CANADA'S NATIONAL STAMP CLUB - LE CLUB NATIONAL DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST

May/June 2019 mai/juin- VOL. 70 ◆ NO. 3

LE PHILATÉLISTE CANADIEN



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Exploits de l'aviation canadienne

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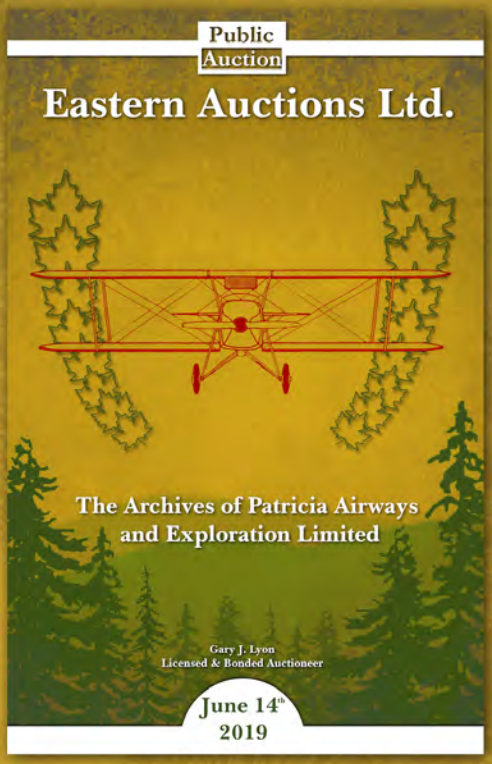
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CANADA POST / POSTES CANADA

Auction Announcement

June 2019 Public Auction - Halifax, Nova Scotia
The Archives of Patricia Airways and Exploration Limited

Contact us today for your complimentary catalogue



This extraordinary holding finally surfaces after more than 90 years. It contains original artwork, numerous essays and proofs, issued stamps often in full panes and first flight covers displaying a multitude of variations in imprints, inscriptions, perforations, paper, etc. Many are not documented in the Canadian Semi-Official Airmail literature and other specialized catalogues.

Shortly after the first successful Newfoundland-England Trans-Atlantic flight in June 1919, pilots and aircrafts soon turned to commercial airmail enterprises. Patricia Airways and Exploration Limited, a private airline serving remote towns and mining sites in northern Ontario, carried supplies, passengers and mail.

A special catalogue is in preparation which will offer a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to acquire unique pieces of Canadian airmail history.

Our June sale will also feature Vic Willson's "Canadian International Airmails, 1919-1941" postal history exhibit collection and Part III of The Highlands Collection with important Newfoundland airmail rarities.



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An invitation to join…
Joignez-vous à…

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA
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.

CARNETS DE TIMBRES EN APPROBATION - Ils sont disponibles sur demande. C'est une façon facile de disposer de matériel en surplus ou d'acquérir des nouvelles pièces pour sa collection.

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.

Devenez membre de La SRPC

- CONSEILS SUR LA FAÇON DE DISPOSER D'UNE COLLECTION
- RÉSEAU DE PROTECTION ANTIVOL
- CONTACT TÉLÉPHONIQUE EN PERSONNE AVEC LE BUREAU NATIONAL
- POSSIBILITÉ D'EXPOSER À NOTRE CONGRÈS NATIONAL OU À UN ÉVÈNEMENT INTERNATIONAL
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- DROIT DE PARTICIPER, DE VOTER À NOTRE AGA ET DE REMPLIR UN MANDAT ÉLECTIF

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Canada

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Vous pouvez obtenir les coordonnées sur le site Web de La SRPC http://www.rpsc.org/society.htm ou en appelant au Bureau national.

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Revue de La SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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FEATURES

The Royal Stamp ---------- 145
by Herb Colling

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada is celebrating its 60th anniversary this year. For 31 years prior to 1959, the national stamp organization in Canada was known as the Canadian Philatelic Society, but it received its royal designation at the 31st annual convention in Sarnia on Saturday, May 16, 1959.

100th Anniversary: First Nonstop Flight Across Atlantic ----- 148
by Richard Logan

The first nonstop transatlantic flight took place in June 1919 when aviators Captain John William Alcock DSC, and Lieutenant Arthur Whitten Brown flew their aircraft from St. John's, Newfoundland to Clifden, Ireland. They carried a small amount of mail aboard the aircraft – 196 letters and one parcel – meaning it was also the first transatlantic airmail flight.

World Blood Donor Day: Providing A Global Perspective --- 153
by Jean Wang

In June we celebrate Fathers – it's also the month in which the World Health Organization (WHO) marks World Blood Donor Day. Blood transfusion saves lives and improves health; it is a universal need that transcends boundaries of race and religion.

A Loyal Commonwealth Outpost ---------- 156
by Michael Somerville

The Falkland Islands are one of Britain's most loyal and enthusiastic remnants of an empire 'upon which the sun never sets.' An archipelago in the South Atlantic Ocean on the Patagonian Shelf, they consist of East Falklands, West Falklands plus 776 smaller islands, covering 4,700 square miles.

Les Débuts de la Poste à Sainte-Scholastique, Québec -------- 160
par Cimon Morin

Le bureau de poste ouvre le 6 juillet 1837. Au cours de l'été 1837, le transport du courrier est assuré entre Sainte-Scholastique et Saint-Eustache, une distance de 13 milles, à raison d'une fois par semaine en passant par Sainte-Thérèse-de-Blainville dont le bureau a été ouvert le 6 janvier 1837.

Ukraine's Provisional Postage Stamps of the 1990s ---------- 162
by Mark Stelmacovich

The break-up of the USSR after December 25, 1991 saw 12 new nations emerge from the republic. They followed the lead of three Baltic States, which had already gained independence. Moving from artificially-controlled centralized regulation under Soviet scales of economy and into a global open market system wasn't easy. The initial growing pains of independence soon became clear.

Canada at the North Pole: The Plaisted Polar Expedition ----- 168
by Dan Buss

At 21:00 hours GMT on April 19, 1968, four men drift over the North Pole on their snowmobiles. Their position is confirmed several hours later by an American air force weather plane circling overhead. The pilot radios, "Everywhere from where you are now is south." Thus they became the first persons – with confirmation -- to have reached the North Pole, crossing an icy stretch by snowmobile.

Pioneers of Aviation – A Dangerous Business! ---------- 170
by Jim Measures

In the annals of flight, there have been many tragic stories of pioneering aviators who have lost their lives pursuing the avocation, or vocation, that they love. Some of those stories have been chronicled in stamps from different countries. The most famous, of course, is Amelia Earhart, whose disappearance has mystified many people throughout the world for much of the 20th century.


Ottawa, May 20, 1959.

Dear Mr. Geldert:

It gave me much pleasure to recommend to my colleagues that your application for permission for the Canadian Philatelic Society to use the title "Royal" be forwarded to Buckingham Palace for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure.

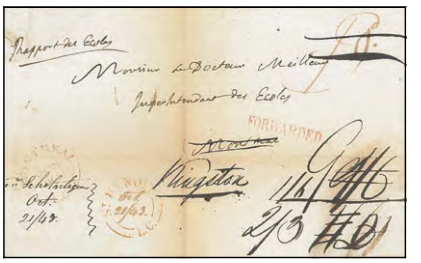
Her Majesty was pleased to grant your request, and, as you know, I asked my colleague the Postmaster General to convey this information to you and to the members of the Society at your annual meeting at Sarnia on Saturday last.

I offer you my cordial congratulations on the signal honour which the Sovereign has conferred on the Society, and as well on your re-election as President - indeed as the first President of the Royal Canadian Philatelic Society.

Yours sincerely,

Henri Courtemanche,
Secretary of State.













PRESIDENT'S PAGE

by/par Ed Kroft, FRPSC | president@rpsc.org

LA PAGE DU PRÉSIDENT

Hello everyone. Now that the weather is improving I hope you will have time to get to your local club meeting or a stamp show. I have enjoyed shows in Toronto, Edmonton and Vancouver in the last few weeks. It is always enjoyable to see friends and the materials brought by the dealers who patronize these events.

DISPELLING MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT THE RPSC

My goal, as President, is to encourage a large and diverse group of collectors to enjoy the membership benefits that the RPSC currently has to offer and wants to make available. As part of The RPSC strategic planning exercise, our Board is studying ways to make this happen. The RPSC needs positive and proactive assistance from its members and from those who are willing to join us.

The RPSC Board consists of 14 dedicated collectors who donate a lot of time, without monetary reward, at the local, national, and international levels to grow our hobby in Canada. We are assisted by many others who make presentations, put on stamp shows, exhibit, write articles, enjoy collecting stamps and who are generous with their time and knowledge. The RPSC and our hobby also benefit from the patronage and support from stamp dealers who attend shows and make materials available through different media.

Yet, most collectors are not members of The RPSC or any philatelic organizations. Those of us who are active in stamp clubs and other philatelic organizations want to attract new collectors to the hobby. The RPSC also needs these newbies and many existing collectors to join its membership ranks. When I or other dedicated RPSC members, including board members, are at stamp clubs or shows we hear why people are not members of The RPSC. I want to dispel some misconceptions about The RPSC which might be causing collectors to refrain from joining the RPSC.

TRUTHS ABOUT THE RPSC

1. The RPSC is not a wealthy organization:

The RPSC is a non-profit organization. Its goal is to break even annually and its limited funds are managed responsibly during the year. The RPSC mainly spends funds on the production of *The Canadian Philatelist* and benefits from a government grant to help break even. The RPSC could benefit from donations to fund additional services for its members.

2. The RPSC annual stamp show welcomes all exhibitors to exhibit on all types of subjects and not just expensive Canadian stamps:

The Royal/Royale is a national show which is governed by various exhibiting rules. The Royal wants to attract a diverse group of

Bonjour à tous. Maintenant que la météo s'améliore, j'espère que vous aurez le temps d'assister à vos réunions de club ou de visiter une exposition philatélique. J'ai eu le plaisir de voir des expositions à Toronto, à Edmonton et à Vancouver au cours des dernières semaines. C'est toujours agréable de rencontrer des amis et de voir ce qu'ont apporté les négociants qui fréquentent ces expositions.

DISSIPER LES IDÉES FAUSSES SUR LA SRPC

Mon but, en tant que président, est d'encourager un groupe de collectionneurs vaste et diversifié à profiter des avantages que La Société royale de philatélie du Canada (SRPC) offre et qu'elle souhaite mettre à la portée de tous. Dans le cadre de son exercice de planification stratégique, notre conseil d'administration étudie des façons de rendre la chose possible. La SRPC a besoin de l'aide positive et proactive de ses membres et de ceux qui veulent se joindre à nous.

Le conseil d'administration de La SRPC se compose de 14 collectionneurs dévoués qui donnent beaucoup de leur temps, à l'échelle locale, nationale et internationale afin de faire progresser notre loisir au Canada, et ce, sans compensation monétaire. Nous avons aussi l'aide de bien d'autres personnes qui présentent des exposés, montent des expositions philatéliques, participent à ces expositions, rédigent des articles, ont du plaisir à collectionner des timbres et sont généreuses de leur temps et de leurs connaissances. La SRPC et notre loisir profitent également de la clientèle et du soutien des négociants en timbres-poste qui assistent aux expositions et fournissent du matériel par divers médias.

Cependant, la plupart des collectionneurs ne sont pas membres ni de La SRPC ni d'une autre organisation philatélique. Ceux d'entre nous qui sont actifs dans les clubs et les autres organisations philatéliques souhaitent attirer des nouveaux dans leur loisir. La SRPC a besoin de ces collectionneurs, novices ou aguerris, dans ses rangs. Lorsque moi ou d'autres membres engagés de La SRPC, y compris ceux du conseil d'administration, visitons des clubs ou des expositions, nous entendons parler des raisons pour lesquelles les gens ne sont pas membres. Je voudrais donc dissiper certaines idées fausses sur La SRPC qui pourraient empêcher les collectionneurs de s'y joindre.

VÉRITÉS SUR LA SRPC

1. La SRPC n'est pas une organisation riche :

La SRPC est une organisation à but non lucratif. Son objectif est d'établir un budget annuel équilibré et ses fonds, qui sont limités, sont gérés de façon responsable tout au long de l'année. Les fonds de La

exhibitors. I ask that anyone wanting to exhibit to come forward if his/her exhibit meets the criteria set out in the exhibiting prospectus. The amount of money that one spends on a collection does not guarantee an exhibitor a high medal.

3. Belonging to a local club that is an affiliate of the RPSC does not make a member of the local club a member of The RPSC:

Many local chapters join The RPSC for a variety of reasons. The RPSC is seeking to have more local chapter members join The RPSC as well. The RPSC is determined to be present and relevant for local chapter members. I want to hear what the local chapter members need from The RPSC.

4. The RPSC needs more volunteers from across Canada and geography is not always an issue:

People sometimes say that they cannot travel to philatelic events and cannot play a role in a national organization such as The RPSC. Although The RPSC is headquartered in Toronto, almost all of its current directors are not. The current Board is made of people from these provinces: BC (2), Alberta (2), Ontario (5), Quebec (3), New Brunswick (1). One director is in France. Only one director of the five in Ontario is from Toronto. Our editor and webmaster is from Manitoba. The internet and teleconferencing bridge the physical distance. We see each other, at our own costs, at stamp shows including the Royal/Royale convention.

5. The leadership of The RPSC is relatively young and The RPSC Board is not a "boys club":

The Board is composed of two women and 12 men and the average age of the Board is younger than it has been for quite some time. Not all board members stand for election for three two-year terms. There is turnover which gives rise to new ideas. Since 2016, there have been many new faces on the board with two more new members to follow in June at the annual general meeting.

ROYAL 2019 ROYALE ◆ JUNE 21-23, 2019 ◆ MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO

The Bramalea Stamp Club, West Toronto Stamp Club and *Canadian Stamp News* are pleased to host The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada Royal *2019* Royale June 21-23, 2019 at the Hilton Mississauga, located at 6750 Mississauga Road in Mississsauga, Ontario. This year's Royal has two special themes: this marks the 60th Anniversary of the Canadian Philatelic Association receiving its ROYAL designation from Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. The second theme, 'It's Your Royal,' pays tribute to all members and the important role each one plays in enhancing our hobby for collectors of all ages and levels. ✉

For more please see the RPSC Newsletter, on-line at www.rpsc.org.

SRPC servent principalement à la production du *Philatéliste canadien* et à cet égard, la société reçoit une subvention du gouvernement fédéral pour l'aider à boucler son budget. Elle peut aussi bénéficier de dons pour financer des services additionnels pour ses membres.

2. L'exposition annuelle de La SRPC est ouverte à tous les exposants et à tous genres de sujets, pas seulement aux timbres canadiens coûteux :

Royal-Royale est une exposition nationale soumise à des règles. Nous souhaitons y attirer un groupe de visiteurs diversifié. J'invite tous ceux qui veulent exposer à se manifester si leurs collections remplissent les critères établis dans le prospectus. Par ailleurs, le montant d'argent investi dans une collection ne garantit pas l'obtention d'une médaille prestigieuse.

3. L'adhésion d'une personne à un club local affilié à La SRPC n'en fait pas un membre de cette dernière.

Les sections de clubs locales se joignent à La SRPC pour toutes sortes de raisons et La SRPC désire voir davantage de membres de sections locales se joindre à elle. Elle s'engage à être présente et pertinente pour eux et j'aimerais savoir ce qu'ils attendent de notre société.

4. La SRPC a besoin de davantage de bénévoles d'un bout à l'autre du Canada, ce qui n'est pas toujours un problème du point de vue géographique :

Parfois, des gens disent qu'ils ne peuvent pas se rendre aux manifestations philatéliques ni jouer un rôle dans une organisation nationale, comme La SRPC. Bien que ses bureaux soient situés à Toronto, la plupart de ses directeurs habitent ailleurs. Le conseil d'administration actuel est composé de membres des provinces suivantes : Colombie-Britannique (2), Alberta (2), Ontario (5), Québec (3), Nouveau-Brunswick (1). L'un des directeurs est en France. Seul l'un des cinq directeurs en Ontario habite à Toronto. Notre rédacteur en chef et webmaître est au Manitoba. Internet et les téléconférences établissent un pont entre les distances physiques. Nous nous rencontrons à nos propres frais aux expositions philatéliques, notamment au congrès Royal-Royale.

5. La direction de La SRPC est relativement jeune et son conseil d'administration n'est pas un « club de gars ».

Il est composé de deux femmes et de douze hommes et sa moyenne d'âge est en dessous ce qu'elle a été pendant longtemps. Ses membres ne se briguent pas tous trois mandats de deux ans. De plus, il existe un roulement, ce qui ouvre la porte aux idées neuves. Depuis 2016, de nouveaux visages sont apparus au conseil et deux autres nouveaux membres arriveront en juin, à l'assemblée annuelle.

ROYAL 2019 ROYALE – 21-23 JUIN 2019 – MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO

Les clubs philatéliques Bramalea, West Toronto et la revue Canadian Stamp News auront le plaisir d'accueillir Royal*2019*Royale de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada du 21 au 23 juin 2019 au Hilton de Mississauga, situé au 6750, Mississauga Road à Mississauga, Ontario. La Royale de cette année affiche deux thèmes spéciaux, le premier marquant le 60e anniversaire de la désignation ROYALE accordée à la Canadian Philatelic Association par Sa Majesté, la reine Elizabeth II. Le second « C'est votre Royale » rend hommage à tous les membres et au rôle important que chacun joue à l'égard de l'enrichissement de notre loisir pour les collectionneurs de tous âges et de tous niveaux. ✉

Pour en apprendre d'avantage, veuillez consulter l'infolettre de La SRPC, en ligne au www.rpsc.org.



EDITOR'S NOTES

by/par Robin Harris, FRPSC | editor@rpsc.org

NOTES DU RÉDACTEUR

IN THE BEGINNING...

How did you get started in the wonderful world of stamp collecting?

For some it could have been a chance visit to a local stamp club meeting or local stamp show.

Perhaps reading a book about stamp collecting at a library or even purchasing *The Canadian Philatelist* from the magazine shelf at a local book store was enough to pique one's interest.

Did you reply to a small advertisement in a trade journal or comic book requesting a packet of "50 different stamps" from a stamp firm such as the H.E. Harris & Co. or Kenmore Stamp Company?

Maybe you inherited a collection from a parent or long-lost relative.

Me myself, it was guidance from my father, who passed away just a couple of months ago (January 31).

On a hot summer day when I was about eight years old, and bored during summer holidays, my dad showed my brother and me his worldwide stamp collection. My brother pilfered his Canada stamps while I took his United States collection (the Canada album now resides with me).

During that summer my dad ordered a very large world mixture (off paper), something like 50,000 stamps if I recollect correctly. It was plunked down on the pool table in the basement where we spent many hours sorting the stamps by country, then placing them in the appropriate spot in my dad's Minkus Global stamp albums. I was hooked.

Over the years we bought hundreds of pounds of used stamps (mission mixtures) from local places in Winnipeg. My dad enjoyed soaking the stamps while I enjoyed studying the stamps for perforation, tagging and constant plate varieties.

My dad spent countless hours with stamps ... this would involve soaking the stamps off the paper — usually about 3 to 4,000 at a time using ice cream buckets, drying them on newspapers spread out on a couple of couches in the basement, pressing them with *Encyclopedia Britannica* books (who would have thought those books would be used so much), sorting them through a couple of different phases until they were all neatly stored (and counted) in envelopes and

AU COMMENCEMENT...

Comment êtes-vous entré dans le monde merveilleux de la collection de timbres?

Certains ont eu la chance d'assister à une réunion de club ou à une exposition philatélique locale.

La lecture d'une livre sur la collection de timbres dans une bibliothèque ou l'achat du *Philatéliste canadien* dans la section des revues d'une librairie ont peut-être suffi à éveiller votre intérêt.

Avez-vous commandé un paquet de « 50 timbres différents » d'une entreprise, comme H. E. Harris & Co. ou Kenmore Stamp Company en réponse à une petite annonce parue dans un journal spécialisé ou une bande dessinée?

Vous avez peut-être hérité de la collection d'un parent ou d'un proche que vous aviez perdu de vue depuis longtemps.

Pour ma part, c'est mon père, décédé il y a à peine quelques mois (le 31 janvier), qui m'a initié à la philatélie.

Par une chaude journée d'été, alors que j'étais âgé d'environ huit ans, et que je m'ennuyais pendant les vacances, mon père nous a montré, à mon frère et à moi, sa collection de timbres du monde. Mon frère a chapardé ses timbres canadiens tandis que je me suis intéressé à sa collection des États-Unis (j'ai maintenant la collection canadienne de mon père).

Cet été là, mon père a commandé une très grande quantité de timbres du monde (décollés), environ 50 000, si ma mémoire est bonne. Nous les avons jetés sur la table de billard du sous-sol, où nous avons passé des heures et des heures à les classer par pays et à les placer au bon endroit dans les albums Minkus Global de mon père. J'étais captif.

Au fil des ans, nous avons acheté des centaines de kilos de timbres usagés (mélange de timbres de mission) à divers endroits de Winnipeg. Mon père aimait décoller les timbres alors que j'aimais étudier les perforations, le marquage et les planches de variétés constantes.

Mon père passait d'innombrables heures auprès de ses timbres... ce qui comprenait le trempage pour les décoller du support — il mettait habituellement de 3000 à 4000 timbres à la fois dans des contenants à crème glacée — et le séchage entre quelques couches de journaux étendus dans le sous-sol

boxes that covered his den from floor to ceiling. Binders were used for certain collections: worldwide stamps (250 binders), precancels (50 binders), etc.

Around 1994 we happened to get a mixture of about a hundred pounds of stamps from a non-profit organization. The pile filled (pictured here), and nearly overflowed, that same pool table used some 25 years previously for a pile of worldwide stamps. What incredible pleasure my dad had trimming, sorting, soaking, sorting, and organizing this batch of stamps.



I estimate my dad soaked and sorted over a few million stamps during the last 40 years.

Over the last few years his interest had shifted to United States precancels, another fascinating area of stamp collecting.

I remember getting Boggs' book, *The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada*, from Santa Claus one year, and a Raytech short/long wave ultraviolet light another year — items I still treasure and use regularly to this day.

During June of 1976 our family took a road trip from Winnipeg to New York. As a USA collector I was anxious to get the American Bicentennial souvenir sheets that were issued May 29 — we stopped at many post offices on the trip, trying to get the much-delayed sheets, and the day after buying them I accidentally left my brief case on top of the car as we drove away from the hotel (I had almost forgotten that memory until writing this column).

Another memory with my dad was developing stamp clubs at several schools in Winnipeg — what great times. And of course, over the last 18 or so years as I edited the *Corgi Times* (newsletter of the Elizabethan II Study Group of BNAPS), I passed them to my dad for proofing prior to distribution to our members.

What great memories of starting stamp collecting and perusing stamps these past 50 years. Dad ... you will be missed.

Have you encouraged your children, or friends at work, to take up stamp collecting? It can start by simply showing a couple of interesting items from your collection over a cup of coffee. Who knows, in 25 years maybe that person will describe you when they relate how they got started in the fascinating world of stamp collecting. ✉

RPSC NEWS | NOUVELLES SRPC | RPSC NEWS | NOUVELLES SRPC

et pressés avec des volumes de l'Encyclopedia Britannica (qui aurait cru que ces livres fussent autant utilisés). Ensuite venait le classement, réalisé en quelques étapes, jusqu'à ce que les timbres soient bien rangés (après avoir été comptés) dans des enveloppes et dans des boîtes qui s'élevaient du plancher au plafond. Mon père utilisait des classeurs pour certaines collections : timbres mondiaux (250 classeurs), préoblitérés (50 classeurs), etc..

Vers 1994, nous avons obtenu un mélange d'environ 45 kilos de timbres d'un organisme à but non lucratif. Ce tas de timbres recouvrait (photo) la même table de billard que nous avions utilisée quelque 25 ans plus tôt pour nos lots de timbres mondiaux et en débordait presque. Mon père prenait un plaisir incroyable à parer, classer, faire tremper et organiser cet énorme lot de timbres.



J'estime qu'il a fait tremper et qu'il a classé quelques millions de timbres pendant ces quarante dernières années.

Au cours des dernières années, il s'est mis à s'intéresser aux timbres préoblitérés des États-Unis, un autre domaine fascinant de la philatélie.

Je me souviens qu'une année, le père Noël m'a donné le livre de Bogg, The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada, et une autre année, une lampe ultraviolette Raytech à ondes courtes et ondes longues, que j'apprécie et utilise régulièrement encore aujourd'hui.

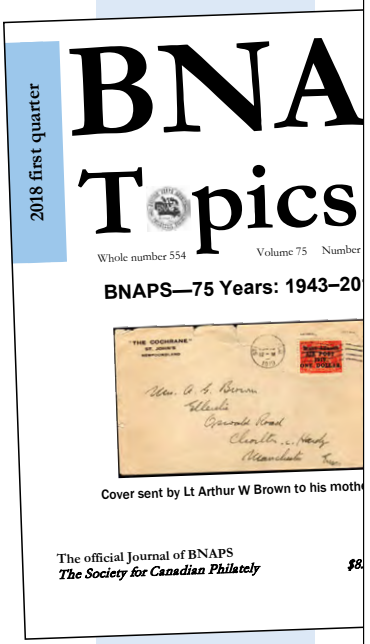
En juin 1976, notre famille a pris la route pour se rendre de Winnipeg à New York. En tant que collectionneur de timbres des États-Unis, j'étais impatient d'acquérir les blocs-feuillets du bicentenaire émis le 29 mai. Nous nous sommes donc arrêtés dans plusieurs bureaux de poste dans l'espoir d'obtenir les feuillets tant attendus. Le lendemain de l'achat, j'ai accidentellement laissé ma mallette sur le toit de la voiture alors que nous partions de l'hôtel (j'avais presque oublié ce souvenir qui m'est revenu en écrivant le présent article).

Un autre souvenir de mon père est la mise sur pied de clubs philatéliques dans des écoles de Winnipeg — quels moments fantastiques! Et bien sûr, pendant les quelque 18 ans où j'ai travaillé pour le *Corgi Times* (je rédigeais l'infolettre du groupe d'étude sur la période élisabéthaine II de la British North America Philatelic Society) je faisais réviser l'infolettre par mon père avant qu'elle soit distribuée aux membres.

Quels bons souvenirs de mes débuts en philatélie et de ces 50 dernières années passées à explorer les timbres! Papa... tu vas me manquer.

Avez-vous encouragé vos enfants ou vos compagnons de travail à entreprendre la collection de timbres? Vous pouvez commencer tout simplement en montrant quelques timbres intéressants de votre collection autour d'une tasse de café. Qui sait si dans 25 ans, l'une de ces personnes ne parlera pas de vous en racontant comment elle a fait son entrée dans le monde fascinant de la collection de timbres.! ✉

PRATT AWARD




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Gum: The later Newfoundland issues printed by Perkins Bacon, Waterlow, and others

Anthony Thompson

GUM is applied to the back of postage stamps so that they may adhere to envelopes or other stationery (Figure 1). A number of general, introductory philatelic texts on gum describe the process in generic terms and provide examples of processes undertaken in the gumming of the paper used for postage stamps [2, 3].

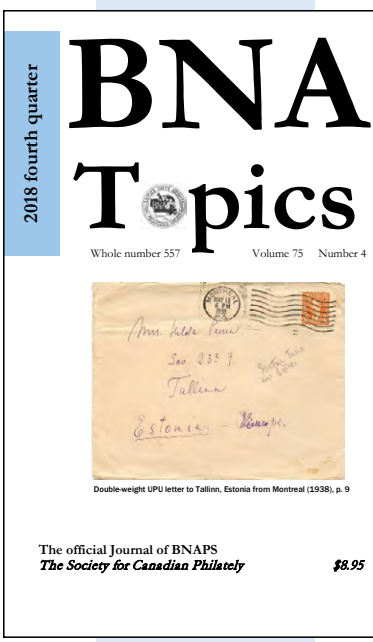
Descriptors relating to gum condition are commonplace among dealers; e.g., gum creases, bends, and wrinkles (light, natural, minor, typical, vertical, diagonal) and inclusions (tiny, natural) [4]. More general terms are used to describe the gum as pristine, original (never, lightly, moderately hinged, or hinge remnant), disturbed, or unused (no gum or re-gummed) [5].

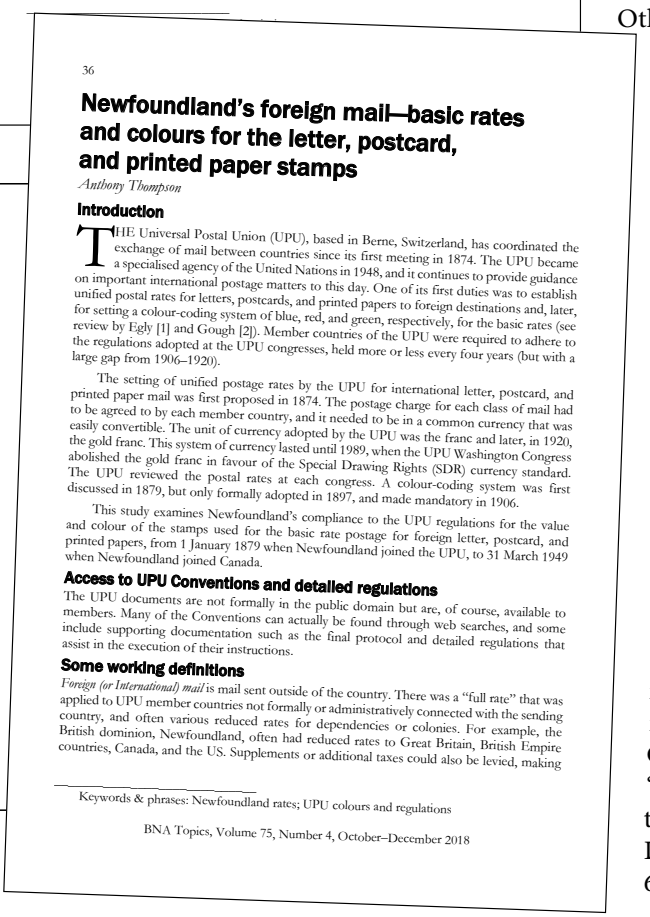
It is well known that the condition of the gum markedly affects the price of mint stamps [6]. But what does original gum actually look like? This article describes and illustrates the normal appearance of the gum seen on the stamps of Newfoundland printed during the 1930s and 1940s.

Figure 1. Gum test by Perkins Bacon [1].

The printers of Newfoundland stamps are listed in the Stanley Gibbons (SG) British Commonwealth (Empire) stamp catalogues. The only changes to the printers listed was for seven sets, issued between 1929-1933 that, in the early 1930s SG catalogues, were incorrectly listed as being printed by John Dickinson instead of Perkins Bacon [7], and for three sets issued between 1941-1947, originally listed as Perkins Bacon and changed to Waterlow in the SG catalogue listings sometime between 1959 and 1967. Pratt's 1965 publication may have been responsible for this change [8].

There was an early mystery attached to the printers of these three Newfoundland sets, and they are not listed in Williams' book as being printed by Waterlow [9]. However, the release of the Waterlow archival file sheets by De La Rue around 1975 confirmed that these later Newfoundland stamps were printed by that firm. The SG catalogues list Bradbury Wilkinson, the Canadian Bank Note Company, and John Dickinson [10] as also printing some Newfoundland stamps during the 1930s and 1940s. Again, nothing seems to have been written about this.




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Newfoundland's foreign mail—basic rates and colours for the letter, postcard, and printed paper stamps

Anthony Thompson

Introduction

THE Universal Postal Union (UPU), based in Berne, Switzerland, has coordinated the exchange of mail between countries since its first meeting in 1874. The UPU became a specialised agency of the United Nations in 1948, and it continues to provide guidance on important international postage matters to this day. One of its first duties was to establish unified postal rates for letters, postcards, and printed papers to foreign destinations and, later, for setting a colour-coding system of blue, red, and green, respectively, for the basic rates (see review by Egly [1] and Gough [2]). Member countries of the UPU were required to adhere to the regulations adopted at the UPU congresses, held more or less every four years (but with a large gap from 1906–1920).

The setting of unified postage rates by the UPU for international letter, postcard, and printed paper mail was first proposed in 1874. The postage charge for each class of mail had to be agreed to by each member country, and it needed to be in a common currency that was easily convertible. The unit of currency adopted by the UPU was the franc and later, in 1920, the gold franc. This system of currency lasted until 1989, when the UPU Washington Congress abolished the gold franc in favour of the Special Drawing Rights (SDR) currency standard. The UPU reviewed the postal rates at each congress. A colour-coding system was first discussed in 1879, but only formally adopted in 1897, and made mandatory in 1906.

This study examines Newfoundland's compliance to the UPU regulations for the value and colour of the stamps used for the basic rate postage for foreign letter, postcard, and printed papers, from 1 January 1879 when Newfoundland joined the UPU, to 31 March 1949 when Newfoundland joined Canada.

Access to UPU Conventions and detailed regulations

The UPU documents are not formally in the public domain but are, of course, available to members. Many of the Conventions can actually be found through web searches, and some include supporting documentation such as the final protocol and detailed regulations that assist in the execution of their instructions.

Some working definitions

Foreign (or International) mail is mail sent outside of the country. There was a "full rate" that was applied to UPU member countries not formally or administratively connected with the sending country, and often various reduced rates for dependencies or colonies. For example, the British dominion, Newfoundland, often had reduced rates to Great Britain, British Empire countries, Canada, and the US. Supplements or additional taxes could also be levied, making

Keywords & phrases: Newfoundland rates; UPU colours and regulations

BNA Topics, Volume 75, Number 4, October–December 2018

The Collectors Club of Chicago (CCC) has announced the year 2018 recipient of the Pratt Award, which is given for the best-judged Newfoundland philatelic article(s) published during 2018.

Initiated in1997, the CCC Pratt Award is named for Col. Robert H. Pratt, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the pre-eminent Newfoundland stamp and postal history collector, researcher, and author.

This year's award is being bestowed upon Anthony B. Thompson of Saltsjo-Boo, Sweden.

Thompson authored two comprehensive articles for *BNA Topics*, the official publication of the British North America Philatelic Society: "Gum: The late Newfoundland Issues Printed by Perkins Bacon, Waterlow, and Others", and "Newfoundland's Foreign Mail - Basic Rates and colours for the Letter, Postcard, and Printed paper Stamps".

The award consists of a US$1,000 honorarium. As determined by the CCC Pratt Award Committee, it is awarded annually for the best-judged article or other publication related to the philately of Newfoundland.

The CCC actively solicits published original research related to Newfoundland philately for consideration of the annual Pratt Award. All submissions to be considered for the CCC Pratt Award, as well as other award communications, are to be submitted to George P. Fabian, CCC Pratt Awards Chairman, 'The Cabeen House', Collectors Club of Chicago, 1029 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, IL, 60610-2803, U.S.A.



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THIS YEAR'S ROYAL WILL LAUNCH PARTNERSHIP WITH APS TO PROMOTE STAMP COLLECTING WORLDWIDE

BY JESSE ROBITAILLE

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (RPSC) and American Philatelic Society (APS) have launched a partnership that's set to begin at the 2019 Royal Convention this June.

The RPSC's 91st convention – to be held June 21-23 in Mississauga – is the first step in a plan slated to culminate with a quasi-international show in 2021, the midpoint between the World Stamp Show in New York three years ago and the one coming to Boston in 2026.

"What we're talking about with The RPSC is establishing what I consider to be a foothold in the worldwide community," said APS Executive Director Scott English, who began in that role nearly four years ago, before the August 2015 StampShow in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

The partnership will "go beyond" the APS' current ties with international organizations such as the Royal Philatelic Society London (RPSL), English added.

"We have recognized World Series of Philately (WSP) shows that occur in Great Britain, but it's never reached beyond that."

Rather than "a mutually beneficial exchange of exhibiting" – something the APS already shares with Canada, which hosts a handful of WSP shows each year – the plan is to foster a "wholesale partnership to promote the hobby around the world and make as many doors as possible for people to get into the hobby," he added.

"It will be more comprehensive than anything we've done before."

The partnership will kick off this June with the first of many co-promoted conventions. The APS will send Scott Tiffney, its director of information services, to this June's Royal Convention, where he will man a table on the bourse and lead a seminar on the American Philatelic Research Library, which he also serves as library director.

Tiffney also spoke at last year's British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS) Convention in Québec.

In turn, The RPSC will also send representatives to major U.S. shows beginning this fall.

RPSC STRATEGIC INITIATIVE

From The RPSC's perspective, the partnership with the APS ties into the former society's reinvented strategic initiative, which was unveiled at the 2018 Royal Convention in St. Catharines, Ont.

Executives of the Canadian society are hoping "to appeal to everybody in the broadest way possible," said RPSC President Ed

PARTENARIAT ENTRE LA SRPC ET L'APS POUR PROMOUVOIR LES COLLECTIONS À TRAVERS LE MONDE

PAR JESSE ROBITAILLE

La Société royale de philatélie du Canada (SRPC) et l'American Philatelic Society (APS) ont décidé d'un partenariat qui prendra effet au congrès Royal*2019*Royale" en juin. La 91e exposition de la SRPC – qui aura lieu les 21-23 juin à Mississauga – est la première étape d'un projet destiné à culminer avec une exposition quasi-internationale en 2021, à mi-chemin entre l'exposition mondiale qui a eu lieu à New-York il y a trois ans et celle à venir à Boston en 2026.

« Ce dont il est question ici est d'établir avec la SRPC ce que je considère une entrée dans la communauté mondiale » selon le Directeur Exécutif de l'APS, Scott English. Celui-ci est en poste depuis presque quatre ans, avant l'exposition philatélique à Grand Rapids, Michigan en août 2015.

« Le partenariat ira bien au-delà des liens que partage déjà l'APS avec des organisations internationales telle que la Royal Philatelic Society London (RPSL) » a ajouté English.

Nous avons reconnu les expositions du World Series of Philately (WSP) qui ont lieu en Grande-Bretagne, mais nous ne sommes jamais allés plus loin.

Plutôt qu'un simple « échange mutuel avantageux d'expositions » – ce que l'APS partage avec le Canada qui accueille chaque année quelques expositions du WSP – le projet est de favoriser « un partenariat à grande échelle afin de promouvoir le hobby à travers le monde et d'ouvrir grande les portes à tous ceux qui seraient intéressés à se joindre à nous » a-t-il ajouté.

« Ce serait une approche plus globale que ce que nous avons fait jusqu'à présent. »

Le partenariat débutera en juin avec la première de plusieurs expositions conjointes. L'APS enverra Scott Tiffney, directeur de l'information, au congrès Royal*2019*Royale en juin où il sera présent à une table de vente; il dirigera un séminaire sur l'American Philatelic Research Library dont il en est le directeur.

Tiffney avait déjà fait une présentation au congrès de la British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS) à Québec l'an dernier.

En retour, la SRPC va aussi envoyer des représentants aux principales expositions américaines à partir de cet automne.

INITIATIVE STRATÉGIQUE DE LA SRPC

Du point de vue de la SRPC, ce partenariat cadre parfaitement avec le nouveau plan stratégique présenté l'an dernier au congrès Royal*2018*Royale à St. Catharines ON.

La Direction de la société canadienne souhaite « offrir un attrait au sens le plus large » selon le président de la SRPC, Ed Kroft qui ajoute : « nous avons besoin d'augmenter le nombre de membres parce que nous voulons offrir plus de services à plus de gens ».

Kroft, who added there is a "need to increase our membership because we want to offer more things to more people."

Canada is a "natural fit" for the APS' plans, Kroft added, because of the two countries' close ties both culturally and geographically.

"We go to one another's shows, and our dollar is cheaper than the U.S. dollar, so if Americans want to come to Canada, attend our shows, patronize our dealers and offer things to our members, we welcome it."

Kroft is also the immediate past president of the Society of Israel Philatelists (SIP) and previously worked with English and the APS while at the helm of the SIP, which was the first society to use the APS headquarters in Bellefonte, PA., as its office.

These national and international partnerships, he added, are vital for the hobby going forward.

"Philatelic organizations need to co-operate with one another in order to keep the hobby strong and attract new members," he said, adding The RPSC's top demographics include baby boomers, who are retiring, and the preceding cohort, Generation X.

"I'm very excited about this partnership with the APS because it's part of The RPSC's philosophy to partner with different organizations."

One of nearly 100 members of the Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (FIP), The RPSC also maintains close ties with many Canadian philatelic organizations, including the Toronto-based Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation.

"The RPSC is fortunate to have the benefit of working with the Greene Foundation. It's like Bellefonte – it's really the Canadian equivalent – and we're grateful for that relationship," said Kroft.

"We're trying to be connected to as many people throughout the world – including in Canada – to grow our membership and serve our existing members. We want people in Canada to benefit as well."

None of these plans will come at the expense of The RPSC's Canadian members, he added.

"By virtue of saying we're connected and we have these partnerships, people will say this is an organization people need to belong to." ✉

« À cause des liens culturels et géographiques entre les deux pays, les plans de l'APS conviennent parfaitement au Canada » a ajouté Kroft.

« Nous allons aux expositions les uns des autres et notre dollar vaut moins que le dollar américain, alors si les Américains veulent venir au Canada, assister à nos expositions, fréquenter nos négociants et offrir du matériel à nos membres, alors ils sont les bienvenus ».

Kroft est aussi le président-sortant de la Society of Israel Philatelists (SIP) et a travaillé avec Scott English et l'APS au cours de son mandat à la tête de la SIP, laquelle a été la première société à utiliser le siège social de l'APS à Bellefonte, PA comme bureau-chef.

« Ces partenariats nationaux et internationaux, a-t-il ajouté, sont vitaux pour l'avancement de notre hobby ».

« Les organisations philatéliques doivent coopérer afin de soutenir ce passe-temps et d'attirer de nouveaux membre, dit-il, et il ajoute, le profil démographique de la SRPC doit inclure les baby-boomers qui arrivent à leur retraite et la cohorte précédente qui est la Génération X.

« Je suis très excité par ce partenariat avec l'APS car celui-ci convient parfaitement à la philosophie de la SRPC de s'associer avec différentes organisations.

Un des 100 membres de la Fédération internationale de philatélie (FIP), la SRPC maintient des liens étroits avec de nombreuses organisations canadiennes dont la Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation de Toronto.

La SRPC est chanceuse de pouvoir jouir des services de la Fondation Greene. Celle-ci se compare à celle de Bellafonte – c'est vraiment l'équivalent canadien – et nous sommes reconnaissants de cette association » a dit Kroft.

« Nous essayons de nous rattacher avec le plus grand nombre possible de gens à travers le monde – incluant le Canada – pour augmenter le nombre d'adhésion et servir nos membres. Nous voulons que les membres canadiens en bénéficient aussi. »

« Aucun de ces projets ne se fera au détriment des membres canadiens de la SRPC, a-t-il ajouté. En disant que nous sommes affiliés et que nous jouissons de divers partenariats, les gens diront que nous sommes une organisation dont il faut faire partie. » ✉

JOE FAFARD

Joe Fafard, internationally known sculptor from Lumsden, Saskatchewan, died on March 16, 2019.

Three of his works were portrayed on Canadian stamps in 2012: *Smoothly She Shifted* (Scott 2522), *Dear Vincent* (Scott 2523a/2524), and *Capillery* (Scott 2523b/2525).

Fafard's work spans over five decades and his displays can be seen in downtown Regina and across Canada. His work depicts people and their surroundings.

Fafard sculpted in plaster and ceramics in the early part of his career, but switched to bronze as his primary medium in the 1980s. In 1985 he opened the Julienne Atelier foundry in Pense, Saskatchewan. His art is heavily influenced by his Saskatchewan surroundings, and includes life-sized bronze cows, horses and pigs. ✉

Source: Wikipedia



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The Royal Stamp

BY HERB COLLING

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada is celebrating its 60th anniversary this year. For 31 years prior to 1959, the national stamp organization in Canada was known as the Canadian Philatelic Society, but it received its royal designation at the 31st annual convention in Sarnia on Saturday, May 16, 1959.



The official seal on show covers was of a freighter on the St. Clair River, passing under the Bluewater Bridge that connects Sarnia, Ontario to Port Huron, Michigan. Covers cost 15 cents, with another 15 cents for the seal itself. All covers were mailed from a special post office on the exhibition floor, which made for a fitting souvenir of the 31st annual convention.

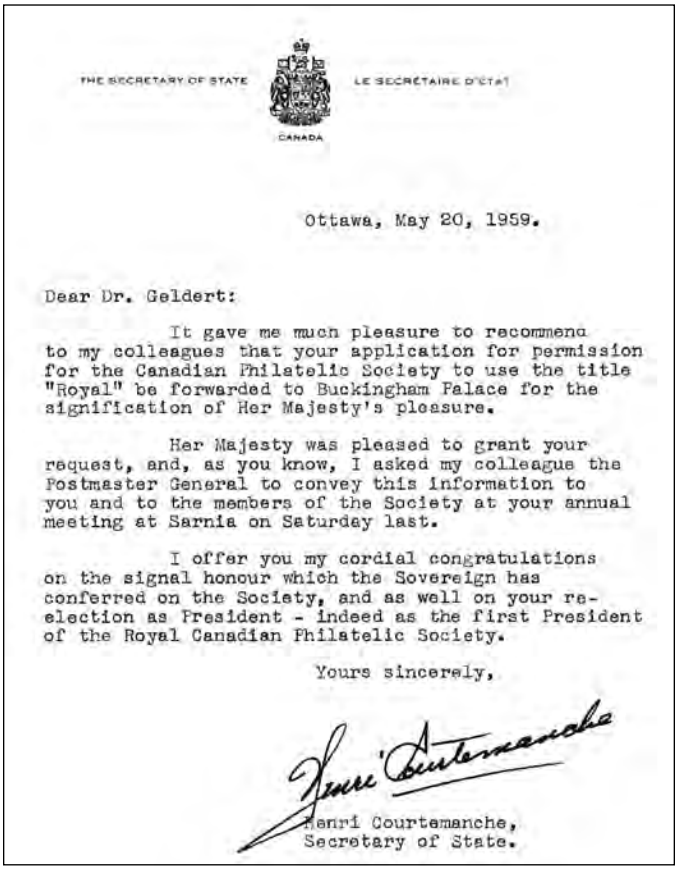
The announcement of the royal designation was made by William Hamilton, the Postmaster General of Canada. It came almost as an aside, as the postmaster referred to many philatelic issues, including the relationship between stamp collectors and the post office department.

When Hamilton announced that Her Majesty the Queen had graciously granted the Canadian Philatelic Society the right to include the word 'royal' in its name, it quickly became the highlight of the evening. The July/August edition of *The Canadian Philatelist* said, "For a moment, the 300 people present were stunned, and then a furore broke out and a standing ovation was given to the postmaster general. Our president, G.M. Geldert, could hardly contain himself, and he was just bubbling over!" Everyone cheered.

David Burwell was on hand that night. He was only a kid, and he doesn't remember much of it, but he knows his dad was pleased. Burwell's father was a sub-postmaster from 1944 to 1980, working out of a variety store that the family had purchased during the Depression. David Burwell says, "When I was two years old, my mom would bed me down on the mail bags where I would sleep soundly until she was finished work. So, you might say I've been around stamps and post offices all my life."

Burwell inherited his love of stamps. He was given his dad's stamp book, and he remembers buying mail order stamps. Like many collectors he knew, he got out of the hobby in his teen years, but returned to it after he married and settled down. In 1983, he started dealing stamps, and doing shows, became the vice-president, then president of the Sarnia Stamp Club, and is now a director.

Within a week of the announcement of the royal designation in Sarnia, the first letter of congratulations came from the Secretary of State for Canada.



THE SECRETARY OF STATE — LE SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT

CANADA

Ottawa, May 20, 1959.

Dear Dr. Geldert:

It gave me much pleasure to recommend to my colleagues that your application for permission for the Canadian Philatelic Society to use the title "Royal" be forwarded to Buckingham Palace for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure.

Her Majesty was pleased to grant your request, and, as you know, I asked my colleague the Postmaster General to convey this information to you and to the members of the Society at your annual meeting at Sarnia on Saturday last.

I offer you my cordial congratulations on the signal honour which the Sovereign has conferred on the Society, and as well on your re-election as President - indeed as the first President of the Royal Canadian Philatelic Society.

Yours sincerely,

Henri Courtemanche,
Secretary of State.

In June, the Postmaster General also wrote to the executive of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.

The Queen was featured on the front cover of the July/August edition of *The Canadian Philatelist* in light of her impending visit for the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Much of the work to obtain the royal designation was attributed to Fred Jarrett of Toronto. He was given a spot on the society's honour roll as one of the organization's most enthusiastic supporters. In the editor's notes of the July August edition of *TCP*, the efforts of the president, G. M. Geldert, were also lauded. He was congratulated for his dynamism and energy. The article suggests that the designation had been discussed two or three times over the past few years, but it took a concerted effort to make it a reality. The president and directors of the board were fully cognizant of the responsibilities that accompanied the title, and they were prepared to meet the challenge. One of the first major changes was to the masthead of the society's publication.

As a new columnist to *TCP*, Robson Lowe wrote, "The news that the Canadian Philatelic Society has now been honoured with the prefix 'royal' has given a great deal of pleasure to all those interested in the Dominion. One may well wonder what

CANADA

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL
CABINET DU MINISTRE DES POSTES

Ottawa, June 15, 1959.

Dear Dr. Geldert:

I would like to congratulate your Association officially on the recent distinction conferred on it by the Queen and say how honoured and pleased I was to have the privilege of announcing this at your annual meeting recently.

As I told you then, this is a distinction not lightly granted; only a very few associations are now being so honoured and those chosen receive it in recognition of long and distinguished service in their field plus an acknowledged standing and respect for their activity in the country as a whole.

The Association which you head eminently fills these requirements. I wish you and your associates an unending succession of fruitful and healthful years in furthering what is certainly a wonderful activity for all those who participate.

Yours sincerely,
Bill Hamilton
William Hamilton,
Postmaster General.

Dr. G. M. Geldert,
President,
Royal Philatelic Society of Canada,
516 Kenwood Avenue,
Ottawa 3, Ont.

effect this will have on the hobby in the long run, and I would hazard a guess that it means that more people will take a serious interest in the hobby and that their philatelic interests will be more widespread."

A writer with the pseudonym Montor took up the rallying cry in his article, The Realm of Stamps. He called the news splendid, and suggested that the membership is most appreciative of the great honour bestowed on the society, and on Canadian philately in general. The writer suggested that the society





Seaway U.S. (Scott 1131) and Canada (Scott 387) stamps.

had made much progress in building up a sense of unity between stamp clubs from the Maritimes to the Pacific. "With the establishment of chapters throughout the country, the society can now proudly claim to be fairly representative of philately in Canada."

Montor suggested that the distinction could only benefit the country. "As every member of this society is aware, there are many advantages to be gained from the pursuit of stamp collecting. For the young, it is beneficial in a great number of ways; at the age of retirement it is a haven that can and does open up an entirely new vista of many years of relaxation and interest; and to those of advanced years, it can be one of the greatest stimulants to obtain the maximum enjoyment from life."

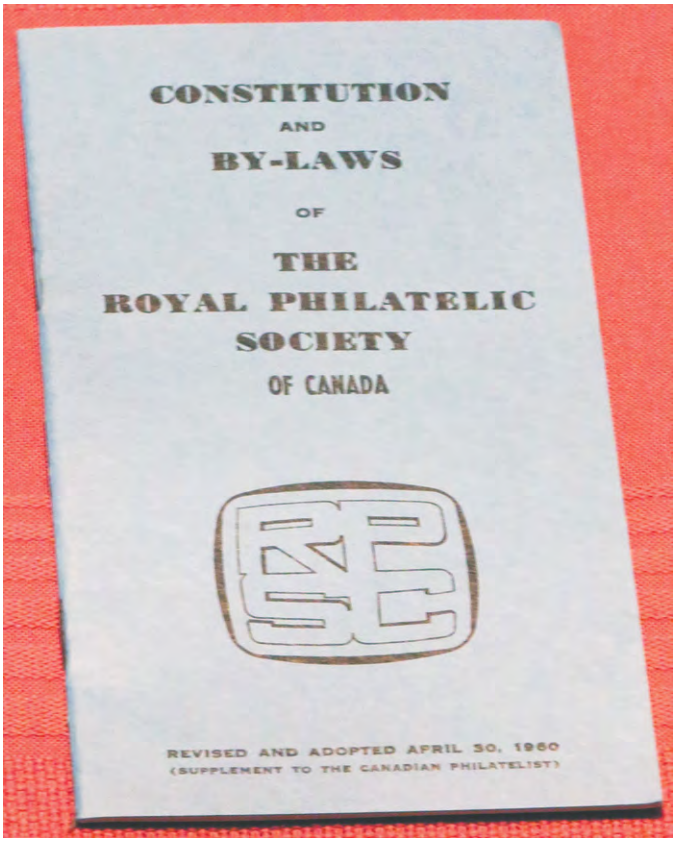
"Philately has so much to offer and this new honour should give the society and each individual member a greater incentive to play their part to educate the junior and adult beginner. That would enable them to obtain a full measure of benefits from their stamps, and at the same time, play a leading part in the encouragement of philatelic study and research in Canada."

The royal designation wasn't the only highlight of the exhibition. More than 75 exhibitors showed nearly 300 competitive frames of stamps, along with several important stamp collections in the exhibition's court of honour. As the *Sarnia Observer* explained, "These include the display owned by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa, part of which was at the Canadian pavilion at the Brussell's World Fair last summer. Valued at over one million dollars, this collection includes a full sheet of the famous New Brunswick five cent issue of 1860, over which a postmaster lost his job, for placing his own portrait on the stamp. The issue was suppressed before it reached the public. Few copies of the stamp exist." There was also a display of air mail and flying history presented by the RCAF Stamp Club, a winning exhibit of Alaskan postal history by an American collector from Chicago, and a small part of the famous collection of Francis, Cardinal Spellman of New York.

The Sarnia and Port Huron Stamp Clubs, representing Canadian and American collectors on both sides of the border, jointly sponsored the 1959 annual CPS convention and exhibition. The first American to join the Canadian club, following the royal designation, was Fred H. Ball, president of the Park Drop Forge Company of Cleveland, Ohio. He was in attendance at the annual convention in Sarnia, and he immediately signed up as a member of The Royal. Geldert, as president of the Canadian Philatelic Society, expressed the hope that the liaison between Canada and the U.S. would only strengthen the "close bond of friendship that has existed between our two nations for so many generations."

In an open letter, Geldert said the society membership had increased steadily over the past year, and was the highest on record, with former members coming back. He suggested that the designation was a noteworthy milestone for the society, but that the executive would have to keep up the work to prove worthy of the privilege. "Remember, neither your president nor your directors can do it alone. They need YOU, and need you NOW." He applauded *TCP* for "fast becoming the outstanding magazine for collectors." Dues were four dollars a year with a one dollar initiation fee. In all, there were about 1,200 members.

After the designation was announced, the board of The RPSC attended to the necessary formalities. A special meeting was held on October 3 at the King Edward Hotel in Toronto. It wasn't heavily attended, but members from Kitchener, Windsor, Ottawa, Toronto, Sudbury and Montreal all voted to approve the change. The results of the vote were sent to Ottawa for government approval by the secretary of state, and to make the process legal.



In 1960, the new bylaws were published to reflect the Royal designation.

The first show for The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada was held in Kitchener.

In January, 1960, Georges P. Vanier, the Governor General of Canada, became the newly-named patron of The RPSC. His picture graced the cover of the first edition of the magazine in the New Year. ✉

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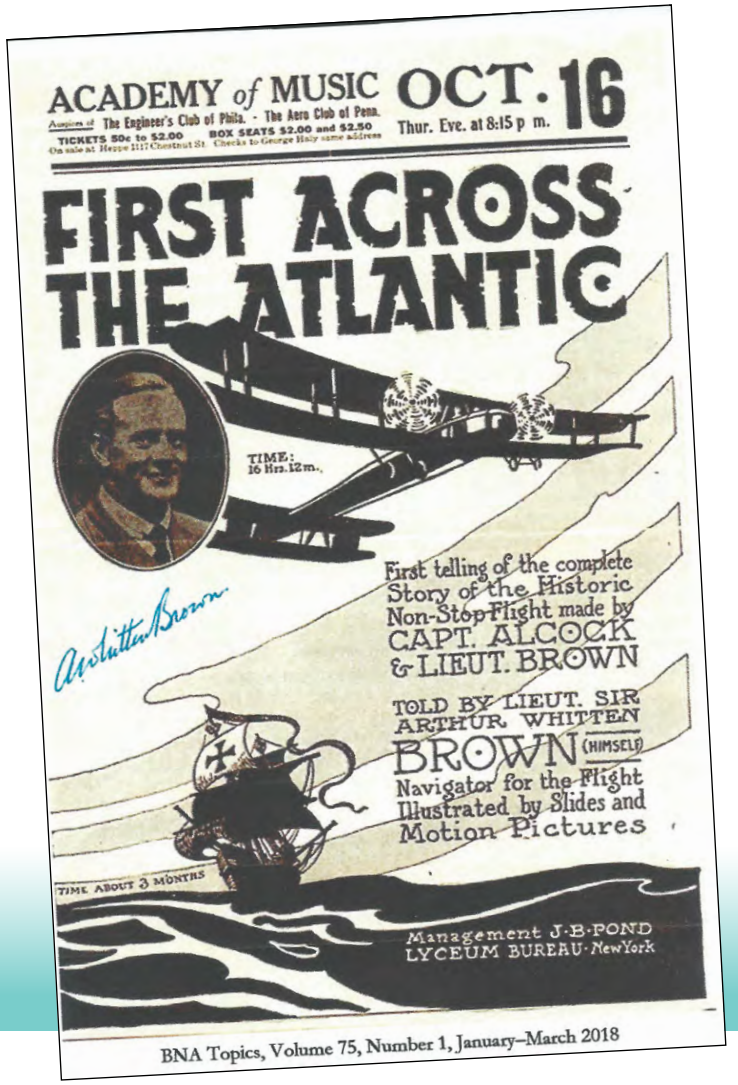
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Flyer/program autographed by A. Whitten Brown
Courtesy of the late Norris (Bob) Dyer, *BNA Topics*, Volume 75, Number 1, January-March 2018.

100TH Anniversary: FIRST NONSTOP FLIGHT ACROSS ATLANTIC

BY RICHARD LOGAN

The first nonstop transatlantic flight took place in June 1919 when aviators Captain John William Alcock DSC, and Lieutenant Arthur Whitten Brown flew their aircraft from St. John's, Newfoundland to Clifden, Ireland. They carried a small amount of mail aboard the aircraft – 196 letters and one parcel – meaning it was also the first transatlantic airmail flight.

In a letter to his parents, Alcock wrote "This letter I am sending by the first transatlantic air post, which I am going to carry." Alcock's confidence would be tested to the max in the 16 hours and 12 minutes of the 3,040 km flight that followed. His words personified the mental and physical courage, flying skill and unshakable faith in the destiny of two men who were about to make aviation history.

Louis Bleriot, the French airplane manufacturer and aviator, flew his *Bleriot XI* monoplane across the English Channel from Calais, France to Dover, England on July 25, 1909 to win a prize of £1,000 Sterling offered by the *London Daily Mail*. In April 1910, the gifted French aviator, Louis Paulhan, was the first pilot to fly from London to Manchester, England within 24 hours. He won £10,000, again offered by Lord Northcliffe's newspaper. The same grand sum was then offered by Northcliffe in 1911 to the first flyer to finish a mapped 1,625 km course around Britain with touchdowns for refueling and sleep at scheduled airfields. Again, the winner was French: Jean Louis Conneau, otherwise known as André Beaumont. In 1913, Northcliffe rounded out a generous quartet of incentives with an offer of £10,000 Sterling "to the first person who crosses the Atlantic Ocean from any point in the United States, Canada or Newfoundland, to any point in Great Britain or Ireland – or vice versa – in 72 continuous hours."



Canada
Scott 494.

The challenge went unanswered for the next five years probably because of the war in Europe. When the war ended, airmen of several countries turned their thoughts to the Northcliffe challenge. First to try was U.S. Navy Commander Albert Read, and a crew of five in a *Curtiss NC-4 Flying Boat*. Between May 8 and 13, 1919 they actually made the first crossing of the Atlantic. They flew from the United States to Newfoundland, then to the Azores, to mainland Portugal, and finally Great Britain. This flight was not eligible for the *London Daily Mail* prize because it took more than 72 consecutive hours.

Australians Harry Hawker and Kenneth Mackenzie-Grieve made the first qualified attempt on May 18, 1919 in a single engine *Sopwith Atlantic* but an overheated engine brought them



Hungary Scott C401.

down in the ocean where they were rescued by the *S.S. Mary*. Frederick Raynham and C.W.F. Morgan also made an attempt on the same day in a *Martinsyde* but crashed on takeoff. The Handley Page Group, led by Mark Keir flying a *Handley Page V/1500*, was in the final stages of testing its aircraft on June 14, 1919. However, the Vickers entry of John Alcock and Arthur Brown, flying a *Vickers Vimy IV* twin engine bomber, were ready; and at around 17:15 hours the plane took off from Lester's Field, St. John's, Newfoundland. The rest is history.

John William Alcock was born in Seymour Grove, Manchester, England on November 5, 1892. In April 1910, at the age of 17, his interest in aviation caused him to join a crowd, waiting all night in a field at Fog Lane, Didsbury, England, to watch Louis Paulhan touch down to win the *London Daily Mail* prize for the first flight from London to Manchester. In 1911, he began working as a mechanic at the Empress Motor Works. In 1912, Alcock went to work at the Brooklands Aerodrome in Surrey. In his spare time, he learned to fly and secured his Royal Aeronautical Club license as pilot at the age of 20.



Newfoundland Scott 156.

Alcock took part in the 1912 London-Manchester Air Race, finishing fourth on the go leg and second on the return. He joined the Royal Navy Air Service, and went to war in 1914, as an experienced pilot. He demonstrated his skill and courage in some of the earliest battles, and won a Distinguished Service Cross. During a bombing raid over Constantinople, his engine failed and he spent the rest of the war as a prisoner in Turkish hands. After the war, Alcock became a test pilot for Vickers in England.

Arthur Whitten Brown was born on July 23, 1886 in Glasgow, Scotland of American parents who soon moved to Manchester, England. Following high school, he attended the Municipal College of Technology. He then served his apprenticeship with the Westinghouse Company. Eventually, he was sent by Westinghouse to work in South Africa, returning to Great Britain in 1914. He immediately joined the 3rd Battalion, Manchester Regiment. In 1915, following service in France, he was transferred to Number Two Squadron of the Royal Flying Corps, where he was trained as an air observer. In November of that year, he was shot down and captured. He spent 22 months as a prisoner of war. It was during this time that Brown began to acquire knowledge of air navigation and formulate his ideas about a nonstop flight across the Atlantic. Released under a reciprocal repatriation arrangement, he spent the remainder of the war working in the ministry of munitions. At the end of the war, he returned to Westinghouse, which later became the Metropolitan Vickers Company.

With both men now working for Vickers, it was inevitable that they would meet. That took place in a hangar in Weybridge, Surrey where Alcock had been trying to persuade Vickers to attempt the Atlantic crossing while fishing around for a skilled navigator.

Alcock's preferred aircraft was the heavy bomber *Vickers FB 27 Vimy*. Fit for war, the aircraft was designed to accommodate a three man crew; four .303 caliber Vickers machine guns; and a bomb load of 12 bombs weighing 2,179 kg. Its height was 4.77 m; length 13.28 m; a span of 20.75 m; empty it weighed 3,222 kg; loaded with fuel 4,937 kg. Powered by two Rolls-Royce Eagle VIII-12 liquid cooled engines of 268 kW each, it had a range of approximately 1,448 km at a maximum speed of 161 km/h. For the transatlantic flight, additional fuel tanks were outfitted and the undercarriage was revised.

The outgoing Alcock and diffident Brown sailed from Liverpool on the *Mauretania* May 3, 1919 and arrived in Newfoundland on the 13th. The aircraft sailed May 8th via cargo ship and arrived on May 24th. Two days later, they unloaded the aircraft, which was then transported, using horses, to the cricket field at Quidi Vidi Lake. Special scaffolds and windscreens were required to assemble the 'galleon of the skies' in the open air. The work progressed satisfactorily until May 30th, when it had to be suspended because of heavy rain. The clouds eventually cleared and, on June 9th, the first trial flight was carried out. To quote Alcock, "During this flight, the machine behaved splendidly; however, the wireless installations gave slight trouble" -- a harbinger of things to come.

Alcock landed the aircraft following this trial flight at a place called 'Mundy Pond' where a clear run of 365 meters had been prepared. A second trial flight was made on June 12th and again, everything went well. The next day, the fuel, oil and water tanks were filled with the intention of taking off for the big adventure early the next morning. Unfortunately, strong crosswinds blew that idea away. The delay was put to good use in a final test of the powerful Rolls-Royce engines – perfection prevailed. Later in the day, weather conditions improved. The boys ate their dinner under the wings of the aircraft, and then took off at 17:15 hours.



Alcock & Brown's Vickers Vimy takes off from Newfoundland June 14, 1919.

The aircraft rose flawlessly, despite a few heart-stopping moments along the White Hills where turbulence made climbing difficult. Alcock flew the aircraft to 305 meters, and then rose another 60 meters, as they passed over Signal Hill to meet the Atlantic Ocean. Less than an hour after takeoff, the radio went dead and then part of the exhaust pipe on one engine split away and literally melted. Conversation above the roar of the engines became impossible, and the two men had to communicate by hand gestures and brief notes to each other. Hot chocolate, beef bouillon, sandwiches, chocolates and scotch whiskey refreshed them for a while.



Special First Day Cover from the 41st Annual Convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada saluting Alcock and Brown. Note the dates in the cancel and exhibition rubber stamp.

Seven hours later, in dense fog and cloud, the British bomber lumbered on like a 'flying mare.' With little space, Brown checked notes, maps and instruments in the beam of his flashlight. Alcock, who apparently never took his hands off the wheel for the whole flight, strained to react instantly to any threats to his control from weather or mechanical failure. One threat came when the aircraft went into a spin at 1,220 meters! The cause was the airspeed indicator. Desperate to retain control, Alcock fought the controls for what seemed like an eternity, and managed to bring the aircraft back into level flight. He then climbed to 1,830 meters back into the fog and clouds. In a narrative by special cable to the New York Times on Monday, June 16th Alcock said, "We looped the loop and did a very steep spiral. We did some very comic stunts – I just didn't know where the horizon was."



Newfoundland Scott C2.

At three o'clock and with dawn approaching, Brown anxiously looked for a positional 'fix:' nothing. They continued to climb; but could not blast through the avalanche of clouds. Then it began to snow, packing hard on the wings and tail. Alcock used all his available strength to hold the lethargic controls. The engines laboured as the intake valves became blocked with ice and the airspeed indicator froze. At 2,440 meters, snow began to cover their most vital resource – the fuel gauges.

At this point, Brown clambered out on to the right wing, bare-handed, holding on for dear life to the wire struts. With his feet slipping on the ice covered surface of the wing, he chipped ice off the fuel gauge with his penknife. With four-bladed propellers and sub-zero temperature pulling at his body, he then inched over to the gauge on the other wing and chipped away the ice. He repeated this extraordinary act of courage five more times before the aircraft hit warmer weather.

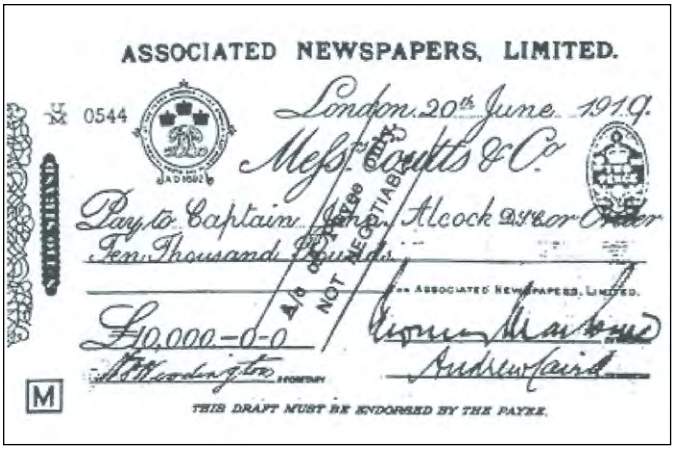
Climbing to 3,355 meters and a break in the clouds, Brown finally got his sun 'fix.' Alcock and Brown had been in the air for over 14 hours when one of the engines began to misfire. A strong south westerly wind prevailed, and Brown plotted a more southeasterly course. Flying in this direction, with improved visibility, they peered anxiously ahead. All of a sudden, the Galway Islands of Inisturk, Cruagh, Turbot, Eeshal, Hog, and Gooreen jumped out of the sea. Ten minutes later and the masts of Marconi's transatlantic wireless station at Clifden materialized. Brown discharged his Very flare gun; however, there was no response from the sleepy town. More shots were fired with no reply.

Alcock circled the labouring aircraft back over the wireless station, saw what he thought was a suitable flat stretch of grass and began his descent. People appeared around the field and began to wave. It was actually a warning. The green grass was, in fact, wetlands – Derrygimlagh Bog! The aircraft's four wheels sank into the mire as they made contact and threw it gently forward on its nose.



Alcock & Brown's landing in Derrygimlagh Bog, Ireland.

Both men were unhurt as they unfastened their seat belts and dragged their weary bodies out of the cramped cockpit to the waiting hands of the operators of the wireless station. These men, first witnesses to the end of a nonstop transatlantic flight, were completely unaware of Alcock and Brown's historic feat. Thanks to Marconi, the news was immediately communicated to the rest of the world.


ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS, LIMITED.

London. 20th June 1919.

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The cheque for 10,000 Pounds Sterling from *The London Daily Mail*.

When the two men received the Northcliffe prize from Winston Churchill, then secretary of war, they insisted that the Vickers and Rolls-Royce mechanics who had helped them, receive a £2,000 Sterling share. Official recognition came a few days later from King George V. Captain J.W. Alcock and Lieutenant A. Whitten Brown were received at Buckingham Palace. They left the palace as Sir John William Alcock KBE, DSC and Sir Arthur Whitten Brown KBE.



Great Britain Scott 584.

Following the historic flight, Brown got married and headed for the United States on his honeymoon. In Pittsburg, Pennsylvania he gave the "First telling of the complete story of the historic non-stop flight made by Captain Alcock and Lieutenant Brown, illustrated by slides and motion pictures." Back in Great Britain, he returned to Vickers and was appointed general manager in Swansea. He died in his sleep on October 4, 1948.

Honour and fame were available to Alcock for only a short time. On December 18, 1919 he was piloting a new flying boat, the Vickers Viking to the Paris Air Show, when he crashed and died in fog at Cottevrard near Rouen in Normandy.

This story will endure forever because Alcock and Brown were heroes and heroes never die. ✉

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WORLD BLOOD DONOR DAY

Providing a Global Perspective

BY JEAN WANG

In June we celebrate Fathers – it's also the month in which the World Health Organization (WHO) marks World Blood Donor Day. Blood transfusion saves lives and improves health; it is a universal need that transcends boundaries of race and religion. We do not yet have the ability to manufacture blood, so we depend on the generosity of human donors to maintain a blood supply that is adequate to meet the needs of our society. Here in Canada we enjoy a high standard of living and the ready availability of advanced medical care, but in many parts of the world it is a different story entirely.



World Health Day 2000.

The WHO is an agency of the United Nations that plays a leading role in improving international public health. The WHO held the first World Health Assembly in 1948 on April 7, and since 1950 has marked this anniversary as World Health Day. Each year, a theme is selected that highlights a priority area of concern for the WHO. In 2000, the chosen theme was "Safe blood starts with me," to raise global awareness about blood safety and focus on the importance of voluntary, unpaid blood donors in supporting a safe blood supply.

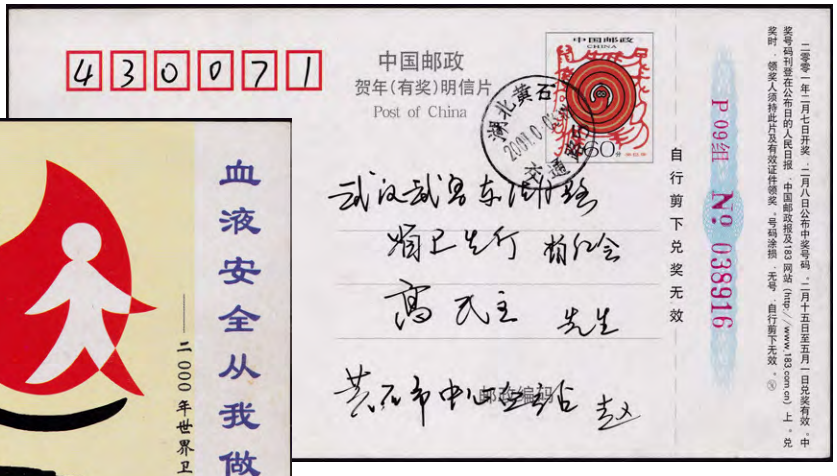
Following on the success of the 2000 World Health Day, the first World Blood Donor Day was held in 2004, and the date chosen was June 14, the birthday of Karl Landsteiner, considered to be the Father of Transfusion Medicine (for more on that story, see the March/April 2019 issue of TCP). The global launch event was held in Johannesburg, South Africa, hosted by the South African National Blood Service; the day itself was commemorated in over 70 countries, with the message "Blood, a gift for life. Thank you." It was an opportunity to give thanks to the millions of people who give the precious gift of life, many of whom donate over and over again.



World Blood Donor Day 2004.

In May 2005, at the 58th Session of the World Health Assembly, the WHO 192 Member States resolved to establish World Blood Donor Day as an annual event, to build public awareness of the need for safe blood and to encourage more people to donate blood regularly on a voluntary basis. The annual event is





China Post New Year Lottery postal stationery card, with logo and slogan of World Health Day 2000: "Safe blood starts with me."



World Blood Donor Day 2005. The logo in the gutter is reversed.

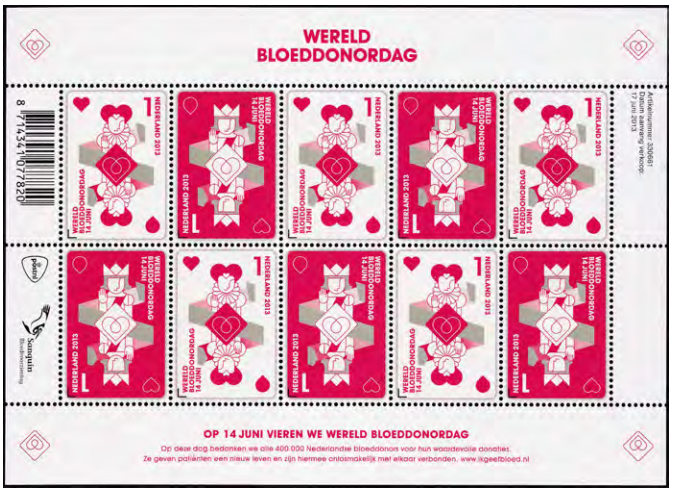
sponsored by four international organizations: the WHO, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the International Federation of Blood Donor Organizations, and the International Society of Blood Transfusion. Each year, a host country is identified for a launch event that provides the focus for an international publicity campaign, and a theme is selected to highlight a particular aspect of the global need for blood donation.

There is significant global inequity when it comes to blood donation and transfusion. In 2013, 112.5 million blood donations were collected worldwide. Of these, approximately half were collected in high-income countries, home to 19% of the world's population. The average blood donation rate is much higher in high- compared to low-income countries (according to the WHO, the median blood donation rate is 32.1, 7.8, and 4.6 donations per 1000 people per year in high-, medium- and low-income countries, respectively). A blood donation rate of approximately 1% of the population is needed to meet a society's basic requirements for blood; the requirements are higher in countries with advanced health care systems. Even countries with higher donation rates often struggle to maintain blood stocks that are sufficient to support increasingly complex medical and surgical procedures. In high-income countries, patients over 65 years of age account for up to 76% of all transfusions. Transfusions are commonly used to support cardiovascular and transplant surgery, massive trauma, and cancer therapy. By contrast, in low- and middle-income countries, transfusions are more often used for management of complications of pregnancy and childhood malaria, and for trauma-related injuries. Up to 65% of blood transfusions in low-income countries are given to children under the age of five. In Africa, up to 70% of all blood transfusions are used to treat children with severe anemia due to malaria, a disease that accounts for one in five childhood deaths.



World Blood Donor Day 2011. More blood. More life.

Donated blood should always be screened for HIV, hepatitis B and C, and syphilis prior to transfusion. Yet many countries in the developing world are not able to screen all donated blood for one or more of these infections, and testing is not reliable because of test kit supply issues and/or poor quality control. The separation of blood into its various components (red cells, platelets, and plasma) allows a single donation to benefit several patients, and enables doctors to treat patients with only the blood component that is needed. Almost 100% of blood collected in high-income countries is separated, but only 75% in middle- and 50% in low-income countries, leading to inefficiencies and wastage.



Netherlands souvenir sheet issued for World Blood Donor Day 2013. Inscription in the selvage: "On this day we thank all 400,000 Dutch blood donors for their valuable donations." That number represents approximately 2.4% of the population of the Netherlands.



World Blood Donor Day 2018.

Since its inception, the themes of World Blood Donor Day have centered on three main areas. First, they raise awareness of the need for blood. Every few seconds, someone, somewhere in the world, needs blood. On top of the usual ongoing needs, natural disasters and other emergencies create immediate demand for large amounts of blood and blood products with which to treat the injured: regular blood donors play an important role in maintaining sufficient blood stocks for emergency preparedness. Another major area of need identified by World Blood Donor Day campaigns is giving blood to save mothers. The WHO estimated that in 2015, roughly 300,000 women worldwide died during pregnancy or childbirth, many as a result of severe bleeding. Almost all maternal deaths occur in developing countries: more than half in sub-Saharan Africa and almost one third in South Asia. A significant proportion of maternal deaths due to bleeding could be prevented by access to safe blood transfusion. In 2014, the slogan for World Blood Donor Day urged people to "Give blood for those who give life."



World Blood Donor Day 2014.



1994 postal card promoting implementation of non-remunerated blood donation system.

A second focus of World Blood Donor Day organizers is to encourage donors to give voluntarily and regularly. The safest blood donors are voluntary, unpaid donors from low-risk populations who give altruistically. However, family / replacement donors, who donate to replace blood that is required by a family member or friend, and paid donation systems continue to be used in many countries even though there is convincing evidence that they are less safe. The goal of the WHO is for all countries to obtain 100% of their blood supply from voluntary unpaid donors by 2020. This seems a daunting goal, but there have been examples of success in government campaigns to switch to a voluntary blood supply system. In 1998, China passed a law banning paid blood donations for clinical use and encouraged all healthy citizens to donate blood voluntarily. As a result, the percentage of voluntary unpaid blood donations increased from approximately 5% of blood collected in 1998 to over 98% in 2008. The WHO reports that in 2013, 74 countries collected more than 90% of their blood supply from voluntary, unpaid donors, among them 57 countries with national blood supplies based on 100% voluntary unpaid donations. However, 71 countries remained dependent on family / replacement and paid donors, with less than 50% of their blood supply collected from voluntary unpaid donors.



World Blood Donor Day 2012. Every blood donor is a hero.

Finally, one of the most important functions of World Blood Donor Day is to highlight the common bond that connects all people, as well as the key role that voluntary blood donation services play in encouraging people to care for one another. Blood donors share life by giving blood, but they never meet the people whose lives they have helped to save. World Blood Donor Day is an opportunity to thank donors for their precious gifts. Perhaps the 2012 campaign said it best: "Every blood donor is a hero." ✉



Maximum card for 2015 Russian blood donation stamp.

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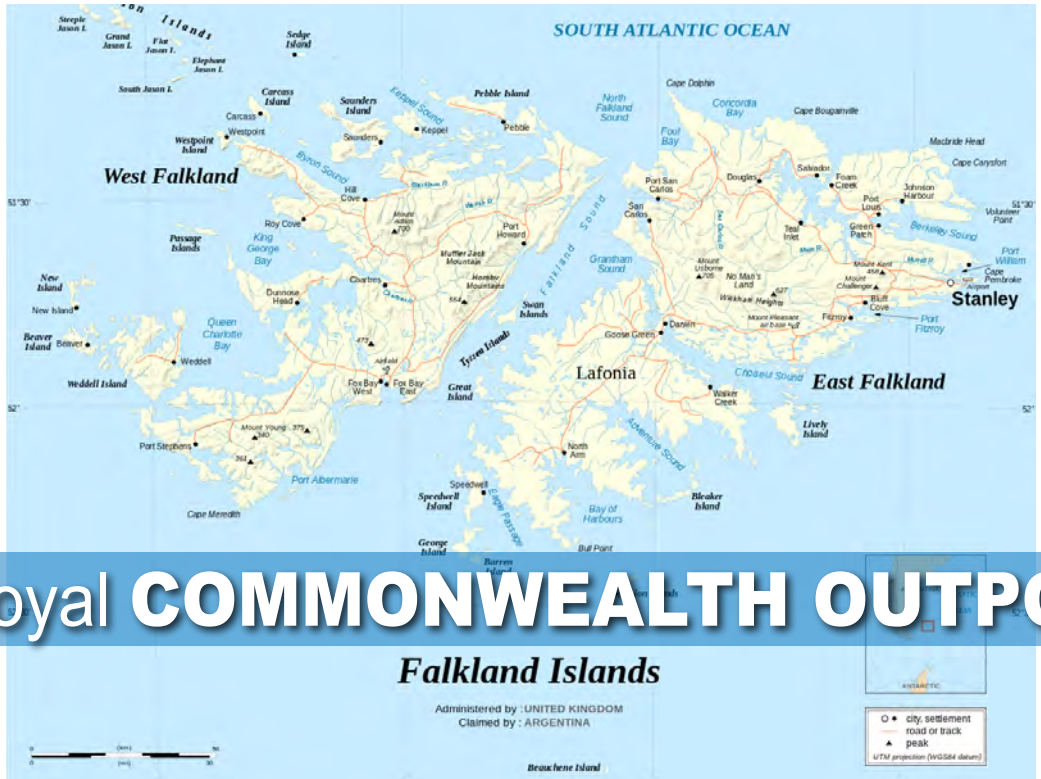
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A Loyal COMMONWEALTH OUTPOST

BY MICHAEL SOMERVILLE

The Falkland Islands are one of Britain's most loyal and enthusiastic remnants of an empire 'upon which the sun never sets.' An archipelago in the South Atlantic Ocean on the Patagonian Shelf, they consist of East Falklands, West Falklands plus 776 smaller islands, covering 4,700 square miles. Since the population is only 3,200, most of the islands are uninhabited. They form a British Overseas Territory and are internally self-governing. The capital is Stanley on East Falkland.

Controversy exists as to their discovery and subsequent colonization by Europeans. In 1592, Captain John Davis, an English explorer, was defeated by bad weather in his attempts to navigate the Strait of Magellan but is thought to have discovered the Falkland Islands in his ship the Desire. His crew was forced to kill hundreds of penguins for food on the islands, but the meat spoiled in the tropics and only 14 of his 76 men made it home alive.



Scott 310-313, Early Settlement stamps.

The first recorded European landing is attributed to Captain John Strong in 1690, en route to Chile and Peru. He named the strait between the two main islands after Anthony Cary, 5th Viscount of Falkland and treasurer of the navy, which had sponsored the voyage. The islands remained uninhabited until 1764, when the French established Port Louis on East Falkland Island. In 1765, Captain John Byron, who was unaware of the French presence on East Falkland, explored Saunders Island. Finding a natural harbour, he claimed the islands for Britain. Both France and Spain had made claims but, by 1811, only a few gauchos and fishermen remained. Up to one thousand whalers and sealers then gradually took over.



Scott 68, Port Louis.

On February 8, 1813, the British ship Isabella of 193 tons and a crew of 14 was wrecked off the coast of what is now Speedwell Island. Captain George Higton and five volunteers left in the ship's longboat for the River Plate, which they reached a month later. The British gun brig Nancy was sent to rescue the survivors. On April 5, Captain James Barnard of the American sealer Nanina was sailing off shore with a discovery boat looking for seals, when he saw smoke and heard gunshots. He suspected survivors from a wreck after finding a moccasin and a partially butchered seal. At dinner that evening they observed a man approaching, who was joined by eight to 10 others. The castaways were relieved to know that their rescuers weren't Spanish.

Barnard dined with the survivors and discovered that they were unaware of the enmity between the British and Americans during the War of 1812. Being a decent man, Barnard promised to rescue the British sailors. He set about hunting for wild pigs and gathering food prior to departing for the River Plate. However, the rascally British seized his ship, the Nanina, and marooned Barnard and three of his crew. Shortly after sailing, the Nanina met the British ship Nancy, which took the vessel as a prize but did nothing about Captain Barnard and his men. They managed to survive for 18 months at which time they were rescued. In 1829, Barnard published a book about his ordeal.

In 1823–24, a merchant named Louis Vernet (1791–1871), who was born in Hamburg of Huguenot descent, attempted to establish a settlement to harvest feral cattle on the islands. He obtained consent from the United Provinces of the River Plate, but his initial attempt was unsuccessful. A second expedition in 1826 foundered due to the boggy conditions. The ground was too soft for his gauchos' horses.

In 1828, the Buenos Aires government granted Vernet all of East Falkland Island, including its resources, together with a three-year exemption from taxes if he could establish a colony within three years. As a precaution, he also sought permission from the British Consulate in Buenos Aires, who asked him for a report on the islands. By 1829, the indiscriminate activities of North American sealers had severely depleted the rookeries on the islands. In the name of the Republic of Buenos Aires, Vernet was appointed as military and civil commander of Falkland Islands, as well as the Islands adjacent to Cape Horn. A proclamation on June 10, 1829 appointed him governor and supplied him with guns and ammunition. Although the British challenged this appointment, Vernet remained on good terms with the British consul.

In 1831, seeking to assert a monopoly over seal hunting, Vernet seized three American ships and sent one, along with her captain, to Buenos Aires to stand trial. As a result, the sloop, the USS Lexington under Captain Silas Duncan, raided the islands. He took back the American ships and seven prisoners, charging them with piracy. He also took the entire European population of about 40, consisting of mainly Germans, who seemed pleased to be rescued from this cold and desolate region. Duncan destroyed arms and ammunition, and severely damaged the property, before leaving.

Argentina made several attempts to colonize and claim the islands, but they ended in an abortive attempt to establish a penal colony in 1832, when the troops mutinied and killed their commander. On January 3, 1833, Captain James Onslow of the brig-sloop HMS Clio arrived in Port Louis to claim the islands for Britain. Greatly outnumbered, the Argentinians withdrew. In 1834, Lieutenant Henry Smith was installed as the first British resident. Charles Darwin visited the islands that same year, and the settlements of Darwin and Fitzroy take their names from that visit.

A British merchant, G.T. Whittington, obtained a concession for 6,400 acres, upon which he later formed the Falkland Islands Commercial Fishery and Agricultural Association. In May, 1840, the British government decided to colonize the islands. Lieutenant Richard Moody was appointed as the first lieutenant governor, and was transported on HMS Hebe in October 1841, landing at Anson's Harbour (formerly Port Louis) with 12 sappers and miners, plus their families. With Whittington's colonists, the population rose to about 50.

In 1842, Lord Stanley instructed Lieutenant Moody to assess the potential of Port William for the site of a new capital. Moody enlisted the services of Captain Ross, leader of the Antarctic expedition, who in 1843 concluded that Port William afforded good deep-water anchorage for naval vessels. Port Jackson, on the southern shore, was chosen as a suitable site for the proposed settlement. Not everyone agreed with this choice. J.B. Whittington remarked that, "Of all the miserable bog holes, I believe Mr. Moody has selected one of the worst for his town." Nevertheless, construction began in July 1843 and the town was officially named Port Stanley after Lord Stanley.

By 1849, the population had grown to 200. At one time in the 19th Century, Port Stanley became one of the world's busiest ports, particularly with respect to ship repair. In 1887, the Jubilee Villas were built to commemorate Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee. However, by 1890, following the introduction of steam ships, the trade declined.

The original feral cattle had been hunted almost to extinction. Long wool sheep of the Cheviot and Romney varieties were introduced to represent the main industry in the islands. Until the 1880s, whaling ships hunted the southern right and sperm whales, together with seals and penguins. By 1917, these operations had moved to South Georgia Island.

During the First World War, Port Stanley became an important coaling station for the Royal Navy. On November 1, 1914, the British suffered a major defeat by the Germans at the Battle of Coronel off the coast of Chile. Rear Admiral Christopher Craddock and 1,600 men were lost in two cruisers with minimal damage suffered by the German fleet, although it had used nearly a third of its ammunition.



1964 Scott 150-153, Battle of the Falkland Islands between the British and German navies; H.M.S. Glasgow, H.M.S. Kent, H.M.S. Invincible, Falkland Islands Battle Memorial.



1975 Scott 245-249.

Winston Churchill, in charge of the admiralty, and Lord Fisher, who had recently been reappointed as first sea lord, were incensed and thirsting for revenge. Two British battle cruisers, plus six other cruisers and the old battleship HMS Canopus, grounded as a shore battery, were already at Port Stanley when Admiral Graf Maximillian von Spee and his squadron approached a month later, intending to attack the radio station and coaling depot. Muriel Felton, the manager of a sheep station at Fitzroy, was telephoned from Port Stanley advising her that the German ships were approaching the islands. Felton's two maids took turns riding to the top of a nearby hill to record the movements of the enemy ships, which were relayed by telephone to Port Stanley. This allowed the British ships to position themselves to intercept von Spee's fleet. Felton received an OBE, and the maids were given silver plates for their actions.



1974 Scott 237-240, Battle of the River Plate between British ships and the German battleship Graf Spee.

The Germans mistook the British ships for Japanese and launched their attack. Realizing their mistake too late, von Spee and his squadron dashed for the open sea. They were slower and heavily outgunned by Vice-Admiral Sturdee, who pursued and sank four German cruisers, including von Spee with his two sons and his flagship, the Scharnhorst. The Germans lost almost 1,900 men. Only one German ship escaped. The British losses were light: 10 men with 19 wounded.

During World War II, 150 islanders out of a population of 2,300 volunteered for service, with 24 killed. The islanders also donated five Supermarine Spitfires to the Royal Air Force. The Falkland Islands Defense Force manned gun and signalling positions during the war.

After the Battle of the River Plate on December 13, 1939, the cruiser HMS Exeter, which had been heavily damaged, effected some repairs at Port Stanley, using iron plate salvaged from the hulk of the world's first transatlantic passenger liner, the SS Great Britain. Operation Tabarin was established in 1943 to set up bases in the Antarctic to deny the area to Axis nations. Bases were set up at Deception Island, Port Lockroy on the coast of Graham Land, and later at Hope Bay on the Trinity Peninsula. In 1962, these bases became part of the British Antarctic Survey.

On April 2, 1982, Argentina invaded the islands to reclaim them. A brutal 10-week conflict with Britain ensued. On June 14, Argentina surrendered, having lost 649 men, with 1,600 wounded. Britain lost 255 men, with 775 wounded. Three islanders were also killed by British shelling. Argentina lost nine ships, including a submarine and a cruiser, plus a total of 100 various aircraft while Britain lost a total of seven ships plus 35 aircraft.

The islands began issuing postage stamps in 1878 and have continued to do so with many colourful and informative issues. As may be expected with a small population, used versions are rarer than mint. ✉



1970 Scott 192-196, The Great Britain.

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LES DÉBUTS DE LA POSTE À SAINTE-SCHOLASTIQUE, QUÉBEC

PAR CIMON MORIN

An English version of this article is available to members on The RPSC website.

Le bureau de poste ouvre le 6 juillet 1837. Au cours de l'été 1837, le transport du courrier est assuré entre Sainte-Scholastique et Saint-Eustache, une distance de 13 milles, à raison d'une fois par semaine en passant par Sainte-Thérèse-de-Blainville dont le bureau a été ouvert le 6 janvier 1837.

Suite aux rébellions de 1837-1838, le bureau est fermé en décembre 1837 lorsqu'il est incendié par les soldats. Il ouvre à nouveau en 1841 afin d'accommoder les soldats et la police qui étaient stationnés à cet endroit. Le bureau ferme encore quelques mois à l'automne 1844. À partir de novembre 1844, le courrier est transporté deux fois par semaine entre Sainte-Scholastique et Saint-Eustache. Joseph Cobourg s'occupe du transport. David Mitchell, maître de poste de Saint-Eustache entre 1836 et 1869 reprendra ce service à partir du 6 février 1848. Du 1er mai 1850 à la fin de la navigation l'entrepreneur doit se rendre à Sainte-Scholastique via Saint-Benoît ce qui augmente la distance et le contrat passe à 33£ 15s au cours de l'été; à l'hiver l'entrepreneur fait la route régulière directe de Saint-Eustache à Sainte-Scholastique.

Maître de poste	Période
Jean-Stanislas Vallée	6 juillet 1837 – décembre 1837
Augustus Mackay	6 octobre 1841 – 5 juillet 1842
Oscar Barcelo	6 juillet 1842 – 5 juillet 1844
William Snowdon	20 novembre 1844 – 31 mars 1854

JEAN-STANISLAS VALLÉE

Le bureau de poste ouvre le 6 juillet 1837 et T.A. Stayner nomme Jean-Stanislas Vallée comme maitre de poste. Ce dernier participe à deux assemblées patriotiques (5 juin et 20 juillet 1837). Son nom apparait sur la liste les patriotes forcés de se cacher ou de fuir le pays à la fin de l'année 1837 – Vallée avait à ce moment 28 ans.[1] Plus tard il réclame la somme de 183£ 2s 6d[2] comme compensation à la suite des troubles de 1837-1838.

Dans un rapport au ministre des Postes d'Angleterre sur les rébellions de 1837-1838, T.A. Stayner mentionne que le bureau de poste avait été détruit par les soldats et que le maître de poste l'avait avisé qu'il lui était impossible de faire les états de compte.[3]

AUGUSTUS MACKAY

Depuis la fermeture « forcée » du bureau de poste en décembre 1837, les habitants et les notables de Sainte-Scholastique demandent d'ouvrir à nouveau un bureau de poste en ce lieu. De plus, le Gouverneur général désire établir une force policière à Sainte-Scholastique.[4] Dans une lettre au gouvernement, T.A. Stayner indique qu'il préfère toutefois établir un bureau à Belle-Rivière, situé à un ou un mille et demi de Sainte-Scholastique. Toutefois, les habitants devront attendre au 6 octobre 1841 avant qu'Augustus Mackay prenne la charge de maitre de poste.



Signature d'Augustus Mackay, maître de poste de Sainte-Scholastique. [BAC, RG4-A1, vol. 619, p. 13]

« Augustus Mackay, qui écrit parfois à McKay, était notaire à Sainte-Scholastique, du 24 juillet 1827 à 1872. Loyaliste, il naquit à Saint-Eustache le 22 décembre 1805, fils de Stephen Mackay, notaire à Saint-Eustache et maître de poste de l'endroit de 1823 à 1825. Augustus Mackay épouse Marie-Louise Robillard le 22 janvier 1827. Il décède à Sainte-Scholastique le 30 août 1872 ».[5] Lors la nomination de Mackay comme maître de poste T.A. Stayner était confiant de son choix en ces temps difficiles. Toutefois dans un rapport ultérieur il mentionnait que ce choix n'était pas à la hauteur de ses espoirs, qu'il ne pouvait obtenir les états de compte trimestriels et que ce dernier n'a pas voulu renouveler ses garanties lors de sa nomination.[6] Il n'a d'autre choix que de le démettre de ses fonctions. Sous l'administration Mackay le bureau était situé à 4 ½ milles de Saint-Benoît.[7]

C'est pendant cette courte période que le notaire Mackay reçoit son timbre à date de type double cercle interrompu à empattements.

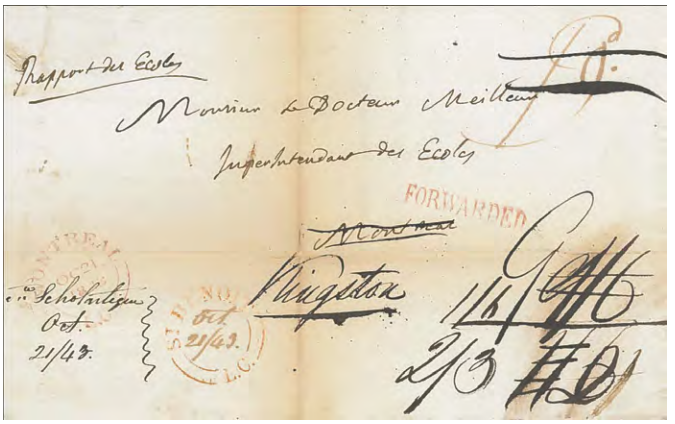


Lettre avec marque postale double cercle interrompu à empattements de Sainte-Scholastique et datée du 26 juin 1842 [Collection Michael Rixon]

OSCAR BARCELO

Il faut à nouveau trouver un autre maître de poste. Le marchand et capitaine Oscar Barcelo est choisi par T.A. Stayner. Né vers 1820, il n'a que 22 ans lorsqu'il entre en fonction comme maître de poste. Il travaille probablement pour son père Jacob Barcelo marchand et juge de paix à Sainte-Scholastique. Le salaire du maître de poste équivaut à environ 1£ par année ce qui n'est pas très lucratif. Bien que nommé en date du 6 juillet

1842, il démissionne le 6 avril 1844.[8] Toutefois le bureau ne fermera pas avant le 5 juillet 1844 et faute de trouver rapidement un remplaçant, le bureau de poste restera fermé jusqu'en novembre 1844.



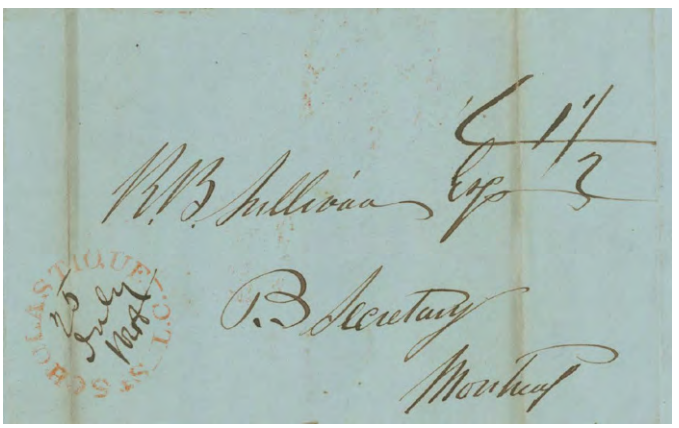
Lettre en provenance de Sainte-Scholastique et expédiée à Montréal et transférée à Kingston. Utilisation de la marque manuscrite « Ste Scholastique, Oct 21/43 » [BAnQ, Fonds du ministère de l'Éducation, E-13, vol. 287, no 16]

WILLIAM SNOWDON

Le magistrat Charles John Forbes qui demeure à Carillon et représente le comté de Deux-Montagnes à l'Assemblée législative recommande le nom de J.M.C. Leclaire[9][10] au Gouverneur général. Leclaire est commissaire des petites causes à Sainte-Scholastique. Lorsque T.A. Stayner le rencontre, il lui signifie qu'il n'est pas intéressé par le poste, car il a accepté un autre emploi à Saint-Polycarpe.[11]

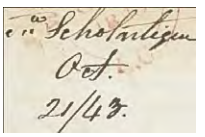


Signature de William Snowdon, maître de poste de Sainte-Scholastique. [BAC, RG4-C1, vol. 101, rapport 1380, p. 4681]



Enveloppe provenant du bureau de poste de Saint-Scholastique utilisant l'oblitérateur double cercle interrompu à empattements daté du 25 juillet 1848. [BAC, RG4-C1, vol. 233, no 2721]

Entretemps William Snowdon, marchand et juge de paix à Sainte-Scholastique, écrivit à T.A. Stayner afin de lui proposer ses services en faisant référence à J.M.C. Leclaire à qui il avait fait prêter serment comme maître de poste, mais qui, à la dernière minute, avait élu domicile à Saint-Polycarpe. Dans cette demande il était appuyé par Charles Smallwood, maître de poste de Saint-Martin.[12] Il faut toutefois noter que Snowdon était marchand à Belle-Rivière soit à un où un mille et demi de Sainte-Scholastique. Il demeura maître de poste de Sainte-Scholastique jusqu'au 31 mars 1854. À cette date on nomme un nouveau maître de poste à Sainte-Scholastique tandis que William Snowdon devient le maître de poste du nouveau bureau de Belle-Rivière.[13] Il demeura maître de poste à Belle-Rivière jusqu'au 23 août 1856. ✉

Marques postales de Sainte-Scholastique		
		
1843-1854[14]	1839	1842-1855
[Collection Michael Rixon]	Épreuve – non utilisée	Épreuve

1. https://www.erudit.org/revue/haf/1967/v21/n2/302673ar.pdf
2. http://www.sgse.org/banques/reclam.html#v
3. MG44B, v.34, p. 299.
4. BAC, RG4-A1, vol. 588.
5. Julien S. Mackay, Notaires et patriotes 1837-1838, Septentrion, Sillery, 2006, p. 201.
6. C'est en novembre 1841 que tous les papiers administratifs de la poste furent détruits dans l'incendie du bureau de poste à Québec.
7. BAC, RG3, vol. 1171.
8. BAC, MG44B, vol. 31, p. 164 et RG4-C1, vol. 101, 1844, rapport 1380.
9. BAC, MG44B, vol. 31, p. 164.
10. BAC, RG4-C1, vol. 755, Index.
11. BAC, RG4-C1, vol. 101, 1844, rapport 1380.
12. BAC, RG4-C1, vol. 101, 1844, rapport 1380 et MG44B, vol. 31, p. 129.
13. BAC, RG3, vol. 367, p. 352, 441; vol. 298, p. 176 (Microfilm: T-3851, T-1709).
14. David Handelman et Jacques Poitras, Canadian Manuscript Town Postmarks, 1999, p. 8.
15. BAC, MG44B. Différents rapports statistiques trouvés dans les vols. 14 (1842) à 58 (1848).

Sainte-Scholastique - Moyenne du nombre de lettres reçues par semaine[15]							
1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	Moyenne
16	10	8	10	12	16	-	12

Ukraine's PROVISIONAL POSTAGE STAMPS of the 1990s

BY MARK STELMACOVICH

INTRODUCTION

The break-up of the USSR after December 25, 1991 saw twelve new nations emerge from the republic. They followed the lead of three Baltic States, which had already gained independence. Moving from artificially-controlled centralized regulation under Soviet scales of economy and into a global open market system wasn't easy. The initial growing pains of independence soon became clear.

RUSSIAN/SOVIET POSTAL OPERATIONS

Russian postal manufacturing initially started in 1818 as the Office for the Preparation of State Papers, or 'EZGB.' The department assumed stamp production late in 1857. This company was later named 'Goznak' when it moved from Petrograd to Moscow in 1919 under USSR control.[1] Known as Goznak·JSC as of June 2014, one of the on-line promotionals points out that it has in fact been working uninterruptedly for nearly 200 years, making postage stamps almost from the inception of the service.[2]

"Under Soviet rule, Moscow once again became the centre of an empire, where all political, economic, and cultural power was concentrated."[3] "During the Soviet era, all post offices (including communication centres), due to their inherent power of influencing the populace, were kept under the strictest control and centrally managed to the greatest extent possible from Moscow."[4]

Thus, post-USSR Russia had a huge head-start on postal infrastructure, compared to all other former Soviet republics.



Ukraine's 24 oblasts and the Crimean Autonomous Republic.[5]

EARLY NATIONAL POSTAGE RELEASES

Because of centralization in the USSR, Ukraine had no modern and secure mint and print facilities when the Soviet empire collapsed. Because post offices were within the Russo-centric



Share the History, Shape the Future brochure. The second paragraph reads, "The Ukrainian postal service has authorized the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited - printers of the new Ukrainian currency and passports - to produce limited editions of unique and historic stamps." Those wanting to make purchases were to mail a cheque and order form to the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited, Ukrainian Philatelic Division, 145 Richmond Road, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1Z-1A1.

hierarchy, there was also an inadequate distribution network. Despite this, Ukraine's postal concern 'PK Ukraina' did its best with what it had. Still, it took the nation almost four years to resolve the issues.

To meet the need for stamps that corresponded with the new mailing rates, Ukraine contracted foreign stamp companies in Canada, Hungary, Austria, and Russia.[6] How ironic, then, that stamps for Ukraine's first three national definitive sets were completed by Goznak of Russia. It was not until the third definitive set, of November 12, 1994, that PK Ukraina finally began to produce its own stamps. The last foreign stamp was a commemorative issued March 23, 1996, likely because of a contract obligation.



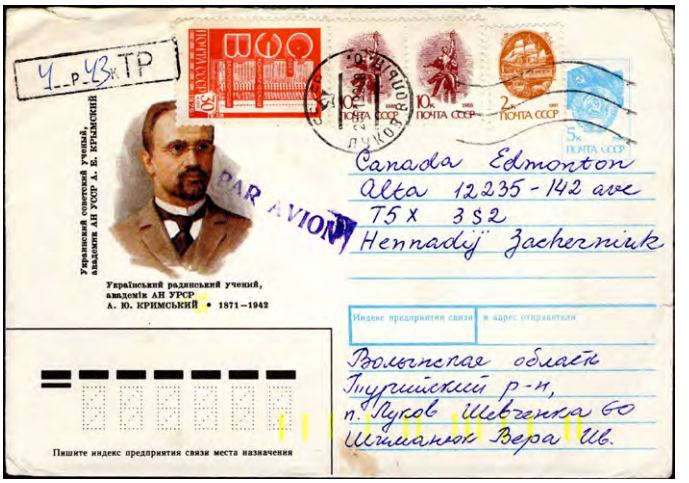
Ukrainian commemorative National Flag and Trident Emblem, issued August 19, 1992; FDCs issued at city of Kyiv PO1; selvage text is in English, and shows CBNC as the printing company.

At this point, national releases could not compensate for Ukraine's inadequate national distribution network. Thus, local postal facilities were granted the authority to create and sell local provisionals.

PROVISIONAL STAMPS

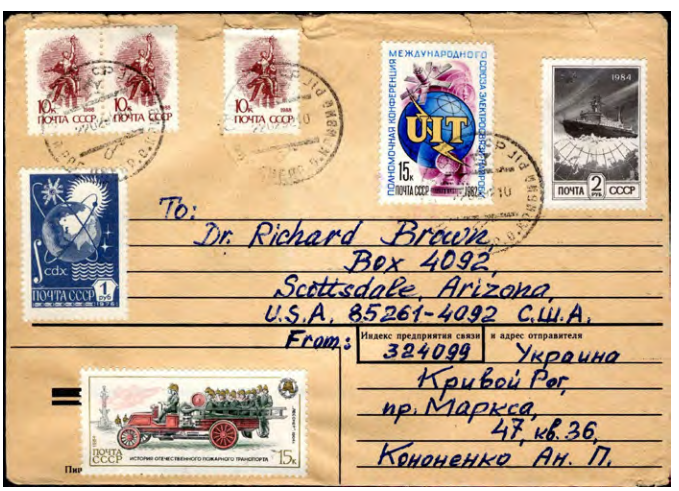
Ukraine eventually resolved the problem of inadequate national supply due to the lack of production facilities and a poor distribution network; but the temporary band-aid was to allow for revaluation of former Soviet stamps and locally produced provisionals. While Ukraine's modern postal era began on January 2, 1992, stamps of appropriate denomination were needed at local postal facilities. Domestic rates had increased 10-fold from five kopeks to 50 kopiyoks.[7] The nation initially revalued leftover Soviet stock to the Ukrainian standard.

Since the need was urgent, Ukraine didn't overprint the stamps. Instead, one Soviet kopek became one kopiyok; two kopeks, two kopiyoks; one ruble became one karbovanets; two rubles, two karbovantsiv, plural; with abbreviations for kopiyok as 'k', and Karbovantsiv as 'Krb.' This remained in effect at the national level until November 1993.



This second example is airmail, cities of Lukiv (Volyn Oblast) to Edmonton, Alberta, posted January 28, 1992. The original stationery stamp image: the light blue five k stamp to the upper right; along with the hand stamp with pen insertions, upper left; the three definitives; and one commemorative add up to the required five krb fee. Both covers mailed during same tariff period.

Starting January 14, 1992, the nation allowed utilitarians. These stamps were locally created and issued: by the oblasts, the province or state; or raions, districts or counties, within the oblast; or municipalities, and at times even by a given post office for its own use. It is amazing to see the platform material used to create utilitarians: anywhere from thin unbleached stock paper to the blank backsides of paper or cardstock forms and postcards that were left behind after the collapse of the USSR. Most of their face images were completed one at a time with a rubber hand stamp. These simple stamps reflect the desperate times. All but two utilitarian sets were not gummed, and only one ink colour (usually black, a few violet, two azure-blue, one red) was used. Since it was so easy to forge utilitarians, a commonly-used early 'security feature' was the practice of in-house application onto mail only by a postal clerk.



First cover cutline: International mail bearing Soviet stamps revalued to the Ukrainian standard. This first example is surface mail, cities of Kryvyi·Rih (Dnipropetrovsk Oblast) to Scottsdale, Arizona, posted February 22, 1992. All revalued stamps add up to the required 3.60 Krb fee.



Postcard; money order; registered domestic mail posted February 16, 1994. Cities of Chernihiv to Dmitroviya; 200 Krb met the required postal fee. Note, a utilitarian stamp, issued May 1993 by Chernihiv district post. Postcards with utilitarian stamps are uncommon.



Stationery cover with overprints, issued starting March 25, 1992, through Kyiv municipal post; regular (unregistered) foreign airmail to Silver Spring, Maryland, USA, posted June 18, 1992; total of stamps and stationery image met required five Krb fee. Note: The stamps of this set: 11 revalues, ranging from 35k to 50Krb, as well as identically overprinted set issues by Lviv and Chernihiv a few months later; were more or less granted 'national status.' They were the first overprints to herald in Ukraine's national symbol, the trident, as the main feature of 'Ukrainianization,' a way of obliterating symbols of the USSR. The sets from these three locals are commonly referred to as the 'KLCs.' These three sets are listed in Michel.

SECONDARY REASONS

There were also two more reasons why provisionals were needed. In terms of Ukraine's identity, it was necessary to repatriate the Ukrainian language and text into its political, jurisdictional, and institutional system, as well as the nation's own symbols and icons. Then there was the question of democracy and the economy. Leaving the Soviet system and entering the global and open market soon saw reality set in with rampant inflation.

HYPERINFLATION

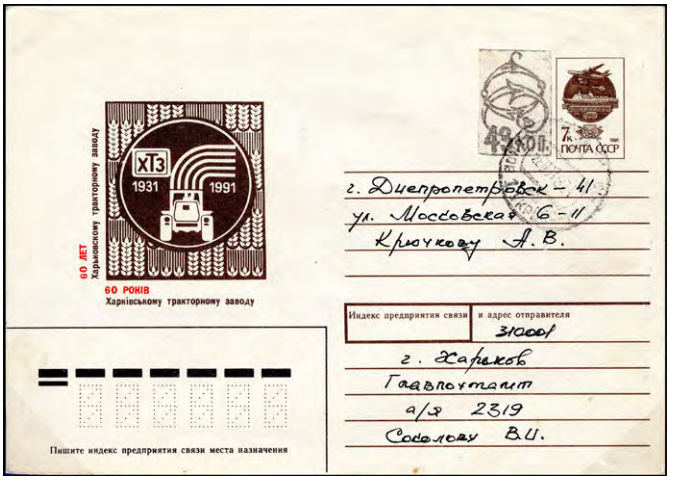
The Karbovanets diminished rapidly. It began at eight to one with the US dollar, but dropped to 12,600 to one by January, 1994, and then 180 thousand to one by January, 1996. The free fall continued.[8] Hyperinflation devalued existing stamps so that more provisionals had to be printed, and tariff fees rose rapidly and dramatically.

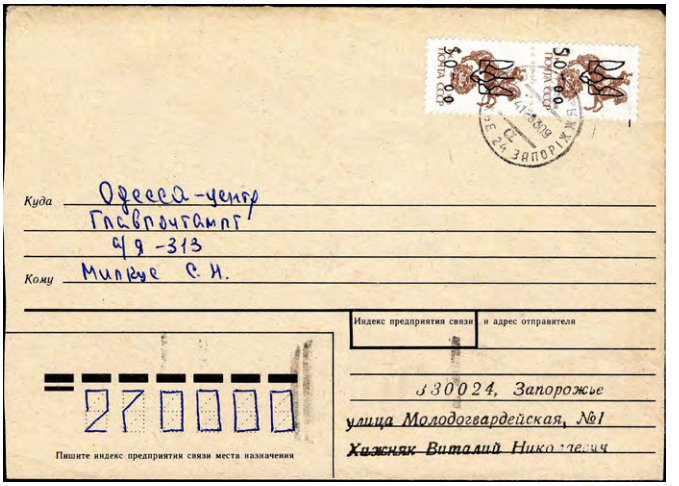
Annual Inflation Rates in Ukraine

Karbovanets (Krb) = Ukraine's Monetary Unit

Year	Inflation Rate
1993	10,155%
1994	396.2
1995	181.9
1996	39.6

International Monetary Fund 'Outlook Database'[9]







Hyperinflation's effect on regular domestic mail; first cover posted January 28, 1992, cities of Kharkiv to Dnipropetrovsk, 0.50Krb fee (like 50 cents); second cover posted December 14, 1993, cities of Zaporizhia to Odesa, 100Krb fee (like 100 dollars); third cover posted June 16, 1995, city of Chernivtsi local mail, five thousand Krb fee (like five thousand dollars).

As the value of Ukraine's initial issues plummeted, their worth became meaningless. Like Soviet stamps before them, the nation had to revalue its own stamps as well, beginning in August 1994. (Alphabet definitives soon became normal, replacing the earlier numeric styles.) Local post offices, within oblasts, also began revaluing to meet their own individual needs. At first revaluation applied to Soviet definitives, but then Ukrainian issues as well.[10]



Varying Styles of Provisionals: Bakhmach Municipal Post (Chernihiv Oblast) 'surcharge image' issued April, 1992; Sumy Oblast 'taxe·perçue image' issued February, 1992; Kharkiv Municipal PO-72 'CRR', use starting December, 1993, this CRR used May 19, 1994; Volyn Oblast 'taxe·perçue image' on telegraph-tape paper, city of Lutsk example, uncommon use across Ukraine from May, 1992 to May, 1995; Chernivtsi Oblast 'unique image' issued November 2, 1993; Melitopil District Post (Zaporizhia Oblast) issued January 10, 1993; Chernivtsi Oblast 'Bukovina Coat-of-Arms' double-overprint issued January 28, 1993, violet-ink lithography and red-ink typography overprints; Mykolaiv Oblast typography overprint issued February 11, 1993; Volyn Oblast typography overprint issued April 23, 1993; Borodianka District Post (Kyiv Oblast) 'individual hand stamp' overprint issued March, 1994 (and the last of the overprints to be released).

THE COLLECTOR'S CHALLENGE: '4-IN-17-IN-22-OF-25'

Of Ukraine's 25 political units, 17 made provisional stamps. A further five 'used' provisionals as stamps by way of applying already-existing material, rather than making any, such as left-over USSR forms, cash-register-receipts (CRRs), or locally revalued low-value definitives. Often usage was unannounced, the result of a spur-of-the-moment decision. The other three political units used hand stamps, pen manuscript, and revalued Soviet stamps. Only four oblasts had any kind of real marketing system, and only Chernivtsi Oblast sold to the public through what can be viewed as a modern marketing programme.[11] The vast majority of postal outlets didn't yet have, or want, the marketing skills. As a result, you either had to be at the postal outlet in order to get the issues, or you had to form a network of like-minded philatelists across the nation to share the workload.

With so many national and local variations of revalues, utilitarians, and overprints, collecting covers for this genre is an interesting challenge. In several cases, it takes a long time to validate the covers. The toughest to find are local revalues, and the varieties. You can acquire more utilitarian CRR covers than local revalues, but good luck to anyone attempting any kind of content-rich collection. Hundreds were used throughout the nation, but only at the local individual post office level. Over time, many of the images have faded, or disappeared because of low quality ink and paper.

GENRE QUANTITIES AND DURATION

The total number of provisionals saw up to 1,400 different utilitarians, and about 900 different overprints. Then, there is the question of quantities for national and local revalues, where any such estimate can only be a 'best guess' given the many stamps that the USSR issued over its 75-year existence.



Domestic mail posted April 21, 1992, cities of Makiivka (Donetsk Oblast) to Kyiv; the five kopek USSR stamp was locally revalued to 50k (0.50Krb) by the post office in the city of Makiivka to meet the required fee. We are lucky, because this cover bears a violet hand stamp to the upper-left with the cyrillic word 'ПЕРЕОЦЕНЕНО' (pronounced Pereotseneno,) which means revalued. Not all covers were so marked, especially those with a mail route that remained within the raion or county.



Domestic mail posted April 9, 1993, cities of Zhytomyr to Kyiv; CRR met the required three Krb fee, see lower-right corner of CRR. We are again lucky, because this CRR is in fact tied to the cover, something that was more often considered as not necessary since all CRRs bore the specific date of use.

The scope for this genre went from January 2, 1992, with the initial provisionals, to a fully functioning Ukraine post in 1996. However, a precise end-date is difficult to determine since the various oblasts were more or less independent of each other. Each oblast didn't strictly use national issues until their provisionals were all used up.



City of Snizhkiv (Kharkiv Oblast;)[12] latest provisional stamp 'release' recorded so far; initial use in June, 1995; portion of cash register receipt; violet ink; value imprints were arbitrary to need; this facsimile for five thousand Krb (regular domestic fee starting March 31, 1996;) uncommon use until October 20, 1996; note the postal clerk's initials are to the left of the CRR portion (in blue); mock-up from black and white to colour.

Given such uncertainty, it is probably reasonable to peg the end of this genre coinciding with the end of the Karbovanets era, which happened with monetary reform after September 1, 1996. The new 'Hryvnia' standard was installed,[13] when the Karbovanets was adjusted by 100,000.

EXHIBITING

Two approaches were considered for exhibiting provisionals: a chronological arrangement according to issue release; and an alphabetical arrangement according to the name of the issuing authority. The latter was chosen, because Ukraine and its internal political constituencies are not well known by most philatelists. So, the 'A' to 'Z' approach seemed convenient. However, there was also another reason, perhaps more relevant. Given the initial inability to mint proper stamps, and the lack of a fully functioning distribution network, early 1992 saw PK Ukraina not only give permission for oblast post offices to create their own provisional stamps, but to also accept and keep reimbursement for the values of these stamps when they were purchased by customers.[14] What a change! Only a few weeks earlier, Soviet control was centralized, with the chain of command from Moscow down to subordinate destinations.

With the new freedom of the Ukrainian system during this provisional era, oblast post offices began to operate just like the PK·Ukraina at the national level. Essentially, Ukraine's oblasts were operating just like a country when it came to postal services, except for the application of tariff fees. So, the 'A' to 'Z' exhibiting approach, seems not just convenient, but appropriate!

CONCLUSION

During this time, Ukraine's postal tariff system was somewhat complex. There were two streams of international mail: CIS nation mail to the former Soviet republics upon the dissolution of the USSR; and non CIS mail to all other international destinations.



Cover; regular foreign airmail posted October 15, 1992, with the 25Krb total franking meeting the required fee; cities of Yasinia, Lviv Oblast to Richmond Hill, Ontario; bears Lviv overprints and revalued Soviet definitives; the latter are 1954 reprints of stamps, first issued in 1948 and 1949, and are the oldest known USSR stamps used on cover as genre provisionals to date. Interestingly, the USSR nullified the value of all stamps they had issued to the end of March 1961, though -- as is apparent with this example -- Ukraine did not act in accordance. A beautiful cover!



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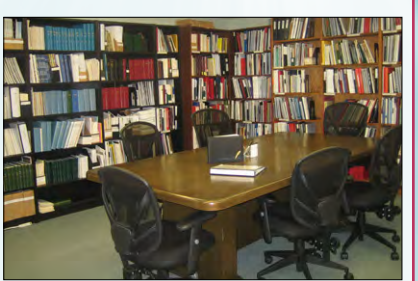


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The socio-economic side effects of the Soviet collapse, and entry into an open-market system, make for an intriguing study for all of the former USSR republics. The genre of provisional stamps in Ukraine was quite clearly a reflection of this change. Last year marked the 25th anniversary of this genre! For more information, there are on-line audio-visual presentations. See the internet websites for the UPNS (Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society) or the PSSC (Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada). ✉

Sources and End Notes

1: *The Congress Book 1992*: Fifty-Eighth American Philatelic Congress, editor Michael Forand, published by the 'American Philatelic Congress', ©1992, printed by Dover Litho Printing Company, Delaware, isbn 0929333160; 'Russia's semi-postal issues of 1914-1915: For the aid of servicemen and their families' by George V. Shalimoff and Paul Blake, page 130

2: 'http://goznak.ru/en/about/press/news/9415/'; Russia's postage stamp manufacturer Goznak Joint Stock Company (Goznak JSC) as of 2014 when related facilities (such as paper mills and mint works) that had evolved during the time of the USSR in Perm, Krasnokamsk, and Saint-Petersburg, as well as Moscow spur facilities, were consolidated into Goznak, which was then rebranded as the Goznak JSC

3: *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Volume III 'L-Pf, Editor-in-Chief Danylo Husar Struk, ©University of Toronto Press 1993, isbn 0802039936, 'Moscow' page 465 near top of column 1

4: The Provisional Postage Stamps of Ukraine 1992-1995, 2nd Edition, by Hryhoriy Lobko, translated by Andrew Martyniuk, published by Ukrainian Philatelic Resources, ©2000, isbn 1889581135, page xi 'Translator's Introduction and Acknowledgement', paragraph 1

5: Handbook of Modern Ukrainian Philately, by George D. Fedyk and Ingert J. Kuzych, Ukrainian Philatelic Resources publishers, Springfield·Virginia·USA, ©2002, isbn 1889581143, page 5

6: ibid 5; a: definitives- set·1 page 19, set·2 page 26, and set·3 pages 28 and 30; b: commemorative- 'Kharkiv Zoo' page 41;

7: While a 10-fold increase may seem astounding, it is interesting to note that Russia's identical domestic fee also rose to 30 kopeks when the USSR broke up. This may not be as dramatic as in Ukraine's case, but the six-fold increase is certainly an eye-opener considering the huge head-start for Russia in ready-made modern and secure postal facilities and the distribution network

8: i- *Ukrainian Philatelist*, Journal of the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society', issn 01986252, Vol. 64 No. 2 (Issue 116), ©2016, Setting the Table for Ukraine's 1990s Provisionals Era, Part 4, (in English), by M. Stelmacovich, pages 61-63; ii- The Provisional Postage Stamps of Ukraine 1992-1999, 3rd Edition, (in Cyrillic), by Hryhoriy Lobko, published by Yzedatelskaya Company 'KET', ©2007, isbn 9789668550577, pages 462-464

9: Source: on-line access to International Monetary Fund 'Outlook Database' for inflation statistics

10: Groups of 1990s Ukrainian Provisional Stamps: Initially- revalued Soviet stamps; utilitarians, two main types of visual impressions, meter (including cash·register·receipts and forms), and taxe·perçue; overprints- all gummed, with about 50 stamps (mostly former-Soviet definitives) used as 'platforms'; soon to 'evolve' due to hyperinflation- revalued Ukrainian stamps: 14 total;

11: Chernivtsi Printworks issued a catalogue-checklist as follows- Буковина 1992-1993, каталог-довідник поштових марок, Київ, ©2002; in English- Bukovyna 1992-1993, Postage Stamps Catalogue-Guide, Kyiv ©2002; listed all Chernivtsi Oblast provisionals, with issue dates, pictures of each issue type, quantities. It was available through mail at 'Bukovina Post, PO Box 477, 36A Gagarin Blvd., Chernivtsi, 58000'; (Bukovyna region is shared with Romania; Ukraine's part is Chernivtsi Oblast;) a catalogue-checklist for Zaporizhia Oblast also became available, but only some time after issue; others posted bulletin-notifications. Note, at this time, the most reliable way to find out about issues was through newspapers or the television.

12: ibid 4, page 148;

13: *Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue*, Volume 6, Scott Publishing Company, Sidney Ohio USA, ©2013, isbn 0894874748, page 1116

14: 'Укпаїнський Філателістичний Вісник 2/23', 'Документи-Студії-Доконані Факти', В. Анголенко, а.с. 148, Київ-68, 02068, Україна, slawaskrynia@ukr.net; in English: 'Ukrainian Philatelic Visnyk [Journal], Issue 2/23', pages 17-18 'Documents-Studies-Proven Facts' by editor V. Anholenko, Kyiv Ukraine, ©1993; featured in the 'Український Філателіст - Ukrainian Philatelist, Volume·65 Number·2 Issue·118', ©2017, issn 01986252, page 25 'Ukraine's 1990s Provisionals Era Continued' by M. Stelmacovich

Note: all but three images are from the author's collection.

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CANADA AT THE NORTH POLE:

The Plaisted Polar Expedition

BY DAN BUSS

At 21:00 hours GMT on April 19, 1968, four men drift over the North Pole on their snowmobiles. Their position is confirmed several hours later by an American air force weather plane circling overhead. The pilot radios, "Everywhere from where you are now is south." Thus they became the first persons – with confirmation -- to have reached the North Pole, crossing an icy stretch by snowmobile. Others had flown over, or moved under the ice prior to this; and Commodore Robert E. Peary claimed to have been the first by dogsled in 1909, but that claim is still much in dispute.

The four men at the pole included three Americans and one Canadian. At the age of 40, Ralph Plaisted was the organizer and expedition leader as well as the cook: an insurance salesman from Minnesota.



Courtesy Minnesota Historical Society.

Jerry Pitzl, at 34, was the navigator and radioman. Also from Minnesota, he was a university geography teacher. Walter Pederson, 40, was a knowledgeable mechanic who ran a Ski-Doo dealership in Minnesota; and the Canadian was 29-year-old Jean-Luc Bombardier, the lead driver and scout, nephew of J. Armand Bombardier, the man who invented the Ski-Doo, and whose company supplied the machines, and was a major sponsor of the expedition.

The northernmost settlement in Canada is a place called Alert, North West Territories, now Nunavut, on the tip of Ellesmere Island in the Queen Elizabeth Islands in the Arctic Ocean. The Canadian government gave permission to use Ward Hunt Island, a few miles northwest of Alert, as the closest jump-off point to the Pole. It was convenient that the team had a Canadian member because that helped alleviate the government's geopolitical concerns that another nation might plant a flag, and thereby lay claim to the area.

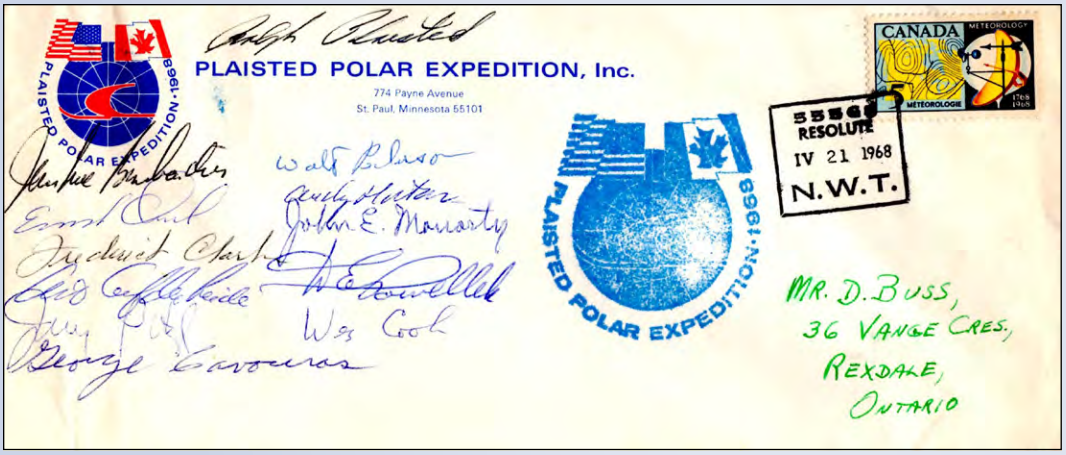


Polar Expedition camp.

On March 7, 1968, the expedition was launched with several more members. Doctor Art Aufderheide bailed out early. He figured he would be more useful at a base camp set up at Tanquary Fjord, near Eureka, N.W.T., so he gave up his place to Jerry Pitzl, a more experienced navigator. A cameraman also



Polar Expedition Plaisted Ice



Polar Expedition Cover.

returned at that time. About half-way, Don Powellek had to go back to fix a serious beacon receiver problem. Meanwhile, Weldy Phipps, the legendary Arctic 'bush-pilot,' made periodic re-fueling trips as well as supply runs and personnel transfers with his single engine Otter aircraft.

He also brought the men back to their base camp, so they did not need to return by snowmobile.

For the rest, the arduous trek out took 43 days. In a straight line, the distance to the pole was 474 miles, but the route travelled was actually more like 830 miles to avoid hazards, including open water, thin ice, as well as huge ice ridges, not to mention the fierce storms, which lasted for days on end.

This cover, with the expedition logo and autographs of the members involved, was obtained on the evening of April 21 at Resolute, N.W.T., which was the hub for Arctic travel and exploration. It marks the triumphant return of the team, and a large celebration before continuing south to their homes. I was at that celebration. I was just beginning an inspection trip of the five Joint Arctic Weather Stations (JAWS), and happened to be at the right place at the right time.

The 12 signatures on the cover include the six who started the trek, and also four support people at the base camp - George Cavouras, Andy Horton, John E. Moriarty, and Wes Cook, who all took care of logistics. The other two men, Ernst Oml and Frederick Clark, may have been newsmen, covering the venture. ✉

Sources:

Just where and what is the North Pole? A most interesting and informative essay on the subject, as well as a sketch of exploration and claims, can be read in an article Why the North Pole Matters: An important history of challenges and global fascination by noted geologist and physicist Fred Roots, in the Canadian Geographic Magazine, March 14, 2017.

Ralph Plaisted's first-person story with photos was published in Popular Science, Sept 1968, page 55.

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PIONEERS OF AVIATION

– *A Dangerous Business!*

BY JIM MEASURES

In the annals of flight, there have been many tragic stories of pioneering aviators who have lost their lives pursuing the avocation, or vocation, that they love. Some of those stories have been chronicled in stamps from different countries. The most famous, of course, is Amelia Earhart, whose disappearance has mystified many people throughout the world for much of the 20th century.

Earhart was the talk of the town in the 1930s, when she created history as the most prominent female pilot literally around the world. She was the first woman to fly across the Atlantic in 1933. In 1937, she set out with navigator, Fred Noonan, to be the first woman to circumnavigate the globe; but it never happened. Her plane disappeared over the Pacific, and she was never heard from again. Her body, and her plane, have disappeared as if they were swallowed up by the ocean; which is, indeed, the most probable scenario.



It was all going well until they were on the leg between New Guinea and Hawaii. Many theories have been offered to explain the disappearance. Some people think they lost their bearings, ran out of fuel, and crashed into the Pacific. Others believe that they landed on an island held by the Japanese, whereupon they were captured and executed as spies. The most credible story is that they crashed and died on the uninhabited island of Nikumaroro, 1,600 kilometres north of Suva, the capital of Fiji.

It's a mystery, and the search continues. Even if the conundrum is solved, it will remain one of the greatest stories of the 20th century. If Earhart's bones are recovered, there will be a renewed interest in the exploits of the greatest female pioneer in aviation history, and a flurry of new stamps to honour her. The original American stamp issued in 1963 is rather stiff, and formal in style. Perhaps a future stamp will capture the excitement and spirit of adventure that motivated this remarkable woman.

In 1978, Australia issued a set of four stamps honouring four Australian aviation pioneers; all of whom were legendary pilots, and all of whom died in plane crashes. Harry George Hawker was the most famous airman of his day, setting many records from 1912 to 1921, and even receiving congratulations from King George V after attempting the first trans-Atlantic flight from Newfoundland to England. He was making a practice flight for this crossing in his Nieuport Goshawk when he crashed, and died, on July 12, 1921.



Herbert John Louis Hinkler set many early speed and distance records, and won acclaim for his record-breaking flight from England to Australia in 1928. Flying an Avro Type 581 Avion, he covered 11,000 miles in 15 1/2 days. In 1933, while trying to better that record, he died in a crash on an Italian mountain. From Bundaberg, Queensland, he is remembered in his home town with: Hinkler Street, Hinkler Shopping Centre, and Hinkler Aviation Museum.



Sir Charles Kingsford Smith, or 'Smithy,' pioneered many routes, within Australia, and between Australia and Europe. His 1928 crossing of the Tasman Sea was the subject of a 1958 joint stamp issue between Australia and New Zealand, marking the 30th anniversary of that flight.



It was the first crossing of the Tasman Sea by air. As a child, Smithy and his family lived for four years in Vancouver, yet he was always an Australian hero. While on a flight from England to Aus-

tralia, his plane disappeared in 1935. He failed to arrive on schedule in Singapore, and was not heard from again. Two years later, a wheel from his plane washed up on the coast of Burma.

Charles Thomas Phillip Ulm was a commercial flying pioneer. He was part of a crew that completed the first trans-Pacific flight from Oakland, California in the U.S. to Brisbane, Australia, starting on May 31, 1928. The four-man crew included two Americans, with Smithy as co-commander. The 12,000 kilometre trip went by way of Hawaii and Fiji, and took a total of nine days. When Ulm attempted the same flight again in 1934 with a different crew, the plane disappeared before reaching Hawaii. The American navy launched an extensive search, but no trace of the men was ever found.



During World War II, James Cagney starred in the movie 'Captains of the Clouds,' a film that involved the Royal Canadian Air Force. One member of the RCAF was Glen Rawson, one of the founding members of the Saugeen Stamp Club that meets in Hanover, Ontario. Rawson was a pilot all his life. He was still flying a few months before he died at 99 years of age. At his funeral, there was a flyover of two aircraft that Rawson had flown: a WWII Harvard Trainer, and a CF-100 jet.



Among other things, Rawson had been an instructor in the British Commonwealth Air Training Program (BCATP). Over 150,000 men from around the world won their air crew wings in that program at 51 airfields across Canada. The largest of these training facilities was at Base Borden, near Barrie, Ontario. On February 11, 1941, 33 Australians and 13 Canadians graduated from their class there. After the war, Winston Churchill described the air training plan in Canada as "one of the major factors, if not the decisive factor, in the ultimate victory."



Rawson was stationed at Base Borden for a short time, and he told me that he had met two Australian pilot trainees who crashed their Harvard into the ice of Georgian Bay off Wasaga Beach on February 4, 1941, about a week before they were to graduate. Claude Murray Ross, 19, and Colin Tolhurst Arthur, 24, were on a blind mission on that bleak winter day, flying their big yellow Harvard 2704, when – like Amelia Earhart – they went missing. During a brief, but heavy snow storm, they were seen flying low over Collingwood when witnesses on the ground reported hearing a crash. The next day, a Collingwood high school student, Mike Belcher, walked onto the ice, and found a small piece of the fuselage. Group Captain Grady and Squadron Leader Falkenberg flew over the crash site, and noted a large hole in the ice one and a half miles north of Wasaga Beach. Debris was scattered over a wide area. Neither the men, nor the aircraft, was ever recovered.





On February 16, a funeral service was held for Arthur and Ross at All Saints Anglican Church in Collingwood. Later, in 1948, two stained glass windows, replicas of windows in the Australian War Memorial in Canberra, were dedicated in their memory, and the Australian flag was mounted in the church. To this day, you can see the flag of the Australian Air Force still flying there in front of the windows of St. Michael and St. George. It gives pause to wonder if the BCATP would be a fitting topic for a joint stamp issue between Canada and Australia, with Arthur and Ross serving as typical recruits in the program.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 179

BOARD OF DIRECTORS ELECTION

I wish to inform members that there will be no election at the AGM in June in Mississauga. There are seven positions to be filled on the board and seven candidates. Therefore the candidates will be acclaimed to office. Some of their photos and bios follow.

On behalf of the membership, I thank the candidates for agreeing to join the board of directors of the society, and for providing their skills and expertise to advance philately across the country.

- Robert Lunn
Chair, Nominating Committee

ÉLECTION DU CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION

Je désire aviser les membres qu'il n'y aura pas d'élection à l'assemblée générale annuelle de juin, à Mississauga. Sept postes doivent être pourvus et sept candidats ont été proposés. Par conséquent, ils seront élus par acclamation. Vous trouverez quelques photos et biographies ci-dessous.

Au nom des membres, je remercie les candidats d'avoir accepté de se joindre au conseil d'administration de la société et de mettre leurs compétences et leur expertise au service de l'avancement de la philatélie au pays.

Le président du comité des candidatures,
Robert Lunn



MICHÈLE CARTIER, FRPSC

Michèle Cartier holds a B.Sc. degree (honours biology) as well as a Masters degree from the University of Montréal and completed doctoral studies in freshwater ecology. She taught at CEGEP St. Laurent and for the last 15 years at CEGEP was Director of the Department of Biology. From 2012 to 2017 Michèle was a guest professor at the University of Montréal, teaching archival and museology students on the importance of postal markings on early Canadian letters and documents.

In 2012 she received the Marguerite-Fortin Trophy from the FQP for important contributions to philately in Québec and, in 2015, the Founder's Trophy from the Lakeshore Stamp Club "in recognition of an outstanding and significant contribution to philately."

Michèle frequently exhibits at regional and national shows and has received Golds and Large Golds.



SAM CHIU, FRPSC

Sam Chiu started collecting stamps in childhood. His current interests are China and Hong Kong postal history plus various themes.

An avid exhibitor, Sam's many exhibits have received 20 Large Gold and 45 Gold medals in national or international exhibitions. He has achieved multiple national-level gold medals in six different classes.

He is an accredited judge with The RPSC and a Jury Fellow at FIP. He was jury chair for The Royal/Royale shows in 2008, 2012 and 2016.

Sam served on Canada Post's Stamp Advisory Committee from 2006 to 2012.

Sam has a PhD in International Management from the University of St. Gallen in Switzerland. He was elected a Fellow of The RPSC in 2010 and has been Vice President since September 2017.



HUGO DESHAYE

Hugo Deshaye, of Québec City, is the owner of Hugo Deshaye (Philatelist) Inc., which specializes in Canadian postal history, covers and postcards.

Hugo is a Canadian Armed Forces veteran, having served in the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals. He was inducted into the Order of Military Merit by the Governor-General of Canada. Hugo served in Africa, Bosnia, Croatia, Italy, Afghanistan and also in Canada.

He is a director of the CSDA, and served on the board for Royal 2008 and BNAPEX 2018 as dealer liaison and bourse manager. He attends most major stamp shows in Canada. Many collectors have used his expertise to build up Gold medal collections. Hugo has been a collector for over 30 years. He collects prohibited mail, postal guides and other postal publications.



JOHN A. HALL

John Hall started collecting stamps around 1980 and became a member of the Nova Scotia Stamp Club in 1982. He has been on their club executive most years, serving in various positions including President for three years. He was Exhibition Chairman for various NOVAPEX shows and for the last RPSC Royal/Royale Convention in Halifax in 2014. He is a member of the 2020 BNAPS Halifax Convention committee.

John is a member of The RPSC, BNAPS, and APS. He has exhibited extensively at regional and national shows. His exhibits have covered many philatelic categories on subjects such as the 1898 Canadian Map Stamp, the *R.M.S. Lusitania*, Canadian Fiscal War Tax Stamps, and *R.M.S. Titanic* picture postcards. John is an RPSC apprentice National Level Philatelic Judge.



DAVID MCLAUGHLIN

David McLaughlin retired in 2016 after a 45-year career in management of industrial control companies and at consulting engineering firms. He is a graduate of the Haileybury School of Mines and the Ivey School of Business MBA program.

He has been a frequent exhibitor in Canada and internationally with his Queen Victoria Maple Leaf issue. David is an RPSC apprentice National Level Philatelic Judge and a member of several philatelic organizations including RPSC, BNAPS, PHSC, RPSL, APS, CPS of GB, and PSSC.

David is the International Liaison Officer for The RPSC and the Canadian Commissioner for the China 2019 World Stamp Exhibition. He publishes the *International Exhibitor* newsletter providing news on international exhibitions and information on international exhibiting.

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LET'S TALK EXHIBITING

by/par David Piercey, FRPSC

PARLONS EXPOSITIONS

EXHIBIT DEVELOPMENT AND ONGOING EVOLUTION

One's exhibit is never static. On the one hand the addition of new material may cause one to revise existing pages, or add additional pages, in accommodation. On the other hand, one may never be satisfied with page layout and design, so one may decide to recreate certain pages to satisfy one's impulses for change. Finally, there may have been helpful suggestions given by the judges that lead one to reconsider some aspect of the exhibit development that could lead to one wanting to present their material differently, and in line with the suggestions. Successive revisions of the exhibit may then result, either in whole or in part, over the life span of one's exhibit.

This is something that a new exhibitor may be initially reluctant to grasp. After all the effort that has gone into forming an exhibit, and one has begun to exhibit it at various shows, the last thing one thinks about is the need for further work. But such evolution of an existing exhibit is as much about the craft of exhibiting as is forming a new exhibit. Let's look at this idea in more detail.

Jean Wang, a very successful exhibitor from Toronto, will be our exemplar. Her thematic exhibit, Blood: A Modern Medicine, started off as a two-frame exhibit at a local area show, and has to this point evolved into a five-frame exhibit that has been garnering top awards both at a few Canadian National shows, including The Royal, and at the American Topical Association's National Topical Stamp Show (NTSS). The exhibit has progressed from a local Gold medal and novice award in 2014, to Silver at ORAPEX 2015, to a Vermeil at Royal 2016 Royale, and now to a Large Gold at other recent National or WSP shows.

Along the way, she has made very significant revisions, to the point that each showing is substantially quite different than the one previous.

Following are three versions of the same page from the first chapter of her exhibit, 'Blood: A Modern Medicine', wherein a subsection headed 'The Powerful Symbolism of Blood' contains a page sub-headed 'Myth and Legend', where she then talks both about vampires and the blood red moon. The first version of this page was shown at Royal 2016, the second version was shown at NTSS 2017, and the third version was shown at Royal 2018.

CRÉATION ET ÉVOLUTION D'UNE COLLECTION D'EXPOSITION

Une collection n'est jamais statique. D'une part, l'ajout de nouveau matériel peut entraîner la révision de pages existantes ou l'addition de nouvelles pages. D'autre part, n'étant jamais satisfaits du montage et de la présentation de nos pages, nous pourrions décider de recomposer certaines d'entre elles pour satisfaire notre désir d'amélioration. Pour terminer, il se peut que nous ayons reçu des suggestions utiles de la part de juges, ce qui nous aura incités à revoir certains aspects de l'élaboration de notre collection et à en présenter le contenu différemment, conformément à ces suggestions. Des révisions successives, totales ou partielles, peuvent donc se produire pendant toute la durée de vie d'une collection.

Voilà une notion qu'un nouvel exposant pourrait d'emblée avoir du mal à assimiler. Après tout le travail investi dans l'assemblage d'une collection et après avoir commencé à la présenter à diverses expositions, la dernière chose qui nous vient à l'esprit est bien de s'atteler de nouveau à la tâche. Cependant, l'évolution d'une collection existante relève autant du savoir-faire que de la création d'une nouvelle collection. Examinons cette idée en détail.

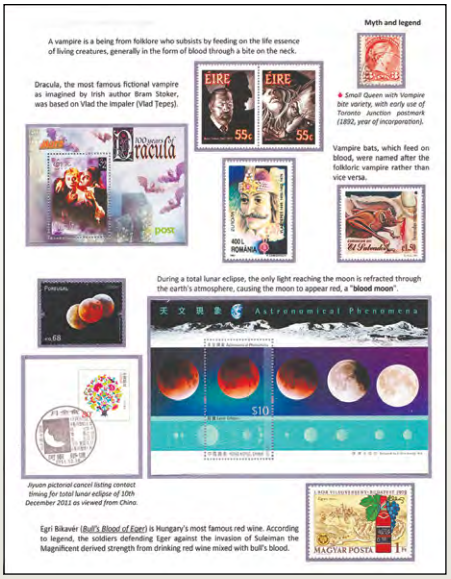
Jean Wang, une exposante accomplie de Toronto, nous servira d'exemple. Sa collection thématique Blood: A Modern Medicine (Le sang : un médicament moderne), qui à l'origine était constituée de deux cadres présentés lors d'une exposition locale, a évolué en une collection de cinq cadres qui a récolté les prix les plus prestigieux à quelques expositions nationales canadiennes, notamment celles de La Royale, et au National Topical Stamp Show (NTSS) de l'American Topical Association. Elle a pris du galon, passant d'une médaille d'or locale et d'un prix pour débutant en 2014 à une médaille d'argent à ORAPEX 2015, une médaille de vermeil à Royale 2016 et une médaille Grand Or à d'autres expositions récentes d'envergure nationale ou de la World Series of Philately (WSP).

Tout au long de ce parcours, Jean Wang a effectué d'importantes révisions au point que chaque présentation est assez différente de la précédente.

Voici trois versions de la même page d'un premier chapitre de Blood: A Modern Medicine, dont une sous-section intitulée « The Powerful Symbolism of Blood » (Le symbolisme puissant



Myth and Legend v1 Royal 2016.



Myth and Legend v2 NTSS 2017.



Myth and Legend v3 Royal 2018.

Hint:

Although the association of vampires and blood moons with the topic blood might seem far-fetched, such associations are what may take a thematic exhibit from beyond the ordinary to somewhere more into a creative realm. (In fact, I think she had been earlier encouraged to take her more traditional showing of blood-related material - she is by profession a hematologist - into a far wider field of thematic development.)

These are some of Wang's favourite pages, as she was able on the exhibit's 2016 page to include the Canadian 3-cents Small Queen "vampire bite" variety, showing it on a single stamp. Older stamps are encouraged in thematic exhibits,

du sang) contient une page sous-titrée « Myth and Legend » (Mythe et légende) où elle parle de vampires et de lunes de sang. La première version de cette page a été présentée à Royale 2016, la seconde à NTSS 2017 et la troisième à Royale 2018.

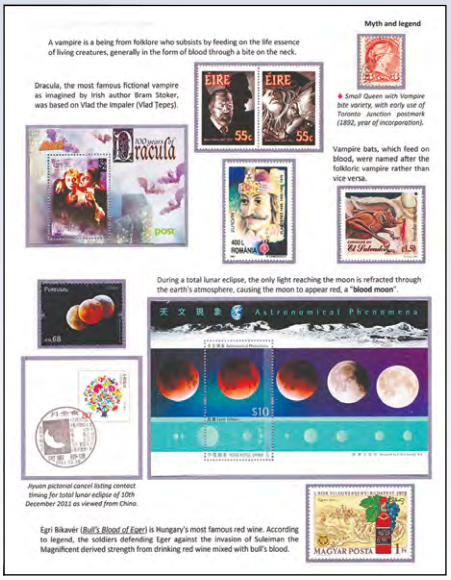
Aperçu :

L'introduction de vampires et de lunes de sang dans le sujet peut sembler extravagante, mais quoi de mieux pour transposer une collection thématique d'un univers prévisible à un univers créatif? (En fait, je crois qu'on a encouragé l'hématologue de profession qu'elle est à pousser beaucoup plus loin le développement du sujet de sa collection, dont le contenu était assez classique.)

Ces pages comptent parmi les favorites de Mme Wang, car elle a pu mettre le timbre petite reine à trois cents de la variété « morsure de vampire » sur sa page d'exposition de 2016. Elle en a présenté un seul exemplaire. En ce qui concerne les collections thématiques, la présentation de timbres anciens est préconisée, ce qui n'est pas toujours facile lorsque seules des émissions modernes semblent liées à notre sujet. Ensuite, pour sa page



Myth and Legend v1 Royal 2016.



Myth and Legend v2 NTSS 2017.



Myth and Legend v3 Royal 2018.

something not always easy to accomplish when only modern issues seem to relate to one's topic. Then, for her 2017 NTSS page, with some suitable rearrangement, she was able to add an additional philatelic element, a lunar eclipse pictorial cancel from China (lower left), favorably reducing the predominance of stamps on the page. Finally, for her 2018 Royal page, she added both a newly-acquired cover showing postal use of the 'vampire bite' constant variety, as well as add more examples of the 'vampire bite' on stamp, doing a philatelic study of the constant variety gradually diminishing over time due to plate wear in successive printings. As well, she was able to show further philatelic knowledge through indicating the period of use of the variety to the period of 1892-1895. This final page discards some of the other thematic items in order to balance her variety of philatelic items shown, resulting in a more powerful page.

This is only one example of the many changes she had made over her 80-page exhibit. What makes the fuller story of her exhibit development and evolution most fascinating is that she has recorded her changes along the way on the website Stampboards.com, a postage stamp chat board and forum. (Her particular thread is at https://www.stampboards.com/viewtopic.php?f=17&t=54101, and is called 'Fun with Thematic Exhibiting'.)

The chat board has given her ongoing feedback and encouragement throughout the exhibit's revisions, and has given her a community of other collectors who have provided additional thematic ideas within her topic, and has even provided her with philatelic material to add to the exhibit. Reading all the postings and comments in her thread provides a very powerful learning tool for any of us developing our own exhibits too. Any interested reader here is also encouraged to go look at her postings for yet other examples of her exhibit's ongoing evolution ✉

Previous columns in this series now also appear on the RPSC website at http://www.rpsc.org/exhibiting.htm. Readers are encouraged to use any of 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.

NTSS 2017, un peu de réorganisation lui a permis d'ajouter un élément philatélique, soit un cachet d'oblitération illustré provenant de Chine représentant une éclipse lunaire (en bas, à gauche), ce qui a avantageusement réduit la prédominance de timbres. Enfin, pour sa page Royale 2018, elle a ajouté un pli nouvellement acquis illustrant l'utilisation postale de la variété constante « morsure de vampire » accompagné d'autres exemplaires de ce timbre réalisant ainsi une étude philatélique de la diminution graduelle de cette variété en raison de l'usure de la planche au fil des impressions. Elle a également démontré des connaissances additionnelles en indiquant la période d'utilisation de ce timbre, soit 1892-1895. Certains articles thématiques ont disparu de cette dernière page afin de créer un équilibre philatélique qui en renforce la puissance.

Ce n'est qu'un exemple des nombreux changements qu'elle a effectués sur les plus de 80 pages de sa collection et ce qui rend l'histoire de la mise sur pied et de l'évolution de cette dernière si fascinante, c'est qu'elle a enregistré tous les changements au fur et à mesure dans le site Web Stampboards.com, un forum de discussion. (Vous trouverez sa section au https://www.stampboards.com/viewtopic.php?f=17&t=54101, sous le titre « Fun with Thematic Exhibiting ».)

Le forum lui a transmis des commentaires et de l'encouragement tout au long des révisions et l'a mise en contact avec une communauté de collectionneurs qui lui ont donné d'autres idées de thèmes propres à son sujet et même des éléments philatéliques à ajouter à sa collection. La lecture de tous les messages et commentaires de sa section s'avère un formidable outil d'apprentissage pour tous ceux d'entre nous qui souhaitent monter leur propre collection pour une exposition. Nous invitons tous les lecteurs intéressés à aller voir ces messages pour obtenir d'autres exemples de l'évolution continue de sa collection. ✉

Les articles antérieurs de cette chronique sont maintenant 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 les réunions et à les utiliser pour faire la promotion des expositions auprès des débutants à l'échelle locale et régionale. Vous pouvez joindre l'auteur dpiercey@telus.net afin de poursuivre la discussion sur les expositions.



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THE YOUNG COLLECTOR

by Joseph Perrone | josephperrone@rpsc.org

STAMPING OUT CRIME AND (PRE) CANCELLING INEFFICIENCY

It is always fun to learn how and why odd things in philately came to be. When I began stamp collecting, perfins and precancels baffled me so I asked experts about them. They told me one was produced as a solution to reduce crime and the other to promote efficiency.

What I learned about perforated initials, which are often called perfins, was a surprise to me. They were produced by companies and government agencies in order to prevent theft.

Employees sometimes stole stamps from their employers to trade in at the shops, especially ones which sold cigarettes. Keep in mind this was common way back in the "old days" as just a few cents could buy lunch or dinner and businesses and governments had to spend extra money to replace the stolen postage.

To prevent their property from "disappearing", various companies and the postal officials made an agreement. Stamps were perforated in a unique pattern so that they would be considered damaged, making them un-resalable, although still usable as postage by company and government offices.

Postmasters were told to look for perfins and refuse to buy them back for resale, which would obviously prevent the pilfering of perforated stamps for lunch money. By this means, they could only be used by a company or government agency which had acquired the perforation machine.

The practice of perforating postage stamps in this manner began in 1868 in Great Britain.

The first company to use them was a drapery firm, George Hitchcock, Williams, and Co. Interestingly enough, its founder, Sir George Williams, also launched the Young Men's Christian Association better known as the YMCA.

The earliest known perfin usage in Canada was by the W.J. Gage Company, sometime in 1887. The publishing firm based in Toronto had its initials "WJG" applied to stamps for use by staff on business mail.

Canada's government used four categories of perfins.

There were Federal Officials, which have OHMS perfins, Federal Departmental Officials, which includes the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation with a "CBC" perfin, Provincial Officials, such as the Province of Saskatchewan with "PS" initials, and Provincial Departmental Officials, such as the Workmen's Compensation Board with "WCB" initials.

There are two types of "OHMS" perfins. The earliest type, the "five-hole" has five holes in the vertical bar of the "H" of the initials. The other type has only four holes in the "H" and is therefore called the "four-hole."



As a collector, it is important to be aware that there are many fake "OHMS" perfins which are floating around on the market and the spurious copies can be difficult to distinguish from an authentic example. Since some of the "OHMS" officials, especially the "five-hole" types, can be expensive, ask a professional for an opinion on them before making an acquisition.

There are also perfins on Canadian revenue stamps. Revenue stamps were used to pay tax on taxable documents such as cheques.

Don't be confused by punch cancellations when collecting perfins on revenue stamps. Such holes were applied by a punch tool that pierced a stamp after it was affixed to a document.



For a long time perfins were considered as damaged stamps, thereby unworthy of a place in a collection. Eventually, however, they received special attention, with catalogues and albums produced.

If somebody was studying the history and acquiring material of a large company, an amazing addition to that collection would be the firm's perfins. Perfins on advertising covers make an interesting collection. The use on covers strongly indicates that the perfins are genuine and accompanying advertisements add to their appeal.

Precancels were made to expedite the shipping process for larger companies, especially with bulk lots of mail. Envelopes bearing a precanceled stamp could go straight into the mailbags instead of having to be postmarked in the post office, thus cutting down the amount of handling a letter received before it was delivered to its destination.

Most "precancels" appear mint from the front because of their lack of a regular postal cancellation. The only way to tell if precancels are actually unused is if there is still the original gum on the back. By definition, a precancel is used even if there is gum on the back.



There are over 4,000 varieties of Canadian precancels. There are two main types: "Bar" and "Town."

The "Bar" precancel mostly consists of lines with no letters or numbers. The "Town" precancels had a numeric code or names of a community printed on the face.

The Unitrade Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps lists 22 types of "Bar" precancels plus 10 styles of the "Town" types.



There were 58 towns and cities for which "Town" precancels were assigned. Precancels were regularly used in Canada into the 1980s. The most modern Canadian versions that I am aware of are on the 1977-82 Floral Definitives.

When a philatelist decides what area of his/her subject they would like to collect, he/she can decide exactly how they wish to pursue it.

Since there are so many different varieties of precancels, there are many different ways of making a collection unique. This freedom makes precancels attractive to many collectors.

If someone is interested in learning about those types of stamps, there is a catalogue, *The Standard Canada Precancel Catalogue,* published by Unitrade Associates.

Since precancels were assigned to Owen Sound, Ont, the city near my home, I would like to find some examples. They would make lovely additions to my Grey Bruce County collection!

Perfins and precancels can make an impressive addition to anybody's collection. ✉

PIONEERS OF AVIATION

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 171

Today, thousands of people fly safely every day. It has been said that you are more likely to be killed in a car accident on the way to the airport than to be killed in a plane crash. Flying is commonplace, just another form of transportation that brings the world closer. For the most part, we don't even think about it anymore; and yet, our safety depends a great deal on those pioneer aviators who made the ultimate sacrifice to develop modern air travel. ✉

THANKS TO:

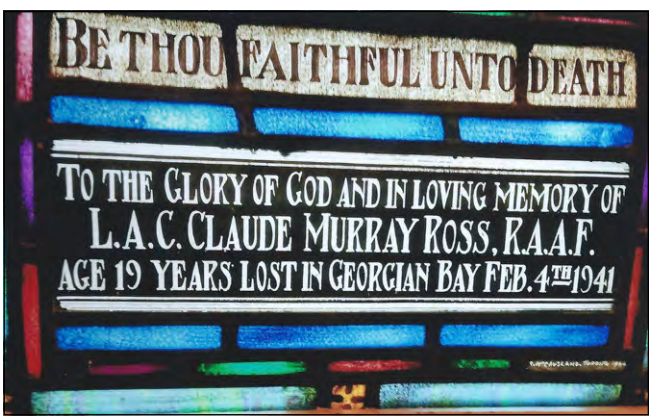
Ian Banham for information about Hinkler's home town of Bundaberg.

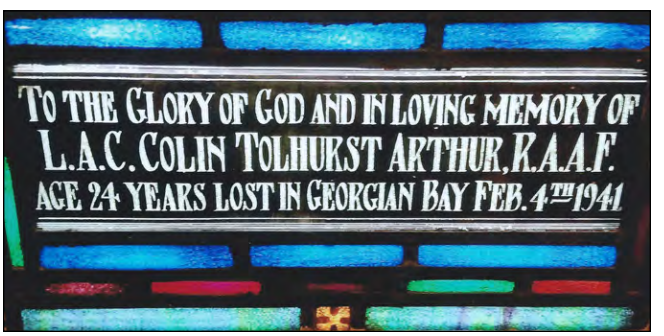
Reverend Douglas Michaels for access to the archives at All Saints Church, Collingwood.

Douglas Measures for photographs of All Saints Church.

Judy Springett for photographs of her father, Glen Rawson.







AROUND THE WORLD IN 86 SECONDS

A quick peek at the flags, and number of stamp issues, from countries around the world

DENMARK
First stamps: April 1, 1851

The flag of Denmark is red with a white Scandinavian cross that extends to the edges of the flag; the vertical part of the cross is shifted to the hoist side.

Est. number of stamps issued (to Jan '18): 2,010



ESTONIA
First stamps issued: November 1918

The national flag of Estonia is a tricolour featuring three equal horizontal bands of blue, black, and white. The normal size is 105 by 165 centimetres. n Estonian it is colloquially called the "sinimustvalge", after the colors of the bands.

Est. number of stamps issued (to Sep '17): 1,000







FRANCE
First stamps: January 1, 1849

The flag of France is a tricolour flag featuring three vertical bands coloured blue, white, and red. It is known to English speakers as the French Tricolour or simply the Tricolour.

Est. number of stamps issued (to Oct '17): 6,940



CROATIA
First stamps: April 1941

The national flag of Croatia or The Tricolour is one of the state symbols of Croatia. It consists of three equal size, horizontal stripes in colours red, white and blue. In the middle is the coat of arms of Croatia.

Est. number of stamps issued (to Dec '17): 1,350

A LOOK BACK

May / June birth dates of people commemorated on Canadian Stamps

MAY 2019

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
28	29	30	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

JUNE 2019

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
26	27	28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29



Scott 879
May 1/1831
Birth of Emily Stowe



Scott 899
May 10/1881
Birth of Aaron
Roland Mosher



Scott 617
May 12/1873
Birth of
J.E.H. MacDonald



Scott 561
May 22/1622
Birth of Louis
de Buade
de Frontenac



Scott 1459
May 6/1894
Birth of Helen
Alice Kinnear



Scott 148
May 12/1804
Birth of
Robert Baldwin



Scott 881
May 19/1880
Birth of
Idola Saint-Jean



Scott 3
May 24/1819
Birth of
Queen Victoria

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31



Scott 106
Jun 3/1865
Birth of
George Frederick
Ernest Albert
(King George V)



Scott 374
Jun 10/1921
Birth of Prince Philip,
Duke of Edinburgh



Scott 997
Jun 15/1789
Birth of Josiah Henson



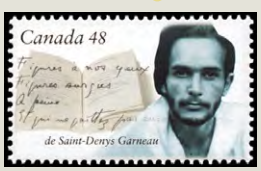
Scott 397
Jun 20/1771
Birth of Thomas Douglas,
5th Earl of Selkirk



Scott 915
Jun 28/1958
Birth of Terry Fox



Scott 1228
Jun 9/1881
Birth of Angus Walters



Scott 1995
Jun 13/1912
Birth of Hector
de Saint-Denys Garneau



Scott 610
Jun 19/1815
Birth of Cornelius Krieghoff



Scott 193
Jun 23/1894
Birth of Edward Albert
Christian George
Andrew Patrick David
(King Edward VIII)

FROM THE

HARRY SUTHERLAND PHILATELIC LIBRARY

by Kathy Hartley, Reference Librarian, Harry Sutherland Philatelic Library

THE SHARING OF KNOWLEDGE: SECOND TO NONE

I don't know if there's another hobby that's as big on knowledge sharing as ours. We exhibit our collections. We research and often publish our findings. We share what we know at our local club meetings or during national show seminars and break-out sessions. We form and/or join study groups and are often annually welcomed into the homes of our far away philatelic friends for intensive gatherings with like-minded folk that combine good food and cheer. (Yes, I'm looking at you, ORAPEX.)

While our Editor, Robin, writes in this issue lovingly of times spent with his dad, and Jack Nixon has grandpa Ted to consult with on his exhibits, not all of us had a philatelic mentor to guide us when we were children or young adults.

Happily you're never too old or too experienced in your work to improve the way you do things. Even when you're very good at what you do, something can inspire you to shift your thinking and do it better.

A year ago January, Charles Verge and I attended a day-long workshop hosted by Library Archives Canada held at the Royal Ontario Museum here in Toronto. Entitled "Taking it to the Next Level: Galleries, Libraries, Archives, and Museums (GLAM)," the day featured ways these four institutions could better work together to increase interest and awareness of their separate collections and holdings amongst different yet similar communities. What GLAMs share is a desire to preserve and share historic knowledge. Where they differ is in the type of material they contain.

Some readers will have already heard me rave about how that event really shifted the way I approach my work here at the HSPL. The result was that 2018 saw many examples of our library connecting with other GLAM organizations.

Highlights include the seminar my colleagues James Bone from LAC and Scott Tiffney from APRL and I co-presented during BNAPEX in Quebec City, and the walking tour the library hosted for PHSC's Symposium last summer that included visits to our city's first post office, and to Toronto's archives. All firsts and all very well received by participants and hosts alike.

A little more unusual perhaps was our Open Saturday last September. Dental historians visiting Toronto for their annual convention were invited to include us on their day of museum and archive visits. Along with our philatelic friends who participated in the day, they got to see Charles' award-winning exhibits on the 1959 United States dental health issue (Scott 1135) and his thematic collection on teeth. And yes, this was the first time the dentists got to sink their teeth into philately.

The library is also proud of the work we began last year with the Toronto Postcard Club, an important area of postal history that's becoming more recognized in the exhibiting arena.

As RPSC Chapters and Affiliates Liaison George Pepall recently said to me, "We should be creating more umbrellas, not silos."

Building on the success of last year's events, we're adding another consonant to the realm of GLAM. Along with networking and partnering with galleries, libraries, archives and museums, we're adding an S - for Societies.

As we look ahead to hosting a tour of the Archives of Ontario for the PHSC Symposium this July, and co-hosting a presentation with the TPCC on a well-known Manitoba stamp and post card dealer in April, our library has been doing more outreach with RPSC clubs/chapters/societies. This year alone I've been honoured to make presentations on how our library can be of service to out of town members during meetings of the Lakeshore, Kitchener-Waterloo, and Oxford clubs.

And for the first time in 25 years the Winnipeg Philatelic Society will have a speaker at their banquet when I introduce many of them not only to how their club is represented in our collection of historical philatelic material but what our small but mighty, mighty great library can offer their researchers.

While attending the GLAM presentation was critical in shifting my thinking, much of the credit for adding this other consonant is owed to two RPSC members who encouraged me to make a presentation on our library to the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain last September. It was those Fellows, Doug Lingard and Mike Street, who knocked at that door and made the introductions.

Perhaps the most exciting event on my philatelic calendar is the upcoming Royal *2019* Royale in Mississauga. What makes this event extra special for our community is the participation of my colleague from APRL. Along with his plans for a seminar on how the library in Bellefonte works, Scott and I will be hosting a table where we encourage attendees to bring us their philatelic queries. Our computers will be hooked up to our online library catalogues and we hope to help you take your research forward. More information on the scheduling of this will be found in your registration packages at the event.

On the wall facing my desk above the window that looks out onto Summerhill Avenue here in Toronto, a yellow sticky note contains a quotation. When I was really green at the Greene and before he was RPSC President, Ed Kroft stopped by to visit. I can't remember the context but at one point Ed said "a rising tide lifts all boats."

Sharing our enthusiasm for this hobby within our Societies and amongst GLAMs might not be as much philatelic fun for some as having 50,000 stamps dumped on your basement pool table. But the balance Robin's dad found through his own enjoyment of the hobby, the inspiring work he undertook in his local non-philatelic community, along with being such an influential role model for his son predated and confirms the message that daylong workshop last year preached. When we network and partner with others to preserve and share knowledge about our history, all are lifted up. ✉

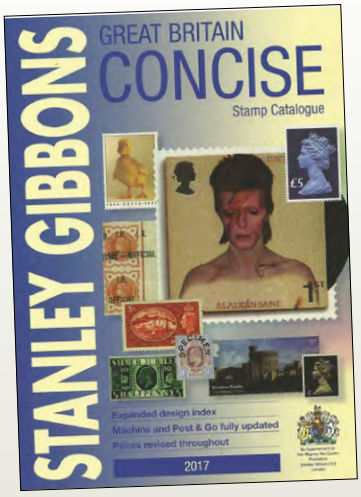


BOOK REPORTS

by/par Tony Shaman

GREAT BRITAIN CONCISE STAMP CATALOGUE

Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. 32nd edition, 2017. ISBN-10: 1-911304-01-1; ISBN-13: 978-1-911304-01-2; Laminated soft cover. (Unit 7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH). 544 pages, 240 x 170 mm. Retail price 37.95 British pounds. Orders can be placed by telephone: +44(0)425-472 363 or by e-mail:orders@stanleygibbons.co.uk or internet:www.stanleygibbons.com



The 32nd edition of this ever-popular catalogue includes a significant number of new and expanded listings. Newly listed among the more recent stamp issues, for instance, is the 63p "Water and Coast" Millennium stamp variety released in March of 2000 depicting the Portsmouth Harbour Project with missing phosphor. A second example of a previously unlisted variety is the Wales 5½p, form cylinder 2, with the displaced emblem and denomination.

Two newly listed known stamps with prominent varieties from the Queen Victoria "Jubilee" and Edward VII sets are the "Deformed leaf" on the 1½d, and the "Deformed value tablet" on the Edward VII 2d on both the De La Rue and the Somerset House printings.

Equally important for collectors are the Mulready envelopes and letter sheets now listed with conventional Stanley Gibbons catalogue numbers. Also added were the "SPECIMEN" overprints and examples with ads printed inside.

Also listed for the first time is an imperforate 2003 "Wildings" miniature sheet. To date, only a single example of this print error has been reported. Because of its current unique status, it is not priced, which is understandable. Another previously unknown item added to this year's new listings is the 3½p UPU issue of 1974, with its bright mauve postmark omitted.

An eight-page section dealing with information about printing errors, paper types, perforation measurements, phosphor tagged issues, gum descriptions, colour identification and colour errors, booklets, coils, gutter pairs, mini-sheets, se-tenant combinations and similar philatelic topics provides much useful advice that collectors should not overlook. Similarly, the section entitled Prices outlines much useful information.

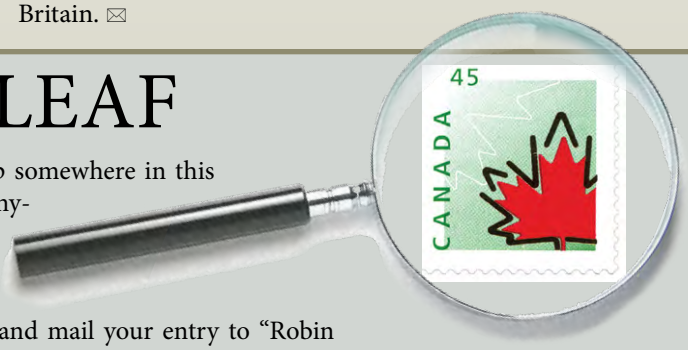
The catalogue's listings include watermark, perforation, shade and phosphor varieties. Inverted watermarks are listed to 1952. Also listed are prices for gutter pairs, as are listed prices for "Traffic light" gutter pairs in mini sets, first day covers for the Special Issues from 1924 and for King Edward VIII, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth definitive stamps.

All illustrations are in full colour. Topical and thematic collectors in particular will appreciate the extensive Commemorative and Miniature Sheet Design Index consisting of 17 pages.

This latest publication brings everyone with an interest in the stamps of Great British up to date. Given the catalogue's new and updated listings, it is a work to which all serious collectors will want to have ready access. It is without a doubt one of the authoritative reference sources for the stamps of Great Britain. ✉

SPOT THE MAPLE LEAF





We've hidden a maple leaf stamp somewhere in this issue. Can you find it? It could be anywhere, but it's not the one above! If you spot the maple leaf stamp, tell us in which issue and on what page on a postcard, or in a letter, and mail your entry to "Robin Harris, TCP Editor, PO Box 2243, Beausejour, MB R0E 0C0. We'll collect all the correct entries and have a drawing every other month. The winning entry will receive the DVD *The Return of Tommy Tricker* movie. Entries will be accepted until June 30, 2019.

This contest is open to all Canadian residents who, at the time of participation, have reached the age of majority according to the law of the province or territory in which they reside. One mailed entry per person, per day is allowed.

The winner of the Jan-Feb 2019 contest was P. Delmore. The answer to the Mar-Apr 2019 contest: the maple leaf stamp we were looking for was 'hidden' on page 102.

CHAPTER MEETINGS
RÉUNIONS DES CLUBS MEMBRES

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 31 meets on Wednesdays at 7:30 p.m. throughout the year except for some holidays or holiday periods, at West Burnaby United Church, 6050 Sussex Ave., Burnaby BC, near the Metrotown Skytrain station. See our website at www.bcphilatelic.org for details and contact information. Mailing address: 19569 Poplar Drive, Pitt Meadows, BC V3Y 1Z3.

FRASER VALLEY STAMP CLUB
Chapter 137 meets at 7:00 pm on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at W.J. Mouat Secondary School, 32355 Mouat Drive, Abbotsford, BC (at the corner of Maclure & Tretheway). Contact Doreen McMillan at 604-852-5684 or e-mail dedutch13@shaw.ca.

GREATER VICTORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 32 meets on the 3rd Fri. at 7:30 p.m. at the Windsor Park Pavilion in Oak Bay. Circuit books, auction and special programs prevail. Contact Lee Dowsley, 1673 Longacre Drive, Victoria, BC V8N 2M9, email: gvps@vicstamps.com.

KAMLOOPS STAMP CLUB
Chapter 48 meets at two o-clock on the second Tuesday of each month (except July) at Mt. Paul United Church, 140 Laburnum, North Kamloops. Contact Ingrid vanTamelen, 250-314-1021 or ingruss@telus.net.

KELOWNA AND DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
Chapter 90 meets on the second Monday of the month, September to June at 7 pm at the Senior Citizens Club # 17, 1353 Richter St. (Richter St & Fuller Ave) Kelowna, BC. Contact: Kelowna & District Stamp Club c/o The Secretary Treasurer 431-580 Yates Road, Kelowna, BC, V1V 2M3 – papalondon37@gmail.com - http://www.okanaganstampclubs.ca/kelowna-stamp-club/

NELSON STAMP CLUB
Chapter 119 meets every third Thursday of the month, except July, August and December at 7:00 p.m. 911 Third St, Nelson B C, V1L 2R5 Phone: 250-352-3728, email: guscurtz@hotmail.com.

OKANAGAN MAINLINE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION
Chapter 246 meets 5 times a year for a show, auction and bourse on Saturdays from 10:00 am to 2:00 pm, in January, March, May, September and November in Winfield, Penticton, Summerland and Vernon. Contact Roy Heinrichs for more info at 250-542-4127 or rhein2@telus.net. Visit our website at www.okanaganstampclubs.ca.

PEACE ARCH STAMP CLUB
Chapter 243 meets on the first Wednesday of each month (except July and August) from 5:30-9:00 p.m. at White Rock/Surrey Come Share Society, 15008-26th Avenue, Surrey, B.C. For more information visit our website at www.peacearchstampclub.com.

PENTICTON AND DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
Chapter 127 meets the 1st Sunday of each month, from Sept. to May, from 2-4 p.m. at Penticton United Church, Lower Level Hall, 696 Main Street, Penticton. Contact: Gordon Houston (Secretary), 298 Cambie Street, Penticton, BC V2A 4G8, e-mail: gordandlou@shaw.ca.

VANCOUVER ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 52, meets at 7:30 p.m. on the 4th Thurs. at St. Aidan's Church Hall, 3703 St. Aidan's St., Victoria, BC. Contact Bob Stock, Secretary, Vancouver Island Philatelic Society at bob.stock99@gmail.com.

ALBERTA

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

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB
Edmonton's Chapter 6 meetings held every other Mon., Sept. to June at 7 p.m., at St. Joseph High School cafeteria (use north entrance), 10830-109 St. Contact: Box 399, Edmonton, AB, T5J 2J6. or go to the Contact tab on our club website – www.edmontonstampclub.com.

LETHBRIDGE PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 57, The Lethbridge Philatelic Society, meets on the second Thursday of the month (except July and August) at 7 p.m. in the basement of Christ Trinity Lutheran Church, 416 – 12th Street S, Lethbridge, AB. Contact Robert Budd at 403-381-8640, email rob.budd@telus.net.

SASKATCHEWAN

MEDICINE HAT COIN & STAMP CLUB
Chapter 146 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at Victory Lutheran Church, side door facing parking lot, 2793 Southview Drive S.E. Medicine Hat. Contact Ron Schmidt, 324 - 2800 13th Ave. S.E., Medicine Hat, AB T1A 3P9. E-mail: medhatcsc@live.com.

MOOSE JAW STAMP CLUB
Chapter 248 meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of the month from September to May at Lindale School Staff Room, 1322-11th Ave. NW, Moose Jaw, SK. Meetings start at 7:00 pm. For more information contact Les Mossauer at 306-692-1323 or e-mail l.mossauer@shaw.ca.

REGINA PHILATELIC CLUB
Chapter 10 meets the 1st and 3rd Wednesday from Sept. to May, 7 - 10 p.m. at Cochrane High School in the teachers' staff room. Contact: P.O. Box 1891, Regina, SK S4P 3E1.

SASKATOON STAMP CLUB
Chapter 80 meets twice a month, September through June, and once a month during July and August at the St. John's Cathedral Hall, 816 Spadina Crescent East, Saskatoon. Doors open at 6 pm. Meeting dates and additional information are available on the club's website at http://www.saskatoonstampclub.ca The secretary may be contacted at douglasmichaelsmith@shaw.ca or (306) 249-3092.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 86 meets at 6:30 p.m. on the 1st and 3rd Thurs. except July and Aug. The Scandinavian Centre, 764 Erin Street, Winnipeg. Contact: Michael Zacharias, 808 Polson Ave, Winnipeg, MB R2X 1M5. E-mail: michaelpzacharias@shaw.ca.

ONTARIO

AJAX PICKERING STAMP CLUB
Chapter 163 The Ajax Philatelic Society meets every 2nd & 4th Thursday at the Ajax Public Library (Main Branch), 65 Harewood Avenue South, Ajax at 6.30pm to 9pm. September to June (no meetings in July & August). Discussions and a 40 lot auction at all meetings. Refreshments provided. New members and guests are welcome. For more information contact David Goreski at 613-475-6590 or e-mail paul_delongchamp@hotmail.com.

ALGOMA STAMP CLUB
Chapter 244 meets on the 1st Sat of every month from 1-4 pm at 1025 Second Line West (corner of 2nd Line and Allen's Side Rd), Sault St. Marie, ON. All ages and experience levels welcome. Monthly auction. Website: algomastamp.ca. Contact: Michael Lajoie algomastamps@gmail.com 705-942-9765.

BARRIE DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
Chapter 73, meets the second Thursday of the month, except July and August, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Owen and Worsley Streets, Barrie, at 7:00 p.m. Contact John Rossiter, 14 Fawn Crescent, Barrie, ON L4N 7Z5. Telephone 705-726-1050, E-mail jrrossiter@bell.net. Website: www.barriedistrictstampclub.ca

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

BRANTFORD STAMP CLUB
RPSC Chapter 1 meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday, September to May, and the 1st Tuesday in June at the Branlyn Community Centre, 283 Brantwood Park Rd, Brantford, ON at 7 pm. Short business meeting at 8 pm, followed by a program. Circuit books. Contact Paul James, 64 Lorne Crescent, Brantford, ON N3T 4L7. Phone: (519) 751-3513, E-mail: pjames@execulink.com. Website: http://brantfordstampclub.com.

BURLINGTON STAMP CLUB
Chapter 200 - The Burlington Stamp Club meets at the Burlington Seniors Centre, 2285 New Street, Burlington, in the Boutique Room from 7 pm - 9 pm on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of the month from September to June. No meetings in July or August.Visitors always welcome. Contact Norm Macneall at 905-336-8685 or macneall@cogeco.ca.

CAMBRIDGE STAMP CLUB
Chapter 4 – Meets on the first and third Thursday of each month (September to June) in the Allan Reuter Centre, 507 King St, Cambridge. Visitors welcome. For more information contact Club President, Oscar Cormier at 519-742-5892, email jocstamp@rogers.com.

CANADIAN AEROPHILATELIC SOCIETY
RPSC Chapter 187, yearly membership for Canadians $20 Cdn, for Americans $22 Cdn. and for all other countries $25. No formal meetings, but members join the RA Stamp Club meetings at the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, ON at 7:30 p.m. every Mon. except June to Aug. Contact: Brian Wolfenden, 203A Woodfield Drive, Nepean ON K2G 4P2. (613) 226-2045.

COBOURG STAMP CLUB
Chapter 106 meets the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month (Sept through May) and once a month during June, July and August at the Salvation Army Citadel, 59 Ballantine St., Cobourg. For further information re club activities please contact Malcolm Pacey, PO Box 352, Port Hope, ON L1A 3W4. Telephone 905-885-2697.

COLBORNE STAMP CLUB
Chapter 205 meets on the second Tuesday of the month September to May inclusive at 7pm at the Old St. Andrews Presbyterian Church Hall, 45 King Street East, Colborne,ON. Please contact Malcolm Pacey, PO Box 352, Port Hope, ON L1A 3W4. Telephone 905-885-2697.

50+ CREDIT VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY - MISSISSAUGA
Chapter 67 of The RPSC meets on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month from September to April, 7 to 9 p.m. at Christ Church United, 1700 Mazo Crescent - one block east of Clarkson Rd. and one block south of Truscott. Contact Bob Laker (905) 608-9794.

50+ ESSEX COUNTY STAMP CLUB
Chapter 154 meets on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of the month (except no second meeting in July, August and December), at 7:00 p.m. at 5050 Howard Ave, Windsor, ON. Contact: Brian Cutler, President 2370 Rankin Ave, Windsor, ON N9E 3X6. Tel: 519-966-2276 or e-mail cutler@mnsi.net, Website: www.essexcountystampclub.com.

FENELON STAMP CLUB
Chapter 176 meets on the second Monday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at the Salvation Army Citadel Bldg, 42 Bond Street West, Fenelon Falls, ON. Information: President Jim Breadner (705) 340-8575, email jim_breadner@hotmail.com.

GEORGIAN BAY COIN & STAMP CLUB
Chapter 168. The club has two chapters, Wasaga Beach which meets the third Thursday of each month at The Prime Time Club, 1724 Mosley Street, Wasaga Beach, Ontario 6.30PM, and in Midland which meets the first Tuesday of each month at the North Simcoe Sports and Recreation Centre, 527 Len Self Boul., Midland Ontario, 6.30 PM. Contact is Peter Barnes (705) 534-3771.

50+ GUELPH STAMP CLUB
Chapter 233 meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of every month from September to May, and the 3rd Tuesday of June, July and August. Meetings are held at Dublin United Church, 69 Suffolk St. W, Guelph, ON. Meetings start at 6:30 pm. New members welcome. For more information contact Joe Servos, 4375 Watson Rd. S., Puslinch, ON N0B 2J0. Phone: 519-823-2578, E-mail: jservos@bserv.com.

50+ HAMILTON STAMP CLUB
Chapter 51 meets at Bishop Ryan Catholic Secondary School, 1824 Rymal Rd. E, Hamilton, ON, from 5:30 to 8:30 p.m. on the second and fourth Monday of each month (except July and August) and the second Monday only in December. Meetings will be held on a Tuesday if Monday is a statutory holiday. Contact: Charlie Morreale at cmorreale@teksavvy.com.

INSURANCE AND BANKING PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN - CANADIAN BRANCH
Chapter 82 meetings are held at 5 pm on the third Thursday of each month at the Albany Club, 91 King Street East, Toronto, ON M5C 1G3. Contact either Joe Janthur (President) 416-364-4112 or Herb Kucera (Secretary) at 416-494-1428.

50+ KAWARTHA STAMP CLUB
Chapter 58 - The Kawartha Stamp Club meets 5:30 to 8:30 p.m. on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month (except December, July and August when it meets only on the second Tuesday) at the The Mount, 1545 Monaghan Rd, Peterborough, ON K9J 5N3. Contact Marie Olver at 705-745-4993 for more info.

50+ KENT COUNTY STAMP CLUB
Chapter 7 meets 4th Wed. except July, Aug. and Dec. in the library of John McGregor Secondary School, 300 Cecile, Chatham, ON, at 7:30 p.m. Contact: Dennis Marek, President at 519-627-1429 or dennis.marek@sympatico.ca or visit our website: www.kentcountystampclub.ca.

KINCARDINE STAMP CLUB
Chapter 196 meets the 1st Wednesday of the month at the Davidson Community Centre on 601 Durham St. in Kincardine. Contact President John Cortan 519-395-5817 or Secretary Andrew Lunshof 519-396-5910. Club mailing address is 677 Hunter Street, Kincardine, ON N2Z 1S6 or e-mail: kincstampclub@hurontel.on.ca.

50+ KINGSTON STAMP CLUB
Chapter 49 meets 7-9 p.m. on the 2nd and 4th Mon. Sept. to May at the Ongwanada Resource Centre, 191 Portsmouth Ave. Free parking and wheelchair access. Consignment table, auctions, bourse, OXFAM, and trading. Contact Richard Weigand, 218 Richmond Street, RR#1, Bath, ON K0H 1G0, e-mail: rweigand@kos.net.

50+ KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 13 meets the 2nd Thurs. Sept. to June at Albert McCormick Arena, Parkside Dr., Waterloo. Contact Craig Pinchen, P.O. Box 1000, Waterloo, ON N2J 4S7. Phone 519-746-4270. E-mail: kwpskw@gmail.com. Website: www.kwstampclub.org.

KITCHENER-WATERLOO-CAMBRIDGE REGIONAL POST CARD CLUB
Chapter 237 meets on the 2nd Wednesday in May, September and November at 7:00 p.m. and on the 2nd Saturday in January and March at 1:00 p.m. at Victoria Park Pavilion, 80 Schneider Street, Kitchener, ON N2G 4G7.

50+ LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB
Chapter 33 meets the 2nd Wednesday and last Friday of each month, September to June at the Library of Hammarskjold High School, 80 Clarkson St. South, Thunder Bay ON. Meetings start at 7:15 p.m. Contact: Secretary D. Lein, 232 Dease St., Thunder Bay, ON P7C 2H8.

50+ LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 9 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of the month excluding July & August at the Dutch Canadian Club, which is located on the Northwest corner of Gore Road and Clarke Road. The doors open at 7:00pm and the meeting starts at 7:45pm. There is usually a presentation followed by an auction. New members and guests are always welcome. For more information check out our website at www.londonphilatelicsociety.com.

LONDON & MIDDLESEX STAMP CLUB
Chapter 204 meets every other Fri. Sept. to May, at 7 p.m. in St. Michael and All Angels Anglican Church, 397 Springbank Drive, London. Meeting at 8 p.m. Contact Patrick Delmore at 519-471-7139.

50+ MUSKOKA STAMP CLUB
Chapter 216 meets the first Wednesday of each month at Bracebridge Public School, 90 McMurray Street, Bracebridge, ON. (Location for July & August will vary). Contact Larry Matthews, Telephone 705-645-7527, E-mail muskokapost@gmail.com.

50+ NORTH BAY & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
Chapter 44, the North Bay & District Stamp Club meets every second and fourth Wednesday of the month, September to May, at North Bay Public Library, 271 Worthington Street East, North Bay at 7:00 pm. Visitors are always welcome. Contact person: Ms. Terry Turner, tel. (705) 472-6918, e-mail: teron@fibreop.ca.

50+ NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB
Chapter 5 meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month from January to June and from September to November. Meetings are held at Yorkminster Park Baptist Church, 1585 Yonge Street, one block north of St. Clair Avenue. Stamp sales circuit opens at 6:00 p.m. and meetings are from 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. Contact: NTSC.President@gmail.com. Website:www.NorthTorontoStampClub.tk. Facebook: http://www.facebook.com/groups/9803891585.

50+ OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB
Chapter 135 meets the 4th Tuesday at 7 p.m. in the forum of St. Nicholas Catholic Elementary School at 255 Morden Road in Oakville. Contact Oakville Stamp Club, c/o Roy Honess, Phone: 905-822-8450 or e-mail: royhoness@hotmail.com.

50+ THE OSHAWA/WHITBY/BROOKLIN STAMP GROUP
Chapter 230 meets 3 times weekly - Every Monday morning at Whitby Seniors Building, 801 Brock Rd, Whitby 10 am to noon - Every Tuesday evening at Brooklin Library and Seniors Centre, 8 Vipond Rd, Brooklin, ON 6.00 pm to 9.00 pm - Every Friday morning at Legends Community Centre, 1661 Harmony Rd North, Oshawa - 10.15 am to 12.00 pm. Contact: Larry Friend at 905-666-7696 or Jim Stevenson at 905-576-4449. E-mail: lfriend@sympatico.ca. Web site: oshawawhitby-stamp-club.com.

50+ OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 16 meets every Thursday at 6:30 pm, September through June, at the Hintonburg Community Centre, 1064 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ontario. Visitors are always welcome. Contact: Caroline Phillips at info@ottawaphilatelicsociety.org. Website: www.ottawaphilatelicsociety.org.

OWEN SOUND STAMP CLUB
Chapter 191 meets at 7:00 pm on the 3rd Wednesday of the month at St. Mary's High School, 555 15th Street East, Owen Sound, ON. (Please contact us for details regarding June and July.) Activities include trading, auctions, circuit books. Visitors always welcome. Free parking at rear of school. For information call John at 519-375-7161 or email lembudd@yahoo.ca.

50+ OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY:
Chapter 65 meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of the month, September to May, at South Gate Centre, 191 Old Wellington Street South, Woodstock, Ontario at 7:00 p.m. Trading at 7:30 p.m. Program with speakers, mini auctions, dealers, contest with prizes and draws for all ages. Contact: P.O. Box 20113, Woodstock, ON N4S 8X8.

PERTH STAMP CLUB
Chapter 217 meets the 2nd and 4th Wed. Sept. to June, 7:30 p.m. in McMartin House, Gore Street. Contact Phil Warrington, 31 Decaria Blvd., Perth, ON K7H 3P8.

POLISH CANADIAN COIN & STAMP CLUB "TROYAK"
Chapter C-240 - meets at John Paul II Polish Cultural Centre, 4300 Cawthra Road (just south of Hwy. 403), Mississauga, ON, L4Z 1V8. Regular meetings are on the last Sunday of each month, except July, August & holidays, at 4:30 p.m. Visit www.troyakclub.com for current meeting information. Contacts: Tom Malicki at 905-281-0000 or Wieslaw Grzesicki at 416-258-1651. Email info@troyakclub.com. Visitors always welcome.

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

ST. CATHARINES STAMP CLUB
Chapter 53 meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month (except for July and August) at the Grantham Lions Club, 732 Niagara Street, St. Catharines, Ontario. Contact: Stuart Keeley, President, 15 Baxter Cres., Thorold, ON L2V 4S1, or e-mail stuart.keeley@sympatico.ca or visit http://www.stcatharinesstamp.ca.

ST. THOMAS STAMP CLUB
Chapter 232 meets every second and fourth Thursday evening at the Community of Christ Church, 105 Fairview Avenue, St. Thomas, ON. For more information contact Rick Badgley at 519-637-8432.

SARNIA STAMP CLUB
Chapter 45 meets on the 4th Sunday of the month, September through June, with the exception of December which is held on the 2nd. Sunday. Meetings are held at Alexander Mckenzie Secondary School, 1257 Michigan Ave, Sarnia, ON., from 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Activities include circuit books, silent auction, and dealers. Contact: Sean Keane at 541 Charlesworth Drive, Sarnia, ON N7V 2R5. Telephone 519-337-2454, e-mail sarniastampclub@cogeco.ca. Website: www.sarniastampclub.ca.

SAUGEEN STAMP CLUB
Chapter 220 meets on the 1st Tuesday of every month at St. Matthews Lutheran Church, 356 – 9th Street, Hanover, Ontario. Contact Walt Berry, 670 Maple St., PO Box 348, Brussels, ON N0G 1H0. Phone: 519-887-6999/ Cell: 519-492-0247, Email: wsberry@sympatico.ca.

SCARBOROUGH STAMP CLUB
Chapter 223 meets on the 3rd Tuesday of every month from September to June at 7 p.m. at Cedarbrook Community Centre, 91 East Park Blvd, Scarborough, ON. Contact: Ron Dell-Agnese, 14 Overbank Crescent, Don Mills, ON M3A 1W2 at 416-447-5977 or e-mail rdellagnese@rogers.com.

SCOUTS ON STAMPS – MAPLE LEAF CHAPTER
Chapter C-242 - Meets on the 3rd Sunday of the month from Sept to May at 2:00 pm (coffee/cookies at 1:30 pm). Meetings are held in different locations within Toronto and southwestern Ontario. Interested in Boy Scout and/or Girl Guide philately? Contact: Tony Manson at 416-447-4281 or tony.manson@sympatico.ca.

STRATFORD STAMP CLUB
Chapter 92 meets the 4th Thursday of the month except for July, August and December, at the Avondale United Church, 194 Avondale Avenue, Stratford, ON N5E 6N4. Doors open at 6:30. Meeting starts at 7:45. Sales circuit, dealers, auctions, regular meeting program. Contact: Howie Mason, President 519-565-5354 or Ron Holm, 519-273-1737, E-mail: stampssc@gmail.com, Website: www.rpsc.org/chapters/stratford.

SUDBURY STAMP CLUB
Chapter 85 meets on the 2nd Tuesday of the month, September through June at 7:00 p.m. Meetings are held at the Delki Dozzi Playground Fieldhouse. Slides, presentations, auction. Contact: Wm "Biff" Pilon at 1779 Graywood Drive, Sudbury, ON P3A 5S5. E-mail: stampless1@hotmail.com.

TIMMINS STAMP CLUB / CLUB DE TIMBRES
Chapter 245 meets monthly (except July and August) at the Timmins Museum, 325 Second Avenue, Timmins on Sunday afternoon between 1:30 and 4:00 as announced in the local media. The club invites people of all ages and collecting experience to visit and enjoy the hobby of stamp collecting and learn with others from the Timmins-Porcupine area. Contact: David Yaschyshyn. E-mail: yaschyshyn@eastlink.ca

TORONTO STAMP COLLECTORS' CLUB, FOUNDED 1892
Chapter 238 meets the 2nd Tuesday every month, except July and August, at 10 Summerhill Avenue, Toronto, ON. Members arrive at 6:30 pm and meetings start at 7:00 pm sharp. Every December we hold our Annual Dinner meeting with invited guests. Contact: Mike Graf, Tel. 416-534-6936 or E-mail graf20003@yahoo.ca. (Website T.B.A.)

TRENTON STAMP CLUB
Chapter 89 meets on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month from September through August at the Trenton Senior's Club 105 at the corner of Bay and Campbell Streets (with wheelchair access) from 6:30 to 8:30 pm. Contact: William Ferguson at (613) 398-1152 wilabetgg@gmail.com, Kevin Myers at (613) 955-1618 kevmyers13@gmail.com or P. Koenig at (905) 373-0806 pete3r.koenig@gmail.com for more information.

UKRAINIAN COLLECTIBLES SOCIETY (TORONTO)
Chapter 228 meets on the 1st Monday of the month, September through June, 7-9 p.m. at the Ukrainian Canadian Social Services, 2445 Bloor St W, Toronto, Ontario. Contact Jerry Kalyn: 416-251-6898 or e-mail ucst@upns.org.

WATERLOO REGION STAMP CLUB
Chapter 247 meets First Tuesday of the month, except July and August, at St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, 54 Queen St. N, Kitchener, ON from 6:30 until 8:30 pm. For more information contact Oscar at 519-742-5892 or e-mail jocstamp@rogers.com.

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB
Chapter 14 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays (Regular Meetings) at 6:30 pm; and 3rd Tuesday (Discussion Group) at 7:30 pm in Fairfield Seniors' Centre, 80 Lothian Avenue, Etobicoke. Advice, Auctions, Dealers, Exhibits, Group Sessions, Speakers. Contact Sid Mensinga at 416-621-9137, e-mail sidmensinga@gmail.com, Website: www.westorontostampclub.org.

QUEBEC

ASSOCIATION DES NUMISMATES ET DES PHILATÉLISTES DE BOUCHERVILLE INC.
Chapter C-241 - L'Association tient quatre fois par année un Salon Timbres et MonnaiesMC de deux jours et des rencontres un dimanche les autres mois. Elle organise également des ateliers/conférences un samedi par mois. Il y a relâche des activités en juillet et août. Consultez le site Internet anpb.net pour le calendrier des activités. Inscrivez-vous sur notre site pour recevoir des courriels d'invitation à nos activités. L'Association publie une revue électronique disponible gratuitement sur le site Philabec.com. Adresse courriel : info@anpb.net

CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE "LES TIMBRÉS" DE BOISBRIAND
Chapter 215 - Section adulte: Tous les lundis soirs de 18h45 à 21h. Section junior: Tous les samedis de 9h. à 11h30; au Centre socio-culturel de Boisbriand, 480 rue Chavigny, Broisbriand, QC, J7G 2J7; information: Louis-Georges Dumais Président 450-979-7371 et M. Maurice Touchette Vice-président-Trésorier 450-435-5973.

LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB - CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE DU LAKESHORE
Chapter 84 meets at St. John the Baptist Church, 233 Ste-Claire Street in Pointe-Claire, on the 2nd and 4th Thurs. Sept. to June at 7:30 p.m. Contact: Mario Chevrette, President, PO Box 1, Pointe Claire/Dorval, QC, H9R 4N5. / Le chapitre 84, se réunit les 2e et 4e jeudis de chaque mois du début septembre à fin juin, à 19h30. Les réunions ont lieu à l'Église St. John the Baptist, 233 rue Ste-Claire à Pointe-Claire. Information: Mario Chevrette, Président, Case Postale 1, Pointe Claire/Dorval, QC, H9R 4N5.

LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE DE QUÉBEC
Chapter 40. La S. P. Q. tient ses réunions régulières les premiers et troisièmes mercredis du mois au sous-sol de l'église St-Rodrigue, 4760 1ère Avenue, porte 10 à Québec. Les réunions ont lieu de 19 h à 22 h du troisième mercredi de septembre au premier mercredi de juin. Information: écrire a SPQ, CP 70076, succ Québec-Centre, Québec, Qc G2J 0A1. Courriel: jp.forest@videotron.ca, site Web: www.s-p-q.org.

L'UNION DES PHILATÉLISTES DE MONTRÉAL
Chapter 3 L'Union des philatélistes de Montréal tient toutes ses activités à la MAISON DU CITOYEN, 7501, rue François-Perreault, Montréal H2A 1M1. Réunions en soirée les 2e et 4e mardis de chaque mois, de 18 h 30 h à 21 h 30, de septembre à juin. Réunions en après-midi les 1er et 3e mardis de chaque mois, de 13 h 00 à 16 h 30, de septembre à mai. Visiteurs bienvenus.
Meets at 6:30 p.m. on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays from September to June and at 13:00 p.m. on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays from September to May at La MAISON DU CITOYEN, 7501, rue François-Perreault, Montréal H2A 1M1. Visitors always welcome. Courriel/Information: info@philatelie-upm.com, site Web: www.philatelie-upm.com.

MONTREAL PHILATELIC CLUB
Chapter 122 meets monthly from September through June at 7:00 pm at the Westmount Public Library, 4574 Sherbrooke St. West, Westmount. Guests are always welcome to attend. For meeting dates, telephone 514-932-6228.

NEW BRUNSWICK

FREDERICTON DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
Chapter 148 meets the 1st and 3rd Tues, Sept. to May at 7:30 p.m. at the Hugh John Fleming Forestry Centre, 1350 Regent St. Contact Ron Smith, 12 Chateau Dr., McLeod Hill, NB, E3A 5X2, (506) 453-1792, e-mail: pigotsmith@gmail.com.

FUNDY STAMP COLLECTORS CLUB
Chapter 219 meets the 1st Thursday, except July and August, at 6:30 pm at the Riverview Parks and Recreation office on Biggs Drive in Riverview. Contact TFSCC, c/o 34 Berwick Streeet, Riverview, NB E1B 5P4 or visit our website at www.fundystampclub.ca.

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB
Chapter 156 meets at 7:00 pm on the 4th Wednesday of each month, except July, August and December, at Château, 369 Rockland Road, Saint John, NB. Visitors and new members welcome. Please call 506-849-2250 for more information.

NOVA SCOTIA

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB
Chapter 50 invites you to join us at a monthly meeting on the second Tuesday of the month at 7:30 pm in the auditoriam - lower level (except July & August). Nova Scotia Museum of Natural History, 1747 Summer St., Halifax, NS B3H 3A6, www.nsstampclub.ca.

NEWFOUNDLAND

ST. JOHN'S PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 121 meets 2nd and 4th Wed., except July and Aug. at 8 p.m. at Marine Institute. Contact: Michael Deal, 107 Springdale St., St. John's, NL A1C 5B7. Tel: (709)754-2807. E-mail: mdeal@mun.ca

PHILATELIC WEBSITE LISTINGS / LISTE DES SITES WEB PHILATELIQUES

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andy_ellwood@rogers.com

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COMING EVENTS
CALENDRIER

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

MAY 11 MAI, 2019

LAMPEX 2019 Stamp Show and Bourse sponsored by the Sarnia Stamp Club will be held from 9:30 am to 4:30 pm AT Great Lakes Secondary School, formerly S.C.I.T.S. Secondary School, 275 Wellington Street, Sarnia, ON – same location as 2018. Dealers, Displays and Snacks. Free admission, free parking. Everyone welcome. For more information contact John E. Armstrong at 519-464-2688, email sarniastampclub@cogeco.ca or visit http://www.sarniastampclub.ca/newLAMPEXshowlocation.htm.

MAY 25 MAI, 2019

First Annual Circuit Book Fair, sponsored by the Owen Sound Stamp Club, will be held from 10:00 am to 3:00 pm at St. Mary's High School, 555 15th St. E., Owen Sound, ON. Hosted by clubs in the Grey, Bruce and Simcoe Counties Area and featuring circuit books from various stamp clubs. Door prizes, lunch counter. Free admission and free parking. For more information call 519-375-7161, email lembudd@yahoo.ca or visit http://www.owensoundstampclub.org.

SEPTEMBER 27-29 SEPTEMBRE, 2019

VANPEX 2019 sponsored by the British Columbia Philatelic Society will be held at the Nikkei Cultural Centre, 6688 Southoaks Crescent, Burnaby, BC on Friday 10 am to 6 pm, Saturday 10 am to 4 pm and Sunday 10 am to 4 pm. Commemorating the 100th anniversary of the founding of the British Columbia Philatelic Society. Dealer tables, coffee and tea, exhibit frames with accredited exhibit judging. Show souvenirs, awards banquet, free stamps for kids, 50/50 draws, admission by donation. For more information contact Derren Carman at 604-224-5836, email verdraco@uniserve.com or visit http://www.vanpex2019.com.

SEPTEMBER 28 SEPTEMBRE, 2019

Owen Sound Fall Annual Show, sponsored by the Owen Sound Stamp Club, will be held from 10:00 am to 3:00 pm at St. Mary's High School, 555 15th St. E., Owen Sound, ON. 8-9 dealers in attendance. Door prizes, lunch counter. Free admission and free parking. For more information call 519-375-7161, email lembudd@yahoo.ca or visit http://www.owensoundstampclub.org.

OCTOBER 26 OCTOBRE, 2019

The Barrie District Stamp Club, Chapter 73 of the RPSC, will sponsor its 58th Annual Stamp Exhibit and Bourse from 10:00 am until 3:00 pm at the Allandale Recreation Centre, 190 Bayview Drive in Barrie, ON (off of Anne Street). 13 Stamp dealers from across Ontario will be present and this event will feature numerous philatelic exhibits. The Sales Circuit binders of the Club will be available and a youth table will be present for beginner collectors! Admission and Parking is free. Refreshments available. For more information contact John at 519-375-7161, email lembudd@yahoo.ca or visit http://www.barriedistrictstampclub.ca.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

MAY 4-5 MAI, 2019

ORAPEX 2019 sponsored by the Ottawa Philatelic Society, RA Stamp Club and APO will be held on May 4 from 10 am to 6 pm and on May 5 from 10 am to 4 pm at the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, ON. This year's theme is Elizabethan Era Philately. A National Level show with 40 stamp dealers and major exhibits, seminars, study groups and Youth Booth. Free admission and parking. Contact Mike Powell at 613-728-9725, email info@orapex.ca or visit http://www.orapex.ca.

JUNE 21-23 JUIN, 2019

ROYAL*2019*ROYALE – the 91st Convention of The RPSC – sponsored by Bramalea Stamp Club, West Toronto Stamp Club and Canadian Stamp News, will be held on Friday and Saturday from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm and Sunday 10:00 am to 3:00 pm at Hilton Mississauga, 6750 Mississauga Road, Mississauga, ON. Large exhibition, National and International dealers, variety of Seminars, spousal trip. Look for convention updates at www.rpsc.org/royal2019.

SEPTEMBER 27-29 SEPTEMBRE, 2019

VANPEX 2019 sponsored by the British Columbia Philatelic Society will be held at the Nikkei Cultural Centre, 6688 Southoaks Crescent, Burnaby, BC from 10 am to 6 pm on Friday, Sept 27, 10 am to 4 pm on Saturday, Sept 28, and 10 am to 4 pm on Sunday, Sept 29. Commemorating the 100th anniversary of the founding of the British Columbia Philatelic Society. Dealer tables, coffee and tea, exhibit frames with accredited exhibit judging. Show souvenirs, awards banquet, free stamps for kids, 50/50 draws, admission by donation. For more information contact Derren Carman at verdraco@uniserve.com or visit http://www.vanpex2019.

OCTOBER 19-20 OCTOBRE, 2019

CANPEX 2019 will be held at Hellenic Community Centre, 133 Southdale Rd W, London, ON. Hosted by the Middlesex Stamp Club with the assistance of volunteers from other clubs and related philatelic societies and organizations. CANPEX 2019 is one of the national-level stamp shows held annually in Canada and is part of the American Philatelic Society's "World Series of Philately". Show hours: Saturday 10 am to 5 pm and Sunday 10 am to 4 pm. Admission is free. Plenty of free parking. Lunch counter available. Reception and awards presentation Saturday October 19 at 5:45 pm (ticket holders only). For more information contact John Sheffield at 519-871-7637, email info@canpex.ca or visit http://www.canpex.ca.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

FIP PATRONAGE EXHIBITS OPEN FOR ENTRIES

JUNE 11-17 JUIN, 2019

CHINA 2019 World General Stamp Exhibition, Wuhan International Expo Center, Venue B4-B6, Hanyang District, Wuhan, China. China 2019 is a World General Stamp Exhibition with capacity for 2500 frames of competitive exhibits. The exhibition will include all FIP exhibit classes including: FIP Championship Class, Traditional Philately, Postal History, Postal Stationery, Aerophilately, Astrophilately, Thematic, Maximaphily, Revenue, Modern Philately, Open Philately, Youth Philately, One Frame Exhibits, Philatelic Literature and the experimental Picture Post Card class. Show website: http://china2019stamp.org. Canadian Commissioner – David McLaughlin 905-509-7530, Email: david.mclaughlin@rogers.com.

MAY 2-9 MAI, 2020

London 2020 is a FIP Specialized World Stamp Championship Exhibition with competitive classes in Championship, Traditional, Postal History, Thematic, Revenue, Postal Stationery, Aerophilately, Open, Picture Postcards, One Frame, Modern, Literature and Youth. The exhibition will run from May 2 to May 9, 2020 with a full change of exhibits during the evening of May 5th allowing a total of 2800 frames to be exhibited. It will be held at the Business Design Centre, 52 Upper Street, Islington, London N1 0OH, UK. Regulations and application forms are available from the exhibition website or from the commissioner. The deadline for exhibit entry applications is June 30, 2019. Contact Canadian National Commissioner – Ed Kroft, Email: e.kroft@shaw.ca.

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

CHANGE OF ADDRESS? Changes can be made on-line at www.rpsc.org "Members Login" or by contacting the National Office.
VOUS CHANGEZ D'ADRESSE? Effectuez le changement en ligne à www.rpsc.org "Members Login" ou en prenant contact avec le Bureau national.

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-29823 Michaela Belanger
Old stamps from Europe

I-29824 Douglas Palmateer
Canada

I-29825 Gary Liddell
Arctic, Antarctic and Caribbean

I-29826 Charles Maxfield
Canadian Provinces, Canada pre-1960

I-29827 Steve Raine
Canada Used pre-WW11, Canadian Pre-Cancels, Canada Re-Entries

I-29828 Geoffrey Hodgetts
Scandinavia, Italy and Colonies, France, Australia, NZ, GB (Victorian era), Early USA

E-29829 Gregory Bounds
Christmas stamps, Canadian Stamps

E-29830 Scott English
Cuba, South Carolina Postal History, Political

I-29831 Sylvia Ficken
Newfoundland

M-29832 Elizabeth White

DECEASED MEMBERS / MEMBRES DÉCÉDÉS

I-11932 Julius W. Szekrenyes

I-12701 Donald A. Ure

I-15409 Sydney P. Griffin

I-22464 Bruce A. Field

I-28609 Andrew Young

I-29049 Peter Petrov

JOIN THE RPSC

Visit The RPSC website for an on-line application (click the Join The RPSC link on the home page).

Or, call or write The RPSC offices for a paper application. See page 132 of this issue for contact details.

JOIGNEZ-VOUS À LA SRPC

Visitez le site Web de La SRPC pour obtenir une demande d'adhésion en ligne (cliquez sur le lien Joignez-vous à La SRPC sur la page d'accueil).

Ou, appelez ou écrivez aux bureaux de La SRPC pour obtenir un formulaire papier. Vous trouverez les coordonnées à la page 132 du présent numéro.

WWW.RPSC.ORG

classifieds / annonces classées

AUSTRALIA / AUSTRALIE

ZIMO OFFERS A.A.T.: VF used Complete Sets & Hi-Values all different, $40.00 Scott 2016 Value only $20.00. Start a new "Hot" Collection! Zimo, Box 578 Bromptonville, Sherbrooke QC, J1C 1A1. *v68n06*

CANADA FOR SALE / CANADA À VENDRE

Walsh NEWFOUNDLAND Specialized Stamp eCatalogue 12th edition, 2020 Colour;856 pages. www.nfldstamps.com

Walsh British North America Specialized Stamp eCatalogue 12th edition, 2020 Colour; 725 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*

EUROPE / L'EUROPE

ZIMO OFFERS EUROPA: All different complete Mint NH Sets, Scott 2016 Value of $100.00 US Yours for only $35.00. Pricelist for NH, Used, Covers. Zimo, Box 578 Bromptonville, Sherbrooke QC, J1C 1A1. *v68n06*

FOR SALE / À VENDRE

COLORANO FDC: Canada 1972-1994, USA 1975-1995, France 1970-1990. Free price list. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0. *v69n03*

CANADA POST Official FDC: 1971-2008. Singles, pairs, blocks, imprint blocks, combo.Also tags and varieties. Free price list. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0. *v69n03*

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*

ROSE CRAFT FDC 1957-1974. Ottawa and local cancels. Also tags and varieties. Free price list. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0. *v69n03*

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MAIL ORDER / VENTE PAR CORRESPONDANCE

WIDEST CANADA, Australia, United States, Great Britain choices. Free lists sent the next day. We specialize, you fill the gaps. Robert Millman, 105-6655 Lynas Lane, Richmond, BC V7C 3K8. Phone: 604-241-1948, fax: 604-594-4155, Email: robertmillman@rogers.com. *v68n06*

MIXTURES / MÉLANGES

ZIMO OFFERS MIXTURES: Try our Japan 1 Recent Commémoratives, 100 Grammes for only $35.00. Many reorders on this one! Super Variety! Mixture pricelist included. Zimo, Box 578 Bromptonville, Sherbrooke QC, J1C 1A1. *v68n06*

SCANDINAVIA / LA SCANDINAVIE

ZIMO OFFERS ALAND: Superb collection, Mint NH Complete sets, all Different, $125.00 US Scott 2016 Value, yours for $65.00. Ducks, Sailships, Orchids, Lighthouses, Xmas. Zimo, Box 578 Bromptonville, Sherbrooke QC, J1C 1A1. *v68n06*

ZIMO OFFERS DENMARK: 30 seldom seen semi-postals stamps, only complete issues, all different VF Used, yours for $10.00. Denmark Pricelist included with Coupons! Zimo, Box 578 Bromptonville, Sherbrooke QC, J1C 1A1. *v68n06*

ZIMO OFFERS FAROE: All different VF NH topical complete sets, Scott 2016 Value of $75.00 for only $30.00. Faroe pricelist included with Promotions. Zimo, Box 578 Bromptonville, Sherbrooke QC, J1C 1A1. *v68n06*

ZIMO OFFERS GREENLAND: Nice lot of VF used Greenland, all different, $60.00 Scott 2016 Value Only $ 20.00. Greenland Pricelist included with our Bulletin. Zimo, Box 578 Bromptonville, Sherbrooke QC, J1C 1A1. *v68n06*

ZIMO OFFERS ICELAND: All different VF NH Europa Complete sets, Scott 2016 Value: $65.00 Yours for only $25.00. 24 pages Europa pricelist included. Zimo, Box 578 Bromptonville, Sherbrooke QC, J1C 1A1. *v68n06*

ZIMO OFFERS NORWAY: Nice VF used Complete Sets, all different, $60.00 Scott 2016 Value for Only $20.00. Norway Pricelist included with Special Offers. Zimo, Box 578 Bromptonville, Sherbrooke QC, J1C 1A1. *v68n06*

ZIMO OFFERS SWEDEN: Lot of all different complete sets, VF used, Scott 2016 Value: $60.00 Yours for only $20.00. Energy, Animals, Flowers, Dogs, Cats. Zimo, Box 578 Bromptonville, Sherbrooke QC, J1C 1A1. *v68n06*

SPECIAL OFFER / OFFRE SPÉCIALE

ZIMO OFFERS BONUS: Buy $50.00 from our classifieds, receive $50.00 Scott value, Buy $100.00 receive $100.00 all different, cataloging over $1.00 each. You must Ask for it! Zimo Stamp! *v68n06*

WANTED / RECHERCHÉ

SANTA LETTERS or envelopes with H0H 0H0 return address. Any era. Buy or trade. Tony 519-745-2973, e-mail:tshaman@rogers.com or Box 46024, Kitchener, ON N2E 4J3. *v68n06*

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May 4-5, 2019 - **Winnipeg** Philatelic Society, Sunova Centre.

No stamp stores near you?



With an inventory that changes almost daily, we can help with most of your collecting needs. Just send us a list of what you would like to look at, (with your contact information and RPSC membership number) and we will send you a Circuit as soon as a good selection of that material is available. The more detail you give us (like only mint, only used or both or whatever) the easier it will be to send material that you will like.
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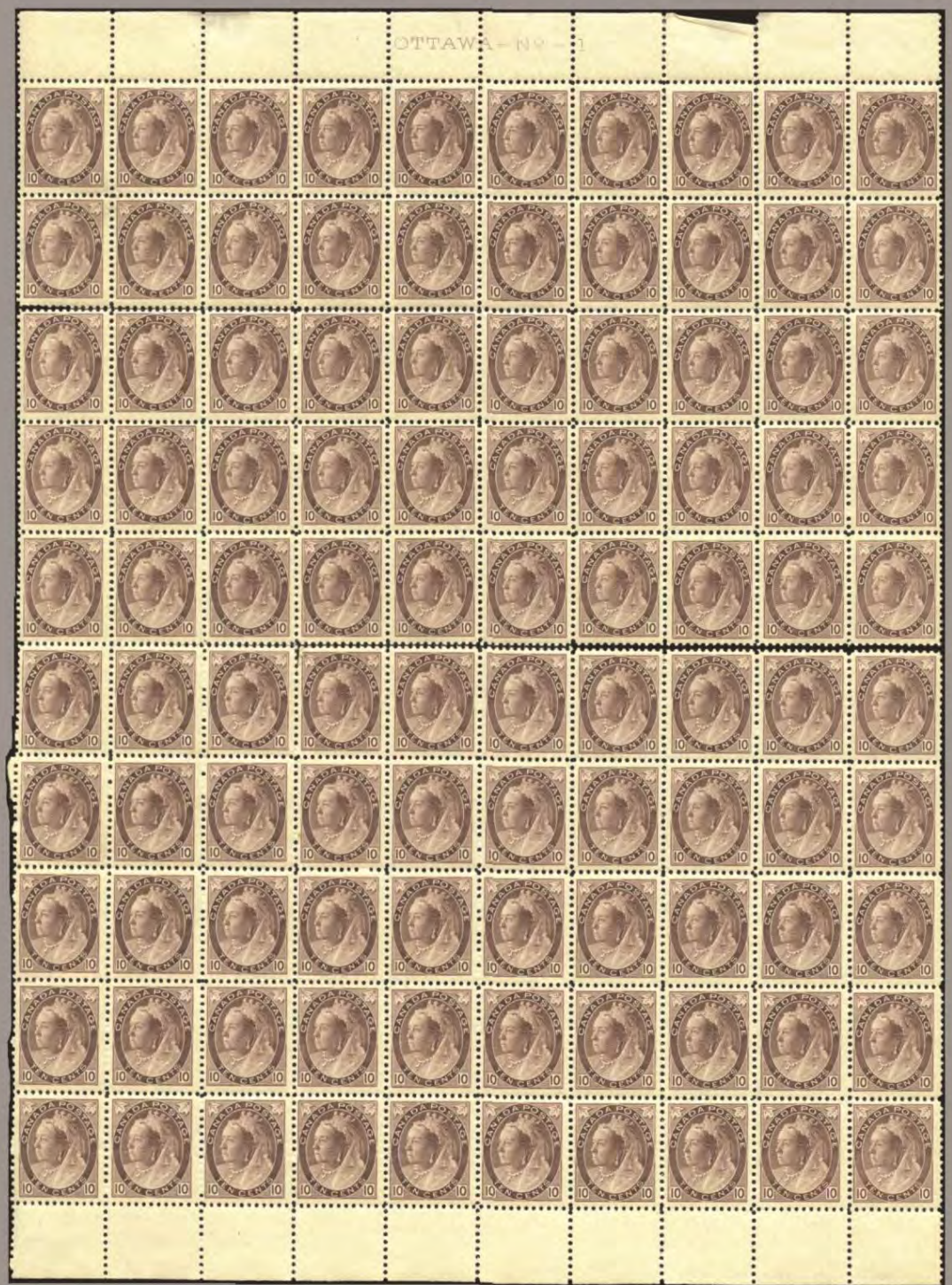
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