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Journal of The
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SOCIETY OF CANADA

Revue de la
SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE
PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

In This Issue:

- **Polish Underground Post • Paper**
- **Blazon Issues of France • Iron Road**

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Journal of The ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

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From the Editor's Desk

by Steve Thorning

'Junk' Cancels?

Although I have received no letters on the subject, several members have accosted me at stamp shows and admonished me (and Dr. Macdonald) for the use of the term 'junk' to identify modern high-speed cancelling impressions in his survey of commemorative usage published earlier this year. Keith Baldwin also uses the term in his follow-up survey in this issue. As well, there are two letters in this issue complaining of the use of ink-jet markings on stamps that have already been cancelled.

There are many collectors of these modern cancels, and I expect that I will be hearing from their defenders. Few collectors will argue that clearly stuck steel daters produce attractive used stamps for our collections. Nevertheless, I do not think that it is proper to dismiss outright more modern cancelling methods.

An argument can be made, I believe, that used stamps should bear cancellations typical or common for their time period. While still in use in many small offices, steel circle daters are an anomaly in the modern postal system.

The technology for modern mail handling is constantly evolving, and new machinery is regularly being brought into use and older equipment retired. There is never any fanfare for these changes. Indeed, authoritative information is difficult, and sometimes impossible, to acquire. An important part of our hobby is to document the changes in this technology.

The sentiments that cause many philatelists to turn up their noses at modern cancels is the simple fact that they are new, and that little information is available on them. We must also recognize that many collectors have little or no interest in cancels, and simply desire attractive, unobtrusive cancels on their used stamps.

There are collectors that make a specialty of the high-speed machine markings. Many others (myself included) hoard bundles of these covers for study at some future date when leisure time will be more plentiful. There are modern cancels that have become desirable; the Klussendorfs, for example. Other modern cancels are sure to become more popular when collectors organize themselves into study groups and handbooks are published.

The quality of the strikes made by high-speed equipment is another matter. I am told that it is capable of producing sharp, clear impressions, but that the operators often neglect to keep them as clean or as well inked as they might be. A little more attention to these matters by postal workers would certainly eliminate some of the bias against these cancels.

The seemingly redundant ink-jet spray markings on mail already cancelled raise a question: Are these applied routinely to all mail processed at a sorting plant, or are they used to track delivery times, similar to the transit marks of the nineteenth century? Either way, I think they are still collectible, double cancels and all.

In all likelihood, the majority of collectors will never embrace modern machine cancels, and the study of them will remain the preserve of a small group of fanatics. No one need take offence at the term 'junk', though, but should recognize that one collector's junk is another's treasure.

An Apology

An embarrassing error appeared in the July-August issue, when I misidentified the compiler of the annual index. My sincere apologies to Mr. Brian Russell of Russell, Ont., whose work in putting together the index is appreciated by all members. □

DOMINION OF CANADA

Actually this text and offer deals with the Province of Canada as it was known before 1867.

The stamps are Scott's #8a and #8b, the ½ penny ribbed paper horizontally and vertically. Now why they are listed as minor numbers of #8, which is on wove paper, I can't figure out. One cannot find #8a or #8b on any sheet of #8. They are full fledged major varieties printed in sheets of 100 as is #8. If laid papers can be listed as major varieties #1 to 3 or #33 to 33, why should the very distinctive ribbed paper be consigned to a minor status?

Now as to the Scott valuations: I do know something about these #8a and #8b. If anyone wishes to sell me either mint or used at current valuations I'll gladly pay the full catalog for fine to very fine condition stamps. Will buy any number.

Do have singles of both available used, three sets on hand. Prices on request.

How about a pair each of the two? I have one set on hand. P.O.R.

Has anyone else a pair of either in their collection? Please write.

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Letters to the Editor / Lettres au rédacteur

INK-JET SPRAY MARKINGS

Sir,

Few people can argue with technology! Canada Post's recent introduction of ink-jet spray markings on domestic mail is a sign of the future. However, there is a problem which is developing. I sincerely hope it can be immediately rectified.

Many Canadian collectors have received their incoming mail from foreign destinations with an ugly (and totally unnecessary) line of ink-jet spray markings across the stamps. In most cases the stamps have been neatly cancelled but these new markings render the stamps completely useless for one's collection.

Why the need for these markings on international mail? Surely Canada Post officials can make an attempt to sort this mail another way and bypass the ink-jet machines, especially when the job of cancelling the stamps has already been done.

I hope that this problem will be corrected soon. It may be necessary for collectors to combat this foolish measure and begin to place their postage in other areas of the envelope rather than the top right corner.

Dean Mario
Saskatoon, Sask.

Sir,

The Canadian Philatelic Society, Great Britain continues to await an explanation from postal authorities respecting the deplorable cancellation they issued which literally destroys the stamp it obliterates.

I enclose examples of stamps cancelled with good circle date stamps, only to be destroyed by a second processing, rendering the stamp unacceptable for the album by the horrific cancel.

Why, when the post office has been endeavouring to increase their efficiency and profitability, has it been found necessary to process letters a second time, thus delaying the delivery to the ultimate destination? Duplicate cancelling of mail cannot be efficient, and certainly must increase the cost of handling.

By copy of this letter, I am asking the Customer Service section at Antigonish if they would be so kind to explain the purpose of the second cancellation, and the reason for rendering stamps uncollectible. I trust they will be agreeable to forward to you a copy of their letter to me.

Yours in the interest of better stamps for collecting, and in the efficiency of our postal system.

G.H. Churley, FRPSL
Burnaby, B.C.

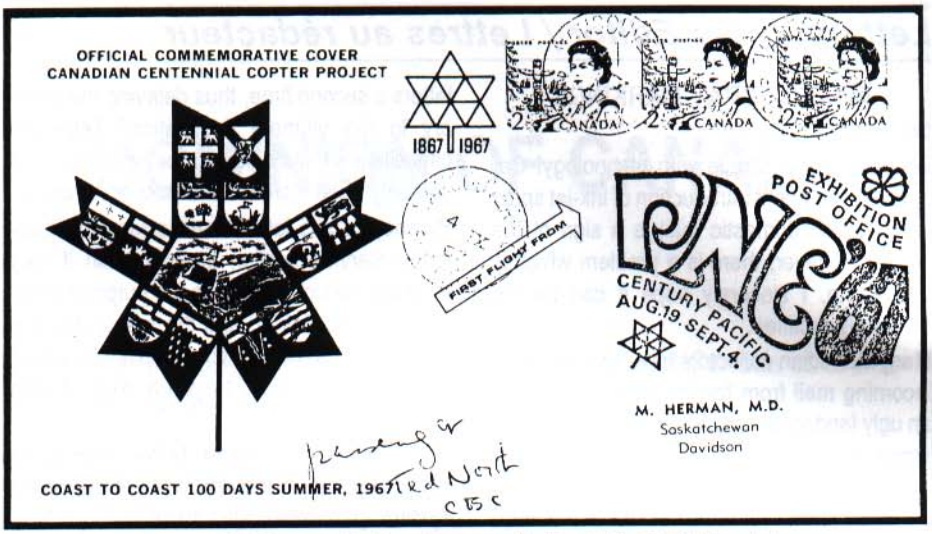
Readers ask the purpose of the ink-jet cancellations on stamps already cancelled. These double cancels are found on both domestic and foreign mail, and from several localities in Canada.

ANOTHER COPTER COVER

Sir,

It has been brought to my attention by Doug Lindgard, a member of BNAPS, that there is a variety of the Sept. 4, 1967 flight of the Centennial Copter Project at Vancouver.

A black handstamp for the P.N.E. '67 Exhibition Post Office was added to the official cover.



A Centennial Copter Project Cover with the P.N.E. '67 handstamp.

Mr. Lindgard informs me that BNAPS took part in P.N.E. '67, and that most of its members bought the covers with the handstamp.

Interested collectors should add this cover to my list in the May-June 1993 (Vol. 44, No. 3) issue of this journal.

Nelson D. Bentley
Ottawa

"HEADS-OF-STATE"

Sir,

The title, "Unhonoured Heads-of State" given to my letter, printed in the May-June issue, helps to spread an erroneous conception of our constitution. The Governor-General is not the head of state. Canada's head of state is the Queen of Canada, Elizabeth II. The Governor-General only represents the Monarch. The powers he exercises are not his own, but are delegated to him by the Queen on the advice of her Canadian Cabinet. The much altered British North America Act of 1867 (now renamed The Constitution Act) yet contains unaltered these provisions:

> Sect. 9: The Executive Government and Authority of and over Canada is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen.
>
> Sect. 17: There shall be the Parliament of Canada, consisting of the Queen, an Upper House styled the Senate, and the House of Commons.
>
> Sect. 91: It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate and House of Commons, to make Laws for the Peace, Order, and good Government of Canada, ...

These provisions leave no doubt that the Monarch and not the Governor-General is the head of state.

By the way, a verb tense was changed in one of my sentences. I said there "should be" a stamp to honour Governor-General Alexander in the series relating to World War II. This was changed to "should have been." But since there remain yet two years in which to issue stamps relating to the war, "should be" is surely the appropriate tense.

Garnet G. Trivett
Simcoe, Ont.

GST ON REPLY COUPONS

Sir,

I recently had an experience with Canada Post and Revenue Canada that is of interest to all Canadian philatelists. I needed to buy some International Reply Coupons for correspondence I had overseas. When I bought

the IRCs at my local post office, I was charged Goods and Services Tax on them. I asked why they charged GST on the coupons, when their use was only for a person or company in a foreign country to purchase return airmail stamps back to Canada, and that by applying GST to my purchase, they were taxing foreign postage. They stated that this was the rule for IRCs. I phoned the post office in Toronto and was informed that on purchases of IRCs I must pay GST. I did not think this was right and wrote a letter to the Minister of Revenue.

I received a favourable ruling, but the local post offices still do not have a copy of the ruling. I am trying to get in touch with the proper authorities to have this applied as soon as possible.

This ruling also affects the postage and handling chargers that foreign companies use to send their products to Canada. According to this tax rule, "a freight or transportation service is considered free of the GST when goods are transported from a place outside Canada to a place inside Canada, as they are part of a prepayment for an international freight transportation service."

I have received parcels and was charged the GST on these shipping and handling services. I hope that I can get through to the post office to get the Excise Tax ruling applied fairly for all concerned.

John Breuls
North York, Ont.

Ed. note: The ruling reads in part: "After a careful review of this issue, it was determined that IRCs should be supplied on a tax free basis since they are part of a prepayment for an inbound international freight transportation service.

"It, therefore, appears that Canada Post incorrectly charged you the GST on the IRCs. However, legislative provisions allow you to claim a refund from Canada Post for the excess GST paid. This issue should be raised at the Canada Post outlet where you purchased the IRCs.

"If Canada Post does not acknowledge the oversight in charging the GST on the sale of the IRCs and you wish to pursue the matter further, I invite you to contact [the District Director, Excise /GST Office]."

HOLOGRAM UPDATE

Sir,

The summary of existing errors in my Hologram article (Sept.-Oct. 1993) was based on information gathered seven months after the date of issue. Since then, one must add the following to the list:

2 panes, one stamp missing one Hologram (position: 2nd stamp from the bottom on the left.)

1 pane, two stamps missing (position: 2nd row from the bottom.)

It is now possible to state that the missing Hologram can be found on any of the five rows.

At least seven more panes with the two missing Holograms at the bottom exist, but I've yet to see photocopies of four of these.

It is obvious that the easiest way for errors to happen was for the big sheet of six panes to be advanced too far so that the two bottom stamps failed to get the Hologram.

Of the six existing panes with all 10 Holograms missing, no new discoveries can be reported. One of these six panes has been broken up and sold.

I still invite other lucky finders to send me photocopies of their panes if there are any errors or varieties on them.

Kasimir Bileski
Winnipeg, Man.

Philatelic News in Brief...

POLSKA '93

This international philatelic exhibition, under the patronage of the Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (F.I.P.) was held in Poznań Poland, May 7-16, 1993. The venue was the permanent trade exhibition complex of

buildings in the heart of the city. The President of Poland, His Excellency Lech Walesa, arrived by helicopter to open the exhibition officially.

The Polish Postal Authority allocated the money to cover the cost of the exhibition. I understand this amounted to U.S. $4,000,000. The Post Office accumulated these funds from the sale of postage stamps over a previous two year period. There were 49 post office booths in the various buildings to accommodate the sale of stamps, souvenir cards, etc., so line-ups were non-existent.

It must be remembered that such an International Exhibition requires four to six years of preparation. In the case of POLSKA '93, the first years of organization were carried out under a Communist regime with all its bureaucratic ramifications. This situation changed in 1990 when the country turned to a free-market and democratic form of government. The difficulties this dramatic move imposed on the organizing committee were immense. There were some misgivings as to whether the show would materialize.

Living conditions in Poland are difficult and improvements come slowly. It will take several years for things to stabilize. The welfare state is gone, so while stores are full of merchandise of every description, inflation is rampant, prices high, and the income of the average family barely covers the costs of daily living. In the face of the many socio-economic problems facing the country, it took a great deal of courage to stage the first International Philatelic Exhibition in a former Communist East Block country.

Collections from 87 countries were received for competition, filling 4,063 frames. The Canadian commissioners, Peter Madej and Andrew Cronin, brought 21 exhibits. Canada was thus the seventh largest contributor to the exhibition.

There were 41 judges plus nine apprentices. I was one of the judges. Overall, 31 large gold and 92 gold medals were awarded.

Canadians did very well, receiving the following awards:

Gold: "Pendragon". **Large Vermeil:** A. Cronin, R. Mallot, M. Heifetz, L. Porter. **Vermeil:** P. Madej, P. Burega, W. Dickson, J. Sheldon, A. Liffey, P. Barbatavecius. **Large Silver:** K. Fisher, J. Powell, R. Mallot, G. Shully, W. Dziemianczu, "Zbigniew". **Silver:** W. Bailey. The literature class submission of the Philatelic Specialist Society of Canada, *The Mediterranean Mails,* was awarded a Large Silver, but then disqualified because two of the articles in the book were written by me and as a member of the jury, this constituted a conflict of interest.

All the POLSKA '93 publications were printed in both Polish and English. The Palmares catalogue, published in colour, listed the awards chronologically by exhibit numbers rather than in the usual grouping according to medal awards. This made it very easy to find the award for a given exhibit.

The Grand Prix d'honour was awarded to Raymond Casey of Great Britain for "The Russian Post in the Far East." The Grande Prix International went to Peng Hian Tay from Singapore for his excellent "Burma, 1817-1845," while the Grand Prix National was won by Maceij Miszczak of Poland for "Pre-adhesive & Classic Poland." A five frame exhibit from the Royal Philatelic Collection was in the court-of-honour, by kind permission of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. Prince Rainier of Monaco also exhibited five frames, as did Juan Samaranch. There was also a 40 frame exhibit of Polish rarities by Zbigniew Mikulski of Switzerland.

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Souvenir Sheet for POLSKA '93

The Postal administrations of Canada, USA and the UN did not participate in POLSKA '93. However, Canada Post did produce 170 special covers with the slogan "Canada Salutes Polska '93" for distribution at the show. Unfortunately, 70 of the covers lacked the special slogan.

A number of interesting tours were arranged for the judges, commissioners and their spouses. Over 500 attended the gourmet Palmares banquet, and six postal administrations organized beautifully prepared buffet receptions.

Miet Kamieński

SPORT CARD BUST

(The following comments, by RPSC Director Keith Spencer, originally appeared in the Edmonton Stamp Club's Bulletin.)

I think it's fair to say that die-hard stampers have been very frustrated by the great boom and popularity of sport cards (in fact, down right jealous!), and some of the prescriptions touted as 'cures' for the stamp hobby have revolved around making it somehow "more fun like card collecting."

Those who preach the sport card solution should gather up a copy of the August 12 *Globe and Mail* and take a gander at an article by columnist Kirk Makin.

Here are a few comments from Makin's "Why Profit Isn't In The Cards." About cards issued in the last 15 years — "Many are barely worth the paper thet're printed on." And Alan Rosen, the leading U.S. card dealer says, "You buy the new ones and they go down every month."

A recent survey finds that card sales fell 20% last year. Toronto once had 40 to 50 card stores — now its down to three or four good ones. Several smaller manufacturers have gone under. One of the top five is now operating under bankruptcy protection. Another has laid off 75% of its staff.

Of course, it all has to do with the law of supply and demand. Wayne and Bruce's 1910 Honus Wagner may be worth $451,000, but there are only 40 of them. Babe Ruth (1933) may be worth several thousand, but the Bobby Hull rookie card has fallen from $120 to perhaps $40.

Crazies still are out there — people buy a hundred Lindros cards (spelled Bluenoses), expecting them to go up in value. Card collectors are glued to their price guides (Scott's!) and persist in believing that they can sell their goodies anytime they choose. And it isn't that easy — many cards are of little interest to dealers — even the Gretzky and Hull rookie cards. And when an offer is made, it's often at a small percentage of the prices in the guides.

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As for me, I lost interest in card collecting when they quit putting the bubble gum in the packets. And heck, I go back so far in time that I remember when collecting cards was called "fun." Remember that!!

HARRY SUTHERLAND PAPERS GO TO CANADIAN POSTAL ARCHIVES

The Canadian Postal Archives has acquired the Harry Sutherland Papers on the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. The collection documents the Society's activities through Harry Sutherland's involvement with it.

Mr. Sutherland has been active in the RPSC since 1950, serving as President from 1967 to 1978, and in various capacities since then. He is presently the Board Secretary and International Liaison Officer.

The papers were accumulated from 1957, when Harry Sutherland first became a director of the Royal, to 1992, and were donated to the National Archives of Canada in 1991 and 1992. They represent primarily the portion of Mr, Sutherland's RPSC correspondents and documents that were accumulated during his tenure as President, with smaller amounts of earlier and later material.

These papers document the international network of societies, dealers, publications, friendships, conventions, and exhibitions, through which collectors share knowledge, opinions, and standards. The Sutherland correspondence reveals the operation of this network and gives an indication of the time, energy and enthusiasm that philatelists bring to their hobby. Most of the information in these papers is not available in other places.

THE DEMISE OF ASHTON-POTTER

The Ashton-Potter imprint on the corners of Canadian stamp panes will be seen no more. The Toronto security printing firm has been struggling financially for some time, and their have been several rumours that the plant was sold or was for sale. The Dinosaur stamps were the last issue of Canadian stamps to be printed by the firm.

We understand that MDC Limited of Toronto has purchased the American branch of the firm, and that this company also purchased the equipment at the Toronto plant and took it to the U.S. The American branch of Ashton-Potter has some contracts for the United States Postal Service.

Canada Post has been anxious to retain the printing of Canadian stamps within the country, and invited 11 companies, nine of them Canadian, to tender for the printing of stamps. Five firms responded, but only two, one of which was the Canadian Bank Note Company could meet all the requirements for technology, capacity, delivery time, quality, security, and price.

An Australian firm, Leigh-Mardon Security Printing Ltd., has received a contract for the printing of some Canadian issues: the 43¢ flag, booklets, coils, and the $1 and $2 definitives. Jim Phillips, Media Relations Officer for Canada Post, told the *Canadian Philatelist* that this firm can meet all the required standards for Canadian stamps. The high quality of Leigh-Mardon's work will be familiar to collectors of recent Australian stamps.

Modern security printing requires very specialized production equipment, and the firms in the business are increasingly crossing international borders to find contracts. This is particularly the case in Europe.

These changes will produce collectible varieties of some of the definitive stamps, and philatelists should be alert to keep their collections up to date.

AUTOMOTIVE STAMP LAUNCH

It was a red-letter day in Oshawa on Aug. 23, when Canada Post introduced the first stamps in the new historic land vehicles series.

As part of the ceremony, a custom-made 1928 McLaughlin-Buick was on display, on loan from the National Museum of Science and Technology. This car is pictured on one of the stamps in the series.

Our auctions always contain large sections of Postal History and Aerophilately: large lots to single rarities. Our meticulously described and illustrated catalogs have in themselves become collectors items.

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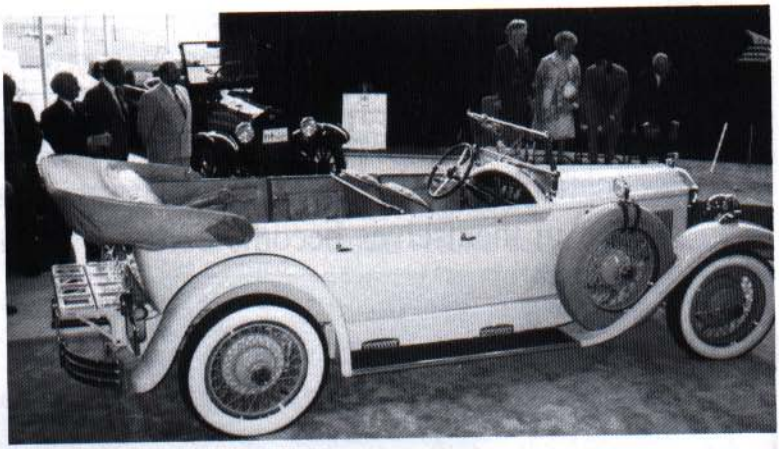

The 1928 McLaughlin-Buick, featured on the Aug. 23 automotive issue, on display at Oshawa.

Photo courtesy G.M. of Canada.

The car was one of two built under the supervision of Col. Sam McLaughlin for the 1927 tour of Canada by the Prince of Wales (later Edward VIII) and the Duke of York (later George VI). The cars were lavishly appointed, and finished in lizard skin upholstery. They represented the finest automotive craftsmanship of the period. They originally cost $3,500 each. The fate of the second of the two cars is unknown.

The stamp unveiling was conducted by two automotive men, General Motors of Canada chairman George Peapples and former Chrysler of Canada president Donald Lander, who is presently the president of Canada Post Corporation. Assisting in the ceremony were two of Col. Sam McLaughlin's daughters, Hilda Pangman and Isabel McLaughlin.

The McLaughlin firm was Canada's largest builder of carriages when it began the manufacture of automobiles in 1908, using Buick engines. Col. McLaughlin sold the firm to General Motors in 1918, but the McLaughlin-Buick name was retained for the high-end Buick models through the 1920s and 1930s. A pioneer Canadian industry, the McLaughlin firm traces its roots in Oshawa back to 1867, when it began the making of sleighs.

(Information supplied by Wayne Goring, Oshawa.)

BOGUS BAHAMIAN ISSUES

Collectors of Bahamas, wildlife, and birds-on-stamps are being warned about a stamp issue purportedly from the Bahamas.

These stamps, three values of 15¢, portray the Bald Eagle. They are being promoted by the Sierra Club Centennial Stamp Collection.

The Bahamian Post Office knows nothing about this issue, nor the reported first day of issue, July 1, 1993. The stamps are not valid for postage. Purchasers of these stamps should know what they are: labels, not postage stamps.

LYSE ROUSSEAU-DARNELL WINS AWARD

Well-known Montreal catalogue publisher Lyse Rousseau-Darnell has been named 'Woman of the Year in Philately' by the Fédération Québécois de Philatélie. She was chosen for her achievements in philatelic publishing and in the promotion of stamp collecting. She is the publisher of the popular Darnell Canadian bilingual catalogue. The Darnell catalogue has succeeded in capturing a market share in competition with catalogues issued by other Canadian and American publishers. The 1994 edition will appear shortly.

Lyse Rousseau-Darnell also manages a large retail philatelic operation, and promotes Quebec wildlife conservation stamps jointly with the Fondation de la Faune du Québec.

In addition to catalogue publishing, she has edited several stamp albums. Active in the

C.S.D.A., she was the first president of the dealer association's Quebec chapter. The award is made annually in memory of Marguerite Fortin, a founder of the Fédération. □

Lyse Rousseau-Darnell receiving her award from Jean Beliveau, former captain of the Montreal Canadiens, and Gérard Rault, president of the Fédération Québécoise de Philatélie.

Recent New Issues

AUSTRALIA:

OCT. 1: Dinosaurs, 45¢ (Leaellynasaura), 45¢ (Allosaurus), 45¢ (Timimus), 45¢ (Ornithocheirus), 75¢ (Muttaburrasaurus), $1.05 (Minmi). Sheets of 100 (50 for 75¢ and $1.05); minature sheet; peel-and-stick (booklets of 10, rolls of 100 & 200). Maximum cards also available.

OCT. 7: 45¢ envelope (selling price 55¢). Bicentenary of Elizabeth Farm.

OCT. 13: 45¢ envelope (selling price 55¢). International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction.

NOV. 1: 45¢ envelope (selling price 55¢). 75th Anniversary of Armistice Day, 1993.

NOV. 1: Christmas: medieval calligraphy. 40¢ (Goodwill), 45¢ (Joy), $1.00 (Peace), 70¢ aerogramme.Sheet format, 2 panes of 50.

For further information and standing order service:

Australian Stamp Bureau, 1 Unicover Centre, Cheyenne, WY 82008-0001 U.S.A.; 1-800-443-4225.

GREAT BRITAIN:

OCT. 26: New definitives for rate increases: 19p olive green; 25p salmon pink, 29p light grey; 36p ultramarine; 38p red; 41p stone. The 19p and 25p are printed by Harrison and have dextrine gum. The 19p has one phosphor band; the 25p is on Advanced Coated Paper. The other values were printed by Enschedé and have ellipitical vertical perfs. Printed by photogravure in sheets of 200.

NOV. 1: £1.40 booklet (4 x 35p); £1.64 booklet (4 x 41p). Printed by Walsall; 2 phosphor bands; PVA gum.

NOV. 1: Rolls: 500 and 1000 x 19p and 25p; 500 x 35p and 41p. Printed by Harrison, 19p one phosphor band, others ACP.

NOV. 1: 50p booklet (2 x 25p); £2 (8 x 25p), printed by Harrison, photogravure, ACP. £1 booklet (4 x 25p), printed by Walsall, lithography, 2 phosphor bands, PVA gum.

NOV. 1: First Class Stamp booklets, 10 stamps and 4 stamps. Printed by Walsall, 2 phosphor bands.

NOV. 9: Christmas: Dickens's *A Christmas Carol:* 19p (Bob Cratchit and Tiny Tim), 25p (Mr & Mrs Fezziwig), 30p (Scrooge), 35p (Christmas Turkey), 41p (Scrooge's nephew). Sheets of 100; £3.80 booklet (20 x 19p); £2.50 booklet (10 x 25P). Stamp cards available, 25p each.

UNITED STATES:

OCT. 21: Traditional Christmas (Madona and Child), 29¢; sheets of 50 and booklets of 20. 4 x 29¢ contemporary design; sheets of 50 and booklets of 20.

OCT. 28: Contemporary Christmas, self-stick format; sheets of 12; ATM format (snowman, sheets of 18.

NOV.5: Pine Cone self-adhesive, 29¢. Sheetlets of 18.

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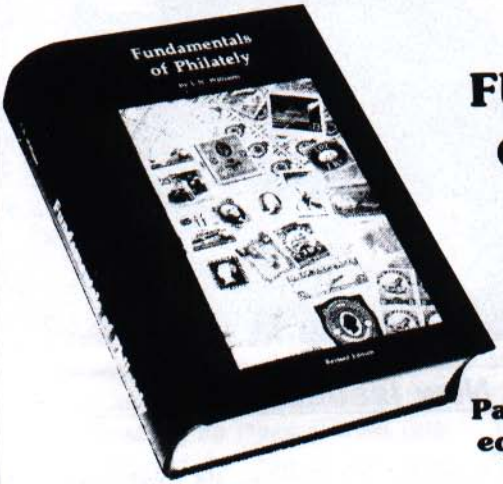

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The President's Page / la page du président

by William G. Robinson

Planning is advanced for ROYAL*94*ROYALE, also known as OGOPEX — in reference to the legendary monster of Okanagan Lake. We hope that many of you will attend this show and spend time in Supernatural British Columbia. Access is frequent and easy from Eastern Canada by the major airlines to Calgary and thence by scheduled feeder to the Kelowna Airport. Limousine service is available for the 30-mile trip from there to Vernon. An excellent highway network will also give access from the west coast., the western U.S.A., and the Prairie Provinces.

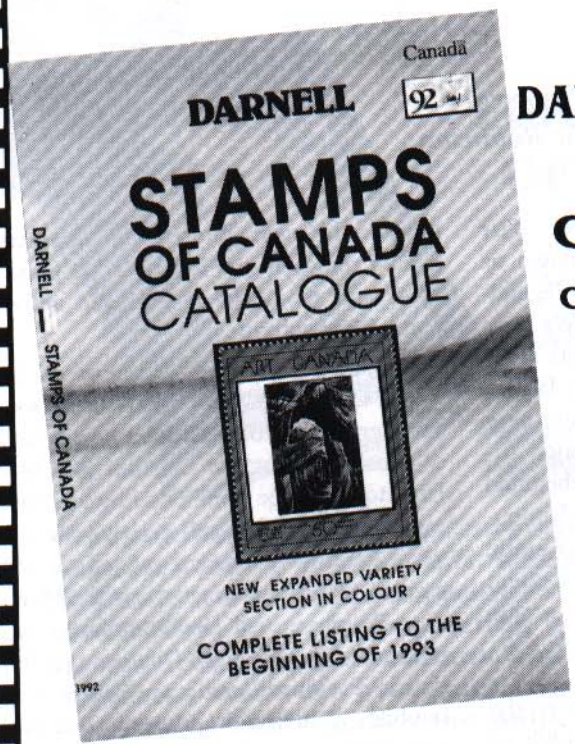
Exhibit entry forms are now ready. Please refer to the insert in the middle of this issue. Why not plan to show and spend your holiday in the west?

This society has many local chapters among the stamp clubs scattered across this large country. Each issue of the *Canadian Philatelist* contains the address and meeting information for more than forty of them. Each chapter has a member of the Royal who acts as liaison with the national society — but many of these are not effective. Do you know who your chapter representative is? Does he or she keep your club informed of RPSC activities? Does your club see each issue of the *Canadian Philatelist* which is sent to the chapter?

Your executive is concerned about these questions, and will be actively promoting the re-vitalization of the chapters in the near future. The chapters should represent the RPSC at the grassroots and should be a vital and active part of our activities.

Eight of the sixteen directors of the Royal are elected each year for a two-year term, and you will soon be advised of those standing for election in 1994. Directors may be nominated by any two members of the Royal, and we are always looking for such nominations. At present, two directors represent the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland, two represent Quebec, eight Ontario, two the Prairie Provinces, and two British Columbia — in rough proportion to the membership in each region. Directors are expected to attend the annual general meeting which is held at various locations across Canada, a fall directors' meeting in Toronto, and a spring meeting usually held at Ottawa. Attending these meetings involves a substantial expenditure for each director, as there is no remuneration for travel or other expenses beyond a grant of up to $250 to subsidize the cost of attending any one of these meetings each year. You will thus realize that your officers and directors make a considerable financial sacrifice to administer your Society. With this in mind, please don't hesitate to contact me if you wish to serve the Royal in any capacity. We need numerous officers as well as directors from time to time.

Best wishes for the New Year. □



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

by/par Charles J.G. Verge

After a long hiatus, here is a revised list of accredited Canadian National Level judges. The first part of the list records th judges who have qualified to judge at the International level in addition to their national accreditation. The second part lists the remainder of the national level judges.

Please note that all judges, with the exception of one, Cimon Morin, are available to judge all classes at national level shows. Only those with bearing a letter 'L' in their accreditation number may judge national philatelic literature shows.

Next month, I will be listing the Regional/Local judges, national apprentices registered with the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's judging programme, and judges/consultants emeritus.

Those who have not returned their questionnaire, sent to them last summer, will have one more chance to do so. It is important that these be completed and returned. Should the completed form not be received by December 31, 1993 your name will be dropped from the list of accredited judges in Canada.

Après une longue période, voici une liste révisée des juges nationaux canadiens accrédités. La liste est divisée en deux groupes. La première énumère les juges qui, en surcroît de leur accréditation nationale, se sont qualifiés au niveau international. La deuxième nous donne les noms autres juges nationaux.

Veuillez noter que tous les juges, à l'exception d'un, Cimon Morin, peuvent juger toutes les classes d'une exposition nationale. Par contre, seuls les juges portant la lettre 'L' dans leur numéro d'accréditation peuvent juger les expositions nationales de littérature philatélique.

Le mois prochain, vous trouverez dans cette rubrique la liste des juges régionaux/locaux, des apprentis nationaux inscrits au Programme des juges de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada et des juges/consultants émérites.

Les juges ou apprentis, qui n'ont pas retourner le questionnaire qu'ils (elles) ont reçus l'été dernier, ont encore une chance de le faire. Si les formulaires dûment remplis ne sont pas reçus avant le 31 décembre 1993, votre nom sera enlevé de la liste des juges accrédités au Canada.

NATIONAL/NATIONALE — INTERNATIONAL

N001-I	Dr. Robert A. Chaplin, FRPSC	65 Pepler Avenue, Toronto, ON, M4J 2Y7
N003-I	Mr. Andrew Cronin, FRPSC	P.O. Box 5722, Stn. A, Toronto, ON M5W 1P2
N005-I	Mr. David Dixon, FRPSC	P.O. Box 1082, Oakville, ON L6J 5E9
N008-IL	M. Denis Hamel	2109-15 Maitland Place, Toronto, ON M4Y 2X3
N045-I	Mr. Murray Heifetz	49 Ternhill, Don Mills, ON M3C 2E4
N009-I	Dr. Miet A. Kamienski	26 Parkcrest Drive, Scarborough, ON M1M 2Z1
N010-I	Mr. James E. Kraemer, FRPSC	17 Commanche Drive, Nepean, ON K2E 6E8
N011-I	Père Jean-Claude Lafleur	4900 rue St-Félix, St-Augustin, PQ G0A 3E0
N013-IL	Mr. Michael Madesker, FRPSC	157 Clifton, Downsview, ON M3H 4L6
N014-I	Major Richard K. Malott, FRPSC	16 Harwick Cr., Nepean, ON K2H 6R1

N016-I	Mr. Michael Millar, FRPSC	292 Shanty Bay Road, Barrie, ON L4M 1E6
N033-IL	Mr. Ralph D. Mitchener, FRPSC	1253 Sherman Drive, Ottawa, ON K2C 2M7
N019-IL	Mr. Kenneth Rowe, FRPSC	502-5280 Lakeshore Rd., Burlington, ON L7L 5R1
N048-I	Mr. William Simpson	20 First Street, Chatham, ON N7M 2P8
N020-IL	Mr. Harry Sutherland, RDP, FRPSC	Box 100, First Canadian Place, Toronto, ON M5X 1B2

NATIONAL/NATIONALE

N022	Mr. Frank Alusio	331 Rathburn Road, Islington, ON M9B 2L9
N023-L	Lt.-Col. W.J. Bailey	5-8191 Francis, Richmond, BC V6Y 1A5
N055	Mr. Robert Bayes	Pemberton Plaza P.O., Box 34512, North Vancouver, BC V7P 3N8
N050-L	Mr. Paul Burega	16 Algate Crescent, Nepean, BC K2J 2G4
N043	Mr. Patrick J. Campbell	17091 Maher Blvd., Pierrefonds, PQ H9J 1H7
N002	Mrs. Beverlie Clark, FRPSC	924 North Drive, Winnipeg, MB R3T 0A8
N052	M. Jean-Guy Dalpé	4812 Joseph-Poulin, St-Hubert, PQ J3Y 8W4
N060	Dr. Jan J. Danielski	50 Blackwell Ave., Unit 21, Scarborough, ON M1B 1K2
N026	Mr. A. Clark Grierson	311-1300 Pinecrest Rd., Ottawa, ON K2C 3M5
N027	Mr. Alan J. Hanks	34 Seaton Drive, Aurora, ON L4G 2K1
N056	Mr. W.J. Liaskas	43 Valecrest Dr., Islington, ON M9A 4P5
N051	Mr. Piotr S. Madej	308 Riel Dr., Mississauga, ON L5B 3K1
N031-L	Mr. Herbert J. Marrion	983 Waverley Ter., Brentwood Bay, BC V0S 1A0
N053	Mr. John McEntyre	3495 Mountain St., Montreal, QC H3G 2A5
N049	Mr. Chris McGregor	6312 Carnarvon St., Vancouver, BC V6N 1K3
L057	M. Cimon Morin	95 Maple Grove, Aylmer, QC J9J 2E3
N035	Mr. Geoffrey Newman	13 Scott Cres., Perth, ON K7H 3J4
N044	Mr. W.S. Pawluk	P.O. Box 396, Stn. M, Calgary, AB T2P 2J1
N036	Mr. William Percy	18 Hyland Ave., Georgetown, ON L7G 3A2
N058	Mr. David Piercey	2424 117 St., Edmonton, AB T6J 3S3
N038	Col. William G. Robinson, FRPSC	5830 Cartier St., Vancouver, BC V6M 3A7
N046	Dr. M. Fitz Roett	1016 Cantabrian Dr. S.W., Calgary, AB T2W 1L7
N039	Dr. K. Gray Scrimgeour	570-188 Douglas St., Victoria, BC V8V 2P1
N059	Mr. Joseph M. Shelton	61 Tecumseh Pines Dr., Box 122, Tottenham, ON L0G 1W0
N054	Dr. Donald Shorting	Box 5164, Stn. B, Victoria, BC V8R 6N4
N040	Mr. Peter Steernberg	Box 130, Garden Bay, BC V0N 1S0
N047-L	Mr. Charles J.G. Verge	Box 2788, Stn. D, Ottawa, ON K1P 5W8
N042	Mr. Jack Wallace	Box 1116, Stn. E, Victoria, BC V8W 2S6

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

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Postmarked OTTAWA

by Hans Reiche

With Ashton-Potter Ltd. now gone from Canada it will be interesting to see if the definitives will be reprinted by one of the printing companies in Ottawa. Such printings would create new varieties due to the different printing systems used. Perhaps we can look forward to some more steel engraved stamps instead of stamps that look like advertising labels.

A number of very useful pamphlets have been prepared by the Swiss Post Office. One is called "Pioneers of Flights" and shows the development of airmail stamps from the sketch layout stage to the final design, and the colour schemes used for each value. Another one discusses works of art by Swiss women and people at work on Swiss stamps. A philatelic youth journal explains the details and story behind the William Tell issue, Swiss airmail issues, and the 800-year history of the city of Bern. Each issue of the journal contains a list and illustrations of all Swiss cancellations introduced since the previous issue.

Here is a problem that has been noted and that may generate some discussion. A number of dealers have taken the stand that when they sell a stamp to a customer through an auction, the customer may be allowed to take the stamp to an expertization committee and get it expertized.

However, there is usually a stipulation that the stamp must not be signed in case there is something wrong with it and it is returned to the dealer. The dealer will not accept the stamp for the reason that the expertizing committee had no right to mark the stamp because it was not owned by them. The stamp is said to have been defaced.

What then is the purpose of a collector going to an expertization committee? He obviously wants his stamp certified in some manner. A simple certificate for the stamp without a signature on the back of the stamp can be disposed of, and the stamp will later reappear on the market. How many times has this happened?

Perhaps collectors should be warned not to buy from such dealers who refuse to accept returns of stamps that have been expertized on the back. It would be of some interest to hear what others have to say about this practice. Perhaps some consensus can be reached.

The well-designed automobile souvenir sheet was very popular and in a short time supplies were gone. The price has doubled already and once the second sheet in the series appears, the demand for the first sheet will certainly go up.

One well-known Canadian dealer, Mr. Robert A. Lee of Kelowna, offers an appealing scheme for Canadian vendors. Revenue Canada allows him to pass on the GST collected on the hammer price of lots sold to Canadian buyers. His example, with his permission, looks like this:

Hammer price of a lot	$100.00
Auction commission 10%	- 10.00
GST on commission	- 0.70
GST collected on hammer price	+ 7.00
Net to consignor	$96.30

or, an effective commission rate of 3.70%. Will others follow this example?

Now that one Canadian stamp producing company is defunct, the definitives will be reprinted in Ottawa. By the time this is published these reprinted stamps will be on the market, and will be different from the original printings. Changes in paper, perforations and shades may all be possible. Canada Post is looking around for an additional printing company. With all the international trade agreements, they should consider one of the excellent European printing companies. □

Under the Hammer...

...with Dean Mario

The rare 1851 mixed-franking cover, which sold for a record $717,500 at Christie's Sept. 28-29 sale in New York.

(Photo courtesy Christie, Manson and Woods International)

One of the greatest collections of U.S.classics, the Ryohei Ishikawa 1847-1869 collection of stamps and covers, was sold by Christie, Manson and Woods International on September 28-29. The 746-lot sale brought record prices, realizing over $9 million. Competition was fierce for many of the items offered. Although most of the collection consisted of U.S. items, there was a wonderful selection of postal history with a Canadian or B.N.A. connection.

The most expensive item was lot 84, a superb Canadian mixed franking cover to London, England via New York, pictured above. The 1851 cover had a rare combination (only valid for 69 days) of one Canadian 3d vermilion Beaver (paying the inland postage to the border), and a strip of five 5¢ red brown Franklins (paying a 1¢ overpayment of the 24¢ rate to England). This cover was from the H.C. Gibson collection and previously sold in the Ward Auction on June 14-15, 1944 for $6,000. Stated to be the "superior of the two such legitimate frankings recorded" by the auctioneers, the cover had an estimate of $500,000—$600,000. Italian collector Guido Craveri purchased the item for a record price of U.S. $717,500 (prices include the 10% buyers' premium over $50,000 and 15% under $50,000).

Another equally beautiful cover was lot 71, an 1849 folded letter from Montreal to New York bearing an 1847 U.S. 10¢ black Washington, which paid the U.S. postage. Estimated at $8,000—$10,000, the cover reached a respectable overbid of $16,100. Perhaps one of the more unusual covers of considerable interest to collectors of British Columbia and Vancouver Island was lot 49, a multi-franked combination cover from Fort Yale, B.C. to Bergamo, Italy via San Francisco. This 1862 example had a U.S. 1861 5¢ buff Jefferson, a strip of three U.S. 1861 yellow green Washingons, and a 2½d 1860 dull rose B.C.

and V.I. affixed. This truly magnificent cover was estimated at $15,000—$20,000 but an astute buyer knew its value and bought it for $32,200.

Another unusual U.S.—Canadian franked cover was lot 634. It was an 1870 Canadian cover addressed to London, England via Boston with a horizontal pair of the 1871 3¢ dull rose Small Queens and a horizontal pair of the U.S. 3¢ ultramarine Locomotives paying the correct combination rate. It was given a rather conservative estimate of $2,000—$3,000 but found a new home for $5,980. Christie's can be reached at 502 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10022 U.S.A.

The $55.00 catalogue fee for this special auction would be money well-spent because it will become a valuable reference work for years to come. The rare items described demonstrate the interesting and unusual nature of Canada's early postal history. Not only was this auction a wonderful opportunity for some collectors to obtain scarce items for their collections, it also gave those interested in the development of Canadian postal history an important glimpse into our past.

Until Next time, all the very best for the New Year!

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

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FUTURE FOOTPRINTS

Promoting Youth Philately with Randy Heimpel

If you have the pleasure and opportunity of working with children in some capacity as a philatelist, it will surely reassure you about the youth of today. It may just be that those who are interested in collecting are a special breed, but I don't think so. Having met over two hundred young philatelists in the three clubs in which I've worked, I can safely state that there is no pattern or particular quality to those young folks who very quickly cole to love our mutual hobby as do those of us who have been around since King George, or longer.

One thing they all have in common is their love of the variety of stamps available, and another is the fact that they do not have a great deal of money to acquire stamps. When I asked our most recent group where they thought that they might find stamps, they came up with the following ideas:

— ask parents and relatives.

— put advertisements on grocery store bulletin boards.

— make a newsletter for the school and the neighbourhood to ask for donations.

— visit local businesses and ask for their help.

— put an advertisement in the newspaper.

— get mom or dad to take a request letter to their place of employment.

— put a decorated donation box in the front hall of the school.

— visit local Postal Outlets and put a poster up advertising the club.

— target small operations which would get a regular supply of mail (This was suggested after I mentioned to the students that most large businesses which receive loads of mail have usually been approached by charity organizations or individuals who work in the firm to save stamps for them.) Places such as veterinary offices, dentists and doctors have been very helpful in London.

— get a pen pal overseas.

All of these are fine ideas, and would keep any group very busy. We have learned that there is about equal response from hand-written letters and ones sent out on official school letterhead.

We always ensure that prospective donators know that they will receive thanks and credit publicly in the school newsletter or in the Club News at the very least. We tell everyone that we will recycle the envelopes, too. This is done in two ways. Decent envelopes are bundled into packs of 10 to be used for scrap notepaper, or doodle pads, while those slightly damaged or written on over the majority of the envelope are simply added to our class recycling boxes.

Although we are a long way from being overloaded, we get a consistent flow of newer material for the new members. Those who have made donations have been grateful for the thanks and enthusiasm which our members have shown. As well, everyone is glad to see that the youngsters are getting practical reinforcement of the concepts about recycling and reusing natural resources.

Parents continue to be the best helpers and supporters of children's collecting. They are genuinely happy that their child has shown some interest in something cerebral which is different from the usual. And I always enjoy hearing the stories told by parents who once collected themselves, and have unearthed an old collection left to them by a relative. Now they are glad to see the family interest re-kindled.

Stamp collecting does not have to be expensive, but it can get difficult to locate good varieties of stamps for a large group of eager faces. I recall one box I managed to purchase at an auction for a very low price. It contained

over 15,000 stamps. I thought it would last a long time, but divide that number by 75 and you can see how we managed to go through them all in two meetings.

A recent article in *Canadian Stamp News* (Nov. 16) by Dick Mallot suggested the many ways to disperse you collection when you are done with it. There are many options, but the one most obvious to those interested in the future of our hobby would be to donate the large common section to an established child-oriented group. Only by sharing will our hobby continue to flourish, and with figures like 'one in ten' children being seriously interested in building a collection, you can see that there is a need for lots of sharing!!

Readers can share concerns and ideas about youth philately with Mr. Heimpel at 278 Steele St., London, ON N6A 2L1. □

DEFINITIVES / TIMBRES COURANTS

with John G. Schmidt

This column is a forum for information on Canadian definitive issues of all periods, and for discussion on the study of these issues. Each column lists new issues in summary, as well as recent discoveries and corrections to previously published information. Mr. Schmidt's listing of modern Canadian definitives began in the July-Aug. 1992 issue; this listing is in reverse chronological order. Correspondence is welcomed, and should be addressed to John G. Schmidt, 2649 Shadow Court, Ft. Collins, CO 80525 USA.

Booklets, 1982 - 1985

Subject - Maple Leaf

BK 82a 50¢ — Format - F-6 — FDI Mar 1, 1982
BABN — perf. 12 x 12.5 — Abitibi Paper
2 x 5¢ (940) + 1 x 10¢ (944) + 1 x 30¢ (945) + 2 Labels — Tagging - Side Bars

Note - Covers consist of line drawings of the 10 provincial legislature buildings in black ink. Counting Tab is on the Newfoundland Legislature booklet.

Subject - Maple Leaf

BK 82A — Same as BK 82a except that pane is Format F-6a, labels in top row.

Subject - Maple Leaf

BK 83 $6.00 — Format - F-7 — FDI Jun 30, 1982
BABN — perf. 12 x 12.5 — Abitibi Paper
20 x 30¢ (923b) + 1 Label — Tagging - Side Bars

Note - Cover consists of a line drawing of the Parliament Library building in black ink.

Subject - Maple Leaf

BK 84a 50¢ — Format - F-8 — FDI Feb 15, 1983
BABN — perf. 12 x 12.5 — Abitibi Paper
2 x 5¢ (940) + 1 x 8¢ (943) + 1 x 32¢ (946) + 2 Labels — Tagging - Side Bars

Note - Covers consist of line drawings of the 10 provincial legislature buildings in brick red ink. Counting Tab is on the Newfoundland Legislature Building.

Subject - Maple Leaf

BK 84b — Same as BK 84a except stamps were printed on Harrison Paper.

Subject - Maple Leaf

BK 84c — Same as BK 84a except that the cover is orange stock.

Subject - Maple Leaf

BK 85a $8.00 — Format - F-9 — FDI Apr 8, 1983
BABN — perf. 12 x 12.5 — Abitibi Paper
25 x 32¢ (924b) + 2 Labels — Tagging - Side Bars

Note - Cover consists of a line drawing of the Parliament Library building in rust colored ink.

Subject - Maple Leaf

BK 85b Same as BK 85a except stamps were printed on Harrison Paper and front of the cover has "1984" printed under "Postes". Have also seen BK 85b with a spotty gum.

Subject - Parliament Buildings

BK 88a 50¢ — Format - F-10 — FDI Jun 21, 1985
BABN — Perf. 12.5 x 12 — Abitibi Paper
3 x 2¢ (939) + 2 x 5¢ (941) + 1 x 34¢ (947) — Tagging - 34c only Four Sides

Note - Covers consist of 10 line drawings of various ornamental details from the Centre Block of the Parliament Buildings.

Subject - Parliament Buildings

BK 88b Same as BK 88a except that stamps were printed on Rolland Paper with a small "R" on the back cover.

Subject - Parliament Buildings

BK 89 $8.50 — Format - F-11 — FDI Aug 1, 1985
BABN — perf. 13.3 x 12.9 — Harrison Paper
25 x 34¢ (925) — Tagging - Four Sides

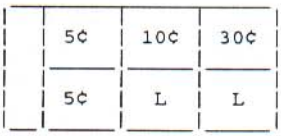
Note - Cover has silhouetted picture of the Library and Tower of the Parliament Buildings. There is selvage at the bottom of the pane.

Subject - Parliament Buildings

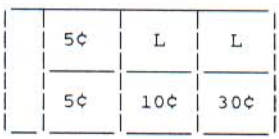
UNLISTED. Same as BK 89 except stamps were printed on Rolland Paper, printed by APL and Perfs are 13.3 x 14. Printer's Inscription and T/L + R are in the selvage. There is selvage at the bottom of the pane.

Booklet Pane Formats

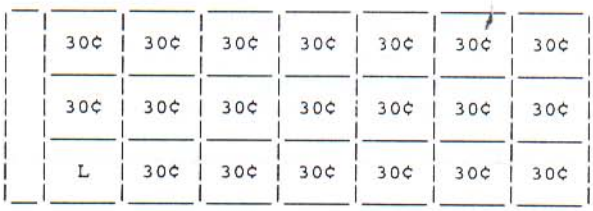
F-6 Maple Leaf (Bk 82)



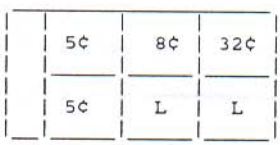
F-6a Maple Leaf (Bk 82A)



F-7 Maple Leaf (Bk 83)



F-8 Maple Leaf (Bk 84)



F-9 Maple Leaf (Bk 85)

	32¢	32¢	32¢	32¢	32¢	32¢	32¢	32¢	32¢
	L	32¢	32¢	32¢	32¢	32¢	32¢	32¢	32¢
	L	32¢	32¢	32¢	32¢	32¢	32¢	32¢	32¢

F-11 Parliament Buildings (Bk 89)

	X*	Y*		
34¢	34¢	34¢	34¢	34¢
34¢	34¢	34¢	34¢	34¢
34¢	34¢	34¢	34¢	34¢
34¢	34¢	34¢	34¢	34¢
34¢	34¢	34¢	34¢	34¢

* only on Rolland Paper

F-10 Parliament Buildings (Bk 88a)

2¢	2¢
5¢	5¢
2¢	34¢

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Vignettes of Early British North American Postal History

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

XXX. The Question of Sunday Operations

As the question of Sunday shopping continues to be argued on both sides of the Atlantic today, it is interesting to revert to a century and a half ago to see that some of the same considerations affected the people of that era. In June 1840, just before the *Britannia* was to sail her maiden voyage to inaugurate the steam packet service between Liverpool and Halifax/Boston, the British Admiralty, as the official contractor, informed Samuel Cunard that

> with the exceptions already authorized whereby his vessels are to sail only once a month during certain months of the year the days of departure from Liverpool are to be the 4th and 19th of each month as soon as the Mails are put on board; that the days of departure from Halifax are to be the 3rd and 18th of each Month as soon as the Mails are put on board; and that the first departure from Liverpool is to be the 4th of July next; also that **when the 3d and 18th days of the month fall on a Sunday the departure is to be postponed one day at Liverpool and Halifax.** [my emphasis]

While this reflected the religious ethic of the day, it produced a conflict of interest with respect to the movement of the Mails.

That there were very strong views held at the time may be seen in the section of the report of the Commission, which was appointed in October of the same year to look into the operation of the B.N.A. Post Office. The report, which was dated 31 December 1841, took the form of a summary document of over forty legal size pages, with hundreds of pages of appendices covering every aspect of postal activity in the Canadas and the Atlantic provinces. The discussion of Sunday mail service only occupies half a page, but contains considerable information on the movement of the mails within the country, and is reproduced below.

> A few respectable correspondents demand that the travel of the Mail and other operations of the Post Office should be suspended on Sundays. Their desire appears to be, in general, that in their own particular neighbourhood the Mail should not start, arrive or be delivered on Sunday. But we doubt whether many of those gentlemen are prepared to carry to its full extent the principle upon which their recommendation is based. They do not ask, and we may therefore presume they do not desire, that the operations of the Department should be suspended on that day throughout all parts of the country. And yet if the principle is to be insisted upon to the extent of stopping the Mail in any one place for 24 hours on the long routes, —and in British North America all the leading routes are long,—this is the conclusion to which it must necessarily lead. During the early part of last summer the Mail between Montreal and Toronto was not allowed to leave either of these places on Sunday; but it left both places on the Saturday and passed through to its destination without stopping; so at all the intermediate places

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there was of course nearly as much Sunday travel as though there had not been this observance of the day at the termini of the route. At Kingston, about half way between the two places, the Sunday arrivals and departures were precisely those of any other day; but on Monday there was no Mail either way, and no Steamboat, because none had started the day before from Montreal or Toronto. In like manner no Mails were allowed to start on Sunday from Montreal for Quebec, or from Toronto for the West. One consequence of this arrangement was that a Toronto letter for Quebec, if mailed on Saturday morning, would travel all Sunday and reach Quebec on Tuesday morning; but if mailed on Friday, after having travelled most of Sunday to reach Montreal on the Sunday afternoon, it would be detained there until the Monday afternoon, and be overtaken by the letters mailed on the Saturday. With letters from Quebec or east of Quebec, to places west of Toronto, or *vice versâ*, the case was still worse. Six mails a week, for example, started from Quebec for the West, and from Hamilton for the east; but yet the Quebec Mail could arrive at Hamilton, and the Hamilton mail at Quebec, only four times a week; one Mail being detained for the Sunday at Toronto, and another at Montreal. But in all places except these two, the travel of the Mail went on just the same on Sunday as on Monday, and was interrupted just a much on Monday as on Sunday. Great anomalies arise from the partial adoption of this principle; and intolerable inconvenience would result, we fear, from its complete adoption. The choice lies, we think, between the stoppage of the Post Office—business *every where* on Sunday, on the one hand, and an effort, on the other, to lighten the Sunday labours of the Department whenever it can be done without great public inconvenience. The former alternative is hardly feasible. It would delay more than half of all the letters passing through the Post Office in British North America more than 24 hours in *transitu;* many it would delay nearly 48; and some, in winter, 72. The latter alternative admits of a great curtailment of office hours at all places, and of an arrangement which would require no travelling on Sunday upon the side routes. But upon the main lines of communication we doubt whether Sunday travelling can be suppressed, and whether it would be reasonable to attempt its suppression.

I have not seen further reference to this subject and presume that the validity of the commissioners' arguments was recognized and there were no further delays in the Mails on Sundays.

One of the matters raised in this report was the postal operation east of Fredericton, which was the responsibility of John Howe at Halifax, together with the difficulty with the Nova Scotia Legislature over its financing. This prompted the Postmaster General to send William J. Page, an officer of the British Post Office, to Halifax to examine all aspects of the provincial system, with emphasis on the question of continuing to use Halifax as the transfer point for the Canadian Mails.

Page's attention was soon drawn to the Sunday rule on the Cunard sailing dates and, on 2 August 1842, he wrote to London about it:

> A regulation established here ever since the commencement of the Steam Packet Service has come to my knowledge and appears so contrary to the general rules of the Department that I beg to bring the question before you. The practice to which I allude is that of deferring the departure of the Homeward Packet from Boston from

> the 1st to the 2nd of the month whenever the 3rd, the day fixed for the Packet to leave Halifax under ordinary circumstances, falls on a Sunday, so that, in fact, the English Mail is never despatched from hence on that day. ..I think it proper that you should be made acquainted with it, if, as I apprehend, it does not rest on any authority from the Post Master General.

As noted at the beginning of this article, this regulation was put into Cunard's contract by the Admiralty, and was apparently done without any consultation with the Post Office, for Maberly, the Post Office Secretary, minuted the Postmaster General on 18 August on receipt of Page's letter:

> I am not aware of any Authority, for the practice here described; I submit that Copy of this letter may be forwarded to the Admiralty, requesting its immediate discontinuance, and that the Packets may be directed to start from Boston on the 1st & from Halifax on the 3rd of the Month without reference to the day of the Week — and that the same Regulation may apply (no allusion to this Mail is made by Mr Page) to the Packet leaving Halifax for England on the 18th of the Month. I further propose to inform Mr Howe of this application to the Admiralty, should Your Lordship approve it, and to call upon him for any explanation he can furnish as to the origin & authority for the precise.

This was done and, on 27 August, John Barrow replied from the Admiralty that the Lords Commissioners had "given the necessary instructions to the Contractors to meet the views of the Postmaster General accordingly." Howe in turn replied to confirm the practice, commenting that "altho' I cannot find any authority for the practice I always supposed it was in accordance with directions from her Majesty's Government to the Admiralty Agents." He added that the naval officer in charge of the Mails brought to Halifax by the *Acadia* on 16 September told him of having received instructions from the Admiralty to leave Boston on the 1st and 16th of each month in future.

The *Acadia* was obviously the first steam packet to receive this instruction, for the *Caledonia's* departure from Boston was delayed for twenty-four hours until Saturday, 17 September to avoid reaching Halifax on the Sunday — this was the seventh and last such postponement of forty sailings from Boston. This seems to have settled the question of moving the Mails on Sunday, for the mid nineteenth century at least. □

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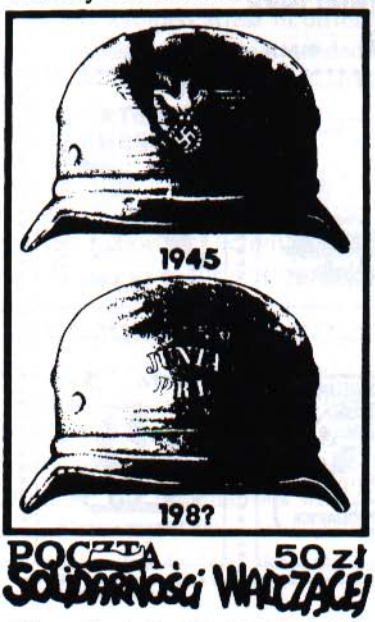
Solidarnosc: The Polish Underground Post, 1982-1990

by Boleslaw Czernewcan

As one of millions of Solidarity's activists, I was surprised by the 1982 announcement of martial law in Poland. At the time I was working as a transit bus driver in Wroclaw. When the strike in our bus depot collapsed in two days, some of my fellow activists who were not arrested started to organize a new Solidarity network. In three months I lost my job for political reasons so I began to operate my own taxi cab. That was my work until Christmas 1987. Because of the danger of arrest my family and I left Poland at night that Christmas. All the time I had participated in different kinds of activities for Solidarity. My major contribution involved the distribution of newspapers, bulletins, magazines, tapes, books, and underground post issues.

One day about the middle of March 1982 I came home to find on the table a piece of paper crumbled in the shape of a ping-pong ball. When I straightened the paper out, my eyes were caught by a sign on the bottom: "Poczta Solidarnosci Walczacej" — Post of Fighting Solidarity. As a philatelist, I could tell right away what the piece of paper was.



The author's first Solidarity label, retrieved by his son in 1982.

I started to ask who brought it home. Imagine my surprise when my seven year old son answered, "I brought it." I asked, "How come?" His answer was simple. "Some students at school handed it out. I recognized that it's from Solidarity and I knew that it was illegal, so I took it and put it in my pocket."

That is how I came to possess my first illegal, underground post stamp. Since that time I have asked my fellows in conspiracy for copies of these illegal stamps to add to my collection. From time to time, besides the regular newspapers I received for distribution, I was getting packages of the underground post labels. From each of these packages I always put aside one copy of each stamp for my own collection. They became popular propaganda items. People I knew always asked me for more of the labels to buy. Nevertheless, during that time I collected a few dozen copies of different underground post values, including single stamps, blocks, strips, envelopes, and postcards.

For safety's sake, I could not take my collection with me when I left Poland. But thanks to my mother, the collection came to me in Germany where we lived for almost two years.

We came to Canada in October 1989 and settled in Chatham, Ontario. After a while I found the Kent County Stamp Club. I showed my illegal stamps to my fellow collectors and they encouraged me to work up the material and exhibit at philatelic shows. They also helped with my English, as my knowledge of it was very limited. In July 1991 we moved to Kitchener, Ontario, and in October of that year my family and I became members of the Kitchener-Waterloo Philatelic Society.

Solidarity and the 'Underground Post'

On December 13, 1981, a group of generals with Wojciech Jaruzelski as leader announced and imposed a state of martial law in Poland, using army, militia, and police forces. This was the last attempt to rescue a dying system, totally rejected by the Polish nation, which was striving for freedom under the leadership of Solidarity. The government suspended all organizations, clubs and societies. Community life became paralyzed, but not for long.

The army seized all strategic objects, and special police entered all Solidarity offices to arrest its people and destroy equipment. Special forces cut off and took over all telecommunications. Over the course of two weeks arrests totalled about five thousand people, interned in special camps or prisons. They were in many cases treated with brutality.

A block of stamps designed and made by prisoners in the camp-jail at Strzebielinek, Easter 1982.

During the existence of martial law almost eleven thousand people went through these camps. According to statements by communist officials, there were 48 such places in Poland. As well, authorities arrested four or five thousand people for their participation in the massive strike called in response to the state of war announced by Polish communists. People in the internment camps, isolated from their communities and deprived of social and political activities, did not give up. Some of the internees developed the idea of an internment postal network. Such a system permitted the continuation of the political fight using slogans, signs, and symbols on stamps and covers of the internment post. It was not a new idea. Soldiers in prisoner-of-war camps had undertaken similar activity during World War II.

Letters written by internees circulated from hand to hand in camps, but often were also smuggled out of the camps. Internees soon learned to produce their own stamps from such materials as potatoes, heels of shoes, and pieces of plastic. From these they made stamps and cancellations. On some covers that came out of the camps there appear cancellations of the official post offices. We can assume that postal workers did this as a courtesy to show their support for the unlawful Solidarity. Nevertheless, all issues of the internment post should be classed as unofficial, and did not have the official post office's approval. It is worthwhile to emphasize the important function of propaganda for freedom during this early period of martial law.

Apart from the 'underground post,' a quantity of mail from internees passed through the official postal system. The number of covers is unknown. These should be considered fully authentic postal items.

Stanislaw Baranski of Warsaw, one of the leading researchers on the subject of these propaganda stamps, has listed 60 internment camps and prisons, a number in excess of the total officially stated by the communists. Mr. Baranski is currently compiling a catalogue which will list all known internment issues.

Even though thousands of activists — including the Solidarity movement's leader, Lech Walesa — were jailed at the beginning of the period of martial law, a number of leaders avoided arrest in different ways. Some of these men organized strikes in their regions, while others needed time to make new contacts. Special police forces — ZOMO — and the army brutally suppressed all strikes. The worst tragedy took place at the Wujek mining plant, in the centre of Katowice, on December 16, 1981. The special forces shot and killed nine miners and wounded 22 others.

After the series of strikes ended, a longer period of eliminating Solidarity's activists from their work places began. As well, others who had not taken part in strikes were fired for opposition activities and their political opinions. The communists made a massive sweep of the staffs in television, radio, newspapers, magazines, government administration and judicial departments. At the same time, a majority of the best known and most popular actors, scientists and writers began to boycott all institutions working for the communist military regime.

Under such conditions and circumstances, the Polish nation started to organize and create an alternative community life in Poland. All the solidarity leaders who avoided arrest went underground and secretly started to establish new networks of the organization. People in numerous workplaces undertook similar activity, so that in a short time Solidarity was again able to lead the anti-communist resistance movement.

M. Kolbe as the patron of prisoners jailed for political convictions. The words on the side say, "Bless the prisoners of truth." October, 1982.

St. Barbara as the patron of underground people. 1982.

In addition to Solidarity, other organizations went through the same rebuilding process, in secret and conspiracy. The best known of these were the Individual Farmers' Solidarity (Solidarnosc Rolnikow Indywidualnych), Independent Union of Students (Niezalezne Zrzeszenie Studentow), Fighting Solidarity (Solidarnosc Walczaca), and the Confederation of Independent Poland (Konfederacja Polski Niepodleglej).

The emblem of Farmers' Solidarity and its leaders, jailed under martial law. 1984.

The Roman Catholic Church played a very important role through organizing help groups and committees, and allowing its premises to be used by volunteer groups for charitable activities. These groups took care of families that had lost breadwinners through internment, arrest, or activity in conspiracy and the underground. It was the first task of all organizations to enlist such help as well.

Following reorganization, the primary goal of Solidarity and the other resistance groups was to break down the communist military's monopoly of information. In December 1981 information bulletins produced on typewriters in multiple copies began to circulate. Shortly afterward, secret printing houses started to work, and newspapers and magazines were distributed clandestinely in Polish communities.

How successful was this activity? It is enough to mention that in 1982 alone, special police forces captured 365 secret printing houses, and jailed numerous people associated with them. But never, until the communist system in Poland collapsed, did the editorial activity stop. Moreover, it grew over time, in number of titles, printing houses, and distribution networks.

As time went on, the Polish nation created its own community life, independent of the communist military regime. This community encompassed all aspects of life, including philately. About March or April 1982 (the exact time is unknown) the idea of an underground post, which had originated in the internment camps, was picked up by others, and the first 'illegal' stamps appeared. This underground post quickly grew, and continued until the communist system collapsed in 1989-90.

In Warsaw in May 1992 the initiator's committee of the Association of Underground Post (Towarzystwo Poczty Podziemnej), or Underground Post Society, was formed, and it was officially registered in September 1992.

(Right and below:) Solidarity and other underground organizations made humour and satire powerful propaganda tools in their opposition to the Polish communist military regime. The members of Solidarity drew inspiration from the anti-Nazi Polish underground of World War II. These 1986 issues show Jerzy Urban, the spokesman for the Polish government, as the winner of the Goebbels Diploma, presented by the underground organizations to the greatest liar in Poland.

Four 1986 underground issues, proclaiming independent Polish culture; Polish cinematic art, the Theatre of the 8th Day, and Polish Satire.

From the work that this society has been doing up to the present time it is possible to determine the following. In the years from 1982 to 1989, in secret printing houses in several dozen cities throughout Poland, thousands of small pieces of paper were printed as illegal stamps. They bore proud inscriptions such as "Solidarity Post,""Independent Post," and "Underground Post." These so-called stamps, of course, varied considerably in their artistic and technical quality. At one extreme they were badly cut pieces of common paper with black-and-white illustrations pressed from handstamps cut from linoleum. At the other extreme they were colourful, perforated masterpieces that are a credit to the printer's art. When we take a close look at these stamps, we can see a wide range of humour, satire, politics, and history, as well as artwork that is often of a high standard.

A December 1986 underground issue, marking five years of war regulations and martial law.

Moving from stamps to postcards was an easy and obvious step. The first underground postcards can be dated to shortly before Easter, 1982. These early efforts were hand-painted, produced by students from NZS (Independent Union of Students) in Warsaw.

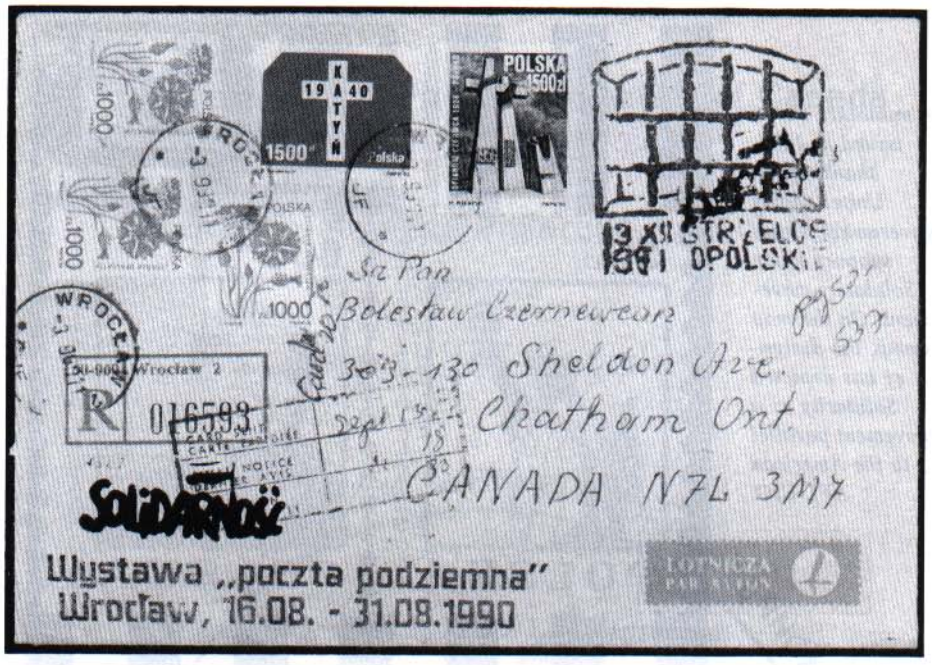
Later, postcards were printed in better quality and larger number, usually for Christmas and Easter, and sometimes for other occasions.

All underground post issues can be grouped into topics. The most common are political satire, patriotic symbols and slogans, religion, history, encouragement of resistance, current affairs, Pope John Paul II, famous leaders (both Polish and foreign), and heroes of underground life.

The illegal stamps, covers, and postcards fulfilled very well the role of non-violent weapons to carry the propaganda of freedom. Distributed and sold secretly, they provided funds to continue the underground activities of Solidarity and other organizations.

Generally speaking, the illegal stamps were not used on items to be sent through the legal mail system because it was too risky. Nevertheless, some people took the risk. For example, Piotr Jankowski prepared and mailed to himself covers with illegal stamps criticizing Soviet policy in Afghanistan. Such covers immediately became black swans in philatelic circles.

The post-victory issues form a subgroup of the underground Polish material. These consist of stamps, postcards, and cachets produced in 1990, following the collapse of the communist regime and preceding the first national democratic elections.



A cover prepared by Solidarity, and processed through the Underground Post that operated in Wroclaw between August 16 and 31, 1990. The cachet at the lower left and the marking at the upper right are Solidarity markings. The stamps are legitimate Polish issues, and the cover passed through regular international mail channels.

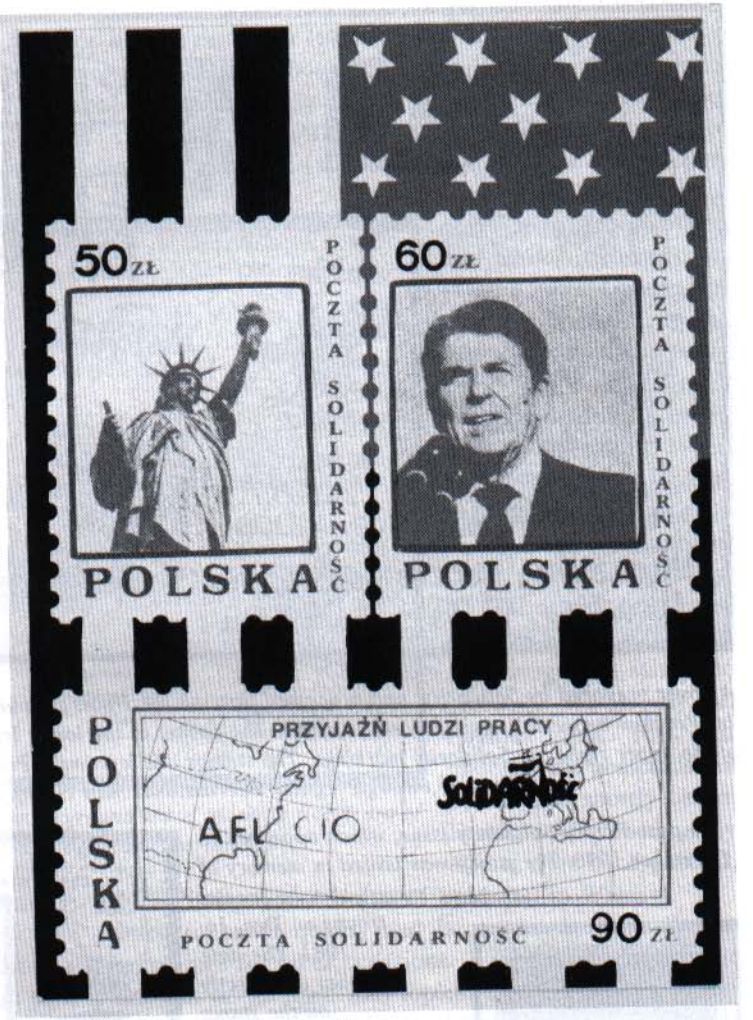
A post-victory Solidarity issue, which appeared in December 1990. The stamp was issued in memory of miners shot by special troops on Dec. 16, 1981. The date appears incorrectly on the stamp as 1982.

Humour and satire continued to be important on stamp designs produced during the 1990 post-victory period. This issue considers the difficulties in transforming ex-communists into democrats.

The Magnitude of the Underground Issues

So far, on the basis of the work done by the TPP (UPS) and the special committee of the Polish Philatelic Society, the following generalizations can be made:

1. In Poland in the years 1982 to 1989, dozens of groups issued about three thousand versions of illegal stamps, including blocks, strips and miniature sheets.



A miniature sheet, issued in 1985, thanking the United States government for its support of the Solidarity movement. On the map stamp, the designer has depicted Solidarity as a movement parallel to the American AFL-CIO.

2. Some issues were printed in up to 20 colours, so that there are thousands of varieties.

3. The lowest number of issues was about 30 in 1983, and the highest was about 300 in 1988.

4. The number of copies of each issue varied from perhaps 100 to 10,000 or so, but the most common production runs were in the three to five thousand range. None of these issues, therefore, can be considered common.

5. The total quantity of illegal stamps produced is estimated at 40 to 50 million.

6. The number of collections of the illegal stamps is estimated at about 200,000.

7. An average collection has about 200 stamps. The largest collections are in the 2,700 to 2,800 range. No one has all the issues.

8. Many well known philatelists have illegal Polish stamps in their collections. There are even some in the British Royal Collection.

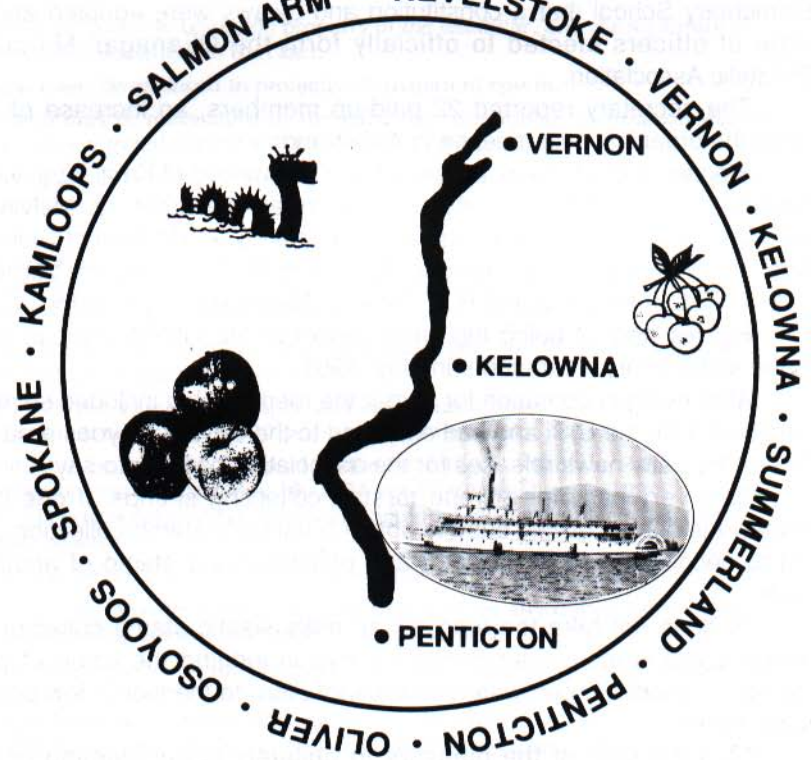
The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada

and the

Okanagan-Mainline Philatelic Association

present

Royal '94 Royale



"OGOPEX"

June 10th, 11th and 12th, 1994

Coast Vernon Lodge, Vernon, B.C.

A BRIEF HISTORY . . .

Okanagan-Mainline Philatelic Association

The OMPA came into being as the result of a meeting held at the home of R. J. Duncan in Armstrong on May 24, 1959.

At this time a group of stamp collectors gathered at Duncan's home to discuss the forming of a club, covering the area from Kamloops to Penticton, and Salmon Arm to Clinton.

At this meeting a constitution was drawn up, committee activities planned and a committee formed to plan for the organizational meeting to be held in Vernon on June 21.

So it was on June 21 at the meeting in the library of the Vernon Elementary School that a constitution and bylaws were adopted and a slate of officers elected to officially form the Okanagan-Mainline Philatelic Association.

The secretary reported 22 paid-up members, an increase of six since the organizational meeting in Armstrong.

Elected to office were: president, H. Greenwood of Kamloops; vice-president, H. G. Walburn of Kelowna; secretary-treasurer, G. Melvin of Vernon; directors, R. B. A. Cragg of Kamloops; S. F. Bedwell of Salmon Arm; R. J. Duncan of Armstrong; E. Gotobed (Falkland) of Vernon; J. S. J. Gibb of Kelowna and R. J. Tinning (Naramata) of Penticton.

For his work in being the prime mover of the OMPA Duncan was made an honorary life member in May, 1961.

After being in operation for a year the membership included several members from the U.S. and had extended to the Oliver-Osoyoos area One of the early news releases for the association had this to say:

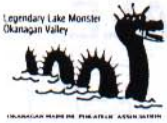
"It is very easy for anyone to start collecting stamps. If one has money it is comparatively easy to obtain a valuable stamp collection . . . but to become a stamp collector and philatelist is a stamp of another color.

"It does not take too long for an enthusiastic stamp collector to realize there is more than meets the eye in judging the value of any stamp . . . shade, paper, watermark, perforation, to mention a few points of difference.

"A great deal of the pleasure in philately is augmenting one's holdings by skillful trading with other mortals bitten by the bug. Eventually the collectors in any one district become saturated with all the available trades, and unless new contracts are made and new stamps brought in, it does not take too long for the hobby to become asphyxiated in any one locality.

"In order to get a wider scope for trade or sale, the Okanagan-Mainline Philatelic Association was recently formed".

ROYAL OGOPEX '94 ROYALE



Exhibition Rules & Regulations

a) Classification of Exhibits

CLASS 1 - Canada & Newfoundland
CLASS 2 - Great Britain & Commonwealth
CLASS 3 - United States of America
CLASS 4 - Foreign
CLASS 5 - Postal History
CLASS 6 - Aerophilately
CLASS 7 - Topical/Thematic
CLASS 8 - Junior (18 and under on June 12, 1994)
CLASS 9 - Single Frame
CLASS 10 -Regional

b) All entries shall be the bona fide property of the exhibitor, and the signature on the entry form will attest to that fact.

c) All pages must be enclosed in protective transparent covers.

d) Any exhibit may be reclassified by the Exhibition Committee: its decision shall be binding. Any rejected exhibit will have the fee refunded.

e) All exhibitors will be allotted not less than two (2) nor more than ten (10) frames. Entries of less than two (2) frames respectfully declined except for single frame class.

f) Exhibitors may enter more than one exhibit (only one per class), but each must be entered on a separate entry form. All entry forms must be received by the Exhibition Committe on or before April 11, 1994.

g) A frame shall consist of sixteen (16) pages not larger than 9x12"; the pages will be mounted horizontally in rows of four.

h) Fee - $10.00 per frame for the open and single frame classes; $7.50 per frame for the regional class; and $5.00 per exhibit for the Junior class.

i) All exhibits to be forwarded prepaid and to be in the hands of the Exhibition Committee not earlier than May 16, 1994 nor later than June 1, 1994. Eleven (11) photocopies of the title page should be received no later than April 11, 1994, however.

J) Exhibits will be returned, at the expense of the exhibitor, as directed.

k) Insurance is the sole responsibility of the exhibitor, as all exhibits received will be held, exhibited and returned at the risk of the owner.

l) Liability: Although every precaution that can reasonably be expected will be taken to safeguard all exhibits, no responsibility shall be attached to the Okanagan Mainline Philatelic Association, the ROYAL OGOPGEX '94 ROYALE Exhibition Committee, the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, the Coast Vernon Lodge, nor any person, whosoever, performing any task connected with the Exhibition.

m) Judging: A jury of nationally accredited judges will decide on the allocation of awards. Their decision, in this regard, will be final.

n) Dismounting: No exhibits will be released before Sunday, June 12, 1994, 5:00pm

o) Decisions of the Exhibition Committee concerning any and all matters pertaining to ROYAL OGOPEX '94 ROYALE shall be final.

ROYAL OGOPEX '94 ROYALE EXHIBITION ENTRY FORM

ROYAL OGOPEX '94 ROYALE

JUNE 10-12, 1994

This form must reach the Exhibition Committee not later than April 11, 1994

Exhibits Chairperson,
ROYAL OGOPEX '94 ROYALE,
#203 - 1139 Sutherland Ave.,
Kelowna, BC
V1Y 5Y2

Kindly reserve for me ____ frames for ROYAL OGOPEX '94 ROYALE, June 10-12, 1994

TITLE OF EXHIBIT _____

CLASSIFICATION OF EXHIBIT _____

SIZE OF PAGES _____

AWARDS PREVIOUSLY WON BY THIS EXHIBIT _____

NOM DE PLUME (If desired) _____

DATE OF BIRTH (for Juniors only) _____

DESCRIPTION OF EXHIBIT (in 25 words or less - attach separate sheet)

METHOD OF DELIVERY AND PICKUP _____

SPECIAL SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS _____

AMOUNT ENCLOSED FOR ____ FRAMES @ $10.00 per FRAME $ _____

____ REGIONAL @ 7.50 per FRAME $ _____

____ JUNIOR @ 5.00 per EXHIBIT $ _____

RETURN SHIPPING (if required) $ _____

TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED $ _____

Make cheques payable to ROYAL OGOPEX '94 ROYALE

I, the undersigned owner of the above exhibit, understand that I will be responsible for materials on display, their insurance, delivery, pickup and whatever other handling may be required, in accordance with the rules and regulations of ROYAL OGOPEX '94 ROYALE.

DATE _____ SIGNATURE _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ PROV/STATE _____

POSTAL/ZIP CODE _____

Studying and Collecting Polish Underground Stamps

Compiling a complete catalogue of the Polish illegal stamps issued between 1982 and 1989 is a real challenge. Nevertheless, several preliminary works have appeared. The following are of particular value:

Six Years of Underground Post in Poland, 1982 - 89 by Anatol Kobylinski. The author emphasizes that is work is more a monograph than a catalogue, but it contains a very large representation of stamps, blocks, and covers.

John Paul II — Pilgrim of Peace on the Stamps of the Underground Post in Poland in the Years 1982-89 by Zbigniew Endzel. This is an attractive publication, which is of interest to various topical collectors as well as specialists in the Polish underground issues. The catalogue lists 1,200 different stamps, and the author is still searching for other values which he proposes to include in a future revised edition.

Catalogue of Underground Stamps from KPN (Confederation of Independent Poland.)

Catalogue of Solidarity's Underground Post, issued in France.

Illegal Stamps Catalogue, by W. Sokolowski, issued in 1990.

Solidarity Stamps, 1982 - 89, by Dr. Klolen Berg and Alfred Szebel. This is a typewritten, five-volume work, with photocopies of stamps. Mr. Szebel is actively seeking correspondence on these stamps; his address is 1615 E. Central Rd., Arlington Heights, IL 60005 USA.

Universal Underground Post Catalogue, by Zbigniew Endzel. This five-volume work is not as yet completed, but it is likely that it will become a main part of the future TPP catalogue.

A Brief Chronology of the Polish Resistance Movement

July, 1944	- uprisings in the cities of Lvov and Vilnus.
June, 1956	- strikes, demonstrations, fights in the streets, people killed in Poznan.
1966	- massive celebration of 1000 years of Christianity in Poland.
March, 1968	- huge academic strike throughout Poland.
Dec., 1970	- strike in the Baltic coast region; fights, shootings, workers killed.
1975	- strikes in some major factories.
1976	- KOR (Komitet Obrony Robotnikow) Defence Committee of Workers established.
1978	- WZZ (Wolne Zwiazki Zawodowe) Free Trade Union established in the Baltic coast region.
Oct. 16, 1978	- Cardinal Karol Wojtyla made Pope John Paul II.
Aug., 1980	- huge wave of strikes through the country ended with the Gdansk Agreement and the birth of Solidarity.
Dec. 13, 1981	- Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski announced a state of war and martial law.
1982 - 1989	- Polish underground community organized around Solidarity's network.
Oct. 5, 1983	- Lech Walesa honoured with the Nobel Peace Prize.
Apr., 1989	- new national agreement at the round table.
Sept. 15, 1989	- first non-communist government established.
Jan. 29, 1990	- PZPR (Polska Zjednoczona Partia Robotnicza) Polish United Party of Workers died.
May 27, 1990	- first free democratic election for local government.
Dec. 22, 1990	- first free democratic presidential election; Lech Walesa elected.

This cover, one of a set of six, was issued during the International Rally of Christian Youth that took place between 28 Dec. 1989 and 2 Jan. 1990. This is an important transition cover. The cachet at the upper left is an official cachet of the Catholic Church, and the cover bears official Polish stamps. It also has an illegal underground stamp and cancellation. Nevertheless, it was accepted by the Polish post office, and delivered to its destination unharmed. The cover documents the transition from the communist-military government to a democratic one. The illegal stamp at the right portrays Jerzy Popieluszko (1947-1984), a Catholic priest whose leadership and homilies inspired many in the Solidarity movement. A thorn in the side of the communist government, he was abducted by three officers on Oct. 19, 1984, tortured and brutally murdered. He was immediately recognized as a martyr, and is in the process of being beatified by the Roman Catholic Church.

There are now also in existence small catalogues that deal with very local underground post issues, and are good sources for compiling a more comprehensive list.

At the end of April 1993 a general meeting of the TPP (Underground Post Society) took place, and Stanislaw Remuszko was elected president. The society meets monthly at the Warsaw Astronomical Observatory. Its mailing address is TPP, Dunikowskiego 8/44, 02 — 784 Warszawa, Poland.

The TPP, in conjunction with the POLSKA '93 International Philatelic Exhibition held from May 7-16, 1993, organized a display of underground Polish issues. This showing provided the public with a thorough review of the Underground Post from 1982 to 1989. The TPP also sold its bulletins and other materials at the show.

I have exhibited my collection of Polish underground stamps four times so far. On one occasion I met with a judge's opinion that it was a non-philatelic subject, and unsuitable for competition because these are not regularly issued postage stamps. But I deeply believe that time will bring full acceptance for the unique phenomenon of Poland's underground post. For me, particularly, the collection is a very special document of a few tough years in my life and I have a special feeling about it. □

Boleslaw Czernewcan, a Polish expatriate, pursues a number of philatelic interests in Kitchener, Ontario. *He wishes to thank George Pepall of the Kitchener-Waterloo Philatelic Society for help and encouragement in producing this article.*

The Typographed Blazons of the Provinces and Towns of France

by Pierre Salanne

(Translated from the original French by Jean and Sylvie Thomas. This article originally appeared in the July-August 1986 issue of the French journal Timbroscopie, *and appears here with the kind permission of the author and George Bartoli, the editor.)*

The young collectors of French stamps from 1950 to 1960 will remember the shield issues of the provinces and towns of France. Many collections originated with a series of these beautiful picture-like stamps creating brightly coloured patchwork designs on album pages. You could make up endless variations around a seemingly unchanging subject: the coats-of-arms of France's provinces and towns.

At the same time, you could improve your geographical and historical knowledge, as well as immerse yourself in the study of heraldry, which by tradition goes back to the time of the Crusades. Not only are the stamps pretty to look at, but they are faithful reproductions of the designs of ancient heraldic shields.

Printing by the process of typography made it possible to present precisely the blazons in their exact colours, 'metals and enamels,' always bright and fresh.

As to the accuracy of the depictions of the shields on these stamps, we can completely trust the well-known designer, Robert Louis. Since he was the creator of all these stamps, he had the time to research and present artistically each design in an accurate and authentic manner. This was not always an easy task.

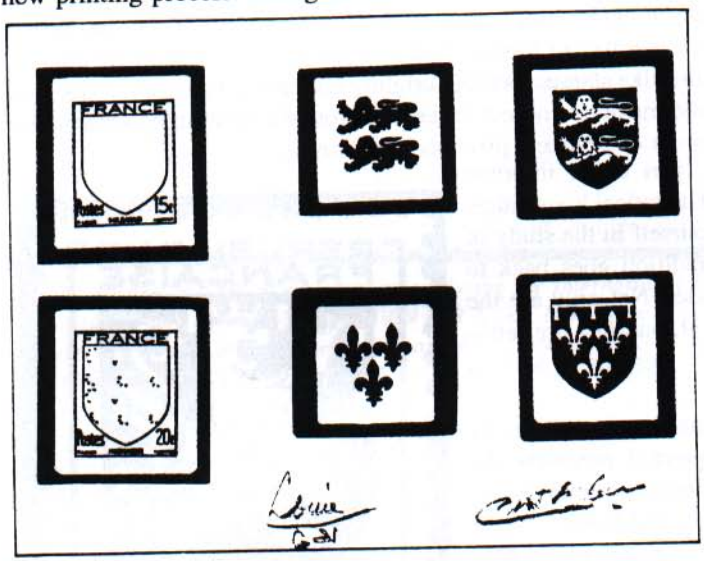
The French stamps portraying the shields with armorial bearings enjoyed popularity for two reasons: The public found them attractive, and they were, with the exception of the first two issues, of low face value. The shield stamps paid the postage rates on newspapers, printed matter, and related items. Their value ranged from a few francs before the currency revisions of 1960 to only a few centimes thereafter.

Complete sheets of these stamps can be found in collections, as well as deluxe proofs and official imperforates. Almost all are reasonably priced. One complete sheet of the Lille shield, type of 1960, sold at the post office for five francs when it was issued. Today it is worth 6,000 francs. The present high value of the Lille shield, though, is an exception. It would take a lot of hope plus plenty of luck to see similar increases for the other shield stamps when most were printed in quantities of 50, 100, 250 and 500 million, and more than one billion in some cases. Even so, it is a major accomplishment to put together a comprehensive collection of these stamps within a limited time.

Changes in Printing Methods

The shield stamps began with two semi-postal sets of 12 stamps each, issued in 1941 and 1942, portraying the coats of arms of various French cities. These stamps were produced by single-colour engraving.

In 1943 a set of four stamps bearing the coats of arms of French provinces appeared. The 5 F 'Lyonnais' shield led off the set, and it introduced multi-colour typographic printing. This method permitted the shields to be reproduced in authentic and vivid colour. The last of the shield issues, the 20 c Saint-L shield, introduced a new printing process: heliogravure.



A proof of the dies used to produce the printing plates. Each colour required a separate die. The steel die surrounds (the heavy black borders) have not been removed in these proofs.

After the Provinces, the Towns of France

The issuance of the first shield stamps had a surprising effect. The postal portrayal of heraldic shields generated a desire to rediscover one's roots and the origins of the various armorial bearings. After the first four of France's provincial shields appeared on stamps, the regions, the cities and towns, and elected officials all wanted their particular shields on a stamp. Philatelists also waited impatiently for the next releases, even though these were low-value definitives, lacking the stature of commemoratives.

During the 1950s a set of four values, then five, six, and seven values, appeared every two years depicting provincial shields. When there were no more ancient provinces to depict, it became the turn of the cities and towns to be honoured. Some of these had no coats of arms, and therefore new shields had to be created. By the end of the series, over 70 regions and cities had been represented, creating the longest series of stamps in French philatelic history.

This longevity generated an opportunity for philatelists to study modern France, its coils, booklets, dated corners, CFA overprints (French stamps used by overseas departments), fluorescent bars, precancels, printing varieties, and first day covers and cancellations, and modern French postal history.

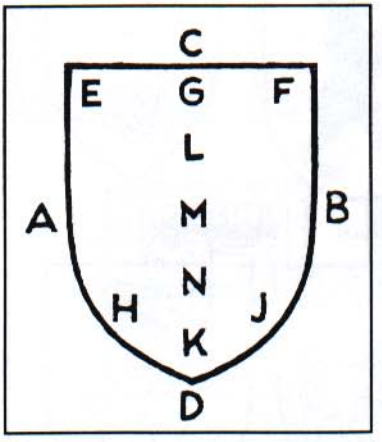
Blazonry: The Art of Heraldry

Blazonry is the art and science of describing and painting heraldic devices or armorial bearings. It follows definite laws established as far back as the middle ages.

By the end of the 12th century, heraldic charges (figures depicted on a shield), and personal armorial devises were validated and became authentic for use by a small elite of knights, aristocrats, and crown dignitaries. Later, the right to coats of arms was extended to towns, provinces, and even corporations.

Armorial devices are painted on the central part or heart of the shield. On the blazon are the charges which indicate the rank, position and stature of its possessor. Blazons, interestingly, do not have ornaments.

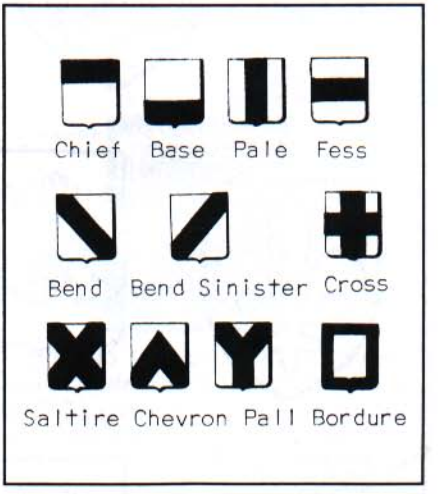
The shape of the blazon or shield varies with the region. A shield is divided into sections or divisions; in these are located all the combinations or elements that make each shield distinctive: the 'honourable ordinaries,' 'the field,' and the 'subordinaries.'



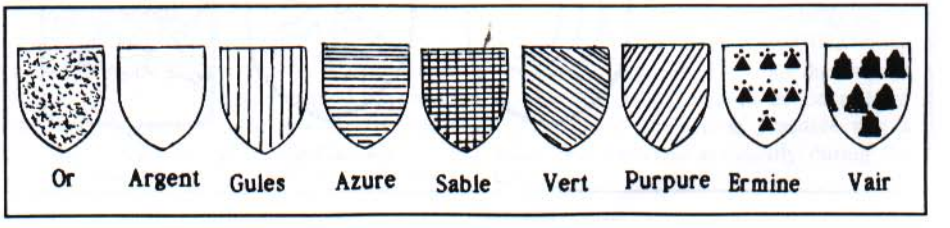
The Divisions of a Blazon or Shield: For accurate description of arms, it is necessary to know the different parts and points of the shield.

A The dexter, or right hand side
B The sinister, or left hand side
C Chief
D Base
E Dexter chief
F Sinister chief
G Middle chief
H Dexter chief
J Sinister base
K Middle base (or 'the point')
L Honour point
M Fess point
N Nombril or navel point

(Right) The Honourable Ordinaries and Subordinaries: In French these are known as Chef, Champagne, Pal, Fasce, Bande, Barre, Croix, Sautoir, Chevron, Pairle, and Bordure.

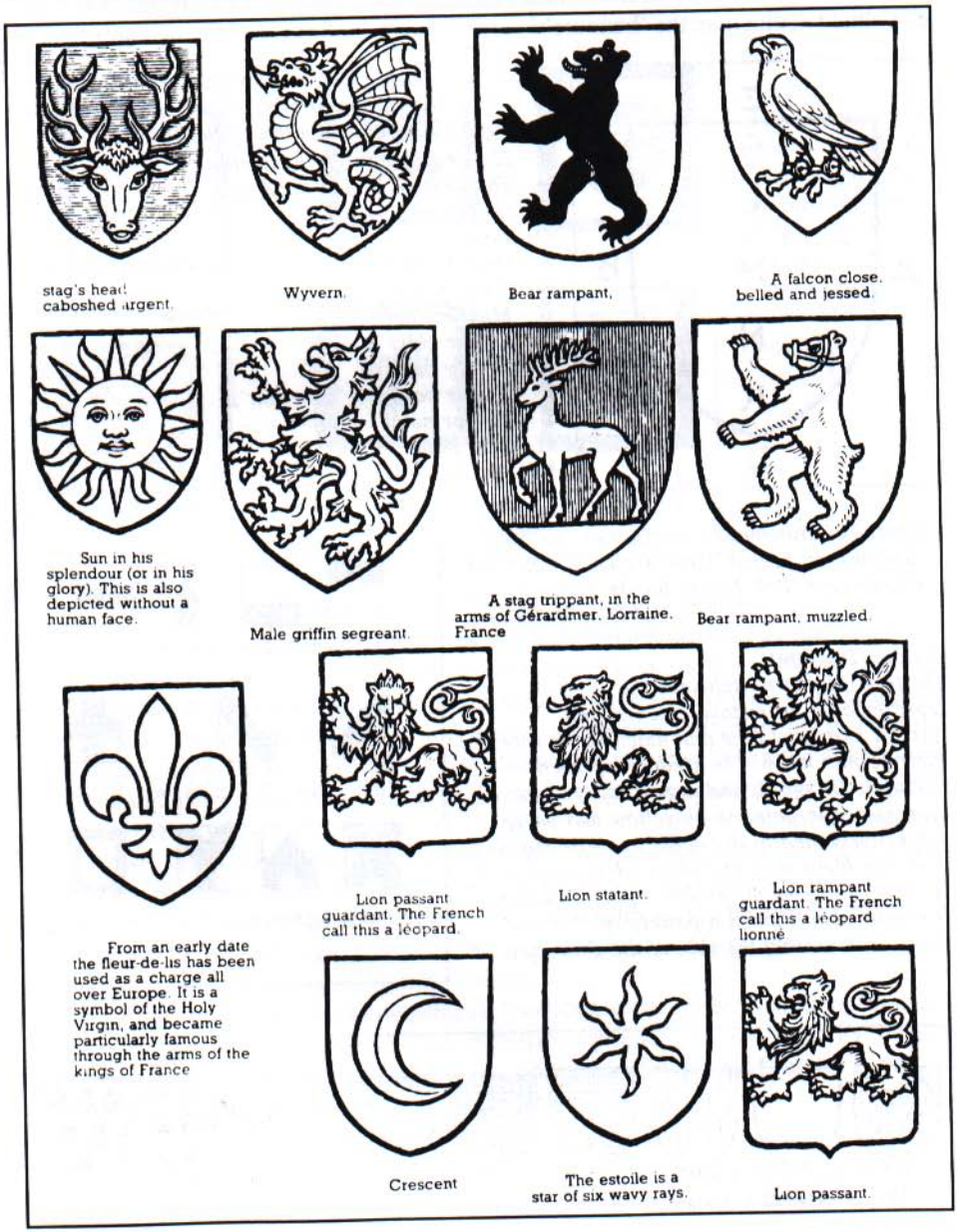


(Below) Tinctures:
The term 'tincture' indicates the representation of metals, colours, and furs. A system of dots and hatching invented by Pietra Santa in 1638 is used to represent tinctures. Or (gold) and argent (silver) are represented in painting by yellow and white respectively, and in drawings by white stippled with fine black dots and plain white respectively. Ermine represents ermine tails fastened to the white skin. Vair is a pattern of blue and white representing the skin of the grey squirrel.



The accompanying illustrations show the most traditional ones. It is not always easy to identify them on the various stamps. Over the centuries the heraldic vocabulary has evolved very little. You do not speak of colours, but of tinctures, metals and furs. Thus the leopards on the 20 F Normandy stamp (Scott 470) are "yellow-red on gules" (orange sur gueles), the Moorish Head on the 10 c Corsica (Scott 562) is "sable on azure" (sable sur azur), and the "silver" (argent) on the 50 c Lorraine (Scott 564) is depicted as white.

Every figure depicted on an escutcheon or shield is called a charge. Charges are classified in heraldry as 'Honourable ordinaires.' Some are shown below.



Varieties: Shifting Colours and Missing Colours

In typographic rotary printing there are as many plates as there are colours on the stamp. In the printing process the cylinders are started one by one. There can be slight interruptions in the flow of ink. Also, colour adjustments are necessary at the beginning of the printing process. During a printing run paper shifts inevitably result in a few misprints.

Missing Yellow

Missing Red

Missing Black

Multiple Shifts

Missing Red/ No Lion

Moorish Head Missing

Missing Yellow\ Black Shifted

From Ancient Provinces to Towns

The Comtat Venaissin stamp of 1955 terminated the blazon series for the provinces. However, several 'modern' regions had not been represented. Why honour Annis and Saintonge and not Pays Basque and Perigord? In response to various solicitations the French PTT (Postes, Télégraphes et Téléphones), released, beginning in 1958, a series showing the coats of arms of the towns of France. The first was Marseille.

In 1958 General de Gaulle abolished stamps marked 'Postes d'Algérie', and decided that the stamps of France would also be used in North Africa. This explains the issuance of an Algiers escutcheon with the words 'Republique francaise' on it. The stamp used the same design that appeared on an issue from the Algerian post office in 1958.

A Great Rarity

Will this 15 F Orléanais stamp join the famous 'Chateau de Giens' (Scott 1373), in the select group of great French rarities? Meanwhile this stamp remains unique — it is the only one found to date. At first sight everything about the colour and printing looks normal, but the blazon is not the correct one. Instead of the Fleur-de-Lys which should appear on the 15 F Orléanais stamp (Scott 469), this example bears the cross of Languedoc, which should be on a 10 F stamp (Scott 468). It is probable that a plate was switched accidently during the printing.

The Provinces of France

5 F Lyonnais

10 F Bretagne

15 F Provence

20 F Ile de France

5 F Flandre

10 F Languedoc

15 F Orleanais

20 F Normandie

10 c Corse

30 c Alsace

10 c on 30 c Alsace

50 c Lorraine

60 c Comté de Nice

10 c Bourgogne

Value	*Issued*	*Quantity*	*Withdrawn*	*Varieties*
5 F Lyonnais	15 May 1943	39,500,000	9 June 1944	missing red; missing yellow; lion's tail cut
10 F Bretagne	25 Mar. 1943	45,000,000	9 June 1944	incomplete signature ('el' instead of 'Piel'); jump print, double print
15 F Provence	15 May 1943	12,200,000	9 June 1944	jump printing; dated corners exist only on 1943 printings
20 F Ile de France	27 Apr. 1943	10,600,000	9 June 1944	colour shifts
5 F Flandre	27 Mar. 1944	35,400,000	15 Sept. 1945	missing yellow; missing black
10 F Languedoc	27 Mar. 1944	28,900,000	24 Nov. 1945	missing yellow; missing carmine; sepia shades
15 F Orleanais	24 Apr. 1944	13,500,000	2 Feb. 1946	missing yellow; jump print; inverted escutcheon
20 F Normandie	24 Apr. 1944	13,500,000	2 Feb. 1946	yellow missing; shifted perforations
10 c Corse	26 June 1946	71,940,000	2 July 1949	head missing; 'c' of centimes missing; blue shades
30 c Alsace	26 June 1946	129,950,000	10 Sept. 1949	red missing. First stamp with CFA overprint (10 c), used only on Reunion.
50 c Lorraine	5 July 1946	244,600,00	16 Jan. 1950	no 'c' after '50'; CFA overprint 30 c on 50 c.
60 c Comté de Nice	26 June 1946	64,630,000	2 July 1949	colour shifts

10 c	Bourgogne	11 May 1949	145,000,000	13 Oct. 1951	
50 c	Guyenne	11 May 1949	59,000,000	13 Nov. 1951	CFA overprint 10 c on 50 c
1 F	Savoie	11 May 1949	94,000,000	13 Oct. 1951	
2 F	Auvergne	11 May 1949	64,000,000	17 Nov. 1951	CFA overprint 1 F on 2 F
4 F	Anjou	11 May 1949	36,000,000	13 Oct. 1951	precancel; rotary and flat plate printings
10 c	Artois	25 June 1951	45,000,000	10 May 1952	
50 c	Limousin	25 June 1951	45,590,000	17 Oct. 1953	
1 F	Bearn	25 June 1951	87,330,000	17 Oct. 1953	CFA overprint 50 c on 1 F
2 F	Touraine	25 June 1951	103,340,000	17 Oct. 1953	missing yellow; CFA overprint 1 F on 2 F
3 F	Franche-Comté	25 June 1951	59,470,000	17 Oct. 1953	
50 c	Picardie	23 July 1953	22,700,000	19 Feb. 1955	missing yellow
70 c	Gascogne	29 Sept. 1953	10,590,000	19 Feb. 1955	missing yellow
80 c	Berri	29 Sept. 1953	10,280,000	19 Feb. 1955	
1 F	Poitou	23 July 1953	53,450,000	19 Feb. 1955	

50 c Guyenne

1 F Savoie

2 F Auvergne

4 F Anjou

4 F Anjou precancel

10 c Artois

50 c Limousin

1 F Bearn

2 F Touraine

3 F Franche-Comté

50 c Picardie

70 c Gascogne

80 c Berri

1 F Poitou

2 F Champagne

3 F Dauphine

50 c Maine

70 c Navarre

80 c Nivernais

1 F Bourbonnais

2 F Angoumois

3 F Aunis

5 F Saintonge

50 c Comté de Fois

70 c Marche

80 c Roussillon

1 F Comtat Venaissin

Value	*Issued*	*Quantity*	*Withdrawn*	*Varieties*
2 F Champagne	23 July 1953	72,980,000	19 Feb. 1955	CFA overprint 1 F on 2 F
3 F Dauphine	23 July 1953	39,000,000	19 Feb. 1955	
50 c Maine	3 Nov. 1954	16,610,000	17 Mar. 1956	first shield issue with official first day cancel
70 c Navarre	3 Nov. 1954	9,490,000	7 Mar. 1956	missing yellow
80 c Nivernais	3 Nov. 1954	5,320,000	17 Mar. 1956	
1 F Bourbonnais	3 Nov. 1954	40,060,000	17 Mar. 1956	colour shift
2 F Angoumois	11 Nov. 1954	273,000,000	29 Nov. 1958	CFA overprint 1 F on 2 F
3 F Aunis	11 Nov. 1954	131,000,000	29 Nov. 1958	
5 F Saintonge	11 Nov. 1954	1,105,000,000	29 Nov. 1958	
50 c Comté de Foix	19 Nov. 1955	35,900,000	29 Nov. 1958	missing yellow; F.D.C. at Foix
70 c Marche	10 Nov. 1955	26,240,000	29 Nov. 1958	F.D.C. at Guéret
80 c Roussillon	19 Nov. 1955	8,240,000	29 Nov. 1958	F.D.C. at Perpignam
1 F Comt. Venaissin	19 Nov. 1955	102,000,000	29 Nov. 1958	CFA overprint

The Cities and Towns of France

50 c Marseille

70 c Lyon

80 c Toulouse

1 F Bordeaux

2 F Nice

3 F Nantes

5 F Lille

.005 F Lille

15 F Alger

.15 F Alger

5 c Oran

5 c Amiens

10 c Troyes

15 c Nevers

1 c Niort

.2 c Guéret

12 c Agen

18 c Saint-Denis

30 c Paris

5 c Auch

20 c Saint-Lo

Value	*Issued*	*Quantity*	*Withdrawn*	*Varieties*
50 c	Marseilles	15 Nov. 1958	11,800,000	7 Mar. 1959
70 c	Lyon	15 Nov. 1958	13,900,000	7 Mar. 1959

80 c	Toulouse	15 Nov. 1958	8,160,000	7 Mar. 1959	red shift
1 F	Bordeaux	15 Nov. 1958	92,500,000	11 Apr. 1959	
2 F	Nice	15 Nov. 1958	42,000,000	11 Apr. 1959	
3 F	Nantes	15 Nov. 1958	35,500,000	11 Apr. 1959	jump printing
5 F	Lille (old franc)	15 Nov. 1958	473,000,000	18 Feb. 1961	
15 F	Alger (old franc)	7 Mar. 1959	96,500,000	18 Feb. 1961	
.15 F	Alger (new franc)	2 Jan. 1960	143,000,000	24 Nov. 1962	
.005 F	Lille (new franc)	2 Jan. 1960	14,300,000	13 May 1961	
5 c	Oran	15 Oct. 1960	?	24 Nov. 1962	jump printing
5 c	Amiens	21 July 1962	?	10 Sept. 1966	CFA overprint 2 F on 5 c; double print
10 c	Troyes	12 Jan. 1963			CFA overprint 15 F on 10 c; wash printing
15 c	Nevers	21 July 1962			jump print
1 c	Niort	25 Jan. 1964			jump print
2 c	Guéret	25 Jan. 1964		20 Mar. 1970	CFA overprint 1 F on 2 c; wash print
12 c	Agen	16 May 1964		20 Mar. 1970	missing yellow
18 c	Saint-Denis	16 May 1964		20 Mar. 1970	CFA overprint 6 F on 18 c
30 c	Paris	16 Jan. 1965		12 Apr. 1969	CFA overprint 15 F on 30 c; missing red; misperforations
5 c	Auch	22 Jan. 1966			CFA overprint 2 F
20 c	Saint-Lo	17 Dec. 1966		17 Nov. 1968	CFA overprint 20 F; colour shifts; missing colours
25 c	Mont-de-Marsan	22 Jan. 1966		25 Oct. 1969	

25 c Mont-de-Marsan

An Interesting Curiosity: A strip of the 5 c Auch shield stamp with two marginal numbers.

Of all the shield stamps, the Algiers stamp is the only one having a distinctive shield shape. The 'Byzantine Heart-shaped' shield was given to the city of Algiers by Napoleon III. The Algiers stamp was first printed in old francs, and then new francs in 1960. Only the Lille shield shares the distinction of appearing in both currencies.

The 'new franc' version of the Lille stamp at .005 F was one of the lowest denominations ever issued. When it was released no one was interested in this stamp. Most dealers waited for its withdrawal before acquiring their stock. When it was withdrawn they were surprised to find that only small quantities were available. As a result the market value of the stamp is now 1,200 times its face value.

The Later Issues

The shield issue concluded with five values issued between January 1964 and January 1965, with three additional values appearing in 1966. The 30 c Paris shield of this issue went through 75 printings, using 58 cylinders, during its four years of production. This is the only shield stamp issued for the local letter rate. It appeared in both sheet format and in booklet panes of 10 stamps. Some of these later shield stamps remained in used for over a decade. During this time, production was moved from Paris to the new printing plant at Périgueux.

The 1 c Niort was printed at Paris in 1963-64, and at Périgueux from 1974-77. The 2 c Guéret was printed at Paris in 1963-4 and at Périgueux in 1976. The 10 c Troyes was produced at Paris from late 1962 until 27 Mar. 1970. These printings can be distinguished by black corner numbers. The first Périgueux printings of this stamp, from 1970 to 1974, can have the corner numbers in either black or yellow. The numbers are always yellow on the later printings, from 1974 until 1978. The 15 c Nevers was also printed at Périgueux, from 1971 until 1977. There were nine printings of this stamp at Paris and seven at Périgueux.

Phosphor Tagged Issues

From March to May 1970 the PTT (French Post Office) experimented with a two-speed Clermont-Ferrand facer-canceller system, which required phosphor tagged stamps. Experimental tagged stamps were prepared initially in four values: the 10 c Troyes and the 20 c Saint-L of the shield issue, and the 30 c and 40 c values of the 1969-70 Marianne set. The tagged printings of the 10 c done at Paris, from 19 Feb. 1970 until 3 Apr. 1970, all have yellow marginal corner numbers. The Périgueux tagged printings from 1971 to 1973 have either yellow or black marginal corner numbers, and after 1973, in yellow only. The 20 c Saint-L stamp in the tagged version did not appear until 1 Feb. 1972; it was withdrawn on 11 Nov. 1978.

Coil Stamps

The last three stamps of the shield series, in 1966, were issued in both sheet format and in vertical coils. These have red control numbers printed on the back of every tenth stamp. The coil version of the 25 c Mont-de-Marsan shield appeared on 29 July 1967. The 5 c Auch coil was issued on 5 May 1969. The coil version of the 5 c lacks the reference points found on the value figure of the sheet stamps. As well, the coil is perforated 13 x 13. The sheet version is perforated 14 x 13.5.

The sheet version of the 5 c Auch has distinctive reference points on the value figures. These are absent on the coil version of the stamp. □

The Iron Road, Part 12

by Charles Gayral; translated by Jacques Plante

(Continued from July-August 1993)

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES

These are organized here according to the source of electricity (alternating or direct current), and are further subdivided into voltage categories. They are presented within each subdivision in chronological order.

DIRECT CURRENT

a) 150 and 600 Volt Systems

Germany, 1878-79: Werner von Siemens's electric locomotive of 1878-79 operated on a voltage of 150 volts, at a speed of 13 km. per hour. Beginning on 31 May 1879, it was demonstrated at the Berlin Fair, where it ran on a loop about 1,000 feet in length. It was equipped with a two-pole motor rated at 2 kw.

Yv. 858 Mi. 1019

France, 1899: Silhouette of the locomotive used on the 1899 electrification of the line between Austerlitz and d'Orsay stations in Paris, a distance of slightly more than two miles. The route followed the Seine, and was partially underground. The locomotive was similar in design to those used on the Baltimore and Ohio. It was constructed by Misseron, with General Electric components. Operating at 600 volts picked up from a third rail, it also had an auxiliary pantograph for use at the complicated trackage at d'Orsay station. Maximum speed was 20 mph.

United States, 1906: Class EP-1 of the New York, New Haven and Hartford. The locomotive operated on 600 volt power. The New Haven undertook the first main-line electrification project in the United States, in 1906-7, between New York and Stamford, Connecticut. The EP-1, with a Bo-Bo wheel arrangement, weighed 100 tons, and was capable of 60 mph in passenger service. In later years 600 volt DC systems have been used principally on streetcar and subway lines. The EP-1 is shown here on a Tuvalu issue of 1985.

b) 1,500 Volt Systems

Great Britain, 1922: Type 2-Co-2 locomotive, No. 13. The last 1,500 volt D.C. rail line in Great Britain operated until 1985. Profile and action views are shown on this 1986 St. Lucia pair.

Japan, 1926: No. 168 of class ED.16, a 1-Bo-Bo-1 type electric locomotive. It was one of a class of six built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works with Westinghouse electrics. Japanese railways initially relied entirely on imported locomotives from both European and American manufacturers, but by the 1930s they were producing their own locomotives and exporting some. The ED.16 locomotives weighed 75 tons and were rated at 1,300 HP. They were somewhat smaller than comparable American models because of the narrower 42-inch gauge in general use in Japan.

Yv. 1435 Mi. 1538 Sc. 1514

Japan, 1926: Class ED.41, a class of only two locomotives, type B-B, built for the Japanese National Railways by Brown-Boveri. In addition to the power transmitted by adhesion, these engines had gear wheels for the rack section of the Usui-Toge line. This piece of track had a grade of 6.7%, or 1 in 15. An ED.41 could haul a 160 ton train up this grade at a maximum speed 10 mph. In addition to the two motors in the trucks, a third motor powered the gear wheels. They were rated 350 HP adhesion and 770 HP on the rack section. The ED.41 appeared on a 1986 St. Vincent issue.

Japan, 1986: Constructed by Brown-

Boveri for the Japanese National Railways in 1926, the class 7000 consisted of only two locomotives. These were type 1-Do-1, and at 85 tons and 2,220 HP were the most powerful electric locomotives in the world at the time. Intended for passenger service, they were capable of more than 60 mph. An overhead catenary supplied 1,500 volts DC. Nevis issued this pair in 1986.

Spain, 1928: Type 2-Co+Co-2, one of a class of 12 locomotives used on the Irun to Alsasua line in the Basque. This was one of several electrification programs in northern Spain in the 1920s. The engines were of Swiss design, manufactured by Brown-Boveri.

Yv. Exprès 10

France, 1933-5: Type 2-Do-2 electric locomotive, one of a class of 35 built to designs developed by the Swiss Locomotive and Machine Works and Brown-Boveri. These locomotives, equipped with regenerative braking, weighed 166 tons and were capable of 85 mph.

Yv. 339 Mi. 345 Sc.327

The same locomotive on a cachet prepared for a model railway show at Limoges, 13 Apr. 1987.

The type 2-Do-2 locomotive was featured on a commemorative cancel for the 50th anniversary of the electrification of the Vierzon-Brive line, 5-6 Oct. 1985.

France, 1952-55: The French firm Alsthom and the French National Railways (SNCF) developed several models of high-speed electric locomotives in the 1950s, including the Co-Co series CC.7000/7100. One of these, No. 7121, set a rail speed record of 243 km/h. in 1954. In a test the following year, a modified model, No. 7107, achieved a speed of 331 km/h., or 206 mph. For the test it was fitted with a special pantograph, the voltage of the line was increased from 1,500 volts to 1,900 volts, and three temporary substations were added to the line. The locomotive developed 12,000 HP during this test. The speed record was equalled by No. 9004, an experimental Bo-Bo type, shortly afterward. The 7107 and 9004 are shown on an Upper Volta issue of 1980, commemorating the 25th anniversary of the

test runs.
Yv. 509 Sc.527

Japan, 1954: Class EF.58 electric locomotive, type 2-Co-Co-2, one of three designs developed after World War II for the Japanese Government Railways. Manufactured by Mitsubishi and Hitachi, these engines were capable of a speed of 70 mph. This was one of the last models developed for 1,500 volt DC power. An example is shown on this 1956 stamp, issued to mark the completion of electrification of the old Tokaido line.
Yv. 587 Mi.664 Sc.632

Great Britain, 1954: This se tenant pair, issued in 1986 by St. Lucia, pictures a class E.M.2, a type Co-Co, of British Railways. This dual-cab locomotive was designed for passenger work on the Manchester-Sheffield section of the London and North Eastern Railway. The electrification of this line had been interrupted by World War II, and was not completed until after nationalization of the railways. Only seven of the E.M.2 class were built, all at the Gorton Works of British Railways, using Metropolitan-Vickers electrical equipment. These locomotives were equipped with steam boilers to supply heat to passenger cars. They weighed 102 tons, and were rated at 2,300 HP and 90 mph maximum speed.

Australia, 1956: New South Wales Railways completed electrification of the line from Sydney to Lithgow in 1967. A great deal of coal is transported on this difficult line, which has grades of 1 in 33 (3%). The chief power is provided by the forty electric locomotives of class 46, a Co-Co type. These weigh 108 tons, are rated at 3,800 HP, and are equipped with regenerative braking. They are normally double-headed on coal trains. A 1987 pair of stamps from Tuvalu shows this locomotive in action and profile views.

France, 1960: A modern French type 2-Do-2 locomotive, manufactured by

Alsthom.

Japan, 1968: Japanese Government Railways class EF.81, a type Bo-Bo-Bo, was developed to handle freight trains. Made by Mitsubishi and Hitachi, it followed several other classes of the same wheel arrangement. Models were built for both 1,500 volt DC and 50 Hz. AC power. The Japanese began experiments with AC power in 1955, and several classes of locomotives appeared in AC and DC versions. The EF.81 is portrayed here on a 1984 Nevis se tenant pair.

France, 1969: A series 6500 electric locomotive of SNCF, a Co-Co type, appears on this 1974 Mali airmail issue. Rated at 5,400 kw., this locomotive is capable of hauling heavy passenger trains at high speed.

Yv. Av233 Mi 468 Sc.C235

A series 6500 locomotive appears on a commemorative cancellation prepared for the 40th Exposition of Railroad Philately at Paris, 28-29 Jan. 1985.

France, 1977: Slogan marking the opening of the R.E.R. line, a regional underground railway using 1,500 volt DC. Paris, 28 Dec. 1977.

France, 1986: The inauguration of locomotive No. BB.7411, a Bo-Bo type, was commemorated with a cachet and special cancellation at Lamure-sur-Azergues on 21-22 June 1986.

c) 3,000 Volt Systems

During the twentieth century 3,000 volt direct current systems became popular. By 1980 the world-wide mileage of these systems totalled over 36,000. Countries

using 3,000 volt DC systems included Spain, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium, Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, Poland, United States, Canada, North Korea, Mexico, Chile, Brazil and Jugoslavia. Russian lines used 3,300 volts.

United States, 1919: The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway completed electrification of two difficult sections of its Pacific extension in 1919 and 1920, totalling 660 route-miles. General Electric supplied the original 48 locomotives for the 3,000 volt DC system. There were models for freight, passenger and switching service. The class EP-2 passenger locomotives, 76 feet long and of an unusual 1-Bo-Do+Do-Bo-1 wheel arrangement, weighed 260 tons, and their twelve two-pole motors could supply 4,020 HP on a 1-hour rating. They could haul a 1,000 ton train up a 2% grade at 25 mph., and were designed to cope with the severe climatic conditions encountered on the Milwaukee's transcontinental line. Some of the EP-2 locomotives remained in service on the Cascade Mountains until 1970. A 1986 pair of stamps from Nevis shows the EP-2 in builder's profiles and in action in heavy snow.

Italy, 1932: Following experiments beginning in the 1920s with both DC and AC, the State Railways of Italy decided to use 3,000 volt DC systems exclusively, and to limit the number of models of locomotives. A E.326 locomotive, one of a class of 32 of type 2-Co-2, was used on a commemorative cancel for the 4th FILFER philatelic exhibition at Bologna, 3 Dec. 1977. With 80-inch drive wheels, these locomotives could reach 95 mph.

Jugoslavia, 1935: A type Bo-Bo-Bo locomotive, hauling a passenger train through the valley of the Vintgar River.
Yv.526 Mi.586 Sc.272

Belgium, 1949: After World War II the Belgian Railways decided to electrify all the main lines in the country, using 3,000

volts DC. Several models of locomotives were developed with widely differing characteristics, but all with Bo-Bo wheel arrangements. Class T.121 used a Swiss design. Brown-Boveri electrical components were used. Some of these locomotives were manufactured in Switzerland. The T.121 developed 2,800 HP, weighed 83 tons, and could exceed 80 mph.

Yv.CP352 Mi.297 Sc.Q363

Belgium, 1952: The class T.122 locomotives were based on the T.121. They were rated at 2,560 HP, and weighed 90 tons. In service they were required to pull 460 ton passenger trains at 78 mph. and 1750 ton freight trains at 38 mph.

Yv.CP378 Mi.325 Sc.Q394

Russia, 1953: The Soviet Union electrified a number of heavily used freight lines in the 1930s, using 3,000/3,300 volts DC power. Many of these lines had grades of 2%. A profile of a class N8 locomotive, a type Bo-Bo+Bo-Bo, appears on a Russian stamp issued in 1962 for International Letter Writing Week. The Soviet Union imported some of the earlier classes of locomotives, but the N8 class was built in Russia at the Nowotschestast works.

Yv.2565 Mi.2649 Sc.2641

Czechoslovakia, 1954: In 1953 Czechoslovakia decided to standardize on 3,000 volt DC power for a major electrification program on its railways. The series E.499 locomotives were developed for both freight and passenger service. The specifications required them to pull 800 ton express trains at 75 mph and 1,600 ton freight trains at 55 mph. The E.499 developed 3,200 HP and weighed 88 tons.

Yv.880 Mi.993 Sc.775

Poland, 1954-55: Class EU.04 electric locomotive, a type Bo-Bo, hauled passenger trains at speeds of up to 68 mph.

Yv.740 Mi.832 Sc.613

Belgium, 1955: Continuing electric locomotive development in Belgium resulted in the class T.126 of 1955, designed to handle both freight and high-speed passenger trains. These locomotives employed sophisticated electrical systems to increase starting tractive effort, reduce wheel slippage, and maximize power.

Yv. CP387 Mi.334 Sc.Q400

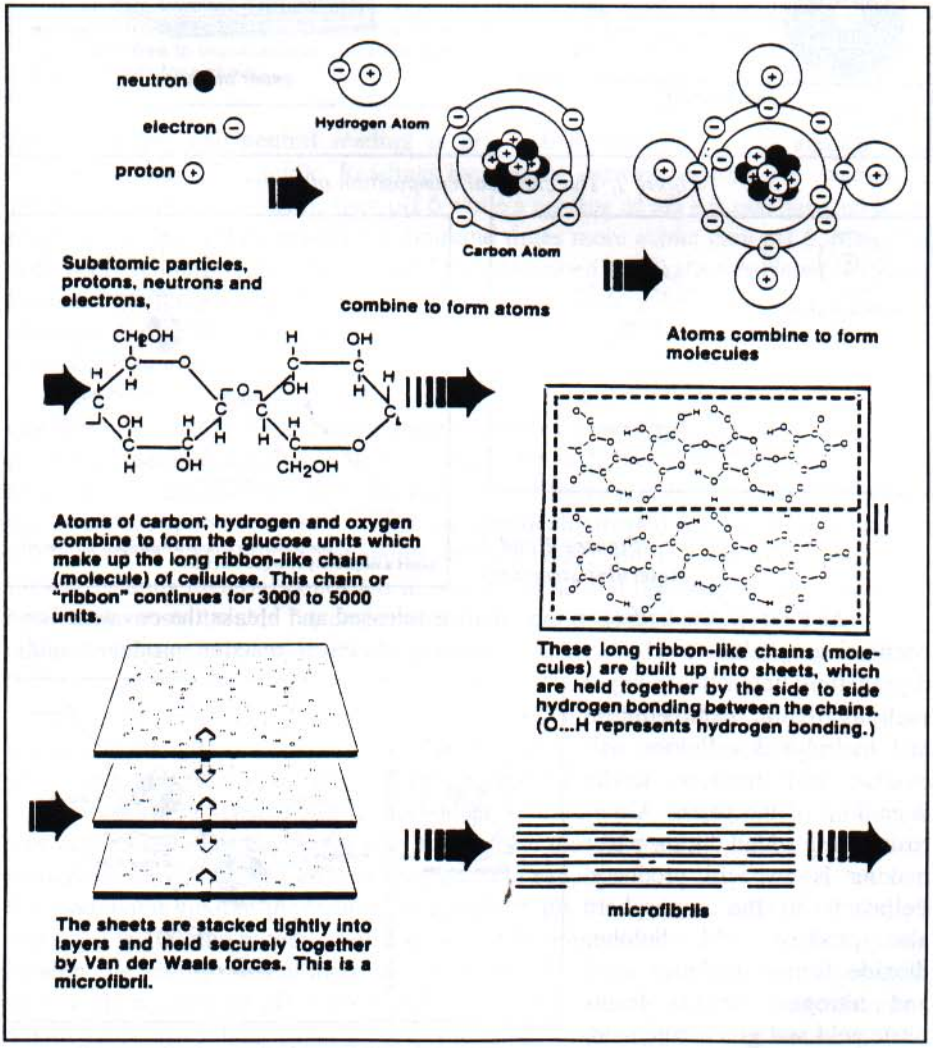
(to be continued)

PAPER: Its Preservation and the Agents of Its Destruction, Part III

by Kenneth D. Campbell

The Mechanism of How Paper Deterioration Occurs

Three atoms, carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, when forming a cellulose chain (molecule) are held together by two types of chemical bonds. The covalent bond is the primary holding force between the molecules (glucose) making up a cellulose chain. The weaker hydrogen bond plays an important role in forming cellulose chains into sheets (paper).



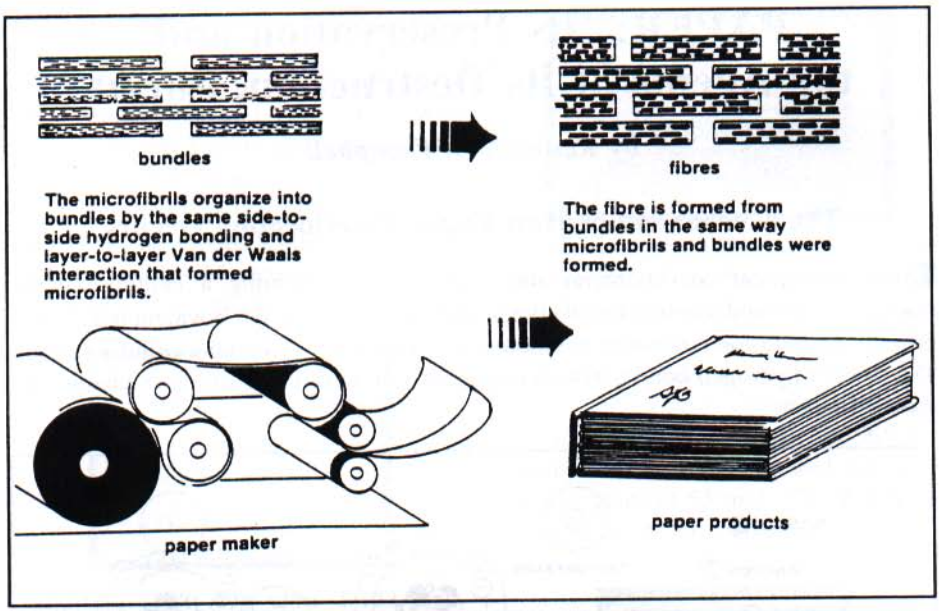
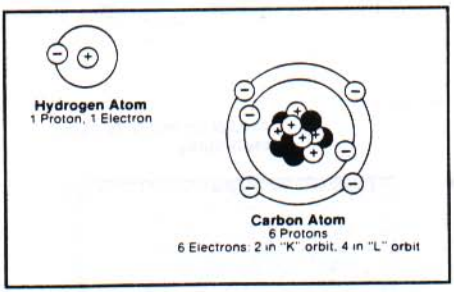
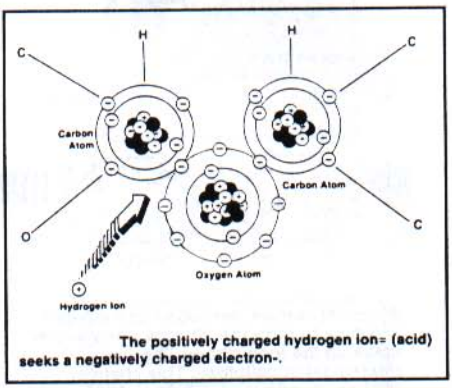


Figure 1. The chemical composition of paper.





Figures 2 and 3. Molecular structures.

As a result, the hydrogen ion (acid) is released and breaks the covalent bond connecting a cellulose chain. This continuing chemical reaction produces acidic degradation. Impurities in paper such as lignin, hemicellulose and hydrolysed cellulose will oxidize and produce acidic degrading of the paper. Alum-rosin sizing added during paper making is an acid producer. Pollutants in the atmosphere also produce acid. Sulphur dioxide forms sulphuric acid, and nitrogen dioxide forms nitric acid and glucuronic acid.

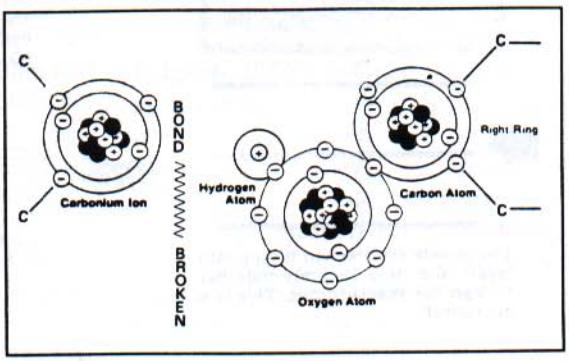
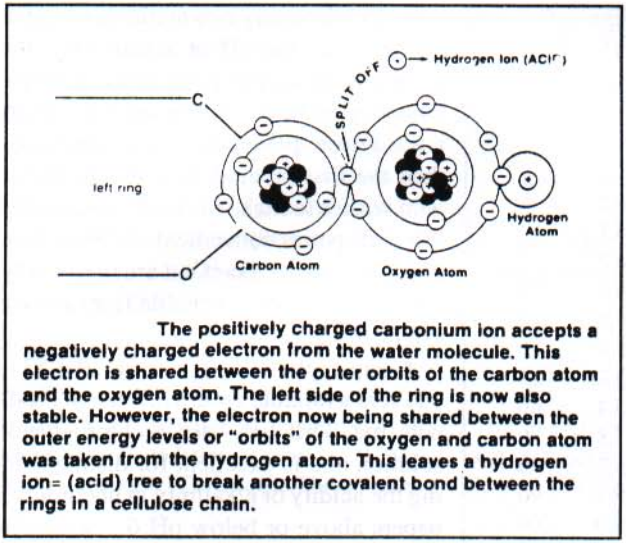


Figure 4. The formation of a hydrogen ion.



The positively charged carbonium ion accepts a negatively charged electron from the water molecule. This electron is shared between the outer orbits of the carbon atom and the oxygen atom. The left side of the ring is now also stable. However, the electron now being shared between the outer energy levels or "orbits" of the oxygen and carbon atom was taken from the hydrogen atom. This leaves a hydrogen ion= (acid) free to break another covalent bond between the rings in a cellulose chain.

Figure 5. The breakdown of a cellulose chain.

The forgoing is a very brief technical explanation of the atomic makeup of paper and how acids break the chemical bonds holding paper fibres together.

Acidity and Alkalinity

Acidity in paper has been determined to be the single most important cause of deterioration in modern papers. Acidity is measured by the pH number. The pH scale runs from 0 to 14. The neutral reading is pH 7. Everything over 7 is alkaline and everything below 7 is acidic. Readings increase or decrease rapidly. For example, a pH 5 is ten times more acidic than pH 6 while a reading of pH 4 is one hundred times more acidic than pH 6, and pH 2 a thousand times more acidic than pH 6. Materials with a pH reading higher than 7 are often described as alkaline-buffered. In some cases they offer additional long-term protection against acids. Some items that are photographic related are sensitive to alkaline. In these cases it is advisable to use neutral pH materials.

Papers made before about 1850 were produced from linen and cotton rags. When stored and handled properly these papers will last for centuries. As more and more paper was required substitutes for linen and cotton were brought into use. In the 1860s paper makers discovered wood pulp and by the 1880s chemical wood pulp came into use. Modern papers are mostly made from chemically treated wood pulp to reduce the lignin content. Synthetic sizing agents are then added. But it is the lignin residual, a brown resinous material deposited in woody tissue and decomposes from heat and light, that causes trouble for conservationists. The decomposition produces a strong organic acid and at the same time absorbs atmospheric acidity, making the paper of little use for conservation purposes.

In fairness, it should be known that a small amount of specialized wood pulp paper is manufactured with the lignin removed and which has been closely formulated to give a very low pH reading. This paper is acceptable for many conservation purposes.

A recent study to check the acidity of various album or mounting pages for stamps was carried out. The accompanying table notes the pH reading and a hypothetical numeric reading that is more meaningful to the neophyte. Knowing that pH 7 is acid free and assuming that the volume of acidity in pH 6.9 is numerically 1, pH 6 is 10 and pH 5 is 100, the numeric volumes would be approximately as indicated. As can be seen, the acidity content increases exponentially. While a pH 7 is ideal, any papers with a pH 8 down to pH 6 are satisfactory for our stamps. Most conservationists would agree that album pages with a reading down to pH 5.3 would be acceptable.

Album/Mounting Page	*pH*	*numeric*
Scott Specialty	8.0	0
Harris (Blank page)	7.8	0
Can. Wholesale Supply	7.0	0
Gibbons	6.2	8
Leuchtturn	6.2	8
Lighthouse	6.1	10
Safe	6.0	12
Scott (Blank)	6.0	12
White Ace (Supplement)	6.0	12
Davo	5.9	15
Grossman	5.8	25
Minkus	5.4	60
Schaubeck	5.3	70
Ka-Be	5.3	70
Whitman	5.1	90
Lindner	5.0	100
Harris	4.9	200

In the laboratory two methods are used to determine the pH of a material. One method requires one grain of the material being tested to be broken up. The other, a nondestructive method, is less accurate than the first method. For the philatelist who wishes to make his own inexpensive test a pH pen is convenient and effective. The pens are not exact but are reasonably accurate. They are available from Abbey Publications.

A paper pH testing pen, Cat. # L533-0019, is available from University Products Inc. This pen uses a chlorophenol solution and is excellent for distinguishing the acidity or alkalinity in uncoloured papers above or below pH 6.

Another pen that uses Bromcresol Green solution is a good indicator whether or not deacidification is needed. It is available from Light Impressions Inc. Catalogue Number is 2396.

It should be pointed out that as paper ages the acidity level increases slightly. Those papers with an alkaline or calcium carbonate reserve will drop in pH value but will still neutralize acids as they form. Some acid free papers sold by suppliers of archival materials are buffered with up to 3% calcium carbonate. This allows for migration of acids from other types of low grade ground wood fibres in materials such as newspaper clippings. Over a period of years an acidic paper stored next to an acid free paper will transfer acid by migration to the acid free item, discolour it, and ultimately destroy it. Some yellow coloured covers are made from a low grade paper of 20% straw and 80% hemp or jute.

Acidity evidenced by discolouration will migrate to acid free covers next to it. The same applies to file folders. Always use acid free file folders for storing or filing old covers and documents. When impurities migrate to acid free papers they not only cause discolouration but also severe deterioration. Tests on migration over a 35 year period show that an acid free paper can be folded up to 400 times before breaking but when kept next to a low grade acidic paper will break after one to 10 foldings.

In order to preserve archival papers and documents we can add alkaline buffers to the paper. Wei T'O deacidification solutions and sprays allow you to add alkaline buffers to acidic materials, especially papers, covers, and documents in your collection. A single treatment neutralizes the acids in the cover or paper that you are treating and leaves extra alkaline buffering in the document that will neutralize any additional acids that might form or migrate to it. There are three Wei T'O spray products, #10, #11, and #12, and three liquid solutions, #2, #3, and #4. All are available from commercial supply houses such as Archival Resources (Canada) Ltd. We recommend #3 solution or #11 spray for general use. They both have a low vapour hazard.

Wei T'O's #3 solution uses denatured ethyl alcohol and trichlorotriflouroethane as organic solvents to dissolve the deacidification agent (which is ethoxy magnesium

ethyl carbonate) and carry it into the paper. The excess deacidification agent, introduced to protect against future acid attack, forms a mixture of magnesium carbonate and magnesium hydroxide (i.e. dried milk of magnesia). These two chemicals react further with carbon dioxide and water vapour from the air to form basic magnesium carbonate. Magnesium sulphate (i.e. Epsom salts) is the principal chemical deposited when the acids in the paper are neutralized. All of these chemicals and reaction products are beneficial to paper.

The #3 solution comes in quart bottles that actually equate to 30 oz. or 887 ml. Cost is about $30.00 plus taxes. The aerosol spray cans are 22 oz.or 624 grams and cost about $20.00 plus taxes.

(to be continued)

For further reading:

Barrow, W.J. "Migration of Impurities in Paper," *The American Archivist* III (1953), p. 105.
Arthur Salm Foundation, Report No. 1, March 1991. (Chicago, 1991).
Gratton, Richard. "Techniques Philatéliques," *Canadian Philatelist* 37-40 (1986-89).

Addresses:

Abbey Publications, 320 East Center St., Provo, Utah 84606 U.S.A.
University Products Inc., 517 Main St., Box 101, Holyoke, MA 01041 U.S.A.
Light Impressions Inc., 489 Monroe Ave., Rochester, NY 14607 U.S.A.
Archival Resources (Canada) Ltd., Box 2506, Stn. D, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5W6.

Further Statistics of Where The Commemoratives May Have Gone

by Keith Baldwin, F.R.P.S.C.

The previous articles on commemorative usage by Dr. Macdonald and Michael Millar (Jan.-Feb. and July-Aug. *Canadian Philatelist)* inspired me to conduct a similar survey, not only to prove my own suspicions but to throw some further light on the missing commemoratives.

My survey covers a small sample of the mail received at the New Brunswick Telephone Company's accounts receivable department on two separate days during the month of August 1993. The customers of N.B. Tel. comprise approximately 15% commercial and 85% households, so one would expect close to that ratio of metered mail. The survey showed 17.5%.

Although additional time was required, I expanded my survey to indicate two other concerns of mine: first, the total number of covers with large circle cancels (the desirable items to collect); and second, the number of covers damaged due to the use of mechanical letter-opening devices. N.B. Tel. uses a machine that guillotines the top and both sides of the envelope.

It is interesting to note that only 2.2% of commemorative covers had large circle cancels, while 18.6% of definitives were so cancelled. Furthermore, 2.6% of commemorative large circle cancels and 16.5% of definitive large circle cancels were damaged by letter-opening devices. Overall, 32.5% of the covers in the survey were damaged.

In summary, there were only 164 covers (7.2%) with commemorative stamps, of which 62 (38%) were damaged. Of these only 51 (2.2%) had large circle cancels of which 19 (37%) were damaged.

One would expect to find more damaged commemoratives than definitives due to their larger size. The survey showed this: 37% damaged commemoratives compared to 32% for definitives.

I am at a loss to explain where the commemoratives have gone. However, the three surveys show that there is little usage of them, and my survey shows there is a dearth of commemoratives with good large circle cancels. Perhaps there should be a premium on catalogue values for such cancels!

Survey Results

	All Covers		*Damaged Covers*		
	Number	*%*	*Number*	*% of stamped*	*% of damaged*
Metered	484	17.5			
Stamped	2,278	82.5	740	32.5	100.0
Totals	2,762	100.0			
Postage Stamp Breakdown:					
Commemoratives	174	7.6	65	2.8	8.8
Definitives	2,104	92.4	675	29.7	91.2
Cancellation Type Breakdown:					
Commemoratives:					
Klussendorf	3	.1			
Large Circle, Steel	51	2.2	19	.8	2.6
Pocons and handstamps	15	.7	6	.3	.8
Uncancelled	10	.4	3	.1	.4
'Junk'	95	4.2	37	1.6	5.0
Totals	174	7.6	65	2.8	8.8
Definitives:					
Klussendorf	42	1.8	5	.2	.7
Large Circle, Steel	423	18.6	122	5.4	16.5
Pocons and handstamps	109	4.7	47	2.1	6.3
Uncancelled	65	2.9	22	1.0	3.0
'Junk'	1,465	64.4	479	21.0	64.7
Totals	2,104	92.4	675	29.7	91.2

Keith Baldwin of Renforth, N.B. is a former director of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.

CHRISTMAS / NOËL

Canada Post Corporation issued a new set of commemorative stamps depicting images of Santa Claus from around the world on November 4.

This year the popular Christmas stamp series features Santas from Poland, Australia, and Russia as well as the 'St. Nick' of North America. As in past years, a different Santa will appear on each denomination of domestic, U.S., international and Greet More stamps.

Poland's Santa Claus appears on the domestic 43-cent stamp. Called Święty Miko aj, dressed like a bishop with a mitre and a long cape style garment, he visits Polish homes on December 6, taking the wish notes children leave on window sills and leaving presents behind. Gwiazdka, the first evening star personified as an angel, is also illustrated on the stamp.

Ded Moroz or 'Grandfather Frost' is known to appear to Russian children on both New Year's Day and on the Orthodox Christmas holiday (January 7) dressed in a red costume. He appears on the 49-cent stamp.

Australia's Father Christmas travels by boat, plane, train and kangaroo, bearing gifts for good children. He arrives at the height of Australia's summer on December 25. This down-under Santa graces the 86-cent stamp.

Canada Post's specially priced Greet More stamps for use on greeting cards features a

La Société canadienne des postes émettra, le 4 november, un jeu de timbres commémoratifs montrant le père Noël tel qu'il est représenté dans divers pays du monde. Cette année, la série de timbres de Noël illustre le père Noël de Pologne, d'Australie, de Russie et d'Amérique du Nord. Comme les années passes, un père Noël différent sera représenté sur le timbre du courrier intérieur, celui du courrier à destination des États-Unis, celui du courrier international et le timbre Poste-bonheur.

Le saint Nicolas de Pologne figurera sur le timbre de 43 ¢. Święty Miko aj est habill en évéque; il porte une mitre et une cape. Il visite les maisons le 6 décembre, prend les listes de souhaits que les enfants lui laissent et déposent des cadeaux. Gwiazdka, la première étoile du soir personnifiée par un ange, est également reprsentée sur le timbre.

Ded Moroz ou «Bonhomme Hiver» apparaît de Russie le jour de l'an et le jour du Noël orthodoxe (le 7 janvier), habillé dans un costume rouge. Il sera représenté sur le timbre de 49 ¢.

Le 25 décembre, dans le chaleur le l'été australien, le père Noël parcourt l'Australie en bateau, en avion, en train, avec des kangourous qui portent les cadeaux pour les enfants sages. Ce père Noël orne le timbre de 86¢.

Le timbre Poste-bonheur, qui peut être utilisé sur les cartes de souhaits, illustre une

nineteenth century version of the North American Santa. The Santa shown is not clad in his traditional red fur-trimmed suit. He is wearing an earlier version, a blue/purple suit.

Designers Louis Fishauf and Stephanie Power created these stamps. The illustrations are by Jamie Bennett (North America), Jeff Jackson (Poland), Blair Drawson (Russia), and Barry Blitt (Australia).

Specifications:

Date of Issue:	4 November 1993
Last Day of Sale:	3 May 1994
Denomination:	38¢, 43¢, 49¢, 86¢
Printer:	Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd.
Quantity: Sheet Stamps:	43¢ - 45,000,000
	49¢ and 86¢ - 8,000,000
Stamp Packs:	38¢ - 6,000,000 packs
	43¢ - 2,500,00 packs
	49¢ and 86¢ - 600,000 packs
Dimensions:	38¢ - 40 mm x 26 mm (horizontal)
	43¢, 49¢ and 86¢ - 30 mm x 26 mm (vertical)
Perforation:	13+
Gum Type:	PVA
Paper:	Coated one side litho - Coated Papers Ltd.
Printing Process:	lithography (seven colours)
Pane Layout:	43¢, 49¢, 86¢ - 50 stamps
Stamp Pack Layout:	38¢ and 43¢ - 10 stamps
	49¢ and 86¢ - 5 stamps
Tagging:	general tagging, four sides
First Day:	Ottawa, Ont.

version du XIX[e] siècle du père Noël d'Amérique du Nord. Le père Noël illustré ne revêt pas son traditionnel costume rouge garni de fourrure. Il porte une version antiérieure, un costume bleu-mauve.

Louis Fishauf et Stephanie Power ont les créateurs-dessinateurs. Les illustrations ont été réalisées par Jamie Bennett (père Noël d'Amerique), Jeff Jackson (Pologne), Blair Drawson (Russie), et Barry Blitt (Australie).

Spécifications techniques :

Date d'émission :	4 novembre 1993
Dernier jour de vente :	3 mai 1994
Valeur :	0,38 $, 0,43 $, 0,49 $, 0,86$
Imprimeur :	Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd.
Tirage : Timbres :	0,43 $ - 45 000 000
	0,49 $ et 0, 86 $ - 8 000 000
Carnets	0,38 $ - 6 000 000
	0,43 $ - 2 500 000
	0,49 $ et 0,86 $ - 600 000
Format :	0,38 $ - 40 mm x 26 mm (horizontal)
	0,43 $, 0,49 $ et 0,86 $ 30 mm x 36 mm (vertical)
Dentelure :	13 +
Gomme :	A.P.V.
Papier :	Couché d'un côté (Coated Paper Ltd.)
Procédé d'impression:	lithographie (sept couleurs)
Présentation des feuilles :	0,43 $, 0,49 $ et 0,86 $ 50 timbres
Présentation des feuilles de carnets :	0,38 $ et 0,43 $ - 10 timbres
	0,49 $ et 0,86 $ - 5 timbres
Marquage :	procédé général, sur les quatre côtés
Premier jour (PPJO) :	Ottawa (Ontario)

1943 WAR EFFORT / LA GUERRE EN 1943

On November 8 Canada Post Corporation issued the fifth set of stamps commemorating Canada's Second World War achievements, recognizing the year 1943. Entitled **The Tide Begins to Turn,** the four 43¢ stamps depict Canada's role on land, sea, air and at home.

House-to-house fighting raged in Italy in 1943, forming the backdrop for Canada's first land victories of the Second World War. The stamp 'The Italian Campaign shows Canadian infantry fighting in an Italian village.

A German U-Boat appears in the foreground of the 'Battle of the Atlantic' stamp, as a Royal Canadian Navy corvette moves in to attack the U-boat and protect an Allied con-

Le 8 november, la Société canadienne des postes émettra le cinqième jeu de la série soulignant les exploits réalisés par le Canada au cours de la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Intitulé **Le vent tourne,** les quatres timbres de 43 cents sont consacrés à 1943. Ils illustre le rôle du Canada, sur terre, sur mer, dans l'air et sur le front intérieur.

Les combats de quartier qui faisaient rage dans Italic en 1943 forment la toile de fond des premières victoires du Canada. Le timbre intitulé Campagne d'Italie montre l'infanterie canadienne se frayant dans un village.

Au timbre intitulé Bataille de l'Atlantique un sous-marin allemand ayant fait surface ainsi qu'une corvette de la Marine royale du

voy. In 1943 Canada supplied almost half the naval escorts for these supply convoys.

Nearly 10,000 Canadians died as a part of the bomber forces in the air campaigns of the Second World War. The stamp 'Bomber Forces' shows a ground crew loading bombs on a Halifax, a heavy Canadian bomber.

By 1943, Canada had made a billion dollars worth of aid available and was preparing for a second billion - without repayment - to the United Kingdom. Canada also supplied food, raw materials and arms to Allies worldwide. The 'Aid to Allies' stamp illustrates Canadian stevedores loading a freighter.

Designer Pierre-Yves Pelletier and illustrator Jean-Pierre Armanville, both of Montreal, created the stamps.

Specifications:

Date of Issue:	8 November 1993
Last Day of Sale:	7 May 1994
Denomination:	4 x 43¢ (se tenant)
Printer:	Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd.
Quantity:	10,000,000 stamps
Dimensions:	48 mm x 30 mm (horizontal)
Perforation:	13+
Gum Type:	PVA
Paper Type:	Coated Papers Ltd.
Printing Process:	lithography (five colours)
Pane Layout:	16 stamps
Tagging:	general tagging, four sides
First Day:	Sydney, Nova Scotia

Canada se préparant à attaquer le bâtiment ennemi afin de protéger un convoi allié. En 1943, le Canada a fourni près de la moitié des escortes pour les convois de ravitaillement.

Près de 10 000 Canadiens affectés aux forces de bombardement ont péri dans les campagnes aériennes. Le timbre consacré aux forces aériennes de bombardement met en scène une équipe de piste chargeant des bombes dans un Halifax, un bombardier lourd.

En 1943, le Canada avait déjà mis un milliard de dollars d'aide à la disposition du Royaume-Uni et il se préparait à donner un deuxième milliard. Le timbre intitulé Aide aux Alliés illustre le ravitaillement d'un navire mouillant dans un port canadien.

Le graphiste Pierre-Yves Pelletier et l'illustrateur Jean-Pierre Armanville, tous deux de Montréal, ont uni leurs efforts pour créer les timbres.

Spécifications techniques :

Date d'émission :	8 novembre 1993
Dernier jour de vente :	7 mai 1994
Valeur :	4 x 0,43 $ (se tenant)
Imprimeur :	Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd.
Tirage :	10 000 000
Format :	48 mm x 30 mm (horizontal)
Dentelure :	13 +
Gomme :	A.P.V.
Papier :	(Coated Paper Ltd.)
Procédé d'impression:	lithographie (cinq couleurs)
Présentation des feuilles :	16 timbres
Marquage :	procédé général, sur les quatre côtés
Premier jour (PPJO) :	Sydney (Nouvelle-Écosse)

Society Reports / Rapports de la Société

From George MacManus, Medals and Awards Co-ordinator....

Perhaps one of the lesser known services of the RPSC is the provision of RPSC medals for use at both club and national exhibitions. There are two classes of medals available. National medals for those clubs or groups of clubs that sponsor exhibitions which, in the opinion of the RPSC, are considered to be at the National quality level. At present, there are only four events which are at this level. These are hosted by the RA Stamp Club in Ottawa (ORAPEX), STAMPEX in Toronto, the Edmonton Stamp Club and PIPEX in Western Canada. The second category is that of Chapter Medals, which are available to any club which is a member of the RPSC. There are five types of medals in each of the National and Chapter categories: Large Gold, Small Gold (Vermeil), Large Silver, Small Silver (Silver Bronze), and Bronze.

The larger medals in both categories are 50mm in diameter and the small medals are 40mm. The National medals have a beaver above the logo and the date "1887" below it. The design of the Chapter medals is similar with the exception that they have the word "Chapter" above and "Award" below the RPSC logo on the front of the medal. The obverse of both medals contains a wreath of maple leaves with space in the middle for engraving the winner's name, event, exhibit category or any other desired information.

RPSC National Medal

Some clubs order only one medal for the 'best in show' of a philatelic event, while others order a range of medals to present to the winners in different categories in the exhibition.

The price of the medals (which is essentially the cost to the RPSC) in all categories is $12.50, which includes shipping, handling and insurance. However, when a club or a group of club sponsors an RPSC Convention in conjunction with an exhibition, National medals (or Chapter medals when the show is not at a National level) are provided free of charge to the host organization. If the club also holds a local or club competition in conjunction with a National event, the club is expected to purchase any Chapter medals awarded.

Obverse of Chapter and National Medals

Orders for medals are usually sent out within one or two days of receipt. They are normally sent by insured parcel post, depending upon the size of the order. If your club wishes to purchase medals for an upcoming event, please make your requirements known early to ensure their timely delivery. To order, please send a cheque or money order to: G.E. MacManus, 12 Aurora Cres., Nepean, ON K2C 0Z7.

From Molly Krajewski, Sales Circuit Manager....

Several times recently I have been asked to explain what I mean by "please keep to collecting areas."

My rack is firstly divided into two: British Commonwealth and World. Brit. Comm. contains Canada, Australia, Great Britain, British Asia, British Africa, British West Indies, British Indian

Ocean, British South Pacific (Oceania), and British Europe. Each of these includes sub-categories and/or smaller countries, i.e. British Europe includes Cyprus, Gibraltar, and Malta. The biggest stock I have, Canada, has 22 pigeon holes, which have various labels such as CAN REV, and MINT MIX or CAN USED EARLY.

The rest of the World, (48 pigeonholes), is divided into areas such as Scandinavia and Latin America, but some countries, i.e. U.S.A. have separate pigeonholes of their own. Previous colonies are still grouped with the mother country, i.e. Haiti will be categorized as French Col. If a book, due to its mixture of stamps cannot be put into a specialized pigeonhole, it is put into one of the 'mix' pigeonholes or WORLD. Books in the 'WORLD' category don't get around much because nobody ever asks for them.

When a clerk at the stamp circuit looks for books to fill a circuit, he goes first to the pigeonhole where he hopes to find exactly what the buyer has asked for. Failing that he will look through the more generalized boxes. As an example, if asked for Denmark Used, he will look first in the Denmark pigeonhole, if he doesn't find enough books of the exact type there, he will then look in Scandinavia Mix, and only if that fails in World Mix. Finding a book in World Mix with only two pages of Denmark, he may send it as a filler or he may not.

It will be seen therefore that to give his books the best chance of selling, an owner should aim to get them into the right pigeonholes. I have a map and a list, if you would like a copy of it, please send a dollar to: R.P.S.C. Stamp Circuit, Box 10, Ajax, Ont. L1S 3C3.

NEW MEMBERS - NOUVEAUX MEMBRES

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

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

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

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

26034 Mr. William D. Radford
5144 I-Ah-Maytah Rd.
Oshkosh, WI 54901 USA

26035 Mr. David R. Pitts
7946 Goodwood Blvd.
Baton Rouge, LA 70806 USA
Used British Empire and Commonwealth to 1967

26036 Mr. Wei Ming Peng
P.O. Box 5775, #213
Susanville, CA 96130 USA

26037 Mr. Richard D. Buckner
1713 Sunrise Drive
Potomac, MD 20854 USA

26038 Mr. Dieter H. Krueger
397 Princess Louise Dr.
Orleans, ON K4A 2K4
All Germany after 1945

26039 Mr. James R. Dixon
10051 Carmer Rd.
Fenton, MI 48430 USA

26040 Mmd. Ginette Bouchard Lavoie
C.P. 577
Alouette, PQ G0V 1A0
Coloured stamps, animals

26041 Mr. Vernon L. Marchant
P.O. Box 133
Glenburnie, ON K0H 1S0
Europe, some British Commonwealth

26042 Mr. Jean J. Gagnon
555 Guizot
Montreal, PQ H2P 1N4
Canada, USA, UN,Egypt

26043 M. Jean-Charles Charlebois
416 Chamberlain
Hawkesbury, ON K6A 2G5
Canada m. & u. pl. blks; GB; France; flowers; Olympics; UN; covers

26044 Mr. Robert W. Jeffrey, Jr.
P.O. Box 1386
Elk Grove, CA 95759-1386 USA

US; Canada; Mexico; Guatemala; El Salvador; Antarctic

26045 Mr. Terrill G. Layman
P.O. Box 3627
Arlington, WA 98223 USA
Canada (KGVI/QEII); US; New Zealand; Western Europe

26046 Mr. James G. Cronin
Rt. #1, Box 228
Baring, ME 04694 USA
Canada; BNA; US

26047 Mr. Christopher J, Gainor
3148 East 28th Avenue
Vancouver, BC V5R 1S7
Canada; UN; Fiji; GB; space covers

26048 Mr. Glen Lundeen
500, 734 - 7 Ave. S.W.
Calgary, AB T2P 0Z1
Canada Admiral & Edward Issues; duplex cancels

26049 Mr.Richard H. Beatty
168 Metcalfe St., Suite 606
Guelph, ON N1E 4Y3

RESIGNATIONS - DÉMISSIONS

BINNEY, Lynn D. (23032) Sudbury, ON
GUERET, Shari (25667) Port Hardy, BC
JOLY, Pierre (24809) Laval, PQ
PENNER, Frank (22284) Kelowna, BC
ROBERTS, David (20155) Scarborough, ON
ROBINSON, David M. (25387) San Francisco, CA USA

DECEASED - NÉCROLOGIE

BISSCHOP, Hank (11788L) Port Carling, ON
HENRY, Charles L. (15966) New Albany, IN USA
LEHNER, Joseph V. (19375) Toronto, ON
LOGNON, Victor D. (21564) Shelburne, ON

DROPPED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF MEMBERSHIP DUES

ADAMS, J. Rene (19991) Wallaceburg, ON
ARNDT, F. Jeffrey Scott (15331) Ft. Bragg, NC
BATLOWSKI, Walter J. (19042) Winnipeg, MB
BELLAMY, Paul A. (20046) Midland, ON
BROMOW, Robert (22112) Repentigny, PQ
BROWNELL, Lloyd A. (25803) Riverview, NB
CHATEAUGUAY VALLEY STAMP CLUB (CH-186)
CLELAND, William H. (15702) Northfield, VT USA
COLLINS, John (21676) Woodbridge, ON
CORETTI, Frank (23549) Scarborough, ON
CZYRUK, Michael A. (25540) Oshawa, ON
DICK, Clifford J.W. (25169) Edmonton, AB
DRAKE, Dale P. (25564) Gloversville, NY USA
ELLIOT, William P. (24267) Lower Sackville, NS
FOSLIEN, Keith A. (25801) Roseville, MN USA
GALVIN, Doug (25807) San Jose, CA USA
GAWAD, Maha A. (23522) Ottawa, ON
GLADWIN, Michael A. (12834) Willowdale, ON
GRASSY, Marie-Antoinette (25265) Bouvron, Blain, FRANCE
GREENWAY, Fred (25226) Georgetown, ON
HAGUE, Roy William E. (13551) Wolverhampton, ENGLAND
HARRISON, James (22083) Nelson, BC
HARRISON, Lawrence J. (25547) Cobourg, ON
HEANEY, Larry D. (25170) Walkerton, ON
HIGGINBOTHAM, Sibley (7854) Wollaston, MA USA
HOLMES, Douglas (25257) Winnipeg, MB
HORAN, James G. (25225) Kingston, ON
JENKINS, Charles O. Jr. (23415) Richmond, VA USA
KAPETANAKIS, Emil (23992) Montreal, PQ
LEMAN, Paul D. (22008) Goodwood, ON
MEAD, Justin N. (23735) Sanford, MI USA
MILARD, Jean Paul (25338) Pierrefonds, PQ
MITCHELL, Leslie E. (24306) Mississauga, ON
MRUK, Grace V. (24176) Anchorage, Alaska USA
NIELSEN, Jan F.N. (23538) Chagrin Falls, OH USA
PRENTICE, Frank Frederick (12498) Bobcaygeon, ON
PROKOPANKO, Randall T. (24201) Winnipeg, MB
RENAUD, Jules (24659) Cornwall, ON
SCHOLMAN, Maryke (25184) Longueuil, PQ
SCOTT, William B. (5449) Gryton, ENGLAND
STERN, Joel (24164) Charleston, WV USA
SZLOMA, Mike (25273) Weyburn, SK
TORONTO STAMP COLLECTORS CLUB (CH-69) Willowdale, ON
TOUZIN, Carole A. (25157) Haileybury, ON
UNION PHIL. de MONTREAL (CH-3) Montreal, PQ
VAN DYKE, David J. (19598) Columbus, OH USA
VANDERMEULEN, Sam (22002) Clearbrook, BC
WADSWORTH, Laurie A. (25361) SwiftCurrent, SK
WATSON, Dr. Alvin B. (14050) Delta, BC
ZUCHOWSKI, Marvin H. (25253) Toronto, ON

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CHARRON, Mrs. Camille (25924) 3411 Springfield Dr., Suite 307, Richmond, BC V7E 1Z1
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HAMM, Michael L. (24085) 103 - 3221 Munroe, Terrace, BC V8G 2B4
HART, Dr. Richard H. (23379) 7517 Preserves Ct., at Palm Aire, Sarasota, FL 34243 USA
HOLMES, Arthur H. (21437) 22 Ballard Place, Maddington, Western Australia, 6109 AUSTRALIA
HOLROYD, Brian Ross (19564) 475 Ronning Street, Edmonton, AB T6R 1Z2
HOMA,Thomas J. (23612) 24000 Hedgewood Ave., Cleveland, OH 44145-4307 USA
JUCKES, Gordon (25068) 1102 Jalna Blvd., #601, London, ON N6E 1X8
LOHSE, Preben (21323) 23 Valrose Dr., Stoney Creek, ON L8E 3T3
MADEJ, Piotr S. (24726) 25 Stockbridge Ave., Toronto, ON M8Z 4M6
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MURRAY, Melvyn D. (24741) 525 Seymour Ave., Apt. 201, Lansing, MI 48933-1142 USA
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POINTON, Chris J. (23242) R.R. 4, Owen Sound, ON N4K 5N6
ROBINSON, Wayne K. (25940) 176 - 4th Street, Moren, MB R6M 1C8
SAVAGE, Fred T. (22425) 317 Place Valencay, St. Lambert, PQ J4S 1S3
SEYLER, John A. (8841) #25 - 624 Lakeshore Drive, North Bay, ON P1A 2E8
SPRINGATE, Gordon L. (22121) 1559 Pritchard Dr., West Bank, BC V4T 1X4
STAHL, Gerhard (24112) Hohe Warte 5, Meensen D-37127, West Germany
STROME, Glen (25608) 220 Glasgow St., Kitchener, ON N2M 2M4
WIEDEMAN, Peter J. (9153L) P.O. Box 519, Cambridge, ON N1R 5W1
WOODCOCK, Tony (25532) 1140 - 13 Ave. East, Unit 3, Vancouver, BC V5T 2M1

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Exchanges Wanted / Demandes d'échange

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

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

Dr. Manoel Luiz do Amaral
Rua Xv de Novembro
864 Curitiba
Brasil 80.020-310

Topical collector of horses, ships and cars will purchase stamps or exchange with Canadian collectors. Can supply Brazilian stamps. Writes in English.

Mlle. Estelle Wadel
5, impasse des violettes
67120 Dorlisheim

Collector will exchange 100 stamps of western Europe for 100 stamps of Canada. Writes in French.

Roberto Dueñas Gil
avenida 41 #10410 e/104 y 106
Marianao 15, C.P. 11400
Ciudad Habana, Cuba

Cuban collector wishes to correspond and exchange stamps with Canadian collectors. Writes in English.

Mr. Sofiane Hamrouche
cité des Asphodeles
Bat "D14" No. 171
16030 Algiers, Algeria

Collector wishes to exchange with Canadian collectors wanting Algerian stamps. Writes in English.

Juan Emilio Martinez Martinez
252-1-296
Federación Filatélica Cubana
Apartado 2222
Habana 10200, Cuba

Collector desires complete mint sets of Canada, and thematic sets on the subjects of fauna, flora, sports, transportation and art. Can use up to five sets of each issue. In exchange offers Cuban stamps in complete sets mint or used, and other philatelic material. Writes in English.

Profesor Carlos M. Ferrer Brito
Calle 234 #5129B e/Ave 51 y 61
Sanagustin,
Habana 36, Cuba

Cuban collector offers complete sets of Cuban stamps mint or used in exchange for Canada and USA in complete mint sets. Also wants FDCs and postal stationery of Canada and USA; Australia and New Zealand stamps, and Christmas, sports and flowers thematics. Writes in English. □

COMING EVENTS / CALENDRIER

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS - EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

1994

MARCH 18 - 20: The Edmonton Spring National, at the Europa Conference Centre, West Edmonton Mall, Edmonton, Alberta. Information from Show Chairman, P.O. Box 399, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 2J6.

MAY 6 - 8: ORAPEX '94, Ottawa, Ont., at the RA Centre, Riverside Drive S., Ottawa. Information: Paul Burega, Show Chairman, 16 Aldgate Cres., Nepean, Ont. K2J 2G4.

MAY 20 - 22: STAMPEX 1994, Toronto, Ont. Information: Ted Nixon, Exhibits Chairman, Box 204, Stn. Q, Toronto ON M4T 2M1; Frank Buono, Bourse Chairman, Suite 116 - Box 120, 65 Front St. W., Toronto, ON M5J 1E6.

JUNE 10 - 12: ROYAL OGOPEX *1994* ROYALE, at the Coast Vernon Lodge, Vernon, B.C. Information from the Okanagan Mainline Philatelic Society, #203 – 1139 Sutherland Avenue, Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 5Y2; Fax (604) 860-0818.

SEPT. 29 - OCT. 1: BNAPEX '94, in Burlington, Vermont, at the Radisson Hotel on the shores of Lake Champlain. Information from James F. Hansen, Rd. #1 Box 450, Plainfield, Vt. 05567.

1993

NOVEMBER 13: CAMBRIDGE STAMP SHOW, at the United Kingdom Club Hall, off Dunbar Rd. (south of John Galt Mall), Cambridge. 10 am to 5:30 pm. Free admission, 12 dealers, door prizes, refreshments. Information: Box 23043, Cambridge, Ont. N1S 4Z6; (519) 623-8778.

1994

FEBRUARY 12: BURLPEX '94, the 13th annual exhibition and dealer bourse sponsored by the Burlington Stamp Club, at Appleby Mall (Corner of Appleby Line ans New Street, Burlington). 9:30 am to 5:30 pm. Information: Frank Haller, 430 Belvenia Road, Burlington, Ont. L7L 2G6.P4.

FEBRUARY 19 & 20: VICTOPICAL 1994, at the Holiday Inn, 3020 Blanshard St., Victoria B.C. Exhibition and bourse sponsored by the the Greater Victoria Philatelic Society, the Vancouver Island Philatelic Society, and the Victoria Junior Stamp Club. Admission by donation. Show cancel; door prizes. 15-page frames $5; juniors $1 per exhibit. Information: Don Shorting, Box 5164, Stn. B, Victoria, BC V8R 6N4.

FEBRUARY 26 & 27: Regina Philatelic Club's 14 annual exhibition and sale of stamps, coins and sports cards, at Seven Oaks Motor Inn, 777 Albert St., Regina. 10 am to 7 pm Saturday; 11 am to 5 pm Sunday. $2.00 admission; under 12 free. 15 dealers; show cover, competitive exhibits, door prizes and special draws. Information: Ken W. Arndt, 586-8152; Dr. Frans Rummens, 586-0354.

MARCH 5 & 6: NYPEX 94, annual show of the North York Philatelic Society, at Edithvale Community Centre, south side of Finch Ave. between Bathurst and Yonge St. TTC stop close by. Dealers, exhibits, club sales circuit and bid board. Free admission and parking. 10 am to 5 pm. Information: Show Chairman, 34 Seaton Dr., Aurora, Ont. L4G 2K1.

MARCH 12: OAKPEX 94, sponsored by the Oakville Stamp Club at the Glen Abbey Rec-

reation Centre, 3rd Line and Upper Middle Road, Oakville. 10 am to 5 pm. Free admission and parking. Dealers, exhibits. Information: Bill Langley, 820-0782.

MARCH 19: OXPEX 94 and OTEX 94, combined regular and topical shows of the Oxford Philatelic Society. 18 dealers, competitive exhibits, youth booth, judging critique, draw prizes. Free admission and ample free parking. Deadline for exhibit entries Mar. 7. 10am to 5pm at John Knox Christian School, 800 Juliana Drive, Woodstock, Ont. Information: Show Chairman, Box 20113, Woodstock ON N4S 8X8.

APRIL 9 & 10: WINPEX 94, Windsor, Ont. The 11th annual exhibition and bourse of the Essex County Stamp Club, at the Knights of Columbus Hall, 1140 Goyeau St., Windsor, Ont. 10 am to 5 pm Saturday; 11 am to 4 pm Sunday. 20 dealers, 60-frame exhibition, commemorative cover, junior club table, refreshments, hourly draws. Free admission and ample parking. Information: WINPEX '94 Show Chairman, 1350 Leafield Ct., Windsor, Ont. N8W 5A2.

APRIL 16: STAMPFEST '94, Annual Show and Exhibition of the Kitchener-Waterloo Philatelic Society, 10am to 4pm at Albert McCormack Arena, Parkside Dr., Waterloo. Information: Betty Martin, Box 43007, Eastwood Square P.O., Kitchener, Ont. N2H 6S9; (519) 578-7782.

MAY 27 - 29: PIPEX 1994, sponsored by the Greater Eugene Stamp Society, will be held at the Valley River Inn, Eugene, Oregon. Information from Chairpersons, PIPEX 1994, P.O. Box 734, Eugene, OR 97440 USA.

AUGUST 6: FENPEX 10, Stamp Exhibition and Bourse of the Fenlon Stamp Club, at Senior Citizens Hall, Lindsay St., 10am to 4pm. Many dealers and good exhibits. Information: Margaret Allen, R. R. 1, Fenlon Falls, Ont. K0M 1N0

Coming Events are listed free of charge. Please send information to the editor as far in advance of the event as possible.

International Exhibitions

1994

JANUARY 27 - 30: HAFNIA, Specialized literature exhibition in Copenhagen.

AUGUST 16 - 25: PHILAKOREA '94, FIP sponsored international stamp exhibition, in Seoul, Korea. Canadian Commissioner: William Simpson, 20 First St., Chatham, Ont. N7M 2P8; (519) 352-0050.

1995

APRIL 1 - 9: VIACION Y ESPACIO, Barcelona. Specialized air mail exhibition.

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

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

1996

MARCH 21 - 30: Specialized youth exhibition in Bandung, Indonesia.

JUNE 8 - 16: CAPEX '96, in Toronto.

JULY 19 - AUGUST 3: OLYMPHILEX, in Atlanta. Specialized Olympic and sports philately.

SEPTEMBER: EXPO PHILEX, in Budapest.

T.B.A.: Athens, Greece.

The names of Canadian commissioners to these F.I.P. sanctioned exhibitions will be published when they are available.

CHAPTER MEETINGS / RÉUNIONS DES CLUBS MEMBRES

AJAX PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 163 meets 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month, September to June in St. Bernadette's Hall, S.E. corner of Harwood and Bayly, Ajax, from 7 to 10 pm. All visitors welcome, especially junior collectors. Address: P.O. Box 107, Ajax ON L1S 3C3.

AMICALE des PHILATÉLISTES des l'OUTAOUAIS

R.P.S.C. Chapter 190 meets every Thursday, September to April in the basement of the Saint Benoit Church, 170 Sherbrooke St., Hull, Qué. Visitors welcome. For information, Write P.O. Box 422, Gatineau PQ J8P 7A1.

CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE ARGENTEUIL STAMP CLUB

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

BARRIE DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

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

BRAMALEA STAMP CLUB

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

(Chapter 66) Regular meeting: First Wednesday of month, 7:00 pm. Auctions on third and fourth Wednesday of month, 7:30 pm. Kerby Centre, 1133 7 Ave. S.W. No meetings July and August. Correspondence to Calgary Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 1478, Station "M", Calgary AB T2P 2L6.

CANADIAN AEROPHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

CANADIAN FORCES PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 139 meets twice per month, September to June (1st Wednesdays of each month and Thursday two weeks later) at 7:30 pm at Suite 301, 2660 Southvale Cres., Ottawa. Write to: Secretary, C.F.P.S., Box 46006, Beacon Hill Postal Outlet, 2339 Ogilvie Rd., Gloucester, ON K1J 9M7.

COLBORNE STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 205 meets on the second and fourth Tuesday September to May inclusive at 7 pm, in the Drop-in Centre, Victoria Square, Colborne, Ont. All stamp collectors are welcome. Officers for 1992-3 season are Bruce Plumb, Pres. (416) 355-3901; Walter Smith, Sec. (416) 355-2707; Mary Jackson, Treas. (416) 344-7882.

COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

CREDIT VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY - MISSISSAUGA -

Chapter 67 meets 2nd and 4th Monday of every month (except on holidays and in July and August) at 7:30 pm at Forest Avenue Public School, 20 Forest Ave., Port Credit. Visitors always welcome. Contact E.A. Read, (416) 278-4716.

DELTA STAMP CLUB

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

EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month (except July and August) at Stan Wadlow Clubhouse, Cedarvale Ave. first east of Woodbine, at Cosburn, north of arena. Visitors always welcome. Sec.: Raymond Reakes, 188 Woodmount Ave., Toronto ON M4 3Z4.

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB

Touring stampers, new members and guests are welcome to visit Edmonton's R.P.S.C. Chapter 6. Meetings 2nd Mondays, September through July, 7 pm, at St. Joseph High School, 4th floor cafeteria, 109 St. and 108 Ave. Correspondence: Box 399, Edmonton AB T5J 2J6. Phone 437-1787.

ESSEX COUNTY STAMP CLUB (WINDSOR)

R.P.S.C. Chapter 154 meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of the month (4th Wednesday in July and August) at the Knights of Columbus Hall, 1140 Goyeau St., Windsor, Ont. (just south of Giles Blvd.). Meetings start at 7 pm, program at 8 pm. Lots of parking and all visitors are welcome. Information: President, Essex Count Stamp Club, 356 Genevieve, Windsor ON N8S 3V6.

ETOBICOKE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

FENELON STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 176 meets 1st Monday of each month (2nd Mon. if the 1st is a holiday) in the Fenelon Falls Public Library at 7:30 pm. Visitors Welcome. President: Isabel Wessell, RR 3, Woodville ON K0M 2T0.

HAMILTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 51 welcomes all visitors to our meetings on 2nd and 4th Mondays, September to June except holiday Mondays. Meetings at Bishop Ryan High School on Quigley Road in Hamilton's east end. We consistently have a bourse of 12 dealers in addition to our sales circuit, library, auction, slide show or speaker and door prizes. Refreshments are provided; there is a nominal door fee. Information: Paul Trudel, Box 6510, 673 Upper James St., Hamilton ON L9C 7N7.

KAWARTHA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 58 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month September through June (except 4th Tuesdays in December and June), 7 pm at Prince of Wales School Library, corner of Monaghan Rd. and Sherbrooke St., Peterborough, Ont. Information: Lloyd Mosher, Box 2222, Peterborough ON K9J 7Y4.

KELOWNA & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

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

KENT COUNTY STAMP CLUB (CHATHAM, ONT.)

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

KINGSTON STAMP CLUB

Meets 2nd and 4th Monday, September to May, 7:30 pm, at St. Paul's Anglican Church Hall, corner of Queen and Montreal Streets, Kingston ON.

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 13 meets 2nd Thursday every month (except July and August) at Rink in the Park, Seagram Dr., Waterloo. Visitors welcome. Information: Betty J. Martin, Box 1676, Stn. C, Kitchener ON N2G 4R2.

LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB

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

LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 84 meets at Lindsay Place School, Broadview Ave., Pointe Claire, Quebec, on 2nd and 4th Thursdays, September to June at 7:30 pm. Pres.: Alan Dean, Box 1, Pointe Claire PQ H9R 4N5.

MILTON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 180 meets last Wednesday of each month (except December), 7:30 pm at Halton Centennial Manor (Auditorium). Enter from Childs Drive just south of Milton Mall. Park in rear and walk across to auditorium. Silent auction every meeting. Information: Box 203, Milton ON L9T 4N9; Phone (416) 878-1533.

NORTH BAY & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

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

NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB

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

NORTH SHORE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 198 meets on alternate Tuesdays, September through June at Queen Mary School Library, 230 West Kith Road, North Vancouver BC. Visitors always welcome. Write to Box 86523, North Vancouver BC V7L 4L1. Current schedule and information: Herb Williams 984-6218 or John Wheeler 984-2744.

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 21 meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month (except July and August) at 7:30 pm. in Edithvale Community Centre, Finch Ave. W. between Yonge and Bathurst. Sales circuit, auctions and speakers and Saturday morning workshops. Visitors always welcome. Information: James R. Carcary, Box 62, Willowdale ON M2N 5S7; (416) 222-3526.

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB

The first affiliate of the R.P.S.C., est. 1922, meets 2nd Tuesdays of each month, September to June at the Nova Scotia Museum. Visitors always welcome. Corresponding Secretary: D. Allen, Box 8541, Stn. A, Halifax NS B3K 5M3.

OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 135 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 7:30 pm in the Pine Room, Oakville Arena, Rebecca St., Oakville. Information: Box 69643, Oakville ON L6J 7R4.

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

PENTICTON AND DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

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

R.A. STAMP CLUB - OTTAWA

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

REGINA PHILATELIC CLUB

Chapter 10 meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of

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

ROYAL CITY STAMP CLUB

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

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB

Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays (Except July and August), 7 pm at the Aitken Bicentennial Centre, 20 Hazen Ave., Saint John, NB. Visitors and new members welcome. Information: Box 6783, Stn. A, Saint John NB E2L 4S2.

ST. JOHN'S PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

TORONTO HARMONIE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 94 meets every 3rd Thursday of the month, 7:30 pm at Victoria Park Secondary School, Library Seminar Room, 15 Wallingford Rd., Don Mills ON. Information: J. Doehler (416) 438-4862, or P. Mustard 690-9711.

UNION PHILATÉLIQUE de MONTREAL

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

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 14 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays (except July and August), 7:30 pm at St. Paul's Runnymede Church, 404 Willard Ave., near Jane and Bloor, Toronto. Visitors always welcome. Information: 331 Rathburn Rd., Islington ON M9B 2L9.

WESTMOUNT PHILATELIC CLUB

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

WINNIPEG PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

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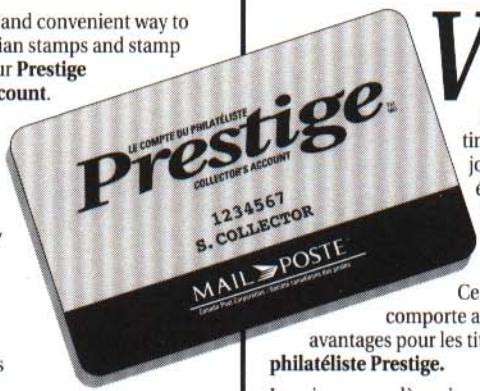

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