our outgoing President, Dr. Keith Spencer and the members of the previous Board of The Royal Philatelic Society (RPSC) for their excellent work in the last few years in starting the revitalization process for our Society. Many of them will continue serving with me on the Board of Directors or the Executive in the coming years and I hope we will all be able to work together to the betterment of our hobby in Canada, the Americas and internationally.

I have been well prepared to become President of The RPSC. I have served on the Board of Directors of the Society since 1991 and have been First Vice-President for the last three years. More importantly, Keith Spencer has kept me constantly abreast of all that was happening in the Society. On the many Boards and Committees I have served on over the years, it is the first time that I have had a President who acted on his collegiality beliefs. He constantly kept his Executive informed, sought out their views and once decisions were made, ensured that we were aware of them. I just hope that I can emulate him. However, one area where I will not be able to follow him is his extraordinary ability to make quips, be irreverent and in the art of the quick repartee.

We say goodbye to two Directors, Grégoire Teyssier and Michael Madesker and welcome three new ones: Leon Balian, F. Warren Dickson and John M. Powell. The equation seems wrong but it is correct. Keith Spencer decided not to run again as Director and will stay on the Board and the Executive in his capacity as Immediate Past President. His Director's position is taken up by Dr. Powell. Father Jean-Claude Lafleur resigned his directorship effective April 28 and the Board appointed Yvan Latulippe, President of the Fédération québécoise de philatélie, to complete the one-year left in Father Lafleur's term. To all who are leaving, thank you for having served our Society so well. To those joining the Board, a great big welcome and I hope that you will find your term of office fulfilling and rewarding.

At this time, I need to make some additional comments about Michael Madesker as he leaves us. Michael has been on the Board for 20 years (1980-2000) and served as President for three terms (1990-1993). He saw some potential in me and was instrumental in convincing me to submit my name for election to the Board. He nurtured my first steps and mentored me through the first years for which I am grateful. At the same time as Michael was completing his 20 years of service to the Society, news came from London, England, that he had been asked to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists. This is considered to be the world's highest honour for a philatelist. Since the inception of the Roll in the 1920s, eight Canadians, including Michael, have been asked to sign. He joins Harry Sutherland and Ken Rowe as the only living Canadian RDPs. This honour is given to Michael principally for his work with youth philately in Canada and

Comme premier message présidentiel je me dois de remercier notre Président sortant, monsieur Keith Spencer et les membres sortants du Comité de direction de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada (SRPC) pour leur bon travail de renouvellement de La Société qu'ils ont entrepris au cours des dernières années. Plusieurs d'entre eux continueront à servir avec moi sur le Comité de direction ou à l'Exécutif durant les années à venir. J'espère que nous pourrons travailler ensemble pour améliorer notre hobby au Canada, en Amérique et à l'international.

Je suis probablement une des personnes les mieux préparer à être élu Président de La SRPC. J'ai 9 ans d'expérience comme membre du Comité de direction de la Société et je suis le premier vice-président depuis 1997. Plus important encore est que Keith Spencer m'a gardé continuellement informé de tout ce qui se passait. Au fil des années j'ai servi à maintes reprises sur toute sorte de comités et de groupe d'études. C'est la première fois que j'ai un président qui pratique la collégialité aussi intensivement. Il a gardé les membres de son Exécutif continuellement informé, a cherché conseils auprès de nous de façon régulière et, une fois les décisions prisent, s'est empressé de nous les communiquer. J'espère que je pourrai faire de même. Un domaine ou je ne pourrai pas le suivre sera dans son habilité extraordinaire pour faire des farces, être taquin et avoir la réplique facile.

Nous disons au revoir à deux directeurs, Grégoire Teyssier et Michael Madesker et accueillions trois nouveaux: Léon Balian, F. Warren Dickson et John M. Powell. Nous avons un nouveau directeur de plus puisque Keith Spencer a décidé de ne pas se présenter au poste de Directeur mais demeure sur le Comité de direction et sur l'Exécutif comme président sortant. M. Powell le remplace. Le Père Jean-Claude Lafleur a soumis sa démission comme Directeur prenant effet le 28 avril dernier. Le Comité de direction a choisi Yvan Latulippe, Président de la Fédération québécoise de philatélie, pour terminer l'année qu'il restait dans le mandat du Père Lafleur. Un grand merci à tous ceux qui nous quittent pour leurs bons services. Aux nouveaux bienvenue, et j'espère que votre mandat d'office sera productif et bénéfique pour vous et La Société.

Michael Madesker a droit à quelques commentaires supplémentaires. Michael a été sur le Comité de direction pendant 20 ans (1980-2000) et a été Président de La SRPC pour trois mandats consécutifs (1990-1993). Il a deviné mon potentiel et a été la personne qui m'a convaincu de soumettre ma candidature pour un poste sure le Comité de direction. Il a été l'ange-gardien de mes premiers pas et le mentor de mes premières années. Je lui en suis très reconnaissant. Durant notre réunion à Winnipeg nous avons été informé que Michael avait été invité à signer le Roll of Distinguished Philatelists. Cette invitation est considéré comme étant le plus grand honneur mondial qui peut être octroyé à un philatéliste. Michael est le huitième Canadien a être invité à signer depuis la création du Roll dans les années 20. Il joint Harry Sutherland et Ken Rowe comme les seuls signataires Canadiens encore vivants. Michael reçoit cet honneur principalement pour le travail qu'il a fait pour le

worldwide. This is nowhere more evident than in the books and training programs that Michael has put together to develop and train young philatelists. Michael has just started his 3rd four-year term as President of the Commission for Youth Philately of the Fédération Internationale de Philatélie. I am sure you will join me in congratulating Michael for this prestigious award.

In closing this first message, I invite you to communicate with me if you have any suggestions, comments and, yes, complaints. I will try to reply to all in one way or other. Please bear with me if the replies are not instantaneous, but long in coming. I still have to earn a living and I am frequently out of the country. There are many ways you can reach me. The most efficient way is by sending e-mails to the National Office at rpsc@interlog.com (if they can answer your query while I am away, they will do so) or at vergec@sympatico.ca, which is my personal e-mail address. If you wish to use Canada Post's services, you should send your letters to The RPSC, Box 929, Station 'Q', Toronto, ON M4T 2P1.

I am looking forward to serving our Society and to help it into the next Millennium. Oh by the way, we are always looking for new members. Can you sponsor one?

philatélie jeunesse au Canada et à travers le monde. Il est l'auteur de plusieurs livres et programmes de formation pour aider les professeurs, mentors et leaders dans leur tâches de formation et de développement de la philatélie chez les jeunes. Michael a récemment débuté son troisième mandat de 4 ans comme Président de la Commission de la philatélie jeunesse de la Fédération Internationale de Philatélie.

En guise de conclusion, j'aimerais vous inviter à prendre contact avec moi si vous avez des suggestions, des commentaires et, oui, même des plaintes. J'essaierai de répondre d'une façon ou d'une autre. Je vous demande seulement un peu de patience dans l'attente de ces réponses. Je travaille encore et je suis souvent à l'extérieur du pays. Il y a plusieurs méthodes de contact à votre disposition. La façon la plus facile est d'envoyer des courriels au bureau national, rpsc@interlog.com (le bureau peut répondre à vos questions pendant mes absences) ou à vergec@sympatico.ca, mon courriel personnel. Si vous utilisez les services de Postes Canada vous devriez envoyer vos lettres à La SRPC, C.P. 929, Succursale 'Q', Toronto, ON, Canada M4T 2P1.

Au début de ce nouveau millénaire je suis au service de notre Société et de ses membres. Ah oui! Nous sommes toujours à la recherche de nouveaux membres. Pouvez-vous en recommander?

Letters / Lettres

Dear Editor

Dear Editor:

Geldert Medal Awarded to James Gray

In memory of our former president, the late Dr. G.M. Geldert, a medal is presented each year for an article or series of articles judged to be the best by the Awards Committee appearing in The Canadian Philatelist during the preceding calendar year.

This medal is only awarded once to any author regardless of what, in most cases is the invaluable ongoing contribution in The Canadian Philatelist for the benefit of our readers.

The winner for 1999 is Dr. James Gary for his article "Sir Sanford Fleming: Father of the Three-penny Beaver."

This article appeared in the January 1999 issue of C.P.

Yours sincerely

Mrs. G.M. Geldert

Dear Editor:

Paper Expansion & Shrinkage Affects Perfins & Perforations

On the issue of minor perforation variations that are considered so important in trying to isolate printings. I have a little story that puts the "paper expansion" issue into proper context. A couple of months ago Don, here in my office, was pricing up some OHMS Perfins. He was carefully checking each stamp against the standard 5-hole OHMS template (which was based on a block of 15 formerly in John Johnson's collection and is now in the Canadian Postal Archives). This is the standard reference on these issues, similar to the Kiusalas gauge for perforations.

He had one of the more valuable items which matched perfectly to the template but had a big hinge which he thought should be soaked off. So, the stamp went into the water and was soaked for about 20 minutes which nicely removed the hinge. Don then put the stamp between plastic card and blotter and into his small Thor stamp press and tightened it up very snuggly (Don has rather large muscular shoulders). In due course he removed the stamp from the press and it no longer matched the template. The pressure of the stamp press had "squished" the wet stamp enough to expand it by enough to affect the alignment of the adjacent OHMS perfins. The change was perhaps 0.2 mm, a tiny amount indeed but enough to throw out the measurement.

He brought the stamp to me as it was now a problem as it did not align (and anyone carefully examining it against the template was going to immediately question its authenticity). I suggested that he put the stamp back in the water for an hour and then just pat it dry and let it finish drying in the air. The result was the stamp returned to its previous size and the OHMS perfin again matched the template perfectly.

The obvious moral of this story is that soaking stamp really does affect the paper size and must be considered. In this case the change was only 0.2 mm over a space of approximately 26 mm (26 vs. 25.8 before the pressure was applied + 0.78 per cent). Not much, however, when you are comparing 12 to 12.1 it matters. It is enough to change 12 by 1.0078 to 12.09 which would certainly make any observer record it as 12.1 Following from this 11.5 by 1.0078 = 11.59, 112.7 by 1.0078 = 11.79. Since 26 mm is about the length of the edges on most Large Queens and the sides on the Small Queens this is significant.

I would recommend anyone seriously studying the minor perf differences do some experiments on this matter to prove to themselves how significant this issue is. Take a dozen of your common stamps (some vertical and some horizontally wove) and measure the perfs (and the dimensions if you care) carefully. Then soak them for 1/2 hour in luke-warm water. Then put them between a plastic card and a blotter in a stamp press and leaved them for a least a couple of hours until completely dry. There must be significant pressure applied, I would doubt that a single big dictionary would do the job. Anyone who does not have one of the little Thor stamp presses I referred to above and does any woodworking could fabricate a suitable press using a couple of pieces of board and a couple of c-clamps. Make it tight.

Then, remove the stamps from the press and measure the perforations (and dimensions if you wish) again. Keep in mind that the expansion will be greater against the weave. If the stamp is on vertical wove paper the stamp will expand more in the horizontal direction and this will "reduce" the perforation measurement across the top of the stamp. You will notice a larger difference on the longer side of the stamp so, on a LQ or SQ a stamp with horizontal wove will be a better sample to use as the expansion will be a bit more significant along the longer vertical sides. My bet is you get a 0.05 to 0.10 difference in the perforations.

After you measure your findings you can then "re-soak" the stamps and this time just lightly pat them dry with a paper towel and let them dry in the air with no pressure. Then check them again and see what the perforations measure. My bet is you will find they are all pretty much back to where they were when you started.

The other thing that will affect the perforation measurements is whether the examples used have even the slightest amount of gum residue on the back before you start. This can be with original stamp glue or the gum from previous hinges. This gum will likely have shrunk the stamp a tiny bit and might make a very slight difference if you are really accurate with your measuring.

Have fun!

John Jamieson
Saskatoon, SK

Dear Editor:

It is with great sadness that we write to inform you of the passing of one of our oldest and most esteemed Stamp Club founders and long time member of The RPSC, Mr. Brian T. Smith of Chatham. We recently were informed that Mr. Smith's membership had not been renewed in the last year or so as he became incapable of functioning and was hospitalized. We are not entirely sure if in fact The RPSC will or will not announce his death due to this fact but beseech you to consider it. Brian was a firm advocate of The RPSC and brought many members into its fold in the course of his lifetime. Brian died on March 2, 2000 at Thamesview Lodge in Chatham.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Yours Truly

Allan Burk

Chatham, ON

Dear Editor:

To celebrate its 25th anniversary, another organization of which I also am a member, the Heritage Canada Foundation, in co-operation with the Canada Post Corporation, produced a special First Day Cover in an edition limited to 3,000 copies. The cover features three postage stamps (Scott Numbers 1755d, e and f) from the series on the history of housing in Canada, together with a special anniversary cancel dated at Ottawa, ON 1998.09.23. A Heritage Canada Foundation explanation is printed on the reverse. These covers are available only from the Heritage Canada Foundation, at a cost of $5 each including GST and postage. Please indicate the quantity desired and send your cheque or money order to Heritage Canada Anniversary Cover, PO Box 1358, Station B, Ottawa, ON K1P 4R4.

Ivan W. MacKenzie

RPSC member I-26370

Ottawa, ON

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, on lui transmet de nombreuses demandes de philatélistes désireux de trouver des correspondants pour échanger des timbres. Ainsi a t'elle décidé, pour rendre service à ses membres, de publier les noms intéressés d'outrement, afin que ceux qui désirent établir des rapports avec eux puissent la fair. 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.

Cees J.E. Janssen
Timmermanshove 29
2726 DX Zoetermeer
Netherlands

I am interested in exchanging Dutch stamps for Canadian materials, particularly in the post 1994 period. My languages include English, French, German and Dutch. Phone calls at +31 79-351 27 56 are also accepted or e-mail ceesjans@wxs.nl.

Editorial

by Bill Pekonen

During the summer months, while stamp clubs are generally inactive, the space normally occupied with Chapter Meeting information has been used for another purpose. We have used that space to report the results of the 2000 Literature competition, and have provided only an abbreviated Chapter listing. And here are the reasons why.

With the proliferation of stamp literature made possible by home computers, a wealth of new information has been published. Not only does this new information provide the means to understand and to expand modern stamp collections, it also helps judges to pay just as much attention to the stamps issued during the last five decades as they usually do to the over studied stamps issued during the first five decades of stamp history.

Additionally, better collections of stamps can be assembled with modern material that can be obtained free or at very little cost. Using the published material as a knowledge base, judges can then make better award decisions when these specialized or more modern collections are exhibited.

This problem has been encountered by judges who are very familiar with the "classics" but have little knowledge of many specialized subjects. The judges usually fall back on the rule of thumb that it takes 50 years for reliable information to surface about a stamp issue.

While there might have been some truth in that statement at a time when communications were much slower than today, it is also true that discoveries about older stamps are still being made 100 years later.

Whether the "discovery" is new or not, may simply be the result of whether or not the discoveries were well publicized or not mentioned at all because of the relatively high cost of printing. All the judges can go by when judging a modern exhibit is some sort of sixth sense to decide how it appears while ignoring or not recognizing the philatelic importance the subject may impart.

Serious studies of modern material might only receive a bronze medal while less significant classic material about which much has been published can win a gold medal. When confronted with this situation, the judges usually just shrug their shoulders and say "Write a book." Well, that is exactly what more and more collectors are doing.

The collectors are in effect educating the judges as well as letting other collectors know what is happening.

Some of this work is being done by special study groups with the information being distributed by way of a newsletter. But, unless you know about the groups, it is virtually impossible to find out what kind of information exists. Not everything is on the Internet, and perhaps it should not be either – for one reason or another.

Some others choose a limited edition publication because it is very expensive and unprofitable to print some of the more deluxe volumes needed to adequately describe certain subjects. It is a well known axiom in the book trade that books about specialized subjects are money losers unless they are so highly priced that few people can afford them.

This brings up the problem of how to let people know that the special studies or limited editions are available, and where to get them. It must be remembered that not every stamp collector is connected to the Internet, nor do many wish to do just that.

The philatelic literature category at local exhibitions is only one answer. ORAPEX offers an extended opportunity to display this special information. The last exhibit had over 150 entries.

After discussions with Richard Thompson, it was decided to reproduce the entire list of entries with the Palmares results. This long list will help collectors become aware of the existence of new literature on a wide range of subjects. Collectors living in other parts of the world can also become aware of what is available.

Unfortunately, the Palmares list takes up a lot of print space. And we wanted to include other articles in this issue to provide a balanced publication.

We looked at the Chapter listings. The question was – Is it important to repeat the same information in every issue? Do readers actually read it or do their eyes just skip over it because the brain tells them that this looks just the same as before? Are they read only by those whose duty it is to make sure the notice is included? The reader expects new and useful information when they pick up a publication. "Same old, same old" just doesn't cut it. So we cut down the Chapter information to a much shorter list.

It is realized that, to some, the club meeting dates and times are important – especially to anyone travelling. If you need more information than shown on the short list, you can refer to the May/June issue for more details, or phone the contact person. Since October is stamp collecting month, the complete Chapter list will again appear in the September/October issue.

Several other Palmares reports can be found in this issue.

Also enclosed is an article about current stamp trends to provoke your thinking.

Joseph Monteiro provides some interesting information about modern stamps.

John Powell provides some insights on judging.

Bill Topping explains the new RC numbers found on modern day covers.

David Handelman writes about a subject which has not been deeply explored – the AR covers.

Kimber Wald writes about the Postage Rates in the German Democratic Republic – Reunification during 1990-1991. He explains how this interesting period contains many differences and illustrates how important it is to keep on top of changing events around the world. Otherwise, the information may never completely surface 50 or more years from now. The importance is emphasized by the realization that more then 1.5 billion pieces of mail are posted in the worldwide system every day! What a challenge for modern day postal historians!!

We ran out of space, and therefore, Under the Hammer does not appear in this issue. It will return in the next issue.

Other articles of interest can be found to hopefully lighten your day as you enjoy the summer months.

The Short Story Column

By "Raconteur"

What do you know about Lake Titicaca? For instance, do you even know where it is? If you don't, then maybe this little piece will educate you. This is another example of exploring the story behind the stamp, and learning new things about the world around us in the process.

Lake Titicaca, the world's highest lake navigable to large vessels, lies at 3,812 metres above sea level in the Andes mountains in South America, astride the border between Peru to the west and Bolivia to the east.



After Lake Maracaibo, Titicaca is the second largest in South America. It covers 8,301 square kilometres and runs in a northwest to southeast direction for a distance of 193 km. At its widest point it attains 80 km. and its average depth is 100 metres, but the bottom tilts sharply towards the Bolivian shore, reaching its greatest depth of 281 metres off Isla Soto in the northeast corner of the lake. More than 25 rivers empty their waters into Lake Titicaca.

Titicaca's waters are limpid and only slightly brackish. Surface temperatures average 14°C. As in other Alpine lakes, fish life is restricted, consisting principally of two species of killifish and catfish. Back in 1939 rainbow trout were introduced and they thrived to such an extent that a cannery was built in 1961. But the catch became so large that the trout population almost disappeared. Today both Peru and Bolivia ban the taking of trout by any method.

Forty-one islands, some of them densely populated, rise from Titicaca's waters. The largest, Isla del Sol (Island of the Sun), lies just off the tip of the Copacabana Peninsula which is located at the south of the lake where the Peruvian and Bolivian borders almost converge.

Ruins on the islands and on shore attest to the previous existence of one of the oldest civilizations known in the Americas. The chief site is at Tiahuanaco, Bolivia. No one knows with certainty who erected the temples, stelae, and stone figures, which antedate the Christian era.





But according to legend, the Sun (the Inca God) dispatched his son, Manco Capac and his sister wife Mama Ocllo, down to earth where they emerged from the waters of Lake Titicaca and went on to subjugate numerous tribes and found the mighty Inca Empire (c. 1100 AD).





The main Inca tribe was the Aymara, which had dwelt on the shores of Lake Titicaca since before recorded history, To this day they still practice their ancient methods of agriculture on stepped terraces that predate Inca times. And did you know that the potato, a New World tuber that was unknown in Europe before the discovery of America, originated in this region of the Altiplano? Can you imagine our cuisine today without the "spud" or "french fries"? What a debt we owe to those ancient horticulturists!



Remnants of an ancient people, the Uru still live on floating mats of dried totora (a reedlike papyrus that grows in dense brakes in the marshy shallows). From the totora the Uru and other lake dwellers make their famed balsas – boats fashioned of bundles of dried reeds lashed together that resemble the crescent-shaped papyrus craft pictured on ancient Egyptian monuments.





In 1862 the first steamer to ply the lake was prefabricated in England and carried in pieces on muleback up to the lake where it was assembled and launched. Today a ship of 2,000 tons is the flagship of three vessels making regular crossings from Puno, on the Peruvian shore, to the small port of Guaqui the Bolivian side.

A narrow gauge railway connects Guaqui with La Paz, the principal city of Bolivia.

Many people believe La Paz to be the capital, but it isn't. Sucre is the capital. The world's second highest railway runs from Puno down to Arequipa and the Pacific, completing landbound Bolivia's principal link with the sea.

OK. Class dismissed.

A Perforation Variety Often Generates Other Information About the Perforation Process

by Joseph Monteiro

Introduction

In some of my past articles, I have stressed that philately should be viewed as more than just a hobby. It is also a form of education for several reasons. First a tremendous amount of history is involved in the designing of stamps. Before a design is accepted by the Canadian Post Office the choice has to be approved by several Committees. Second, besides the Canadian history that each stamp conveys, a minor error in the stamp often provides one with considerable information on the printing and perforating process. Several other reasons can be provided why philately is educational, however, in this brief article I would like to elaborate on the second reason mentioned from a recent stamp that was offered for sale at an auction and then describe a few similar discoveries made several years ago.

Perforation Skips

Perforation skips occur in the perforating process not infrequently. These skips not only result in stamps longer than the normal size where the skip occurs but it also results in the longer stamp containing part of the design of the stamp from the next row or column of stamps or the selvage. In addition, if the perforator corrects itself after the first skip, it results in a row of stamps that are smaller in size with part of its design in the longer stamp.

The Parliament Tower 14-cent stamp variety

Recently, the Parliament Tower 14-cent stamp was offered for sale with a skip of two perforations in the middle of the last row of stamps. The perforations that are missing are not the result of bent pins or missing pins. As a result, the stamps in the last row are 2.5 millimeters longer than the normal size stamps. This causes the stamp to have a slightly larger blank white space at the bottom. This variety is interesting in that it is educational.

It is educational for several reasons. First, it reveals the type of perforator used. Second, it reveals the direction in which the stamps were perforated. Third,



Parliament 14-cent variety showing skip.

it reveals where the perforator jumped. Since, the skip was in the middle of the stamp it indicates that a H-comb perforator was used. If it was a T-comb perforator, the skip would have been at the corner of the stamp and not in the middle. Since, the blank appeared at the bottom of the stamp, the sheet of stamps was perforated from top to bottom. Had the perforations been shifted upwards to the top of the stamps with part of the impression of the stamp from the next row, it would mean that the stamp was perforated from bottom to top. Finally, since the blank appears in the elongated stamp at the bottom, it reveals that the jump appeared at the bottom of the sheet. Had a portion of the next stamp appeared in the elongated part, it would mean that the skip occurred somewhere else in the pane. It is worthwhile noting that had the skip appeared at the top of the pane the elongated stamp would contain part of the design of the bottom of the stamp and not a blank which was part of the selvage, unless the sheet was perforated from bottom to top, in which case the blank appears at the top. This is illustrated hereafter.

Could it be possible for the stamps to be perforated from the bottom to the top. It is possible but unlikely. Suppose the perforator began from the bottom but made the strike earlier than it should have so as to create the larger white design in the stamp from the selvage. Suppose it then makes a skip of two perforations after the first strike, it would give one the exact pattern of the present error. This process however involves two errors rather than one. If one bases one's judgment on probability it is more likely for one error to occur than for two errors on the same sheet.

A similar variety occurred on the Parliament Tower 14-cent stamp but this time the error occurred in the middle of the sheet. As a result, it generated a pattern similar to the above but with slight traces of design of the stamp in the row below as one would expect. What is interesting about this error is that the row of stamps below the row of longer stamps is slightly shorter than the above row of stamps. How did this occur? It appears that the perforator corrected itself after the first skip. This resulted in the shorter row of stamps below the longer row. This variety also provides us with one additional piece of information about the nature of the perforator that could not be deduced from the earlier variety. Namely, that it was not only a H-comb perforator but that it was a 1-row H-comb perforator and not a 2-row H-comb perforator. This is determined by the perforations in the shorter row of stamps which appear one on top of the other in the middle. This variety is shown in the illustration below.



Parliament 14-cent variety showing skip and correction.

Examples of similar errors are also known to exist on the Parliament Tower 17-cent stamps.

The Algonkian Indians eight-cent stamp variety

The Algonkian Indians 8-cent stamps are another example of a skip of two perforations. In this case, the skip is not in the middle of the stamp but at the corner of the stamp. This has further implications. It indicates that it is not a H-comb perforator as in the above example but a T-comb perforator. A T-comb perforator

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perforates stamps in the form of a T or upside down T compared to an H-comb which perforates half of the stamp in the row below and half of the stamp in the row above (or half in the initial column and half in the next column).

As in the above case, this variety is also informative. First, as mentioned it tells us that a T-comb perforator was used. Second, the stamps were perforated not from top to bottom or bottom to top but sidewards, in other words from left to right. Third, since the elongated stamps contain part of the design of the next stamp, the skip occurred in the middle of the sheet and not at the end.

Unlike the Parliament Tower 14-cent stamp variety, there is no correction of the skip in the next stamp. Had there been a correction, the fourth column of stamps would have been narrower and there would have been overlapping perforations in the corners of the stamp in the last column on the left. These overlapping perforations would have been visible on the white strip between the fourth and fifth columns unless it was a 2-row T-comb perforator. In this case, the overlapping perforations would have been visible on the white strip between a fifth column and selvage.



The Algonkian Indian eight-cent variety showing skip.

Conclusion

The above few examples provide philatelists with how stamp collecting can be educational and more than just a hobby. There are numerous other examples such as misaligned perforations, little, large, double and elongated perforations, blind perforations, freak strikes of the perforator which provide other types of educational information. Some of these examples are not only educational but in the longrun will enable philatelists to form a better understanding about stamps and help them avoid costly errors. A good example of the latter is the case of double perforations on coil stamps which were fakes.

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A Number of New Major Errors Have Appeared in Auction Catalogues

During the last few months, a number of major errors were reported in several auction catalogues. It was the first time that I had seen these errors and for the benefit of fellow philatelists I shall indicate these discoveries with appropriate illustrations where possible.

E. Pauline Johnson five-cent stamp errors

Two major errors were reported on the 5-cent E. Pauline Johnson stamp issued on March 10, 1961. This stamp was printed in light green and red and perforated with a 12x12 perforation gauge. The gum used on this stamp was the yellow Arabic gum. This stamp was issued to celebrate the 100th Anniversary of the birth of Pauline Johnson. If l recall correctly, she was an immigrant from England who attempted to teach the Native Indians English and later married a Indian Mohawk chief.



Type-1
Missing Colour and Imperforate



Type 2
Imperforate

Two major errors were reported on this stamp.

The first appeared in Ian Kimmerly's Auction catalogue in August 1999. This error is interesting in that it contains two types of errors. First, the red engraving is missing. Second, the pair of stamps offered for sale were fully imperforate. The above mentioned catalogue notes that the pair of stamps is unique. This can be seen in the illustration of the stamps (Type 1) shown above.

The second major error was reported in R. Maresch & Son's auction catalogue of January 18, 2000. This error unlike the above error contains only one type of error. It is a fully imperforate error. An illustration of it is also shown above (Type 2).

Charter of Rights 36-cent stamp error

A major error on the Charter of Rights 36-cent stamp was recently offered for sale. This stamp honours the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. It was issued to celebrate the 5th Anniversary of Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms on April 15, 1987. The Canadian Charter of Rights is now part of a famous piece of legislation and is one of the major achievements of the former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. It was the most important feature of the new Constitution which became Canada's supreme law in April 1982. The stamp issued to commemorate this aspect of Canadian history was perforated with a perforation gauge of 14 by 13.5 and the gum used on these stamps was PVA, a gum used on present day stamps.

This error was reported in the Eastern Auctions Ltd. catalogue of January 2000.



Charter of Rights 36-cent

It is a fully imperforate error. The catalogue reported that only one sheet of this error is known i.e., only twelve pairs exist. An illustration of this error is shown above.

Flag Stamp 45-cent stamp errors

In 1999, Gary J. Lyon (Philatelist) Ltd. reported the discovery of major errors on the 45-cent definitive stamp. This definitive is from the Canadian Flag series which was first issued in 1989. The national flag on postage stamps has been printed by most countries and is viewed primarily as a symbol of individuality and identity. The white and red Maple Leaf design was accepted as the official flag of Canada on Feb. 15,1965. It appeared for the first time on a Canadian postage stamp on June 30, 1965 and later on the Centennial stamp issued on Jan. 11, 1967.

The present 45-cent flag error stamp (Scott catalogue numbers 1797b-e) was printed in a new format and size for the first time. It was printed, in sheets of 120 with a gutter dividing the five columns, by Canadian Bank Note Co. on Coated Paper. The stamp was perforated with a perforation gauge of 13.3 by 13 and the gum used was PVA.

Information on this error was sent to me in a letter by Mr. Lyon stating: "Recently a new major error of the 45 flag design regular issue was found in the Montreal area. Three gutter sheets of 120 stamps were discovered. Each sheet yields 60 pairs making a total of 180 pairs possible." What is interesting about this error (or errors) is that it contains four major varieties, namely: 1) Fully imperforate; 2) Fully imperforate gutter pairs; 3) Double impression on some of the imperforate stamps; 4) Double impression on some of the gutter imperforate stamps. Illustrations of three of these errors are shown below.





Above is a Type 1 Imperforate Left is a Type 2 Double Impression Below is a Type 3 Imperforate Gutter





50-cent Normal **52-cent Error** **88-cent Normal** **90-cent Error**

1994 Christmas stamp errors

Christmas stamps have now become a tradition since the current series began in 1964. It should, however, be noted that the first Canadian stamp bearing the Xmas message was in 1898 on the Imperial Penny Postage stamp. The present postage errors were reported on the 1994 Christmas stamps (Scott catalogue numbers 1534 and 1535). The 50-cent and the 88-cent stamps were printed by Canadian Bank Note on Peterborough paper and designed by John Pylypczak and Diti Katona with the illustration by Nina Berkson.

In September, I received a letter from Gary J. Lyon indicating that he had received a letter from Mr. Holmes from Halifax, Nova Scotia. The letter stated that Mr. Holmes has a complete sheet of fifty of the 1994 Christmas Choir with the wrong denomination. Instead of having the 50-cent denomination it had the 52-cent denomination. Further, it was printed on Coated Paper. A complete description of this story appears in the Nov.-Dec. 1998 The Canadian Philatelist. Three sheets of fifty were noted to have been sold to Mr. Holmes in a flea market in Nova Scotia. Mr. Lyon also reported that later he was approached by another seller in Florida with another three sheets and that he believed that it came from the same source, via a circuitous route. Mr. Lyon states "We are now pretty sure that the flea market seller sold at least five sheets to people other than Mr. Holmes that day. Some of these were likely used for postage."

Besides the wrong denomination appearing on the 50-cent Christmas stamp, the wrong value also appears on the 88-cent Christmas stamp. In this case, the value 90-cent appears on the Christmas stamp of the same series. See the illustrations hereafter of these four stamps.

The reason why these errors have appeared is because Canada Post was lobbying the Government for a rate increase in 1994 from 43-cent, 50-cent and 88-cent to 45-cent, 52-cent and 90-cent respectively; and in anticipation, the Post Office ordered stamps with these new values. When the proposed rate increase was not approved the original values had to be printed. How the stamps with the new values got into the hands of private collectors is not known. If the above theory is right, should one expect to find a similar error with the 45-cent on the 43-cent? Perhaps! They probably will appear in the market in the next few years, if they exist. While there is hardly any doubt that these stamps are genuine, one matter that bothers me is that if the government did not officially sell them over the post office counter whether the possession of them is illegal and whether the RCMP can seize them from their owner.



Parliament 14-cent

Parliament 14-cent stamp variety

In addition to the above noted errors, recently I noted an old variety of the Parliament Tower 14-cent stamp that was offered for sale. This stamp is from the first Parliament definitive series beginning in 1977 and is red in colour. It was designed by Richard Derreth, and the stamp was printed in single colour via steel engraving, by Canadian Bank Note Company. The paper on which the stamps was printed was Abitibi Paper and the stamps have a perforation of 12.9 by 13.3. It was released on March 7, 1978 and four plates of this stamp, numbered one to four, were issued.

This variety is interesting in that it is educational. Two perforations in the middle of the stamp are missing, in the sense that the perforator skipped these perforations (in other words, the missing perforations were not the result of a bent pin or missing pin). As a result, the stamp is slightly longer than the normal stamp. This causes the stamp to have a slightly larger blank white space at the bottom.

Why is it educational? First, it reveals the type of perforator used. Second, it reveals the direction in which the stamps were perforated. Third, it reveals where the perforator jumped. Since, the skip was in the middle of the stamp it indicates that a H-comb perforator was used. If it was a T-comb perforator, the skip would have been at the corner of the stamp and not in the middle. Since, the blank appeared at the bottom of the stamp, the sheet of stamps was perforated from top to bottom. Had the perforations been shifted upwards to the top of the stamps with part of the impression of the stamp from the next row, it would mean that the stamp was perforated from bottom to top. Finally, since the blank appears in the elongated stamp at the bottom, it reveals that the jump appeared at the bottom of the sheet. Had a portion of the next stamp appeared in the elongated part, it would mean that the skip occurred somewhere else in the pane. It is worthwhile noting that had the skip appeared at the top of the pane the elongated stamp would contain part of the design of the bottom of the stamp and not a blank which was part of the selvage, unless the sheet was perforated from bottom to top.

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Modern Stamp Collecting

by J.D. Williamson

There have been many articles written about the problems which make stamp collecting more difficult these days than it was in the past. One of the problems is the proliferation of stamps being issued by the postal authorities each year. Another problem is the trend in collecting only mint stamps. Another problem is the policy of limiting the issue to a limited number of copies and from a limited number of outlets.

In the past my complaints about these problems has been the focus of my articles. I still consider what I wrote in the past justified, however in this article I am not complaining, I am attempting to show how these trends can be handled by the modern collector. Handled that is in ways other than quitting the hobby.

In the early days of collecting some collected mint and others collected used stamps. This can still be done. It may be more difficult, in some ways now than it was in the early days of collecting. There are after all more countries issuing stamps and further more each administration is now issuing a greater number of stamps than was done in the past.

The overcoming of these difficulties is what makes for interesting collections. Looking for ways to overcome difficulties makes for better collectors. Of course some find these difficulties so great that they stop collecting and are therefore no longer with us. We must remember that this is not a new problem. In the past more countries than the original three or four started to issue stamps which required the collector to make a decision as to which countries to collect.

In an earlier article I pointed out that pre-printed albums often result in more spaces than stamps. With the increase of stamps there are more spaces required to hold all the stamps. Newer collectors and younger collectors can be terminally discouraged. One result is the giving up the hobby. There are better and easier ways that this problem can be overcome.

You can use a loose-leaf paper system. There is paper available for spring back binders specially designed for stamp collecting. This paper is lightly quadrille ruled, the stamp can be placed on the paper and a dot place and the intersection of the rulings, then a box can be drawn and the stamp affixed to the page in the box with a stamp hinge.

Another method is to use a plain school type three ring binder and plain pages. It is a little more difficult to draw the boxes but this can be done by placing the paper over a pre-printed page or a pre-drawn page and drawing only the desired boxes. Unfortunately this paper is quite a bit more expensive than the ruled paper usually used in school binders. But it is cheaper than the quadrille ruled paper.

In fact a method that can be used by children as a first method of arranging their collection is to use the ruled paper. The lines make it easy to draw the boxes – or even the stamps can be just placed on the pages using the lines to guide the placement without drawing boxes. Anything that can get new collectors started and can keep their interest in collecting is a help to all collectors. This will probably be the cheapest and most efficient way for a child to get started in collecting.

Advanced collectors can use this ruled school loose-leaf paper to organize the arrangements that they are planning. This ruled paper is very cheap and I find it very useful in the early stages of arranging a collection. Especially at the start of the school year where almost every store has a paper stock for the school year.

The plain loose-leaf paper can also be used with a computer program to draw the boxes when designing pages for an album. For pages to be used in an exhibit it would be better to use plain bond computer printer paper. (Loose sheets not the kind with perforated strips on each side which has to be torn off) This paper is becoming quite reasonable in cost and is good grade. If you wish this paper can be punched for two or three ring binders, or be used in spring back binders.

Of course the choice of what to collect, mint or used is yours. Judges generally do not like to see mint and used stamps mixed in the same exhibit. It is probably better to keep mint and used stamps separate. It doesn't hurt to have two or more collections going at a time. Some prefer to collect postally used stamps because they consider them more interesting. It is also becoming more of a challenge. All the more reason to collect used stamps.

One of the problems which occurs with collecting modern, and by modern I mean post 1980, stamps is the difficulty of obtaining good postally used copies of all the stamps issued. The answer to this to collect all you can and to fill in the blanks of your collection later. This is one reason from designing your own album pages, you do not leave a hole for the missing stamp, you display what you have and change the page later when you get the missing stamps.

Completeness has always been a criteria of a good collection. But this criteria has been set aside before. At one time people collected all stamps issued in the whole world. This soon became impractical and the criteria of completeness was only applied to individual countries. Even this criteria was modified when a collector showed a collection as from such a date to such a date.

When topical or thematic collection was started all examples of known stamps of a certain topic was required in aid of completeness. Then the requirement was eased to require just stamps of a least two or three countries.

It would seem that it is time again to relax the completeness requirement. For instance it is beyond the recourses of nearly all collectors to have a complete collection of Canadian stamps, the 12- penny black is too expensive for almost all collectors.

The argument has been put that it is not difficult to obtain a copy of all mint stamps since about King George V or VI. This is true; it is just a question of money. But both the face value of stamps and the number of stamps issued are rising at a great rate. Let alone the value of earlier Canadian mint stamps. For a beginner the cost could be prohibitive. Also some can see no difference in collecting mint stamps and collecting various forms of cards that are designed to be collected. It is a fact that some stamps are designed to be collected and the postal administration hopes they will end up in collections and not on mail.

You do not have to play their game if you don't want to! You are to one to decide what to collect.

At the same time the smaller number of copies of individual commemorative stamps, the selective method of distribution, and limited time in print make it much more difficult to obtain good copies of all postally used stamps. This problem is increased by such a large number of the limited size of the issue ending up in mint collections.

Thus both mint and postally used stamps are issued in a way, both by cost and limited use, that make it difficult to obtain complete collections. The only practical answer is to no longer insist on complete collections. The collections should, of course, be as complete as possible but they should be arranged with no spaces provided for the missing stamps. A note may be inserted recognizing the fact that one or more stamps are missing. A search should be continued to improve completeness but it should now be considered a goal not a requirement for a collection. Completeness should be an indication of the quality of the collection.

By making this decision you will be in effect setting up a form of topical or thematic collecting. This is not a new idea but it is an idea that you can develop any way you wish. You can, instead of limiting your topic to say "aircraft" you can add "maps" which you can use to illustrate your theme.

With this new attitude you can set about making your collection more interesting by putting in extra stamps as you find them. This could include pairs of stamps when you find them instead of limiting your collection to only single stamps. Many stamps occur in different combination of pairs.

You could show copies of stamps that occur not only perforated all round, but also include those that are imperforated on one or more sides. Again you may not have all possible examples of these but you can show all you have and look for more. They are a proper variety of stamp to collect. For some reason catalogues show changes in perforations, as changes in variety but don't always show one side imperforate as a variation, even when they are mentioned. This is a step towards specialty collecting; in fact it would appear to be a new specialty.

All these points make it more and more important for you to design your own stamp album pages. You can leave out stamps you don't have. Put in spaces for pairs or variations along with the primary stamps you are showing. Remember it is your collection and you can collect what you like. If you vary from the so-called normal or original way of displaying your stamps you should explain what you are doing and why you are doing it. If your reason is reasonable no one can fault it!

A way to encourage collecting and getting more collectors interested in both collecting and exhibiting would be a exhibit consisting of a part of a collectors album for review by the judges. Selected pages could be picked out by the judges and a committee could mount the pages in frames for public viewing. This would encourage collectors to bring their albums to a high standard. All collectors would be able to get ideas from other collectors rather than only from exhibitors. Sometimes stamp clubs encourage new collectors to bring in their collections so that advice may be given but this can be a touchy point when a new collector brings in an album and finds, unexpectedly, that it is being critiqued!

If, however, new collectors were encouraged to seek private advice and then to bring their albums to a show where the judges will pick out the best pages for showing a great deal can be learned. As how to display the stamps, how and what types of comments should or could be placed on the pages, etc. And the wonderful feeling when you find some of your pages set up for display as an example of good work by a new collector. I would think that this could be done a couple of times to allow new collector to get a feel for collecting and they would then branch out into exhibiting. To make your first exhibit is a daunting thing!

Any method which encourages stamp collecting and which shows the general public that stamps collecting is not only for experts who exhibit marvelous and probably expensive collections. Many collectors who have not gotten into exhibiting have beautiful collections that are seldom seen except by tolerant wives.

We can do better. We just have to get control of our hobby away from those who stick to old fashioned rules which cannot be applied when the large number of small issues of stamps make gathering a good collection difficult.

RPSC Slide Programme Library

The March-April 2000 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist* carried a review of the Slide Programme Library provided as a service to RPSC member clubs.

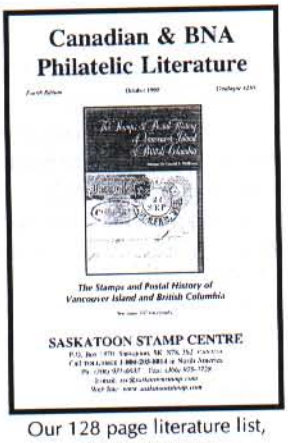
• At ROYAL * 2000 * ROYALE in Winnipeg it was decided that the Slide Librarian would maintain her own accounts, submitting to the Treasurer once a year. That means all payments will be made directly to Elizabeth Sodero, by cheque or money order. The rental fee remains at $10 per slide programme with the requesting club paying return postage.

• Preparing slide programmes for the Library – as far as I can ascertain there is financial help available, but on a most basic level (assistance with film and development cost). Most programmes were composed by people who are familiar with slide production on a hobby level and not by commercial groups. Our director, Ann Triggle, has found a contact as APS for us who would be able to help us with ideas and logistics.

• Meanwhile, programmes have been going out to clubs on a regular basis, most are returned promptly with payment either in the package or in separate envelope. One club recently used Programme #45, The Henry Hechler Story, prepared by Dr. F.G. Stulberg. There was no cassette so the script was read by the program chairman. There were 72 slides and the program ran about 45 minutes. Members interjected questions during the program and a lively discussion followed. Hechler's fame and infamy as an early stamp dealer were intertwined with his family story (18 children), with slides depicting both. Hechler's famous calligraphy appeared on a number of featured covers. Whether a rogue or a gentleman, Hechler made an important contribution to philately in Canada, and his items still appear in most major philatelic auctions.

• For a current list of slide programs, or to order, please contact: Elizabeth Sodero, 831 Tower Road, Halifax, NS B3H 2Y1, (902) 422-7589.

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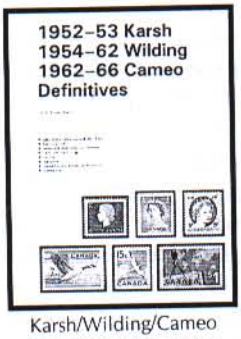
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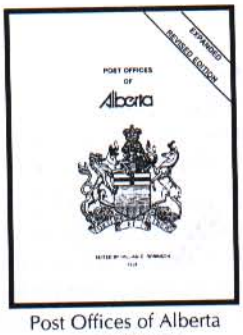
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Judging Affairs – Reciprocal Agreements, etceteras

By John M. Powell, Chairman, RPSC Judging Programme

For two decades The RPSC has had a Reciprocity Agreement with the American Philatelic Society (APS) to recognize, train, and exchange nationally accredited judges or apprentices between the two countries for Canadian national and APS-accredited shows. In Canada we also recognize one satisfactorily completed national apprenticeship from a APS-accredited show towards full accreditation in The RPSC Judging Program.

A list of current Canadian accredited judges was published in *The Canadian Philatelist* (Vol. 51, No.1, pp.27-30), and/or can be found on the RPSC Web site, http://www.interlog.com/-rpsc. Accreditation at the international level is only given by the Federation Internationale de Philatelie (FIP), and Harry Sutherland is the International Liaison Officer. The RPSC is responsible for accrediting judges at the national and local/regional levels. The juries for all national shows in Canada are given "the stamp of approval" through the Chair, RPSC Judging Programme. There is no similar requirement for juries of local/regional shows, but we hope the organizing committees will strive to use RPSC accredited judges and apprentices, so as to help maintain a standard at all shows.

Recently The RPSC has approved the experimental use of score sheets at the local and regional levels for judging exhibits, in a further effort to assist judges and the exhibitors improve their efforts. This program has been spearheaded by Ken Magee of Clinton, Ontario, a Director of The RPSC, and a team of judges largely from Ontario. The score sheets have been "field" tested over the last year and a half; a seminar held in October 1999; and were published in *The Canadian Philatelist* (Vol. 50, No. 5, pp.218-221; Vol. 51, No. 1, pp.17-22). The RPSC recommends their use when ever possible.

At The RPSC Director's meeting in Fredericton, NB, in May 1999, the Board also passed a resolution that the new (1999) APS 4th edition of Manual of Philatelic Judging How Exhibits are Judged would serve as a "guideline" for judging exhibits in Canada. This new edition includes chapters on One-Frame and Display Class exhibits as well as the older established classes. There is also a chapter on Youth exhibiting (though we don't follow exactly the score sheets or age classes in Canada), and on Philatelic Judging and Exhibiting in Canada. In the latter a statement needs to be corrected. Canadian national exhibitions are required to have a minimum of 100 – 16 page frames (1,600 pages), not the indicated 120 frames (1,920 pages), though it may be desirable for Canadian exhibitions to try to obtain this level, to be more on a par with the size of APS accredited shows. All Canadian judges and many exhibitors may wish to obtain a copy of the Manual of Philatelic Judging, available from APS, PO Box 8000, State College, PA 16803 (APS member price $9.60 U.S.; non-members $12 U.S.)

This Manual was compiled by the APS Committee on Accreditation of National Exhibitions and Judges. The RPSC recently restructured their Judging Accreditation Committee to seven members plus two ex-officio members, and if you have concerns about judging please contact myself as Chairman, or any of the other members – Alan Hanks; William Liaskas; Kenneth Magee; Grégoire Teyssier, Ann Triggle, or Charles Verge.

In August 1999, The RPSC signed a Reciprocal Agreement with The Australian Philatelic Federation (APF) concerning the recognition of accredited judges, national exhibitions and exhibitors of both countries. The two groups will invite a judge from each other's roster every two years on a rotating basis between Canada and Australia, and are to encourage each others exhibitors to send exhibits to each others national shows when a judge from one country is going to the other and can act as a commissioner. The exchange began in 1997 when Australian Ed Druce judged at the Royal in Calgary. In 1998 I judged at the Australian National in Canberra, and in 1999 Dingle Smith came to judge at the Royal in Fredericton. Each time four or five exhibits were taken by the exchange judge. The best youth exhibit at Fredericton came from Western Australia!

We hope to send a Canadian judge to the Australian National Exhibition in Brisbane in October 2001 (in 2000 there is no full national in Australia), and again to their national in 2002. At the ROYAL in Montreal in 2001 we hope to invite an Australian judge to be a member of the jury. The RPSC and the New Zealand Philatelic Federation are currently concluding the signing of a similar Agreement and we expect the exchanges to operate in the alternating years, so that we would expect to invite a New Zealand judge to come to a Canadian national show in 2002 and 2004, etc. and a Canadian to go to New Zealand for their national show in 2001, 2003, etc. These agreements have initially been put in place for 10 years and can be renewed. Would Canadian national (international) judges interested in taking part in these exchanges in 2001 and future years please contact me, as the national societies have to be involved in the exchanges.

Australian Nationals are big shows. In 1998 I was a member of a 25 person jury divided into three or four member teams covering various classes for the 800 frames. There were also judges (commissioners) from the New Zealand Philatelic Federation (NZPF) and the Federation of InterAsian Philately (FIAP).

The APF is the ultimate authority in respect of national philatelic exhibitions in Australia. The APF comprises a working Executive (currently nine members) and its member Councils that represent the six states of the Commonwealth and the Australian Capital Territory (which for philatelic purposes is considered a "state"). Both Australia Post and the Australian Philatelic Traders Association (APTA) have observer status on the Executive of the APF. Philatelic clubs

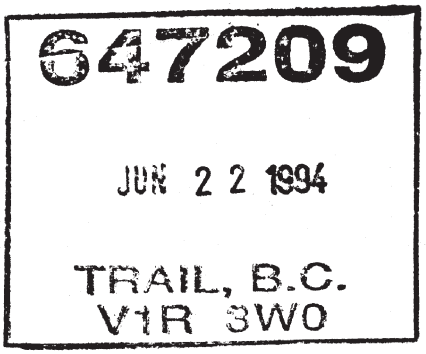
Continued on page 163

RC Number – Origin and Use



By Bill Topping, FRPSC

The introduction of the current "RC" numbers can be traced back to the assigning, in the early 1930's, of the four-digit accounting numbers that were used to identify post offices within Canada. The initials "RC" are used to identify the 10-digit "Responsibility Centre" numbers used for accounting purposes by Canada Post. At the same time a six, soon to be seven, digit portion of the number is used to identify the "Retail Counter" within each post office. These six-digit numbers are the numbers used on the standard rectangular daters used in most post offices.



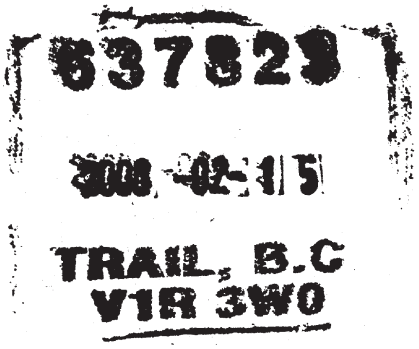
The use of the "RC" number to identify the operator of a postal outlet while at the same time, in an expanded form, being used to identify accounting areas with the postal outlet has caused considerable confusion among postal historians. To further add to the confusion, unlisted "RC" numbers are also assigned to the various branches, depots or sections within some of the larger post offices. The three RC numbers found on the daters from Trail, BC are a good example of this problem. The official counter number for Trail is 647209 but the numbers 637823 and 051152 have been used to identify the Letter Carrier Depot and the Delivery Section within the Trail Post Office Building. To fully understand the present RC number system, it is necessary first to look back at the development of the original "Office Numbers". These are the numbers referred to by collectors as Money Order Office Numbers, or "MOON's" for short.



Post offices in Canada were first assigned numbers in the mid 1930's. At first four-digit numbers were assigned to Accounting Post Offices and later five-digit numbers were assigned to Non-accounting Post Offices. These numbers were assigned to the post office name and indicated the status of the post office. If the status of an office was changed, the number was also changed. The first digit of the number was also used to identify the region in which the post office was located. For example all British Columbia Accounting Post Offices were assigned numbers in the 9000 series. From time to time other number series were assigned to identify special types of offices such as Postal Outlets.

In 1973, a new six-digit number series was introduced to solve the problem of a



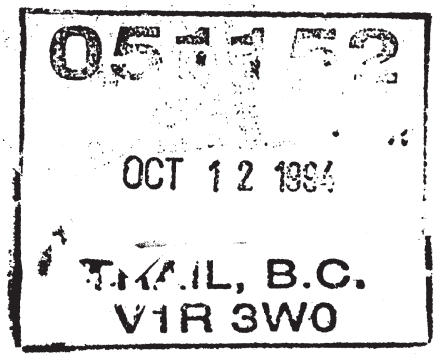


shortage of numbers in regions such as Ontario. Again the first digit of the number could be used to identify the region in which the post offices was located, and like the earlier series a number was assigned to the post office rather than the postmaster or operator. Larger offices such as Trail might be assigned more than one number for accounting purposes, but only the front counter number was listed in the official list of post offices. Thus although Trail, BC was officially assigned the number 647209, the number 637823 was also assigned to the Trail Letter Carrier Depot in the same building.



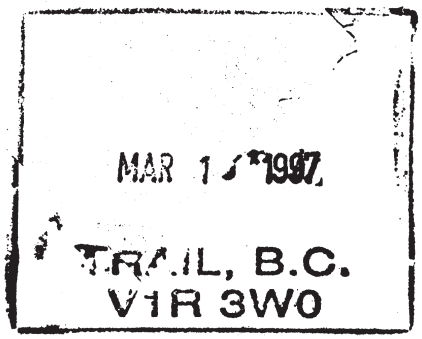
In the late 1980's, a major change in the post office accounting methods took place and a new 10-digit number system was introduced. The numbers were initially referred to as "HIRS" (Human Inventory Resource System) numbers and were assigned to the owner/operator of the Retail Counter rather than to the Post Office itself. The first seven digits identify the Retail Counter (RC), although at present all numbers appear as six-digit numbers with one or more unwritten zeros preceding the number. Within the next few years, when the present series of six-digit numbers will be exhausted, the seven-digit numbers will come into use.

For post offices established prior to 1990, the six-digit number shown on the

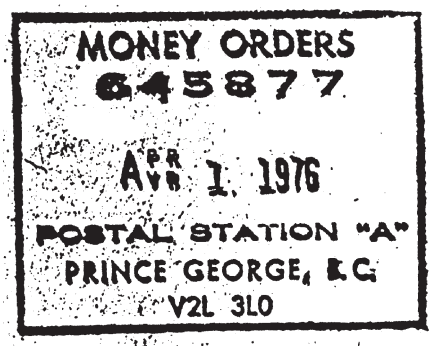


dater at the retail counter remained unchanged. For example the number shown on the Trail Post Office dater remained 647209 but the actual 10-digit number was 0647209010 with the last three digits "010" being used to indicate counter service. The last three digits "450", "490", and "570" were assigned for accounting purposes to identify different section or branches within the Trail Post Office such as the Letter Carrier Depot. At the same time Retail Managers and Retail Reps are assigned RC#'s with up to eight sub numbers being used to identify the various accounts under their jurisdiction. Occasionally these numbers are used on daters and the Trail RC# 051152 falls into this category. A study of the 10-digit numbers shows that it is possible to identify post office status using the last three digits of the 10-digit numbers. For example Semi-staff offices end in "470" while Retail Outlets end in "920" and Revenue Offices end in "480".

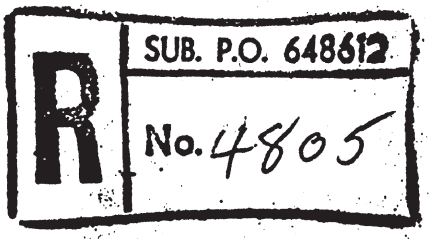
At the same time as the new numbers were introduced, the post office policy was changed and the new numbers were assigned to the operator of the retail counter rather than the actual post office name as was done in the past. As a result each time a retail counter (post office) changes ownership a new number is used. The new numbers were initially assigned as blocks of numbers to each region but this was quickly changed and at present all numbers are assigned from Ottawa. Each of the new numbers contains a check digit,



designed to reduce the chances of error in recording the numbers. (A more detailed study of the use of check digits can be found in the PHSC Journal, Vol. 59 page 15.) As a result of the use of a check digit is that about one in every eight consecutive number is assigned. The numbers, which are assigned consecutively, ignore postal regions but do give an indication as to the date when a request was made for a change in postal status.

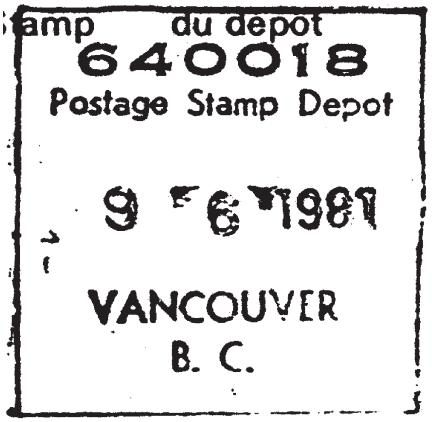


From time to time, under the new accounting system introduced in 1990, numbers are assigned to special postal functions such as Commercial Sales and these numbers are used on daters much to the confusion of postal historians. The two numbers below are such numbers. The RC number 640026 was assigned to the Pacific Division Cash Accounts Section which was further divided, for accounting purposes, into 11 sub sections using the 10-digit number system. The



640018 RC number was used at the Vancouver Postage Stamp Depot and was withdrawn before 1995 when the BC and Yukon Postage Stamp Depot was moved to Edmonton.

These in-house numbers are extremely rare but do appear from time to time on regular mail. A complete listing of all the 10 digit numbers for British Columbia would run to over 30 pages and would only further muddy an already confused situation.



Judging Affairs

Continued from page 161

and societies in Australia are affiliated with their relevant State Council. Judges are accredited nationally in their area of expertise, or at the state level. FIP type score sheets are used for all judging classes. They have even experimented with postcard exhibits at their national shows with separate judging guidelines, awards and teams of judges! Philately is therefore strongly organized in Australia.

A new publication "National Exhibitions. The Jury. Its Leadership and Procedures" prepared under the direction of APF has been published by the National Association of Philatelic Exhibitors (NAPE), as Special Paper No. 2, of The Asia Pacific Exhibitor. (This journal which is published four times a year has just completed volume 12; has 350 members and is of interest to all judges and exhibitors.) The new paper on National Exhibitions makes interesting reading, though closer to the FIP scene than occurs at Canadian national exhibitions. Available for AU $7 from Hans Karmen, Secretary/Treasurer NAPE, PO Box 462, Civic Square, ACT 2608, Australia (overseas membership in NAPE is AU $30/year).

This new trend in developing Agreements between countries is not restricted to Canada. The APS has recently signed a similar agreement with Australia, and are about to sign an agreement with Great Britain. These Agreements can only help develop an exchange of views, ideas and information on philatelic exhibiting and judging in our world-wide hobby.

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AR Covers With Postal And Philatelic Stories



Figure 1(a). AR cover from Salvador to Montreal (1900)
With rectangular San Salvador registration and AR handstamps in purple, and large circular San Salvador datestamp, also in purple. The three five cvos stamps (overprinted with wheels) are cancelled by a purple star in circle. To their right is empty space where two one cvo stamps likely had been.

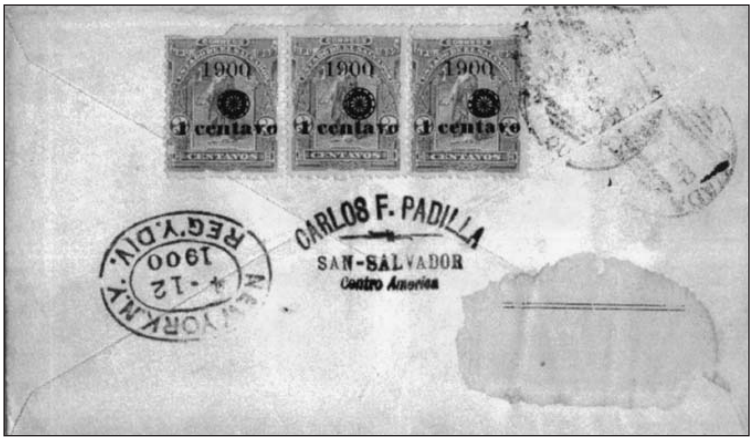


Figure 1(b). Reverse of the cover above
The three two cvos stamps are overprinted with wheels, the year, and their new denomination, one cvo. There is a New York registration date stamp and a smeared Montreal barred circle dater which barely ties the rightmost stamp. The piece of paper stuck down at the lower right is probably a remnant of the AR form that was originally attached, and was to be returned to the sender after the recipient signed it.

By David Handelman

We discuss several "philatelic" covers, two of which demonstrate many postal history features, and one whose enclosure, a dealer's approval sheet from the turn of the century, illustrates philatelic history. These form a part of my collection of worldwide AR material.

The first cover (Figures 1(a) and 1(b)), although missing stamps and "philatelic", is interesting in several respects. From El Salvador to Montreal in 1900, it was sent as a registered cover with AR (avis de réception – acknowledgment of receipt) to a part-time stamp dealer. Fortunately, the cover (obtained as lot 2030 of Leith Auctions sale of 25 September 1999 for $130 including taxes and tip) came with its contents. Therein lies the philatelic story.

First, the postal history; AR is a relatively scarce service elaborating registration – a form (later, a card) was to be signed by the recipient of the registered letter acknowledging its receipt, and the form returned to the sender. International AR service was mandated by the Universal Postal Union for its members in April 1879, but very, very few AR items are known prior to 1891. It is even difficult to find British Empire and Commonwealth AR material dated prior to 1920. (For more details on AR, see [ST, A1, A2]). This cover is the sixth earliest AR cover to Canada of which I'm aware [H]. Salvador is a rather small country on the Pacific coast of Central America, and Canada would be an exotic destination for a cover from there.

The cover has three five-centavos stamps on the front, and three one-cvos stamps on reverse. The UPU-rate between most pairs of countries was 25 centimes (about five cents) for the first unit of weight, and one cvo was approximately five centimes. The registration fee was 10 cvos, and the AR fee was five cvos (the latter two fees are independent of weight). We can see only 18 cvos in stamps, and so infer that two one-cvos stamps are missing from the front (upper right corner). (There is an ms 10 gs – 10 grams – which is less than the single weight unit of 15 grams.)

On reverse, below and to the right of the stamps, we see a stuck down piece of paper; this is probably what is left of the AR form that would have been attached to the cover. It was to be signed by the recipient, and returned (either as a folded letter, as Canadian AR forms were, or in a covering envelope, as U.S. AR forms were) to the sender of the registered letter.

Normally, covers to or from stamp dealers are frowned upon; even if they are not franked with obsolete or absurd numbers of stamps, a stigma is attached to them. In part, this is due to their high survival rate (especially when registered). We see proportionately more stamp dealer covers, and tend to discount them. In this case, the franking is correct and with contemporary (and regrettably, cheap) stamps. However the contents are still intact.

Figure 2 shows an approval sheet, with the original stamps still stuck down, that was part of the contents. The small numbers above the stamps are the prices in cents. The sheet, on onion skin paper, was very carefully folded to fit in the envelope, so that none of the stamps were creased. There are 48 stamps, from Salvador (24), Guatemala (7), Nicaragua (7), Honduras (7), and Costa Rica (3). They have been stuck to the



Figure 2. Stamp approval sheet (1900)
With 48 Central American stamps, half of which are from Salvador. The prices are as marked above the items. The single most expensive stamp on the sheet is at the lower right corner (purple Guatemala overprinted, Scott #97), marked at 20¢; its 1964 Scott catalogue value was only $0.25!

sheet with small blobs of glue (.5-1 cm in diameter); presumably, they would come off with a mild pull but there would be a risk of a large thin. (I don't intend to remove them.)

The stamps are from the early to late-1890s, and of course condition is highly variable. It is clear that dealers and collectors weren't terribly fussy about condition; one of the cheaper stamps, priced at -yellow-brown Honduras Scott #96, issued 1896, value in Scott's 1964 of $.10 – has been trimmed on the left to remove the perforations and cut into the design. The seven best stamps, marked muy raras (very scarce), were grouped as one lot on the top row, and priced at $1. These are Salvador Scott's numbers 192, 195, O49, O115, O106, O52, and O37, and they are all in surprisingly good condition; their total catalogue value in 1964 was $35. The total charged for the page was $2.77.

The accompanying letter also survived. It is written in Spanish on both sides of paper that is thin but not onion skin. The sender, Carlos F. Padilla of San Salvador, is responding to a postcard from the addressee. Senor Padilla also includes his want list of Canada and the provinces. His want list included all the pence issues, cents and large queens of Canada, the eight-cent registration stamp, and all the Jubilees but the one, two, and three, as well as all the stamps of the provinces. This suggests that perhaps Senior Padilla was also just a part-time dealer.

A modern example of an AR cover is illustrated in Figures 3(a) and (b). It suffers from the same "philatelic" stigma – it was mailed in 1975 by the well-known Toronto stamp dealer George Wegg to a client in the United States. Shown are the cover and the AR card that was attached to it. The postage paid on the cover was made up of 50¢ registration fee and 10-cent air mail rate to the United States. The pink AR card has a 25-cent stamp attached, paying for the 15-cent AR fee plus the fee to return the card by air (a rate that is difficult to find). The card was attached by staples.

The whole thing (card still attached) was returned to sender (U.S. pointing finger annotated "moved, left no address") – but there is a red handstamp (lower part of the cover) Service Temporarily Suspended. A Canadian postal strike had begun after the cover arrived in the United States (many Canadian readers will recall the regular postal strikes of the 1970s.)

Note the total lack of AR markings on the cover. Only the attached AR card returned with the cover permits us to conclude it was sent with AR.

Finally, to see what a real philatelic cover is, examine Figure 4. This is an AR cover mailed from the Sudan (then under Egyptian control) postmarked Wadi Halfa, March 1898, addressed to Metz, France. The camel stamps are all different, with denominations one, two, three and five milliemes of a pound, and one, two, five and 10 piastres (10 mil to a piastre), and are beautifully coloured. The correct postage was 30 mil plus 10 mil for each 15 grams above the first – 10 mil for each of the registration, AR, and UPU rates – so of course this cover is grossly overpaid. According to the backstamps, it travelled to Alexandria, and arrived in Metz just six days later. (It's possible this is a first day cover, but I don't know the date of issue of the stamps, Scott's #9-16.)



Figure 3(a). AR cover returned from the U.S. during a strike (1975)
From Toronto stamp dealer, by air, returned to sender, but delayed in the United States by a Canadian postal strike. No AR markings.

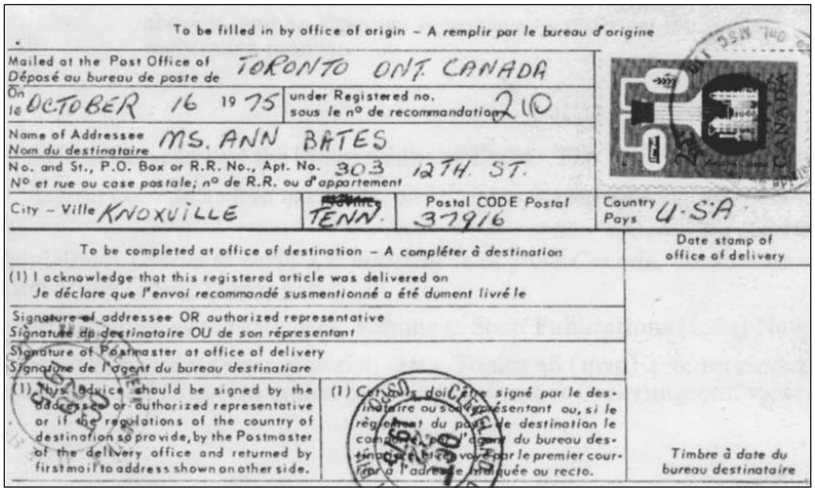


Figure 3(b). The AR card attached to the cover above (1975)
With postage of 25 cents, paying an additional fee for return of the card by air. This became a moot point when the cover was returned to sender.

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[H] David Handelman Census of early AR material to and from Canada, Newsletter #2 of the BNAPS Registration Study Group (1999) 5-7.

[S] Scott's standard postage stamp catalogue, Volume 1, Scott Publications (1964) New York.

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Figure 4 Truly philatelic AR cover from Sudan to France (1898)
With an AR handstamp lower left, and a fainter one just above it, and an Egyptian R handstamp enclosing the registration number.

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Postage Rates of the German Democratic Republic and the Impact of Reunification – 1990-1991

By Kimber A. Wald

When the Berlin Wall was breached in November 1989, the postal systems of the German Democratic Republic (DDR) and the Federal Republic of Germany (BRD) were sharply different. Rates of the BRD were adjusted over the years as inflation took its toll. Meanwhile, the DDR operated a subsidized system. As with most reunification matters, the issue before West German government bureaucrats was how to absorb the DDR post office rates and procedures into those of the BRD.

The rate differential problem was compounded by the fact that the DDR ost mark was valued considerably lower than the currency of the BRD. During transition, it was decided to introduce the BRD deutsche mark in the DDR on July 1, 1990. Pictorially setting the reunification stage was a set of nine "Famous Buildings and Monuments" definitive stamps issued the next day, July 2. These were the first DDR stamps to be inscribed Deutsche Post since 1953.

Coincidentally, a revised schedule of postal rates was also introduced one day earlier in the east. It was not at the level of the BRD schedule due to concerns with the impact of the currency reform. Thus, a two tier postal rate system existed in the divided and later reunified Germany until April 1, 1991.

Since 1971 there had been no increase in DDR rates. At the same time, BRD initiated rate increases five times. Selected BRD rate increases over the 19 years were:

Local letter (0-20 grams)	500%
Postcards – Local	400%
Inland letter (0-20 grams)	233%
Postcards – Distant	140%
Foreign letter (0-20 grams)	133%
Postcards – Foreign	100%

Citizens of East Germany faced a major financial shock as their postage rates transitioned to those of the west, especially when the currency change is also included. For example, since



The 60 pfennings domestic postcard rate on an item from Pauen to Leipzig, both in the former DDR. The Apri l1, 1991 rate schedule applied. A Berlin adhesive was used on the final day of its validity, Dec. 31, 1991.



A Sept. 25, 1990 airmail letter from Steinach to Maryland illustrating the 70 pfennigs foreign letter rate (to 20 grams) and the 30 pfennigs airmail rate (to 10 grams). The July 1, 1990 schedule applied.

Oct. 1, 1954, DDR citizens could send a letter to another location in their city for only 10 pfennigs if it weighed less than 20 grams. The same letter sent to a location outside the city cost a mere 20 pfennigs. The transitional July 1, 1990 rate schedule consolidated both into a single sky-high charge of 50 pfennigs payable in the new currency. If that was not bad enough, this rate doubled to 1.00 DM after reunification on April 1, 1991.

Another example is the cost of sending a postcard. Since March 1, 1946, a DDR citizen could also send a postcard anywhere in town for a mere 10 pfennigs. This rate was extended to inland destinations October 1, 1954, and to all Eastern Block countries except for Albania and Bulgaria, effective Jan. 1, 1960. Thus, in 1962, Frau Inge Leupold, a resident of Zwickau, could send postcards to her husband, Horst, a circus performer, whether he was performing in Dresden, DDR or on tour in the Mongolian Peoples' Republic and the postage would only be 10 pfennigs.

Subsequent to the transitional July 1, 1990 rate increase, West German businesses, particularly those of a philatelic nature, took advantage of the rate differential by having their bulk mailings posted in the DDR. Considerable money could be saved on a major mailing and the practice was perfectly legal.

After reunification occurred on Oct. 3, 1990, the two-tier rate system continued in effect for another six months until the consolidated schedule was introduced on April 1, 1991. Apparently the Federal Republic postal authorities had some concern about the radical increase in postage charges for so many categories and they distributed a free packet of 10 1-DM stamps to every household in the former DDR. The cover of the packet was inscribed "Postage Stamps for You" and bore the coats-of-arms of each of the eastern provinces.

The schedules present the DDR rates for selected categories and services from March 1, 1946 through the final consolidated schedule that was effective April 1, 1991. Readers will be able to gauge the skyrocketing postage rates the DDR citizens faced as they had to confront many changes of radically different societies.

Evolution of Selected German Democratic Republic Postage Rates in Effect Through the Reunification Period to April 1, 1991.

Domestic	03/01/46	10/01/54	07/01/90	4/01/91
Local Letters				
0-50 gr.	0.16	0.10		
50-250 gr.	0.32	0.20		
250-500 gr.	0.40	0.30		
500-1000 gr.	0.60	0.40		
Inland letters				
0-20 gr.	0.24	0.20		
20-250 gr.	0.48	0.40		
250-500 gr.	0.80	0.60		
500-1000 gr.	1.20	0.80		
All domestic letters. The distinction between local and inland letters was discontinued with the transition effective July 1, 1990.				
0-20 gr.			0.50	
20-50 gr.			1.00	
0-20 gr. std.**				1.00
20-50 gr. non-std.				1.70
50-100 gr.			0.60	2.40
100-250 gr.			1.60	3.20
250-500 gr.			2.00	4.00
500-1000 gr.			4.80	

* Individual rates are traced from their inception date through the fall of the Berlin Wall on November 9, 1989 to the first post reunification consolidated change effective April 1, 1991.
** Standard printed matter, letters, and printed letters had to meet these requirements:
+ weight: 0-20 grams + width: 9.0-120 cm. + length: 14.0-23.5 cm. + thickness: 0.5 cm.
The Standard measurement concept was first introduced in the DDR March 1, 1963 for inland letters.

Domestic	03/01/46	10/01/54	10/01/56	07/01/90	04/01/91
Registration	0.60	0.50		1.50	2.50
Special Delivery. The distinction between local and inland delivery was deleted October 1, 1956 and a rate split was modified to the time of the day.					
Local	0.80	0.60			
Inland	1.60	1.20			
6/10 a.m.			0.50	2.00	5.00
10 p.m./6 a.m.			0.50	2.00	8.00
Printed Matter					
0-20 gr. std.	0.06				0.60
0-50 gr.	0.08	0.05		0.70	1.00
0-100 gr.	0.16	0.15		0.70	1.40
100-250 gr.	0.30	0.25		1.40	1.80
250-500 gr.	0.60	0.50		1.80	2.40
Printed Matter Letter (new rate not previously used in the DDR)					
0-20 gr. std.					0.80
0-50 gr.					1.40
50-100 gr.					2.00
100-250 gr.					2.60
250-500 gr.					3.20
Post Cards					
Local***	0.10			0.30	0.60
Inland	0.12	0.10		0.30	0.60

*** The local postcard rate also applied to "socialist" countries: Eastern Europe, USSR, Cuba, Peoples' Republic of China, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, and Mongolia. Compare the listing for postcards under the Foreign rate tables.

Foreign	03/01/46	09/15/47	07/01/52	10/01/56	07/01/71	07/01/90	04/01/91
Letters							
0-20 gr. non-socialist nations		0.50	0.35	0.25	0.35		
0-20 gr. socialist				0.20*			
0-20 gr. std. #1**							1.00
0-20 gr. std. #2***							1.40
0-20 gr. non-std.						0.70	
0-50 gr. non-std.****							1.70
0-50 gr. non-std.*****							2.10
20-100 gr.						1.60	
50-100 gr.						1.60	2.80
100-250 gr.						3.50	5.00
250-500 gr.						6.00	9.40
500-750 gr.							12.80
750-1000 gr.							16.50
1000-1500 gr.							21.50
1500-2000 gr.							27.00
Printed Matter							
0-20 gr.	0.10******	0.15	0.10	0.20			
0-50 gr.				0.30		0.60	
Each addl. 50 gr.						1.00	
0-20 gr. std.							0.80
0-50 gr. non-std.							1.20
50-100 gr.							1.60
100-250 gr.						1.80	2.20
250-500 gr.						3.00	3.60
500-750 gr.							4.80
750-1000 gr.							6.20
1000-1500 gr.							8.00
1500-2000 gr.							10.00
Ea. addl. 1000 gr.							5.00
Postcards							
Socialist lands				0.10			
All other foreign				0.15	0.25		
All foreign	0.30		0.20		0.50	0.80	
Registration					0.70	1.50	2.50

* The "socialist lands" distinction for foreign letters began January 1, 1960. The distinction between letters to socialist and non-socialist countries was eliminated July 1, 1990.
** Standard letter to Europe and former Soviet Union, Turkey, Azores, Faroes, Greenland, Canary Islands, Madierra, French overseas departments of Guadeloupe, Guyana, Reunion, Martinique, and St. Pierre/Miquelon.
*** Standard letter sent to all countries not specified above.
**** Letter to Andorra, France, French departments above, Luxemburg, and Monaco.
***** All countries not specified in **** above.
****** A 10 pfennigs rate to Great Britain and United States started April 1, 1947. The 15 pfennigs rate to other lands was introduced September 15, 1947.

Foreign	10/01/54	07/01/90	04/01/91
Airmail Fee			
Per 10 gr.	0.10		
Letters/postcards			
0-20 gr. (Europe)		0.10	
Addl. 50 gr. or part (Europe)		0.10	
0-10 gr. (rest of world)		0.30	
Addl. 10 gr. or part (rest of world)		0.30	
Other mailings (0- 25. gr. or part)		0.30	
Per 5 gr. –Group I countries			0.25
Per 5 gr. – Group II countries			0.35
Group III countries			0.45

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Group I Countries

Afghanistan	Algeria	Angola
Anguilla	Antigua/Barbuda	Antilles
Aruba	Ascension	Bahamas
Bahrain	Bangladesh	Barbados
Belize	Benin	Bermuda
Bhutan	Botswana	Burundi
Cameroon	Canada	Cayman Islands
Central Africa Rep.	Chad	Columbia
Congo	Costa Rica	Cuba
Cyprus	Dominica	Dominican Rep.
El Salvador	Egypt	Equatorial Africa
Ethiopia	Gabon	Gambia
Ghana	Grenada	Guadeloupe
Guatemala	Guinea	Guinea-Bissau
Haiti	Honduras	India
Iraq	Iran	Israel
Ivory Coast	Jamaica	Jordan
Jugoslavia	Kenya	Kuwait
Lebanon	Lesotho	Liberia
Libya	Macao	Madagascar
Malawi	Martinique	Mauritania
Mauritius	Mexico	Montserrat
Morocco	Namibia	Nepal
Nicaragua	Niger	Nigeria
Oman	Pakistan	Qatar
Rwanda	St. Thomas	Saudi Arabia
Senegal	Seychelles	Sierra Leone
Somalia	Sri Lanka	St. Helena
St. Kitts/Nevis	St. Pierre/Miquelon	St. Vincent
South Africa	Sudan	Surinam
Swaziland	Syria	Tanzania
Thailand	Togo	Trinidad & Tobago
Tunisia	Turks & Caicos	Uganda
United States	Zaire	Zambia
Zimbabwe		

Group II Countries

Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil
Brunei	Cambodia	Chile
China (People's Rep)	China (Taiwan)	East Timor
Ecuador	Falkland Islands	French Guyana
French Antarctica	Guyana	Hong Kong
Indonesia	Japan	Korea (North)
Korea (South)	Laos	Macao
Malaysia	Mongolia	Peru
Philippines	Paraguay	Singapore
Suriname	Uruguay	Venezuela
Vietnam	Columbia	

Group III Countries

Australia	Christmas Island	Cook Islands
French Polynesia	Guam	Kiribati
Midway Island	Nauru	New Caledonia
New Zealand	Papua-New Guinea	Pitcairn Island
Solomon Islands	Samoa	Tuvalu
Tonga	Vanuatu	Wake Island
Wallis & Futuna		



Sometimes mistakes are made. The DDR Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications in East Berlin sent this letter on April 7, 1965 to London, ON. However, it ended up in London, England! Notice the handstamp MISSENT TO GREAT BRITAIN, which suggests this may be a common occurrence! Perhaps members of the RPSC residing in London, ON are wondering why some of their mail from overseas is late. The applicable rate was 25-pfennigs for a 0-20 gram non-socialist country foreign letter. It was effective nine years earlier, Oc. 1, 1956. The second mistake was underpaying the 10-pfennigs for airmail rate by 5-pfennigs.

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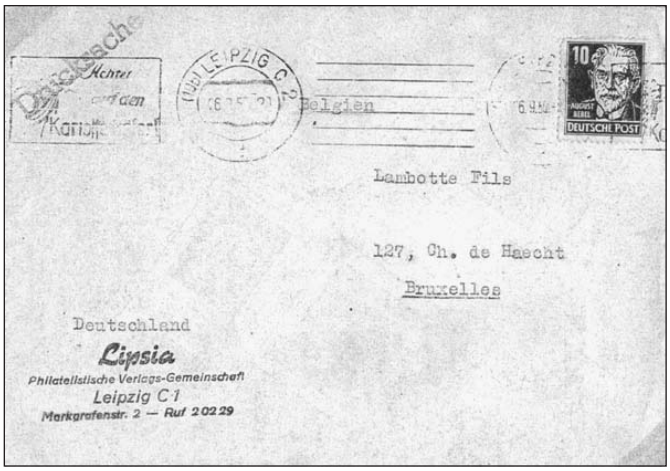
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A printed matter mailing sent from Leipzig to Bruxelles, Belgium on September 6, 1950 at the 10 pfennig rate which was in effect for slightly over 25 years.



The Famous Buildings and Monuments definitives were issued on July 2, 1990 to accommodate the new currency introduced one day earlier. The stamps were the first DDR stamps to be inscribed DEUTSCHE POST since 1953. This coil strip of 50 pfenning value covered the domestic letter rate to 20 grams.

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by Hans Reiche

Recent discussion with two different stamp dealers made me aware of one problem. Many collections, small or large are coming on the market lately.

One reason is that the market is strong and that some collectors like to download some of their material that is of no more interest to them. Such lots arrive at the dealer for sale or for an auction. In many cases these lots are described by the collector as: complete collection from that to that date or a collection of modern Europe or a collection of early Great Britain stamps etc.

Little indication is given of the catalogue value, any specific items in them, any detailed description of the better items or specialties.

So, what can the dealer do with that? For them, time is money and this is what no dealer has. Good help is expensive.

A brief look at the collection can indicate a rough value for such a lot. An estimate is arrived at that can be good or completely wrong. Is there a problem that collectors can not themselves estimate the value of their lot by indicating some details and highlighting better items?

So, in many cases, such lots go for low prices as no clear indication is given of what the collection is all about.

In such cases, the buyer, often fully aware what he is getting, having examined the lots before an auction or sale, will be happy to buy the lot for a low price. He will have been aware that the collection contained some nice and rare cancels, varieties, shades, perforations etc. all of them listed in various catalogues but not described.

After sorting out what he needed, he then could sell the remaining lot still for much more than he purchased the lot for by describing it properly.

So, now ask the question who is losing or gaining on such deals? Both dealer and seller lose, the buyer gains in most cases. Reason – a lack of proper description by the seller.

Here is just one such example. A collection of Danzig early issues sold for a song at an auction, not even reaching a tenth of its value. The buyer noted that it contained well documented and catalogued Danzig cancels that were listed with high value. Could the seller not have done a better job of describing this lot so that the dealer would have had a better idea of what the lot is all about? Of course he could have.

So make a little more effort to describe your lots better and you will be pleased with the result.

* * * * *

If you are fed up with collecting all the latest Canadian wallpaper stamps, why not try this one.

Collect a frugal collection taken practically from wastepaper baskets, and there are plenty around especially in all post offices. This does not cost anything and is a lot of fun.

Here is just one such odd item. Many collect German stamps and the inflation period is always interesting with all the various overprints, types and watermarks.

But note what Michel says: The prices for colour and other varieties as well as cancelled inflation stamps are only valid for inflation expertized items. Non expertized stamps must not be priced higher than unused and of the cheapest variety. This statement appears strange in light of the very large cheap inflation stamps that can be found cancelled.

Why then should thousands of such cancelled stamps have to be expertized? Maybe German expertizers need some more cash.

* * * * *

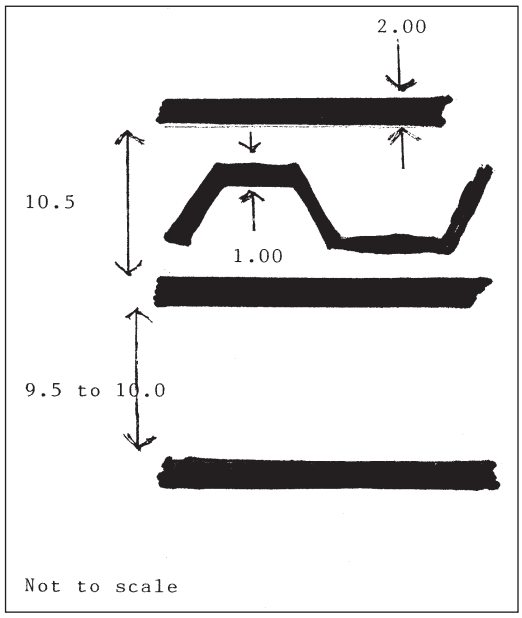
Last year, one additional five-cent Blue Admiral major re-entry was sold at auction.

No catalogue mentions this great rarity. Marler in his Admiral handbook describes this re-entry as one of the most outstanding one. Only one other copy was in his collection while no others have yet been reported.

Let us know if you find one.

* * * * *

Lately there have been a number of faked Style U precancels coming on the market. Some of these are expensive when on the Map or Jubilee stamps. To make collectors aware of what to look for, here is a short explanation.



The dimensions for the genuine Style U have been taken from collections, the old Thompson Precancel catalogue, various auction catalogues such as from Lee, Sissons, Maresch as well as correspondence from C.C. Sonne, one of the early precancel collectors.

As can be seen in the illustration, the spacing between the top and the bottom bar is 10.5 mm. The thickness of the bars is two mm. The thickness of the centre line is one mm plus. The spacing between two overprints, namely from one bar to the other bar in each design is 9.5 mm to 10 mm.

Many stamps have been found with just two bars, but no other indication of the centre. These come from shifted overprints where one bar from one overprint and another from the next overprint occur.

These are not to be confused with the Style A overprint.

One faked overprint has the following dimensions: Spacing between bars is 14.5 mm, thickness of bars is 2.75 mm and the thickness of the centre line is 2.75 mm.

A second example has only 9.5 to 10 mm between bars and the bars vary in thickness from 1.5 mm to three mm on the same example.

Report on ORAPEX 2000 held in Ottawa, ON, May 6-7, 2000

By R.K. Malott

Doug Lingard, Chairman of ORAPEX 2000 held in the Curling Rink Section of the RA Complex in Ottawa, ON May 6-7, is pleased to advise that this 39th annual ORAPEX National Stamp Exhibition, held in conjunction with Canada's Fifth National Philatelic Literature Exhibition, was one of the most successful philatelic shows held at the RC Centre.



Michael Nowlan of Oromocto, NB, Chairman of the Philatelic Literature Jury (left) presents a Gold Literature Award to Cimon Morin of Ottawa, ON, for his catalogue Canadian Philately: Bibliography and Index, Volume 3.

Extensive publicity, cloudy skies, devoted stamp collectors and interested non-collectors turned out in droves to view the 180 competitive frames of stamps, to visit their favourite stamp dealers of which there were 43, to meet and chat with other stamp collectors, and to view the extensive collection of philatelic literature in the competition.

The show and bourse was sponsored by the RA Stamp Club and assisted by other local stamp clubs in the area. The selection of philatelic material offered for competition was a challenge to the judges. The results of the philatelic and literature competitions will be published elsewhere in this magazine by Richard Thompson. The Chairman's Trophy, the Grand Award, donated by Canada Post, was won by Michael Rixon for this exhibit The Postal History of Montreal. Galen D. Harrison's Prisoners' Mail from the American Civil War was awarded Gold with Felicitations as the best in the Literature competition.

The success of a stamp show is dependent upon many hard working dedicated stamp collectors who comprise the various committees, the jury and the exhibitors and dealers. The Organizing Committee for ORAPEX 2000 was composed of Doug Lingard, Chairman and Society Meetings; Steve Mulvey, Finances and Program: Tom and Jill Hare, Exhibits; Sarah Deschamps, Graphic Designs; Al Racicot, Bourse and Security; Eliseo Temprano, Reg Godding and Helen Gale, Youth Table; Cimon Morin and Charles Verge, Literature Exhibition; Anthony Fulmes, Palmares and Wine and Cheese Functions; Sharron Malott, RA Representative; Charles Verge, Judges and RPSC Coordinator; and Dick Malott, Publicity.

Assisting the Organizing Committee were the members of the RA Stamp Club 1999-2000 Executive Committee composed of Bob Kearney, Chairman; Madhukar Belkhode, Vice-Chairman; Steve Mulvey, Treasurer; Pam Zoubie, Librarian; Eliseo Temprano, Publicity; Doug Lingard, Program; and Paul Wieler, Auctioneer.



Reg Godding (left) of the RA Stamp Club is busy assisting young collectors selecting stamps at the Youth Tables.

The challenging responsibility of judging the philatelic and literature entries was entrusted to the following judges: National Philatelic Exhibition: Patrick Campbell, Chairman of the Jury; Jury Members – Jean-Guy Dalpé, Frank Alusio, Hank Narbonne, Andrew Cronin and Apprentice Judge Richard Thompson. Canada's Fifth National Philatelic Literature Exhibition: Michael O. Nowlan, Chairman of the Jury; Jury Members – Jan Danielski, Charles J. Peterson, Peter Martin, Ben Ramkissoon and Apprentice Judge John Kevin Doyle.



Danny Handelman (left) happily receives the Canadian Youth Award, Junior Collector of the Year for 1999 from Major Dick Malott representing The RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation who sponsored the award. Danny also received a Silver Award and the AAPE Youth Award for his two-frame display Canadian Town Names with Vegetation Names.



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By Cimon Morin

Father Lawrence Anatole Walker, 1911-2000
Le Père Anatole Walker (1911-2000)



Father Lawrence Anatole Walker, who died on April 28, 2000, was born on June 8, 1911 at Côteau Station, Quebec. He was a priest of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, and was for a time a professor and Bursar at the University of Ottawa. Always interested in philately, he had a general collection of stamps while at the same time specializing in his Canadian collections. He became known, particularly in the past 30 years, as a result of his interest in the postal history of Quebec.

Father Walker was a pioneer and a leader in recording Quebec's postal history. He was the first person to publish articles and books on postal history in a systematic fashion. In over 30 years he published more than 28 studies and compilations, including the series entitled Philathèque (six titles), the counties of Quebec, also grouped by larger regions (nine titles), particular postmark types (five titles), photocopies of his collections (seven titles), and his best-known work, *Les bureaux de poste du Québec*, published in 1987. In addition, he published more than 100 articles on postal history and the postmarks of Quebec in periodicals such as *Philatélie Québec* (FQP), the *Cahiers de l'Académie* (AQEP), the *Bulletin d'histoire postale et de marcophilie* (SHQP), *Reflets de la philatélie au Québec*, and the *PHSC Journal*. He was a founding member of the Société d'Histoire Postale du Québec, and until recently was a member of all the important philatelic societies of North America.

In the course of the past 30 years he participated actively in the diffusion of knowledge on postal history through his publications, by his lectures, and by his participation in local, national, and international exhibitions. He regularly took part in the exhibitions of the Lakeshore Stamp Club, in the ORAPEX national show, and in several international exhibitions, including Philexfrance in 1989.

In 1995 he bequeathed his Quebec postal history collections, containing more than 50,000 items, to the National Archives of Canada, with the wish that they become accessible to all researchers. He has been honoured on several occasions by different philatelic organizations, including the Fédération québecoise de philatélie in 1994 and the Salon des collectionneurs de Montréal in 1995. He received the PHSC's Stan Shantz Award in 1984 for his joint authorship of the series of articles on Canadian duplex cancellations, and was named an honourary member of the Société d'Histoire Postale du Québec. He was named a Fellow of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada hours before his death.

Le Père Anatole Walker, né le 8 juin 1911 à Côteau-Station est décédé à Montréal le 28 avril 2000. Un religieux de la Congrégation des Missionnaires oblats de Marie-Immaculée, ancien professeur et trésorier de l'Université d'Ottawa, il s'est intéressé à la philatélie dès son jeune âge et poursuivait la collection de timbres en général tout en se spécialisant dans les collections du Canada. C'est surtout ces trente dernières années qui ont fait connaître le Père Walker grâce à son intérêt pour l'histoire postale québécoise.

Le Père Walker était un pionnier de l'histoire postale québécoise et un chef de file dans ce domaine. Il a été le premier à publier systématiquement des articles et des livres sur l'histoire postale. Il a publié plus de 28 études et compilations dont la série Philathèque (six titres), les comtés de la province de Québec et regroupés par grandes régions (neuf titres), les marques postales spécifiques (cinq titres), les photocopies de ses collections (sept titres). L'oeuvre la plus connue demeure *Les bureaux de poste du Québec*, publié en 1987. De plus, il a publié plus de 100 articles sur l'histoire postale et les marques postales du Québec dans des revues telles que *Philatélie Québec* (FQP), *les Cahiers de l'Académie* (AQEP), *le Bulletin d'histoire postale et de marcophilie* (SHPQ), *Reflets de la philatélie au Québec*, et le *PHSC Journal* (PHSC). Il était membre fondateur de la Société d'Histoire Postale du Québec et membre des importantes sociétés philatéliques nord américaines.

Au cours des trente dernières années il avait participé activement à la diffusion de la connaissance de l'histoire postale par ses publications, par ses conférences et par sa participation aux expositions locales, nationales et internationales. Il a participé régulièrement aux expositions du Club philatélique Lakeshore, aux expositions nationales ORAPEX ainsi qu'à l'exposition Philexfrance en 1989.

Ses collections sur l'histoire postale comprenaient plus de 50,000 pièces et ont été léguées aux Archives nationales du Canada en 1995. Il espérait ainsi les rendre davantage accessibles à l'ensemble des chercheurs. Il a été honoré à plusieurs reprises par différentes organisations philatéliques dont la Fédération québécoise de philatélie et le Salon des collectionneurs de Montréal en 1995. Il a reçu la plaque Stan Schantz de la Postal History Society of Canada en 1984 et a été nommé membre honoraire de la Société d'Histoire postale du Québec. Le jour de son décès, il avait été nommé Fellow de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada.

New Signatories to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists

The Roll of Distinguished Philatelists was established in 1921 by the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain with the approval of His Majesty King George V who was the first signatory. An invitation to sign this Roll is regarded as the world's pre-eminent philatelic honour. Over 300 philatelists from 43 different countries have achieved this distinction since its inception. Including the newly elected this year, there are at the present time 67 signatories from 25 different countries including three from Canada.

A recent meeting of the Board of Election to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists comprising A. Ronald Butler, Chairman, (GB), Charles W. Goodwyn (GB) Koh Seow Chuan (Singapore), D. N. Jatia (India), John Levett, (GB), Patrick Pearson, (GB), Juan Santa Maria (Colombia) and Borje Wallberg (Sweden), with Professor John C. West CBE. Keeper of the Roll as Honourary Secretary, decided unanimously to invite the following to sign the Roll at the next Philatelic Congress of Great Britain to be held in London Sept. 8-10, 2000: Sven Gunnar Dahlvig – Sweden; Ladislav Dvoracek – Czech Rep.; Michael Madesker – Canada; Egil H Thomassen – Norway; and John C. West – Great Britain.

Sven Gunnar Dahlvig is Honourary President of the Swedish Philatelic Federation and for many years has been an important ambassador for Thematic collecting.

Ladislav Dvoracek has for all his life been immersed in philately, firstly in his own country Czecholovakia (now the Czech Republic), and later internationally to such great effect that he can justly be considered as the architect of present day organized global philately. He is a former president of the FIP.

Michael Madesker from Canada has made collections in such diverse areas as the stamp booklets of Canada and Israel, the parcel post of the German States between 1725 and 1870 and the postal history of Venice from 1400 until 1797. Since 1984 these have been exhibited successfully both Nationally and Internationally and, importantly, Madesker has recorded his research in these subjects in the literature over a period extending from 1970. In 1985 he was awarded both the Geldert and the Dube medals for philatelic authorship.

He is a past President of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and a director of the RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation. He was the Commissioner General for CAPEX '96.

Internationally Madesker has held since 1992 the important position as President of the FIP Commission for Youth Philately and it is in this field that he has excelled. Through philately he has worked with handicapped and underprivileged children since 1969 and as an accredited judge and team leader continues this work at International Exhibitions. He has introduced subject-specific seminars for Judges to promote an easier entry into general adult classes for young people who have reached the age of 22 years. Evidence from Philakorea '94 and Singapore '95 has demonstrated the success of his approach. His book Guidelines to Judging Youth Exhibitions was published by the Federation of Inter-Asian Philately in 1996.

Professor John C. West CBE of Great Britain has had a distinguished career as a scientific academician, a one-time President of the Institute of Electrical Engineers and retired as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bradford. His forte, is the postal history of Chile and the history of the air mail in South America.

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by Richard Thompson

ROYAL * 2000 * ROYALE, April 28-30

Gold

Canada's First Queen – Ron R. Brigham – ***Grand Award***

Barbados: 1765-1882 – M.F. Roett – ***Reserve Grand Award***

Canada – 1897 Jubilees – Herb McNaught

United Nations First Issue, 1951 – Larry Davidson

Postal Markings of Baghdad 1865-1932 – John Powell

Russian Postal Cards used in Finland – Roger Quinby

Danish West Indies Mails: 1759-1877 – John DuBois

Vermeil

Palestine, 1918-1948 – Ken Magee

Denmark's Wavy Line Design, the Surface Printed Issues – Don Brent

Air Mail Rates to Commonwealth, Foreign and Overseas Countries – Dave Whitely

Cancellations Used by Railway Post Offices – Peter J. McCarthy

Routes, Rates and Regulations: Canadian International Mail, 1874-1898 – Brian Murphy

Silver

Large Queen of 1868 – Mike Croy

Large Queens – Ben Cohen

A Selective Study of the Caricature and Landscape Definitives – Fred Ostapchuk

Canada's Wilding Definitives – Robert Elias

The Winnipeg Squared Circle Forerunner of 1892 and the Winnipeg Squared Circle Postmarks of 1893 to 1904 – Don Fraser

Canadian Booklet Combinations – Gordon Turnbull

India: The "Long" Stamps of George the Fifth – Dick Johnson

Caricatures – Ron DeWit

Aden & States: Stamps of George VI Era (1937-1952) – Sid Kroker

Early Finland 1850-1917 Under Russian Domination – Oleg Podymow

Bornholm Island of Denmark, Cancellations – Knud Markman

India Used Abroad – "Homer Simpson"

Trans-Canada Air lines – William Topping

Manitoba Post Offices – William G. Robinson

Les Marques Postales et Les Oblitérations de Bordeaux, 1690-1918 – François Brisse

Varieties of Philatelic Errors from Worldwide Components – Ken W.K. Ho

Silver-Bronze

British Post Offices in Mesopotamia – Ken Magee

Mulready Postal Stationery (Great Britain) – Michael E. Peach

Bronze

Local Posts of Morocco, 1891-1909 – Abdelhadi Medina

The Danish Caravel Issues – Carlo Rasmussen

Seafaring – Carlo Rasmussen

Stamps on Stamps – Norman Lloyd

The History of Chess – Sheri-Lyn Hardman

Juniors

Vermeil

Christmas in Canada – Kelly Luisz

Silver

Volcanoes of the World – Jean-Paul Montambault

Silver-Bronze

Helicopters – Kyle Miller

Space – Christopher Faulkner

Bronze

Flowers – Roberta Page

Disney – Dana DeWit

ORAPEX 2000, May 6-7

Gold

The Postal History of Montréal – Michael Rixon – ***Grand Award***

The Bishop Mark (1661-1800) – George H.W. LeMesurier – ***Reserve Grand Award***

Canada – Trans-Pacific Mail, 1850 to 1950 – Brian Murphy

The Definitive Issues and Usage During the Wilding Time Period, 1954-63 – Harry Machum

AR (Avis de Réception) with an Emphasis on U.S. & Canada – David Handleman

United Nations First Issue 1951 – Larry Davidson

Vermeil

Canada 1897 Jubilees – Herbert L. McNaught

Canada Barrel Postmarks – Robert C. Smith

Irish Overprints – Jim P Woods

Airmails of New Zealand 1940 to Present – Mike Shand

USA 19th Century – Graham Locke

Newfoundland Air Mail, 1919-1949 – R.J. McIntosh

The Collapse of the Evil empire – George Fiala

Plating the £1 Overprints of Ireland – Al Chadwick

Palestine Air Mail (1919-1948) – Murray Heifetz

Brant County Town Postmarks (1825-1901) – Robert G. Anderson

Canada in World War I: First and Last Contigent – Hendrik Burgers

Silver

Newfoundland 1890 & 1897 Surcharges & New Brunswick 5 Cent Connell issue – G. LeMesurier

Evolution of Air Mail – Toronto, Canada – Neil Hunter

Canadian Perforated Officials (1925-1953) – Patrick Durbano

Caricature Definitive Series: Varieties, Errors, Freaks & Oddities – John M. Hillmer

Registered Mail of Victorian Britain – Michael Peach

The Fifty Cents Stamps of Canada – Fred J. Tabah

Canadian Post Office Cancels on the Three Cent Small Queens – Harold Cusden

The MacKenzie Air Mail Route – Niel H. Hunter

Silver-Bronze

German Censorship with Chemical Testing – Eric Jarvlepp

Polish Kings: Most Important and Famous – Boleslaw Czernewcan

Last Link in Empire Air Mail Service: 60th Anniversary – Mike Shand

Bronze

Solidarity-Stamps that Changed the World – Boleslaw Czernewcan

History of Soccer – A.G. Moore

Canadian Metered Mail – A.J. Quattrocchi

Telecommunications – A.J. Quattrocchi

Canada Precancels – Hans Reiche

Certificate

Return to Sender – A.J. Quattrocchi

Helicopter and Autogyro Mail – N. Bentley

Juniors

Silver

Canadian Town Cancels with Vegetation Names – Dan Handleman

Special Youth Exhibits on Selected Subjects. – Mutchmor Stamp Club

Canada's 5th National Philatelic Literature Exhibition
5e Exposition nationale canadienne de littérature philatélique
Ottawa, May 6-7 mai

Gold with Felicitations / Or avec félicitations

Prisoners' Mail from the American Civil War – Galen D. Harrison (USA)

Gold / Or

Encyclopaedia of Rare and Famous Stamps. Volume 2: The Biographies – L.N. Williams (SWI)

De Nederlandse Scheepspost 1600-1900. I. Nederland – Oost-Indie: Met catalgus van de stempels – Claude J.P. Delbeke (BEL)

Canada's Pence Era – The Pence Stamps and the Canadian Mail 1851-1859 – George B. Arfken, Aurthur W. Leggett, Charles G. Firby, Alland L. Steinhart (CAN)

The Principality of Serbia Postal History and Postage Stamps 1830-1882 – Velizar M. Kardosch (SWI)

Ceskoslovenské Postovni Znamky a Jejich Padelky 1918-1939 / Czechoslovak Postage Stamps and their Counterfeits 1918-1939 – Jan Karasek (CZ)

The Identifier for Carriers, Locals, Fakes, Forgeries and Bogus Posts of the United States / 3 vols. – Larry Lyons (USA)

Canadian Philately: Bilbiography and Index / Philatélie canadienne: Bibliographie et index. Volume 3 – Cimon Morin (CAN)

The Congress Book 1999 (Formerly C30) – Richard W. Helbock, Ed. (USA)

Catalogue (of the) Stamps of Egypt with Egypt used in Palestine and Sudan – Leon Balian (CAN)

The Air Mails of Canada and Newfoundland (A Volume in the Sixth Edition of the American Air Mail Catalogue) – Canadian Aerophilatelic Society (CAN)

Scott U.S. Stamps Collector's Database 2000 (CD-Rom) – Scott (USA)

Vermeil with Felicitations/Vermeil avec Félicitations

The Postal Services of the Gold Coast 1901-1957 – Michael Ensor, Editor (UK)

The Postal Arrangements of the Anglo-French Cameroons Expeditionary Force 1914-1916 – R.J. Maddocks (UK)

Histoire postale et oblitérations du Département du Rhone Volumes 1-3 – Pierre Souchon (FRA)

Vermeil

The Plate Flaws of the Large Hermes Heads of Greece, 1861-1886 – Nicholas Asimakopulos (USA)

Janvier 49: Inventaire des lettres de janvier 1849 affranchies avec timbres-poste – Association Marcophile du Val-de-Durance (FRA)

Ethiopia 1867-1936 – History, Stamps and Documents – Roberto Sciaky (IT)

Harry Hayes Philatelic Literature Auctions - Index to Lots and Realisations. Vols. 1-5 – Raymond Price (AUS)

The Travelling Post Offices of Great Britain & Ireland: Their History and Postmarks – Harold S. Wilson (UK)

The Harwich Packets 1635-1834 – Ivan Trinder (UK)

Histoire postale des Terres Australes et Antartiques Françaises des origines à 1955 –Pierre Couesnon, André Guyader (FRA)

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Cyprus Revenue Stamps 1872-1997 – Christopher J. Podger (UK)

Finland and Aland Revenue Stamp and Revenue Stamped Paper Catalog 1998 – B.E. Saarinen, Editor: Jay Smith (USA)

Definitive Postage Stamps of Canada (1953-1999), 3 vols. – Joseph Monteiro (CAN)

Emisiones postales dominicanas 1865-1965 – Danilo A. Mueses (DR)

Cancellations and Killers of the Banknote Era 1870-1894 – James M. Cole (USA)

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Vaccari Magazine (Nos. 21-22, 1999) – Paolo Vaccari, Dir. (IT)

*PHSC Journa*l (Nos. 97-100, 1999) + Index Nos. 81-100 (1995-1999) – Robert C. Smith, Ed. (CAN)

The American Revenuer (Vol. 53, 1999) – Kenneth Trettin, Ed. (USA)

The Canadian Philatelist / Le philatéliste canadien (Vol 50, 1999) – William Pekonen, J.J. Macdonald (CAN)

'O Canada', Montly columns in *Scott Stamp Montly* (1999) – Charles J.G. Verge (CAN)

A Study of the Swiss Federal Administration-Issued Stamps, 1850-1854, and Their Forgeries (CD-ROM) – Anton M. Kofranek (USA)

Silver / Argent

Historia Postal Maritima del Rio de la Plata – Republica Oriental del Uruguay / The River Plate Maritime Postal History – Republic of Uruguay – Mario D. Kurchan (ARG)

Rutas Y Tarifas de Los Correos Aéréos en Sudamérica 1928-1940 / Air Mail Routes and Rates in South America 1928-1940 – Mario D. Kurchan (ARG)

St. Pierre & Miquelon Specialized Stamp Catalogue – James R. Taylor (CAN)

Nouveau classement des cachets à main utilisés en Algérie de 1935 à 1962 / The Lambert-Nilsestuen Classification of the Date Stamps of Algeria 1835-1962 – Laurence H. Lambert, Kenneth R. Nilsestuen (USA)

The Stickney Rotary Printing Press – Louis E. Repeta (USA)

The Netherlands: Selected Stamp Issues 1852-1939 – R.H. Macmillan (UK)

Straightline, Fancy & Unusual Cancels & Handstamps on Confederate General Issue Stamps –Conrad L. Bush (USA)

L'Occupazione Francese del Fezzan nella Libia Italiana (L'occupation française de Fezzan dans la Libie Italienne) – Mario e Tonie Caldiron (IT)

Philatelic Fantasies of British North America (1860-1910) – David F. Sessions (USA)

Le bureau de correspondance belge de Sainte-Adresse; correspondance clandestine belge, 1914-1918 – Antoine Magonette (FRA)

Les bureaux taxateurs de France / Mais qui taxe les lettres – Michèle Chauvet (FRA)

The Local and Private Posts of Morocco 1891-1911 – Jean Haik (FRA)

Krankheiten – Gesundheit / Diseases - Health (Stempel – Cancellations) – Peter Gysin (SWI)

La Poste en Éthiopie 1894-1908 (Supplément au no 112 Le Collectionneur philatéliste et marcophile) – J.J. Peyrachon (FRA)

A Basic Colour Guide System for the Large and Small Queens, the Widow Weeds, Registered Letter Stamps 1868 to 1897 – Richard M. Morris (USA)

Handbook and Catalog of Danish Tobacco and Alcohol Tax Stamps – Claus Rafner , Editors: Paul A. Nelson and Jay Smith (USA)

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Mining and Metallurgy on Postage Stamps – Claude Gignac, Fathi Habashi, David Hendricker (CAN)

Guatemala – Three Hundred and Fifty Years of Papel Sellado (Revenue Stamp Paper) – Cécile Gruson, Leo J. Harris (USA)

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Steam on the North Pacific: British Columbia to the Orient, 1887-1941 – David H. Whiteley (CAN)

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An Introduction to the Postal History of Bristol – Michael Smith, Brian Purcell, Ian Baillie (GBR)

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The Revenue Stamps of Iraq, 2nd edition (2000) – Joe Ross, John Powell (CAN)

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Catalogo Filabo: Emisiones de Espana, Andorra & Guinea Ecuatorial 1850-2000, 21a edicion – Filabo (SP)

The Paris Universal Exposition 1900 - The Poster Stamps, Vignettes – Charles Kiddle (UK)

Ludwig Hohlwein Poster stamps – Charles Kiddle (UK)

Centennial Definitives Series 1967-1973 – Robin Harris (CAN)

Selos & Moedas (Ano 33, 1999) – Clube dos Galitos, Victor Santos Falcao, Dir. (POR)

The Canadian Connection (Vol. 13, 1999 + Cumulative Index 1-14) – John G. Peebles, Ed. (CAN)

Maples Leaves (Vol. 26, nos 2-5, 1999) + Index 25 – David Sessions, Ed. (UK)

The Israel Philatelist (Vol. 50, 1999) – Oscar Stadtler, Ed. (USA)

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India post (Vol. 33, 1999) – Max Smith, Ed. (USA)

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'*Filoteliki Lesvos*' (Vol. 24, 1999) – Société philatélique de Lesvos (GRE)

The Compulatelist (Vol. 10, 1999) – Bob de Violini, Ed. (USA)

Philandorre (Nos. 40-45, 1997-1999) – Pere Mateu, Réd. (FRA)

The Canadian Aerophilatelist (Vol. 15, 1999) – Chris Hargreaves, Ed. (CAN)

Philatélie Québec (Nos. 222-227, 1999-2000) – Jean-Pierre Durand, Réd. (CAN)

Canadian Stamp News, 1999 – Editors John Sarko, Virginia St-Denis (CAN)

(Stamp Column) *The New Brunswick Telegraph Journal*, Dec 1999 - Feb. 2000 – David S. Williams (CAN)

An Introduction to Japanese Philatelic Terms; A Bilingual Index of Characters and Meanings – Charles A.L. Swenson (USA)

Catalogo de Sellos 1850-1998: Espana, Andorra, Guinea Ecuatorial (CD Rom) – Filabo (SP)

Silver-Bronze / Bronze Argenté

Health and Medicine on Postage Stamps – Tom Wilson (UK)

Dances of the Whole World on Postage Stamps: A Complete Catalogue – Alkis Raftis (GRE)

Ostarbeiter Mail in World War II – George G. Werbizky (USA)

Watermarks in Postage Stamp Paper – Louis E. Repeta (USA)

Belarus: A Catalog-Checklist of National and Local Postage Stamp Issues Including Foreign Administrative Issues of 1916-1920 and 1941-1944 – Bohdan O. Pauk (USA)

Les services de la poste française s'étendent à l'Andorre à partir du 16.6.1931 – Commission Internationale de Philatélie Andorrane (FRA)

Canada Small Queens Re-Appraised – John Hillson (UK)

Mushrooms on Stamps – Albert J. Casciero, John Ultee (USA)

The Post Offices of Langley Municipality & City – Norman Sherritt (CAN)

Oblitérations mécaniques et propagande 1939-1945 France et Colonies – G. Regourde (FRA)

The Legend of the 'Small Arc' Gibraltar 1843-1849 – Ricky Richardson (GIB)

Les différents types de bureaux de poste 1980-1996 – Marc Frey (FRA)

SRC Control-Dated Canal Zone Stamps – Jerry Craig (USA)

A Decent Boldness – The Lifetime Achievement of Maynard Sundman at Littleton Stamp and Coin Company – Michael O'Traynor (USA)

Alberta Post Offices 1876-2000 – Neil Hughes (CAN)

The Kawartha Philatelic Society – Peterborough, Ontario Celebrating 40 Years – Mark S. Armstrong (CAN)

La Emision Garcia de Bolivia: 1863 no emitidos – Marcos G. Escalier (BOL)

The Meter Franking Cancellations of Bangladesh – Ishtiaque Ahmed Khan (USA)

Stamps Which Honour and Aid the Blind, 7th Ed. Rev. Edition 2000 – Ken Stuckey, G. Stenberg Struckey, H. De Mello e Oliveira, Cathy Bickerdike (SWE)

Untold Wealth: Canada's Mineral Heritage (BNAPS Exhibits Series, No. 13) – Ken Kutz (CAN)

Les flammes d'oblitération accompagnant la mise en place du code postal – François Feuga (FRA)

The International Postal Route of China (1914-1945) – David Lu (USA)

Collect Pakistan Postage Stamps, 18th ed., 1998 – A.I. Siddiqi, Editor (PAK?)

Catalogue of North Korean Postal Stationery 1947-1961 – Gregory C.G.Todd (UK)

British Stamp Exhibitions; A Priced Catalogue of Sheets, Cards and Labels – Glenn H. Morgan (UK)

Hong Kong: Scott/Yang – Yang/Scott Catalogue Correlation – Ralph Weil, Michael Rogers (USA)

Macau: Scott/Yang – Yang/Scott Catalogue Correlation – Ralph Weil, Michael Rogers (USA)

China 1878-1949: Scott/Ma – Ma/Scott Catalogue Correlation – Ralph Weil, Michael Rogers (USA)

People's Republic of China Liberation Areas & Unified: Scott/Yang – Yang/Scott Catalogue Correlation – Ralph Weil Michael Rogers (USA)

New Zealand Airmail Label & Aviation Cinderella Catalogue – James A. Stapleton (NZ)

H.P.S.A. News Bulletin (Vol. 57, 1999) – Nicholas Asimakopulos, Ed. (USA)

Menelik's Journal (Vol. 15, 1999) – Hugette Gagnon, Ed. (CAN)

PMCC Bulletin (Vol. 52, 1999) – Kevin Tanzillo, Ed. (USA)

The Canal Zone Philatelist *(Vol. 35, 1999)* – *Richard* Spielberg, Ed. (USA)

Bulletin d'information du Cercle Aérophilatélique Français (Nos 15-21, 1998-2000) – Gérard Collot, Réd. (FRA)

Ukrainian Philatelist (Vol. 47, 1999) – Bohdan O. Pauk, Ed. (USA)

Way Markings (Vol. 30, 1999) – Tom Stanton, Ed. (USA)

The Grey, Bruce, Dufferin & Simcoe Postal History Study Group (Newsletter), 1999 – J. (Gus) Knierim, Ed. (CAN)

The Baton (Nos. 93-95, 1999) – Alena Pascual, Ed. (CAN)

Samples of columns and articles in *Canadian Stamp News* (1998-2000) – Ian Robertson (CAN)

8th Annual Stamp Exhibition Silver Jubilee/British Virgin Islands Philatelic Society, 1974-1999 – British Virgin Islands Philatelic Society (VI)

MachinBase / Fully Illustrated Database of: Great Britain 1967-2000; QEII Machin Head Definitives (CD-Rom) – Ron Jackson (UK)

Bronze

Study & Checklist – Jersey Definitives & Booklet Panes 1969-1997 – Jack G. Hesketh (UK)

We Deliver – Tom Riley (USA)

C'est facile de collectionner les timbres – Normand Caron (CAN)

Permit Patter (Vol. 21, 1999) – Joseph Lo Preiato (USA)

PHSC

APS Affiliate 67;
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RPSC Chapter 134

The **Postal History Society of Canada** was founded to promote the study of the postal history of Canada and its provinces. It publishes the quarterly **PHSC Journal**, whose contents range from fully-researched feature articles to items of current interest – from the pre-stamp era through postmark specialties and regional histories to modern mail mechanization.

Each year the Society holds meetings at shows across Canada. The Annual Meeting is held in the early summer, and is supplemented by Regional Meetings, usually featuring postal history seminars given by Society members. Eight different Study Groups are devoted to the detailed examination of various specialized aspects of postal history.

Membership dues are $15.00 per year, with a one-time admission fee of $1.00. For a membership application form please contact the Secretary, R. F. Narbonne, 216 Mailey Drive, Carleton Place, Ontario, K7C 3X9.

Tee Time (Vol. 5, 1999) – Cora B. Collins (USA)

Phil' et Caux: Bulletin de liaison de l'Association philatétique de Dieppe (Nos. 8-11 + nos spéciaux, 1998-2000) – Yves Begos, Réd. (FRA)

Stamp Organizer Deluxe (CD-Rom) – PrimaSoft PC, Inc (CAN)

Non-Competitive / Hors-Concours

The Guide for the Development of Philately – The Fascinating world of Stamps – (Universal Postal Union) (SUI)

Vorlaufer (Nos. 115-117, 1999) – Index Nos. 61-113 (1985-1998) – John Kevin Doyle, Ed. (USA)

Additional Information / Information supplémentaires

The following entries did not qualify or were not received / Les participations suivantes ne se sont pas qualifiées ou n'ont pas été reçues.

Les messages Croix-Rouge pendant la Seconde Guerre Mondiale et jusqu'à nos jours. I - Les Messages civils dits M61 – Marino Carnévalé-Mauzan (FRA)

Definitives of Canada: The Last Quarter Century (1967-1994) 2 volumes –Joseph Monteiro (CAN)

First Days (Volume ?, 199?) – Barry Newton, Editor (USA)

The Precancel Forum (1999) – (USA)

The following entry was merged with A-50 / La participation a été combinée avec A-50.

Colour Guide for Canada Small Queen / 3 folders – Richard M. Morris (USA)

WIPA 2000
May 28-June 4, 2000

Items related to Canada only are listed.

Large Gold

Large Queens 1868-1897 – Ron R. Brigham

Gold

Venice 1379-1797 – Michael Madesker

Large Silver

Hungarian Collection 1871 – Istvan Kecsedy

Literature Class

Large Vermeil

Canadian Philately Bibliography and Index – Cimon Morin

Vermeil

Definitive Postage Stamps of Canada 1953-1999 (Volumnets I to III) – Joseph Monteiro

Large Silver

The Canadian Philatelist – The RPSC

Silver

Darnell Stamps of Canada Catalogue – Lyse Rousseau

Silver Bronze

The Canadian Aerophilatelist – C. Hargrave

To have your event listed in this section of *The Canadian Philatelist*, please send all details to The RPSC National Office, P.O. Box 929, Station Q, Toronto, ON M4T 2P1. Details may be faxed to (416) 979-1144 or e-mail to rpsc@interlog.com. Information will not be accepted by telephone. **THIS IS A FREE SERVICE OF THE RPSC.**

Pour que votre événement soit listé dans cette section du *Philatéliste canadien* veuillez envoyer tous les détails au Bureau national de la SRPC, C.P. 929, Succ. 'Q', Toronto, ON M4T 2P1. Les détails peuvent être faxés au (416) 979-1144 ou par poste-électronique à rpsc@interlog.com. Aucune information ne sera acceptée par téléphone. **CECI EST UN SERVICE GRATUIT DE LA SRPC.**

REGIONAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS RÉGIONAUX

AUGUST 12: The Fenelon Stamp Club presents their millennium stamp show, FENPEX 16, at the United Church hall, 123 Colborne Street. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Dealers, draws, and displays. For more information, contact Margaret Allen, (705) 887-5386.

AUGUST 19: The Collingwood Coin and Stamp Club is pleased to announce its 26th Annual Bourse will be held at the Leisure Time Centre, located between the OPP/Fire Complex and Theatre 4 (follow the OPP signs) in Collingwood, ON. Twenty-two dealer tables will be available to meet all your collecting needs. Hours are 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Admission is free. For more information, contact the Collingwood Coin and Stamp Club, PO Box 565, Station Main, Collingwood, ON L9Y 3Z5. Telephone (705) 444-3534. E-mail tbg@bconnex.net.

OCTOBER 28: The Barrie District Stamp Club's 39th annual Exhibition and Dealers' Bourse will be held at the Sunnidale Community Centre on Sunnidale Road in Barrie, ON. Twelve dealers. Free admission. Lunch counter available. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. For more information, contact Lew Metzger, P.O. Box 1113, Station Main, Barrie, ON L4M 5E2. (705) 721-8354.

OCTOBER 28: The Middlesex Stamp Show will be held at White Oaks Mall on 1105 Wellington Road in London, ON. Hours: 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. For further information, please contact Patrick Delmore at (519) 675-0779.

OCTOBER 28-29: VANPEX 2000 will be held at the Empire Landmark Hotel, 1400 Robson St. in Vancouver, BC. The exhibition and bourse is sponsored by the British Columbia Philatelic Society. For more information, contact Show Chairman Maurice Guibord, 101-1537 Charles St., Vancouver, BC V5L 2T2. Telephone (604) 253-9311, fax (604) 293-6525, or e-mail mguibord@direct.ca.

OCTOBER 29: The Saint John Stamp Club will be hosting a show at the Coastal Inn on Main Street (north end) in Saint John, NB. Hours are 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Free admission. Buying, selling and appraisals are free. Door prizes and packets of stamps for children will be available. For more information, contact J. Young, Secretary-Treasurer of the Saint John Stamp Club at Rothesay Road, Rothesay, NB E2H 2K5 or phone (506) 849-2250.

NOVEMBER 4: The Trenton Stamp Club 13th annual Millennium Exhibition and Bourse will be held at the Trenton Seniors' Club (Club 105) situated at the corner of Bay and Campbell Streets in Trenton, ON. Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Free admission and ample parking for visitors. For more information, contact (613) 394-2024.

MARCH 17, 2001: The 52nd Annual OXPEX 2001 Exhibition and the 21st All Ontario Topical STamp Exhibition will be sponsored by Chapter 65, Oxford Philatelic Society at John Knox Christian School, 800 Juliana Dr. (Hwy 401 and Hwy. 59 North) in Woodstock, ON. Hours are 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. with free parking and admission. Competitive stamp exhibits, judges critiques, 16 stamp dealers, displays, Canada Post counter and youth area. For more information, contact Gib Stephen, PO Box 20113, Woodstock, ON N4S 8X8.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

AUGUST 31-SEPTEMBER 2: BNAPEX 2000, the annual Exhibition and Bourse of the British North America Philatelic Society, will be held at the Schaumberg Marriott Hotel, Schaumberg, Illinois. Top level exhibits for Society members, spousal activities, planned architectural and museum tours, awards, banquet and bourse. For more information, contact BNAPEX 2000, 857 Pembridge Drive, Lake Forest, IL 60045-4202 USA. Fax: (847) 735-0385. Visit the BNAPS website at www.bnaps.org.

APRIL 6-8, 2001: ROYALE * 2001 * ROYAL Convention will be held by the Lakeshore Stamp Club in Montreal, QC. Inquiries about exhibiting should be directed to Lakeshore Stamp Club, PO Box 1, Pointe Claire/Dorval, QC H9R 4N5.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

OCTOBER 6-14: ESPANA 2000, Madrid, Spain. Canadian Commissioner Major R.K. "Dick" Malott, Ret'd, CD, FRPSC, AHF, 16 Harwick Crescent, Nepean, ON K2H 6R1. Tel: (613) 829-0280; fax (613) 829-7673; e-mail: rmalott@magma.ca, Bulletin No. 1 and application forms available now.

JUNE 9-15, 2001: BELGICA 01, an international exhibition with FIP partonage to be held in Brussels, Belgium. Canadian Commissioner is: Mr. J.J. (Jan) Danielski, 71 Gennela Square, Scarborough, ON M1B 5M7; call (416) 283-2047; fax: (416) 291-3779, e-mail: jj.danielski@sympatico.ca.

JULY 30-AUGUST 5, 2001: PHILANIPPON '01, a Fédèration Internationale de Philatélic World Stamp Exhibition to be held in Tokyo, Japan covering all classes. Canadian Commissioner is Mr. William G. Robinson, 5830 Cartier St., Vancouver, BC V6M 3A7; tel: (604) 261-1953; fax: (604) 261-3459.

OCTOBER 16-21, 2001: HAFNIA '01, For traditional thematics literature and open class, will be held in Copenhagen, Denmank. Closing date for all applications is July 1, 2000. The Canadian Commissioner for this exhibition is Charles Verge, Box 2788, Station D, ON K1P 5W8 or vergec@sympatico.ca.

Membership Reports / Rapports de membres

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 30 days of publication, applicants will be accepted into full membership. Any objections should be sent to the National Office, P.O. Box 929, Station Q, Toronto, ON M4T 2P1.

Les demandes d'adhésion ci-dessous ont été reçues et sont publiées en conformité avec la constitution. Si aucun commentaire n'est communiqué au Bureau national, (C.P. 929, Succursale Q, Toronto, ON, M4T 2P1) d'ici 30 jours, les adhérants seront acceptés comme membres.

* requests address not be published / demande que son adresse ne soit pas publiée.

(M) minor - activity guaranteed by parent or guardian / mineur - activités philatéliques garanties par un parent ou un tuteur.

Individual / Individuel

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prior0931@sympatico.ca

I-27140 Joseph Mallan

I-27141 Alain Tetreault
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Repentigny, QC J5Y 3V7
INTERESTS: Cda, US, France, Germ, ONU, Austr, British Commonwealth

I-27143 Royden M. Brigham

I-27144 Audie Gordon Stefanik

I-27145 Rick M. Russell
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V.I.P. MEMBER (COMPLIMENTARY)

V-27142 Adrienne Clarkson

Resigned / Démissionnaires

Bate, Ian K. (I-25993)
Bloomfield, James R. (I-12724)
Cameron, Brian (I-26285)
Heffner, Leonard E. (I-24359)
Mitchell, William Brown (I-23510)
Nessel, Ingo G. (I-22518)
Peichl, Hans (I-23818)
Rees, Ernest T. (I-20579)
Snell, Frank J. (I-25012)
Stiles, R.B. (L-14206)

Deceased / Nécrologie

Alexander, Assen (I-9719) Windsor, ON

Arnell, J. Carstairs (HL-8170) Hamilton HMFX, BERMUDA

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Dixon, David C. (I-12368) Oakville, ON

Krajewski, Ethel M. (I-26113) Ajax, ON

Lattimer, Q.C., E. James (I-22441) Westmount, QC

Walker, Lawrence Anatole (I-27093) Montreal, QC

Change of Address / Changement d'adresse

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Ajax, ON. Contact Richard Weigand, 6 Carter Cr., Whitby, ON L1N 6C4. Tel: (905) 430-2637. E-mail: richard.weigand@sympatico.ca.

AMICALE DES PHILATÉLISTES DE L'OUTAOUAIS (APO)
Ottawa, ON. Tel. (613) 722-7279; e-mail: isabelle.alain@sympatico.ca

CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE "LES TIMBRES" DE BOISBRIAND
Broisbriand, QC. Information: Louis-Georges Dumais (450) 979-7371; Jacques Charbonneau (450) 430-6460.

BARRIE DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
Barrie, ON. Contact: Sec.-Treas. Lew Metzger, Box 1113, Barrie, ON L4M 5E2.

BRAMALEA STAMP CLUB
Brampton, ON. Contact: Bramalea Stamp Club, Box 92531, Bramalea, ON L6W 4R1.

BRANTFORD STAMP CLUB
Brantford, ON. Contact: Secretary, Box 25003, 119 Colborne St. W., Brantford, ON N3T 6K5; (519) 753-9425

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Contact: B.C.P.S., 2955 West 38th Ave., Vancouver, BC V6N 2X2.

BROCK / PRESCOTT STAMP CLUB
Brockville, ON. Contact Roy Brooks at (613) 342-7569.

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Contact: Calgary Philatelic Society, PO Box 1478, Station M, Calgary, AB T2P 2L6.

CAMBRIDGE STAMP CLUB
Cambridge, ON. Contact: Charlie Hollett, (519) 740-6657, 3-10 Isherwood Ave., Cambridge, ON N1R 8L5.

CANADIAN AEROPHILATELIC SOCIETY
Ottawa, ON. Contact: Ron Miyanishi, 124 Gamble Ave., Toronto, ON M4J 2P3. Tel: (416) 421-5846

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR ISRAEL PHILATELY (CAFIP)
Willowdale, ON. Contact: Joseph Berkovits, 33-260 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, ON M5A 1N1. Tel.: (416) 635-1749.

CANADIAN FORCES PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Ottawa, ON. Hendrick Burgers, (613) 737-2993.

CANADIAN FORCES BASE TRENTON STAMP CLUB
Trenton, ON. Contact: G.A. Barsi at (613) 394-2024, M. Leedham at (613) 392-7462 or S. Taylor at (613) 393-4316.

COLBORNE STAMP CLUB
Colborne, ON. Contact: Mary Jackson, Box 33, Castleton, ON K0K 1M0, phone (905) 344-7882.

CREDIT VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY - MISSISSAUGA
Port Credit, ON. Contact Bob Laker at (905) 279-8807.

EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB
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EDMONTON STAMP CLUB
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ESSEX COUNTY STAMP CLUB (WINDSOR, ON)
Contact: President David L. Newman, Essex County Stamp Club, 1165 Wigle Ave., Windsor, ON N9C 3M9, phone (519) 977-5967, or e-mail lacumo@netcom.ca.

FENELON STAMP CLUB
Contact: President: Margaret Allen, R.R. 1, Fenelon Falls, ON K0M 1N0.

FREDERICTON DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
Contact Ron Smith, 12 Chateau Dr., McLeod Hill, NB, E3A 5X2, (506) 453-1792, or e-mail: rugbyron@nb.sympatico.ca

FUNDY STAMP COLLECTOR'S CLUB
Atlantic Baptist University, 333 Gorge Rd., Moncton, NB.

GREATER VICTORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Oak Bay, BC. Contact Don Dundee, 928 Claremont Ave., Victoria, BC V8Y 1K3, (604) 658-8458.

HAMILTON STAMP CLUB
Hamilton, ON. VContact: Clare Maitland (Secretary), Box 60510, 673 Upper James St., Hamilton, ON, L9C 7N7; e-mail: stamps@hwcn.org or visit their website at: www.hwcn.org/-ip029

INSURANCE AND BANKING PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Toronto, ON. Contact: John Titterton, Secretary, (519) 927-3548.

KAWARTHA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
St. Peter's Secondary School, 733 Parkhill St., Peterborough.

KELOWNA AND DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
Kelowna, BC. Contact: Box 1185, Kelowna, BC V1Y 7P8.

KENT COUNTY STAMP CLUB (CHATHAM, ON)
Contact: Secretary, Allan Burk, 43 Sudbury Dr., Chatham, ON N7L 2K1.

KINGSTON STAMP CLUB
Kingston, ON. Contact: Past President, Kingston Stamp Club, 1960 Hwy. 2 East, Kingston, ON K7L 4V1, Telephone: (613) 546-3332.

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Waterloo, ON. Contact: Betty J. Martin, P.O. Box 43007, Eastwood Square Post Office, Kitchener, ON N2H 6S9, (519) 578-7782.

LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB
Thunder Bay, ON. Contact: Sec. D. Lein, 232 Dease St., Thunder Bay, ON P7C 2H8.

LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB - CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE DE LAKESHORE
Dorval, QC. Contact: John Cooper, President, P.O. Box 1, Pointe Claire/Dorval, QC H9R 4N5.

LETHBRIDGE PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Canadian Western Natural Gas Co. building at 410 Stafford Dr. N., Lethbridge, AB T1H 2A9.

MEDICINE HAT COIN &STAMP CLUB
Contact: P.O. Box 1163 Medicine Hat, AB T1A 7H3.

MIDDLESEX STAMP CLUB
London, ON. Contact Patrick Delmore at (519) 675-0779.

MILTON STAMP CLUB
Milton, ON. Phone (905) 878-1533 or (905) 878-9076, or e-mail: alman@globalserve.net.

MUSKOKA STAMP CLUB
Bracebridge, ON. Contact President Tom Anderson, 7 Sadler Dr., Bracebridge, ON P1L 1K4, phone (705) 645-3330.

NELSON STAMP CLUB
#105-402 W. Beasley, Nelson, BC V1L 5Y4.

NORTH BAY & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
North Bay, ON. Contact: John Fretwell, R.R. 1, Callandar, ON P0H 1H0, (705) 752-1364.

NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB
Toronto, ON. Contact: Ben Marier, (416) 492-9311.

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY
North York, ON. Contact: John Moffatt, Box 62, Willowdale, ON M2N 5S7. Tel.: (905) 889-8720.

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB
Contact: E. Sodero, 831 Tower Rd., Halifax, NS B3H 2Y1.

OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB
Contact: Oakville Stamp Club, Box 69643, Oakville, ON L6J 7R4.

OWEN SOUND STAMP CLUB
Contact Robert J. Ford, 721 8th Ave. E., Owen Sound, ON N4K 3A4.

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Woodstock, ON. Contact: Gib Stephens, P.O. Box 20113, Woodstock, ON N4S 8X8.

PENTICTON & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
Penticton, BC. Contact: E.M. Proctor (Secretary), RR#4 S87 C9, Summerland, BC V0H 1Z0. Phone: (250) 494-4055.

PERTH STAMP CLUB
Contact Gus Quattrocchi (A.J.), 69 Harvey St., Perth, ON K7H 1X1.

R.A. STAMP CLUB - OTTAWA
Ottawa, ON. Contact: (613) 733-5100.

REGINA PHILATELIC CLUB
Contact: Box 1891, Regina, SK S4P 3E1.

ROYAL CITY STAMP CLUB
New Westminster, BC. Contact: Box 145, Milner, BC V0X 1T0. Phone (604) 534-1884.

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB
Saint John, NB. Contact: James Young, Sec. Treas., 2278 Rothesay Rd., Rothesay, NB E2H 2K5.

ST. CATHARINES STAMP CLUB
Contact: Mrs. Sinclair, 25 Permilla St., St. Catharines, ON L2S 2E9.

ST. JOHN'S PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Contact: J. Don Wilson, 11 Elm Place, St. John's, NF A1B 2S4, (709) 726-2741.

SASKATOON STAMP CLUB
Saskatoon, SK.Contact: the secretary: Doug Smith, (306) 249-3092; e-mail: ae245@sfn.saskatoon.sk.ca.

SIDNEY STAMP CLUB
Sidney, BC. Contact: (250) 479-6513.

LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE DE QUÉBEC
Information, écrire à: S.P.Q., C.P. 2023, Québec, QC G1K 7M9

LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE DE LA RIVE SUD
Centre culturel, 100 ouest, rue St-Laurent, Longueuil, QC. Secrétaire Bernard Dansereau.

SAUGEEN STAMP CLUB
Clifford ON. E-mail pkritz@greynet.net, Pres. Peter Kritz, RR3, Hanover, ON N4N 3B9, Club Sec. Jim Measures, PO Box 11, Clifford, ON N0G 1M0. Tel. (519) 327-8265 or (519) 364-4752.

STRATFORD STAMP CLUB
Contact: PO Box 21031, Stratford, ON N5A 7V4.

SUDBURY STAMP CLUB
Contact: David Squarzolo, Box 2211, Stn. A, Sudbury, ON P3A 4S1; (705) 566-0378.

THE PHILATELIC CLUB OF MONTRAL
Montreal, QC. Contact: Lloyd Slaven, 1079 Emerson Cres., Chomedy, QC, H7W 1H6; e-mail: lslaven@macten.net.

TORONTO HARMONIE STAMP CLUB
Contact J.G. Doehler at (416) 438-4862.

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Western/l'Ouest: William G. Robinson, 5830 Cartier St., Vancouver, BC V6M 3A7; (604) 261-1953

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Complaints Committee / Comité des plaintes
J. Donald Wilson, 11 Elm Place, St. John's, NF A1B 2S4

Conventions and Exhibitions / Conventions et expositions
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Insurance Plan / Plan d'assurances
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Historian / Historien:
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