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LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (RPSC) is the successor to the national society founded in 1887. Membership in the Society is open to anyone interested in stamps. Whether you are a beginner or an advanced collector, The RPSC offers a number of services that will be of interest to you. Here are just a few:

***THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST* -** The international award winning bi-monthly magazine of The RPSC, it provides stamp collectors information and news – for members and from the members. Each year, the author of the best article published in *The Canadian Philatelist* receives the Geldert medal.

PERSONAL COLLECTION INSURANCE - Group insurance is available for members to obtain coverage for their personal collections. Chapters can arrange third party liability coverage to protect the club and its events. Both policies have substantially lower premiums than non-members would pay for similar packages. Details are available on both types of insurance, upon request, from the National Office.

SALES CIRCUIT - The Sales Circuit is a useful method of disposing of surplus material and acquiring other material for your collection. Details on request.

ANNUAL MEETING - An annual convention held in a different locale each year provides an ideal opportunity to meet friends, exchange ideas, and get advice on your collection or exhibition at which exhibitors can qualify for international shows. You will also get a chance to visit a dealer bourse and attend interesting and informative seminars.

CHAPTERS - The RPSC has a network of local clubs across Canada. Chapter meeting details are published in The Canadian Philatelist. A great way to network with other collectors in your area.

RPSC WEBSITE - The Society has a Web site www.rpsc.org where members can find out about the latest developments, coming events and link up to many other stamp collecting sites. As a member, your e-mail and Website address can be added.

OTHER SOCIETIES - As the national society for stamp collectors, The RPSC works in partnership with many other societies and associations, such as the Canadian Stamp Dealers Association and Canada Post Corporation.

CANADA POST CORPORATION - The Society maintains a Canada Post Liaison Officer to represent the Society, its members and chapters. Members may raise issues of mutual interest with Canada Post Corporation through the National Office.

Join The RPSC!

- **ADVICE ON DISPOSAL OF COLLECTIONS**
- **THEFT PROTECTION NETWORK**
- **LIVE TELEPHONE CONTACT WITH NATIONAL OFFICE**
- **OPPORTUNITIES TO EXHIBIT AT OUR ANNUAL CONVENTION AND INTERNATIONALLY**
- **ACCESS TO THE V. G. GREENE PHILATELIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION LIBRARY IN TORONTO**
- **THE RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE AND VOTE AT OUR AGM, AND TO HOLD ELECTED OFFICE**

La Société royale de philatélie du Canada (SRPC) est le digne successeur de l'organization fondée en 1887. Tout individu intéressé par la collection de timbres-poste peut en devenir membre. Que vous soyez un collectionneur débutant ou chevronné, la SRPC vous offre une gamme de services qui sauront vous intéresser. En voici quelques-uns:

LE PHILATÉLISTE CANADIEN - Cette publication bimestrielle, primée au niveau international, offre aux membres des informations et des nouvelles sur le monde philatélique rédigées par ses membres. Chaque année, la médaille Geldert est décernée à l'auteur du meilleur article publié dans Le philatéliste canadien.

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RÉUNION ANNUELLE - Un congrès annuel se tient dans différentes parties du pays. Une exposition de niveau national fait partie intégrante du congrès et permet à l'exposant de se qualifier pour les expositions internationales. De plus vous pouvez y visiter les tables de négociants et assister à des conférences.

ASSURANCE COLLECTION PERSONNELLE - les membres peuvent obtenir une assurance-groupe afin de protéger leurs collections personnelles. Les chapitres peuvent souscrire une assurance responsabilité vis-à-vis des tiers pour protéger le club et les évènements qu'il organise. Les primes pour les deux polices sont de beaucoup inférieures à ce qu'un non-membre paierait pour un contrat similaire. Vous pouvez obtenir des renseignements sur ces deux types de police en vous adressant au Bureau national.

CHAPITRES - Des clubs locaux au Canada constituent un réseau où les membres de La SRPC reçoivent un accueil chaleureux. Les renseignements sont publiés dans Le philatéliste canadien.

SITE WEB DE LA SRPC - La SRPC a un site Internet www.rpsc.org où les membres obtiennent les informations à date, les événements philatéliques à venir et peuvent accéder à plusiers autres sites philatéliques. Vous pouvez, en tant que membre, y ajouter vos adresses courriel et site web.

PARTENARIAT - La Société a des ententes avec plusieurs autres sociétés et associations philatéliques, notamment l'Association canadienne des négociants en timbres-poste et la Société canadienne des postes (SCP).

SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE DES POSTES - La SRPC a un agent de liaison pour représenter La Société, ses Chapitres et ses members. Les members peuvent soumettre des questions d'intérêt commun aux deux Sociétés. Vous pouvez également obtenir des renseignements auprès du Bureau national.

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ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA
SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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Les renseignements contenus dans le présent formulaire seront utilisés à seule fin de communication par le Bureau national de la SRPC, les directeurs de la Société et ses représentants. La Société publie le nom de chaque personne qui fait une demande d'adhésion dans *Le Philatéliste canadien* afin que les membres puissent exprimer leur objection, le cas échéant. Ces renseignements ne seront jamais vendus ou transmis à des publicitaires. Si vous avez des questions, veuillez vous adresser au Bureau national au 1-888-285-4143

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Revue de La
SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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THE COVER:

Okay, so this isn't our Best; it's our Banting cover to commemorate the birthday of Frederick Banting on November 14, 1891. As Michael Peach will tell us, Banting may be the first real scientist in Canada, as well as the fourth greatest Canadian. He's certainly one of the best known. He worked alongside his assistant, Charles Best, to isolate insulin for the treatment of diabetes. The development has affected the lives of millions. In its day, it was a scientific breakthrough, one of the most significant medical discoveries made in Canada. Early in his career, Banting determined that diabetes was caused by the lack of a protein hormone created in the pancreas. He began his work to recreate that protein, initially testing his extract on dogs before introducing it to humans. Peach will explain that the result was unprecedented, and led to worldwide recognition. The complete story is on page 343 .

PAGE COUVERTURE:

La page couverture du présent numéro célèbre l'anniversaire de naissance de Frederick Banting, le 14 novembre 1891. Comme nous le dira Michael Peach, Frederick Banting est peut-être le premier vrai scientifique du Canada et pourrait bien se classer au quatrième rang des Canadiens les plus remarquables. Il est certainement l'un des plus connus. C'est avec son assistant, Charles Best, qu'il est parvenu à isoler l'insuline pour le traitement du diabète. Une découverte dont la portée s'est étendue à des millions de personnes. À son époque, ce fut une percée scientifique, l'une des découvertes médicales les plus importantes réalisées au Canada. Au début de sa carrière, Frederick Banting a compris que le diabète était causé par la carence d'une hormone protéique produite dans le pancréas. Il a alors entrepris un travail en vue de recréer cette protéine et a testé le résultat de sa recherche chez les chiens avant de l'employer chez les humains. Michael Peach nous expliquera comment ce résultat, qui fut sans précédent, a mené à la reconnaissance mondiale. Vous trouverez le récit complet en page 343.

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EDITOR'S notes — notes du RÉDACTEUR



RPSC news — *by / par Herb Colling* — nouvelles SRPC

We're going to have fun with philately in this edition of *The Canadian Philatelist*. There are a lot of neat and wonderful stories to tell. The first ones involve hidden treasures, some found at auction, some just discovered, and saved, by discriminating people who understand value when they see it. Our first involves a letter from one famous author to another. Robert Odenweller will take us on this little voyage of discovery about a letter that caused one collector's eyebrows to go up. That prompted a delightful chain reaction to ensure that a philatelic treasure will be preserved for future generations.

Along the same vein, a letter to the family of Anne Frank was offered for sale at auction this fall. Of course, *Anne Frank's Diary* has been read by every young person in Canada for generations. It's the tale of a Jewish girl from Holland, forced into hiding from the Nazis during the Second World War. It's a true, heroic, but tragic story that doesn't end well. The letter was sent to Anne Frank's father at the home of the family, but it was never opened because they were already gone. One can only wonder what was in that letter, and how it might have affected Anne Frank's situation had the family received it sooner. We'll never know unless the letter is opened, but therein lies the mystery. The story reminds me of bottles of vintage wine that are sold for huge amounts of money. Is it wine or vinegar? The question can only be answered by uncorking the bottle, which in turn would destroy its value.

On a personal note, I'll share the story of an envelope that came to me in July. The cover is fascinating in its own right, but the letter inside tells the story of Katherine Stinson, a Canadian pilot who made an historic air mail flight from Calgary to Edmonton on July 9, 1918. We can travel that

Nous allons bien nous amuser avec la philatélie dans le présent numéro *du Philatéliste canadien*. En effet, nous avons beaucoup d'histoires chouettes et formidables à vous raconter. Les premières concernent des trésors cachés, certains trouvés lors d'enchères, d'autres simplement découverts et conservés par des personnes qui ont du discernement et qui voient dès le premier coup d'œil qu'une chose à de la valeur. Le premier de ces trésors concerne une lettre d'un auteur célèbre à un autre. Et c'est Robert Odenweller qui nous amènera dans cette épopée de découverte, celle d'une lettre qui a fait sourciller un collectionneur, provoquant une belle réaction en chaîne pour veiller à ce qu'un trésor philatélique soit préservé pour les générations futures.

Dans la même veine, une lettre de la famille d'Anne Frank a été proposée dans une vente aux enchères cet automne. Évidemment, tous les jeunes Canadiens de plusieurs générations ont lu Le journal d'Anne Frank. C'est l'histoire d'une jeune juive hollandaise forcée à se cacher des nazis durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. C'est une histoire vraie, héroïque, mais tragique qui ne se termine pas bien. La lettre avait été expédiée au père d'Anne Frank à la résidence familiale, mais elle n'a jamais été ouverte parce que la famille était partie. On ne peut qu'imaginer le contenu de la lettre et l'effet qu'elle aurait pu avoir sur la situation d'Anne Frank si la famille l'avait reçue plus tôt. Nous ne le saurons jamais tant que la lettre n'aura pas été ouverte et c'est là que réside tout le mystère. Cette histoire me fait penser aux bouteilles de vin millésimé qui se vendent à des sommes astronomiques. Est-ce du vin ou du vinaigre? On ne peut répondre à la question qu'en ouvrant les bouteilles, ce qui par contre, en fait chuter la valeur.

Sur une note personnelle, je vais vous raconter l'histoire d'une enveloppe que j'ai reçue en juillet. Le pli est fascinant en lui-même, mais la lettre qu'il contient raconte l'histoire de Katherine Stinson, une pilote canadienne qui a réalisé un vol historique pour la poste aérienne, de Calgary à Edmonton, le 9 juillet 1918. De nos jours, nous pouvons

distance in less than an hour today, but it took over two hours to complete that journey 100 years ago. It was a first for Canada. Stinson landed in a field to many admiring fans who turned out to see history in the making. We'll let you in on that story, but I'll also recount what receiving that envelope in July meant to me personally.

Closer to home, a group of stamp collectors in Southwestern Ontario is determined to have Jack Miner commemorated on a Canadian stamp. You may recall the September October edition of *TCP* last fall when we told you the story of Jack Miner, a hunter turned conservationist, who was instrumental in banding birds along their migratory route. He was living in Kingsville, Ontario, at the time, and he was the first to record the flight path of migratory waterfowl. Local philatelists, including Al Everaert, believe that a stamp should help publicize Miner's story, and they've applied to Canada Post to make that happen. We'll let you know their progress, and what's involved.

In honour of Remembrance Day in November, Tony Mancinone will explain how the armistice of 1918 may have actually led to the Second World War. Then, as a salute to the holidays in December, Nick R. Bocker will be with us to look at bilingual covers produced in Santa's workshop. It's the new twist on postal stationery. Considering bilingualism, if you're a fan of David Piercey's exhibiting column, you may be happy to know it will now be published in both French and English as *TCP* expands its bilingual coverage. And, Jean Wang will be by to honour the Christmas season once again with Organ Donation: The Gift of Life. It is always better to give than to receive, and this edition of *The Canadian Philatelist* is our gift to you for the holiday season in December.

This will be my last issue. As editor of *TCP* over the last two years, I tried to engage with readers and collectors, develop and encourage new writers to talk about what interests them and to tell their own stories of their exploits in collecting. I wanted to expand the horizons of *TCP*, make it more inclusive. To that end, I tried to make *TCP* more interesting, accessible and readable. In attempting to improve the writing, I experienced some resistance, but for the most part, I think I was successful. Your comments, notes and expressions of good will as readers suggested that I was on the right track. I thank you for your encouragement. It meant a great deal to me. Generally, I enjoyed the experience of being your editor. I hope you enjoyed the result over the past two years. I'll miss it. ✉

parcourir cette distance en moins d'une heure, mais il en fallait plus de deux il y a cent ans. C'était une première au Canada. Mme Stinson a atterri dans un champ devant de nombreux admirateurs venus voir l'histoire se dérouler sous leurs yeux. Nous vous raconterons cette histoire, mais je vous dirai aussi ce que le fait de recevoir cette enveloppe a signifié pour moi personnellement.

Plus près de chez nous, un groupe de collectionneurs du sud-ouest de l'Ontario est d'avis qu'un timbre devrait être émis à la mémoire de Jack Miner. Vous vous souvenez peut-être du numéro de septembre octobre dernier du Philatéliste dans lequel nous vous racontions l'histoire de Jack Miner, un chasseur devenu protecteur de l'environnement, qui a joué un rôle prépondérant dans le baguage des oiseaux migrateurs. Il vivait à Kingsville en Ontario à ce moment-là et a été le premier à consigner le trajet migratoire des oiseaux aquatiques. Des philatélistes locaux, notamment, Al Everaert, estiment qu'un timbre aiderait à populariser l'histoire de Jack Miner et ils ont déposé une demande en ce sens à Postes Canada. Nous vous tiendrons au courant de leurs progrès et de ce qu'exige une telle démarche.

Pour marquer le jour du Souvenir, en novembre, Tony Mancinone nous expliquera comment l'armistice de 1918 a peut-être ouvert la porte à la Deuxième Guerre mondiale. Ensuite, pour souligner les fêtes de décembre, Nick R. Broker examinera avec nous des plis bilingues réalisés dans l'atelier du père Noël – le dernier cri en matière d'articles de correspondance postale. En fait de bilinguisme, si vous êtes un adepte de la chronique de David Piercey sur les expositions, vous serez heureux d'apprendre qu'elle paraîtra maintenant en français et en anglais, puisque *le Philatéliste* augmente sa publication d'articles bilingues. Jean Wang fera encore une fois honneur à la période de Noël avec l'article « Don d'organes : don de vie » (Organ Donation: The Gift of Life). Comme il y a plus de bonheur à donner qu'à recevoir, nous vous offrons la présente édition *du Philatéliste canadien* en cadeau du temps des fêtes.

Par ailleurs, il s'agit de mon dernier numéro à titre de rédacteur en chef. Pendant mon mandat, qui s'est échelonné sur ces deux dernières années, je me suis efforcé d'échanger avec les lecteurs et les collectionneurs, de faire du développement et d'encourager les nouveaux rédacteurs à nous faire le récit de leurs exploits en matière de collection. J'ai voulu élargir les horizons *du Philatéliste*, le rendre plus inclusif. C'est pourquoi j'ai tenté de le rendre plus intéressant, plus accessible et plus facile à lire. Quand j'ai voulu améliorer la qualité de l'écriture, j'ai rencontré un peu de résistance, mais, en gros, je crois que j'ai réussi. Vos commentaires, vos notes et l'expression de vos sentiments positifs en tant que lecteurs m'ont laissé entendre que j'étais sur la bonne voie. Merci de votre encouragement. Cela a signifié beaucoup pour moi. En général, j'ai aimé cette expérience. J'espère que vous êtes heureux des résultats de ces deux années. Vous allez me manquer. ✉

IN THE **MAILBOX**
DANS LA BOÎTE AUX **LETTRES**

DEAR EDITOR,

I enjoyed Phil Visser's 'Totally Eclipsed' article in the July/August 2018 issue of *TCP*. A couple of clarifications might be useful. First, the special eclipse glasses are needed for viewing solar eclipses at all times except during the short period of totality, which can be observed with naked eyes. Second, the duration of totality along the centre line of the 2017 eclipse path over the U.S. ranged from one minute 59 seconds on the west coast to a maximum of two minutes 40 seconds near Carbondale, Illinois. Locations off the centre line experienced shorter durations. In general, totality can range from mere seconds to seven and a half minutes. Anything over seven minutes is rare, the last occurring on June 30, 1973 and the next not until June 25, 2150. For the 2017 eclipse, there were 162 different eclipse postmarks available from 145 post offices, and a comprehensive guide is available by James G. Reichman, *Philatelic Issues of the Great American Solar Eclipse of 2017* published in 2018.

DAVID K. FOOT

David Foot is a member of the Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada and served on the stamp advisory committee of Canada Post from 2012-18.



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DEAR EDITOR,

I am wondering if you or any of your readers can help me with a question that has bothered me for some time. Why did they pick the inscription of COMBLES for the 36 cent stamp, number SC 126, in this issue?



Where a specific name has been used on other stamps in the set it refers to a significant action by the Royal Newfoundland Regiment. I have found passing references to the village but no reference to any fighting by the Newfoundlanders at Combles.

There are six graves at the cemetery in Combles, which does not help my quest.

I wonder if there was a mix-up in the name with COURTRAI, which features on the regimental list of battle honours. Fierce fighting took place there on October 14, 1918. Thomas Ricketts, aged 17, became the youngest winner of the Victoria Cross that day. It would make sense for this action to be chosen for the stamp.

Can anyone throw light on this conundrum? Any help would be greatly appreciated.

MIKE SOMERVILLE

DEAR EDITOR,

Once again, we are honoured to have a Canadian exhibitor win a high award at the American Association of Philatelic Exhibitor (AAPE) Youth Champion of Champions competition at the APS StampShow in Columbus Aug 9-12, 2018. Amelia Kelbert of Calgary, Alberta won the Reserve Champion award with her exhibit The World of the Monarch Butterfly. Kelbert also won the Collectors Club of Chicago Title Page Award and the Potentiality Memorial Awards in memory of Sid Nichols and Chet Allen for her exhibit. Kelbert's journey to the AAPE Youth Champion of Champions began earlier this year when she won a gold medal, the Edmonton Stamp Club Best Youth Award and the American Topical Association (ATA) Youth Award at the Edmonton Spring National show in March.

Congratulations to Kelbert on her success and best wishes for her future in stamp collecting and exhibiting.

DAVID MCLAUGHLIN
RPSC INTERNATIONAL LIAISON OFFICER



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NOTICE to members

RE: ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2019

Please take note that the next annual general meeting of the members of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada ("society") will be held at the Hilton Mississauga, 6750 Mississauga Road, Mississauga, ON L5N 2L3 on Saturday, June 22, 2019 at 10:00 a.m., for the purposes of:

- receiving and considering the financial statements of the society as of December 31, 2018 and the reports of the executive members, the directors and duty officers;
- electing seven (7) directors;
- 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 place since the last annual general meeting of the members of the society; and
- transacting such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The 2019 election for the director positions will be decided by secret ballots submitted by members of the society. Details of this process will be provided in a later issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*.

RE: NOMINATIONS FOR BOARD POSITIONS

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada invites nominations for the positions of directors of the society, commencing in June 2019. Seven (7) directors will be elected at the annual general meeting to be held as announced above. The nominations process will be as follows: nominations must be in writing, made and seconded by members in good standing of the society and received by the national office by December 12, 2018. Nomination forms are available from the national office or www.rpsc.org. Persons nominated must consent in writing to their nomination and must also include with their nomination form a short biography of approximately 200 words and a colour photograph suitable for publishing in a later issue of *The Canadian Philatelist.*

AVIS aux membres

OBJET : ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE ANNUELLE 2019

Veuillez noter que la prochaine assemblée générale annuelle des membres de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada aura lieu au Hilton de Mississauga, 6750 Mississauga Road, Mississauga, ON L5N 2L3, le samedi 22 juin 2019, à 10 heures pour :

- la réception et l'examen des états financiers de la société au 31 décembre 2018, ainsi que des rapports des membres du conseil de direction, des directeurs et du personnel;
- l'élection de sept (7) directeurs;
- l'examen et, le cas échéant, la ratification, la sanction et la confirmation de toutes les procédures et de tous les règlements, contrats et actes du conseil d'administration, édictés, conclus ou entrés en vigueur depuis la dernière assemblée;
- le traitement de tout autre sujet pertinent qui sera soulevé à l'assemblée.

Les élections de 2019 en vue de pourvoir les postes de direction seront remportées par vote secret des membres de la société. Les détails de ce processus seront dévoilés dans un numéro ultérieur du Philatéliste canadien.

OBJET : CANDIDATURES POUR LES POSTES AU CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION

La Société royale de philatélie du Canada vous invite à soumettre des candidatures en vue de pourvoir les postes de directeurs, qui entreront en vigueur en juin 2019. Sept (7) directeurs seront élus à l'assemblée générale annuelle conformément à l'annonce faite ci-haut. Le processus de mise en candidature se déroulera comme suit : les candidatures devront être présentées par écrit, soumises et appuyées par des membres en règle de la société. Elles devront parvenir au Bureau national avant le 12 décembre 2018. Vous pouvez obtenir un formulaire de mise en candidature auprès du Bureau national ou en visitant le www.rpsc.org. Les candidats doivent consentir par écrit à leur candidature et joindre au formulaire une courte biographie d'environ 200 mots ainsi qu'une photographie en couleurs d'une qualité conforme à des fins de publication dans un numéro ultérieur *du Philatéliste canadien.* ✉

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AN IMPORTANT NEW Robert Louis Stevenson COVER

By Robert P. Odenweller

In June, Mike Ludeman, a collector of the U.S. registry system and mail with exchange office labels (1883 – 1911), contacted me about a cover he had recently acquired on eBay. He wanted to know if it would be worthy of inclusion in the list of known covers first printed in my book, now maintained by Jan Berg. One look at the cover shows that it is a gem.

The handwriting on the address is that of Robert Louis Stevenson (or some might claim that it was his amanuensis, Belle) but that is only the beginning. The addressee is Henry James Esquire, the highly acclaimed author. James had moved from Paris to London, ultimately settling in England. He and Stevenson kept a lively correspondence that has been recorded.[1] James was 39 at the time of this letter, and living at de Vere Mansions in Kensington, London.

WHAT WAS IN THE LETTER?

A search for Henry James information yielded a valuable source: Greg Zacharias; who is editor of the *Henry James Review.*[2] He offered a wealth of information about the letter that had once been in this cover, and the response by Henry James. The two letters dealt with the literary scene, particularly the response by James. The Stevenson letter, however, tells how he got into trouble in Samoa, where the letter originated. The remarks about his activities in Samoa are transcribed from his letter from the book by Janet Smith.

"Hey, well! Anyway as you may have probably gathered from the papers, I have been in devilish hot water and (what may be new to you) devilish hard at work… On the hot water side, it may entertain you to know that I have actually been sentenced to deportation by my friends on Mulinuu, C.J. Cedercrantz and Baron Senfft Von Pilsach. The awful doom, however,

declined to fall, owing to circumstances, over which I only heard of it (so to speak) last night. I mean officially, but I had walked among rumours. The whole tale will someday put into my hand, and I shall share it with humorous friends.

It is likely, however, by my judgment that this epoch of gaiety in Samoa will soon cease; and the fierce white light of history will beat no longer on Yours Sincerely and his fellows here on the beach. We ask ourselves whether the reason will more rejoice over the end of a disgraceful business, or the unregenerate man more sorrow over the stoppage of the fun. For, say what you please, it has been a deeply interesting time. You don't know what news is, nor what politics, nor what the life of man, till you see it on so small a scale and with your own liberty on the board for the stake. I would not have missed it for much. And anxious friends beg me to stay at home and study human nature in Brompton drawing-rooms!"

Conrad Cedercrantz was chief justice of Samoa. Stevenson was the South Seas correspondent for *The Times, London*. His letter of April 24, 1892, to *The Times* was published shortly after it arrived in London. In it, he was highly critical of the politics in Samoa, which apparently led to the decision to deport him. Those paragraphs reveal an interesting glimpse of the turmoil that wracked Samoa in the final decades of that century.

BASICS OF THE COVER

Normal postage for mail as far as San Francisco was 2.5 d, paid here by the usual two pence and half penny Samoan stamps, perforated 12 by 11.5, cancelled Apia, December 7, 1892. The added 15 cent Henry Clay stamp (*Scott* 227) paid the combined five cent international postage and 10 cents for the registry fee. Crossed blue lines further indicate an intention for the cover to be registered, but that service was not available to the Samoa post office.

A standing agreement with a U.S. post office agent in San Francisco, W.A. Cooper, established a procedure for Cooper to process covers destined beyond San Francisco for entry into the postal system. He would add any required U.S. postage, and process any registered mail into that system. Cooper kept accounts that he balanced with Davis, the postmaster in Samoa. The indication to Cooper to process Samoan mail was the annotation 'PM Apia Samoa' on the back flap of the cover, which is missing in this case, but which was most certainly present. Cooper then gave the cover registry number 12875, twice, since the folded letter inside made the 'eight' faint. Even the second strike has a small retouching by pen.

According to marks on the reverse, the cover arrived in New York on December 28, 1892, and was processed by the New York registry division the following day. There it received the exchange label number 77514. The letter arrived in London on January 10, 1893, about a month after it was sent, which was normal for letters from Samoa.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE COVER

Even without the James/Stevenson connection, the cover is unusual. The use of the 15 cent U.S. stamp is more notable than one might suspect. The census shows that the use of a 15 cent stamp to pay the combined postage and registry was with a red orange Webster (*Scott* 189) until December 1891. Two uses of that stamp in 1891 were both by Stevenson. The 15 cent Henry Clay stamp (*Scott* 227) was used with an additional 10 cents for extra weight on April 24, 1892, registered mailing to *The Times, London*. The only other use for the Clay stamp for registry was the cover under consideration here. The rate for registry was reduced only a few weeks later to eight cents, making the 15 cent stamp no longer equal to the combination value. As far as the census listings are concerned, Stevenson was the only user of that 15 cent stamp. Records show that he made an additional single use in 1893, after the registry rate reduction, to pay triple the five cent postage.

Although postmaster Davis added postage at times, and Cooper at other times, the covers show that they used five and 10 cent stamps and not the 15 cent denomination that would have been available at least to Cooper. A prolific correspondent, Stevenson is likely to have purchased the 15 cent denominations to save the trouble of the Cooper/Davis arrangement.

Records show that few commercial registered covers were sent from Samoa before January 1, 1893. Fewer still used the 15 cent denomination, other than Stevenson. This cover from Stevenson is the only one known to pay solo use for combined postage and registry. As professor Zacharias mentioned, "Letters to James are rather rare," and this is a unique addition to Samoan philately. [3]

REFERENCES

1 **Janet Adam Smith, Henry James and Robert Louis Stevenson, *A Record of Friendship and Criticism*. Rupert Hart-Davis, London, 1948.**

2 **Greg W. Zacharias, professor of English, Creighton University, and director, Centre for Henry James Studies.**

3 **For more information, see the September issue of *The Collector's Club Philatelist***



Letter to Anne Frank's Family Auctioned

The Diary of Anne Frank has riveted school children for generations. Faced with persecution from the Nazis during the Second World War, her Jewish family went into hiding in Amsterdam to avoid being sent to Hitler's concentration camps. They were unsuccessful. Her fate is one of the best-known personal experiences of the war, a deeply moving story, documented in her diary, which was found by members of her family and published after the war, and her death.

Anne Frank always said that she wanted to be a writer and, to that end, she succeeded. Her words captivated the imaginations of young people the world over, giving them an insight into the horrors of a particular war. Anne Frank's writings recall the fate of countless Jews in Germany and Europe before and during the Second World War. The intensity of her observations about her environment and emotions provide a stark reminder of the times, a most difficult period in world history. Anne Frank spent her impressionable youth in captivity, in hiding, in an upstairs apartment concealed above the family business.

The fate of the Frank family is reflected in a recently discovered and still unopened letter to Anne Frank's father. It is addressed to Otto Heinrich Frank, and was offered for auction in September by Corinphila Veilingen, the Dutch auction house. What seems at first glance to be a comparatively inconspicuous envelope from the office of the "Gresham Engelsche Maatschappij van levensverzekering lokaal Amsterdam" insurance company could not be delivered, as indicated by the handwritten note 'onbekend,' or unknown. 'TERUG AFZENDER,' return to sender has been marked and dated on the envelope: September 10, 1942. A backstamp 'woont niet op ... / nader adres in de wijk onbekend,' does not live at… address unknown in the neighbourhood. That return is dated September 11, 1942.

It was no coincidence that the Frank family was no longer at their former home, the residence in which they'd lived since 1934. By that point, they were in hiding for their lives. The letter addressed to 'Merwedeplein 37,' could not be delivered. In the previous months, Otto Frank had prepared a hiding place for his family at his company.

On July 5, 1942 the elder daughter, Margot, received an order from the Central Office for Jewish Emigration in Amsterdam for her deportation to a labour camp. The family went into hiding the following day, living in fear and secrecy for more than two years. They could neither go outside, nor could they make any sound during the day for fear of attracting attention to their whereabouts.

In August, 1944, as is clearly described in a postscript to the diary of Anne Frank, a fateful betrayal ended this 'underground' life. The Frank family was



discovered by the Nazis and arrested. Anne, her sister Margot, and mother Edith died in the camps. Only the father, Otto Frank, survived and was freed in January 1945 from the Auschwitz concentration camp.

This letter is a testament to the sad fate of the Frank family. Why it was never opened is not clear. The letter was in the estate of Stefan Drukker, whose collection of World War II postal history was offered as part of the autumn auction of Corinphila Veilingen. Far beyond the ordinary, this compilation of rare evidence is impressive. It recalls the most difficult years for the famous family of Anne Frank during the Second World War.

The letter was sold at auction in the Dutch town of Amstelveen for 95 hundred Euros after an intense bidding war. The successful client has not been identified. The letter is now in the hands of a new owner. No doubt, it will remain unopened. ✉

Further Information from: Corinphila Veilingen BV, Mortelmolen 3, 1185 XV Amstelveen, Netherlands Tel. +31 (0)20 624 9740, Email: info@corinphila.nl, Internet: www.corinphila.nl

RPSC news nouvelles SRPC

NEW E-MEMBERSHIP CATEGORY INTRODUCED CHANGES TO SOME MEMBERSHIP FEES

At the last directors meeting of the RPSC on 2018, Sept. 30, the directors approved the introduction of a new e-Membership category effective immediately for 2019 membership renewal. Members who select this option will now be able to view the most current issue of *The Canadian Philatelist* online by signing on to the RPSC website. They can also view all the past issues of *The Canadian Philatelist* that have already been posted. Members have, for many years now, suggested that they should have another option to obtain membership. Members who still want to receive a paper copy of *The Canadian Philatelist* by mail will be required to pay $45/48 (depending on province). This represents a small increase of three dollars per annum to cover the ever-rising cost of postage, production and handling. The youth and family membership fees will remain unchanged. Please support RPSC by renewing your membership soon. ✉

INTRODUCTION D'UNE NOUVELLE CATÉGORIE D'ADHÉSION ÉLECTRONIQUE MODIFICATION DE CERTAINS TARIFS D'ADHÉSION

Lors de la dernière réunion des directeurs de la SRPC le 30 septembre 2018 dernier, ceux-ci ont approuvé l'introduction d'une nouvelle catégorie d'adhésion électronique qui entrera en vigueur immédiatement pour le renouvellement de la cotisation de 2019. Les membres qui choisiront cette option pourront lire la dernière version *du Philatéliste canadien* sur internet en s'enregistrant sur le site web de la SRPC. Ils pourront aussi consulter les anciens numéros *du Philatéliste canadien* qui seront disponibles sur le site. Depuis plusieurs années, les membres suggéraient une façon différente d'adhérer à la société. Les membres qui désirent recevoir une copie-papier *du Philatéliste canadien* par la poste devront payer une cotisation de $45/48 (selon la province). Ceci représente une petite augmentation de $3 par année qui aide à couvrir les frais toujours croissants de la poste, de la production ainsi que de la manutention. Les frais d'adhésion pour les jeunes et les familles demeurent les mêmes. S'il-vous-plaît continuez à soutenir la SRPC en renouvelant votre adhésion sans tarder. ✉

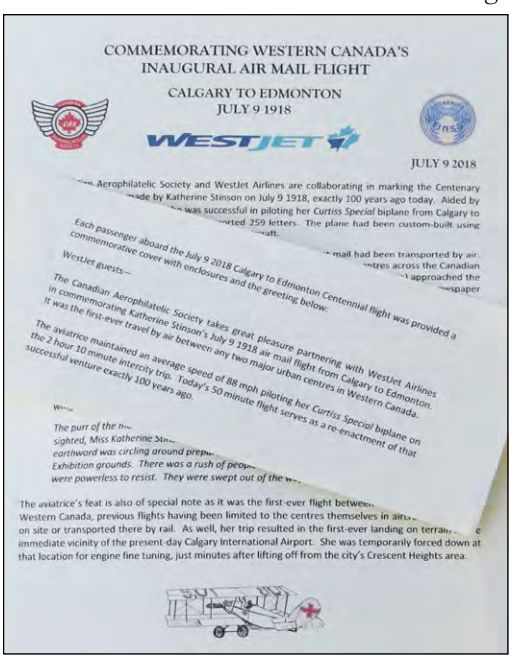
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Keepsakes

This envelope came to me in July. It was so attractive and appealing to me as a collectable that it sat on my desk unopened for a month or two. But, finally, my curiosity got the best of me, and I had to see what was inside. I'm glad that I looked. Here is some of what it contained:

Each passenger aboard the July 9, 2018 Calgary to Edmonton centennial flight was provided a commemorative cover with enclosures and the greeting below.


COMMEMORATING WESTERN CANADA'S
INAUGURAL AIR MAIL FLIGHT
CALGARY TO EDMONTON
JULY 9 1918
WESTJET
JULY 9 2018

Aerophilatelic Society and Westlet Airlines are collaborating in marking the Centenary ade by Katherine Stinson on July 9 1918, exactly 100 years-ago today. Aided by was successful in piloting her *Curtiss Special* biplane from Calgary to rted 259 letters. The plane had been custom-built using aft.

mail had been transported by air. ntres across the Canadian approached the wspaper

Each passenger aboard the July 9 2018 Calgary to Edmonton Centennial flight was provided a commemorative cover with enclosures and the greeting below.

Westlet guests—

The Canadian Aerophilatelic Society takes great pleasure partnering with Westlet Airlines in commemorating Katherine Stinson's July 9 1918 air mail flight from Calgary to Edmonton. It was the first-ever travel by air between any two major urban centres in Western Canada.

The aviatrice maintained an average speed of 88 mph piloting her *Curtiss Special* biplane on the 2 hour 10 minute intercity trip. Today's 50 minute flight serves as a re-enactment of that successful venture exactly 100 years ago.

W...

The purr of the n... sighted, Miss Katherine Sti... earthward was circling around prepa... Exhibition grounds. There was a rush of peop... were powerless to resist. They were swept out of the w...

The aviatrice's feat is also of special note as it was the first-ever flight betwee... Western Canada, previous flights having been limited to the centres themselves in air... on site or transported there by rail. As well, her trip resulted in the first-ever landing on terra... e immediate vicinity of the present-day Calgary International Airport. She was temporarily forced down at that location for engine fine tuning, just minutes after lifting off from the city's Crescent Heights area.

WESTJET GUESTS –

The Canadian Aerophilatelic Society takes great pleasure partnering with WestJet Airlines in commemorating Katherine Stinson's July 9, 1918, air mail flight from Calgary to Edmonton. It was the first travel by air between two major urban centres in western Canada. The aviator maintained an average speed of 88 miles per hour, piloting her Curtiss Special biplane on the two hour and 10 minute trip. Today's 50 minute flight serves as a re-enactment of that successful venture exactly 100 years ago.

Aided by a compass and map of Alberta, Stinson successfully completed her voyage to deliver a mailbag with 259 letters. The plane had been custom-built using parts from a number of other First World War aircraft. It was the first time in the west, and the second in all of Canada that mail had been transported by air. Stinson's flight gave rise to a vision that resulted in air mail service linking major centres across the Canadian prairies 12 years later.

As the 'bird girl' -- a name affectionately coined by the press -- approached the Edmonton exhibition grounds, there was great excitement. A local newspaper carried a report describing the scene in glowing terms:

"Here she comes!" shouted a thousand voices, and many times that number of necks were craned upwards; and twice as many eyes stared into the grey-blue depths of the southern sky.



Far away, looking like some great bird, but approaching with a speed and steadiness that differentiated it from any bird, was what at first was little more than a speck in the heavens. As it drew near, it assumed the familiar shape of an aeroplane. Then, the outstretched wings of a biplane were discernible and the up-curling rudder, marked with a big red cross.

The purr of the motor was heard in an ever-rising crescendo, and five minutes after it was first sighted, Katherine Stinson's long and anxiously-awaited machine, rapid-

ly swooping earthward, was circling around preparatory to landing on the race track enclosure at the exhibition grounds. There was a rush of people to the enclosure, which police and fair officials were powerless to resist. They were swept out of the way like straws."



Katherine Stinson's exceptional flying skills and winning personality made her an instant hit with early aviation enthusiasts. Her admirers were delighted that this slip of a girl, weighing about a hundred pounds, could do what she did. The irrepressible smile! The feminine attire! The hankie that she often held in her hand! Each of these key facets of her public persona is revealed in this 1916 Canadian picture postcard.

The Canadian Aerophilatelic Society provides a forum for the exchange of information for people interested in aerophilately, including the study of air mail history, covers, and cancellations. This is achieved in part by means of articles and commentary in the society's quarterly journal *The Canadian Aerophilatelist* and resource material identified at the society website. A study of Katherine Stinson's flights in Canada is available at: http://www.aerophilately.ca



The cover that I received in the mail now has a place of honour in my own personal collection of philatelic material, and I thank whoever was gracious enough to send it to me.

In August, I received the 157th edition of the *Calgary Philatelist*, which helped clarify a few things. That publication reports that Stinson's venture was the second airmail flight in this country, the first by a woman.

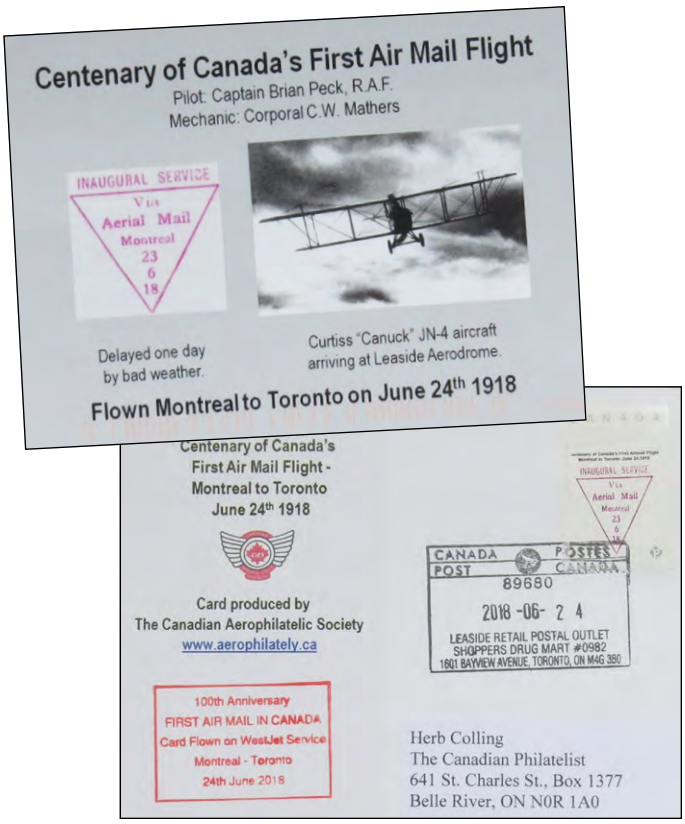
Included in this year's cargo was a letter from the mayor in Calgary to the mayor in Edmonton. That parallels a similar letter exchange in 1918. After being delivered to Edmonton by air, the modern letters were hand-delivered by members of the Canadian Aerophilatelic Society. The original mayor's letter in 1918 commented about Edmonton's annual exhibition and summer show. The most recent mayor's letter included an invitation to the annual Calgary Stampede. It also commended Stinson, "As one example of how exceptional women have built this province." It goes on to commend the two female West Jet pilots, Captain Athenia Jensen and First Officer Janna Breker Kettner, 'two equally exceptional' individuals.



It concludes by mentioning that WestJet 'is a proudly Calgary-based company.' As the mayor mentioned, "Not enough people know about this fascinating piece of our history, and I'm thrilled that you and I get to be part of it."

Dale Speirs prepared two different sets of covers for the event. One set was postmarked in Fort Payne, Alabama, where Stinson was born, raised, and where she learned to fly. The 259 covers reflect the same number of letters carried by Stinson, and were distributed to passengers on board the modern flight as well as to members and friends of the Canadian Aerophilatelic Society.

A three-frame display of the event was also prepared by the Canadian Aerophilatelic Society, and was sent to Quebec's BNAPEX convention, and then returned in time for CALTAPEX in the fall. It reflects similar ventures that the group has undertaken in the past. ✉





A MAJOR MINER STAMP

By Al Everaert

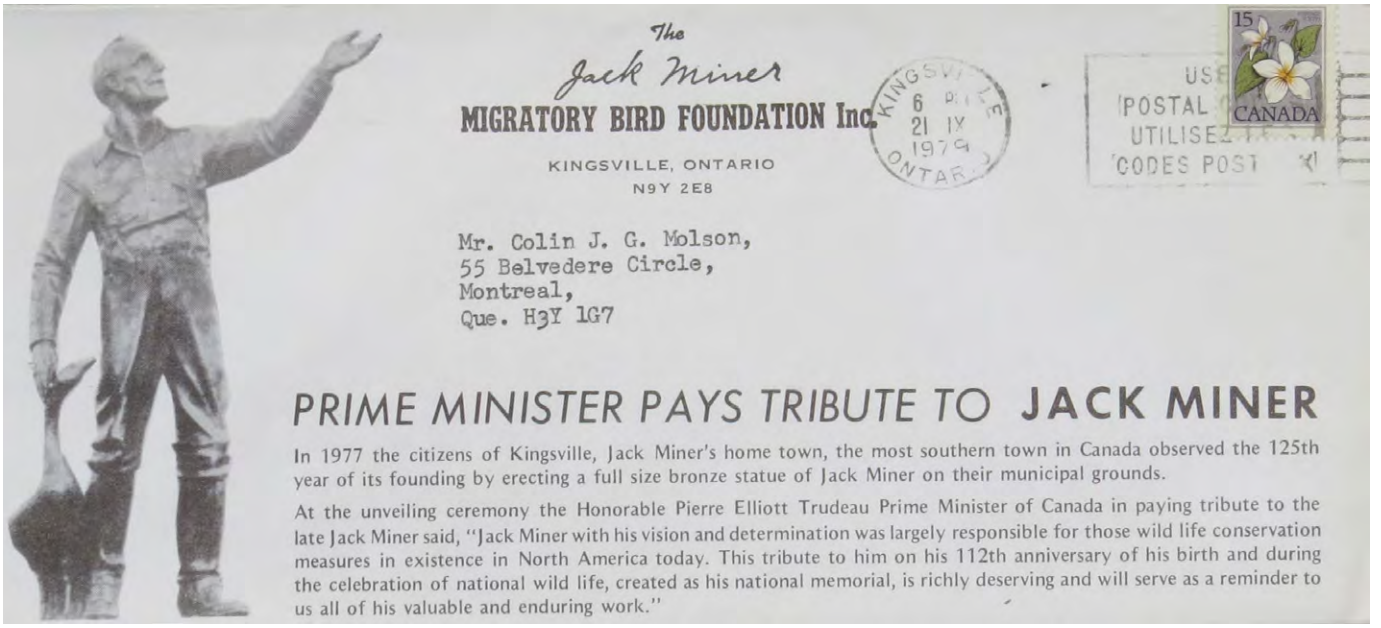
The Essex County Stamp Club wants a Canadian stamp issued to commemorate local conservationist, Jack Miner. As *TCP* reported in its September October edition last year, Miner was a former hunter, turned conservationist, who established the Jack Miner Migratory Bird Sanctuary, near Kingsville in Southwestern Ontario, in 1904. He was also the founder of the Migratory Waterfowl Refuge System in Canada. He was the first in the country to tag Canada Geese to help determine their migratory path in an effort to preserve the species from overhunting. In 1917, Miner was also instrumental in having the Canadian Migratory Birds Act passed by the Canadian government.



When we, as local stamp collectors, first read the story, we were appalled that no such stamp had been issued to honour Miner. So, earlier this year, our club submitted a proposal for such a stamp to Canada Post. The club feels the stamp could mark the 50th anniversary of the annual 'Migration Festival' in the Town of Kingsville, which has been celebrated each October since 1969. The festival serves as a fundraiser for the Jack Miner Bird Sanctuary, and attracts horticulturalists, bird watchers and hundreds of school children.



As a member of the club, and a resident of Kingsville, I volunteered to prepare the submission. Growing up in Kingsville, I remember visiting the sanctuary as a child. Each fall, I would stare in awe at hundreds of geese flying from the sanctuary to Lake Erie in their 'V' shaped formation. Still to this day, I look up when I hear the familiar honk of geese, and watch as they fly past. As a kid, I remember hearing about Miner's rapport with such prominent individuals as industrialist Henry Ford, inventor Thomas Edison and baseball great Ty Cobb, who all visited him in Canada. Until the article in *The Canadian Philatelist,* I did not realize the amount of stamp collecting memorabilia that was out there. The more research we did, the more we found. More and more prominent names came up, including Prime Ministers William Lyon Mackenzie King, R.B. Bennett, John Diefenbaker, and even King George VI. Industrialists and bankers such as W. K. Kellogg and Richard B. Mellon were among his friends. On a recent visit to the Miner Museum, the staff even mentioned that actress Marilyn Monroe had visited.



Jack Miner's bird sanctuary still exists today, and I soon realized that his life easily fills the criteria for a stamp issued by Canada Post. Our local library served as a great source of information as he was a lecturer and author on conservation. I found a documentary film by CBC, and a book written in the early 1980s about his life: *The Story of Wild Goose Jack*. Although born in Dover Center, Ohio on April 10, 1865, he came to Canada on April 22, 1878 when he was a teenager. Miner is affectionately known as 'The Father of Conservation' in Canada because he banded over 50 thousand migratory birds, charting their migration habits. His sanctuary was a blueprint for others established in Canada and the United States. Banding is still carried on at the sanctuary today. Every year, thousands of tourists migrate to the sanctuary to see the geese on their annual migration in the spring and fall.

As a lecturer and author until his death in 1944, Miner was presented with many accolades. In the 1920s and '30s, he was known as one of the five most recognized men in North America. In 1929, he received the 'Outdoor Life Gold Member' award for conservation. King George VI honoured him with The Order of the British Empire in 1943. Finally, in 1947, the Canadian government established National Wildlife Week in his honour. Every year, the week containing April 10th, which coincides with his birthday, celebrates National Wildlife Week. The week containing April 10, 2022 will mark the 75th anniversary of National Wildlife Week in honour of Jack Miner. That would present another great opportunity to issue a Canadian stamp to commemorate this pioneer conservationist. I've even taken the liberty of designing what I feel could be a suitable stamp for that purpose. It could show a profile of Miner with a couple of Canada geese in flight. The cancellation site of Kingsville, Ontario, could be used for the official first day cover, of course.

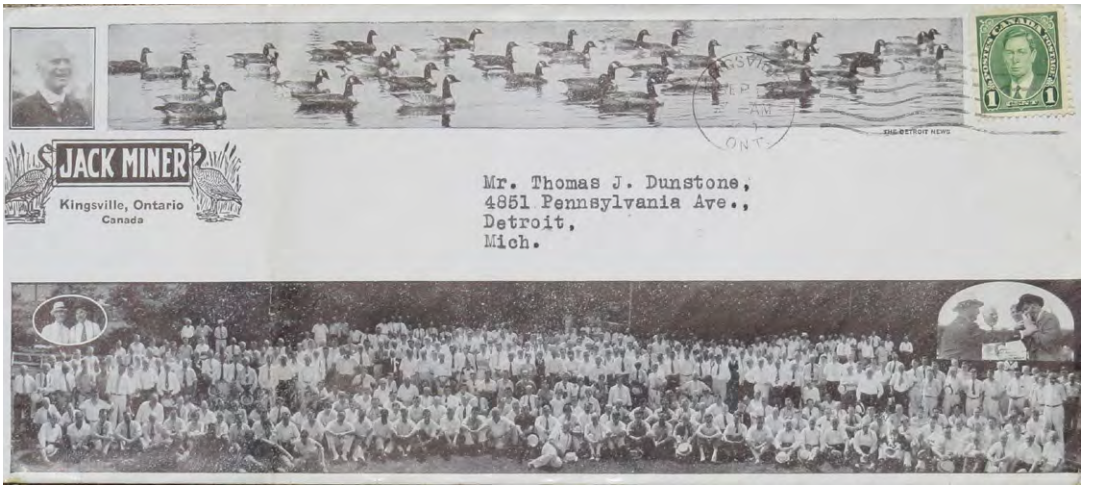
A stamp to honour Jack Miner has been proposed in the past, but was declined. Still, the club remains committed to the issue. The September October edition of *TCP* last year simply renewed interest in a tribute to Miner. After all, Canada Post has recognized



Postcards courtesy Andy Pedden



the 50th anniversary of Ducks Unlimited, Canada, and has issued many stamps for wildlife, endangered species, and conservation. It has also commemorated the Canada Goose in one of my favourite stamps, *Scott* number 320, designed by Emanuel Otto Hahn for a 1951 issue. As Jack Miner once said, "A man's reputation is the opinion people have of him; his character is what he really is."



The Essex County Stamp Club has sent a letter to the Stamp Advisory Committee of Canada Post and we're encouraged by the response so far. Jean Wang, a new member of the committee, presented the club's proposal to Jim Phillips, the director of stamp services for Canada Post, and he replied in part, "You mention that next year marks the 50th anniversary of the Migration Festival. I should explain that the choice, design, production and sale of a stamp require much preparation and planning. As per our enclosed stamp subject selection policy, we require a minimum of two years before the stamp is issued, and annual programs are announced in the year prior to the year of issue. The 2019 stamp program is already finalized; the stamp advisory committee is working on the 2020 stamp program and beyond. I assure you that your suggestion will be among those considered, including for the year 2022 to coincide with the 75th anniversary of National Wildlife Week, which was established in Mr. Miner's honour. I very much appreciate your interest in our commemorative stamp program." ✉



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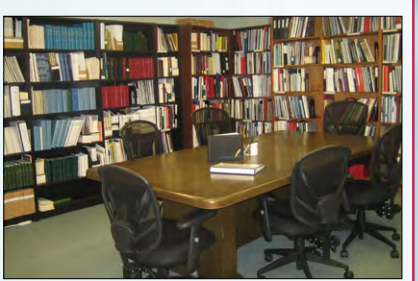


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SIR FREDERICK G. BANTING,

KBE MC FRS FRSC

1891-1941



By Michael Peach, FRPSC

Sir Frederick Banting was one of the most famous Canadians of his time. He was also the fourth greatest Canadian in the 2004 CBC poll, actually the first scientist. Banting and his assistant Charles Best were able to isolate insulin for the treatment of diabetes. This was one of the most significant medical discoveries made in Canada. It has affected the lives of millions worldwide.

Frederick Banting was born on November 14, 1891, on a farm near Alliston, Ontario. In 1910, he started to study divinity at Victoria College, University of Toronto, in the general arts program. He failed the first year, but in 1912 was accepted into the medical program. In 1914, because of poor eyesight, he was rejected for army service, but was able to join in 1915. After training during the summer, he returned to school in the fall. As the war intensified, so did the need for more doctors. Banting's year was fast-tracked, and he graduated in December 1916. He immediately enlisted in the Canadian Army Medical Corps and was posted overseas. In 1918, he was wounded at the battle of Cambrai but continued working. In 1919, he was awarded the Military Cross for heroism under fire.



Banting in the lab. Photographs courtesy of the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, University of Toronto.

After the war, Banting returned to Toronto to complete his surgical training and, in 1919-1920, was resident surgeon at the Hospital for Sick Children. He was not able to obtain a permanent position there, so he moved to London, Ontario and set up his medical practice. To boost his income, he lectured part-time at the University of Western Ontario. One of the required lectures was about the pancreas and this aroused his interest in diabetes. It had been noted that diabetes was caused by the lack of a protein hormone secreted by the islets of Langerhans in the pancreas.

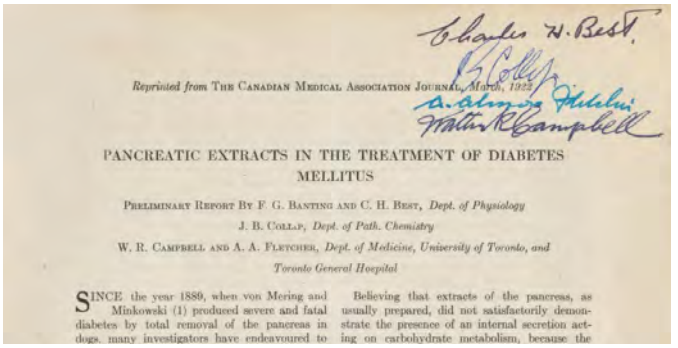


Banting and Best with Dog

Banting was determined to isolate this secretion, and discussed it with J.J.R. Macleod, professor of physiology at the University of Toronto. In May, 1921, he started the research under the direction of Macleod with a recent graduate, Charles Best, as a research assistant. They tested their extracts on dogs with diabetes.

After diligent trials, they found that their extract, insulin, had reduced the blood sugar levels in diabetic dogs. James B.Collip, a biochemist, was invited to join the team to help purify the extract.

Testing on humans followed. On January 23, 1922, Banting and Best took their extract to the Toronto General Hospital where a 14-year-old boy was dying of diabetes. They injected the patient with the extract, purified by Collip, from an ox pancreas. The boy recovered. A preliminary report was published in the March 1922 issue of *The Canadian Medical Association Journal.*



Reprinted from THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, March, 1922

PANCREATIC EXTRACTS IN THE TREATMENT OF DIABETES MELLITUS

PRELIMINARY REPORT BY F. G. BANTING AND C. H. BEST, *Dept. of Physiology*
J. B. COLLIP, *Dept. of Path. Chemistry*
W. R. CAMPBELL AND A. A. FLETCHER, *Dept. of Medicine, University of Toronto, and Toronto General Hospital*

SINCE the year 1889, when von Mering and Minkowski (1) produced severe and fatal diabetes by total removal of the pancreas in dogs, many investigators have endeavoured to

Believing that extracts of the pancreas, as usually prepared, did not satisfactorily demonstrate the presence of an internal secretion acting on carbohydrate metabolism, because the

The rest of the story is history. On January 23, the following year, Banting, Collip and Best were awarded U.S. patents on insulin and the method used to prepare it. They sold the rights to insulin to the University of Toronto for one dollar so that it would be universally available.

Recognition followed rapidly. Banting was named Canada's first professor of medical research. He received letters and gifts from diabetics around the world. In 1923, the Canadian parliament awarded him a life annuity of 75 hundred dollars, and he was elected to the new Banting and Best Chair of Medical Research, endowed by the Ontario Legislature. In August, 1923, he was featured on the cover of *Time* magazine.



FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine

VOL. I, NO. 26 AUGUST 27, 1923

Banting and Macleod were jointly awarded the Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine in 1923. Banting was, at age 34, the youngest recipient of the accolade, an achievement that continued for many years.



Banting shared his award with Best, and Macleod shared his with Collip.

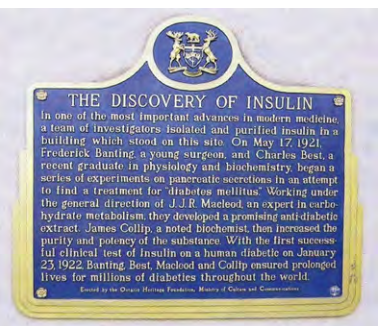
In the 1920s, there was little financial support for research at universities. In 1925, the Banting Research Foundation was established on the initiative of Sir William Mulock, then Chancellor of the University of Toronto, to support health and biomedical research. Mulock went on to achieve fame for the Imperial Penny Post. Banting's first fundraising campaign raised nearly half a million dollars -- a considerable sum at the time -- from individual and corporate donations. He was a keen painter and, in his spare time, he painted simple watercolours. Later, he became a sketching companion of A.Y. Jackson, one of the Group of Seven. He took part in a painting expedition above the Arctic Circle, sponsored by the government.

At the Banting and Best Institute, Banting focused his research on silicosis, cancer, and the mechanisms of drowning. Later, he became interested in aviation medicine, particularly in research concerning the physiological problems encountered by pilots operating high-altitude combat aircraft. During the Second World War, he extended this to temporary blackout (syncope) when subjected to g-forces on turning or diving. In 1934, Banting was among a group of Canadians knighted by King George V.



Banting as Major.

In February, 1941, he was on a secret mission to Great Britain when his plane crashed in Newfoundland. He was killed instantly.



THE DISCOVERY OF INSULIN

In one of the most important advances in modern medicine, a team of investigators isolated and purified insulin in a building which stood on this site. On May 17, 1921, Frederick Banting, a young surgeon, and Charles Best, a recent graduate in physiology and biochemistry, began a series of experiments on pancreatic secretions in an attempt to find a treatment for "diabetes mellitus". Working under the general direction of J.J.R. Macleod, an expert in carbohydrate metabolism, they developed a promising anti-diabetic extract. James Collip, a noted biochemist, then increased the purity and potency of the substance. With the first successful clinical test of insulin on a human diabetic on January 23, 1922, Banting, Best, Macleod and Collip ensured prolonged lives for millions of diabetics throughout the world.

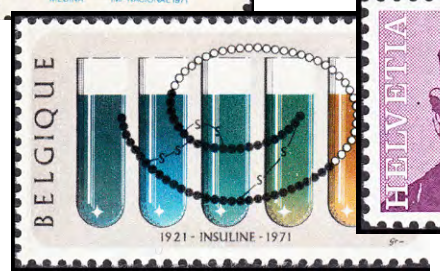
In 1994, Banting was inducted into the Canadian Medical Hall of Fame. The names Banting and Best are still used by the University of Toronto. On the outside wall of the new Medical Sciences Building, there are two plaques, one in English and one in French, describing Banting and Best's momentous discovery. There was originally only one plaque on the old medical building.



Banting and insulin have been featured on several stamps. The 50th anniversary of the isolation was marked by Canada Post with a six cent stamp showing some of the chemical equipment that would have been used to isolate insulin.









Croatia issued a compulsory charity stamp in 1996 for the 75th anniversary, showing Banting and Best with a dog. The 0.65Kn stamp was produced by the Croatian Diabetes Society Association and was required on all mail from July 17 – 30, 1996.





France marked the 90th anniversary of the discovery in 2011.

In the 1990 Transkei series about the heroes of medicine, there were four stamps concerning the discovery of insulin, which included Banting.



Banting is shown on two other Canadian stamps, one in front of the old University of Toronto medical building as one of the Canadian doctors in the 1991 block, as well as one of the greatest 20th century medical Innovators in the 2000 Millennium block.



A remarkable feature of the isolation of insulin and its testing is the speed with which the research was accomplished. The work started in May 1921; the first success occurred in January, 1922; and the Nobel Prize was awarded in the fall of 1923. ✉

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ORGAN DONATION

The Gift of Life



By Jean Wang

Organ transplantation is a life-saving procedure in which a damaged organ is replaced with a healthy one from a living or deceased donor. Organs that have been successfully transplanted include kidney, liver, heart, lung, pancreas and intestine. Aside from whole organs, tissues such as corneas, heart valves, skin, bones and tendons can also be transplanted.

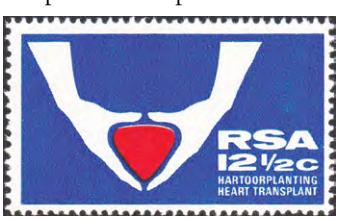


Early attempts to transplant organs failed because mismatches between the donor and recipient resulted in rejection of the transplanted organ by the recipient's immune system. The world's first successful organ transplant was performed in 1954 in Boston. Twenty-three-year-old Richard Herrick had been diagnosed with kidney disease, which at the time was often a death sentence. Herrick had a twin brother, Ronald. Herrick's doctor knew that doctors and scientists at Harvard Medical School were devising ways to transplant healthy kidneys into those whose organs had failed. They were looking for twins to attempt the first operation, predicting that the organs of genetically identical twins would be indistinguishable to each other's immune systems. Led by a young surgeon and Harvard Medical School professor named Joseph Murray, this small group was viewed with skepticism by the medical establishment, but in December of 1954, they ushered in the era of organ transplantation by successfully transplanting a kidney donated by Ronald into Richard, who lived another eight years. For his ground-breaking efforts, Dr. Murray shared the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1990 with E. Donnall Thomas, an American physician who pioneered bone marrow transplantation as a treatment for leukemia.





In the years after Ronald Herrick's gift to his brother, medical advances paved the way for the increased use and success of organ transplantation. These included a better understanding of tissue typing, allowing for improved matches between donor and recipient, the development of better drugs to suppress the recipient's immune system and prevent rejection of the transplanted organ, and new methods of preservation that allowed donor organs to be transported and shared, expanding the scope of transplantation.





In December 1967, the first successful heart transplant was performed by Dr. Christiaan Barnard at Groote Schuur Hospital in Cape Town, South Africa. The recipient was 53-year-old Louis Washkansky, a Cape Town grocer suffering from diabetes and incurable heart disease. The donor, 25-year-old Denise Dar-

vall, had been left brain-dead after an automobile accident. The operation was a success, and Washkansky did not reject the heart. However, the anti-rejection drugs he received weakened his immune system, and he contracted pneumonia and died 18 days after the transplant. Nevertheless, Dr. Barnard was celebrated around the world and continued to perform heart transplants. On January 2 1968, he performed his second heart transplant operation on dentist Philip Blaiberg, who survived for more than 19 months.



Lung transplantation is a uniquely Canadian success story. Lungs are fragile organs, easily damaged in the transplant process. In the 1960s and 1970s, dozens of lung transplant operations were attempted and failed. The approval of a new anti-rejection drug, cyclosporine, in 1983 and the development of new ways to preserve lungs in the crucial hours between their removal from a brain-dead donor and transplantation into a recipient led eventually to success. In November 1983, Dr. Joel Cooper headed a team at Toronto General Hospital that transplanted a single donor lung into 58-year-old Tom Hall, a Toronto man suffering from pulmonary fibrosis – scarring of the lungs. Hall was the 45th patient to undergo the procedure and the first to survive long-term, living another six and a half years. Dr. Cooper went on to perform the world's first successful double-lung transplant in 1986. The recipient, Ann Harrison, suffered from end-stage emphysema and without the operation had only months to live. After the transplant, she lived almost 15 years and at the time of her death was the world's longest surviving double-lung recipient.



Kidneys are the most commonly transplanted organ, and many come from living donors. Healthy people need only one kidney to live well. Living donors make a decision to donate one of their kidneys, usually to a family member or friend in need, although sometimes altruistic donors will come forward to donate a kidney to whoever needs it the most. In some cases, a willing living donor and their intended recipient are not a match. A kidney chain provides an innovative solution to this dilemma: each chain begins when a Good Samaritan steps forward to donate a kidney, expecting nothing in return. The recipient of this kidney (Patient A) has a friend or family member who would have donated a kidney to Patient A but wasn't a match. So instead, that potential donor 'pays it forward' by donating to a second patient, Patient B. Patient B has a friend or family member willing to donate, but doesn't match Patient B. So this person instead gives a kidney to Patient C, who is a match. The chain can go on indefinitely, even moving from hospital to hospital, ending only when a recipient does not have a friend or family member who can continue the chain. The world's longest kidney chain began in 2013 at the University of Alabama at Birmingham and is still going strong, having surpassed 100 transplants!



Damage to the cornea, the clear outermost layer of the eye, is a common cause of blindness. The first successful cornea transplant was performed in 1905 by Dr. Eduard Zirm at the Olomouc Eye Clinic in Moravia, saving the sight of a farm labourer named Alois Glogar whose corneas had been burned from working with slaking lime. The donor was an 11-year-old boy with penetrating eye injuries whose eyes could not be saved – Dr. Zirm saved the corneas and transplanted them to Glogar's eyes. The world's first eye bank, The Eye Bank for Sight Restoration, was established by American ophthalmologist Richard Townley Paton in New York in 1944. Corneal transplants are now among the most common and successful transplantation procedures, with over 100 thousand performed worldwide each year. Nevertheless, the number of people who would benefit far outstrips the availability of corneal tissue – more than three thousand Canadians are waiting for a life-changing cornea transplant; some may wait for as long as three years.

Organ transplant recipients can lead active, healthy lives. The World Transplant Games Federation, established in 1978, has representation from more than 60 countries and holds Summer and Winter World Transplant Games. The Canadian Transplant Association has held its own Canadian Transplant Games since 2000.





These games celebrate the second chance at life that transplant recipients are given, raise awareness of the need for donors, and thank donors and donor families for their precious gifts of life.

Every year, over 16 hundred Canadians are added to organ wait lists. Unfortunately, due to the shortage of donors, approximately every three days someone will die while waiting for a transplant. Only about one percent of people die under circumstances that allow organs to be donated. One organ and tissue donor can benefit more than 75 people and save up to eight lives. You can help – by registering your consent and telling friends and family of your wishes. Everyone is a potential donor, regardless of age or medical condition: age is not as important as the health of the organs and tissues, and even people with serious illnesses can sometimes be donors. Your decision to register should not be based on whether you think you would be eligible or not. More information can be found at the Canadian Transplant Society (www.cantransplant.ca) and the Ontario organ donor registry (www.beadonor.ca). ✉

RPSC PHILATELIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION

SRPC FONDATION DE RECHERCHE PHILATÉLIQUE

Donations to the RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation

The two objectives of the Foundation are to promote youth philately, and to encourage philatelic research by sponsoring its publication and distribution. These objectives are achieved through donations of cash, or of philatelic material from collectors and philatelists. Donations of collections receive a charitable receipt for income tax purposes equal to the appraised fair market value.

Potential donors should contact the Foundation President, Rodney Paige, directly (1-416-921-2073), or via the National Office (1-888-285-4143), or in writing at 10 Summerhill Ave., Toronto, ON M4T 1A8, to discuss the type of material intended for donation and the process for receiving a charitable donation receipt.

Dons à la RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation

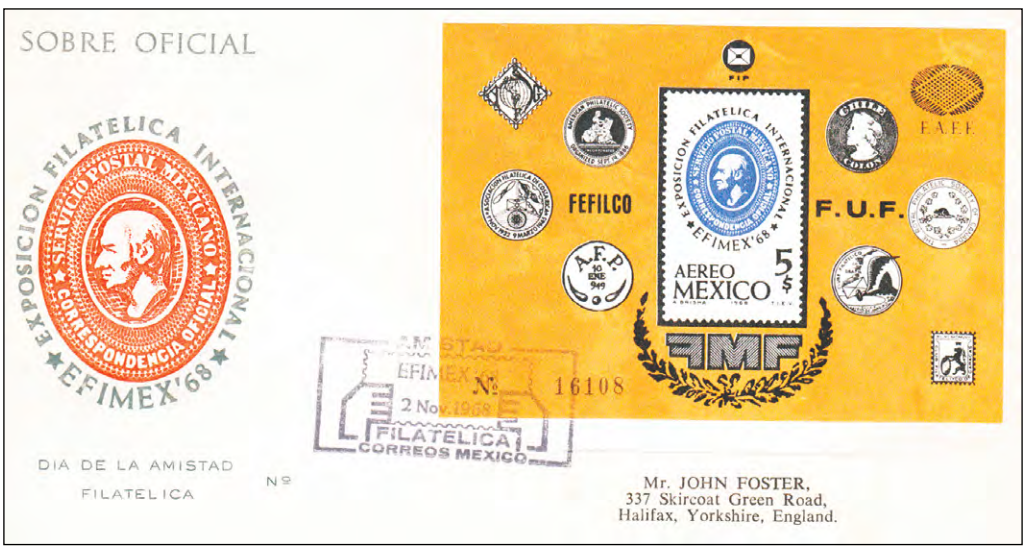
Les deux objectifs de la fondation sont de promouvoir la philatélie jeunesse et d'encourager la recherche philatélique en en commanditant la publication et la distribution. Ces objectifs sont atteints au moyen de dons d'argent ou de matériel philatélique de la part de collectionneurs et de philatélistes. Les dons de collections philatéliques donnent lieu à un reçu pour don de bienfaisance aux fins d'impôt égal à la valeur de remplacement selon la juste valeur marchande d'expertise.

Les personnes qui souhaitent faire un don peuvent s'adresser au président de la fondation, Rodney Paige, directement au -416-921-2073 ou au Bureau national au -888-285-4143, ou par écrit au 10 Summerhill Ave., Toronto, ON, M4T 1A8, afin de discuter des articles à donner et du processus d'émission d'un reçu pour don de charité.

FIAF: Fifty Years of Americas Continental Philately in 2018

By Jim Taylor

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada was a founding member of the Inter-American Federation of Philately in Mexico City 50 years ago. It happened on November 8, 1968. The organization is better known by its Spanish name and initials Federación Interamericana de Filatelia, or FIAF. The RPSC joined 11 other national philatelic federations from North and South America to form FIAF, the continental federation affiliated with the global Fédération Internationale de Philatélie, or FIP, headquartered in Zurich.



The idea of founding the federation originated with collectors at the SIPEX 1966 World Stamp Exhibition in Washington. At the subsequent EFIMEX 1968 International Stamp Exhibition in Mexico City, the Argentine Federation of Philatelic Clubs, the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, the Philatelic Society of Chile, the Colombian Philatelic Federation, the American Philatelic Society, the Philatelic Association of Guatemala, the Mexican Philatelic Federation, the Peruvian Philatelic Association, the Uruguayan Philatelic Federation and the Caracas Venezuela Philatelic Club were the founding national federations. The Philatelic Association of Costa Rica joined in 1969. At EFIMEX-68, the FIAF constituent assembly met for the first time. Three meetings were held from November 6 – 8, 1968, finally approving the bylaws and establishing the FIAF head office in Bogota, Colombia.

The founding of the FIAF was foreseen by the EFIMEX '68 souvenir sheet issued by the host country Mexico. The logos or initials of the 12 founding members and Costa Rica are shown in the sheet margins. The RPSC is represented by a picture of one of the then current medals shown right centre on the five Peso airmail sheet. There were three types of medals at the time: gold, silver and bronze. Charles Verge, the RPSC historian, thinks the souvenir sheet shows the silver version with a beaver and maple leaves. The international FIP logo is at top centre with an envelope motif.

In the early years, and subsequently, Canadians figured prominently in the organization. Phyllis Geldert, a director of the RPSC, attended the inaugural constituent assembly. Harry Sutherland served as FIAF president. During Sutherland's tenure, a Canadian office of FIAF was established in Toronto to facilitate financial matters.

Today the FIAF has members representing philately in 22 countries in the Western Hemisphere and Spain and serves as an umbrella organization for stamp collecting in North and South America. The legal domicile for FIAF has been re-established in Costa Rica. The current president is Luis Claudio Fritzen of Brazil. The vice-president is Yamil H. Kouri Junior of the United States. A Canadian traditionally holds the post of FIAF treasurer. The 49th anniversary FIAF assembly was held at Brasilia City, Brazil, in October 2017 and Canada was there. The 50th FIAF Assembly was held in early October in Santiago de Chile at an exhibition called EXFIL 2018 Exhibition of the Southern Pacific. Canada was well represented with 10 different exhibitors in 43 frames (688 pages) and a nomination to join the FIAF board of directors. ✉

Diving Deep

Into the Ocean and Our Existence



Information Courtesy of Nancy Clark

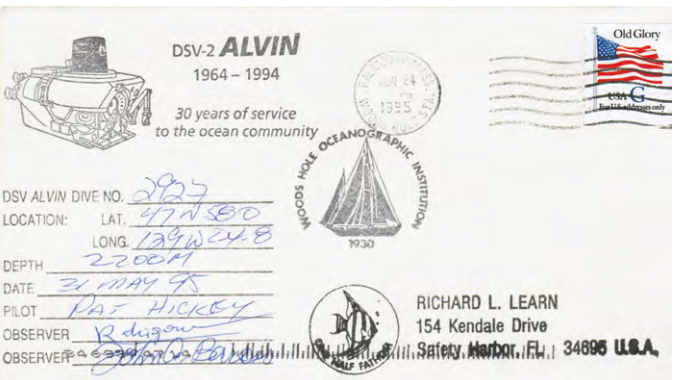
Banner to welcome visitors to the Women Who Dive Deep Waters exhibit

Female submariners in the U.S. have been diving to incredible depths in the ocean to answer questions about marine biology. They've combined their work with the world of philately in a most unusual way. It's akin to astronauts who go into space with philatelic material – postcards, stamps and letters – and come back with some out-of-this-world philatelic treasures that have gone to incredible heights, almost unimaginable.



Lisa Levin cover from a dive studying sea mount geology on the East Pacific Rise.

Nancy Clark put together an exhibit for the Spellman Museum of Stamps and Postal History in Weston, Massachusetts, in the summer. The exhibit was partially sponsored by the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, or WHOI. It explores the oceanic depths seen by female scientists who have gone down in a Human Occupied Vehicle, or HOV, called *Alvin*, launched from the research vessel *R/V Atlantis ll*. This submarine can withstand the incredible pressures of deep dives into little known areas of the ocean. *Alvin*, for example, has explored the *Titanic*, using her remotely operated vehicle, or ROV, *Jason Junior*, to go into the wreck. In all, 39 women have made trips to incredible depths over nine times each.



Veronique Robigou sampling high temperature vents on Endeavour Ridge.

The pilot of the submersible often takes charge of the philatelic covers, sometimes filling them out on behalf of the scientist on board who is often too busy doing research. There are usually only five to 15 philatelic covers on a dive. Some 75 space shuttle pilots have flown missions, but since

1965, the job of driving *Alvin* has gone to just 40 men and one woman. Mechanically minded and adventurous, *Alvin* pilots are the equivalent of the oceans' astronauts. The exhibit was created using these philatelic materials.



A portion of the exhibit showing the ocean floor, and the geologists who study it.

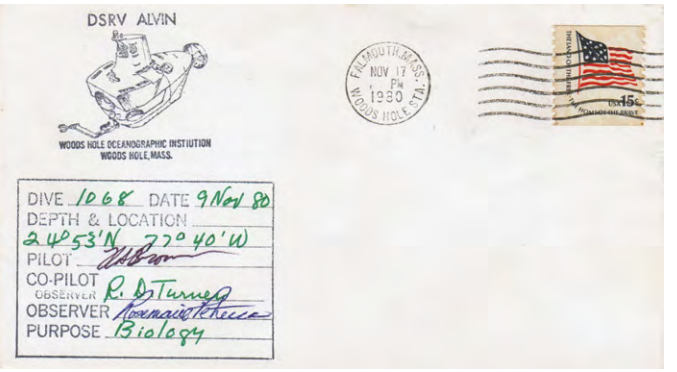
Integrated into the display were numerous postage stamps, posters, exhibit pages, and *Alvin* memorabilia of deep sea and mid-sea life as well as geothermal changes both in the water and on land to support the geologist's areas. The chemical scientists were mostly covered with ecologically-themed postage stamps. Clark says, "At the last frame, we used an uncut press sheet of bioluminescent stamps." Each scientist has a mini-biography and image, combined with a cover from one of their dives, where possible.



The main gallery.

The first woman to dive on *Alvin* was Ruth Turner, a Harvard professor, author, curator and diver who became one of the world's leading experts in the species of mollusks that devour wooden piers and sunken ships. She has 47 dives to her credit, and is affectionately called Lady Wormwood because of her work. She has written more than 100 publications, almost all on shipworms, covering everything from their means of reproduction, to how they bore into wood, and how they disperse over wide distances. Her study of worms took her around the world.

Turner even hypothesized that the wooden dyke that the little Dutch boy supposedly plugged with his finger was probably riddled with wood worms, which were responsible for the hole. "It may be the little Dutch boy put in more than his thumb," she said. "He probably put his whole arm in there." During Turner's work on the sunken liner *Titanic* in 1985, she identified mollusks as the reason so little wood remained on the wreck.



Turner, and Rose Marie Petrecca cover, both working on biology.

Turner has the fourth largest number of dives to her credit, but discounts any implication that her accomplishments are more remarkable because she was one of only a few women in the male-dominated research and university world of the 1940s and 1950s. "I really didn't give it a whole lot of thought," she says. "I was too busy doing my work." Indeed, her success has come as a result of old-fashioned elbow grease and perseverance. She worked her way through college by taking odd jobs, such as cleaning. She also had help from Professor William Clench, an expert in mollusks. "He invited me to join his department for lunch one day and I quickly became interested in mollusks." Turner attributes much of her success at Harvard to Clench's modern attitude toward women, and to his role as a friend and mentor. It was through him that she developed her interest in the wood-boring bivalves.

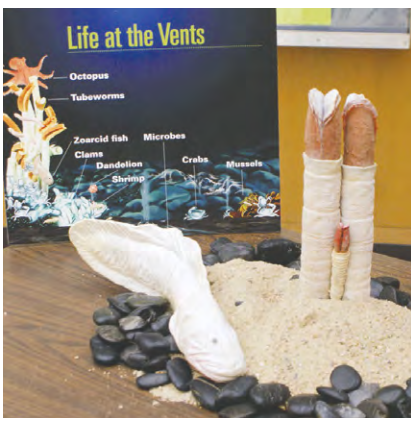
The exhibit explained what a dive is like, including the preparations, launch, going through the layers of the sea, spending time on the bottom, and the time coming up. It also deals with the recovery of the submarine, and the research done on arrival at the surface aboard the mother ship. Susan Humphris, former chair of the department of geology and geophysics with WHOI, has completed 24 dives in *HOV Alvin*, as well as other dives in other submersibles. She says the conditions are difficult. They're cramped, and researchers spend long periods of time just getting to their destination. There are no bathrooms on board, so scientists have to pee in specially modified bottles. Temperatures change drastically so you have to bring layers of clothing to put on as you submerge into the colder ocean depths.

Humphris was the first director of the WHOI Deep Ocean Exploration Institute, serving from 2000 until June 2004. She didn't become a pilot because she wasn't interested in spending time away from the science. "Pilots have to spend hours pre- and post-dive, maintaining *Alvin*, and being sure all is well. Long term divers prefer the science. I don't want to be an engineer. I want to be a scientist."

There has only been one woman pilot to make the voyage. That's Cindy Lee Van Dover of Duke University. She qualified as a pilot in 1990, and has made 96 dives, 48 of which were as an *Alvin* pilot. Van Dover still uses *Alvin*

for research dives, her latest during the summer of 2015. She is a professor of biological oceanography and chair of the Division of Marine Science and Conservation. She is also the director of the marine laboratory at Duke. She began her work in deep-sea biology and chemosynthetic ecosystems in 1982, joining the first biological expedition to hydrothermal vents on the East Pacific Rise. She has published papers about reproductive strategies and recruitment of vent invertebrates, vent food webs, and taxonomic descriptions of new species. In 1989, she described a novel photoreceptor in a vent invertebrate, which in turn led to discovery and characterization of a geothermal source of light at vents and investigations of its biological significance. Her work with *Alvin* has taken her to nearly all of the known vent fields in the Atlantic and Pacific, as well as to deep-water seamounts, seeps, and other significant seafloor features.

The exhibit included tube worm models, which were surrounded with sand and rocks to simulate the ocean bottom. WHOI also provided a pickled vent fish, and part of a smoker, or chimney, from an active hydrothermal vent. It had to be handled with gloves due to its chemical make-up.



Tube worm display.

During their research, scientists analyzed undersea volcanic action. One scientist, Jean Welhan, who has 11 *Alvin* dives to her credit, discovered that oil and gas fields are sometimes refreshed by pools of hydrocarbons deep within the earth. In her seagoing research, Karen Von Damm formed the cornerstone to our understanding of seafloor hydrothermal systems. Roberta Baldwin designed Rover, an autonomous ocean floor mapping device; and Tanya Atwater disentangled the history of the San Andreas Fault System. Miriam Kastner discovered that dolomite formation is controlled by its associated pore-fluid geochemistry - a major issue in carbonate mineral science.

Scientists, including Colleen Cavenaugh, are exploring the secrets of how life began on earth. As it explains on the WHOI website, "The ocean covers more than two thirds of the earth's surface, and is a fundamental reason why life exists on earth. It may hold the key to our very existence, but much of it remains unexplored and under-appreciated." These female scientists are among the hundreds of people involved in trying to unravel the mysteries of our earth and its existence. Their work may help determine why, and how, we came to be here. ✉

RPSC news **in MEMORIAM** nouvelles SRPC

It is with sadness that the family and friends of Graham McCleave announce his death in Fredericton, NB, on Saturday, October 6, 2018 at the age of 82.



McCleave was an avid stamp collector and was a long time member of the Fredericton and Nova Scotia Stamp Clubs, the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, the Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada and the American Philatelic Society. He was a director of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and was made a fellow of that organization in 2004. He was also a director of the British North America Philatelic Society, and an emeritus member, having joined that group in 1968. McCleave assembled comprehensive collections of Canada's registered letter stamps, New Brunswick decimal issues, as well as two ring numeral and New Brunswick straight line cancellation exhibits.

In his spare time McCleave also enjoyed fishing. He was a member of the The Miramichi Salmon Association, The Atlantic Salmon Federation, and Kenmore Fishing Club. He also enjoyed golfing, watching baseball, and was a member of The Golden Club and the Fredericton Garrison Club.

As a graduate of Digby Regional High School in 1954, McCleave went on to Dalhousie University Medical School where he completed his term in 1963. He spent a year as an intern at Victoria General Hospital, a few years in general practice in Dartmouth and Nashwaaksis. He then went back to Dalhousie and graduated with a degree in radiology in 1973. McCleave returned to Fredericton and worked at the Dr. Everett Chalmers Hospital as a radiologist, with a term as department head, until retirement. He was a member of several national and international professional societies related to his medical specialty.

Born in Digby, NS, on January 6, 1936, he was the husband of Louise (Atkinson) McCleave for 57 years.

In addition to his wife Louise, McCleave leaves behind three daughters, a son, six grandchildren and a great grandchild. Services were held in Fredericton on October 11.



JACQUES NOLET

1944 – December, 2017

Searching philatelist, Discovered writer

1944 – Décembre 2017 :

le philatéliste chercheur et l'écrivain découvert

By / par Jean-Charles Morin, founding member of the AQEP

"You are in a hurry to write, as if you were late for life… A life that cannot be expressed… the one that people and things never grant you… Except for this life, all is but accepted agony, rough ending… Hurry, hurry to proclaim your share of the marvellous… In your labour, if you meet with death, greet it as the perspiring brow receives the dry handkerchief, bowing to it, and offer your submission, never fight it. You were created for luminous moments. Let go without regrets, accepting your sweet destiny…"

- René Char, Présence, in- Commune présence (1964)

« Tu es pressé d'écrire, comme si tu étais en retard sur la vie… La vie inexprimable… celle qui t'est refusée chaque jour par les êtres et par les choses… Hors d'elle, tout n'est qu'agonie soumise, fin grossière… Hâte-toi, hâte-toi de transmettre ta part de merveilleux… Si tu rencontres la mort durant ton labeur, reçois-la comme la nuque en sueur trouve bon le mouchoir aride et en t'inclinant, offre ta soumission, jamais tes armes. Tu as été créé pour des moments peu communs… disparais sans regret au gré de la rigueur suave… »

- René Char, Présence, in — Commune présence (1964)

PREDICTABLE CALLING

Jacques Nolet left us last year without warning, slipping out discreetly as usual. He was our colleague in the Académie québécoise d'études philatéliques, AQEP, which he joined in its early days in 1982. I met Nolet in the fall of 1977, when our destinies were joined at the Union Philatélique de Montréal, then located on Rivard Street. Little did I know that the hobby we shared would make us colleagues for the next 40 years.

With his characteristic bald forehead, round glasses, and small drooping mustache, Nolet appeared to me as an improbable Buddha with an enigmatic smile, exuding the quiet confidence of those who have knowledge as transcendent as it is ancient.

Due to his classical education, and faith, he studied at the Grand Séminaire of Trois-Rivières in his

UNE VOCATION ANNONCÉE

Jacques Nolet, qui nous a quitté récemment sans crier gare, s'éclipsant à l'improviste comme à son habitude, était jusqu'à hier notre collègue à l'Académie québécoise d'études philatéliques (AQEP), dont il avait joint les rangs à ses tout débuts en 1982. J'ai fait sa connaissance à l'automne 1977 quand nos destins se sont croisés à l'Union Philatélique de Montréal, alors située rue Rivard. J'étais loin de me douter que notre violon d'Ingres commun ferait de nous des camarades pour les quarante prochaines années.

Nolet, avec son front dégarni, sa petite moustache tombante et les lunettes rondes qui l'auront toujours caractérisé, m'était apparu alors comme un improbable bouddha au sourire énigmatique, dégageant l'assurance tranquille des détenteurs d'un savoir aussi antique que transcendant.

home town. Then, he went to the Université de Montréal where he was awarded a Canonical Degree. He was ordained a priest in November 1970.

Nolet began his religious career in the working-class parish of Sainte-Cunégonde. However, the church couldn't provide him with stable financial employment, so he soon joined the secular world to earn a living. For five years, he was a social worker with the Commission scolaire de Montréal, CECM, helping illiterate adults from 'Petite Bourgogne' at a people's education centre.

HIS SECOND PASSION: HISTORY

This experience had a deep effect on him, and several years of wandering led him to teach high school history at Collège Notre-Dame de Montréal. He continued there for 40 years until his retirement in 2008.

Nolet had a passion for history with a capital H: history of the world, of course, but particularly the history of the west, and especially the history of Quebec, to which he was naturally attracted by his nationalist leanings. He emulated Canon Lionel Groulx, and shared his passion with his students, helping them develop an historical consciousness.



HIS THIRD PASSION: PHILATELY

From his earliest childhood, Nolet was a fan of postage stamps. Although he couldn't explain the fascination, he always said that he was bewitched by those little paper rectangles. He enjoyed their different histories. His youthful passion soon became a relentless quest to acquire his extensive knowledge of geography and history. He was left with an invaluable cultural heritage that kept him, according to his own words, one step ahead of his colleagues in his academic career.

His collections evolved over time: beginning with the world, his field of interest shrank to specialize in France and the French domain, the colonies, as well as Monaco, and Saarland.

He became particularly interested in special printings of postage stamps, copper engraving, trial proofs, die proofs, luxury proofs, collective proofs and colour trials. His quest luckily began at a time when those items were accessible, and not in huge



Colour proofs of a Monaco issue for Expo'67..

Sa foi religieuse et sa formation classique au Grand Séminaire de Trois-Rivières, sa ville natale, l'ont amené à choisir la vocation religieuse. Il poursuivit ses études à l'Université de Montréal où il obtint une licence canonique. Il fut ordonné prêtre en novembre 1970.

Jacques entreprit sa carrière dans la paroisse ouvrière de Sainte-Cunégonde, mais le clergé ne pouvant lui assurer un soutien financier stable et continu, il joignit le marché du travail pour y gagner son pain. C'est ainsi que pendant cinq ans, à l'emploi de la Commission scolaire de Montréal, il œuvrera comme travailleur social auprès des adultes analphabètes de la « Petite Bourgogne » dans un centre d'éducation populaire.

UNE DEUXIÈME PASSION : L'HISTOIRE

Après cette expérience, qui le marqua profondément et qui fut suivie de quelques années d'errance, il enseigna l'histoire, au niveau de secondaire, au Collège Notre-Dame de Montréal, où il demeura quarante ans, jusqu'à sa retraite en 2008.

Il était passionné d'histoire, l'Histoire avec un grand « H » : celle du monde, bien sûr, mais particulièrement celle de l'Occident et surtout celle du Québec, vers laquelle son penchant nationaliste l'attirait naturellement. Émule du chanoine Lionel Groulx, il tenta de communiquer sa passion à ses élèves, les aidant à développer une conscience historique.

UNE TROISIÈME PASSION : LA PHILATÉLIE

Dès sa tendre enfance, Nolet fut un passionné de timbres. Sans pouvoir expliquer sa fascination, il disait avoir été envoûté très tôt par ces petits rectangles de papier. Les histoires qu'ils représentaient le fascinaient. Cette passion de jeunesse se transforma très vite en une quête inlassable de connaissances en histoire et en géographie, ce qui lui donna, selon ses dires, une longueur d'avance sur ses camarades dans son cheminement académique.

Ses collections évoluèrent au fil du temps : de mondial, au début, leur champ d'intérêt se réduisit à la France et au domaine français — colonies françaises, Monaco, Sarre. Nolet s'intéressa alors particulièrement aux tirages spéciaux : épreuves d'essai, épreuves de poinçon, épreuves de luxe, épreuves collectives et essais de couleur. Par un heureux hasard, il entreprit sa

Épreuves de couleur d'une émission de Monaco pour Expo 67.

demand. Some items were frankly ignored by collectors. This made Nolet one of those rare visionaries who acquired extremely rare pieces for sums that would now seem laughable.

Later on, triggered by his passion for history, Nolet changed his approach and gave lectures, and wrote articles to acquaint people with Canadian stamp designers who worked behind the scenes. Many, including graphic artists Raymond Bellemare, Pierre-Yves Pelletier, and the engraver Yves Baril, were still active. Nolet became personally acquainted with Yves Baril, who became a faithful supporter of the AQEP.

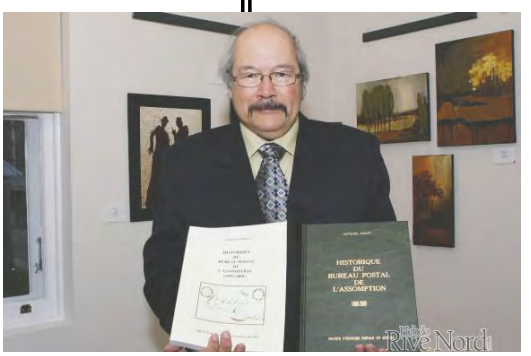
Finally, in the last period of his evolution, from 1990 onward, Nolet studied postal history and the development of colonial postal services in British North America, more particularly in Lower Canada and in what is still known as the 'Province of Quebec.' He realized that the majority of Quebeckers had ignored their own postal history. In his own words, "The collective memory was lost... people didn't remember the history of their post offices, which nevertheless had played an essential role in the development of their communities."

THE GENESIS OF AN ACHIEVEMENT

As an apostle, Nolet's mission was to retrieve, for future generations, this lost historical memory, this cultural heritage, which carelessness and indifference had left abandoned. A few years later, after intensive research, he produced what many consider to be the achievement of his life, his 'philatelic pentalogy' as he named it, ancient Greek for a work in five parts. He underlined, in his way, the 250th anniversary of the establishment of an organized postal system in the St. Lawrence Valley.

A first book on L'Assomption's post office was published in 2009. A second one on Berthierville came out the following year, and a third one on Trois-Rivière saw the light in 2011. A fourth book about Montreal was published in 2012, and finally, the last, but not least, book on Quebec City's post office was produced in 2013.

The initial 'pentalogy' was followed three years later by a sixth volume on Sorel's post office in 2016 and a seventh one on Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu's the next year. This collection of books, now held up as a classic reference, made him the undisputed specialist in Quebec postal history. The author was fond of saying that this set of books would be his ultimate legacy.



Nolet launching the first part of his pentalogy, 2009.

Jacques Nolet au lancement du premier volet de la pentalogie (2009).

quête à une époque où ces articles étaient accessibles et peu recherchés — pour ne pas dire carrément ignorés, ce qui fit de lui l'un des rares visionnaires à acquérir très tôt des pièces uniques pour des sommes qu'on jugerait aujourd'hui dérisoires.

Plus tard, mû par sa passion de l'histoire, il amorça un virage en faisant connaître au public, par des conférences et des articles, les travailleurs de l'ombre que sont les concepteurs des timbres-poste canadiens, dont plusieurs demeuraient encore actifs, notamment, les graphistes Raymond Bellemare, Pierre-Yves Pelletier et le graveur Yves Baril, dont il fera personnellement la connaissance et qui deviendra à son tour un fidèle de l'AQEP.

Dans la dernière étape de son évolution, à partir de 1990, Nolet entreprit l'étude de l'histoire postale ancienne et du développement de la poste coloniale en Amérique du Nord britannique, particulièrement dans le Bas-Canada et dans ce qui est toujours connu comme la « Province de Québec ». L'historien s'était rendu compte que la grande majorité des Québécois n'avaient gardé aucune connaissance de leur histoire postale. Selon ses propres mots, « La mémoire collective avait sombré dans l'oubli… les gens concernés ne se souvenaient plus de l'histoire du bureau postal qui avait pourtant joué un rôle essentiel dans le développement de leur communauté ».

LA GENÈSE D'UNE ŒUVRE

En véritable apôtre, Nolet se donna comme mission la récupération, pour les générations futures, de cette mémoire historique perdue, l'héritage culturel que la négligence et l'indifférence avaient laissé à l'abandon. Quelques années plus tard, au terme de recherches intensives, il produisit ce que plusieurs considèrent comme l'œuvre de sa vie et qu'il intitula sa « pentalogie philatélique » (du grec ancien pour « œuvre en cinq parties »), soulignant à sa manière le 250e anniversaire de l'établissement d'un système postal organisé dans la vallée du Saint-Laurent.

Un premier volume, sur le bureau de poste de l'Assomption, parut en 2009; puis l'année suivante, un second, sur celui de Berthierville; un troisième sur celui de Trois-Rivières vit le jour en 2011; un quatrième, sur celui de Montréal en 2012 et finalement le dernier, mais non le moindre, fut produit en 2013 sur le bureau de poste de Québec.

La « pentalogie » initiale fut suivie trois années plus tard d'un sixième volume couvrant le bureau de poste de Sorel, en 2016 et d'un septième pour celui de Saint-



Denis Masse (1930-2002), his mentor and longstanding colleague.



Denis Masse (1930-2002), son mentor et complice de toujours.

Meanwhile at the AQEP, Nolet was responsible for the publication of most of the collections of articles produced and published under the name 'Opus.' I would be remiss if I did not mention the adventure that this prolific writer undertook at the turn of the 1980s with our late colleague, Denis Masse, journalist at *La Presse* for more than 40 years and father of the Académie. The two colleagues wrote and produced consistently and with minimal means what were called 'Fiches MAS-NO,' dedicated to the popularization and dissemination of philatelic knowledge to the general public.

The work Jacques Nolet left behind reveals him as a precursor and a visionary. Much of it serves as a philatelic cornerstone of the knowledge we now possess. Of considerable size, it represents an outstanding accomplishment from a single individual. More than a hundred articles were published in philatelic magazines including *Philatélie Québec* and *The Canadian Philatelist*. He was the first Quebecker to earn the prestigious Geldert Medal for an article on the Principality of Monaco. In 2004, he received his ultimate recognition, the title of fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. If a Nobel Prize of philately had existed, Nolet would certainly have been a serious candidate.

PORTRAIT OF THE RESEARCHER

Nolet had a well-defined concept of his research work — a scholarly and clever mix of exemplary rigour, ascetic discipline and meticulousness sometimes approaching mania. His ideas, always systematically documented and referenced, didn't tolerate contradiction. He had the audacity to challenge accepted ideas, and defy conventions when he deemed it necessary. This caused great displeasure for some of his colleagues who stuck by the official dogma, and more traditional schools of thought.

Nolet generally showed exemplary discretion and modesty, character traits that he probably inherited from his Abenakis ancestors. Nevertheless, at times he became impatient when someone rejected his thesis, especially when he felt that the remark was gratuitous and had no solid foundation. On the other hand, when it suited his interests, Nolet used a form of caustic wit, mastering irony and even self-mockery in a relaxed and effortless way that was sometimes disconcerting. When he demonstrated his tenacity, it did not leave much room for discussion.

Jean-sur-Richelieu l'année suivante. Cette collection d'ouvrages, qui font maintenant référence, a fait de Jacques Nolet le spécialiste incontesté de l'histoire postale québécoise. L'auteur se plaisait à dire qu'elle constituerait son legs ultime.

Au même moment, au sein de l'AQEP, Nolet fut responsable de l'édition de la majorité des recueils d'articles produits par les membres et publiés sous le nom de « Opus ». Je m'en voudrais de passer sous silence l'aventure que cet écrivain prolifique avait entreprise au tournant des années quatre-vingt avec notre regretté collègue Denis Masse, journaliste à La Presse pendant plus de quarante ans et père de l'Académie. Pendant plusieurs années, les deux complices ont rédigé et produit sans faillir, avec des moyens dérisoires, les « Fiches MAS-NO », dédiées à la vulgarisation et à la diffusion du savoir philatélique auprès du grand public.

L'œuvre que laisse Jacques Nolet le révèle à la fois comme un précurseur et un visionnaire. Elle constitue en grande partie l'un des fondements de notre connaissance philatélique. Par sa taille considérable, elle représente un accomplissement hors du commun de la part d'un seul individu. Plus d'une centaine d'articles ont paru dans des revues à caractère philatélique, entre autres, *Philatélie Québec* et *Le Philatéliste canadien*. Il a été le premier Québécois à remporter la prestigieuse médaille Geldert pour un article sur la Principauté de Monaco. En 2004, il reçut la consécration ultime, le titre de fellow de la Société royale de philatélie Canada. S'il existait un Prix Nobel de philatélie, Nolet figurerait à coup sûr parmi les candidats sérieux.

PORTRAIT DU CHERCHEUR

Nolet avait sur son travail de recherche une conception bien arrêtée composée d'un mélange savant et adroit de rigueur exemplaire, de discipline d'ascète et de méticulosité qui parfois confinait à la manie. Ses idées, toujours systématiquement documentées et référencées, souffraient mal la contradiction. Il avait l'audace de faire peu de cas des idées reçues et ne se gênait pas pour bousculer les conventions s'il le jugeait nécessaire, au grand dam de certains collègues qui adhéraient aux dogmes officiels et aux écoles de pensée plus traditionnelles.

L'homme était en général d'une discrétion et d'une modestie exemplaires, traits de caractère qu'il avait sans doute hérités de ses ancêtres abénakis. Il lui arrivait de trahir son impatience face à la réfutation de ses thèses,

THE MAN AS WRITER

"The words that come forth know things about us that we do not know about them."

- René Char, in- Chants de la Balandrane (1977)

In his writing, this literate man enjoyed expressing himself in a naturally formal and substantial language, banishing triviality as well as affectation and vulgarity. Nolet idolized Moliere's genius of language, and practiced it openly in moments of greatest intensity. His faith in the power of writing allowed him to write rapidly and sometimes compulsively in a fluent and precise style without any admitted literary pretentions although, from time to time, he would give way to a kind of preciosity. His reiterative use of 'we' to support his statements gave to his points a monarchical character, which Louis XIV may have found appropriate. Also, his prose was not totally free of repetition, probably due to his old teaching reflexes. He was haunted by didactic obsessions and absolutely wanted to hammer out his message in order to reach refractory spirits. In his human relations, Nolet practiced the art of conversation as a humanist, familiar with various classical disciplines, and he often sprinkled his lectures with Greek and Latin quotations which scented his sentences with the faded perfume of the dictionary's pink pages.



In everyday life, Nolet willingly gave way to an acceptable self-indulgence. As a free-spirited 'bon vivant,' while boasting of avoiding all excesses, he appreciated good food and fine wines, but without ostentation, showing at such times the selflessness that one expects of a clergyman, practicing his vow of poverty with strict moderation. Gourmet, in his way, he appreciated 'cordon bleu' cooking on special occasions. His homemade meat pie earned a solid reputation with the finest palates, his skill as a cook adding to his multiple talents.

Welcoming and courteous, Nolet was pleasant to those who interacted with him. Having made the vow of celibacy, though, he was a solitary man, discreet, modestly keeping to himself the mysteries of his private life. He broke his relationship with his adoptive family some 15 years before his death. His apartment was like an ivory tower presumably full of rare books, among piles of notes and documents which only he could decipher.

surtout s'il la percevait comme gratuite et sans fondement véritable. À l'opposé, sans doute quand cela faisait son affaire, Nolet pratiquait une forme d'humour caustique et savait manier l'ironie, de même que l'autodérision, avec une aisance aussi décontractée que parfois déconcertante. Quand il était résolu, il ne laissait pas beaucoup de place à la discussion.

L'HOMME ET L'ÉCRIVAIN

« Les mots qui vont surgir savent de nous des choses que nous ignorons d'eux. »

René Char, in — Chants de la Balandrane (1977)

Dans sa pratique de l'écriture, ce lettré s'exprimait dans une langue naturellement recherchée et équilibrée proscrivant la trivialité, dépourvue de toute affectation comme de toute vulgarité. Il adulait le génie de la langue de Molière, qui transparaissait dans ses moments de grande intensité. Sa foi dans le pouvoir de l'écriture le poussait à écrire rapidement, parfois compulsivement, dans un style fluide et précis, sans prétention littéraire avouée bien que, de temps en temps, il lui arrivait de succomber à une certaine préciosité. Son utilisation insistante du « nous » pour appuyer ses dires donnait à son propos un caractère régalien que le Grand Louis aurait trouvé fort séant. D'autre part, sa prose n'était pas complètement imperméable aux redites, sans doute attribuables à ses vieux réflexes d'enseignant hanté par ses obsessions didactiques et voulant absolument marteler son message dans les esprits réfractaires. Dans ses rapports avec ses semblables, Nolet pratiquait l'art de la conversation en humaniste rompu depuis toujours aux diverses disciplines classiques, émaillant de-ci de-là son discours de citations grecques et latines qui embaumaient ses phrases du parfum fané des pages roses du dictionnaire.

Dans la vie de tous les jours, Nolet's abandonnait volontiers à un sybaritisme de bon aloi. En bon vivant désinvolte se targuant de fuir tout excès, il appréciait la bonne chère et les vins capiteux, mais sans ostentation, affichant pour l'occasion toute l'abnégation dont on était en droit de s'attendre d'un membre du clergé pratiquant son vœu de pauvreté dans la plus stricte modération. Gastronome à ses heures, il lui arrivait de jouer les cordons-bleus pour les grandes occasions. Sa tourtière « maison » s'était gagné une solide réputation auprès des fins palais, ajoutant un atout à ses multiples talents.

His health deteriorating, Nolet showed worrisome signs of wear and tear. However, knowing his vitality and resilience, nobody among us was overly concerned. After a trip to the emergency room of a neighbouring hospital, he went home to his apartment on December 7, 2017, where his journey through this world ended. He left behind his manuscripts on Drummondville, Saint-Hyacinthe and Stanstead's post offices that were all works in progress. They were found lying on his work table the day he died.

"The footsteps went away. The walker went silent."

- René Char, Bourreaux de solitude, in- Le marteau sans maître (1934)

ANECDOTES

I have many good memories of Nolet from our travels together. When visiting an international philatelic exhibition in Chicago in 1986, our group shared a narrow hotel room as a cost-saving measure. Nolet, who never failed to notice a sinful situation, was distressed by the presence in our group of an unmarried couple. He remained stoical in the face of that modern reality. Without hesitation, he inserted his impassive body in bed between the two lovers in order to 'keep the situation morally safe.'

In another situation, having learned that I was going to Paris, Nolet asked me to pay a visit to Édouard Berck, the famous stamp dealer who had a boutique in Place de la Madeleine. Nolet had conducted business with him in the past, and he gave me a list of rare pieces that he was especially intent on finding. They were die proofs and collective proofs to complete his thematic collections. He also gave me the money he would be willing to spend.

I went to the premises at the given time and submitted Nolet's list to the person at the counter. The clerk turned on his heel and disappeared at the end of a small spiral staircase leading to an overhanging mezzanine where the master had his retreat. A few minutes later, I was invited to go upstairs too. With some apprehension, I climbed the stairs. Édouard Berck greeted me, holding Nolet's list in his hand. He looked at me straight in the eye, asked me to take my list back, and said in a condescending tone, "Tell your Mister Nolet that here, people are not given to charity. Goodbye and Godspeed!" I fled without further ado.

Back in the hotel, I understood that Nolet had assembled a remarkable collection in the past, paying only a fraction of today's prices. His collector's intuition had put him well in advance of the market. He had collected what almost nobody else was interested in, and paid

Très amène et courtois, Jacques était agréable pour tous ceux qui le côtoyaient. Mais, ayant fait vœu de célibat, en solitaire discret, il se taisait pudiquement sur les arcanes de sa vie privée. Il avait rompu les ponts avec sa famille adoptive depuis une quinzaine d'années. Son appartement était une véritable thébaïde qu'on imagine remplie de livres rares, de piles de notes et de documents que lui seul pouvait déchiffrer.

Sa santé défaillante donnait d'inquiétants signes d'usure. Cependant, connaissant sa vitalité tout en déplorant son absence, personne parmi les nôtres ne s'en soucia outre mesure. Après s'être présenté à l'urgence de l'hôpital voisin, il retourna chez lui et c'est là, que le sept décembre dernier s'acheva son parcours dans ce monde.

« Le pas s'est éloigné le marcheur s'est tu. »

René Char, Bourreaux de solitude, in — Le marteau sans maître (1934)

ANECDOTES…

J'ai d'excellents souvenirs de Jacques lors de nos pérégrinations. À Chicago en 1986, notre groupe de vacanciers s'était entassé, par mesure d'économie, dans une chambre d'hôtel exiguë. Nolet, à qui aucune situation de péché n'échappait, désolé de la présence au sein de notre groupe d'un couple non marié et, stoïque devant cette réalité moderne, inséra son corps impavide entre ceux des amants fautifs « afin que la morale soit sauve ».

Une autre fois, ayant appris que j'allais à Paris, Nolet me demanda de me rendre chez Édouard Berck, le célèbre négociant en timbres-poste qui tenait boutique place de la Madeleine et avec qui il avait déjà fait affaire. Il me confia une liste de pièces rares qu'il recherchait particulièrement, épreuves de poinçon et épreuves collectives, pour compléter ses collections thématiques, le tout accompagné des montants qu'il était prêt à débourser.

Je me rendis donc sur les lieux le moment venu et soumis au préposé du comptoir d'accueil la liste de Nolet. Le préposé tourna les talons pour disparaître au bout d'un petit escalier en colimaçon menant à une mezzanine où le maître avait aménagé son antre. Quelques instants plus tard, on m'invita à monter à mon tour. Habité d'une certaine appréhension, je gravis les marches. Édouard Berck me reçut, la liste à la main. Il me regarda droit dans les yeux en me signifiant de reprendre ma liste et me dit d'un ton condescendant : « Vous direz à votre Monsieur Nolet qu'ici on ne fait pas la charité. Au revoir et bon vent! » Je quittai les lieux sans demander mon reste.

De retour à mon hôtel, je compris après coup que Nolet avait réussi à monter sa remarquable collection en ne payant qu'une fraction du prix actuel, car son flair de collectionneur l'avait mis à l'avant-garde du marché : en s'attachant à

what are now considered ridiculously low prices for the items he found. Prices had exploded, but Nolet, deaf to the evolution of the market, still had the same reflexes he had at the beginning. I learned a lesson from it: if we collect what nobody else is searching for, the time will come when others join us.

"Audaces fortuna juvat", as Nolet would likely have said.

A few years later, I came across Nolet by a stroke of luck at the Palais des Congrès de Montréal during the philatelic exhibition Canada '92. Always ready to help, he was looking after a small booth as a volunteer in a forgotten corner near the main entrance. There was nobody beside him in the immediate area. However, some 10 meters away, people were hurrying into a line-up to get the souvenir sheets issued for the exhibition. I resisted the call of the souvenir sheets and went to see my friend.

He was in charge of selling the catalogue for the exhibition. Fourteen dollars! Quite a sum for a publication of such ephemeral usefulness. I pointed out to him that the price was probably the reason few people came to his counter. In his reply, he justified that price by saying that the catalogue included a souvenir sheet of the exhibition. I told him, "At that price, I prefer to stand in line with the others and get it for less than two dollars." He answered me, "You don't understand. The sheet within the program is slightly different from the one sold at the postal counter. This detail has been announced nowhere, so nobody knows about it. Only 10 thousand sheets of this original copy are available, and it is necessary to buy the catalogue to get one. If I were you, I would jump at this chance while it is still possible."

Without conviction, probably to please him or to show I recognised his point, I paid for one catalogue with the souvenir sheet. No line-ups for the 'treasure' described by Nolet. Not a soul around. If I had known then what I know now, I would have taken many more. That sheet is now worth more than a hundred dollars. I understood what Nolet was trying to explain to me. Using a parable of his own, "There was nothing to be earned by joining the crowd; the rarest flowers grow in the desert."

EPILOGUE:

A philosopher, once, said: "The life of a man is nothing more than his passions." Another said, "Beyond what we are, we are the sum of what we do and what we feel."

What is a life really?

It seems quite reckless for a biographer to summarize the life of a friend. How can we dismantle the mechanics of a human being who was at the same time a priest, philatelist, teacher, historian, researcher and writer? How can we describe accurately his hard work,

collectionner des choses qui n'intéressaient alors à peu près personne, il avait obtenu les pièces qu'il recherchait à des prix jugés maintenant dérisoires. Depuis les prix avaient explosé, mais Nolet, sourd à l'évolution du marché, avait gardé ses réflexes du début. J'en retins une leçon : si l'on s'attache à collectionner ce que personne d'autre ne recherche, le temps de la reconnaissance viendra.

« Audaces fortuna juvat, » comme aurait aimé le dire le principal intéressé.

Quelques années plus tard, je retrouvais par hasard Nolet au Palais des Congrès de Montréal lors de l'exposition philatélique Canada 92. Toujours serviable, il y tenait bénévolement un petit kiosque en retrait dans un coin oublié près de l'entrée principale. De fait, à part lui il n'y avait personne aux alentours immédiats. Pourtant, quelques dizaines de mètres plus loin, les gens se pressaient dans une file pour se procurer le feuillet-souvenir émis pour l'exposition. Résistant à l'appel de la queue, j'allai voir mon ami Jacques.

On lui avait confié la vente du catalogue de l'exposition. Quatorze dollars! Une belle somme pour ce type de publication à l'utilité éphémère. Comme je lui faisais remarquer que le prix demandé expliquait sans doute le peu d'affluence à son comptoir, il me répliqua, à titre de justification, que le catalogue contenait un exemplaire du feuillet souvenir.

« À ce prix, je préfère faire la queue comme les autres et l'obtenir pour moins de deux dollars », lui dis-je.

Il me répondit : « Tu n'as pas compris… Le feuillet du programme diffère légèrement de celui qui est vendu au comptoir des postes. Ce détail n'a été annoncé nulle part, alors personne n'est au courant. Il n'y a que dix mille exemplaires disponibles de cette version inédite et il faut acheter le catalogue pour en avoir un. Si j'étais toi, je sauterais dessus pendant que c'est possible ».

Sans conviction, sans doute pour lui faire plaisir ou paraître sensible à ses arguments, je payai pour un catalogue et le feuillet-souvenir qu'il contenait. Pas de file d'attente pour le « trésor » décrit par Nolet; pas un chat aux environs. Avoir su, je lui en aurais pris bien davantage. Ce feuillet vaut maintenant plus d'une centaine de dollars.

Je compris dès lors que Jacques avait tenté de m'expliquer, au moyen d'une parabole de son cru, qu'il n'y a rien à gagner à suivre la foule : les fleurs les plus rares poussent au milieu du désert.

ÉPILOGUE :

Un philosophe a dit, « La vie d'un homme se résume à ses passions » et un autre, « Au-delà de ce que nous sommes, nous sommes la somme de ce que nous faisons et ressentons ».

Qu'en est-il vraiment?

Il peut sembler téméraire de la part d'un biographe improvisé de résumer l'existence d'un ami. Comment peut-on démonter la mécanique d'un être humain à la fois prêtre, philatéliste, professeur, historien, chercheur

his joys, his disappointments, his anguish, his doubts and his contradictions without the risk of overlooking something important? Would Nolet have recognized himself in this rough portrait, brushed in haste, in the urgency of the moment? There is always a mystery in each individual, something inexpressible, an unresolved enigma that each person keeps jealously for himself. Now that the pilgrim has come to the end of the journey, his evolution completed, I hope he will be merciful to his comrade and forgive, with his usual generosity, this prose, as pretentious and awkward as it may be.

Jacques Nolet, my fellow man, my brother: your departure, as sudden as unexpected, has turned us upside down and left us as orphans. We are all united, my colleagues and myself, in the hope that our several roads, now irremediably divergent, come to a common meeting place in another universe. ✉

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et écrivain? Comment décrire avec justesse son labeur, ses joies, ses déceptions, ses angoisses, ses doutes et ses contradictions sans risquer de passer outre? Nolet se serait-il reconnu dans ce portrait grossier, brossé à la hâte dans l'urgence du moment? Tout individu porte sa part de mystère, quelque chose d'inexprimable parce que perpétuellement en devenir, une énigme non résolue que chacun garde jalousement pour soi. Maintenant que le pèlerin est parvenu au bout du voyage, j'espère qu'il saura faire preuve de miséricorde à l'endroit de son camarade et, dans sa générosité habituelle, lui pardonner sa prose aussi prétentieuse que maladroite.

Jacques Nolet, mon semblable, mon frère, ton départ aussi soudain qu'inattendu nous bouleverse et nous laisse orphelins. Nous nous unissons tous, mes collègues et moi-même, pour souhaiter que nos chemins, maintenant irrémédiablement divergents, se croisent à nouveau dans un autre univers. ✉

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Political Upheaval:
THE ARMISTICE OF 1918

By Tony Mancinone

Peace negotiations following the First World War led to anything but peace. They were based on 14 points presented at the Paris Peace Conference on February 14, 1919 by U.S. President Woodrow Wilson. These preliminary discussions led to the Treaty of Versailles, which formalized the post-war agreement between Germany and the Allies. Separate agreements were drafted for Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. Problems quickly developed, though, when Wilson and the Democrats lost the election of 1919 in the U.S. Wilson became ill and the final negotiations fell to Republican representatives and French Chancellor Georges Clemenceau, who quickly blamed Germany for the war, demanded reparations, and the return of property that France lost in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871. Other victors soon demanded their share of the spoils of war.



While George V made some gains in colonies in Africa, the mandates in the Middle East, and islands in the Pacific held by Australia and New Zealand, the seeds were laid for the loss of its colonies. Point five required the surrender of colonial claims in the interest of the inhabitants by 1948.



The situation increased the bitterness of the British toward the outcome of the war. In 1936, Winston Churchill -- in a statement made to William Griffin, editor of the *New York Enquirer*, -- is reported to have said that, "America should have minded its own business and stayed out of it. If you hadn't entered the war, the Allies would have made peace with Germany in the spring of 1917. Had we made peace then there would have been no collapse of Russia and no Communism, no breakdown in Italy followed by Fascism. Germany would not have signed the Treaty of Versailles, which has enthroned Nazism in that country."

In the spring of 1917 it was felt that the Germans, the Allies, and Russians had suffered casualties in the many millions. The French army had suffered some mutinies.







Some French leaders began secret negotiations with Austria, which was ready to separate from Germany, while Russia had lost many battles to both Germany and Austria. In March 1917, the Tsar was deposed in Russia, and a provisional republican government was established by Alexander Kerensky. In Italy, 12 battles around the Isonzo River had produced no gain to either side, and many felt that Austria was ready for peace.

When the U.S. announced its intention to enter the war, Germany knew that reinforcements would determine the outcome in favour of the Allies. It prompted Germany's final push to end the conflict before the Americans could arrive in force. The Germans helped smuggle Lenin into Russia to destabilize the country, and began a peace treaty with Russia, which would free over 40 divisions from the eastern front. Some of those divisions were sent to reinforce the Austrians to inflict an enormous defeat on Italy with some 500 thousand casualties at Caporetto. Most of the other divisions were moved to the western front for the German spring offensive in March, 1918. The attack ultimately failed by July. The Allies retaliated with the 100 day offensive, which began with the Battle of Amiens on August 8, 1918, and which led to the armistice on November 11 in that same year.

The grandsons of Queen Victoria, in Germany and Russia, were the big losers. Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany was deposed. The Weimar Republic came into being and lasted until 1933. The economy was ruined and reparations, payable in Deutsche marks, were inflated. It soon took 4.2 trillion marks to equal one U.S. dollar. So, France seized the Ruhr Valley to ensure payments in harder currency and reparations. It also took Alsace and Lorraine from Germany, as well as the Saar Valley, which it held for 15 years.

There were also mandates in the Middle East. Belgium also gained territory from Germany in both Europe and Africa. Hyperinflation furthered economic ruin in Germany, which eventually led to the rise of Nazism when Adolph Hitler came to power and formed the Third Reich.



Alsace Lorraine.

In Russia, Tsar Nicholas II was deposed and killed in March 1917 as the Communists took over that country. By March of the following year, Russia lost Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland as a result of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Some countries had sent soldiers to fight the Bolsheviks but point six of Wilson's proposals required the evacuation of Russian (Soviet) territories. The Communists then proceeded to take over adjoining lands but were prevented from advancing into Western Europe by Poland at the Battle of Warsaw from August 12 to 25, 1920. Poland became independent again and obtained access to the North Sea, at Gdansk (Danzig) under point 13.



Russian Tsar.

Austria-Hungary was also a big loser. The Habsburg dynasty, in power since 1278, came to an end and it became a republic. Point 10 required independence of various national groups in Austria-Hungary. It lost territory to Romania, Bulgaria, and the new country of Yugoslavia as well as an independent Czechoslovakia.



Battle of Warsaw.

The Ottoman Empire, established in 1071, came to an end. It became the Republic of Turkey. It lost most of its Middle East territories, including Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and Iraq as mandates to France and Britain. Later, Turkey joined the League of Nations. Point 12 required protection for minorities in Turkey and free passage of ships of all nations through the Dardanelles. Armenians and Kurds were not given independence and were persecuted.



Turkey Becomes a Republic.

Italy was not satisfied with the peace negotiations. As an enticement to join the Allies, it had been promised control of the Adriatic Sea, but had to seize Trieste and Fiume in 1919.

It received parts of northern Italy that had been occupied by Austria since Napoleon's time, and some islands in the Mediterranean Sea from Turkey. Italy joined the League of Nations in the early 1930s, but was removed on the invasion of Abyssinia in 1935.

Serbia was the biggest winner. Many people believe that World War I started in Sarajevo, Bosnia, with the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand and his wife Sofia on June 28, 1914. But Serbia was given a large part of Austria-Hungary, including Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro. After 1922, it also received Dalmatia, on the east coast of the Adriatic, from Italy, a contentious negotiation that Italy opposed. This provision gave Serbia free access to the sea.





Italy loses Dalmatia.

Many countries attacked neighbouring countries in an effort to win additional territory during the peace talks, but most disputes were settled by 1924. For example, Ukraine had become independent, but the Soviet armies took it over as part of the U.S.S.R.



Ukraine Independence 1918-1923.

CONCLUSION

The Treaty of Versailles failed to address the overriding problems in the region, and also left Germany in a devastated state, which exacerbated the rise of Adolph Hitler, and ultimately led to the Second World War. The second war may have been inevitable as the League of Nations, formed in 1920 to police the world, had no way of enforcing its own provisions.

If diplomacy failed, aggressor nations were only too happy to resolve their differences by military force, so their expansionist policies continued. Germany, for example, moved into the Saar, and eventually invaded Poland; the Soviets expanded into several neighbouring countries; Italy moved into Abyssinia, which became Ethiopia; and Japan invaded China as a prelude to the Second World War. These nations either left the league, or were voted out. The League of Nations was eventually dissolved in 1946 to make way for the United Nations.

Some of the principles of the 14 points were included in peace negotiations following the Second World War, especially the right of nations to become independent. The colonies of Britain, France, the Netherlands and others fought in the Second World War, and had developed experienced military personnel. These countries soon declared their independence either by negotiation or war. Decolonization began with the Philippines, followed by India, Indonesia, Indo-China, and Vietnam. It intensified after 1960 with most former colonies seeking independence as the political turmoil continued. ✉

V-MAIL from Gander

By Robert G Pelley

During World War II, Britain, Canada, and the U.S. had military personnel all over the world, including 'overseas' in Gander, Newfoundland. They needed to be supplied with all the tools and accessories of war. Mail took second place. But for members of the armed forces, the importance of mail was second only to food, water and munitions. Getting mail from men in the field was also essential to keep up morale at home.

Troop mail, handled manually, was extremely slow, with a long journey to a port for loading and shipping. Unloading, sorting and sending it on to its destination added even more delay. And if something more urgent was needed, the mailbags could well be left on the wharf.

The first attempt to solve the problem of weight and space for mail was made by the British. The 'Airgraph system,' based on micro-filming, was a 1930s project. It involved the Eastman Kodak Company, Imperial Airways and Pan-American Airways. Before the Airgraph, a letter from Cairo to the United Kingdom took an estimated 24 to 30 days. The Airgraph reduced that time by at least half, because the microfilmed letters could travel by air instead of by sea. At their destination, the microfilm negatives were reprinted on paper and delivered as Airgraph letters via the Army Postal Services.

The St. John's *Daily News* wrote about Airgraphs on January 5, 1942. This covered Airgraphs sent to troops in Europe:

> *Major Haig Smith, O.B.E., secretary for posts and telegraphs, informed the Daily News Saturday afternoon, that the Airgraph Service from Newfoundland to members of His Majesty's Land and Air forces (including logging units) serving in the United Kingdom, and to men serving in His Majesty's ships, address c/o G.P.O. London, will commence on Monday next, January 12th. Airgraph forms may be obtained at the counters at the General Post Office, and at the East and West End Post Offices in St. John's.*
>
> *Only messages on the appropriate Airgraph form will be accepted, and nothing of any kind may be affixed to the front of the form. The fee for each form is 15 cents, and not more than two postage stamps to that value must be affixed to the back of the form. Only one form should be used for each message, and the instructions on the back of the form must be strictly complied with. Completed forms must be handed in at the post office counter, flat or folded across each way once only, to a fourth the size of the flat form. Airgraph forms for a particular mail will not be accepted in St. John's after 1 p.m. on a mail day.*
>
> *The purpose of the new Airgraph Service is to afford the relatives and friends, a faster service by mail, than the present ordinary mail service presents. It is hoped that the new service will reduce that time by at least two weeks and in some cases by even more. Senders of Airgraph messages are asked not to use a fine nib pen when writing on the form, and not to write too small or use flourishes. Typewritten messages will be accepted if a good ribbon is used, and the typing is double spaced. There is space on the message for about 150 to 170 words.*

In August, 1942, the Airgraph service was extended to mail going the other way, from Great Britain to Canada and Newfoundland.

A Canadian or Newfoundland Airgraph letter, from that manuscript and typewriter era, would have looked like this. The mailing address would have been in the window.



It also eliminated the threat of spies, using microdots or invisible ink, to send reports. Microdots could not be photographed with enough resolution to be read.

On the 'mainland,' Canadians gave the Airgraphs to their post office. They were then sent to a special forwarding bureau of the Toronto post office. After censoring, they were then turned over to Canadian Kodak, photographed, and placed on microfilm. Each reel could hold 16 hundred Airgraphs, and weighed about four ounces, package included. Sent as ordinary letters, these messages would have weighed 25 pounds, and filled half a mailbag.

The Toronto post office collected the reels and sent them to a facility in Ottawa, which sent them to England and then to units in the field. The messages were transferred back from film to paper and then distributed to the troops.

It would appear that Airgraphs from Newfoundland were shipped directly to the General Post Office, London, by air, via Gander, on ferry flights. There was apparently not enough mail to justify a microfilm system and it seemed unproductive to send it to Toronto and then back through Gander, especially as Newfoundland was technically a separate country.



Delivery of these microfilmed letters was more certain than delivery of a traditional letter, as the original letters could be re-done, with new films dispatched on a later plane.

The U.S. armed forces developed a similar system, called a V-mail. The 'V' represented Victory, and generally also had the 'V' written in Morse code: 'dit-dit-dit-dah.' The U.S. forms were slightly larger than the British model but functionally the same.

In the U.S. armed services, the V-mail forms were supplied free of charge to the troops, who could send them free as well. To start the process, a soldier overseas would hand his V-mail directly to his platoon commander, or some other official censor who would cut out or hide any sensitive information: dates, places, town names, and unit designations. If captured by the enemy, the letter would be of no intelligence value. It then went to an army post office close behind the battlefield where the microfilming was done. The microfilm was then flown to an army post office processing center in New York City, San Francisco, or Chicago, whichever was closest to its destination. At the V-Mail center, the 16 mm film was printed, folded, put into an envelope, postmarked, and put in the normal mail for delivery.



On occasion, these V-mails from soldiers in the field showed their sense of humour or perhaps of fatality.

V-mail from the U.S. was first sent to a V-mail processing center, where the letter was opened, censored and sorted by destination. Then it was copied onto a 16mm film along with about 15 hundred other letters headed for the same location. A copy of the microfilm was saved, in case the air-shipped reel did not make it to its destination.

To get this mail to the soldiers from the U.S., army post office mail centers moved with the troops in the field. When such a facility received a roll of V-mail microfilm from home, it processed it back into letters, exactly as it was done in the U.S. Each letter was printed onto photo paper at about one quarter its original size - about 4¼ by 5½ inches.

This process may seem to be laborious but, in fact, it saved a lot of time. It really came down to saving space. For every 150 thousand letters, microfilmed as V-mail, over a ton of shipping space was freed up. On the next page you can see the difference between two V-mail film rolls and the equivalent regular mail.

The use of V-mail was constantly pushed by authorities, and cast as an important patriotic duty. There were constant reminders before movies, and in the paper and magazines.



From the U.S. Postal Museum

In spite of the patriotic appeal of V-mail, most people still sent regular first class mail. In particular, many women chose to write on personalized stationery, since the V-mail format didn't allow for unique touches. For instance, a lipstick mark on the paper might clog the machine that processed the letters, and was therefore discouraged.

CANADIAN PHILATELY
FROM ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW

JOIN THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Founded over 70 years ago to promote and study all aspects of philately in British North America (Canada and its Provinces), the Society offers its members:-

- A quarterly award-winning full colour magazine
- Auctions each year with many hundreds of lots
- An extensive library of published books and articles
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For more information or membership details visit our website at www.canadianpsgb.org.uk or contact our Secretary, John Watson at Lyngarth, 106 Huddersfield road, Penistone, South Yorkshire S36 7BX or by email at john.watson1949@btinternet.com

Our 2019 Convention will be held at Bakewell in the English Peak District from 9 to 13 October.

www.canadianpsgb.org.uk



Between June 15, 1942, and April 1, 1945, roughly 570 million V-mail letters were sent from the U.S. to military post offices and over 510 million pieces were received from military personnel abroad.

On the American side in Gander, the postal stations were called U.S. army post offices. It may seem strange that an army post was used on an aviation base. However, in those days, it was not the U.S. Air Force but rather the U.S. Army Air Force.

When the Americans first arrived, the number of the Gander army post office was 801-C. In 1942-43, the American military chain of command, in Newfoundland, was slightly modified and the APO numbers were also changed. The new APO number became 865.

This document was recently sold on an on-line auction site.



This particular V-mail letter has a couple of interesting points. For example, in the small square in the top right corner there is no stamp. As mentioned previously, for troops in the field, sending V-mail was free – and Gander, for Americans, was 'overseas.'

Another interesting aspect of this letter is the absence of a censor's mark and signature. This is because officers -- as opposed to enlisted personnel -- had the privilege of self-censorship, and usually signed in the bottom left corner, with or without the word 'censored.'

Like the British Airgraphs, V-mail was a brilliantly smart invention for the time. It appears that Lieutenant Williams, on the American side in Gander, was able to understand and appreciate it. ✉

STAMP CAMP



By Herb Colling

A key question regarding the future of philately was raised at this year's Royal/Royale exhibition in St. Catharines in June. Mark Armstrong stood up at the board meeting and asked what was being done concerning youth involvement in philately. He says he's been a member of the Peterborough stamp club in Ontario since he was seven years old, and he expressed his dismay that there were few children at the show. You could count their number using one hand. For the future of philately, Armstrong says, we have to think of new ways of doing things to get children involved.



Armstrong says that, for the past five years, he's been running stamp camps for children. He's prepared to go anywhere in the province to get kids together, but it's not an easy task. He says he's distributed a garage full of philatelic materials to kids throughout the province, but it's hard to keep going. In an interview, Armstrong mentioned some of the hurdles he's had to surmount. Some post offices, for example, refused to put up posters announcing his stamp camps. School boards are hard to convince, unless a teacher is willing to take on the challenge. Because it's extra-curricular, they're often unwilling to do the extra work, and there is a lot of red tape, approvals and regulations to be met.

Still, Armstrong perseveres with ads in philatelic publications. He lives in a small community called Manilla, between the city of Lindsay, and Peterborough, Ontario. When he's asked, he takes tubs of stamps for children to explore. They can keep whatever they find that excites them. To make sure they're enthralled, he includes stamps of Michael Jackson, Bob Marley, and other rock stars that they might recognize. He uses the recently published *Treasure Trove* booklet put out by the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. "I don't want to just push 'wallpaper' stamps; I want to guarantee historical and educational material as well."

Armstrong appeals directly to the community, and runs his camps out of the community centre. He appeals to cub and scout organizations, as well as local libraries, church and youth groups. He finds that, if he can get parents involved and interested, he's more likely to capture the interest of their children. When he began the camps, he averaged 40 to 46 children and parents, but his highest attendance was 76.



He has a winning formula. He has an eight by 11 inch poster with large pictures of stamps on it, as well as actual stamps and stock books. The kids sort through everything as he explains what things are. When he's in a library, he can use the *Scott* and other catalogues as reference books. He explains the supplies and helps children analyze what they find. He gives tips on how to identify and locate stamps, talks about date of issue and value. At the peak, he was doing 10 of these camps a year, lasting four hours for each session. It's a lot of work, he admits. But if one child adopts the hobby, then it's all worthwhile.

Wilma Borger is a Christian School librarian in Jordan Station, and she recognizes the difficulties of getting young people involved. Nine years ago, the president of her school board – who just happened to be a stamp dealer when he was younger – asked if she would start a stamp club, and she got the job. At first, she didn't know where to start, but put it all together with help from the St. Catharines Stamp Club. Her students are in grades three to six, and she begins by teaching them the language of stamps. She defines first day covers, definitives, commemoratives, cinderellas, se tenant stamps, and tells stories about stamps so children learn their history. It is pretty basic but, as the students progress, she gets into perforations, cancellations, and *Scott Catalogue* numbers, and measures perforations. She concentrates on Canadian stamps.



TOTEM POLE STAMP CLUB

"Observe the lowly postage stamp - it sticks to the job until it's done."

Students choose the name of their own club, based on some of the early Canadian stamps. "Since 2009, we've had the Polar Bear Club, the Queen Elizabeth Club, the Caribou Club, the Beaver Lodge Club, the Confederation Club, and the Moose Stamp Club. This way, when their club is called over the morning announcements they know right away if it is their turn. The only name I wouldn't let them choose is the Loonie Stamp Club - I could imagine where that would go!" The title page in their binder shows their stamp club name, and there's room for the actual stamp, which makes their binder a bit of a keepsake. Borger says she works in a small private school, so doesn't have to deal with any bureaucracy or liability issues. At the end of the year, she runs a stamp bingo. Students get a paper with black and white pictures of stamps on it and they have to match the stamp to the one on the paper from a random pile on the table.



Borger says she has had as many as six clubs at a time, although that has been cut back somewhat. She teaches students to look for details, as well as to research each stamp on its own merit. It reminds her of her own youth when she also collected stamps. She left the hobby when she was young, but returned to it when she began the stamp classes. The students' favourite page is the Family Stamp Tree where students put stamps of their relatives' country of birth. It broadens the student's perspective, and gives them a sense of their own origins. She has also written a History of Can-

ada from a political and historical perspective with stamps that the students quite enjoy. Both the Family Stamp Tree and the History of Canada can be found on the Royal Philatelic Society website in the youth section.

Michèle Cartier is with the FQP, the Fédération québécois de philatélie, and she says her group has an extensive program for young people, in conjunction with the Lakeshore Stamp Club in Quebec. There are about 60 philatelic clubs in that province and one third have youth programs. Some members of the adult clubs volunteer to promote the hobby with kids, and they also run camps. Some stamp shows run day camps for kids, and the federation even provides a lunch box. Cartier says there were 60 children at the Royale/Royal in Boucherville last year. She says each child had to draw a stamp in school and exhibit at the show in 2018. It brought children to the show with their parents. The public judged the best stamp pictures, and they had awards for the best three, which the kids loved.



Cartier says children, ages seven to 12, prepare a one page exhibit for regional shows in Quebec. They also play games related to stamps, and fish for stamps, keeping whatever they catch. The Lakeshore club also goes into schools at lunch time in conjunction with the federation to put on a stamp program for children. Two volunteers from the club go once a week to introduce kids to philately, and play with stamps.

Ed Kroft is the president of the RPSC, and he says he was attending a stamp show in Israel recently, and the place was packed with children. They were bused in, given stamps, and encouraged to walk the aisles to look at the exhibits. In that respect, Kroft applauded the efforts of people in Canada to get children involved. "I'm glad that you do what you do," he said. ✉

ADVANTAGES OF CLUBS BEING CHAPTER MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

- Access to RPSC insurance plan
- Opportunity to order sales circuit books
- Chapter copy of *The Canadian Philatelist* (TCP)
- Access to network of certified exhibit judges
- Access to inventory of slide programmes
- Publication of club's meeting and contact details in *TCP*
- Networking opportunities with neighbouring chapters
- Link to RPSC website, with website development support
- Eligibility to hold a national exhibition and convention
- Access to all member services of our national office

AVANTAGES D'UN CLUB D'ÊTRE MEMBRE CHAPÎTRE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

- Accès au régime d'assurance de La SRPC
- Possibilité de commander les carnets du circuit des ventes
- Un exemplaire du Philatéliste canadien (LPC)
- Accès à un réseau de juges d'exposition agréés
- Accès à un répertoire de programmes de diapositives
- Publication dans LPC des réunions des clubs et des coordonnées des personnes à contacter
- Possibilité de réseautage avec les sections régionales voisines
- Lien vers le site Web de La SRPC et aide au développement de site Web
- Admissibilité à la tenue de l'exposition-congrès national
- Accès à tous les services aux membres offerts par le Bureau national



Canada Post has reverted to using a bilingual style cover for its Santa letters.



By Nick R. Bocker

Santa invariably introduces a new twist each year in his lineup of stationery, which he uses to stay in touch with his more than one-and-a-half million young, and not so young, admirers around the globe. And 2017 was no different.

Santa sends 'special' letters to children who have had a challenging year for any number of personal reasons.

Not seen for a good many years were the 2017 covers, enclosing Santa's letters, which are imprinted with bilingual corner cards. The last time that Santa made use of bilingual covers was in 1995 when he used them to mail both his individual and classroom letters. The following Christmas season, in 1996, Canada Post ceased its practice of using bilingual corner card covers in favour of separate English and French wording. English corner card covers enclosed its English letters, and French covers enclosed French letters.

Canada Post does not share, or explain, its reasons for making changes to its stationery although one reason for the reversion to bilingual covers might be cost savings. Could a small saving in printing costs account for this change in practice? We will likely never know, unless the Canada Post Santa Team in Ottawa decides to open its secretive archives to collectors or researchers.

In addition to the normal three 'before' Christmas letters and one 'after' Christmas postcard, Canada Post also produces a special Santa letter designed for children who are experiencing or going through a less-than-happy time in their lives. This 'special' letter is mailed to youngsters in envelopes inscribed ES and FS, the abbreviations for English Special and French Special, respectively.

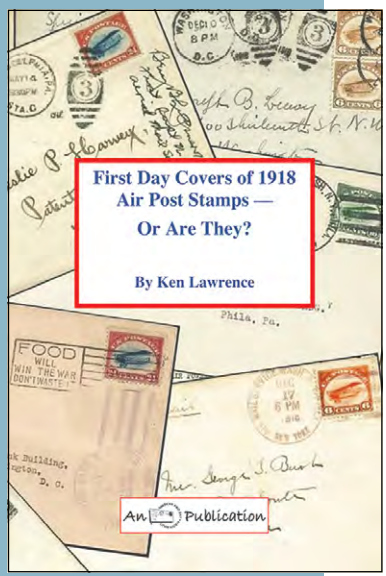
However, Santa's greatest departure from previous years deals with the 2017 classroom letter. It differs in content, style and size. Looking at size first, it is double the size of previous years. It used to be 17 by 22 inches, but the 2017 letter is twice as wide, measuring 34 by 22 inches. In place of individual letters that students received from the jolly old elf in prior years, each student's name is listed on the new and revamped, double poster-sized letters. Canada Post felt that this change in practice was necessary as many students were known to write two letters to Santa: one from school as a classroom project, and a second letter sent from home. Because these students sent Santa two letters, they would receive two responses, many times resulting in different, or inconsistent, information from Santa.

An even greater departure from previous years was the enclosure of a small packet of seeds in each class letter. Teachers were invited to use them either as a special classroom science project, or simply keep as a reminder of the magic of Christmas.

It will be interesting to see what new ideas Santa has in store for his already rich array of stationery for the 2018 Christmas season. Stay tuned! ✉

Flying Jenny
FIRST DAY COVERS?

The Flying Jenny airmails may be among America's best-known stamps, especially the inverted Jenny, but little is known about the first day covers of those stamps. Now, a new book suggests that there may be only one genuine First Day Cover. The book is by philatelic author and researcher Ken Lawrence and it's called: *First Day Covers of 1918 Air Post Stamps — Or Are They?* The publication brings together four previously published articles, along with a new essay by Lawrence and an introduction by aerophilatelic exhibitor Andrew McFarlane. The book is the latest publication from the American First Day Cover Society. Publication coincides with the centenary of both U.S. airmail service and the issuance of the first U.S. airmail stamps, depicting the Jenny airplane.



"It's difficult to believe that after all these years there could still be so many outstanding questions regarding these Jenny 'first day' covers," writes McFarlane. "I think it's safe to say that many of these questions can now be safely put to rest" by this book.

***First Day Covers of 1918 Air Post Stamps — Or Are They?* Is available as a .pdf download from the First Day Cover Society for 12 dollars U.S., 10 dollars for members. A printed copy is also available for 20 dollars US, or 17 dollars postpaid. Either version may be ordered from the website at www.afdcs.org/publications.html. The printed version may also be ordered by mail from AFDCS Sales, PO Box 44, Annapolis Junction, MD 20701-0044.**

The American First Day Cover Society is a not-for-profit educational organisation. Established in 1955, the society also publishes handbooks, catalogues and a bimonthly journal. It also promotes first day cover exhibiting at American stamp shows. ✉



The Young Collector

By Joseph Perrone

ONE MAN'S JUNK – IS NOW MY TREASURE

I often purchase a small collection or album at a stamp club auction that has already been picked through by previous owners for stamps of rarity and value. The early section of most popular countries will be well-scoured, made obvious by the marks left by removed hinges, and the presence of only low-value stamps. Something rather striking may have been missed, although it is not always valuable. Frequently, there will be flaws and errors uncovered with a little effort.

My younger brother James and I spend many hours looking through these so-called 'junk lots' in search of oddities, and it pays off. We have found stunning re-entries, retouches, misplaced guidelines, double perforations, tagging errors, and plate flaws from a variety of different countries.



Paraguay misplaced guideline.

People sometimes just give stamps the once-over and they end up in discarded lots. But I enjoy examining every stamp, and have learned there are certain stamps which offer the most varieties.

I first seek out engraved stamps since they tend to yield the most errors. Looking along the framelines where there is supposed to be no ink is usually a quick indicator of whether there is a flaw. James and I were once looking through a box of unwanted material that a collector had picked through and had given to us when all of a sudden James exclaimed, "Joseph, you might want to see this one!" At a quick glance, the cheap Mexican airmail stamp seemed normal, but a closer examination revealed lines everywhere that



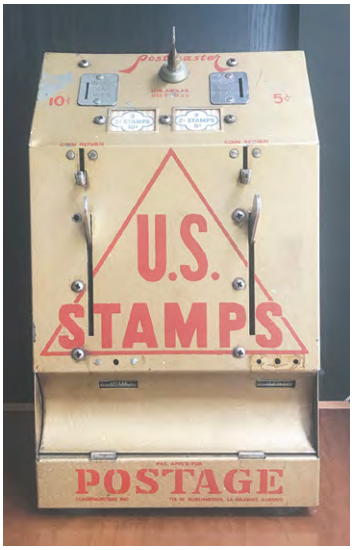
should not be present. It turns out we had found a jaw-dropping major twisted re-entry.

Knowing what to look for is a key part of our hobby. Finding varieties is invigorating. Young collectors who are interested in errors and varieties should acquaint themselves with not only the images in the catalogue, but also with philatelic organizations such as the British North American Philatelic Society (BNAPS) and its study groups, including Dots and Scratches.

I was looking through one of Dots and Scratches older newsletters and I found an article by Ralph E. Trimble about the retouch on the major re-entry on the five-cent blue, of the Canadian 1932 George V (Medallion) issue. He described the retouch in great detail and explained how to tell it apart from the regular stamp, showing images of exactly what he meant. Excited by my new knowledge, I thought I would check the seven stamps I own, just in case, unlikely as it may be that one was lurking in my collection. To my great delight, there was an example clearly showing the retouch!

The term 'junk,' by the way, means something discarded because of its small value or irrelevance to a collector or an individual. But once again, wherever you find stamps available, remember that one man's junk can be another man's treasure! I recently went to a flea market in Keady, Ontario, a treasure-

hunter's paradise, where I bought an incredibly interesting item. It is an American postage stamp vending machine made by Stampmasters Inc. The machine still works and is in good condition. Yet, I cannot find any information about it, even after extensive searching, and would be interested to learn more about this neat find. This piece of postal memorabilia fits in well on display in my room, which is getting oh-so-close to being clean and organized.

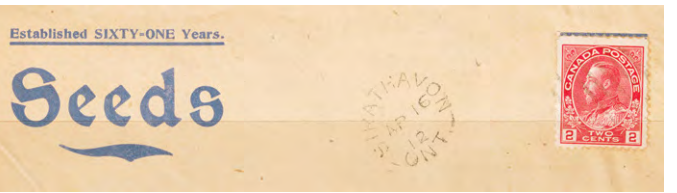


Searching for knowledge and treasure, I also attended the Postal History Society of Canada symposium in Hamilton in July. It was my first major stamp show, which proved to be a prime hunting ground for prized items and quality material. The symposium was impressively well run. The exhibits were amazing, and there were many good dealers. My favorite exhibit was "A Special Study on Canadian Confederation" put together by Christine Faucher and Jacques Poitras. Their exhibit contained interesting material sent by various famous Canadians of Confederation, including Sir John A. Macdonald. It was amazing to see letters signed by the great men who made Canada the country we know today. I was also delighted to find an item I have searched for since I started collecting Canada's 1942 War Issue. A single 13-cent Ram Tank definitive on cover is a scarce item and, before the symposium, I had only seen one example.



After the symposium, I owned two. These are scarce because the rate for a registered letter changed from 13 to 14 cents after only nine months. The cover shown was canceled on July 7, 1942, only six days after the stamp was issued, on July 1.

Most of the purchases I made at the symposium were destined for my growing local cancellation collection. One of my favorites was a cover bearing a scarce Strathavon, Ont. (split ring) cancellation. This post office was located well north of Toronto in the middle of nowhere. The hamlet flourished for some time. It had flour, shingle, and saw mills, a church, and a school. Unfortunately when the railway came to the area, Strathavon was not located near enough to the tracks for the businesses to survive, and the community declined. I live nearby, and while driving through the area, a weathered baseball diamond and several scattered homes are all that remain.



The post office was open between 1877 and 1914, but my postmark on my cover is the only cancellation that I have heard about or seen. I also found postmarks from other small outlets in Grey Bruce County, including Inglis Falls and Formosa, in addition to larger ones such as Bognor, Chatsworth, and Owen Sound. I consider all of the local covers, business mail, personal letters and postcards acquired while at the Hamilton show to be treasures that were once somebody's discards. ✉











David Piercey, FRPSC

DEVELOPING OUR EXHIBITS: The Importance of the Exhibitor Feedback Form

MISE SUR PIED D'UNE EXPOSITION : l'importance de la Formule d'évaluation des collections

Since this column is now appearing in French, it seems apropos to review the exhibitor feedback form, EFF, which is available in both official languages on the RPSC website for shows across Canada.

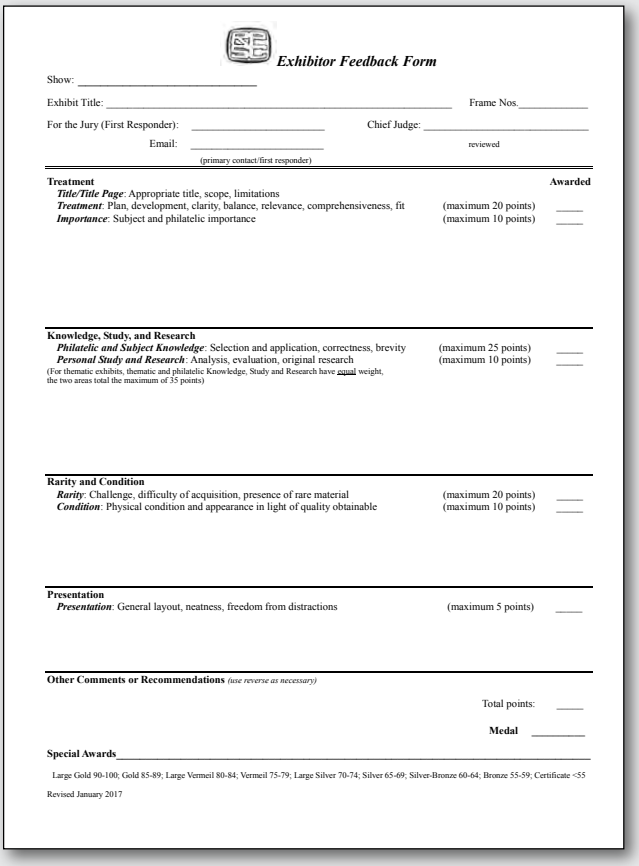
Savvy exhibitors know the importance of the feedback form, which is a guideline to how an exhibit will be evaluated. Such information helps exhibitors find ways to develop or revise the treatment, knowledge and research, rarity and condition, and presentation of our exhibits. Let's look at each item in greater detail.

Treatment accounts for 30 percent of our total score, so exhibits need a story line, or continuous thread to hold the pages together. The story is whatever the exhibitor wants to tell, but it should be explicit so that the viewer and judges understand it. Our title page should act as a road map to determine how the story unfolds. This is readily accomplished with a brief plan of the exhibit. Headers, section and subsection titles, then need to appear on each exhibit page, so that the viewer can determine which part of the plan is being addressed.

Comme ma chronique est maintenant publiée en français, un examen de la Formule d'évaluation des collections (FEC) tombe à point nommé. Vous trouverez la FEC dans les deux langues officielles dans le site Web de la société pour les expositions se déroulant au Canada.

Les exposants avertis connaissent l'importance de la FEC, car elle nous oriente sur la manière dont une exposition est évaluée. Les renseignements qu'elle fournit aident les exposants à trouver des façons d'élaborer ou de revoir le traitement et la présentation de leurs collections et de mettre en valeur leur rareté et leur condition ainsi que les connaissances et les recherches qui y sont associées. Examinons donc chacun de ces points en détail.

D'abord le traitement, qui vaut 30 pour cent du total des points. La collection doit raconter une histoire ou suivre un fil conducteur qui relie les pages entre elles. L'histoire représente ce que l'exposant veut dire, mais son propos doit être explicite afin que le visiteur et les juges le comprennent. La page titre devrait être un tracé qui nous indique le déroulement de l'histoire. Un plan succinct de la collection fera l'affaire. Les en-têtes, les titres des sections et des sous-sections doivent figurer sur chaque page afin que le visiteur puisse comprendre de quelle partie du plan il s'agit.



Exhibitor Feedback Form

Show: _____

Exhibit Title: _____ Frame Nos._____

For the Jury (First Responder): _____ Chief Judge: _____

Email: _____ reviewed

(primary contact/first responder)

Treatment **Awarded**

Title/Title Page: Appropriate title, scope, limitations

Treatment: Plan, development, clarity, balance, relevance, comprehensiveness, fit (maximum 20 points) ____

Importance: Subject and philatelic importance (maximum 10 points) ____

Knowledge, Study, and Research

Philatelic and Subject Knowledge: Selection and application, correctness, brevity (maximum 25 points) ____

Personal Study and Research: Analysis, evaluation, original research (maximum 10 points) ____

(For thematic exhibits, thematic and philatelic Knowledge, Study and Research have equal weight, the two areas total the maximum of 35 points)

Rarity and Condition

Rarity: Challenge, difficulty of acquisition, presence of rare material (maximum 20 points) ____

Condition: Physical condition and appearance in light of quality obtainable (maximum 10 points) ____

Presentation

Presentation: General layout, neatness, freedom from distractions (maximum 5 points) ____

Other Comments or Recommendations *(use reverse as necessary)*

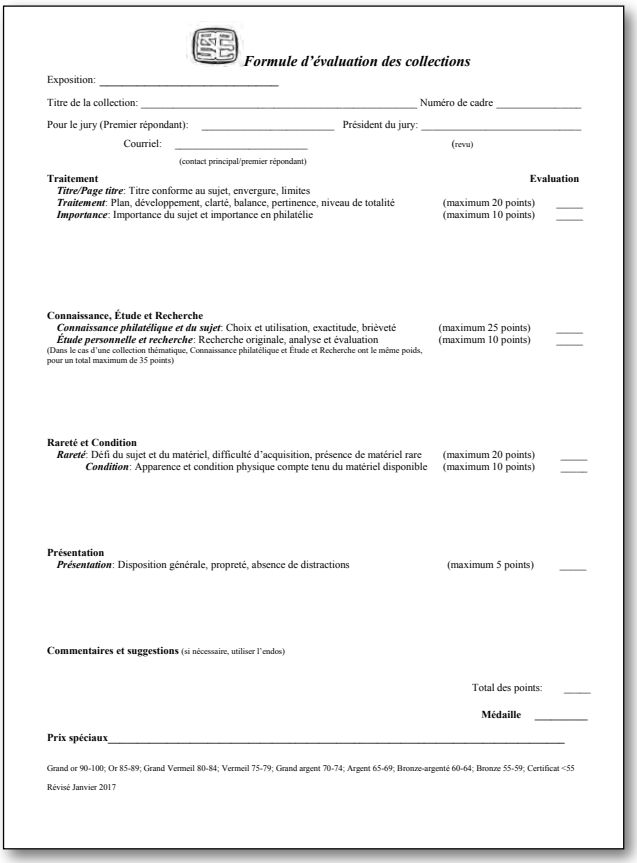
Total points: ____

Medal _____

Special Awards_____

Large Gold 90-100; Gold 85-89; Large Vermeil 80-84; Vermeil 75-79; Large Silver 70-74; Silver 65-69; Silver-Bronze 60-64; Bronze 55-59; Certificate <55

Revised January 2017



Formule d'évaluation des collections

Exposition: _____

Titre de la collection: _____ Numéro de cadre _____

Pour le jury (Premier répondant): _____ Président du jury: _____

Courriel: _____ (revu)

(contact principal/premier répondant)

Traitement **Evaluation**

Titre/Page titre: Titre conforme au sujet, envergure, limites

Traitement: Plan, développement, clarté, balance, pertinence, niveau de totalité (maximum 20 points) ____

Importance: Importance du sujet et importance en philatélie (maximum 10 points) ____

Connaissance, Étude et Recherche

Connaissance philatélique et du sujet: Choix et utilisation, exactitude, brièveté (maximum 25 points) ____

Étude personnelle et recherche: Recherche originale, analyse et évaluation (maximum 10 points) ____

(Dans le cas d'une collection thématique, Connaissance philatélique et Étude et Recherche ont le même poids, pour un total maximum de 35 points)

Rareté et Condition

Rareté: Défi du sujet et du matériel, difficulté d'acquisition, présence de matériel rare (maximum 20 points) ____

Condition: Apparence et condition physique compte tenu du matériel disponible (maximum 10 points) ____

Présentation

Présentation: Disposition générale, propreté, absence de distractions (maximum 5 points) ____

Commentaires et suggestions (si nécessaire, utiliser l'endos)

Total des points: ____

Médaille _____

Prix spéciaux_____

Grand or 90-100; Or 85-89; Grand Vermeil 80-84; Vermeil 75-79; Grand argent 70-74; Argent 65-69; Bronze-argenté 60-64; Bronze 55-59; Certificat <55

Révisé Janvier 2017

Other factors in treatment include how we choose our philatelic items. They need to be directly relevant to our story without padding, or multiple copies of the same or similar items. Gone are the days when we could exhibit everything we have, and trust that we would be commended for sheer quantity. These days, brevity and selectivity are expected. Only our best items should be shown.

Finally, we must call attention to the importance of the material, and of our total exhibit. This is best explained in the synopsis, under a section labelled 'importance,' where we compare what we are showing with other exhibits of the same material that have gone before, and try to place it somewhere within the full realm of all philatelic endeavours.

The second factor of knowledge and research amounts to 35 percent of our total score, so we must find ways to indicate the depth of personal exploration and study that has gone into forming and describing the exhibit. We must strive to demonstrate that our exhibit is more than just a description of already-catalogued material, and that in some ways we are making a strong or novel contribution to the common understanding of our topic with our choice of material. Not every exhibit can show original research, but every exhibit can demonstrate a thorough understanding of the material, which goes beyond simple cataloguing. It demonstrates the exhibitor's

Parmi les autres aspects du traitement, mentionnons la façon de choisir notre contenu philatélique. Il doit être directement lié à notre histoire, sans éléments de remplissage, comme des exemplaires multiples de la même pièce ou de pièces similaires. Fini le temps où nous pouvions exposer tout ce que nous avions et recevoir des félicitations simplement pour la quantité. Aujourd'hui, il faut être bref et sélectif. Nous ne devrions n'exposer que nos meilleures pièces.

En dernier lieu, nous devons porter attention à l'importance de chacun des éléments de notre collection et de l'ensemble qu'elle constitue. L'idée ressort bien dans le synopsis à l'entrée « Importance », où nous devons comparer les collections que nous exposons à d'autres collections semblables déjà exposées par le passé tout en essayant de les intégrer au vaste domaine des études philatéliques.

Le deuxième aspect, recherche et connaissance, représente trente-cinq pour cent du nombre total de points. Nous devons donc trouver le moyen d'indiquer l'ampleur de l'exploration et de l'étude personnelles que nous avons effectuées en vue d'élaborer et de décrire notre collection. Nous devons nous efforcer de montrer que cette dernière n'est pas qu'une simple description d'articles déjà catalogués et que d'une façon ou d'une autre, nous apportons une contribution solide ou nouvelle à la connaissance générale de notre sujet par notre choix de contenu. Les collections ne peuvent pas toutes constituer une recherche originale, mais chacune d'entre elles peut, lorsque transparaît une compréhension profonde du sujet, mettre en évidence ce qui la distingue d'un simple catalogage et faire ressortir la con-

knowledge and personal diligence in the research. Certainly, original research or new discoveries should be directly indicated on the exhibit pages, but secondary research should also be pointed out in the synopsis. That's also the best place for a short bibliography that the judges can access for their further preparation.

Rarity and condition, the third factor, accounts for another 30 percent of our total score. As such, we must present -- as much as possible -- only our best material in its best condition. We must also find ways to indicate, directly on the exhibit pages, rarity of the most significant pieces, with statements that indicate how that rarity has been determined. It is always better to indicate specifics, like: one of only five recorded rather than more generic or ambiguous words like 'rare' or 'scarce.' Actual quantification makes the item's rarity more immediately apparent.

When we consider the fourth factor, presentation, we strive to provide pleasing layouts of our material, page after page, to demonstrate our degree of care and neatness in the exhibit's layout and design. As it only accounts for five percent of our total score, this should not prove too troublesome, nor lead us to worry about exotic presentation techniques to influence our total score. Unless we are sloppy or careless in our mounting of material, judges should not be significantly downgrading the exhibit's presentation. Careful study of the tips and techniques of exhibit presentation should alleviate any qualms an exhibitor may have about developing their own presentation style.

The sum of the scores for these four factors determines the medal level received by the exhibitor. By paying close attention to these factors, as indicated above, we place ourselves in a good position to receive maximum recognition by the judges for our work creating exhibits.

The final point for consideration is the treatment of our synopsis, those two extra pages prepared so judges can more fully understand and appreciate our work. The synopsis is as important as the title page, and exhibitors should spend time writing it to directly address each of the four evaluation factors. By such means we will enhance the showcasing of our exhibit material to its greatest advantage. ✉

Previous columns in this series now also appear on the RPSC website at http://www.rpsc.org/exhibiting.htm. Readers are encouraged to use them to facilitate further discussion at club meetings, and to promote novice exhibiting at local and regional levels. The author can be reached at dpiercey@telus.net for further discussions about exhibiting.

naissance et la diligence personnelle dont a fait preuve l'exposant dans sa recherche. Il va sans dire qu'une recherche originale ou de nouvelles découvertes devraient être indiquées directement sur les pages des collections, mais les recherches secondaires devraient être soulignées dans le synopsis. C'est aussi le meilleur endroit où placer une courte bibliographie que les juges pourront consulter pour parachever leur préparation.

Le troisième aspect, rareté et condition, représente un autre 30 pour cent du total des points. Ainsi, nous devons présenter, autant que possible, nos meilleures pièces et dans la meilleure condition qui soit. Nous devons également trouver des moyens de mettre en évidence, directement sur les pages de la collection, la rareté des pièces les plus importantes avec des mentions sur la façon dont elle a été déterminée. Il est toujours préférable d'être précis, par exemple : « l'un des cinq qui ont été répertoriés » plutôt que d'employer des termes généraux ou ambigus, comme « peu communs » ou « rares ». Le fait de quantifier la pièce en question en fait ressortir la rareté immédiatement.

Pour satisfaire au quatrième aspect, la présentation, il faut nous efforcer de créer un agencement agréable de nos pièces, page après page, afin de de confirmer le degré de soin et d'habileté que nous avons mis à la conception. Comme cet aspect ne représente que cinq pour cent du total des points, il ne devrait pas poser de problème ni nous inciter à nous tordre les méninges avec des techniques de présentation insolites dans l'espoir d'augmenter nos points. À moins que nous ne fassions preuve de négligence ou de nonchalance dans notre montage, les juges ne devraient pas abaisser énormément les points de notre présentation. Une étude attentive des astuces et des techniques de présentation devrait dissiper les doutes que nous pourrions avoir sur la façon d'élaborer notre propre style de présentation.

La somme des points obtenus pour ces quatre aspects déterminera le niveau de la médaille que recevra l'exposant. En portant une attention soutenue à ces aspects, de la façon décrite ci-dessus, nous serons bien placés pour recevoir un maximum de reconnaissance des juges pour notre travail en création de collections.

Le dernier point à prendre en considération est le traitement de notre synopsis, les deux pages supplémentaires que nous rédigeons pour que les juges puissent bien comprendre notre travail et l'apprécier. Le synopsis est aussi important que la page titre et les exposants devraient prendre le temps de le rédiger en tenant compte de chacun des quatre aspects de l'évaluation. C'est ainsi que nous pourrons améliorer la présentation de nos pièces de collection à leur plus grand avantage. ✉

Les articles précédents de cette chronique sont maintenant affichés dans le site de La SRPC au http://www.rpsc.org/exhibiting.htm. Nous encourageons les lecteurs à y puiser des sujets de conversation pour leurs réunions et à les utiliser pour faire la promotion des expositions auprès des débutants à l'échelle locale et régionale. Si vous souhaitez poursuivre la discussion sur les expositions, vous pouvez joindre l'auteur à dpiercey@telus.net.

PRESIDENT'S page



la page du PRÉSIDENT

RPSC news *by / par ED KROFT* **nouvelles SRPC**

Hi everyone! With winter fast approaching, there will be more time for us to work on our stamp collections and attend one or more of the local or national stamp shows in Canada. What follows is a brief update on the activities of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada/La Société royale de philatélie du Canada, RPSC/SRPC .

ROYAL 2019 AND PROPOSALS FOR FUTURE SHOWS

Plans are well under way for Royal/Royale 2019 to be held in late June in Mississauga. The RPSC hopes to see you there! Some clubs are exploring the possibility of hosting the annual convention in future years. More news to follow. The BC Philatelic Society has advised that it will host a national show-Vanpex- in 2019. Exhibits and volunteers are most welcome.

DETAILS OF FUTURE RPSC CHAPTER MEETINGS AND SPEAKERS

The RPSC is interested in seeing more collectors attend RPSC chapter meetings. We hope that the newsletter will assist in this regard and will contain details of upcoming chapter meetings, including the names of speakers and locations. Even if members cannot attend meetings, they may learn of interesting topics and be able to source presentations from those who volunteered to share information. Please send us details of upcoming meetings, locations, speakers and topics so they can be published in the RPSC newsletter.

NEW VOLUNTEER RECOGNITION PROGRAMME

In the last edition of the RPSC newsletter, I mentioned the Volunteer Recognition Program. It is intended to recognize those individuals who have made a significant contribution to philately as a member of the RPSC or a member of an RPSC chapter or affiliate.

We need to hear from you our members and our affiliates!!! Details of the program will follow, but the following is a synopsis.

Who is Eligible?

Any living member of the RPSC plus any living individual who is a member of an RPSC chapter or affiliate. Fellows and directors of the RPSC are not eligible.

Bonjour à tous! L'hiver qui arrive à grands pas nous laissera davantage de temps pour nous occuper de nos collections de timbres et assister à une ou plusieurs expositions philatéliques locales ou nationales au Canada. Voici une brève mise à jour des activités de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada (SRPC) — The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (RPSC).

ROYALE 2019 ET FUTURES EXPOSITIONS

La planification de Royal/Royale 2019, à Mississauga, à la fin de juin, va déjà bon train et La SRPC espère vous y rencontrer! Certains clubs examinent la possibilité de tenir le congrès annuel dans les années à venir. D'autres nouvelles suivront. La société de philatélie de la Colombie-Britannique (BC Philatelic Society) a annoncé qu'elle sera l'hôte d'une exposition nationale Vanpex en 2019. Bienvenue aux bénévoles et aux exposants!

PROCHAINES RÉUNIONS DE SECTIONS DE CLUBS ET CONFÉRENCIERS

La SRPC souhaite voir davantage de collectionneurs assister aux réunions des sections de clubs. Nous espérons que l'infolettre sera utile à cet égard et qu'elle comportera les renseignements nécessaires sur les réunions, notamment les noms des conférenciers et les lieux de réunion. Si certains membres ne peuvent pas assister aux réunions, ils peuvent apprendre des choses intéressantes et trouver de la matière pour leurs exposés auprès de ceux qui ont transmis de l'information. Veuillez nous faire parvenir les renseignements concernant les réunions à venir, l'endroit où elles auront lieu, les conférenciers et les sujets qui seront traités afin que nous puissions les publier dans l'infolettre de La SRPC.

NOUVEAU PROGRAMME DE RECONNAISSANCE DES BÉNÉVOLES

Dans la dernière édition de l'infolettre de La SRPC, j'ai parlé du Programme de reconnaissance des bénévoles. Ce programme vise à rendre hommage aux personnes qui ont apporté une contribution significative à la philatélie en tant que membre de La SRPC, de ses sections de clubs ou de ses clubs affiliés.

Membres et clubs affiliés, nous voulons de vos nouvelles!!! Les détails du programme suivront, mais en voici un aperçu.

Qui est admissible?

Tout membre vivant de La SRPC ou toute personne vivante membre d'une section de clubs de La SRPC ou d'un club affilié. Les fellows et les directeurs de La SRPC ne sont pas admissibles.

Eligibility Criteria

Nominations for recognition will be left entirely to the discretion of the nominating chapter or affiliate of the RPSC.

The Nomination Process

Any chapter or affiliate may forward the names of any number of nominees at any time of the year. The nomination will be forwarded to the Awards Committee of the RPSC, which will immediately prepare and send the Certificate of Thanks to the chapter for presentation.

The Recognition

Each award will be recognized by a Certificate of Thanks from the RPSC. A current member of the RPSC will receive a 25 percent discount on one year's annual membership dues in the RPSC. Recipients who are not and have never been RPSC members will be eligible for a 50 percent discount on a one year membership in the RPSC. Recipients who are Life Members of the RPSC will receive a Certificate of Thanks only.

The name and details of each recipient's contributions will be reported in the RPSC electronic newsletter.

ARTICLES ARE NEEDED FOR *THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST* AND FOR THE RPSC NEWSLETTER

We thank Herb Colling, our past editor, for all of his work and contributions.

Do you wish to share your knowledge of philately with others? Please consider taking your time to write an informative and scholarly piece for the RPSC's flagship publication, *The Canadian Philatelist*. Please contact our new editor, Robin Harris editor@rpsc.org, or a member of our talented editorial board: Gray Scrimgeour, Richard Gratton, Rob Timberg and François Brisse.

If you wish to write a piece for the RPSC newsletter, please contact me at the email address below or Mike Walsh - mwalsh@vaxxine.com

RPSC BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE STRATEGIC PLAN

Following the annual general meeting of the RPSC, there are 14 members on the board from across Canada. They are Ed Kroft, president, Sam Chiu, vice-president, Arlene Sullivan, secretary, Stuart Keeley, treasurer, Jim Taylor, immediate past president, Rob Lunn, Rob Timberg, Doug McAndless, Michelle Cartier, JJ Tillard, Lawrence Pinkney, Hugo Deshaye, Mike Walsh and Joel Weiner.

The members of the board of directors will continue to develop strategies to gradually implement

Critères d'admissibilité

Les critères de nomination seront laissés à l'entière disposition de la section de clubs ou du club affilié de La SRPC qui propose une candidature.

Processus de nomination

Toute section de clubs ou tout club affilié peut nous transmettre les noms d'un nombre indéterminé de candidatures à n'importe quel moment de l'année. La candidature sera transmise au comité des prix de La SRPC, qui préparera aussitôt le certificat de remerciement et l'acheminera à la section de clubs afin qu'elle le présente.

Reconnaissance

Chaque prix sera attesté par un certificat de remerciement de La SRPC. Les membres en règle de La SRPC obtiendront un rabais de 25 pour cent des droits d'adhésion pour une année. Quant aux récipiendaires qui ne sont pas membres de La SRPC et qui ne l'ont jamais été, ils seront admissibles à un rabais de 50 pour cent des droits d'adhésion à la société pour une année. Les récipiendaires qui sont membres à vie de La SRPC ne recevront qu'un certificat de remerciements.

Le nom de chaque récipiendaire et les détails de sa contribution seront publiés dans l'infolettre électronique de La SRPC.

NOUS SOUHAITONS OBTENIR DES ARTICLES POUR *LE PHILATÉLISTE CANADIEN* ET L'INFOLETTRE DE LA SRPC.

Nous remercions Herb Colling, notre rédacteur en chef sortant, de tout son travail et de tout ce qu'il a apporté à La SRPC.

Voulez-vous transmettre vos connaissances philatéliques à d'autres? Alors, songez à prendre un peu de votre temps pour rédiger un article informatif et éclairé pour la publication phare de La SRPC, *Le Philatéliste canadien*. Veuillez prendre contact avec notre nouveau rédacteur en chef, Robin Harris editor@rpsc.org, ou avec un membre de notre talentueux comité de rédaction : Gray Scrimgeour, Richard Gratton, Rob Timberg et François Brisse.

Si vous désirez écrire un article pour l'infolettre de La SRPC, veuillez prendre contact avec moi par courriel ou avec Mike Walsh à l'adresse électronique suivante — mwalsh@vaxxine.com

CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION DE LA SRPC ET PLAN STRATÉGIQUE

À la suite de l'assemblée générale annuelle de La SRPC, notre conseil d'administration compte 14 membres d'un peu partout au Canada : Ed Kroft,président, Sam Chiu, vice-président, Arlene Sullivan, secrétaire, Stuart Keeley, trésorier, Jim Taylor, président sortant, Rob Lunn, Rob Timberg, Doug McAndless, Michelle Cartier, JJ Tillard, Lawrence Pinkney, Hugo Deshaye, Mike Walsh et Joel Weiner.

Les membres du conseil d'administration continueront de se pencher sur des stratégies en vue de mettre en œuvre graduellement divers éléments de l'énoncé de vision et des objectifs

various components of the strategic plan vision statement and objectives set out in the last newsletter. The RPSC will need the help of its members to do so and hopes that the members will assist where possible.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE- SERVING THE INTERESTS OF EXHIBITORS

David McLaughlin is the international liaison officer of the RPSC and chair of this committee. Charles Verge, Sam Chiu and Jim Taylor are members. McLaughlin publishes a newsletter called the *International Exhibitor*, which is essential reading for those who wish to exhibit or attend international stamp shows. For further information and a copy, contact: david.mclaughlin@rogers.com.

JUDGING PROGRAM

The RPSC has a committee to deal with the accreditation of philatelic judges in Canada. Joel Weiner heads this committee. The RPSC is always looking for dedicated individuals to become accredited judges at the local or national level. Contact: jweiner@ualberta.ca.

E-MEMBERSHIP AND SOME CHANGES TO FEES

Please note the introduction of a new E-Membership category and the changes to some membership fees, outlined on page 337. Our complete Fee Schedule is shown in the Membership Application Form on page 325 and also on our website.

THE RPSC WEBSITE: **www.rpsc.org**

The RPSC hopes to continue to provide members and non-members with current/additional information about society operations and topics in philately. If you have done a PowerPoint presentation on philately for a chapter meeting or organization and you think it would be useful for others to see on our website, please send it to me. The RPSC will consider it for publication on our website or as a presentation to be made available to other chapters.

CHARITABLE GIVING

Please consider making a tax deductible charitable contribution to the RPSC Foundation. More on this topic in the coming months.

Any ideas to improve the RPSC? Want to volunteer? Want to help recruit new members?

With your help, the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada/La Société royale de philatélie du Canada will continue to be Canada's national stamp club /Le club national de philatélie du Canada. Please feel free to contact me at e.kroft@shaw.ca. ✉

du plan stratégique établi dans la dernière infolettre. La SRPC requiert l'aide de ses membres à cette fin et espère l'obtenir dans la mesure du possible.

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL – SERVIR LES INTÉRÊTS DES EXPOSANTS

David McLaughlin est agent officiel des liaisons internationales de La SRPC et président du comité des liaisons internationales. Charles Verge, Sam Chiu et Jim Taylor comptent parmi les membres. David McLaughlin publie une infolettre intitulée International Exhibitor, qui s'avère une lecture essentielle pour tous ceux et celles qui veulent participer aux expositions internationales ou les visiter. Pour obtenir davantage de renseignements ou un exemplaire de l'infolettre, veuillez vous adresser à : david.mclaughlin@rogers.com.

PROGRAMME D'ÉVALUATION

La SRPC possède un comité chargé de l'agrément des juges en matière de philatélie au Canada. Il est dirigé par Joel Weiner. La SRPC est toujours à la recherche de personnes prêtes à endosser le rôle de juge agréé à l'échelle locale ou nationale. Personne-ressource : jweiner@ualberta.ca.

ADHÉSION ÉLECTRONIQUE ET MODIFICATION DE TARIFS

Veuillez prendre note de la mise en place d'une nouvelle catégorie d'adhésion électronique et de la modification de certains tarifs d'adhésion en page 337. Le calendrier complet des tarifs se trouve dans le formulaire d'adhésion en page 325 et dans le site Web.

SITE WEB DE LA SRPC: **www.rpsc.org**

La SRPC souhaite continuer à fournir aux membres et aux non membres de l'information additionnelle ou mise à jour sur ses activités et sur des sujets philatéliques. Si vous avez déjà donné un exposé PowerPoint sur la philatélie lors d'une réunion de section de clubs ou pour une organisation et si vous pensez que l'afficher dans notre site Web serait utile à d'autres, veuillez me le faire parvenir. Nous l'examinerons à des fins de publication dans notre site Web ou à titre d'exposé qui sera mis à la disposition des autres sections de clubs.

DONS DE CHARITÉ

Nous vous invitons à réfléchir à la possibillité de faire un don de charité exempt d'impôt à la fondation de La SRPC. Nous en reparlerons au cours des prochains mois.

Avez-vous des idées pour améliorer La SRPC? Voulez-vous devenir bénévole? Voulez-vous nous aider à recruter de nouveaux membres?

Avec votre aide, La Société royale de philatélie du Canada — The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada continuera d'être le club national de philatélie du Canada — Canada's national stamp club. N'hésitez pas à prendre contact avec moi à l'adresse e.kroft@shaw.ca. ✉

To have your event shown in this section of The Canadian Philatelist please visit our website http://www.rpsc.org/shows.php. Go to "Add a Show!" and submit your listing. This will provide us with details for both the magazine and our website. Please make your submission at least eight weeks before the date of the show. Information can also be mailed to the RPSC National Office, P.O. Box 69080, St. Clair Post Office, Toronto, ON M4T 3A1. THIS IS A FREE SERVICE OF THE RPSC.

Pour inscrire vos activités dans cette section du Philatéliste canadien, rendez-vous dans notre site Web au http://www.rpsc.org/shows.php. Allez à « Add a show », puis soumettez votre liste d'activités. Nous obtiendrons ainsi l'information à mettre dans notre revue et notre site Web. Veuillez fournir vos renseignements au moins huit semaines avant la date de votre activité. Vous pouvez également les soumettre par la poste au Bureau national de La SRPC, case postale 69080, bureau de poste St. Clair, Toronto, ON M4T 3A1. LA SRPC OFFRE CE SERVICE GRATUITEMENT.

REGIONAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS RÉGIONAUX

NOVEMBER 10 NOVEMBRE, 2018

Trenton Stamp Show sponsored by the Trenton Stamp Club will be held from 9:30 am to 3:30 pm at Seniors Club 105, 61 Bay Street, Trenton, ON. 10 dealers, door prizes, silent auctions, stamp exhibits. Food available. For more details contact William Ferguson 613-398-1152 or Peter Koenig 905-373-0806.

NOVEMBER 10 NOVEMBRE, 2018

24th Annual Club Fair, sponsored by the Grand River Valley Philatelic Association, will be held from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm at the Armenian Community Hall, 35 International Village Dr., formerly the UK Hall, Cambridge, ON. 12 Clubs with 450+ Circuit Books, 2 silent auctions, free parking, snack bar. For more information contact Stuart Keeley at 905-227-9251, email stuart.keeley@sympatico.ca or visit http://www.grvpa.com.

NOVEMBER 24 NOVEMBRE, 2018

STAMPFUN 2018 sponsored by the Waterloo Region Stamp Club will be held from 10 am to 4 pm at the Royal Canadian Legion, 316 Marsland Drive, Waterloo, ON. Visit with 10 dealers and enjoy a silent auction, circuit books, and door prizes. Free admission and free parking. Light morning refreshments and a lunch counter operated by the Legion. Everyone is welcome! For more information contact Oscar Cormier at 519-742-5892, e-mail jocstamp@rogers.com or visit http://www.waterlooregionstampclub.weebly.com.

JANUARY 12 JANVIER, 2019

Brantford Stamp Club Annual Show Bourse will be held at Branlyn Community Centre, 238 Brantwood Park Road, Brantford, ON from 9:30 am to 3:00 pm. Free admission and parking, 15+ dealer bourse, silent auctions, Club circuit books, door prizes, stamp exhibits (special categories for Junior and Novice exhibitors) and lunch counter with refreshments. Wheelchair accessible. For more information contact Paul James 519-751-3513, e-mail pjames@execulink.com, or visit http://www.brantfordstampclub.com.

JANUARY 26 JANVIER, 2019

70th CATHEX sponsored by the St. Catharines Stamp Club will be held from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm at Grantham Lions Club, 732 Niagara Street, St. Catharines, ON. Featuring 12 dealers, free parking, free admission, lunch counter, Youth Area and Exhibits. For information contact Stuart Keeley 905-227-9251 or e-mail stuart.keeley@sympatico.ca.

MARCH 16 MARS, 2019

OXPEX/OTEX 2019 sponsored by the Oxford Philatelic Society will be held at Woodstock Christian School, 800 Juliana Drive, Woodstock, ON from 9:30 am to 4:00 pm. 15 dealers, competitive framed exhibits, club circuit books, youth gift bags. Lunch/snack counter, free parking, free admission, draws, free entry to exhibit. For more information contact Henny Uyl at 519-485-2886, e-mail countryowl@rogers.com or visit http://www.oxfordphilsoc.com.

MARCH 17 MARS, 2019

Postcard Memories Show and Sale sponsored by the Kitchener Waterloo Cambridge Regional Postcard Club will be held from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm at Bingemans Embassy Room, 425 Bingeman Drive, Kitchener, ON. 20 dealers of postcards, covers and stamps ranging from 18th to 21st century! Thousands of cards covering topics, towns and subjects to add to your collection. Comfortable seating in our well-lit hall. Decked out in green for this 2019 St. Patrick's Day. Free parking. $5 entry however children 12 and under free with adult. Bonus entry to Regional Train Show in nearby building. For more information contact Leigh Hogg or Dave Moore at 519-885-3466, stamphogg@hotmail.com or visit http://postcardshow@blogspot.com.

APRIL 5 – 6, 2019

The LAKESHORE 2019 annual stamp exhibition will be held April 5-6, 2019 at the Sarto Desnoyers Community Center, 1335 Lakeshore Drive, Dorval, QC. Free admission and ample free parking. Wheelchair accessible. Lunch counter on premises. Hourly door prizes. Competitive exhibition with over 100 frames of exhibits. 25 dealers and club bourses. Show covers with commemorative postmarks and picture-postage stamps. Youth activity center with the Fédération québécoise de philatélie. Hours: Friday: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Saturday: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Information: Gary Misener, P.O. Box # 1, Pointe-Claire/Dorval, H9R 4N5. Email: gmisener@sympatico.ca. Visit the Lakeshore Club website at : www.lakeshorestampclub.ca / L'exposition philatélique annuelle LAKESHORE 2019 se tiendra du 5 au 6 avril 2019 au Centre communautaire Sarto Desnoyers, 1335 Bord-du-Lac, Dorval, QC. Entrée et grand stationnement gratuits. Accès aux personnes handicapées. Cafeteria. Tirage de prix de présence toutes les heures. Exposition compétitive de plus de 100 cadres. 25 négociants et bourses du club. Plis souvenirs, oblitérations commémoratives et Timbres-photos. Centre d'activités pour les jeunes avec la Fédération québécoise de philatélie. Horaire: Vendredi: 10:00h à 17:00h, samedi: 10:00h à 16:00h. Renseignements: François Brisse, C.P. #1, Pointe-Claire/Dorval, QC, H9R 4N5. Courriel: fsbrisse@sympatico.ca. Visitez le site web du Club à : www.lakeshorestampclub.ca

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

MARCH 23-24 MARS, 2019

Edmonton Spring National Show sponsored by the Edmonton Stamp Club will be held at Central Lions Centre, 11113 113 Street, Edmonton Alberta. Saturday 10-5, Sunday 10-4. For dealer or exhibitor application information please contact Kelly Liusz Moser at 780-569-0044 or e-mail liuszmoser@gmail.com. Check our website for more information and updates at http://www.edmontonstampclub.com.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

FIP PATRONAGE EXHIBITS OPEN FOR ENTRIES

NOVEMBER 28 NOVEMBRE - DECEMBER 3 DÉCEMBRE, 2018

THAILAND 2018 WORLD STAMP EXHIBITION, Royal Paragon Hall, Siam Paragon, Bangkok, Thailand. FIP General World Exhibition with 14 Competitive classes including: FIP Championship, Traditional, Postal History, Postal Stationery, Aerophilately, Astrophilately, Thematic, Maximaphily, Revenue, Youth, Philatelic Literature, One Frame, Modern and Open Classes. Copies of the Individual Regulations (IREX) of Thailand 2018 and application forms are available from the commissioner or can be downloaded from the show website http://www.thailand2018.org. Canadian Commissioner – David McLaughlin 905-509-7530, Email: david.mclaughlin@rogers.com. Deadline for Exhibit Entry Applications: March 15, 2018.

The International Exhibitor Newsletter, an update of FIP, FIAF & RPSC International Exhibition News for Canadian Philatelic Exhibitors, is now available to RPSC members by email from David M. McLaughlin, International Liaison. Send your name and email address to david.mclaughlin@rogers.com.

MEMBERSHIP report / Des nouvelles de nos 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 69080, St. Clair Post Office, Toronto, ON M4T 3A1.

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. 69080, St. Clair Post Office, Toronto, ON M4T 3A1) d'ici 30 jours, les adhérants seront acceptés comme membres.

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

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS / MEMBRES À TITRE PERSONNEL

I-29787 • Gary Coolen
Canadian, International, Imperial, Commonwealth and UPAE, Reply Coupons, Canadian Booklets, Canadian Coils.

I-29788 • Linda Salmond
Canadian Stamps

I-29789 • D. John
British Empire

I-29790 • Stephen Baker
Newfoundland (First cents)

DECEASED MEMBERS / MEMBRES DÉCÉDÉS

HL-8349 • Graham McCleave, FRPSC

I-9838 • Owen L. White, FRPSC

I-14610 • Elef Christensen

I-27535 • Alexander Bartkiw

PHILATELIC WEBSITE LISTINGS / LISTE DES SITES WEB PHILATELIQUES

Auctions / Enchères

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www.allnationsstampandcoin.com
collect@direct.ca

EASTERN AUCTIONS LTD.
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easternauctions@nb.aibn.com

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VANCE AUCTIONS LTD.
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BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY (BNAPS)
www.bnaps.org
secretary@bnaps.org

CENTURY STAMP CO. LTD.
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LIGHTHOUSE PUBLICATIONS (CANADA) LTD.
www.leuchtturm.com
info@canada.leuchtturm.com

VINCENT GRAVES GREENE PHILATELIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION
www.greenefoundation.ca
info@greenefoundation.ca

Philatelic Literature / Littérature Philatélique

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY (BNAPS)
www.bnaps.org
andy_ellwood@rogers.com

CANADIAN STAMP NEWS
www.canadianstampnews.ca
info@trajan.ca

THE UNITRADE PRESS
www.unitradeassoc.com
unitrade@rogers.com

VINCENT GRAVES GREENE PHILATELIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION
www.greenefoundation.ca
info@greenefoundation.ca

Postal History / Histoire Postale

HUGO DESHAYE (PHILATELIST) INC
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classifieds / annonces classées

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CANADA FOR SALE / CANADA À VENDRE

Walsh NEWFOUNDLAND Specialized Stamp eCatalogue 11th edition, 2018 Colour; 823 pages. www.nfldstamps.com

Walsh British North America Specialized Stamp eCatalogue 11th edition, 2018 Colour ; 674 pages. www.nfldstamps.com *v69n06*

CHINA / CHINE

TOP $$$ PAID for high-value stamps. Price range: $100-$10,000. Email scans to jon@chinesestampbuyer.com. www.chinesestampbuyer.com *v71n01*

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FREE PRICE LISTS for Canada FDC: Fleetwood, HDE, GINN, CANECO, Canadian Banknote, British American Banknote. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0. *v69n03*

MAXIMUM CARDS for France, Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, Man, Liechtenstein, and Vatican. Free price list. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0. *v69n03*

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It's that time of year again...have a very Merry Christmas, Bonne Noel, Happy New Year, Froeliche Weichnachten....
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