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Operation Wasserwelle



Figure 1

By Ken Lewis

This article discusses the forgeries of British stamps produced by the German propaganda machine during the Second World War.

In 1943, Germany began producing forged banknotes for use in many parts of the world especially those used in Britain, the USA, and in the former Yugoslavia. What was unusual about these banknotes was that they were being produced at the Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp (also known as Oranienburg-Sachsenhausen), located on the outskirts of Berlin. It was the prisoners who were forced to do all the work in producing these banknotes from the initial design right through to the printing of the forged notes. These banknotes would have continued to be produced unhindered had it not been for the forged German postage stamps that were being dropped over the Ruhr district of Germany.

Besides the dropped stamps, a number of them were spotted used on covers arriving at addresses within Germany. These forged stamps had the same design as the 'Hitler Head' stamps except that they portrayed Himmler's head instead. They caused quite a furore and Himmler was given an order direct from Hitler that he was in charge of retaliation for this action. To this end Himmler designated Bernhard Kruger (a major in the SS) to initiate these retaliatory measures. Figure 1. It was decided to find out what stamps were in general use and forge these because this would cause more confusion and economic problems than the rarely used higher value stamps. The banknotes continued to be produced until the end of the war.

Inside the Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp there were two huts that housed the printing works used for the production of these banknotes. Figure 2. They were referred to within the camp as the 'Golden Cages' but became known after the war as 'The Devil's Workshop'. The prisoners were housed in these two huts and due to their special skills were kept separate from the other inmates. These prisoners were allowed extra food and privileges over and above what the other prisoners received. The huts were laid out as follows:

1. Numbering machine
2. Printing Press
3. Block Leader's room
4. Drying stands
5. Printing presses for British banknotes
6. Stove (for heating)
7. Electrical generator
8. Shelves to store counterfeit money
9. Preparatory worktables
10. Sorting table
11. Worktables
12. Engraving machine
13. Glass-topped table
14. Centrifuge
15. Cleaning bowl



Figure 3

Figure 2



Once the banknote production was well under way it was a simple matter to use the designers, engravers, and printers to produce the postage stamps. The chief printer was Adolf Burger (Prisoner number 79161) shown in Figure 3, sketched by Salamon Smolianoff, who was himself a prisoner. Smolianoff was a prolific forger but listed in the camp records as an engineer. The main artists used for producing both the banknotes and the new stamps were Salamon Smolianoff and Leo Haas, with Peter Edel and Andre Betr as the engravers. A total of 141 prisoners were employed in the production of these counterfeit items.

USS Sturmbannfuhrer (Major) Bernhard Kruger was in charge of the forgery unit from its inception to the end of the

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Figure 4



Figure 4a



Figure 5



Figure 5a



Figure 6



Figure 7



Figure 8



Figure 9



Figure 10



Figure 11

Figure 12



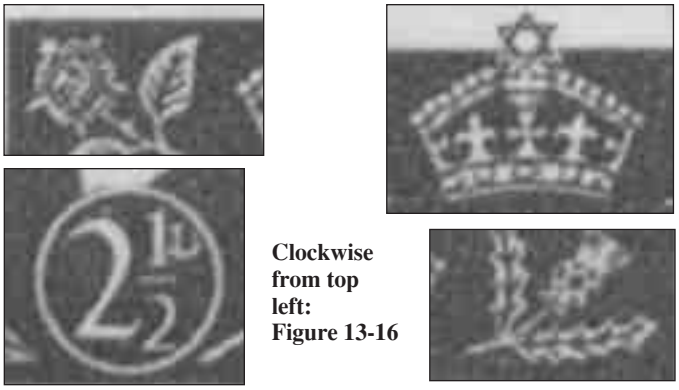
war. Such was the urgency for the first order of postage stamps that he had the first production run ready for printing within a few weeks of receipt of the original order. The stamps to be printed were to be based on the 1935 – ½d Silver Jubilee, Figure 4, the 1937-1½d Coronation, Figure 5, and the six lowest denominations of the 1937 definitives Figure 6-11.

The foregoing introduction provides a brief history of the background to these forgeries and allows us to discuss the individual stamps.

Each stamp was printed, using an offset printing press, onto wavy-line watermarked ungummed paper, perforated 11½ with inter-pane margins. The Germans supplied pots of glue at their post offices because their stamps were usually issued without gum. Although some of the portraits were replaced, it was decreed that the portrait of King George VI was not to be denigrated. This order was strictly enforced. The very first trial printing was sent to Heinrich Himmler for final approval. One of the stamps complete with selvedge from this initial sheet, shown in Figure 12, was signed by Major Kruger. Once Himmler had agreed to the scheme it was given the code name 'UNTERNEHMEN WASSERWELLE.' This translates literally as Operation Water Wave, but because the Germans intended to flood Britain with these counterfeit notes and stamps it is considered that it was really meant to translate as Operation Tidal Wave. This act was intended to bring economic disaster to Britain and cause its downfall.

The paper was produced from the forged ration cards that were dropped over Germany by the Americans. The definitive stamps were printed on these sheets in two panes of 96 stamps (12 rows of eight columns), and the larger commemoratives in a single pane of 120 stamps (10 rows of 12 columns). On each sheet, except for the 'Coronation' forgery, a graduated colour band was printed in the bottom right-hand edge of the selvedge. This band was about 50mm. long and graduated from light (right) to dark (left). The letters 'TSG' for the 'Coronation' forgery replaced this colour band.

It was intended to drop these stamps over both major concentrations of British troops and large towns in Britain. Supplies of these stamps were sent to airfields in Germany, Switzerland, Turkey, and Sweden, but the order to despatch them was never given and they were returned to Berlin. Some of these propa-



Clockwise from top left: Figure 13-16

ganda stamps were distributed to agents in Britain. A few were posted in the usual way to test the British postal authorities; some were delivered without being detected. Such covers are extremely scarce. It has been calculated that about one million of these stamps were not destroyed at the end of the war.

The stamps (with normal issues for comparison) are discussed below:

1935 Silver Jubilee: Figure 4

The 1935 Silver Jubilee issue was reproduced with the following five differences from the normal (Figure 4a):

1. The top and bottom panels were changed to read 'THIS IS A/ JEWSH WAR'. The printing of the word 'JEWSH' was a misspelling of the word Jewish that went unnoticed by the checkers. There are no known examples with the correct spelling.
2. The Star of David has been inserted on the extreme ends of the upper panel and on top of the crown in the left hand panel.
3. The years in the left and right hand panels were changed to '1939' and '1944' respectively.
4. A portrait of Stalin replaces the one of King George V in the central panel.
5. Both the Soviet star and the Hammer & Sickle emblems were included in the right hand panel. Also included was the 'd' symbol, indicating pence, made up of a stylised Hammer and Sickle, which did not appear on the original.

The colour of this stamp was printed in a green shade similar to the original.

1937 Coronation: Figure 5

Similar changes were made to the 1937, 1½d Coronation issue, and the main six differences from the normal (Figure 5a) are:

1. Instead of the 'POSTAGE REVENUE', in the top panel, it reads 'SSSR BRITANNIA.' The Star of David was placed at the extreme ends of the top panel.
2. The right-hand side of the central crown was styled using the Hammer and Sickle.
3. The monogram in the middle was changed to 'SSSR.'
4. The portrait of Queen Elizabeth was replaced by one of Stalin.
5. The bottom panel had the date changed and now reads 'TEHRAN 28.11.1943.'
6. A Soviet star with the Hammer and Sickle inside appears in the right hand panel.

This stamp, as the original, was printed in brown.

1937 Definitives: Figure 6 – 11

A more subtle approach was adopted for the definitive issues and the differences are not that easy to discern without the help of magnification. The stamps shown as Figure 6-11 were very similar to the original design with the following exceptions:

1. The flower (rose) in the top left hand corner has a Hammer and Sickle at its centre. (Figure 13).
2. The top of the crown was replaced with the Star of David (Figure 14).
3. The bulb of the thistle has the Star of David (Figure 15).
4. The 'd' (pence sign) is a stylised Hammer and Sickle (Figure 16).

Once again the colours of these definitive stamps were very similar to the originals.

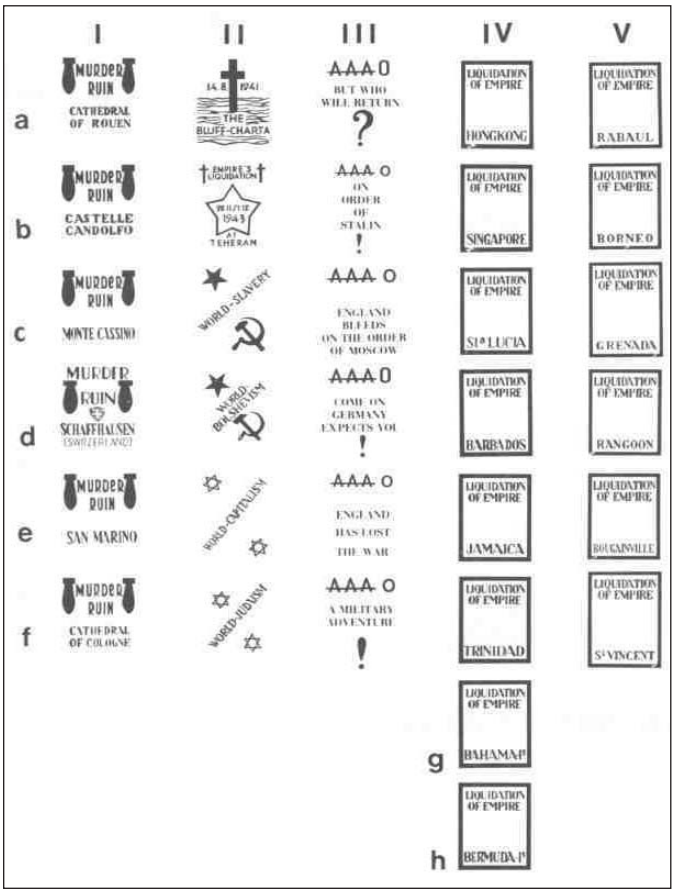


Figure 17

Overprints:

A number of the definitive forgeries were overprinted as shown in Figure 17, to demoralize the troops on whom they were intended to be dropped. These overprints comprise the following designs:

I. Murder Ruin. Only 30 sets are known. Overprints are black, except for the ½d and 3d which are in red. Examples A-F.

II. Extremes in World Politics. Only 30 sets are known. All overprints are in black, except for the 3d, which is in red. Examples A-F. Figure 18.

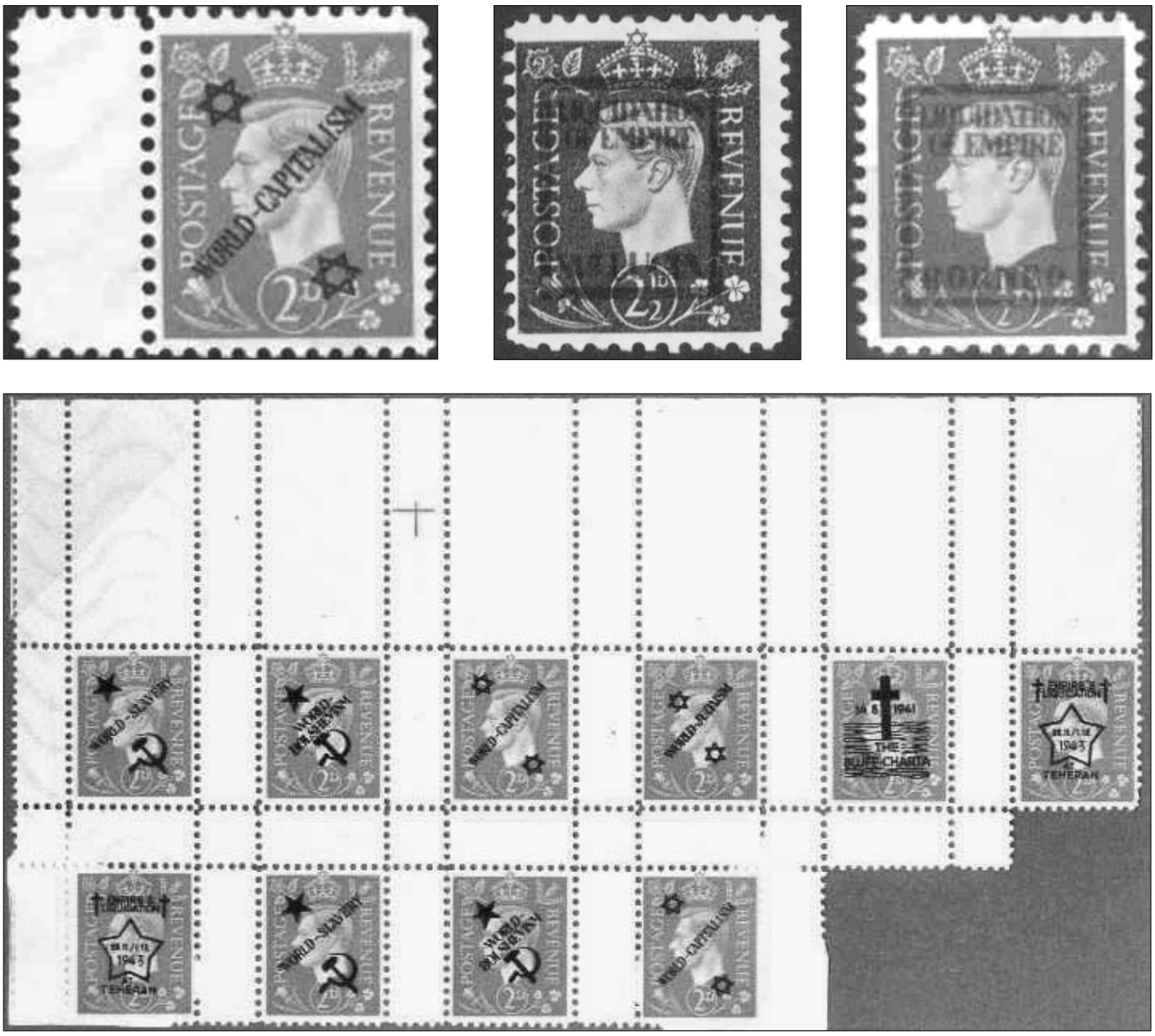


Figure 18

III. AAAO – INVASION. Rarest of all, with only 6 sets known. All overprints were in black except for the ½d and 3d which were in red Examples A-F.

IV. Liquidation of Empire. 400 sets are known. All the overprints were black except for the ½d and 2½d, which were in red. Examples A-H.

V. Liquidation of Empire. 400 sets are known. As with groups 1 and 3, all the overprints were black except for the ½d and 3d which were red. Examples A-F.

When the overprinted stamps were ready for distribution in 1944, the Japanese already occupied Hong Kong and Singapore. As a result the overprints were retained in storage, and most were destroyed at the end of the war.

There were two 'cancellations' used to cancel these stamps. One was a rubber stamp and the other a steel handstamp. Both have the same design but the steel impression (Figure 19) is crisper and the one that is more sought after.

Souvenir Sheets:

Besides the above-mentioned stamps, three souvenir sheets are known to have been produced with philatelists in mind.

One included both the commemorative-sized stamps of the Silver Jubilee and the Coronation issues, the second includes the full definitive set, and the third, which is extremely rare, was printed with the single country set of the overprinted stamps listed in group V. None of the other overprinted stamps are recorded on souvenir sheets. These sheets can be found with or without the stamps cancelled. The inscription at the top of the sheet reads 'SPECIAL-STAMP IN MEMORY OF THE FIRST DAY Of INVASION' in both English and Russian, and printed in either blue or black. This inscription is flanked by the British GPO symbol on the left, and the Russian Hammer, Sickle, and Star on the right.



Figure 19

Conclusion:

The engraving was good but the paper quality, watermark, and perforations were quite different from the genuine stamps. This meant that philatelists could spot the differences quite easily but a member of the general public could be fooled into thinking they were genuine.

This material is not seen often and prices tend to exceed the values given in specialized German catalogues. Prices for the commemorative-sized stamps and the definitive series start at catalogue prices, whereas the overprinted stamps very rarely change hands at less than twice the catalogue value.

It is quite probable that some of these definitive stamps could have been unknowingly used to send genuine mail within Britain and to other parts of the Commonwealth. There is a chance that some of these forgeries may be found on items being sold in bundles or in bags of kiloware at stamp fairs and the like at a very cheap price. It is very worthwhile looking out for them, especially on cover.

Sources:

Unternehmen Wasserwelle (plus supplement) by Wolfgang Pratzsch (ISBN 91-7810-947-7).

Der Teufels Werkstatt by Adolf Burger (ISBN 3-555-01486-9).

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Tagging of Canadian Stamps

by Joseph Monteiro

Introduction

Tagging on Canadian stamps is often a neglected aspect of philately. This is unfortunate as tagging is one of the dimensions used to classify stamps that have made philately a more interesting hobby. Stamps with different types of tagging material used on them are classified as different varieties. Stamps with tagging applied differently also result in different varieties. Omitting the tagging on stamps that have to be tagged creates a tagging error. If part of the tagging is omitted it also creates a tagging error. In addition, tagging enables philatelists to use this dimension to adopt a more educational approach to philately. It enables philatelists to theorize about the format in which stamps are printed or about the nature of the error that has occurred in the case of certain error types.

In this article we will first examine what tagging is, why it is done, how it originated in Canada, and why philatelists should be interested in it. Second, Winnipeg tagging and the types of Winnipeg tagging errors will be examined briefly. Third, Ottawa tagging and the types of Ottawa tagging errors will also be examined in considerable detail. Fourth, the reasons for tagging errors and how tagging can provide a more educational approach to philately will be examined. Finally, a few concluding remarks will be made.

Tagging

What is tagging? Tagging generally refers to the application of a luminescent (phosphorescent or fluorescent) substance to the printed surface, or on the stamp paper. The luminescent substance may be a phosphor compound, various forms of zinc sulfide or silicate, calcium silicate, or any number of organic polymers. Tagging has also taken the form of graphite lines before the application of the gum (in the U.K. in 1957). Tagging may appear as vertical and/or horizontal bars on the stamp in the case of Canada, or it may cover a large block, a portion of the printed image, or the entire stamp in the case of stamps from the USA.

Why is tagging applied? Millions of pieces of mail have to be sorted and delivered each day in Canada and physical handling of mail is a near impossible task. The only way to overcome this difficulty was through electronic means which would not only sort the mail for cancellation but would also ensure that it had the right postage. But how should such a machine be developed? An inventor discovered that the use of tagging on a stamp was one way around this difficulty, as it would enable the machine to detect whether a stamp was used on the envelope and where. Because the Post Office installed electronic machinery, tagging became necessary.

How did tagging originate in Canada? Canadian tagged stamps made their debut on January 13, 1962 as a result of tagging experiments carried out in Winnipeg, Canada. This experimentation led to the installation of equipment in Winnipeg consisting of three basic units: segregator, facer and canceller. The machinery performs the following functions: Mail is conveyed to the segregator by the conveyor belt. Only letters that can receive automatic cancels are stacked. These letters are then fed into the facer-canceller unit which scans each letter in turn. When each letter is sent through the scanner it is exposed to ultra-violet light. This excites the phosphorescent tagging, causing it to glow and enabling the machine to recognize the stamp and determine its location on the envelope. The envelopes are aligned in the right position with the stamp at the upper right corner and the stamps are then cancelled.[1] It is worthwhile noting that Canada is not the first country to use tagging on stamps. Tagged stamps made their debut in the United Kingdom in November 1959 and in the USA in the early 1950s.[2] Further, different countries have various ways of tagging their stamps.

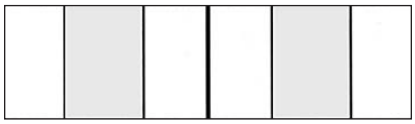
Why should philatelists be interested in tagging? First, the most important reason for philatelists to consider tagging is that it provides one more dimension to classify and distinguish between many varieties of stamps and it greatly adds to the pleasure and enjoyment of philatelists at reasonable costs. For example, the tagging substance may be different or the width of the tagging may be different, or the placement of the tag on the stamps may be different. Second, the application of tagging on stamps leads to the creation of a new field or class of errors: tagging errors. In fact, books have been written specifically devoted to the study of tagging errors! One such publication and authority is *Canadian Tagged Error and Tagged Perfins* by Ken Rose. Third, tagging is also useful in identifying the type of error on a stamp; namely whether the cause of the misperforation is a result of a print shift or a shift of the perforations.

Winnipeg Tagging

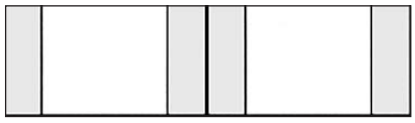
The name Winnipeg tagging is probably attributable to the fact that the automatic facer-cancellation was first installed in the City of Winnipeg in 1962. Winnipeg tagging is easily recognizable because this tagging has an “afterglow” after the UV light on the stamp is turned off. This type of tagging is phosphorescent. The phosphorescent property may be lost if the stamps are not stored in the dark, or if they are overexposed, or if used stamps are overly soaked in water. Winnipeg tagging does not migrate to other parts of the stamp, or to other materials it comes into contact with. Winnipeg tagging may be visible under ordinary light if the stamps are held at a certain angle to the light but it is difficult to tell whether this is Winnipeg tagging or another type.

Winnipeg tagging was applied in either 4 mm or 8 mm wide bars (4 mm bars down the centre of the stamp, or 8 mm bars down the vertical perforation) [3]. For a short period, a 5mm tagging bar was used on the side of the stamps. These three types of tagging are described as: Type WI (Winnipeg 1-bar); Type W2 (Winnipeg 2-bar); and Type W3 (Winnipeg 5mm bar, split). These three types of Winnipeg tagging have resulted in three basic types of Winnipeg tagging errors. These errors are explained below. A fourth type of Winnipeg tagging (Type W4) is similar to the Type W3, except that it is a 6 mm bar, split. Finally, a fifth type of Winnipeg tagging is a single tag bar on a stamp that has only been used on the 4-cent Cameo definitive.

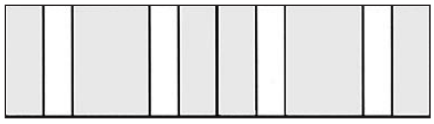
The types of Winnipeg tagging erors: The 4mm Winnipeg tagging (Type W1) down the centre of the stamp can result in two basic types of tagging errors. First, the tagging bar can be shifted to the sides of the stamp, appearing as 2mm tag bars on the sides of the stamp. Second, the tagging can appear at the sides together with the normal tagging in the centre. This is illustrated in the following diagrams and a few examples of such errors are shown in Table 1.



Normal 4mm Winnipeg (W1) tagging down the centre of a pair of stamps



Type WIa error



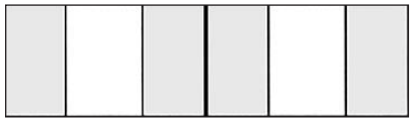
Type W1b error

Table 1 – Examples of W1a/W1b – Winnipeg Tagging Errors

Scott No.	Value	Prtr.	Type of Tagging	Type of Error	Description on Tagging Error
454pi	1c	CBN	Centre	W1a	Shifted to the sides
502p	5c	CBN	Centre	W1a	Shifted to the sides
458pi	5c	CBN	Centre	W1b	Normal tagging and W1a

Prtr.=Printer. CBN=Canadian Bank Note.

The 8 mm tagging (Type W2) at the sides of the two adjacent stamps (4 mm tagging on the sides of the two stamps) can result in five basic types of tagging errors. First, the tagging bar could have shifted to the left of the stamp; second, the tagging bar could have shifted to the centre of the stamp; and third, the tagging bar could have shifted to the right of the stamp; fourth, the tagging could have appeared in the centre of the stamp, with the normal tagging; and finally, the tagging could appear missing on either the right or left side of the stamp. These are illustrated in the following diagrams.

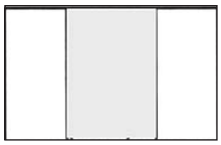


Normal Winnipeg (W2) 8mm tagging on the sides of a pair of stamps

Type W2 error



Tagging shifted to the right (W2aL)



Tag shift to the centre (W2aC)



Tagging shifted to the left (W2aR)



Normal tagging with Winnipeg tagging error in centre (W2c)



Tagging missing on one side of a stamp (W2bR and W2bL)

The 5 mm split Winnipeg tagging (W3) is split between a pair of stamps, resulting in only one 2.5 mm tag at the side. This type of tagging can result in one basic type of tagging error. The tagging appears in the middle of the stamp rather than split between the stamp on one side. One variation of this error is, of course, the width of the tagging bar where it is less than 2.5 mm or more than 2.5 mm. These types of tagging errors have not attracted the attention of philatelists. The 6 mm split Winnipeg tagging (W4) is similar to W3, except that it is a 6mm bar. It also results in errors similar to the above. Examples of the above W2, W3 and W4 errors are shown in Table 2.

Winnipeg tagging is no longer used on Canadian stamps. It was replaced by a tagging called Ottawa tagging.

Ottawa Tagging

Ottawa tagging: The name Ottawa tagging, or General tagging, so named because this type of tagging was first used in Ottawa. Ottawa tagging is easily recognizable under a UV light where it fluoresces bright green, yellow green or yellow. There is no "after-

Table 2 – Examples of W2a-c/W3a/W4 – Winnipeg Tagging Errors

Scott No.	Value	Prtr.	Type of Tagging	Type of Tagging Error	Description on Tagging Error
524p	6c	CBN	W2	W2aL	Vertical tag shifted to the left
525p	6c	CBN	W2	W2aL	Vertical tag shifted to the left
555p	7c	CBN	W2	W2aC	Vertical tag shifted to the centre
541p	15c	CBN	W2	W2aC	Vertical tag shifted to the centre
453p	5c	CBN	W2	W2aR	Vertical tag shifted to the right
444p	5c	CBN	W2	W2aR	Vertical tag shifted to the right
451p	3c	CBN	W2	W2c	W2 with tagging in centre
544pii	8c	CBN	W2	W2bR	Vertical tag missing on the left
544piii	8c	CBN	W2	W2bR	Vertical tag missing on the left
454p	1c	CBN	W2	W2bL	Vertical tag missing on the right
544piii	10c	CBN	W2	W2bL	Vertical tag missing on the right
403p	3c	CBN	W2	W3a	Vertical 5mm tag shifted to the centre
404p	4c	CBN	W2	W3a	Vertical 5mm tag shifted to the centre
404p	4c	CBN	W2	W4	Vertical 6mm tag shifted to the centre

Prtr.=Printer. CBN=Canadian Bank Note.

glow" as the chemical used in the tagging is not phosphorescent. This chemical is manufactured by the General Electric Company in the USA. Generally, under normal light, Ottawa tagging is not easily visible.

Two types of Ottawa tagging have generally been used. One is the two-side tagging; that is, tagging on the edges of the stamp about 1.5 mm to 2 mm. This type of tagging was later replaced by the four-side tagging; that is, tagging appears on the edges of four sides of the stamp about 1.5 mm to 2 mm. A third type of tagging used in the late 1990s is tagging on two sides with a third bar of tagging in the middle of the stamp. The reason for its use according to Canada Post is to improve the efficiency of the scanning and sorting machinery on first class international mail. It consists of a three-bar, 5 mm vertical tagging with one bar in the centre and two, 2.5 mm bars on the sides. Other types of tagging, or a variation of the above three types of tagging, have occasionally been used.

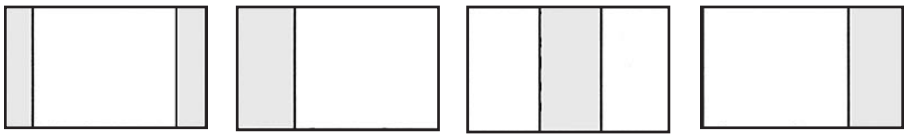
Initially, Ottawa tagging like Winnipeg tagging also went through various stages of development largely as a result of different chemicals used by different companies. This resulted in two types of Ottawa tagging: 1) Ottawa Migrating tagging (OP-4), and 2) Ottawa non-migrating tagging (OP-2).

The OP-4 tagging is apple green in color under the UV light. It was applied in widths of 4mm on some of the Centennial stamps and Landscape stamps. It migrates onto anything it comes into contact with. The OP-4 was used by British American Bank Note Company but later Canada Post discontinued its use at the request of philatelists. The OP-2 tagging is generally yellow-green in color under the UV light. The OP-2 is used in the same way as other powdered dyes in inks which are mixed with a group of chemicals. In the final stages it is a heavy, greyish paste. It can appear in widely different shades, from a full, rather deep yellow to light yellow to cream and to ivory. The edges of OP-2 bars appear straight and clear cut, whereas the edges of OP-4 bars are blurred. OP-2 has been applied in various bar widths. OP-2 will not migrate but can rub off when in close contact with other stamps. There does appear an exception to this: the 10-cent (Ottawa tagged) Jack Pine. Differences in OP-2 tagging were also observed in the Flower, Trees and Street Scenes definitives series.

The OP-2 tagging used by the two printers is different. The CBN tagging is of a yellowish color, clearly visible to the naked eye. The British American Bank Note Company tagging is white, and is not visible unless one is specifically looking for it. Further, the British American Bank Note Company tagging consists of two types: irregular with jagged sides (initially found on some stamps); and smooth sides that appear regular and solid where the bars are 4.2 mm wide. The OP-2 tagging has also appeared in various widths, as well as on all four sides of the stamp.

Types Of Ottawa tagging errors: Ottawa tagging can result in three major types of tagging errors. The first is the absence of all tagging; the second is shifted tags; and the third is missing tags or absence of some tags. To these latter two groups, one can possibly add part or half tags. The last two groups will be further classified and discussed below.

Tag Bar Errors on Stamps Tagged on Two Sides: In the case of stamps that are tagged on two sides, the shifted tags (or misplaced tags or errors) can take one of three basic forms where the 3 mm to 4 mm tag bar can appear shifted as follows: to the right side of the



Normal Tagging on sides (G1) | **Tagging shifted to the right (G1aL)** | **Tag shift to the centre G1aC** | **Tagging shifted to the left (G1aR)**

stamp; to the middle of the stamp; and to the left side of the stamp. These shifts are shown in the diagrams below. Examples of these tagging errors are shown in Table 3.

When the tagging is missing in part, the missing tags (or errors) can take one of two basic forms where the 1.5 mm to 2 mm tag bar can appear missing: the right or the left of the stamp. See the diagrams below and examples listed in Table 3.

Tagging missing on the right (G1cL)





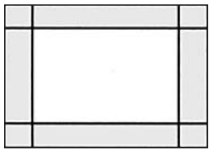
Tagging missing on the left (G1cR)

Table 3 - Examples of G1a-G1e - Ottawa Tagging Errors

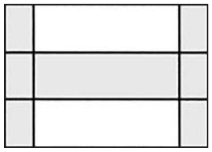
Scott No.	Value	Prtr.	Type of Tagging	Type of Tagging Error	Description on Tagging Error
599	$1	CBN	Two sides	G1aL	Shifted to the left
606	6c	CBN	Two sides	G1aL	Shifted to the left
643	8c	CBN	Two sides	G1aC	Shifted to the centre
641	8c	CBN	Two sides	G1aC	Shifted to the centre
634	8c	CBN	Two sides	G1aR	Shifted to the right
635	8c	CBN	Two sides	G1aR	Shifted to the right
716	14c	CBN	Two sides	G1cL	Missing tag on the left
723A	50c	CBN	Two sides	G1cL	Missing tag on the left
621	15c	CBN	Two sides	G1cR	Missing tag on the right
958	30c	CBN	Two sides	G1cR	Missing tag on the right
460pi	6c	CBN	Two sides	G1e	Additional centre tag
641	8c	CBN	Two sides	G1e	Additional centre tag
719	25c	CBN	Two sides	G1bT	Half tag at the top
719	25c	CBN	Two sides	G1bB	Half tag at the bottom
1045	32c	CBN	Two sides	G1d	Half tag at the centre

Prtr.=Printer. CBN=Canadian Bank Note.

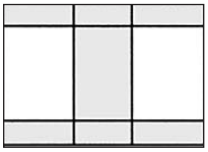
Tag Bar Errors on Stamps Tagged on Four Sides: In the case of stamps that are tagged on four sides, the shifted tags (or errors) can take one of three basic forms: 1) the 3 mm to 4 mm tag bar appears horizontally in the middle of the stamp with the vertical tagging unaffected; 2) the 3 mm to 4 mm tag bar appears vertically in the centre of the stamp with the horizontal tagging unaffected; and 3) the 3 mm to 4 mm tag bar appears vertically and horizontally in the middle of the stamp as shown in the following diagrams.



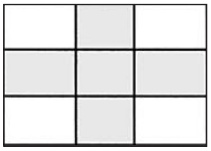
Normal tagging on four sides (G2)



Hor. Tagging shifted to the centre (G2dH)

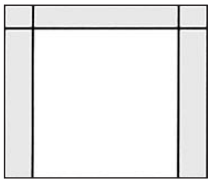


Vertical tagging shifted to the centre (G2dV)

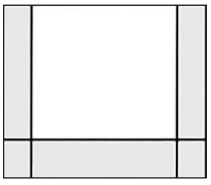


Both tagging shifted to the centre (G2e)

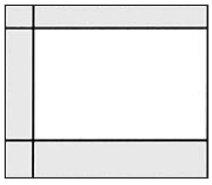
When the tagging is partly missing, the tags (or errors) can take one of three basic forms: 1) the 1.5-mm to 2-mm tag bar can appear missing on one of the four sides of the stamp (on the bottom, top, right, or left); 2) the 1.5-mm to 2-mm tag bar can appear missing on two of the adjacent four sides of the stamp; that is, on the right and bottom; on the right and top; on the left and bottom; and on the left and top); and 3) tagging in 1) appears shifted in the middle of the stamp. As a result there is no tagging on one side of the stamp and half of the other sides have no tagging. These combinations are shown in the diagrams hereafter and several examples are shown in Table 4.



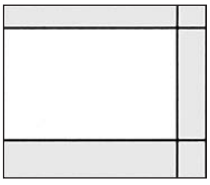
Tagging missing at the bottom (G2aT)



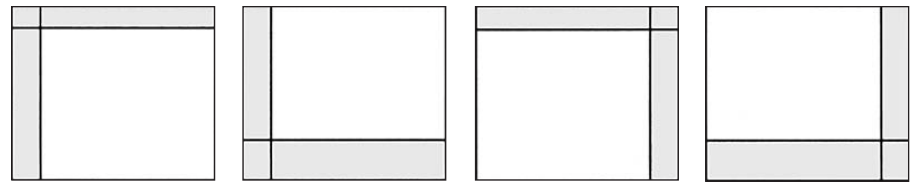
Tagging missing at the top (G2aB)



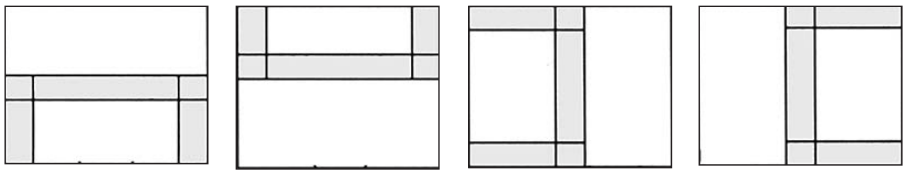
Tagging missing on the right (G2aL)



Tagging missing on the left (G2aR)



Tagging missing at the right and bottom (G2bTL) | **Tagging missing at the right and top (G2bBL)** | **Tagging missing at the left and bottom (G2bTR)** | **Tagging missing at the left and top (G2bBR)**



(G2cB) | **(G2cT)** | **(G2cL)** | **(G2cR)**

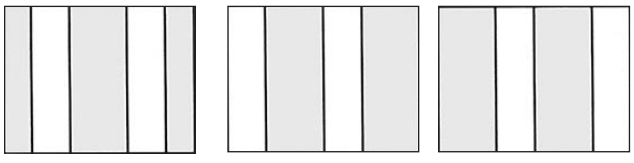
Half Tags on vertical or horizontal sides

Table 4 – Examples of G2a-G2d/G3a/G4a – Ottawa Tagging Errors

Scott No.	Value	Prtr.	Type of Tagging	Type of Tagging Error	Description on Tagging Error
1165	38c	CBN	Four sides	G2dH	Horizontal tag shifted to the centre
1361	48c	CBN	Four sides	G2dV	Vertical tag shifted to the centre
1194	37c	CBN	Four sides	G2e	Horizontal and vertical tags shifted to the centre
1122	34c	CBN	Four sides	G2aT	Tagging missing at the bottom
1162	37c	CBN	Four sides	G2aB	Tagging missing at the top
1162	37c	CBN	Four sides	G2aL	Tagging missing on the right
1373	88c	CBN	Four sides	G2aR	Tagging missing at the left
952	34c	CBN	Four sides	G2bTL	Tagging missing at the bottom and right
1012	32c	CBN	Four sides	G2bBL	Tagging missing at the top and on the right
1195	37c	CBN	Four sides	G2bTR	Tagging missing at the left and bottom
1187	37c	CBN	Four sides	G2cL	Tagging shifted to the left
947	34c	CBN	Four sides	G2cR	Tagging shifted to the right
1011	32c	CBN	Four sides	G4a	Tag shifted to the left
1011	32c	CBN	Four sides	G4b	Normal tag and G4a
1011	32c	CBN	Four sides	G4c	Tag missing on the left
909	30c	CBN	Four sides	G3a	Tag over entire stamp

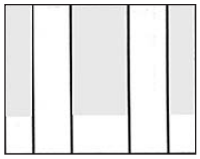
Prtr.=Printer. CBN=Canadian Bank Note.

Tag Bar Errors on Stamps with Three Tags: In the case of stamps that have three tags (the tagging has recently been used on the 88-cent and 90-cent Tree definitives), the shifted tags (or errors) can take one of two basic forms: 1) two 5 mm bars on the stamp with one bar missing on the left (i.e. with the bar shifted to the right creating a 5 mm tag bar); 2) two 5 mm bars on the stamp with one bar missing on the right (i.e. with the bar shifted to the left creating a 5 mm tag bar).

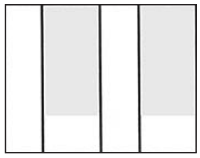


Normal | **Tag missing on the left** | **Tag missing on the right**

Variations of this error can also exist with the bottom part of the tagging missing or with the top part of the tagging missing on correctly tagged stamps and on errors of this tagged stamps. This is shown in the diagrams with the bottom part of the tagging missing.



Normal with bottom tag missing



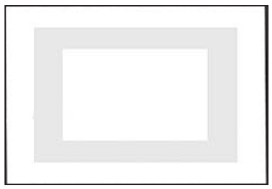
Tag missing on the left with bottom tag missing

Other Tag Bar Errors: Before concluding this description on the types of tagging errors, perhaps mention should be made of a fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh type of Ottawa tagging. (Please refer to the numbered diagrams.) The fourth type was used on only the 32-cent Jacques Cartier stamp issued in 1984. The tagging consisted of two tag bars on the stamp towards the sides. This tagging has resulted in tagging errors with the two bars near to each other on the left or the right side, and tagging errors with only one tagging error.

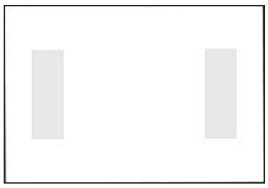
The fifth type is very similar to the third type, except that the tagging bars are shorter. It has only been used on the Canadian stamps from the Canada '82 Exhibition. The tagging error resulted in the stamp being covered with a pale fluorescent wash.

The sixth type of tagging, a variation of the fifth, is where the tagging is not on the four borders of the stamp but on the inside. This can be found on the Arts stamps (issued after the Owl design), the Pierre Elliot Trudeau stamp, and the recent circular hockey stamps. Tagging errors of this type are generally in the form of missing tags or as a result of misperforation.

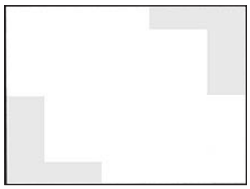
The seventh type of tagging is on the 1994 Olympic stamps where stamps were tagged only on half of the side and the tags touch each other at the corners. Tagging errors of this type will be left to the readers to imagine and will likely consist of tags on three sides or missing tags.



6th Type of Tagging



5th Type of Tagging



7th Type of Tagging

Finally, it should be remembered that there are also freak displacements of tagging bars. For example, a stamp was found with a regular phosphor bar on the left side and a complete bar well away from the perforations on the right which stops about 1mm from the top of the stamp [4].

The Reasons for Tagging Errors

Several reasons have been offered for tagging errors and these are not the same for the three major types of tagging errors.

In the first case, where all the tagging is missing, the tagging error could have been caused by one of the following reasons: 1) the sheets may have by-passed the tagging process; i.e., a sheet or sheets of stamps may have been taken for examination before receiving the tagging and accidentally placed with sheets that were already tagged and as a result the tagging is missing; 2) one or more sheets may have been stuck together when the tagging was being placed on the stamps and as a result the sheet at the bottom missed the tagging; and 3) the machine may have run out of tagging ink.

In the second and third cases, where the tagging is missing or is shifted, the tagging error could have been due to one of the following : 1) improper feeding of sheets; 2) sheets improperly cut; 3) misperforated sheets; 4) sheets printed with a shift; 5) miscut booklets; 6) folded sheet or paper foldovers; and 7) paper creases.

Does Tagging Enable Philatelists to Adopt a More Learned Approach to Philately?

Tagging enables philatelists to adopt a more educated approach to philately for several reasons.

First, tagging results in different varieties of stamps. Tagging on stamps is a distinct dimension like perforations on stamps. Stamps with tagging are different from stamps without tagging. Stamps with a 2 mm wide tag bar are different from stamps with a 3-mm wide tag bar. Stamps with one tag are different from stamps with two or more tags. Stamps with tagging produced with certain chemicals are different from stamps produced with other types of chemicals. These and other differences result in different varieties of stamps and make philately a richer and a more enjoyable hobby.

Second, tagging errors can sometimes be used to identify the format in which stamps are printed. An example will clarify what I mean. The Parliament 50-cents booklet contained six stamps (three 2-cent, two 5-cent, and one 34-cent) with only the bottom right stamp (i.e. 34-cent) being tagged on all four sides. Varieties of the booklet were found with the vertical tag on the right of the 34-cents stamp missing. However, the two-cent stamp in the booklet (that was on the left of the 34-cent stamp) contained a tag on the left. This suggests that the stamps of the booklet sheet were printed in several consecutive panes and then cut. If it were otherwise one would not find the tag on the left of the two-cent stamp (with the exception of the first pane from the sheet).

Third, other types of tagging errors that could exist can also be explained. In the above case, suppose the tagging on the 34-cent stamps was shifted upward. If it was shifted 2 mm higher the tagging would not appear at the top of the 34-cent stamp but on the five-cent stamp above it. This can explain why the 34-cent stamp does not have any tagging at the top, and the five-cent stamp above it has a tag at the bottom where tagging should not exist. Other examples exist if the tagging was shifted on the left rather than on the right.

Fourth, tagging errors can sometimes be used to identify how the stamps were printed. For a while it was not known whether certain booklet stamps were printed in normal panes of stamps or were printed in tête-a-bêche format. If they were printed in a tête-a-bêche format and the tagging was shifted to the right causing a tagging in the top pane, then in the reverse pane the tagging error should appear on the left. If both these tagging errors occur one can conclude that the stamps were printed in a tête-a-bêche format. But is it not possible that two separate tagging errors could occur on normally printed panes, one with the tagging shifted to the right and one with the tagging shifted to the left. It could occur. But suppose now these tagging errors occurred on misperforated stamps. If one finds the exact mirror errors of the tagging error and the misperforated error, then there is a very strong probability that the stamps were printed in a têtê-a-bêche format. Remember that the probability of finding one error on a pane is very small; the likelihood of two errors is nearly zero.[9]

Fifth, tagging can be used to identify whether certain types of errors on stamp are a misperforation or a print shift. Often one sees misperforated stamps. But are these errors the result of a malfunction of the perforator or are they because the stamps were printed on the sheet with a print shift? One way to identify the cause of this error is to examine the tagging of the stamps. If the stamps are correctly tagged (as exists on the normal stamps), the misperforation is generally a result of a malfunction of the perforator. The reason is that one error is more likely to occur than two errors on the same stamp. One cannot use this identification technique to identify the cause of the error if the tagging is not parallel to the misperforation in case of tagging on two sides.

Sixth, tagging sometimes helps to suggest the cause of some errors. Often one obtains stamps with part of the inscription missing. Sometimes these errors have the tagging on them and sometimes they do not. When they do not have any tagging on them, it suggests that after the stamps received part of the printing they were taken away and not placed with the rest of the sheets to receive the remaining printing and tagging. If they do have the tagging, the errors suggest that one sheet may have been stuck to another when it received the second impression so that the bottom sheet did not get the inscription. However, later these sheets could have became unstuck when receiving the tagging.

Seventh, tagging or its absence can sometimes be used to determine whether a stamp is a forgery. A few years ago forgeries of the flag coil stamps were printed. To a casual observer it is difficult to distinguish these stamps from the genuine stamps. However, if these forgeries are examined under a UV light the absence of any tagging is evident. This is a tip-off that the stamps could have been

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forged as most forgery experts usually find it difficult to tag stamps. This does not imply that all stamps with the tagging missing are forgeries. Sometimes these errors are caused by the printer applying the tagging ink or sometimes they are caused because the printer may have run out of the tagging ink.

Concluding Remarks

The purpose of this article is to describe the various types of tagging that have been used on Canadian stamps. I have described what tagging is, why it is used on stamps, and its origin in Canada. In addition, various types of tagging used in Canada were described such as Winnipeg and Ottawa tagging together with the various types of Ottawa tagging.

I have also indicated that tagging can be used to further classify stamps. I have indicated in the past that stamps have various dimensions (for example, paper, gum, perforations, etc.) which enable philatelists to classify stamps. Once we classify these stamps our theoretical body of knowledge of perforators or stamp printing can be used to analyze these varieties and errors. This is similar to a technique used in abstract algebra where we do not study each number (or error) in isolation but use our body of theoretical knowledge to generalize about groups or types of numbers that have common characteristics.

I have also attempted to describe various types of tagging errors that can possibly occur based on the types of tagging. For example, if the stamps are tagged on two sides, one can expect certain types of tagging errors. If the stamps are tagged on four sides certain other types of tagging errors can occur. Further, I have explained the reasons for these tagging errors.

Finally, an attempt has been made to indicate how tagging can be used as an educational device in philately. It helps us to enrich the study of philately and to make it a more enjoyable hobby. ❐

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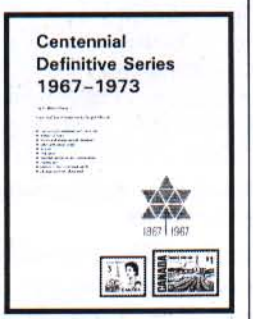
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SOLDIER'S LETTER RATE

British Soldiers in Canada

By George B. Arfken

In 1795 A British Act of Parliament granted soldiers and seamen a special letter rate of 1d. The basic features of this act were:

1. Postage of one penny prepaid and limitation of half ounce weight, on letters to or from soldiers and seamen;
2. Certification by commanding officer on letters from soldiers or seamen; and
3. Commissioned officers were NOT eligible for this rate.

The 1852 Canadian Postal Guide accepted this special rate for British soldiers and seamen with the words:

> *Non-Commissioned Officers, Embodied Pensioners, Seamen and Soldiers, while they are employed in Her Majesty's Service, can send and receive letters at the rate of 1d each.*

During the Pence Era there were perhaps 1,500 to 2,000 British soldiers stationed in Canada to maintain the peace and ensure that Canada remained British.



Figure 1.
Pence franked Soldier's Letter. This cover is currently residing in an American collection of pence rates. Cover photograph courtesy of Charles G. Firby Auctions.

Only one pence-franked soldier's letter has survived [1]. Shown in Figure 1, this letter was from Pte. James Hall to Staff Sgt. Robert Bottomly. Addressed to Tralee, Ireland, it was mailed in Montreal on September 29, 1857. The letter was sent overland to Halifax and carried from there by the Cunard *Canada*. The letter took the difficult overland route to Halifax because Canada was not about to pay the 1d U.S. transit fee for a 1d Soldier's Letter going via New York or Boston.

In 1861, with the U.S. Civil War raging, the United States removed two Confederate commissioners from the British mail packet Trent. Britain's reaction was to send about 10,000 British soldiers to Canada. The result was a major surge in Soldier's Letters.

Firby's Recording [2] lists 34 decimal-franked Soldier's Letters mailed to the United Kingdom. Four of these letters are illustrated in *Canada's Decimal Era*.[3] One of the Soldier's Letters was registered. The two-cent postage and eight-cent registration were paid with a 10 Prince Consort. This unique cover is shown in Figure 2. When sold in the Nickle sale of January 16, 1996, this cover realized $15,400 U.S.

There was one other very special Soldier's Letter from the Decimal Era. This was a cover mailed in London, C.W. on June 20, 1867 addressed to Bombay, East Indies. The cover was franked with a two-cent Decimal.

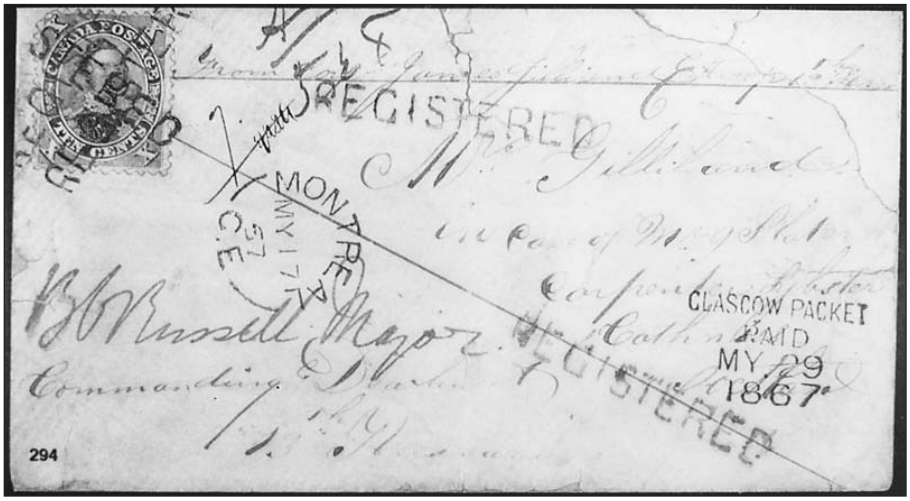


Figure 2.
The only recorded 19th century registered Soldier's Letter. Mailed in Montreal, May 17, 1867 and addressed to Scotland. This cover is currently displayed in the Brigham Collection's International Large Gold Medal winning display: The Dominion of Canada: The Pence and Cents, 1851-1868. Cover photograph courtesy of Charles G. Firby Auctions.

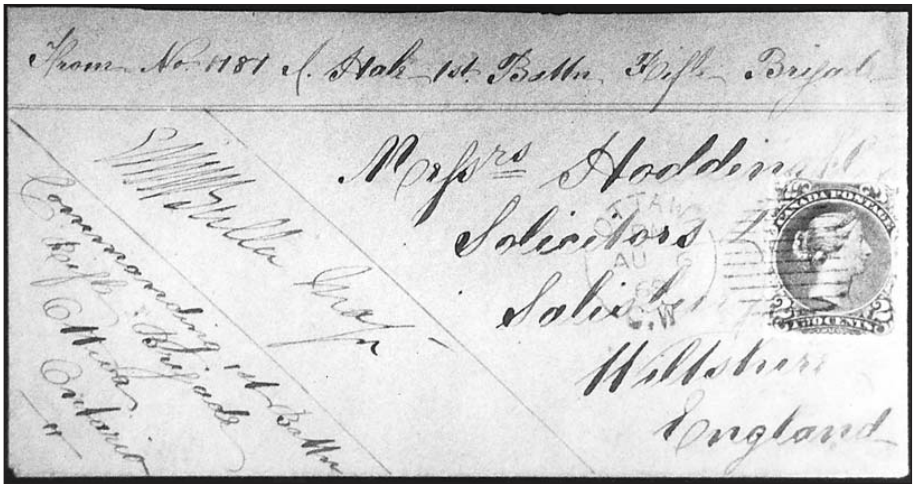


Figure 3.
One of two recorded Large Queen Soldier's Letter. The cover was posted in Ottawa, August 6, 1868 and addressed to England. It is currently displayed in the Brigham collection's International Large Gold Medal winning display: The Dominion of Canada:The Large Queens, 1868-1897. Cover photograph courtesy of Charles G. Firby Auctions.

Indeed, one of the reasons for issuing the two-cent Decimal was to pay the postage on Soldier's Letters. It could also pay the two-cent registry fee in domestic letters.

As tensions between Britain and the United States eased, most of the British soldiers in Canada were withdrawn by 1864 and the number of Soldier's Letters dropped.

We do have two examples of Soldier's Letters addressed to the United Kingdom and franked with two Large Queens. One of these is illustrated in Duckworths' *Large Queens*, [4] and, in colour, in Firby's Menich sale catalogue, June 22, 2000. Postmarked Ottawa, AU 6 68, the cover was addressed to England. The other two-cent Large Queens Soldier's letter is listed in *Canada's Small Queen Era* [5] and is shown in Figure 3.

No Small Queen-franked Soldier's Letters to the U.K. have been reported but two Small Queen-franked Seaman's Letter are known. ❒

Sources

[1] *Canada's Pence Era,* Arfken, Leggett, Firby and Steinhart

[2] *A Recording*, privately printed, 1984, Charles G. Firby, auctioneer. This is an extensive list of pence and decimal covers.

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Royal * 2002 * Royale

The November-December 2001 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist* included information about The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's upcoming meeting and convention, Royal * 2002 * Royale, to be held in Edmonton, Alberta from March 22-24, 2002. In this issue you will find updated information on Accommodations, Attractions, the Companion's Program, Planned Social Events and the Registration Form. Please contact the Edmonton Stamp Club for more information.

Le Philatéliste canadien de novembre-décembre 2001 parlait du congrès Royal * 2002 * Royale de La Société royale du Canada qui se tiendra à Edmonton (Alberta) du 22 au 24 mars 2002. Dans ce numéro, vous trouverez des informations remises à jour sur l'hébergement, les attractions, le programme des accompagnateurs, les activités sociales prévues ainsi que le formulaire d'inscription. Pour plus de détails, prière de contacter le Club philatélique d'Edmonton.

Accommodation / Hébergement

Fantasyland Hotel is located within the Mall complex – no need to brave the weather. Convention rates (double occupancy) are $99 standard, $119 executive and $139 for a theme room (plus GST and 5% Alberta hotel room tax). For reservations call toll free 1-800-RESERVE, or book through the hotel web site: http://www.fantasylandhotel.com .

Rates at West Edmonton Mall Inn, a five-minute walk across the street, are $89 for a superior room (double occupancy, plus GST and hotel tax). Telephone 780-444-9378 or e-mail weminn@westedmontonmall.com for reservations.

To take advantage of these special conference rates, you must book before February 24, 2002 and ask for the Edmonton Stamp Club / Royal 2002 rate. There is shuttle service from the Edmonton International Airport to the Mall every half hour.

For information on other hotels in Edmonton (there are several about ten blocks north of the Mall), consult www.tourism.ede.org/pages/accommodations.asp , or information is available from the Edmonton Stamp Club.

L'hôtel Fantasyland se trouve à l'intérieur du centre commercial – nul besoin d'affronter les intempéries. Le tarif spécial «congrès» (chambre double) est de 99 $ pour une chambre ordinaire, de 119 $ pour une chambre studio et de 139 $ pour une chambre à thème (plus TPS et 5 % de taxe d'hôtel en Alberta). Réservations par appel téléphonique gratuit au 1-800-RESERVE ou directement par le site Internet de l'hôtel : http://www.fantasylandhotel.com.

Les tarifs de l'auberge West Edmonton Mall Inn, à cinq minutes de là sur le côté opposé de la rue, sont de 89 $ pour une chambre «supérieure» (chambre double, plus TPS et taxe d'hôtel). Réservations par téléphone au 780-444-9378 ou par courrier électronique à weminn@westedmontonmall.com.

Pour profiter de ces tarifs spéciaux «congrès», il vous faut réserver avant le 24 février 2002 et demander le tarif Royal 2002 du Club philatélique d'Edmonton. Des navettes établissent chaque demi-heure la liaison entre l'aéroport international d'Edmonton et le centre commercial.

Pour en savoir plus sur les autres hôtels d'Edmonton (plusieurs se trouvent à environ dix pâtés de maisons au nord du centre commercial), consultez le site www.tourism.ede.org/pages/accommodations.asp, ou renseignez-vous auprès du Club philatélique d'Edmonton.

Attractions / Attractions

The city has many attractions including the newly renovated Odysseum (science centre), the Muttart Conservatory (plants from four climatic zones in four pavilions), the Edmonton Art Gallery, the Provincial Museum of Alberta, and the Edmonton Air Museum.

For general tourist information see www.tourism.ede.org

La ville offre de nombreuses attractions parmi lesquelles l'Odysseum (centre des sciences) récemment rénové, le Conservatoire Muttart (abritant des plantes de quatre zones climatiques dans quatre pavillons), la galerie des Beaux-Arts d'Edmonton, le Musée provincial d'Alberta et le Musée de l'Air d'Edmonton.

Pour obtenir des renseignements touristiques généraux, consultez le site www.tourism.ede.org.

Companion's Program / Programme des accompagnateurs

Several special events will be arranged for companions, depending upon whether sufficient interest is shown. Please indicate your interest in any of the following:

1. Muttart Conservatory (four different climates under four glass pyramids)
2. Provincial Museum
3. Guided tour of West Edmonton Mall attractions

Plusieurs activités spéciales seront organisées pour les accompagnateurs, selon les divers intérêts témoignés. Veuillez indiquer si l'un ou plusieurs des domaines suivants vous intéressent :

1. Conservatoire Muttart (quatre différents climats sous quatre pyramides en verre)
2. Musée provincial
3. Visite guidée des attractions du centre commercial West Edmonton Mall

Planned Social Events / Activités sociales prévues

Friday, March 22 – President's Reception at Alberta Aviation Museum (transport included)

Saturday, March 23 – Cocktails and Awards Banquet, Fantasyland Hotel

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Samedi 23 mars – Cocktails et banquet-palmarès à l'hôtel Fantasyland

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The Royal Philatelic Soeity of Canada / La Société de Philatélie du Canada

Proxy / Procuration

The undersigned member of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada hereby appoints J. Edward Nixon of Toronto, Ontario, or John Keenlyside of Vancouver, British Columbia, or they failing, Harry Sutherland of Toronto, Ontario, as the Proxy of the undersigned to attend and act for and on behalf and in the name of the undersigned at the Annual General Meeting of the Society to be held in Edmonton, Alberta, at the hour of 10:00 a.m. on Saturday March 23, 2002 upon any and all matters that may properly come before said meeting, or any adjournments thereof, the undersigned hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said Proxy may do by virtue thereof. The Proxy will vote:

1. To approve the election of eight (8) Directors, each of whom has been properly nominated according to the Society's by-laws, and as selected by the Nominating Committee, to serve a two-year term of office ending at the annual meeting in 2004:

Le membre sous-signé de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada désigne J. Edward Nixon de Toronto, Ontario, ou John Keenlyside de Vancouver, Colombie-Britannique, Ontario, ou au défaut, Harry Sutherland de Toronto, Ontario, pour agir par procuration pour le (la) sous-signé(e) en assistant et en agissant pour le (la) sous-signé(e) à l'assemblée générale annuelle de la Société qui se tiendra à Edmonton, Alberta, à 10 heures, samedi le 23 mars, 2002 sur tous les items qui seront légalement présentés à la dite assemblée, ou à tout ajournement de celle-ci, le (la) sous-signé(e) ratifiant et confirmant tout ce que la procuration à la droit de faire en vertu de celle-ci. La personne agissant par procuration votera:

1. Pour approuver l'élection de huit (8) directeurs, la candidature de chacun d'entre eux ayant été légalement faite selon les règlements de la Société, et ayant été approuvé par le Comité de nominations, pour un terme de deux (2) ans se terminant à l'assemblée générale de 2004:

❒	BALIAN, Leon	Dollard des Ormeaux, QC
❒	MAGEE, Kenneth	Clinton, ON
❒	MCCLEAVE, Graham	Fredericton, NB
❒	PENKO, Rick	Winnipeg, MB
❒	PEPALL, George	Kitchener, ON
❒	POWELL, John	Edmonton, AB
❒	ROBINSON, William	Vancouver, BC
❒	VERGE, Charles	Ottawa, ON

2. To re-apppoint auditors of the Society, namely Messrs Robinson, Lott & Brohman.

3. To approve the actions of the officers and Directors since the last annual meeting of members.

2. Pour designer de vouveau la firme de Messrs. Robinson, Lott & Brohman comme véificateurs de La Society.

3. Pour approuver les actions des officiers et directeurs depuis la dernière assemblée générale annuelle des membres.

Dated this / Datée le _____ day of / jour de _____, 2002.

RPSC Member Number / Numéro de membre de La SRPC_____

_____

Signature of Member / Signature du membre

Instructions / Instructions

You may vote for a maximum of eight (8) from the candidates listed above by marking an "X" in the box next to their names.

Mail or fax, no later than 5:00 p.m. EST on March 8, 2002, to: RPSC National Office, P.O. Box 929, Station Q, Toronto, ON, M4T 2P1; Fax: (416) 979-1144

Vous pouvez voter pour un maximum de huit (8) des candidats dans la liste ci-dessus en apposant un "X" dans la case à coté de leurs noms.

Postez ou envoyez par fax, au plus tard le 8 mars, 2002 (17 heures HSE), à: Bureau national de La SRPC, CP 929, Succ. 'Q', Toronto, ON, M4T 2P1; Télécopieur : (416) 979-1144

AGM Notice / AGA Avis

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Annual Meeting of the Members of THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA (hereinafter called the "Society") will be held at the Europa Conference Centre, in Edmonton, Alberta, on Saturday, the 23rd day of March, 2002, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon (local time) for the purpose of:

1. Receiving and considering the financial statements of the Society as at December 31, 2001 and the reports of the Directors and auditors thereon;
2. The Election of Directors and the appointment of auditors;
3. Considering, and if approved, ratifying, sanctioning and confirming all by-laws, contracts, acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Society enacted, made, done or taken since the last annual meeting of Members of the Society; and
4. The transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting or any adjournment thereof.

DATED this 15th day of December, 2001.
By Order,
H. Sutherland
Secretary

VEUILLEZ NOTER que l'assemblée annuel des membres de LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA (ci-après, la Société) se déroulera au Palais de congrès Europa, à Edmonton, Alberta, le samedi, 23 mars 2002 à 10 heures (heure locale) avec à l'ordre du jour :

1. Réception et examen des relevés financiers de la Société en date du 31 décembre 2001 et des rapports des directeurs et vérificateurs sur le sujet.
2. Élection des directeurs et nomination des administrateurs.
3. Étude et, en cas d'approbation, ratification, autorisation et confirmation de tous statuts, contrats, actes et délibérations du Conseil d'administration de la Société qui auront été décrétés, passés, effectués ou arrêtés depuis le dernier congrès annuel des membres de la Société.
4. Transaction de décisions comparables et d'autres questions devant être traitées avant la réunion ou son ajournement.

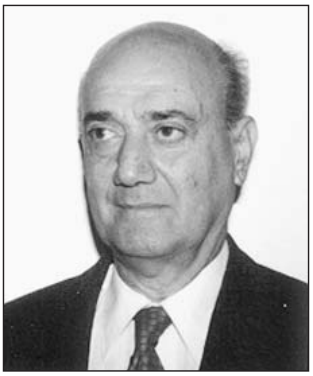
FAIT le 15 décembre 2001.
Par ordre du Conseil,
H. Sutherland
Secrétaire

Nomination of Directors / La nomination des directeurs

The following members of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada have been nominated to serve as Directors for a two-year period, from 2002 to 2004. Nominees are listed in alphabetical order. In compliance with the by-laws of the Society, short biographies of the nominees are included. A proxy form is included in this issue for the use of those unable to attend the Annual General Meeting.

Les membres suivants de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada sont présentés pour élection comme directeurs, pour un terme de deux ans, de 2002 à 2004. Les candidats sont présentés par ordre alphabétique. Selon les statuts de la Société, une biographie courte des candidats est inclue. Une procuration est incluse pour tous ceux qui ne pourront pas assister à l'assemblée générale annuelle de la Société.

Leon Balian Dollard
Des Ormeaux, QC



Leon Balian Dollard

Leon Balian was born in Cairo, Egypt. He began collecting stamps when he was 13 years old. He never exhibited his stamps as a junior, but he was the proud possessor of the Stamp Collector proficiency badge at his local Boys Scout troop.

In 1964 he joined the Philatelic Society of Egypt, and is now the editor of the *L'Orient Philatelique* the quarterly magazine of the society. His first ever exhibition was London 1970 where he met his friends and colleagues of the Egypt Study Circle, and has since rarely missed attending any stamp show. Residing in Canada since 1988, he has become an active member of the Lakeshore Stamp Club, and has been selected as an apprentice judge, national level.

With a wide variety of interests particularly in the classic issues of Great Britain, France and Greece, he is currently specializing in the classical period of Egypt. His collections have been exhibited with much success in several National and International Exhibitions, including CAPEX, and very lately he was awarded a Gold Medal at HAFNIA 2001 at Denmark.

He is the author of the highly specialized *Stamps of Egypt* catalogue, which earned him a gold medal at the APS Stampshow 1999 and several more since. He is now preparing a sequel to his book in not only updating the previous issue but also dealing with his in-depth study of the plate varieties of the stamps of Egypt.



Kenneth H. Magee

Kenneth H. Magee
Clinton, ON

Ken Magee is standing for re-election to a third term as a Director of The RPSC. He retired in 1996 after more than 31 years as an elementary school teacher. Since then he has become more active in stamp club activities.

His father introduced him to collecting when Ken was six. Ken later specialized in Ireland, Aden, the Faroes, Greenland, and several small British colonies. He has continued his late father's collections of Canada and Scouts on Stamps. He has recently developed national level exhibits of Mesopotamia, the Palestine Mandate and the Gerl definitives of Ireland.

Ken is a member of many local, national and international stamp clubs. He is currently a director of the Stratford Stamp Club and is one of their representatives to the Grand River Valley Philatelic Association executive meetings. As co-Chairman, he is actively involved in the planning for ROYAL * 2003 * ROYALE to be held in Hanover, ON, on May 30 – June 1, 2003, hosted by the Saugeen Stamp Club.

Ken has been an accredited RPSC local/regional judge since 2985, gaining his national level judging certification in 1999. He believes there has to be more aid and encouragement for exhibitors at the local level, especially for novices.

He continues to show several different exhibits at each of the local and national levels. His traditional exhibit, IRELAND, 1840 – 1901, received gold in Korea in 1994, and in several international shows since then.

His non-philatelic interests include his computer, crossword puzzles, music, photography, reading, walking and cross-country skiing.



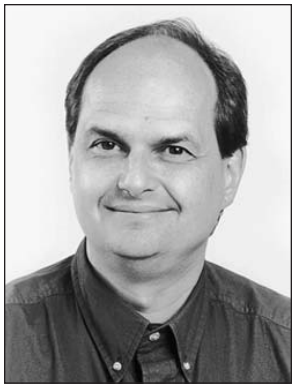
Graham McCleave, MD

Graham McCleave, MD
Fredericton, NB

Graham began collecting stamps in school in Digby, NS. He graduated from Dalhousie University in 1963 with an MD and did General Practice for six years before returning to Dal.U. for a fellowship in Radiology, finishing in 1973. He, his wife Louise and family settled in Fredericton, NB and now is semi-retired.

Graham still collects: stampless and cents issues of NS and NB as well as early Canada. He has exhibited at the NS Stamp Club and Royal Conventions. He is the Convention Chairman for the Royal and is always looking for clubs interested in holding this annual convention. He is a member of many stamp clubs and associations: Fredericton District and NS Stamp Clubs, APS, CPS of GB, Postal History of Canada, and a life member of The RPSC and BNAPS.

Rick Penko
Winnipeg, MB



Rick Penko

Rick Penko is a life member (L26953) of RPSC and a member of BNAPS and is active in the local study group. Rick is the Past President of the Winnipeg Philatelic Society. He joined WPS as a junior in 1966. He has been Chairman of the local and national WPS annual shows for the past nine years.

Rick has been a leader in revitalizing the stamp collecting community in Winnipeg. As president of WPS he has encouraged co-operation between WPS and The Seniors' Stamp Club, the Scandinavian Collectors' Club of Manitoba, and the Junior Stamp Club of Winnipeg.

He publishes The Buffalo, the journal of the Winnipeg Philatelic Society where he has added his graphic skills to the publication for the past six years.

Rick's collecting interests are extensive. Beside Canada, Rick specializes in the stamps of the United States, Great Britain, Germany and Bangladesh. He is also a member of the APS and has built up an extensive library of material related to his collecting interests.

Rick is an accredited RPSC judge and has exhibited locally. He has several years of judging experience and was an apprentice member of the judges at the Edmonton National Show in 1998 & 1999.

He is a member of the Stamp Advisory Committee of Canada Post and brings to that body his graphic skills knowledge gained from his association with his own business. Rick has over twenty-eight years experience in the Graphic Arts field. He is married and the father of two children.

George Pepall
Kitchener, ON



George Pepall

I can recall collecting stamps under the influence of both my parents from about the age of five. The first stamps that I can remember owning were the 3c Jefferson violets from the U.S. Presidential series of the 1940's. I glued a quantity of them into a calendar planner book with Lepage's mucilage!

In time I was given the collections of both my parents, the bulk of which I have today; but before that happened I became a traditional, pre-printed album collector and spacefiller. I had a Minkus U.S album, a Jarrett Canada and three Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth albums, each for a different reign. I still enjoy them all to this day.

After a typical furlough from stamps in my late teen years, I returned to them with a vengeance once I had some disposible income, here in my role as a high school Latin and English teacher in Kitchener. I soon discovered the K-W Philatelic Society, got involved in the Executive and became President for five years in the mid '90's.

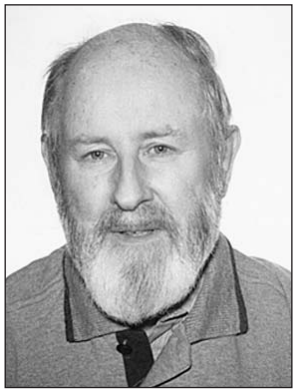
One early role I had filled for my club was as Secretary for the Grand River Philatelic Association's bimonthly publication, *The*

Grand News. I also started an annual youth night at the K-W Philatelic Society, which continues still. When I turned those functions over to eager replacements, I took up writing a general stamp chat column for the same journal, which I have done now for nine years.

Meanwhile I had taken up the challenge of exhibiting, motivated both by the stunning beauty and richness of the world's first commemoratives and by the fact that their centennials were coming up: i.e., the U.S Columbians of 1893, and then the Trans-Mississippis of 1898, of the same nation. Modest exhibiting successes led to apprentice judging, and I am now deemed to be qualified as a judge for local level show exhibits.

I was appointed by President Verge to fill an RPSC director's vacancy for 16 months back in January of 2001. In that role I attended Royal/Royale 2001 in Dorval, and have since been writing biographical profiles of Fellows of the Society for the Canadian Philatelist.

I have recently enrolled at the Alliance Francaise in Toronto to rediscover my high school French, which I find important to have in my role as President of the Canadian Student Debating Federation.



John M. Powell, Ph.D.

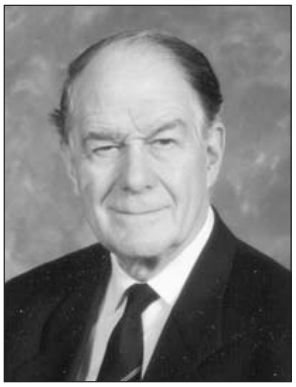
John M. Powell, FRPSC, Ph.D. Edmonton, AB

John was born and raised in the London, England area, and emigrated to Canada in 1956 to do graduate work at McGill University, and later at University of British Columbia. Married in 1962 in Calgary to Margaret and has three daughters, all who exhibited before he did! John is a retired (1991) federal forestry research scientist/manager who lived in Calgary from 1959 to 1970 when his forestry laboratory moved to Edmonton. John began collecting stamps as a 5 year old under the tutoring of his father, a GB King Edward VII specialist.

John has been active with the Edmonton Stamp Club for over 20 years, and spent five years as President. Has been Exhibits Chairman of the Edmonton Spring National show for 16 years and has also hosted ROYAL, PIPEX and BNAPS conventions during this period. Is a strong advocate of youth philately, was Youth Co-ordinator for The RPSC (1992-4), still serves as their Western Youth Officer. Was Western Canadian Commissioner for the Youth International in Montreal (1992), and for many years has helped run junior clubs in Edmonton. A National accredited judge who has judged in three countries, and has six exhibits in the areas of traditional, postal history and revenues, qualified for international exhibitions. Currently he is a Director and Fellow of the Society, Chairperson of The RPSC Judging Program, and ex-officio member of American Philatelic Society's Committee on Accreditation of National Exhibitions and Judges. John is a member of over 20 philatelic societies or study groups, including in North America the American Philatelic Society, British North America Philatelic Society, Postal History Society of Canada, American Revenue Association, American Topical Association, American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors, Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, Great Britain Collectors Club, The Perfin Club, and American Society of Polar Philatelists. He was recently invited to join the Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada.

His collecting interests are diverse as can be judged by his membership in various groups. John has specialized in Aden and Iraq since high school days. Has a general interest in Canada and Great Britain. Collects Canadian 'Arctic' 1950-1980's postal history; GB numeral and squared circle postmarks, 'railway' missorts (1903-1915), 1937 Coronation stamp; Greenland postmaks; India Sea Post offices, and India used abroad in Aden and Iraq; all aspects of Aden and Iraq issues and postal history including revenues; a few topical interests – International Geophysical Year, Belgium World Fair 1958, polar bears, and those collected by his daughters; and continues his father's interest in world-wide perfins. He is co-author of a book on The Revenue Stamps of Iraq.

William George Robinson, FRPSL, FRPSC, OTB Vancouver, BC



William George Robinson

Collector since 1935, has formed collections of Canada, Great Britain, Commonwealth, Western Europe. Now mainly interested in Canadian Postal History – western and northern Canada, Railways and Steamships, Military. He has exhibited locally, nationally and internationally and written, edited and published several philatelic books and many postal history articles.

Life Member, Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, 1967 to date, Director 1984 to date, Fellow 1986, President 1993 to 1997. International Level Philatelic and National Level Literature Judge, has been Chief Judge and Judge at numerous National and NBAPS shows. Awarded Geldert medal for best series of articles in The Canadian Philatelist, 1998.

Honorary Member, B.C. Philatelic Society, President 1981 – 1986.

Life Member, Postal History Society of Canada, 1975 to date, Director 1982-88, President 1988-90, Director 1991 to date. Author of numerous articles, and sponsor, Saskatchewan Study Group.

Life member, British North America Philatelic Society, 1972 to date, Director 1984-88, Vice-President 1988-90, President 1990-92, Hall of Fame award 1997, Member, Order of the Beaver 1987, Chairman 1996 to date, Secretary-Treasurer and Editor, Canadian R.P.O Study Group 1984 – 2000, Chairman 2000 to date. Siverts Award best newsletter, 1996. Judged numerous annual exhibitions.

President, Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs, 1985-86, member of Executive Committee 1987-93. Distinguised Philatelist, 1980.

Life Member, Canadian Forces Philatelic Society, 1983 to date. Member, Royal Philatelic Society, London, 1988-98, Fellow 1998 to date. Member, Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain. Member, American Philatelic Society. Member, Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada.

Member, Canadian Aerophilatelic Society. Author of Airports section of AAMS catalog. Canadian Commissioner to the SINGAPORE 1995, PACIFIC 1997, ISRAEL 1998, ILSAPEX 1998, CHINA 1999 and PHILANIPPON 2001 International Stamp Exhibitions. Member of Management Committee,

CAPEX 1996, Toronto. Qualified as International Juror in Postal History, 1999.

Editor of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba an dNWT Post Office listings, 1985 to 1998. Co-Editor of B.C. Post Offices, 1983 – 1991. Editor, Canadian Railway Post Office Anthology, 1993. Editor, Canadian Railway Post Office Newsletter (BNAPS) 1984-99.

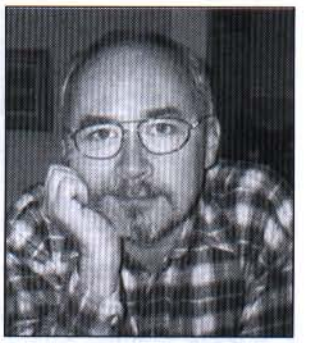
Charles J.G. Verge, FRPSC
Ottawa, ON

I have been President of The RPSC since June 2000 and I hope that you will re-elect me as a Director of the Society so that I can continue to help our Society grow and prosper.

For those who know me, here is a refresher of who I am and for those who have yet to meet me here is a short biography. I was born in Montreal in 1947, educated in French through the old Collège classique system and worked on my MA degree at the University of Ottawa, I am a historian by training but never practised as a teacher or researcher until I started writing philatelic articles. My whole career was with the Federal Government in many capacities culminating with being responsible for the Contracting, Material and Facility Management for Transport Canada. I am married and have three adult daughters. I have lived in Ottawa since 1976 and I am a member of local clubs in Ottawa and Montreal. I am currently completing my last term as President of the American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors (AAPE) and have held many other positions within organized philately including that of President of the Eire Philatelic Association. I am an international judge and exhibitor and I am experienced in organizing local, national and international stamp shows. I write a regular column in The Ottawa Citizen, Scott's Stamp Monthly and have started a new Canadian column in The American Philatelist. I have also written articles for many other publications including *The Canadian Philatelist.*

Soyez assurer que mon expérience dans le domaine public et dans la philatélie me permet de mener à bien mes tâches de Président de votre Société. Sous ma présidence, nous avons réussi à régler nos problèmes financiers, rendre notre magazine plus intéressant et améliorer nos contacts avec le clubs locaux et les autres Fédérations philatéliques de notre Continent. Il reste beaucoup à faire, incluant augmenter le nombre d'adhérents à la Société et assurer la mise en place de services solides et appropriés pour nos membres.

Rest assured that I wish to continue to serve our Society and continue to improve both its membership and the services we provide to our members. With your help, your support and your vote, I will be able to continue in the path that we have followed for the last two years, including settling our finances in order, providing a bigger and better Canadian Philatelist and improving our linkages with local clubs and our sister federations throughout the continent.



Charles J.G. Verge

Edmonton Stamp Club extends a warm invitation to join us for



ROYAL  **2002**  **ROYALE**

74th Annual Meeting and Convention of
The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada
hosted by the Edmonton Stamp Club.

National Philatelic Exhibition
The World of Airmails, with special participation
of the Canadian Aerophilatelic Society

March 22 - 24, 2002

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Royal 2002 Royale, Edmonton Stamp Club
P.O. Box 399, Edmonton, AB, Canada T5J 2J6

By e-mail, contact Alan Meech for general information ameech@telusplanet.net; John Powell for exhibit information mpowel3@attglobal.net; and Keith Spencer for dealers' information krs2@ualberta.ca .

"Come for the stamps; stay for the party."

High-Value Stamps

Canada's Reluctance

by Jay. J. Edward

Queen Victoria celebrated her Diamond Jubilee in 1897. It was a time when "the sun never set on the British Empire." Canada was infatuated with the empire and the monarchy. Loyalty to Britain and love for the Queen, created a spontaneous desire among Canadians to be a part of the celebrations and share in this joyous occasion. The Canada Post Office Department issued a set of 16 stamps to honour the Queen's Jubilee. Among the values issued were the first $2, $3, $4 and $5 stamps (Figure 1) issued to that date. Perhaps there was a thought that the Jubilee celebrations would result in stamp sales and provide extra revenue to the post office but it is also possible that the Department wanted to show its loyalty to the Queen and participate in the celebrations in a major way. In any event, any thoughts of a profit evaporated when the public purchased only meager numbers of the high value stamps. As a result Jubilee stamps were available at the Philatelic Agency for many years.



Figure 1 The High-Value 1897 Jubilees
The number of stamps printed were:
$2 Purple – 25,000 $3 Brown bistre – 13,500
$4 Purple – 14,500 $5 Green – 15,500

Over the next 75 years the idea that Canada should issue a denomination higher than $1 came up quite often but it was always felt that the need did not justify printing a higher value. During this period there were many requests from postmasters in the larger cities for higher denominationed stamps. Increasing requests prompted the Post Office Department to take some action. As a result, a test was conducted in March 1947 at the 27 largest post offices in Canada. The test showed that 8-1/2 per cent of all parcels mailed required more than $1 in postage; five per cent required more than $2 in postage. In 1948-47, (the fiscal year ended March 31st) there were 6,412,150 parcels mailed of which five per cent required more than $1 in postage. Half of the parcels posted used stamps rather than postage meters. After a few months of consideration the matter was dropped.



Figire 2



Figure 3

C.W. Heisler, postmaster at Winnipeg, Manitoba, complained about the fact that denominations higher than $1 were not available. In his letter to the Director of Financial Services, dated March 15, 1951, Mr. Heisler wrote: "…now that Airmail Parcel Post was being introduced, possibly the Department would consider the issue of postage stamps of higher denominations than those in use." As had so often happened on similar previous occasions, the Department advised Mr. Heisler that they would give the matter serious consideration. In 1951 J.R. Carpenter, Superintendent Postage Stamp Division ascertained that there was a potential for 1,706,620, $2 stamps per year and for 50,700, $5 stamps. On the basis of his determination Mr. Carpenter sent a memorandum to his Director, L.J. Mills on March 22, 1951 recommending that a $5 stamp be printed. Mills replied that he felt a $5 stamp would not improve service and therefore was not justified. As requested Mr. Carpenter sent a letter to the Deputy Postmaster General on October 3, 1951, stating that since parcels using postage of $5 or more were from commercial houses that generally used meters there appeared to be no need for a postage stamp higher than $1. Over the next 10 years more requests were received. They were all "pigeon-holed." Post Office authorities seemed to be at an impasse. It was suggested that post office authorities were concerned that the public would be critical if high-value stamps were issued. More pressure from the public and from the country's postmasters finally resulted in the decision to print a $2 stamp. The decision was made that when a new issue of pictorials were issued the set would include a $2 stamp.

When the new issue appeared on March 17, 1972 it included a $2 stamp (Figure 2) showing a view of Quebec City. The stamp was perforated 11 x 11 and was designed by Reinhard Derreth. Three years later on March 14, 1975 another $2 (Figure 3) stamp was issued. It was part of a set of two stamps issued to publicize and assist the Olympic Games scheduled to be held in Montreal in 1976. The design shows a sculpture titled "The Diver" by Robert Tait Mackenzie (1867-1938) of Almonte, Ontario. The late Allan Fleming of Toronto was the designer.



Figure 4

Canada Post printed 10,320,000 of the $2 Diver stamp. It was a huge quantity, and the number of unsold stamps destroyed by the authorities has never been released. Some idea of the over-run can be ascertained when we note that the next Olympic $2 stamp (Figure 4), was issued the following year with a printing of 4,120,000 stamps. Politics and lobbying for more assistance to help finance the Olympic Games resulted in another $2 stamp being issued on March 12, 1976. The stamp depicted the Olympic Stadium and the Velodrome in Montreal. Jean and Pierre Mercier were the designers.



Figure 5

Now that a $2 stamp was readily accepted by the public, it became a standard item. The National Parks definitive issue of April 27, 1979 included a $2 stamp showing Kluane National Park (Figure 5) located in the isolated region of southeast Yukon. A painting by Allan C. Collier was the subject for the design. A total of 77,150,000 stamps perforated 13.5 x 13.5 were received from the printers.

By 1980 the escalating Canadian postal rates resulted in extensive usage of the high value stamps. As a result, when the new Parks of Canada series was released in 1982-85 there were four different dollar values (Figure 6). The first Canadian $1.50 stamp showing Waterton Lakes was released on June 18, 1982. A painting by Brent Laycock was said to have inspired the designer. The number of stamps received from the printer was 23,600,000, all perforated 13.5 x 13.5. Finally, after a wait of 85 years, when Canada's first $5 stamp was printed during the 1897 Jubilee of Queen Victoria, a new $5 stamp was issued on



Figure 6

January 10, 1983. Point Pelee National Park was the subject used by the designer. It was from a modified painting by Wayne Terry. The printing was 19,675,000. The usual $1 stamp was released on August 15, 1984. This stamp showing Glacier National Park was designed by Brent Laycock. A large quantity of 47,747,500 stamps was received from the Canadian Banknote Company, who printed the stamps. A further printing of 50,550,000 stamps were received from the British America Banknote Company in September 1986.

The $2 stamp in the Parks of Canada series appeared on June 21, 1985. It was designed by George Weber and depicts Banff National Park, Canada's first national park. It was named a National Park in 1885. The Canadian Banknote Company printed 26,650,000 stamps. In September 1986 a further 50,050,000 were received from the British America Banknote Company.



Figure 7

Meanwhile a large oversize $2 stamp (Figure 7) perforated 12 x 12.5 showing a global map of the 47 countries making up the British Commonwealth was released on March 14, 1983. It marked Commonwealth Day. The designer was a Montrealer named Rolf Harder.

The Point Pelee $5 stamp had a relatively short life and was replaced on March 14, 1986 by a new design showing La Mauricie National Park (Figure 8). The park is located north of Shawinigan, Quebec. The lake shown on the stamp is one of many in the park and is known as Lake Wapezagonke. Designers were Laurent Marois and William Tibbles and Canadian Banknote Company delivered 9,000,000 stamps to Canada Post. In June 1987, the British American Banknote Company printed another 26,870,000 stamps.



Figure 8

New $1 and $2 stamps appeared at regular intervals but another $5 stamp did not appear until May 28, 1990, when the new release depicted Montreal's famous Bonsecours Market (Figure 9). The market was built with additions made over a 12-year period from 1842-



Figure 9

1854. The stamp designer was Raymond Bellemare.

Six years passed before another $5 stamp appeared (Figure 10). This time the definitive stamp illustrated the Andrew Carnegie public library in Victoria, British Columbia. The library noted for its architectural design was built in 1904. The architects were Thomas Hooper (1857-1935) and C. Elwood Watkins (1875-1942). The designer of the stamp was Raymond Bellemare.

During the 1980s it was apparent that Canada needed a higher denomination than the $5 stamp. The Honourable Rene Marin, when he was Chairman of the Board at Canada Post Corporation, floated the idea among his associates and others that it was time that Canada issued a $10 stamp. He suggested that it should show the Royal Family. Post office officials listened but took no action.



Figure 10

Finally on October 15, 1997 Canada Post issued its highest value stamp to date. It was a large oversized stamp with a hidden date and value. The $8 engraved stamp featured a Grizzly Bear (Figure 11). Was the stamp issued as a compromise and a $10 stamp appeared to be too much of a leap forward? Or did Canada Post do a study and find that the number of parcels, registered and other mail that could use an $8 stamp was greater than the need for a $10 stamp? The latter would seem to be the case.

With postage rates relentlessly increasing, and business in general expanding, the need for a $10 stamp becomes ever more evident. The author is of the opinion that we will soon have a $10 stamp and the $10 barrier will finally be broken. ❐



Figure 11

References:

P.O. Files – Airmail stamps – #13-23-16 (National Postal Archives)

Records of the P.O. Dept. RG-3 (National Postal Archives)

The Canadian Philatelist, Canada Stamps – Quantities Received, P. 403, Vol. 42, No. 5, Whole No. 246

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The Short Story Column

by "Raconteur"

By now my readers will have sensed that I have something about small islands and odd, out-of-the-way places. So for this, and the next 10 issues, I'll get Pitcairn island out of my system! (This story is not so 'Short,' hence the 11 installments! But I trust that you will find them to be enjoyable reading.)

If you check out their stamps you'll notice the name is spelt in the plural; that is because there are four islands in the group: Pitcairn, Oeno, Henderson and Ducie. But only Pitcairn is inhabited.

This tiny, rugged island of volcanic origin, is about two miles long by one mile wide; it was discovered by Capt. Carteret of *H.M.S. Swallow* on July 2, 1767. He recorded it in his log as Pitcairn's Island, naming it after the young Midshipman who had spotted it from the observation platform high up on the foremast.







Carteret made no attempt to land; the entire coastline was craggy and raging seas were breaking against the rocks. He recorded its co-ordinates in his log and sailed on. But his co-ordinates were very much out of whack and it was years later before the Admiralty charts were corrected to show the correct location which is 25º 04' S. latitude, 130º 06' W. longitude or some 188 nautical miles east of where he thought he was.

The island was chosen in 1790 as a refuge by nine of the mutineers of the *Bounty*.

But now let us put the clock back a little and have a look at how all of that came about.





The American Revolution caused many United Empire Loyalists to flee to the West Indies with their slaves. Their influx was an added strain which taxed the already meagre food supplies available.

Feeding the slaves became a serious problem…



Give us this day our daily bread…

An urgent appeal for help was made to England.

Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society, had accompanied Capt. James Cook on his first voyage to Tahiti in 1768-1771 where he became acquainted with the nutritional properties of the Artocarpus communis (a member of the mulberry family, native to Polynesia,) which is lingua franca became known as "breadfruit."

He noted this to be a staple diet of the natives. So, he surmised, why could it not serve as such for the Negro slaves in the West Indies?



Artocarpus communis

Sir Joseph, having interests in the West Indies, prevailed upon King George III to authorize a naval expedition to Tahiti to gather breadfruit saplings for transplanting in the West Indies. Cheap food for the slaves!

Voilà! Victualling problem solved! (Or so everyone thought at the time! The problem was the slaves refused to eat the breadfruit!)

On May 15, 1787, the King signed the order for the voyage to the South Pacific and the Navy Board acquired a small (91 foot long) three-masted, two and a half year old coastal transport, Bethia, to be outfitted for the journey.



Stamp design features the plans for the Bethies conversion, found in Navy records.

Her total refit, at Deptford Naval Yard, for this special mission included rows of built-in benches with holes in them to hold the hundreds of pots needed to house the breadfruit saplings. Even the Great Cabin was converted into a greenhouse.

The outfitting completed, she was re-christened His Majesty's Armed Vessel "Bounty."

In spite of the peaceful nature of her mission she was still outfitted with ordnance.

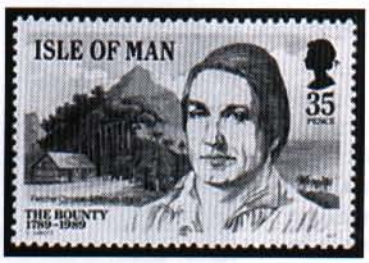




Lieut. William Bligh was placed in command of the Bounty; he was also made leader of the expedition.



His first major appointment in the Royal Navy had been as Master on *H.M.S. Resolution* on Cook's third and last voyage to the Pacific. So he was no stranger to the territory where the expedition was headed.



One of Bligh's two Master's Mates was Fletcher Christian. He was soon made second-in-command.

Bligh joined his ship on August 20, 1787 but his sailing orders did not come through until three months later. Finally, on November 28th, the Bounty, with a crew of 45, sailed out of Deptford Harbour. But fierce gales soon made her seek the haven of Spithead.



It was not until December 23rd that the foul weather abated sufficiently for the Bounty to venture out into the Channel once more to continue her epic voyage.

Twelve days later she put in at Teneriffe, in the Canary Islands, for revictualling. Bligh's orders were to sail to Oceania via Cape Horn, although he was given leeway to sail eastward via the Cape of Good Hope and across the Indian Ocean if need be.



Choosing the Horn route, he ran into impossible weather conditions, against which he fought unsuccessfully for 25 days.

Finally, accepting defeat, he turned eastward and reached Cape Town, South Africa, on May 23, 1788. Once the storm damage had been repaired he departed on July 1st.

After crossing the Indian Ocean he arrived in Van Deeman's land (known as Tasmania today) on Aug. 19th.



He left there on September 4th and eventually dropped anchor in Matavia Bay, Tahiti, on October 25th – 10 months and 27,000 miles of ocean travel away from England. ✤

...to be continued

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by "Napoleon"

Variations à la Française

Those who read the Canadian Philatelist's series on French cancellations saw a lot of information on cancellations, many of which carried no noticeable value premium. But printing varieties usually do sell for more than the basic stamp. This article is a chance to read about French varieties and their values. As it's easier to spot a variety if one has seen a copy of the stamp, this article illustrates early French varieties using images of actual stamps, accumulated from various sources. To the reader with lots of early French stamps, I wish you good hunting!

The price multiples given for each stamp are the price of the variety divided by the price of the normal stamp, using prices from the 1997 Yvert et Tellier™ Volume 1 catalog. This is a basic French catalog, not a specialized version. With one exception, all stamps shown were available for sale at a normal discount from Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalog™ prices.

The first variety is on the 20 centime blue from the 1853 imperforate Emperor Louis Napoleon stamps. In the variation, the "E" in "POSTES" is missing the bottom bar and looks like an "F" (Figure 1)

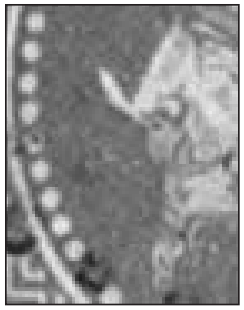


Figure 1 "F" for "E" in "POSTES"





Figure 2 Above: The "à la cigarette" variety on the right.
Figure 2a Above Right: Detail of the à la cigarettte variety.
Figure 3 Right: à la come: white growth on nose.



The variation only exists on Type I (in which the two lines in the hair curl below the "R" of "EMPIRE" are so close they appear to be one line).

The ordinary stamp catalogues at 7 francs used. The variety's catalogue price is 500 francs, a multiple of seventy! The large price multiple does not carry over to the unused stamp where the multiple is only 5.4. The price differential between the unused normal stamp and the variety is, however, a large amount—5,900 francs.

In 1863, Emperor Louis Napoleon is given a laurel wreath on a new issue, and a cigarette on some copies of the 1 centime stamp. The variation looks like a cigarette in Louis' mouth and smoke drifting across the bottom of his beard (Figure 2). The used stamp multiple on this variety is sixty, with the ordinary stamp being 100 francs. The dealer with the stamp had marked it as being the variety but priced for only the value created by the red "printed matter" cancellation. The multiple for the unused stamp is 100, and the difference in price between the ordinary stamp and the variety is 17,325 francs, a tidy sum at the current exchange rate!

In the same laurel wreath issue, the 20 centime blue comes with a white growth on Louis Napoleon's nose (Figure 3). The multiple for the used stamp is almost ninety. This stamp is another one where the unused multiple is somewhat low, being 6.7. Still, there is a difference of 8,500 francs between the unused ordinary stamp and the variation.

In 1871, France continued the perforated Head of Ceres stamps first issued in 1870. These were new values to complete replacement of the Napoleon-with-laurel-wreath stamps whose removal was delayed by the Franco-Prussian War. The 1 centime olive green occurs with a large break in the bottom frame line (Figure 4).



Figure 4 Break in bottom frame line.

On a used stamp this break carries a modest multiple of about four with the multiple for the unused stamps about 2.5.

Several denominations of this set come with a thin line below the bottom frame line. On an unused 5 centime green stamp, the variety is about twelve times the price of the normal stamp (Figure 5). The multiple for the unused variety is only 1.5.



Figure 5 Thin line below bottom frame line.

The 25 centime blue stamp comes in three types. One has a horizontal blue bar across the white border between the top center panel and the upper right corner ornament (Figure 6). The used stamp is 6 francs, while the used variety is 175 francs, a multiple of almost 30. The multiple for the unused stamp is less than two.

There are three major varieties of the 40c orange perforated Ceres stamp. In two plate positions, the number "4" was damaged and retouched. As this variety is listed in Scott's, there is no reason to expect to obtain the variety inexpensively. But there is a variety missing the

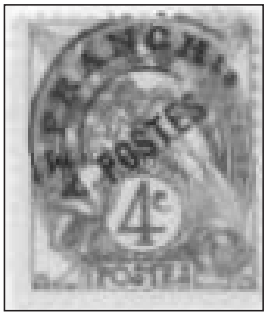


Figure 6 Left: Precancel.

Figure 6a Below: Shading lines in gown identify Type.

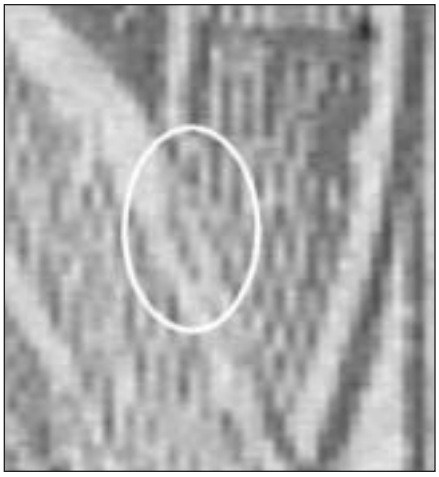




Figure 7 "Rights of Man" denominations with varieties. The unused multiple is a similar sixty.



Figure 7a Nose of one toches frame line.



Figure 7b Tail of five touches frame line.

bottom frame line, and this catalogues at ten times the value of the basic used stamp (Figure 7). The multiple for the unused stamp is below two. (This variety is not catalogued in the basic Yvert et Tellier™ but is listed in the specialized edition.) The third variety lacks the lower left corner of the design (Figure 8). The multiple for the used stamp is ten and the unused one is just over one.



Figure 8 Above: Centre colour missing on lower stamp.



Figure 8a Right: Centre colour is missing.

The first French issue of the 20th century shows Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. One of the more interesting variations is on the four centime brown (Figure 9). During the 19th century, AFFRANCHISSEMENTS appears in circular date stamps when a stamp pays a fee for a special mail service. In the 20th century, the same term, as AFFRANCHts, becomes the usual pre-cancellation. The Liberty, Equality, Fraternity issue itself comes in two types. Type I has only one line of shading in the gown below the "E" of FRANCAISE" while Type II has two lines in the same place. (See Figure 9a for the location.)



Figure 9 Expensive only because of the precancel.

The 4 centime stamp without precancel exists only as Type I. The precancel exists in both Type I and Type II. Type I with precancel is six francs and Type II is 115 francs, a nice multiple of almost twenty. In this case, one prefers unused stamps – the unused Type II is 3,000 francs while the Type I is only 22 francs.

In 1900 and 1902, France issued two sets honoring the "Declaration of the Rights of Man." In both sets, the 15 centime stamp has a variety. The 1900 issue has a square background for the numerals of value. The variety has a very long nose on the numeral "1" such that the nose touches the frame line (Figure 10a). As usual, there is a significant multiple for the used variety (80 francs versus 3 francs), but a much lower one for the unused one (350 francs versus 55 francs).



Figure 10 Above: Break in shield below "r' of "fr" on stamp on the right.



Figure 10a Right: Break in value tablet, below "r" of "fr."

The 1902 issue's variety is a long tail on the numeral "5" (Figure 10b). The tail curves up and reaches the frame line of the shield which serves as background for the denomination. The used multiple is forty; the unused multiple is a similar sixty.

Also in 1900, France issued the first of the Liberty and Peace stamps designed by Merson. A variety occurring on several denominations is the absence of the center color (Figure 11). For the 50 centime brown and gray stamp (Figure 11a), the used variation catalogues at 750 francs, while the ordinary stamp is 10 francs, yielding a nice multiple of 75. The multiple for the unused stamp is about 4.5, but the differential between normal and variety still is high—2,550 francs.

Only one Liberty and Peace denomination was issued as a precancel. While there is no plate flaw or difference in type, the AFFRANCHISSEMts precancellation itself carries a large multiple for a used stamp. The pre-canceled 45 centime green and blue has a multiple of twenty-six (10 francs normal, 260 francs variation) used, but less than 1.5 unused (150 francs normal, 275 francs variation)



Figure 11 Above: Sower with two lines between gown and "c" of "75c."

Figure 11a: Below: Two lines between gown and "c"





Figure 12 Image rotated 90°. First S with upswept tail.

Issued along with the 45 centime, the 2 franc orange and blue has a variety priced at 2,000 francs, well above the three franc value of the normal stamp. The variation is a break in the lower right corner of the shield-shaped background for the denomination (Figure 12, 12a). The multiple for the unused stamp is only twenty-five and pales in comparison with the used-stamp multiple of almost seven hundred. This is another variety, however, with a large price differential between the unused basic stamp and the variety – 7,675 francs!

In 1903, France issued the first of its lined-sower stamps. The design has a background of horizontal lines and a foreground of a woman sowing seeds. The 75 centime lilac-rose stamp comes in the normal design with only one horizontal white line between the bottom of the fold of the gown and the top of the "c" of "75 c" (three francs used) and a redesign with two white lines between (1,000 francs used) (Figure 13, 13a). The unused multiple is a healthy 145 with a differential of almost 5,700 francs.

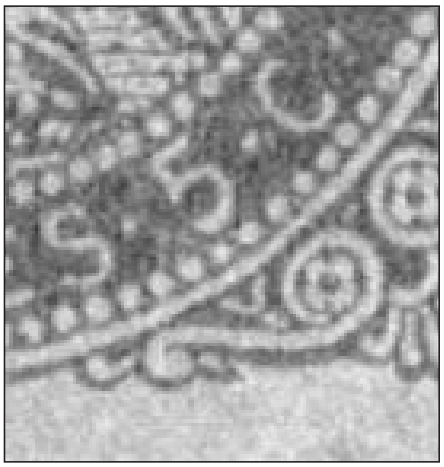
Soon after release of the lined-sower stamps, France released similar stamps with a solid-color background. The 35 centime violet with thick letters and numerals (Scott Type II), comes with both the first and last "S" in "POSTES" the same (6 francs used) and with the first S retouched such that the bottom loop extends distinctly upward (260 francs used, Figure 14). The multiple for the unused stamp is seven, with the variety priced at 425 francs.

In 1930, France honored the centenary of its conquest of Algeria with a stamp. On some of the stamps, the French word "ALGERIE" appears to be "ALCERIE" (Figure 15). The normal used stamp is three francs, while the variety is 450. The unused numbers are 30 francs for the normal stamp and 1,000 for the variety. Both the used multiple (150) and the unused multiple (33) make this stamp some hunting.

We will close with the first French Colonies general issue. The 5 centime green eagle stamp normally has parentheses around the "5 " in the lower right



Figure 13 Above: Normal Stamp.
Figure 13 a Below: No parentheses around the right "5•" in band of text.

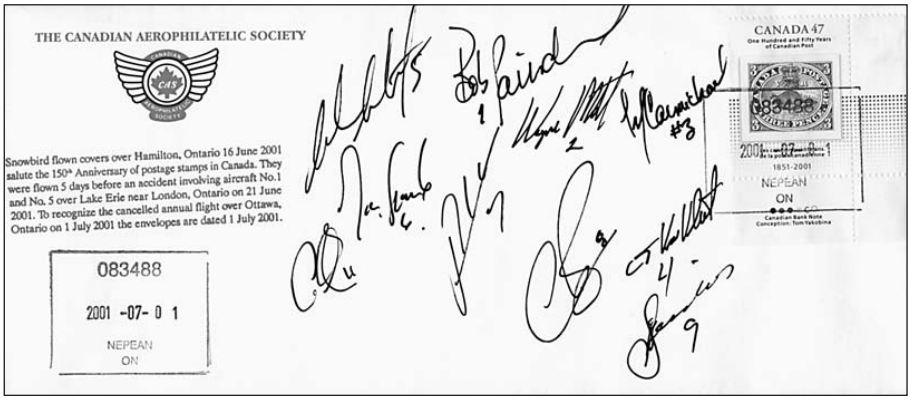


of the circular band of text. This stamp is priced at 100 francs used and 160 francs unused. There is, however, a variety without the parentheses (Figure 16, 16a). The variety is priced at 750 francs used and 1,000 francs unused, creating multiples of 7.5 used and 6.25 unused.

You would have to find many copies of most of these stamps to pay for a world cruise, but the fun is in the hunt. If you are going to be looking at early French stamps anyway, you might as well keep your eye out for bargains. But remember the CP articles on French cancellations – the postal marking seems always to sit on the spot you need to see to find a variety.

As a reminder, only four of the varieties shown have as high multiples for unused stamps as for used ones. With five of the stamps, the unused multiple is so low as to have little real significance. ❐

napoleon@voyager.net



Snowbird flown and autographed covers

Snowbird-flown covers autographed by the pilots on 16 June 2001 over Hamilton, Ontario, and cancelled in Nepean/Ottawa Ontario on 1 July 2001, are available from the Canadian Aerophilatelic Society (CAS).

These covers salute the 150th anniversary of postage stamps in Canada with the 47-cent commemorative stamp showing the Three Pence Beaver. The covers were flown five days before an accident involving aircrafts No. 1 and No. 5 over Lake Erie near London, Ontario on 21 June 2001. No 1 aircraft crashed into the lake but the two occupants parachuted to safety. Aircraft No. 5 landed safely. The covers were not aboard the aircraft. To recognize the cancelled annual flight over Ottawa on Canada Day, the envelopes are dated 1 July 2001.

For the first time, a female pilot flew as part of the Snowbird team. Captain Maryse Carmichael flew position three inner left wing. Sets on nine individually autographed envelopes or one envelope with all nine pilot signatures are available along with a magnificent coloured Snowbird brochure depicting all the Snowbird team and the nine aircraft in an aerobatic formation.

These covers are available from Major Dick Malott, CD, Retired, FRPSC, AHF, President of the Canadian Aerophilatelic Society, 16 Harwick Crescent, Nepean, Ontario K2H 6R1.

The Panama Canal Story

With the 3rd quarter Philatelist, the Canal Zone Study Group (CZSG) will distribute a copy of Raymond Ireson's exhibit: "The Panama Canal Story" on CD. The work is a highly acclaimed 8-frame philatelic exhibit. It spans the history of the Isthmus of Panama from the time of early explorations through the conception and construction of the Panama Canal, up to 1979 when the Panamanians regained full sovereignty. The exhibit has won 15 national and international awards in the past 10 years, including nine Gold Medals and four Best in Show awards. The edition illustrated on the CD is the June 2000 version, which was displayed in the Court of Honour at the APS Stampshow 2000 in Providence, RI.

This publication by the CZSG is a radical departure from the norm. CZSG publications are usually in philatelic handbook format and restricted to Canal Zone stamps. The other novel feature is that this is the first CZSG publication on a CD. This new medium permits high-resolution colour images of entire pages and allows viewing of part of any page stamp, cover, signatures, etc. in detail. From the Index, clicking on individual pages immediately accesses them. On each open page, the viewer can click forward, back, or return to the index, as well as click to an enlarged image.

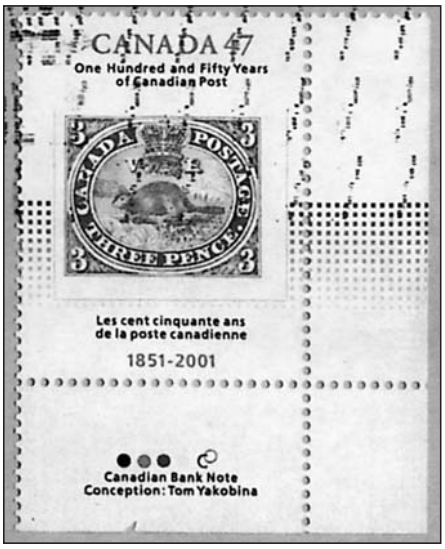
The exhibit includes over 20 rare philatelic materials, including die proofs, specimens, rare letters from the 1840s-60s, and other items. Included is a balloon post letter sent by De Lesseps during a siege of Paris by the Prussians in 1870. It is sprinkled throughout with little-known interesting tidbits about people and places. For example, it is well known that Gaugin lived on Taboga Island, but not that he worked on the canal. Johann W. von Goethe, the German poet and dramatist, expressed a prophetic opinion in 1827 that the United States would be involved. Also, nearly lost in the many tributes to the "opening" of the Panama Canal with the first commercial transit in 1914, is the fact that the formal proclamation of the opening was not declared until July 12, 1920 by President Wilson.

We are grateful to Raymond Ireson for allowing us access to his valuable exhibit in order to scan its pages. We are indebted to Joe Kirkup for scanning, formatting and preparing the CD that will be usable on both PC and MacIntosh computers.

It is our fervent hope that people will find this an exciting way to view the material, and that they will learn much about the history of the Canal Zone and Panama from the philatelic evolution from stampless covers to modern stamps.

Corgi Times

John Wynns reported a distinct small shift (left) on the new 47-cent Beaver 3p stamp. This was received on a cover from Vancouver, BC but further efforts to find more in Vancouver have been unsuccessful. John attended the recent PIPEX in Spokane and was kind enough to provide a copy of the pane of eight of the 3p. The on-cover shifted stamp is shown below – 2.8 mm from the right frame line. The normal from the pane of eight is shown right – 2.2 mm from the right frame line. ❐



Canadian Varieties

by David Johnston

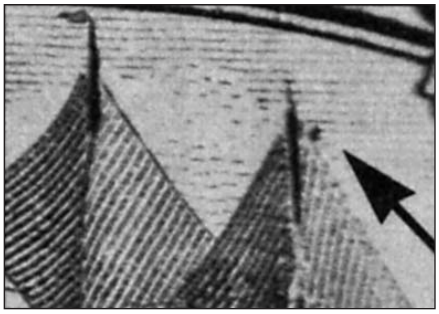
Collecting varieties has become an increasingly popular philatelic specialty. The catalogue values of some well-known varieties has added the spark that ignited this particular collecting area. Many dealers and auctioneers sell the expensive, major varieties but these are not the only places to find them.

The highlight (and the beginning) of my variety collection is a mint, perfectly centered "man on the mast" fifty-cent Bluenose (Darnell #153b) that turned up in an old family collection. Since then, I have focused on modern flyspeck varieties. So far, I have either found or acquired more than 100 varieties. I believe that is a good start for someone only seventeen years old.

Collecting varieties is a very enjoyable field of philately, but requires much patience. One way to collect varieties is to go



Darnell 153 above, #153b below







Left Darnell # 672, Right Darnell # 672c

though dealers' stocks and bins or other places where there are large quantities of Canadian stamps. Digging through a box of unsoaked stamps purchased at auction, or 400 bundles of the same definitive is time consuming, but usually yields positive results. Many collectors do not watch for varieties so they are often "lost in the shuffle."

Collecting varieties can also be relatively inexpensive. The most I have paid for any variety in my collection is $50 for the Missing Bird on the Totem (Darnell #672c, catalogue value $110). Most of the varieties I have collected come from searching though thousands of stamps purchased at auctions or from dealers.

Another key ingredient to collecting Canadian varieties comes from the philatelic bookshelf. I am a loyal user of the *Darnell Catalogue of Canadian Stamps*. This book uses a Canadian numbering system, and shows many varieties in great detail. The images provided are an invaluable tool in the search for varieties. Also, the definitive series books by D. Robin Harris are excellent. If someone collects varieties in some form, investing in these books is essential. The information and detail that these books contain is amazing. No collector should be without them.

What should you do if you find an unlisted variety? If it is a major variety (missing color, invert, etc.), then it is recommended that it be authenticated. This may be done through a dealer or organization such as the Vincent Graves Greene, or APS, expertizing committees. Expertizing committees will usually issue a certificate of authenticity; a dealer may also give you an estimate of its value.

In dealing with flyspeck varieties, every collector will encounter "doughnuts." The "doughnut" results when a particle of dust gets onto the printing plate during the printing of the stamp. This often results in a small halo-shaped circle appearing on the stamp. Because a "doughnut" will never occur in the same place twice, they are not "constant" or listed varieties and usually sell for around $3 to $4.



Above Darnell #545
Below The "Halo" doughnut



Variety collecting can be very enjoyable and not cost a small fortune. With the use of a strong magnifying glass, a Darnell catalogue, patience, and time to search through stamps, collecting varieties can be rewarding. If you are willing to invest the time in the pursuit of what can be a fascinating philatelic sideline, you might just fine that major variety lurking where you least expect it to enhance your collection.

Happy collecting. ❒

Philatelic Insurance is a security blanket.
GET SOME
L'assurance philatélique pour bien dormir.
ACHETEZ-EN.

by George Pepall

Peter Mann

"Rumours of my recent death have been greatly exaggerated."

So wrote the great American humourist Mark Twain, but these words might also have been uttered by Peter Mann, a Fellow of the Royal since 1988. Peter was mistakenly sent to a very premature grave in a recent issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*. To profile Peter as a Fellow of the Royal and to recognize his contributions to philately, *TCP* is pleased to honour him at this time, and not at all posthumously!

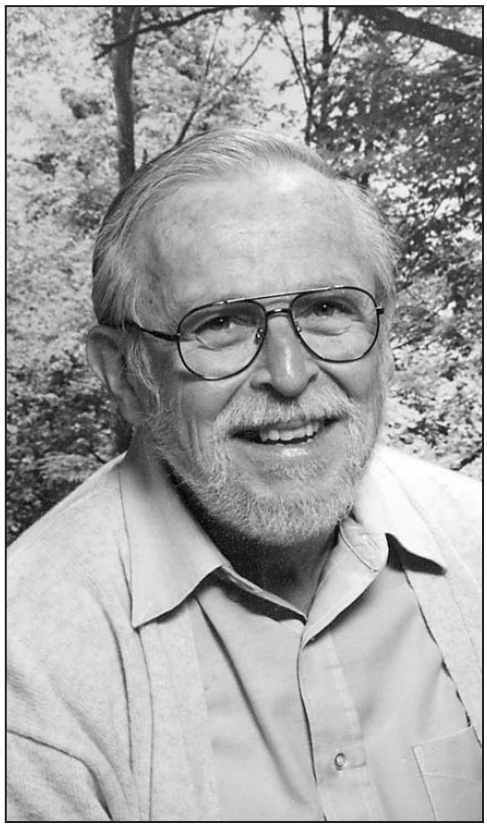
Born in London, Ontario, Peter McGeary Mann was schooled in that city. After service in the Canadian Army towards the end of World War II he completed undergraduate and graduate degrees in zoology at the University of Western Ontario.

He worked in many capacities throughout Ontario, as well as in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. However, in 1953 he joined the faculty of animal physiology at the Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ontario. He stayed with that employer until retirement in 1987 with the title of Associate Professor. In that lengthy career he taught embryology, comparative anatomy, histology and gross anatomy.

Peter's interest in philately began in 1936 when his maternal uncle in England sent his brother and him mint Edward VIII stamps, some FDCs and advice on starting a collection. His stamp interest was short-lived because he traded his collection to his brother for his Meccano sets, and forgot about stamps for the next 25 years! Those stamp collections eventually returned to him through his brother-in-law.

At that time he started to build and eventually fly model airplanes, an interest which continues to this day. In fact, he now collects stamps which depict those same model planes. More recently Peter has become archivist for the National Association for Model Airplanes.

While doing graduate work at the University of Toronto he encountered a



technician who watched for any foreign stamps on incoming mail at the zoology department there. This habit proved contagious, to the point where Peter was soon hooked on the hobby again.

In 1957 he joined the Guelph Stamp Club, and The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada around the same time. He has since become a Life Member of the Society. Peter served as a director of the Royal for several years, retiring in 1987.

Peter has held all executive positions in the Guelph Club, including RPSC chapter representative and delegate to the Grand River Philatelic Association. He has also been a director, secretary-treasurer and president of that association, and first editor of its newsletter, *The Grand News*, whose origin had been in the newsletter of the Guelph Club.

In 1964 Peter had taken over the editing, publishing and distribution of the Guelph Stamp Club newsletter, increasing its frequency to nine issues annually. In 1969, in order to help the GRVPA clubs, he converted that newsletter into one that went to all the members of all clubs in the Grand Association, also nine times a year. He saw a parallel with similar newsletters that held together networks of stamp clubs in the North West USA, in the Okanagan Valley around Penticton, British Columbia, and in the Buffalo, N.Y. area. The well known Winnipeg newsletter, *The Buffalo*, was a prototype for Peter in designing *The Grand News*.

In 1975 Dr. Fred Stulberg, then editor of *The Canadian Philatelist,* asked Peter to join him as co-editor. Eventually Peter resigned from *The Grand News* and became editor-in-chief of *CTC*. He continued in that role until Ron Richards took over in 1982. However, Peter had more in common with Dr. Stulberg than editing *TCP*. Apparently he was regularly mistaken for Fred, and was sometimes referred to as his son!

Before Peter's time as editor, the *TCP* had not been entered in international competitions for philatelic newsletters or magazines. Under his editorship, however, the *TCP* won Silver and Large Silver Awards in international competitions for philatelic literature in such countries as Switzerland, Taiwan, Bulgaria and Argentina.

Peter acted as Canadian Commissioner for a major international show at Stockholm in 1986, although he has not been very eager about studying stamp issues or exhibiting competitively. However, he did once show a small display of Antarctic Territories at the Guelph fall show. He prefers simply to collect attractively engraved stamps, particularly from British Commonwealth countries which issue few stamps. That way, like so many of us now, he can avoid being overwhelmed by the challenge of completing a country. He picks up stamps of any country if the designs are attractive and the engraving pleasing.

Though currently not very active in stamps, he lets his collecting instinct surface by acquiring classical and jazz music CDs. Somewhat like those recordings that have stood the test of time, he expects the classic pre-19501s stamps to last in popularity throughout posterity.

Peter and Marian have three daughters, and continue to live in Guelph. ❒



President's Page / La page du président

by / par Charles J.G. Verge

I first met Paul Fiocca when I started organizing stamp shows in Ottawa in the late 1980s. At the same time he and his two partners, Paul Winkler and Anderson Charters, took over Trajan Publishing when Trajan had only two publications to its name: *Canadian Stamp News* and *Canadian Coin News*. Under Paul's able and hands-on leadership the stable of publications grew to include *Collector's Guide*, *Antiques Show,case Collectibles Canada*, *Canadian Sports Collectors* and *Non-Sport Report*. Over the years, he and Trajan Publishing were always there to support budding and long-established Canadian national and regional shows by either taking up a booth or sending complimentary copies of *Canadian Stamp News* and *Collector's Guide* to be distributed to show-goers or making sure that proper show advertizing was available.

In 1998, when I wanted to propose to the Board of Directors of The RPSC that we revamp *The Canadian Philatelist*, I approached Paul to ask him to help me put a credible idea together for a new-look magazine. The look and layout of *The Canadian Philatelist* you hold in your hands today are in large measure the result of his sage recommendations and proactive ideas.

Paul, while retaining his partnership in Trajan Publishing, is leaving the day-to-day operations after thirteen years to seek other challenges in Lighthouse Cove near Windsor, Ontario. On your behalf I wish him well in his new ventures and I thank him from the bottom of our collective heart for his support and help in making *The Canadian Philatelist* better and for his unstinting support for The RPSC and Canadian philately. To his replacement as publisher, his partner Paul Winkler, I bid welcome and good luck in taking over the daily grind at Trajan and I offer him our support in his new functions.

John Jamieson, a Fellow of our Society, his wife Susan and his staff at Saskatoon Stamp Centre (SSC) celebrated the 35th anniversary of the firm in 2001. SSC, from humble beginnings as a stamp and coin shop at street level in Saskatoon, has become one of Canada's most visible specialized stamp businesses not only in Canada but internationally as well. Wherever there is a serious Canadian collector in this world, I am sure they have heard of SSC. Who would have thought that a mail-order company out of Saskatoon, specializing in Canada and BNA exclusively, would become such an important feature on the Canadian collecting scene. Credit for this success goes to John and Susan and the staff of SSC. Happy Anniversary and many more in the future.

The ballot for the election of directors of The RPSC is in this issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*. At the time of writing I do not know if we will have more candidates than we need to fill the eight slots, but I encourage you to vote, one way or the other. Your participation is important in the life of the Society. We appreciate it. ❐

Ma première rencontre avec Paul Fiocca date de la fin des années 80s lorsque j'ai commencé à organiser des expositions philatéliques à Ottawa. Au même moment, Paul et ses partenaires, Paul Winkler et Anderson Charters, ont pris la tête de Trajan Publishing quand Trajan n'avait que deux publications à son nom: *Canadian Stamp News* et *Canadian Coin News*. Sous la direction personnelle et efficace de Paul le nombre de publications c'est accru au fil des années pour inclure, entre autres: *Collector's Guide*, *Antiques Showcase*, *Collectibles Canada*, *Canadian Sports Collectors* et *Non-Sport Report*. Pendant ses treize ans à la tête de l'organisation, il était toujours disponible pour supporter les expositions philatéliques déjà en place ou faisant leurs premiers pas. Trajan Publishing prenait une table, envoyait des copies de *Canadian Stamp News* et de *Collector's Guide* pour distribution gratuite aux visiteurs ou s'assurait qu'une publicité appropriée était faite pour les expositions et salons.

En 1998, lorsque j'ai voulu proposer au Comité de Direction de La SRPC que nous changions l'apparence et la teneur du *Philatéliste canadien*, j'ai approché Paul pour avoir son aide pour mettre ensemble une proposition solide qui donnerait une nouvelle allure au magazine. Le "look" et la mise-en-page du *Philatéliste canadien* que vous tenez dans vos mains aujourd'hui est, en grande mesure, le résultat de ses bonnes recommandations et de ses idées proactives.

Quoique Paul demeure un partenaire de Trajan Publishing, il quitte les opérations journalières après treize pour de nouveaux défis à Lighthouse Cove près de Windsor, Ontario. En votre nom, je lui souhaite nos meilleurs voeux de succès dans ses nouvelles aventures et je le remercie du fond de notre coeur collectif pour son support et son aide pour l'amélioration du *Philatéliste canadien* et pour son support constant pour La SRPC et la philatélie canadienne. À Paul Winkler, son remplaçant comme rédacteur, je souhaite la bienvenue et bonne chance dans sa relève des opérations journalières de Trajan et nous lui offrons notre support dans ses nouvelles tâches.

John Jamieson, un Fellow de notre Société, son épouse Susan et son personnel à Saskatoon Stamp Centre (SSC) ont célébré le 35e anniversaire de la firme en 2001. SSC a eu un humble début comme magazin de timbres et monnaies avec pignon sur rue. Depuis, SSC est devenu une des firmes philatéliques spécialisées les plus en vue non seulement au Canada mais aussi à l'échelle internationale. Je suis assuré qu'il n'y a pas un collectionneur sérieux de matériel canadien dans ce monde qui n'a pas entendu parler de SSC. Qui aurait cru qu'une compagnie de ventes par la poste de Saskatoon, spécialisant exclusivement dans la philatélie du Canada et de l'ANB deviendrait un élément si important sur la scène philatélique canadienne. Le crédit pour ce succès revient à John et à Susan et le personnel de SSC. Bon anniversaire et encore un autre 35 ans de succès.

Ce numéro du *Philatéliste canadien* contient le bulletin de vote pour les Directeurs de La SRPC. Au moment ou j'écris, je ne sais pas si nous avons plus de candidats que nous avons de postes, mais, quoiqu'il en soit, je vous enjoins à voter. Votre participation est importante dans la vie de la Société. Nous l'apprécions. ❐

Letters / Lettres

Dear Editor / Cher rédacteur

Dear Editor:

I am writing in support of Ross Irwin's Letter to the Editor. While there may be copyright issues to address, I believe that we are failing to provide the service that we could if we don't reprint suitable items that would be of interest to our members.

Many articles in *TCP* are the results of extensive research, this is also true of articles in other publications. If a person doesn't subscribe to all publications he may miss the one that relates to his own area of interest. As an example; I collect the 1d Universals and 1d Dominions of New Zealand, I do not collect USA. I therefore am a member of The RPSC and RPSNZ but not APS. In June 1999 APS published in their version of our magazine, *The American Philatelist*, the best article that I have ever seen on the 1d Universal Coils. As a member of The RPSC and RPSNZ I would never have seen this until a friend loaned me the APS magazine. *The Canadian Philatelist* could be proud to reprint this, and similar articles, for our members with interests in this area. This would be even more compelling an argument for The RPSC when the topic relates directly to Canadian philately. Similarly articles such as Murray Heifetz's article on O.A.T. Markings, in the last issue of *TCP*, would be of interest to many members of other societies. All this suggests that we need an exchange agreement with other societies, and their editors, around the world.

In a different vein; I have for many years written a stamps column that has appeared in local newspapers, club newsletters and magazines (including *Canadian Stamp News* and *TCP*) in at least four countries. Since my audience is usually either a novice or non-collector it is quiet different to most of what you publish in *TCP*. My focus is usually on the stories behind the stamps, e.g., the first Christmas stamp, the abdication of King Edward VII, and the Lunar new year story. If The RPSC wants to appeal to the novice collector as well as the "expert" or "specialist" then these stories would be suitable for *TCP*. However, they have all been told and retold numerous times yet every time I retell them I believe that someone is reading them for the first time. If you want to use any of my columns, I would be happy to offer them to you to use whenever you choose, but they would not qualify if we adhere to the "Only original articles will be considered" policy.

In summary, I will say that the basic question is: do we want The RPSC to be an exclusive Society for advanced philatelists or an inclusive Society for all stamp collectors in Canada. If the former, tighten up the "Only original" policy; if the latter, expand the horizons and seek out a greater variety of quality material from whatever source.

Yours in the interest of our mutual hobby;
D.J. (Jim) Measures
RPSC #L – 1042

Dear Editor:

I was surprised to learn of The RPSC policy of only publishing original articles. I think this is short sighted and results in the members missing out on a lot of good information. I have always believed that the purpose of philatelic societies is to disseminate information. We should always be aware that an article has been published previously, but if the audience is quite different from our journal's audience, why should we deny our members? It is interesting that on page 229 we have a member asking if they could reprint an article for the German Philatelic Society – he makes my point.

J. Alex Hadden
#2619

Dear Editor;

I am writing in reply to a letter to the editor by Ross Irwin of Guelph, Ontario, in vol 52 No 5 Sept/Oct 2001.

Reprinting articles from other sources may be duplicating information for those who receive other publications. I receive *The Canadian Philatelist*, *BNA Topics*,*BNA Portraits, Canadian Stamp News,* and study group newsletters. I feel it would be a misuse of valuable space in *The Canadian Philatelist* to reprint any previously published articles. Many, if not all, philatelic publications are now available through the National Postal Archives at Virtual Archives located at www.archives.ca .If one does not have access to the web sites in their home, the local library in their community does.

A method I use to preserve newspaper clippings is photocopying. It ensures longer shelf life. The photocopies are of a uniform size, 8½ by 11, and are easy to file in three ring binders.

In One Last Word, Tony Shaman, stated Professor Ross Irwin "lists some compelling reasons for making a change." The above may suggest differently.

Regards,
Bruce Holmes
3170 Dutch Village Road #7
Halifax, NS B3L 4G1

Dear Editor:

I received my copy of the above issue in today's mail and you are to be congratulated on at least two counts. It's a pleasure to actually get the magazine in November, and the extra eight pages are going to be an ongoing pleasure.

However I do take umbrage with a statement by your columnist George Pepall in his "Fellows of the Society" article on Dr. Robert Chaplin. (pp. 283). I have no desire to take away from Dr. Chaplin's deserved recognition, but Pepall's statement "Like most true philatelists Bob took the natural step of exhibiting" deserves comment.

I have been collecting stamps for 25 years, and I suspect that by the time I reach Dr. Chaplin's age I too can say I've spent a virtual lifetime in the hobby, but like probably 90 per cent of the membership in The Royal, I don't exhibit. I share my "knowledge and pleasure in the hobby" by doing Internet web sites devoted to stamps, as do a fair number of other RPSC members. Yet by your standards we are not true philatelists. I belong to four major philatelic societies and several others besides, as I'm sure many of your members also do; I've had several articles printed; I volunteer many hours a year to one of the societies I belong to, as do many other of your membership. But by your

continued on page 50

SELL QUALITY SELLS

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA SALES CIRCUITS

Most Requested Sales Circuit Books:

Canada, all periods- especially early, mint & used, nice cancels, BOB, recent used, precancels, souvenir sheets, postal stationery

Provinces; all, esp. harder to find material

British Commonwealth - early, recent used

George VI used & mint

COUNTRIES IN DEMAND

BWI all areas

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Ceylon

Dominica

Eastern Europe

Egypt

Falkland Islands

Gambia

Gibraltar

Grenada

Guyana

Leeward Is.

Montserrat

New Zealand

Rhodesias

The "Saints" (Lucia, Vincent, Kitts)

Saint Pierre & Miquelon

Scandinavia - earlier

Seychelles

Turks & Caicos

TOPICS IN DEMAND

Minerals, Birds, ships etc

Greetings

All the best for 2002

Joyeux Fêtes

et bonne année . . .

and a healthy, happy year, with lots of great stamp collecting!

Thanks to all of you who have helped us get the Circuits moving, with your ideas, suggestions, comments and great patience!!! If you still haven't heard from us- do remind us. It may be you requested material we don't have!

It may be that you live outside Canada- and with "free trade", we have some challenges when we ship across borders!

We have demand for lots more good Circuit books - and thanks for keeping the damaged stamps out of those books!!

Special thanks to Calgary volunteer, Marge Hunt, who helps regularly in the office, which allows me to do some travelling! You can meet Marge at the Royale show in Edmonton. Thanks to talented Ladysmith, BC artist/cartoonist Peter Lynde, whose caricatures and cartoons appear occasionally in these ads. Doug Sephton, Bragg Creek AB, designs the ads for us.



Thanks to everyone- the sellers, the buyers and all the volunteers!

Chapters should make sure they give a big thank you to the members who coordinate the Books for them! They do a big job. Thanks to all the participants who return books promptly, so others can see them too.

Want to buy stamps at reasonable prices?

Write, phone, fax or e-mail today, for a complete information package on how to buy or how to sell through the **RPSC Sales Circuits**. RPSC members only

See us at the shows

Regina
Seven Oaks Inn, Feb.15-16

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Royale, March 22-24

Independently owned and operated by: R. Dwayne **Miner,** Owner, and **Sandra E. Foss,** Circuit manager

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Canada

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Fax: (403) 932-2947
E-mail: rpscsale@cadvision.com

Coming Events / Calendrier

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 info@rpsc.org. 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 info@rpsc.org. Aucune information ne sera acceptée par téléphone. **CECI EST UN SERVICE GRATUIT DE LA SRPC.**

LOCAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS LOCAUX

The following is a list of dates for upcoming Stamp Shows in Southwestern and Central Ontario. More information will follow in upcoming issues.

Voici la liste des dates des prochaines expositions philatéliques dans le sud-ouest de l'Ontario. De plus amples détails figureront dans de prochains numéros.

Jan. 5, 2002: Stoney Creek Stamp Show, Stoney Creek, ON
Jan. 19, 2002: St. Catharines Stamp Show, St. Catharines, ON
Feb. 2, 2002: Bramalea Stamp Show, Bramalea, ON
Feb. 23, 2002: St. Thomas Stamp Show, St. Thomas, ON
March 9, 2002: Oakville Stamp Show, Oakville, ON
March 23, 2002: North Toronto Stamp Show, North Bay, and Sudbury
April 6, 2002: London Philatelic Stamp Show, London, ON
Aprl 13, 2002: Kitchener-Waterloo Stamp Show
April 20, 2002: Peterborough, ON
April 27, 2002: Hamilton Stamp Show, Hamilton, ON
May 4, 2002: Hanover and Sarnia Stamp Shows
May 5, 2002: Stratford Stamp Show, Stratford, ON
May 11, 2002: Windsor and Scarborough Stamp Shows
May 25, 2002: Owen Sound Stamp Show
June 8, 2002: North York Stamp Show
June 18, 2002: West Toronto Stamp Show
Aug. 10, 2002: Fenelon Falls, ON
Aug. 17, 2002: Collingwood Stamp and Coin Show
Sept. 21, 2002: Cobourg, ON
Sept. 28, 2002: Milton, ON
Sept. 29, 2002: GRVPA Stamp Fair, Cambridge
Oct. 5, 2002: GRVPA Stamp Fair (2002+)
Oct. 12, 2002: Guelph; Kincardine; Bracebridge
Oct. 19, 2002: Brantford; Kingston; Barrie
Oct. 26, 2002: London Middlesex
Nov. 2, 2002: Chatham; Hamilton; North Toronto; Trenton
Nov. 3, 2002: Strathroy
Nov. 9, 2002: Cambridge

REGIONAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS RÉGIONAUX

Feb. 9, 2002: BURLPEX 2002, sponsored by the Burlington Stamp Club, will be held at the Appleby Mall (corner of Appleby Line and New St.), Burlington, ON, Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Contact Norm Macneal at 2020 coral Cr., Burlington, ON L7P 3K5.

Feb. 16-17, 2002: NIPEX 2002 Exhibition and Bourse sponsored by the Niagara Philatelic Society will be held at the Stamford Lions Club Hall, 3846 Portage Rd., Niagara Falls, ON. Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed exhibition. Contact Ed Yonelinas, R.R. 1, Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0, or e-mail mastamps@computan.on.ca.

Feb. 23, 2002: APEX 2002, sponsored by the Ajax Philatelic Society, will be held at the Ajax Community Centre, H.M.S. Ajax Room, 75 Centennial Rd. Ajax, ON. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Free admission and parking. Exhibits and 20 dealers. Contact P.O. Box 107, Ajax, ON L1S 3C2, or e-mail dfw1947@aol.com

March 1, 2002: MILTON STAMP FAIR, will be held at the Milton Seniors Activity Centre, 500 Childs Dr. in Milton, ON. E-mail alman@globalserve.net or phone (905) 878-1533 or (905) 878-9076.

March 16, 2002: OXPEX 2002 (the 53rd annual stamp exhibtion) and OTEX 2002 (22nd annual All Ontario Topical Stamp Exhbitions), sponsored by the Oxford Philatelic Society (Chapter #65), will be held at the John Knox Christian School, 800 Juliana Dr. (Hwy. 401 and 59 North) in Woodstock, ON. Competitive stamp exhibits, judges critique, 16 stamp dealers, Canada Post counter, prizes, displays, youth area, and refreshments. Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.. Free admission and parking. Contact Show Chairman Russell I. Smith at PO Box 20013, Woodstock, ON N4S 8X8.

March 16-17, 2002: Near North Stamp Show will be held at the Best Western Hotel and conferecne Centre, 700 Lakeshore Dr., North Bay, ON. Exhibits and 20 dealers with stamps and postal history in three ballrooms. Free parking and street-level access, no stairs. Free admission. Cnada Post booth. RPO commemorative covers of the New Ontario route hammer 0385 of the Ontario Northland Railroad; North Bay to Englehart to Timmins available at show. Contact John Beddows, Box 21077, 1950 Algonquin, North Bay, ON P1B 9N8; e-mail JLW@onlink.net.

April 6, 2002: KAPEX 2002, sponsored by the Kawartha Philatelic Society, will be held at 300 Milroy Pl., Peterborough, ON. Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Phone (705) 740-9879, fax (705) 740-9395, or e-mail skyle@plpcom.com.

June 1-2, 2002: GRANDPEX 2002 will be held by the Grand River Valley Philatelic Association that represents clubs from Bramalea to Stratford and Kitchener-Waterloo to St. Catharines. Location will be the Peter Clark Hall at the University of Guelph. Thirty plus dealers, Canada Post, youth booth, circuit books from member clubs and more. See their website at www.grandpex.com for more information.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

Feb. 8-10, 2002: American Philatelic Society AmeriStamp Expo 2002 will be held in Riverside, CA. Proposals are currently being accepted to present seminars during the show. Seminars are an important educational component of the show, which also serves as the winter meeting of the American Philatelic Society. Interested individuals should contact APS Director of Shows and Exhibitions Ken Martin with a proposed title, preferred date and time, suggested room set up, and required audiovisual needs. Phone (814) 237-3803 ext. 218; fax (814) 237-6128; e-mail stampshow@stamps.org; or mail to P.O. Box 8000, State College, PA 16803 USA.

March 22-24, 2002: ROYAL * 2002 * ROYALE, the annual national level exhibition and convention of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada will be hosted by the Edmonton Stamp Club at the West Edmonton Mall Conference Centre and Fantasyland Hotel in Edmonton, AB. Contact the 2002 Committee at Box 399, Edmonton, AB T6B 2J6; phone (780) 466-9967 (evenings), or e-mail ammech@telusplanet.net.

May 4-5, 2002: ORAPEX 2002, Ottawa's National Stamp Exhibition and the 41st Annual RA Stamp Club Exhibition and Bourse, wil be held in the Curling Rink of the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa. Free admission and parking. Competitive exhibits, 25 plus bourse dealers, lectures, judging critique, and social activities. Hours; Sat. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Contact Dick Malott, Publicity Officer, ORAPEX 2002, 16 Harwick Cres., Nepean, ON K2H 6R1, (613) 829-0280, fax (613) 829-7673, e-mail rmallot@magma.ca.

Sept. 20-22, 2002: PIPEX 2002, sponsored by the Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs (in this case also hosted by the NWFSC), a joint Royal Philatelic Society of Canada / American Philatelic Society national-level show, will be held at the Convention Centre, Best Western Richmond Inn, Richmond, BC. Contact Chairman Gray Scrimgeour, #570-188 Douglas St., Victoria, BC V8V 2P1, or e-mail gray@scrimgeour.ca.

ROYAL * ROYALE: The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's annual exhibition and convention. Dates and locations for forthcoming years are:

May 30-June 1, 2003 in Hanover, Ontario;
May 28-30, 2004 in Halifax, Nova Scotia;
2005 in London, Ontario (dates TBD);
June 20-25, 2006 in St. John's, Newfoundland.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

Aug. 2-11, 2002: PHILAKOREA 2002 World Stamp Exhibition will be held in Seoul, Republic of Korea. The Canadian Commissioner is Charles J.G. Verge, e-mail vergec@sympstico.ca. (Entries closed.)

Chapter Meetings/Réunions des clubs membres

AJAX PHILATELIC SOCIETY

RPSC Chapter 163 meets the 2nd and 4th Thurs, Sept. to June at the Ajax Public Library, 65 Harwood Ave. S., 6-9 p.m. Contact: Richard Weigand, 6 Carter Cr., Whitby, ON L1N 6C4. (905) 430-2637. E-mail: richard.weigand@sympatico.ca.

AMICALE DES PHILATÉLISTES DE l'OUTAOUAIS (APO)

Les membres de l'APO, chapitre 190 de la SRPC, se réunissent tous les jeudis de début septembre à fin avril, de 18h30 à 21h00. Les réunions ont lieu au Châlet Fontaine, 120 rue Charlevoix à Hull (Québec). Carte de membre 20 $ (10$ pour les moins de 16 ans). Vendeurs, encans, exposition.

Members of the APO (Chapter #190) meet every Thurs. from Sept. to the end of April, 6:30 to 9 p.m. in the Châlet Fontaine, 120 Charlevoix, Hull, Québec. Membership $20 ($10 under 16). Dealers, auctions, show and bourse. Contact: A. Bossard, 5-1160 Shillington, Ottawa, ON K1Z 7Z4; (613) 722-7279; e-mail: isabelle.alain @sympatico.ca

CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE "LES TIMBRÉS" DE BOISBRIAND

Section adulte: Tous les lundis soir de 19h. à 21h. Section junior: Tous les samedis de 9h. à 11h; au Centre socio-culturel de Boisbriand, 480 rue Chavigny, Broisbriand, QC, J7G 2J7; information: Louis-Georges Dumais (450) 979-7371; Jacques Charbonneau (450) 430-6460.

BARRIE DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 73 meets the 2nd Wed. except July and Aug. at 7:30 pm at Parkview Centre, 189 Blake St., Barrie. Table auction at every meeting. Contact: Sec.-Treas. Lew Metzger, Box 1113, Barrie, ON L4M 5E2.

BRAMALEA STAMP CLUB

RPSC Chapter 144 meets the 1st Sun. Oct. to June 2-4 p.m. and the 3rd Tues. year round 7:30-9:30 p.m. at Terry Miller Recreation Complex, Williams Parkway (between Dixie Rd. and Bramalea Rd.) Brampton, ON. Contact: Bramalea Stamp Club, Box 92531, Bramalea, ON L6W 4R1.

BRANTFORD STAMP CLUB

RPSC Chapter 1 meets on the 1st and 3rd Tues. Sept. to May, and the 1st Tues. in June, at the Woodman Community Centre, 491 Grey St. ON at 7 p.m., short business meeting at 8 p.m., followed by a program. Circuit books, five dealers. Contact: Secretary, Box 25003, 119 Colborne St. W., Brantford, ON N3T 6K5; (519) 753-9425

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets every Wed., Sept. to June, at 7:30 p.m. in the Amenity Room, Grosvenor Building, 1040 W. Georgia St. Contact: B.C.P.S., 2955 West 38th Ave., Vancouver, BC V6N 2X2.

BROCK/PRESCOTT STAMP CLUB

Meets the 3rd Wed. Sept. to May at 7 p.m. at Wall Street United Church, 5 Wall St., Brockville, ON. Contact Roy Brooks at (613) 342-7569.

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

(Chapter 66) Regular meeting: 1st Wed. except July and Aug., 7 p.m. Auctions on 3rd Wed. of month except Dec., 7:30 p.m. Kerby Centre, 1133 7 Ave. SW. Contact: Calgary Philatelic Society, PO Box 1478, Station M, Calgary, AB T2P 2L6.

CAMBRIDGE STAMP CLUB

Meets the 3rd Mon.Sept. to June at 7 p.m. Short meeting at 8 p.m. at Allen Bradley Cafeteria, Dundas Street, Cambridge, ON. Two dealers, club circuit. Contact: Charlie Hollett, (519) 740-6657, 3-10 Isherwood Ave., Cambridge, ON N1R 8L5.

CANADIAN AEROPHILATELIC SOCIETY

RPSC Chapter 187, Yearly membership for Canadian and American members is $20 and for all other countries $25. No formal meetings, but members join the RA Stamp Club meetings at the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, ON at 7:30 p.m. every Mon. except June to Aug. Contact: Ron Miyanishi, 124 Gamble Ave., Toronto, ON M4J 2P3. (416) 421-5846

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR ISRAEL PHILATELY

Chapter 76, Jan Bart Judaica Study Group, meets on the 2nd Wed. except July and Aug., 7 p.m., at Lippa Green Bldg., 4600 Bathurst St., Willowdale, ON. Contact: Joseph Berkovits, 33-260 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, ON M5A 1N1. (416) 635-1749.

CANADIAN FORCES PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets the 1st and 3rd Wed. Sept. to May 8-9:30 p.m. Dempsey Community Centre, Ottawa, ON. Hendrick Burgers, (613) 737-2993.

CANADIAN FORCES BASE TRENTON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 89 meeting on the 1st and 3rd Wed. Sept. to June at the Trenton Seniors' Club (Club 105) at the corner of Bay and Campbell Streets at 6:45 p.m. Contact: G.A. Barsi at (613) 394-2024, M. Leedham at (613) 392-7462 or S. Taylor at (613) 393-4316.

COBOURG STAMP CLUB

Chapter 106 meets the 2nd and 4th Wed. of each month at 7 p.m. in the Salvation Army Citadel, 59 Ballantine St. Trading, speaking, competitions, presentations and annual exhibition and sale in Sept. Contact: Michael Hunt at (905) 885-7074 or e-mail dorahrh@eagle.ca.

COLBORNE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 205 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tues. Sept. to May at 7 p.m. in the Seniors' Drop-In, Vourneen "Buff" Jack Memorial Centre, 14 Victoria Square. Contact: Box 1073, Colborne, ON K0K 1S0.

CREDIT VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY - MISSISSAUGA

Chapter 67 of The RPSC meets on the 2nd and 4th Thurs. at 7 p.m. in the Texaco Room of the Port Credit Branch of the Mississauga Library, located in the southwest corner of the public parking lot west of Stevebank and north of Lakeshore Road. Contact Bob Laker (905) 279-8807.

DELTA STAMP CLUB

Club meetings on the 2nd and 4th Tues. Sept. to May at 7:30 p.m. at the Phoenix Club, 6062-16th Ave., Tsawwassen, BC. Contact Keith Meyer, President, #7-1100-56th St., Delta, BC V4L 2N2.

EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 12 meets the 1st and 3rd Wed., except June to Aug., at Stan Wadlow Clubhouse, Cedarvale Ave. Contact: Sec. Raymond Reakes, 188 Woodmount Ave., Toronto, ON M4C 3Z4. (416) 425-1545.

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB

Edmonton's Chapter 6 meetings held every other Mon., Sept. to June at 7 p.m., at St. Joseph High School cafeteria (use north entrance), 10830-109 St. Contact: Box 399, Edmonton, AB, T5J 2J6. Keith Spencer (780) 437-1787 or e-mail ameech@telusplanet.net.

ESSEX COUNTY STAMP CLUB

Chapter 154 meets on the 2nd and 4th Wed. at the Glenwood Church, 1825 Grand Marais West, Windsor, ON Meeting starts at 7 p.m., program at 8 p.m. Contact: President David L. Newman, 1165 Wigle Ave., Windsor, ON N9C 3M9, (519) 977-5967, or e-mail lacumo@home.com.

FENELON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 176 meets the 2nd Mon. in the Fenelon Falls Community Hall behind the Village Office on Market St. at 7:30 p.m. Contact: President: Margaret Allen, R.R. 1, Fenelon Falls, ON K0M 1N0.

FRASER VALLEY PHILATELIC CLUB

Meets at 7 p.m. on the 3rd Monday, except holidays, at Abbotsford Senior Secondary School, 2329 Crescent Way. Contact N. Holden at (604) 859-9103.

FREDERICTON DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 148 meets the 1st and 3rd Tues, Sept. to May at 7:30 p.m. at the Hugh John Fleming Forestry Centre, 1350 Regent St. 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

Meets the 1st Thurs., except July and Aug., at 7 p.m. at the YMCA on Highfield St. Contact H.C. Terris at (506) 856-8513 or PO Box 302, Moncton, NB E1C 8L4.

GREATER VICTORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 32 meets on the 3rd Fri. at 7:30 p.m. at the Windsor Park Pavilion in Oak Bay. Circuit books, auction and special programs prevail. Contact Don Dundee, 928 Claremont Ave., Victoria, BC V8Y 1K3, (604) 658-8458.

HAMILTON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 51 meets at 6 p.m. on the 2nd, 4th and 5th Mon., Sept. to June except holidays, and 2nd Mon. of July, at Bishop Ryan secondary School, Quigley Road and Albright Street. Contact: 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

Meets the 3rd Thur. Sept. to June at 6:30 p.m. on 23rd Floor 390 Bay St., Toronto, ON M5H 2Y2. Contact: John Titterton, Secretary, (519) 927-3548.

KAWARTHA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 58 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tues. except July and Aug., at 7 p.m. at Riverview Manor, 1155 Water St. Peterborough, ON.

KELOWNA & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 90 meets on the 2nd Wed. Sept. to June at 7 p.m., Dr. Knox Middle School Cafeteria, 1555 Burtch Ave. Contact: Box 1185, Kelowna, BC V1Y 7P8.

KENT COUNTY STAMP CLUB

Chapter 7 meets 4th Wed. except July, Aug. and Dec. in the library of John McGregor Secondary School, 300 Cecile, Chatham, ON, at 7:30 p.m. Contact: Secretary, Allan Burk, 43 Sudbury Dr., Chatham, ON N7L 2K1.

KINGSTON STAMP CLUB

Meets 7-9 p.m. on the 2nd and 4th Mon. Sept. to May at the Ongwanada Resource Centre, 191 Portsmouth Ave. Free parking and wheelchair access. Consignment table, auctions, bourse, OXFAM, and trading. Contact President S. Elphick, 905 Ambleside Cres., Kingston, ON K7P 2B2 (613) 389-7030, elphicks@home.com

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 13 meets the 2nd Thurs. Sept. to June at Albert McCormick Arena, Parkside Dr., Waterloo. Contact: Betty J. Martin, P.O. Box 43007, Eastwood Square PO, Kitchener, ON N2H 6S9, (519) 578-7782.

LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB

Chapter 33 meets the 2nd Wed. and last Fri. Sept. to June at the Herb Carroll Centre, 1100 Lincoln St., Thunder Bay, ON. at 7:30 p.m. Contact: Secretary D. Lein, 232 Dease St., Thunder Bay, ON P7C 2H8.

LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB – CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE DE LAKESHORE

Chapter 84 meets at Dorval Strathmore United Church, 310 Brookhaven Ave., Dorval, QC, on the 2nd and 4th Thurs. Sept. to June at 7:30 p.m. Contact: Oleg Podymow, President, P.O. Box 1, Pointe Claire/Dorval, QC H9R 4N5.

Le chapitre 84, se réunit tous les jeudis de début septembre à fin juin, à 19h30. Les réunions ont lieu au Dorval Strathmore United Church, 310 ave. Brookhaven, Dorval, QC. Information: Oleg Podymow, Président, P.O. Box 1, Pointe Claire/Dorval, QC H9R 4N5.

LETHBRIDGE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 57 meets on the 2nd Thur. at 7 p.m. except June to Aug. at the Canadian Western Natural Gas Co. building at 410 Stafford Dr. N., Lethbridge, AB T1H 2A9.

MEDICINE HAT COIN &STAMP CLUB

Chapter 146 meets the 2nd and 4th Tues. at 7:30 p.m. in the Dot Wilkinson Room (SW door) of Westminster United Church, 101 6th Street SE. Contact: Manfred Sievert, 18 Cochran Dr. NW, Medicine Hat, AB T1A 6Y7.

MIDDLESEX STAMP CLUB

Chapter 204 meets every other Fri. Sept. to May, at 7 p.m. in the basement of St. Martin's Church, 46 Cathcart St., London. Meeting at 8 p.m. Contact Patrick Delmore at (519) 675-0779.

MILTON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 180 meets on the last Mon., except Dec. at 7 p.m. at Hugh Foster Hall (beside Town Hall) in Milton, ON. Silent auction every meeting. Contact: Milton Stamp Club, 425 Valleyview Cres., Milton, ON L9T 3K9; (905) 878-1533 or (905) 878-9076, or e-mail: alman@ globalserve.net.

MUSKOKA STAMP CLUB

Meets the 1st and 3rd Wed. except 1st Wed. in July, Aug. and Dec.. at 7:30 p.m. at Bracebridge United Church, 46 Dominion St. N., Bracebridge, ON. Varied programs, presentations, sales circuit books, Contact President Tom Anderson, 7 Sadler Dr., Bracebridge, ON P1L 1K4, (705) 645-3330.

NELSON STAMP CLUB

Meets on the 3rd Thurs. except Dec. at 7 p.m. at #105-402 W. Beasley, Nelson, BC V1L 5Y4.

NORTH BAY & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 44 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tues. Sept. to May, at the Casselholme Home for the Aged, 400 Olive St., North Bay, ON at 7 p.m. (Basement meeting room.) Table auction and sales circuit. Contact: John Fretwell, R.R. 1, Callandar, ON P0H 1H0, (705) 752-1364.

NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Meets 2nd and 4th Thurs. except July and Aug. 7 p.m. at the Yorkminster Park Baptist Church, 1585 Yonge St., Toronto. Sales circuit, auctions, speakers. Contact: Ben Marier, (416) 492-9311.

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 21 meets the 1st and 3rd Wed. except July and Aug. when meetings are held on only the 3rd Wed., at 6:30 p.m. in the lounge of the Centennial Arena, north side of Finch Ave. W., west of Bathurst. Sales circuit, auctions, speakers, lectures. Contact: John Moffatt, Box 62, Willowdale, ON M2N 5S7. (905) 889-8720.

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB

The 1st affiliate of the RPSC, est. 1922, meets the 2nd Tues. Sept. to June at the Nova Scotia Museum. Contact: E. Sodero, 831 Tower Rd., Halifax, NS B3H 2Y1.

OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 135 meets the 2nd and 4th Tues. at 7 p.m. in the cafeteria, St. Thomas Aquinas Secondary School, 124 Margaret Dr.. Contact: Oakville Stamp Club, Box 69643, Oakville, ON L6J 7R4.

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 16 meets every Thurs. at 7:45 p.m. Sept. to May at the Hintonburg Community Centre, 1064 Wellington St., Ottawa. Contact OPS Merivale P.O. Box 65085, Nepean, ON K2G 5Y3.

OWEN SOUND STAMP CLUB

Chapter 191 meets the 3rd Wed. at 7 p.m. at St. George's Anglican Church, 149 4th Ave. E. Trading, auctions, circuit books. Contact Robert J. Ford, 721 8th Ave. E., Owen Sound, ON N4K 3A4.

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 65 meets 1st and 3rd Thurs. Sept. to May, at Knights of Columbus Hall, behind St. Rita's Catholic Church (Dundas St. E.) Woodstock, ON. Trading and junior program at 7 p.m., regular meeting at 7:30 p.m. Speakers, mini auctions, prizes, contests, dealers. Contact: Gib Stephens, P.O. Box 20113, Woodstock, ON N4S 8X8.

PENTICTON AND DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 127 meets the 1st Sun. 2-4 p.m. at the Okanagan University College Training Centre, 106 Warren Av. E. Contact: E.M. Proctor (Secretary), RR#4 S87 C9, Summerland, BC V0H 1Z0. (250) 494-4055.

PERTH STAMP CLUB

Meets the 2nd and 4th Wed. Sept. to June, 7:30 p.m. in McMartin House, Gore Street. Contact Gus Quattrocchi (A.J.), 69 Harvey St., Perth, ON K7H 1X1.

R.A. STAMP CLUB – OTTAWA

Chapter 41 meets every Mon., except June to Aug. at 7:30 p.m. at the R.A. Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, ON K1H 7X7. Contact: (613) 733-5100.

REGINA PHILATELIC CLUB

Chapter 10 meets the 1st and 3rd Wed., Sept. to May, 7-10 p.m. at Sheldon-Williams Collegiate Library, 2601 Coronation St., Contact: Box 1891, Regina, SK S4P 3E1.

ROYAL CITY STAMP CLUB

Chapter 104 meets on the 3rd Thurs. except July and Aug., 7:30 p.m. at Community Centre, 65 East Sixth Ave., New Westminster, BC. Contact: Box 145, Milner, BC V0X 1T0. (604) 534-1884.

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB

Meets the 4th Wed. except July and Aug., 7 p.m. at the Saint John High School, Canterbury Street, Saint John, NB. Contact: James Young, Sec.-Treas., 2278 Rothesay Rd., Rothesay, NB E2H 2K5.

ST. CATHARINES STAMP CLUB

Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tues. Sept. to June at Holy Cross secondary, St. Catharines, ON. Contact: Stuart Keeley, 15 Baxter Cres., Thorold, ON L2V 4S1, (905) 227-9251,.stuart.keeley@sympatico.ca

ST. JOHN'S PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., except July and Aug. at 8 p.m. at Marine Institute. Contact: J. Don Wilson, 11 Elm Place, St. John's, NF A1B 2S4, (709) 726-2741.

SASKATOON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 80 meets the 2nd and 4th Mon. Sept. to May, 7-9 p.m. at the Saskatoon Field House, 2020 College Dr., Saskatoon, SK. Contact: secretary: Doug Smith, (306) 249-3092; e-mail: ae245@sfn.saskatoon.sk.ca.

SCARBOROUGH STAMP CLUB

Chapter 27315 meets the 1st and 3rd Tues. Sept. to June at 7 p.m. at Cedarbrook Community Centre, Contact Peter Butler, 143 Glenmore Rd., Toronto, ON M4L 3M2.

SIDNEY STAMP CLUB (SIDNEY, BC)

The Sidney Stamp Club meets the 2nd Sat. except July and Aug., at the Sidney Regional Library, Nell Horth Room, at 2 p.m. Sales circuit, presentations, and auctions. Contact: (250) 479-6513.

LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE DE QUÉBEC

La S.P.Q. tient ses réunions régulières les premiers et troisièmes mercredis du mois au sous-sol de l'église St-Rodrigue, 4760 1ère avenue, porte no 10, Charlesbourg. Les réunions ont lieu de 19h à 22h. Information, écrire à: S.P.Q., C.P. 2023, Québec, QC G1K 7M9

LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE DE LA RIVE SUD

Société membre No. 19. Réunions régulières tenus les 2e et 4e lundis débutant en septembre pour se terminer le 2e lundi de juir. De 19h30 à 21h00. Centre culturel, 100 ouest, rue St-Laurent, Longueuil, QC. Secrétaire Bernard Dansereau.

SAUGEEN STAMP CLUB

Meets on the 1st Tues.at the Hanover Library Complex, 451 10th Ave., Hanover, ON. Contact: PO Box 11, Clifford ON, N0G 1M0. E-mail pkritz@logon.ca, Club President Peter Kritz, RR3, Hanover, ON N4N 3B9, Club Secretary Jim Measures, PO Box 11, Clifford, ON N0G 1M0. Annual Exhibition and show May 5, 2001. (519) 327-8265 or (519) 364-4752.

STRATFORD STAMP CLUB

Chapter 92 meets on the 4th Thurs. Sept. to June, except Dec. when it meets on the 3rd Thurs. 7 p.m. at the Kiwanis Community Centre, Lakeside Dr. Stratford. Juniors meet at 7 p.m., regular meetings at 8 p.m. Contact: Stratford Stamp Club, 273-356 Ontario St., Stratford, ON N5A 7X6.

SUDBURY STAMP CLUB

Chapter 85 meets the 2nd Tues. Sept. to June, in the St. Raphael School library, 109 Dublin St., at 7:30 p.m. Slide shows, presentations and auctions. Contact: Richard Vincer, Box 2211, Stn. A, Sudbury, ON P3A 4S1; (705) 983-1932.

THE PHILATELIC CLUB OF MONTRAL

Chapter 122 meets on the 3rd Thurs. at 7:30 p.m. at Le Manoir, 5319 Notre Dame de Grace. Contact: Lloyd Slaven, 1079 Emerson Cres., Chomedy, QC, H7W 1H6; e-mail: lslaven@macten.net.

TORONTO HARMONIE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 94 meets the 1st Mon. Jan. to May and Sept. to Nov. at 1460 Bayview Ave., in the apartment building meeting room at 7:30 pm. Contact J.G. Doehler (416) 438-4862.

TRURO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets the 2nd Mon. Sept. to June at the Atlantic Superstore Community Room, Court St. at 7:30 p.m. General business meeting followed by program and auction.

UNION PHILATÉLIQUE de MONTRÉAL

Chapter 3 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tues. Sept. to June at 7 p.m., 7110 8th Ave., Montreal (St-Michel), QC. Visitors welcome. Contact: 9170 Millen St., Montreal, QC H2M 1W7.

VANCOUVER ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 52, meets at 7:30 p.m. on the 4th Thurs. at St. Aidan's Church Hall, 3707 St. Aidan's St., Victoria, BC. Contact R. Clarke, Sec., Vancouver Island Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 6351, Postal Station 'C', Victoria, BC V8P 5M3.

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 14 meets 2nd, 3rd and 4th Tues. except July and Aug., 7:30 p.m. at Fairfield Seniors' Centre, 80 Lothian Ave., Etobicoke, Auctions, dealers, speakers, study group, annual exhibition. Contact: 331 Rathburn Rd., Etobicoke, ON M9B 2L9. Frank Alusio, (416) 621-8232.

WINNIPEG PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets at 7 p.m. on the 1st and 3rd Thurs. except July and Aug. Deaf Centre of Manitoba, Meeting Room, 285 Pembina Hwy. Contact: Rick Penko, 3793 Vialoux Dr., Winnipeg, MB R3R 0A5, e-mail rpenko@escape.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

AFFILIATE MEMBER

A-27345 State Historical Society of Wisconsin

INDIVIDUAL MEMBER

I-27331 Lexandra Chan
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London, ON N6G 2P1
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I-27332 Andrew McFarlane *

I-27333 Markku Peltoniemi *

I-27334 John Casson *

I-27335 Henry Druce
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860 Jarvis Street
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I-27337 George Friedmann
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I-27341 James H. Dent *

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guycourtois@moncourrier.com
INTERESTS: Canada and U.S.

I-27346 Allan Sandler *

I-27347 Anthony E. Doughty
PO Box 376, 690 Natal Rd.
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INTERESTS: Perfins

I-27348 Lloyd S. Archibald
208 - 803 Fairview Rd.
Penticton, BC V2A 5Y7

I-27349 Aubrey H. Levine
117 Westgate Blvd
North York, ON M3H 1P5

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Denton, John M. (I-26869)
Frambers, Charles N. (I-24752)
Laubitz, Gisela (I-26957)
Legati, Sergio (I-10910)
McFarlane, Gary Y. (I-22686)
McLellan, Edith (I-25883)
Pedersen, Eddy W. (I-25433)
Quackenbush, Dortha (I-9870)
Radvonausky, Harold R. (I-24170)
Trefry, Aubrey F. (I-26032)
Wilkie, Russell G. (I-23066)

CHANGE OF ADDRESS / CHANGEMENT D'ADRESSE

Surrey Public Library (I-24140)
15105 - 105th Avenue
Surrey, BC V3R 7G8

Insurance & Banking Philatelic Society of GB (C-82)
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Willowdale, ON M2H 1V7

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Goose Bay, NF A0P 1S0

Waitt, Peter N. (I-22199)
601 - 4788 Hazel Street
Burnaby, BC V5H 4V9

Wolters, Dirk P. (I-23276)
RR 1 Box 1037
Tantalom, NS B0J 3J0

Letters/Lettres *continued from page 45*

standards we are not true philatelists. I had the pleasure of being in attendance at both Capex '87 and Capex '96, as were thousands of other stamp collectors as opposed to "true philatelists." I think I make my point.

How in the world are we ever going to promote our hobby to anybody when even our own national society takes the elitist view that if you don't exhibit you're some sort of second-class stamp collector and not a "true philatelist".

Paul den Ouden I-2670
6904 Fairmont St.
Powell River, BC V8A 1T3

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

Do you know a non-member who is looking for lower stamp insurance rates? Tell them our plan will save them over 30% on premiums!

Non-members may not know of the substantial benefits of membership in The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (RPSC). In addition to receiving our bi-monthly prize winning magazine - The Canadian Philatelist - and being entitled to use the sales circuits, our members also enjoy the possibility of very preferential insurance premiums through our group policy administered by Hugh Wood Canada Ltd.

For example a floater insurance policy on the contents of your household has a limit of between $1,000 and $5,000 for stamps depending upon your particular insurance policy. If your collection is worth more than this you should seriously consider insuring it for its replacement value.

A collection insured for $10,000 would ordinarily cost $50.00 in annual premiums but as a member of The RPSC you would receive the same amount of insurance for $29.00. Other examples:

Insurance Amounts	Ordinary Premium	RPSC Group Premium
$15,000	$64.00	$44.00
$20,000	$85.00	$58.00
$25,000	$107.00	$73.00
$50,000	$213.00	$145.00
$100,000	$475.00	$290.00

Other amounts of insurance will also produce similar levels of savings for RPSC members.

When you consider that the annual dues of The RPSC are $35.00 in the first year and $30.00 per year thereafter you can see that a substantial saving may result from an RPSC membership. Why don't you tell them about this RPSC service to its members?

For an application form for membership in The RPSC write to:

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada
Dept. I
Box 929, Station Q
Toronto, Canada, M4T 2P1

or visit our Website at www.rpsc.org

SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

Connaissez-vous un non-membre qui cherche à assurer ses timbres à meilleur marché? Dites-lui que notre programme lui fera économiser plus de 30 % sur sa prime d'assurance!

Les personnes non membres ne connaissent pas toujours les avantages importants qu'offre l'adhésion à La Société royale de philatélie du Canada (SRPC). En plus de recevoir notre magazine bi-mensuel primé - Le philatéliste canadien - et de pouvoir recourir aux circuits de vente, nos membres profitent également de tarifs d'assurance très préférentiels par le biais de notre police d'assurance collective gérée par Hugh Wood Canada Ltd.

Par exemple, une police flottante sur le contenu de votre maison comporte une limite située entre 1 000 $ et 5 000 $ pour les timbres, en fonction de votre police d'assurance particulière. Si votre collection vaut davantage, il vous est vivement recommandé de l'assurer pour sa valeur de remplacement.

Une collection assurée pour une valeur de 10 000 $ coûte normalement 50 $ en prime d'assurance annuelle mais, en tant que membre de La SRPC, vous pouvez bénéficier de cette même valeur assurée en ne payant que 29 $ par an. Autres exemples :

Valeur assurée	Prime ordinaire	Prime d'assurance collective SRPC
15 000 $	64 $	44 $
20 000 $	85 $	58 $
25 000 $	107 $	73 $
50 000 $	213 $	145 $
100 000 $	475 $	290 $

D'autres montants de valeur assurée produiront des économies proportionnellement similaires pour les membres de La SRPC.

Si l'on considère que la cotisation annuelle d'adhésion à La SRPC est de 35 $ la première année et de 30 $ les années suivantes, il est aisé de voir que l'on peut réaliser d'intéressantes économies en étant membre. Pourquoi ne pas parler à ces personnes non membres de ce service de La SRPC envers ses adhérents?

Pour obtenir un formulaire d'adhésion à La SRPC, écrivez à :

La Société royale de philatélie du Canada
Dept. I
C.P. 929, Succ. "Q"
Toronto, ON
M4T 2P1 Canada

ou consultez notre site Web www.rpsc.org.

One Last Word / Un dernier mot

by / par Tony Shaman

To remain relevant in today's marketplace, a business must understand its customers' needs. It must also be able to deliver what its clients want, when they want it. But the really successful businesses take that next step: they anticipate their clients' future needs and implement the necessary steps to meet those potential needs. Just what does all that have to do with *The Canadian Philatelist*?

You may have heard that our journal is now being sold at Chapters and in other leading book and magazine stores nationwide. The directors of our Society took this initiative in an effort to expose more collectors to the many benefits that we offer. *The Canadian Philatelist* competes for shelf space with all the other magazines that are for sale in these stores and that makes us a business. If our journal does not sell, it will not accomplish its intended purpose, which is to attract new members to our Society.

Before people buy a magazine, they must be convinced that it will benefit them in some way. Our job is to make that decision easier for them by including in the magazine the type of content that will make them want to buy and read the magazine. Just what that content is, is the $64,000 question.

Large businesses have the financial resources to conduct professional surveys and run focus groups. The Royal probably does not have that kind of money to spend but that does not mean that we should do nothing.

Our readers know what they like and dislike about the journal. Consequently, there is really no need to design and conduct a formal reader survey or go to the expense of setting up focus groups. Why not just drop your editor a line and outline what you like or do not like about the magazine's appearance and content and what you would do to make it more appealing to readers. Chances are that your opinion is shared by at least some of the potential collectors who peruse *The Canadian Philatelist* on newsstands and in bookstores.

If you prefer that your letter or e-mail not be printed, your wishes will be respected. Simply add to your communication that it is not for publication.

This issue we will introduce the first instalment of the ever-fascinating "Mutiny on the Bounty" story by "Raconteur." Due to the length of the profusely illustrated piece, it will be serialized over several months. Stay tuned for the exciting episodes of Captain Bligh and his not-so-merry band of sailors.

Regular contributor Joseph Monteiro has penned an in-depth article on Canada's tagged stamps. His accompanying illustrations and tables are a great help in explaining a complex topic.

We are also happy to introduce a young, new writer, David Johnston. He writes about his collection of Canadian stamp varieties. David is a high school student, the 2002 Young Canadian Philatelist, and is a current member of the Stamp Advisory Committee.

Long-time readers will be happy to see George B. Arfken's byline back on the pages of our journal after an absence of several years. His current piece entitled, "Soldier's Letter Rate – British Soldiers in Canada" will introduce George to a new generation of readers. His tightly written monographs will be featured in a regular column.

J.J. Edward is back with his thoughts on Canada's High Value issues. "Napoleon" continues to enlighten and educate

Pour demeurer à la page sur le marché actuel, une entreprise doit comprendre les besoins de ses clients et livrer la marchandise dans les délais convenus. Mais la véritable réussite est pour les entreprises qui franchissent l'étape suivante : prévoir les besoins et être en mesure de les combler. Qu'est-ce que cela a à voir avec *Le philatéliste canadien* ?

Comme vous le savez peut-être, notre magazine est maintenant en vente dans les grandes chaînes nationales de librairies telles Chapters. Les directeurs de notre société ont pris cette initiative afin de faire connaître aux collectionneurs les nombreux avantages qu'elle offre. Dès lors, *Le philatéliste canadien* se trouve en concurrence avec les autres périodiques en montre sur les tablettes, faisant ainsi de La Royale un commerce. Si *Le philatéliste canadien ne* se vend pas, le but d'attirer de nouveaux membres ne sera pas atteint.

Avant d'acheter une revue, le lecteur doit être convaincu qu'elle lui sera utile. Il faut lui faciliter la tâche en incluant dans la nôtre des articles qui l'inciteront à la lire et à l'acheter. Cependant une question se pose, qu'est-ce qui intéressera ce lecteur éventuel?

Les grandes entreprises ont les ressources financières nécessaires pour faire des sondages et mettre sur pied des groupes d'étude. Bien sûr La Royale n'a pas ces moyens, mais cela ne veut pas dire qu'il ne faut rien faire. Nos lecteurs savent ce qui leur plaît. Par conséquent, ni sondage, ni investissement dans des groupes d'étude n'est nécessaire. Il suffit tout simplement qu'ils écrivent à l'éditeur pour lui faire part de ce qu'ils aiment ou n'aiment pas quant à l'apparence ou au contenu du périodique, tout en signalant ce qui, selon eux, pourrait le rendre plus attrayant. Nul doute que certains des collectionneurs qui feuillettent *Le philatéliste canadien* dans les kiosques à journaux ou dans les librairies partagent les mêmes goûts.

Si vous préférez que votre lettre ou votre courriel ne soit pas publié, mentionnez-le. Votre souhait sera respecté.

Le présent numéro introduira le premier épisode du toujours aussi fascinant Mutiny on the Bounty par « le raconteur ». Comme cette histoire abondamment illustrée est assez longue, elle sera présentée sous forme de série s'échelonnant sur plusieurs mois. Ne manquez pas les épisodes palpitants du capitaine Bligh et de sa bande « pas si joyeuse » de marins !

Joseph Monteiro, notre collaborateur régulier, nous offre un article détaillé sur les timbres marqués canadiens. Il y ajoute des illustrations et des tableaux qui nous aideront à comprendre ce sujet complexe.

Nous sommes heureux de vous présenter un jeune auteur, David Johnston, élève du secondaire, Jeune philatéliste canadien 2000, et membre du Comité consultatif sur les timbres-poste. Il écrit au sujet de sa collection canadienne de variétés.

Nos lecteurs de longue date seront ravis de retrouver Georges B. Arfken qui revient après une absence de quelques années, donnant ainsi à la nouvelle génération l'occasion de faire connaissance avec lui. Son article intitulé : La lettre au tarif « soldat » : les soldats britanniques au Canada, est une monographie de style rigoureux qui paraîtra régulièrement.

J.J. Edward est de retour avec ses réflexions sur les émissions canadiennes à valeur faciale élevée. « Napoléon » continue de nous éclairer et de nous instruire par ses observations et ses dé-

us with his deductions and observations about the stamps and cancellations of the various issues of France. And Ken Lewis tells the story of philatelic forgeries, aptly illustrated with an abundance of relevant material, issued by the Nazi war machine during World War II.

We have attempted to include a mix of long and short articles with an eye towards a balance of light and more complex subjects. Each of our authors has a worthwhile story to tell and tells it in a fast-moving fashion that will keep readers turning the pages. ❒

ductions sur les différentes émissions et oblitérations françaises. Ken Lewis fait l'historique de la contrefaçon-philatélique. Son article est judicieusement illustré de matériel émis par la machine de guerre nazie durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale.

Nous nous sommes efforcés d'inclure des articles longs et d'autres courts, d'équilibrer sujets légers et sujets plus complexes. Chacun de nos correspondants présente des reportages de premier ordre et le fait d'une façon dynamique qui pousse le lecteur à continuer de parcourir les pages du Philatéliste. ❒

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 faire. Je vous signale toutefois que nous ne savons rien des personnes qui nous demandent de publier leur nom, c'est pourquoi je vous conseille d'être prudent en répondant à ces demandes d'échange.

STASYS fiVIRBLIS
Panevëflio 8-33
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LIETUVA – LITHUANIA
szirblis@mail.lt

I am a 52-year-old philatelist from Lithuania looking to exchange Baltic countries – Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia – mint or used stamps for stamps from your country. Apart from Lithuania stamps, FDC, covers, special cancels, I have many stamps, FDC from USSR.

João Roberto Akel
P.O. Box 2851
Manaus Amazonas Brazil
nono@internext.com.br

I am a longtime stamp collector from Manaus Amazonas Brazil. I saw your address on the internet and would like to exchange stamps with fellow collectors in Canada. I will send Brazilian stamps in exchange for Canadian.

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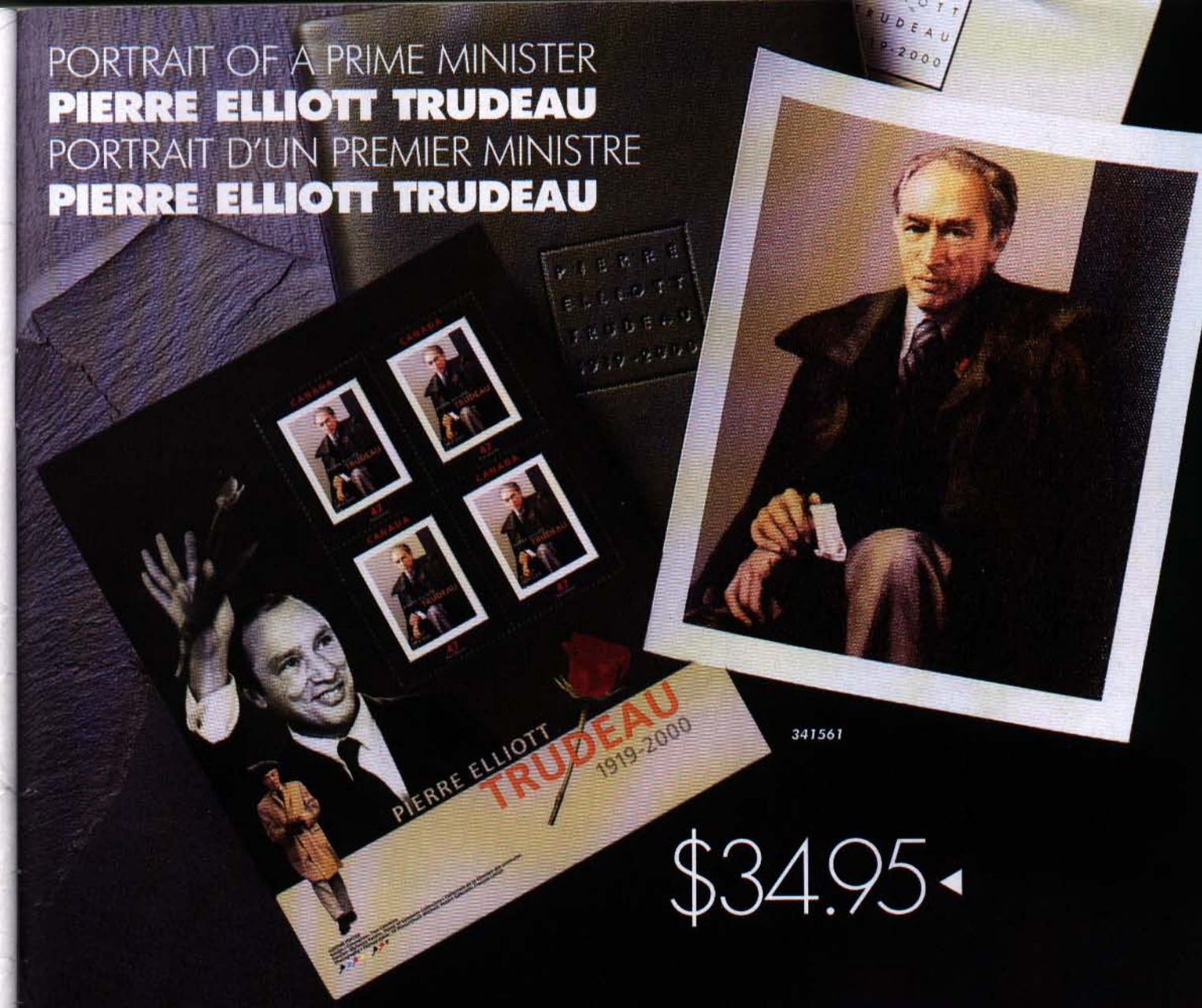
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