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VOL. 53 • NO. 6 NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2002 NOVEMBRE/DÉCEMBRE

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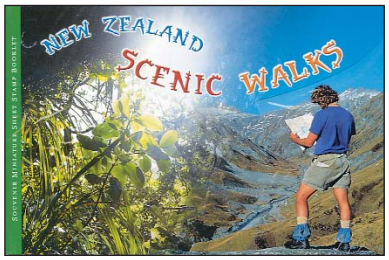

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The Cover / Page couverture:

Although we think of Santa Claus as timeless, his story begins about 1700 years ago in Asia Minor, now Turkey, where his predecessor, Saint Nicholas, was a revered bishop. Today, Santa or Saint Nick, two of the several different names he is known by, is the much beloved gift-giver of children in many lands.

Bien que le père Noël nous semble intemporel, son histoire a débuté il y a quelques 1700 ans en Asie Mineure, aujourd'hui la Turquie, où son prédécesseur saint Nicolas était un évêque révéré. De nos jours, le père Noël ou Saint-Nicolas, deux des noms sous lesquels nous le connaissons, est, dans de nombreux pays, le prodigue bien-aimé des enfants qu'il comble de présents.

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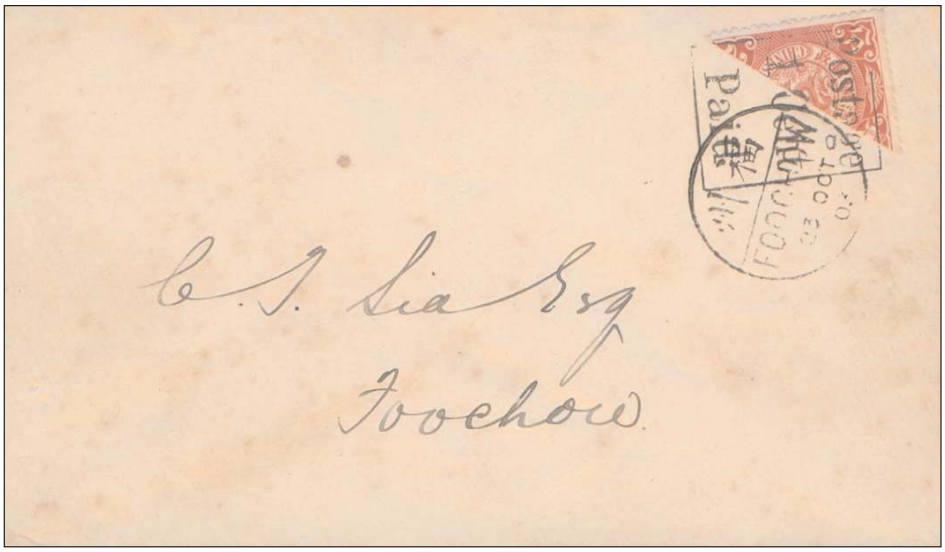
The 1903 Foochow Bisect

by Ken Lewis

During 1903 there was a severe shortage of the 1-cent stamp denominations in Foochow, China. To alleviate the shortage the Post Office Department permitted the 2-cent values to be bisected until a new supply of 1-cent stamps arrived. The situation lasted for three days, from 22nd to 24th October 1903, and because the stamp shortage was not publicised all covers from this period are probably commercially used. Two further reasons why there are likely no philatelic covers around is because first, there was no interest in the collection of postal history items at the time and second, the unannounced shortage would have required a rapid reaction to prepare and mail the cover before the new supply of 1-cent stamps arrived.



An example of one of the 2-cent bisect covers. It is addressed to C. T. Sia Esq., Foochow. It has been determined that the addressee worked for The Eastern Ex. Telegraph Company in Foochow.

It is assumed that due to the shortage of 1-cent stamps the two 1/2-cent stamps in stock were used to pay the 1-cent rate thereby reducing this denomination to zero as well. As a result, the only stamps available for a three-day period were the 2-cent and higher denominations. This state of affairs persuaded the authorities to act and permitted the 2-cent values to be bisected and used to prepay the postage on letter mail. As a result of this practice we can deduce that the minimum postage rate anywhere from Foochow, including local mail, was 1 cent.

The only permitted method of prepaying the postage with a bisect was to take the letter into the post office and get the counter clerk to cut the 2-cent stamp diagonally (in either direction - lower right-hand to upper left-hand corner, or lower left to upper right corner) and affix it to the letter to be mailed. A special boxed handstamp was then applied to authorise the use of the bisected adhesive. (Only the minimum postage rate required this special boxed handstamp; higher rates did not require it). The handstamp, in grey-black ink, read 'Postage/1 Cent/Paid' and tied the bisected stamp to the cover.

According to postal regulations the general public was not allowed to bisect the stamps; only post office personnel were granted this authority together with the application of the boxed handstamp at the time the postage was applied. Without this boxed handstamp, mail with only a bisected 2-cent stamp was regarded as being unpaid and therefore subject to postage due. Only one authenticated example of this abnormality exists and proves that the use of bisects with other stamps for the prepayment of postage in excess of 2 cents, for example, the 6-cent registered letter rate (5 cent + 1 cent (a 2-cent bisect)) did not require the boxed handstamp.

Because only commercially used covers are believed to exist, their supply is quite scarce. As a result, a number of fakes have come onto the market but they are easily spotted by the style of postmark. Fakes use a postmark that did not come into use until 1918 and is easily spotted by experts. The postmark on the cover used to illustrate this article has been proven as genuine.

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From SAINT to SANTA

by Nick R. Bocker

The transformation of Saint Nicholas, a saintly bishop, to Santa Claus, a secular, gift-giving super hero who brings joy at Christmas time to millions of children around the world, is a fascinating story. Although we think of Santa as timeless, his story begins in Asia Minor, now Turkey, in the third century, possibly sometime between the years 250 and 270.

According to legend, a precocious youngster named Nicholas was born to a well-to-do couple in the village of Patara situated in the southwestern part of what is now Turkey. Although the settlement has long ceased to exist, its ruins are still visible where the historic village once stood.

Legend tells us that at the age of 30, Nicholas was appointed bishop of the City of Myra. Known as Kale today, Myra is located about 50 kilometers east of Patara. St. Nicholas Church, which contains the burial tomb of Nicholas, is partially restored and open to tourists in a land that is 95% Moslem. Stories passed down through the generations tell us quite a bit about St. Nicholas but they cannot show us what he looked like. The stamp in Figure 1 depicts what the postal authorities of the Bailiwick of Guernsey apparently thought the revered bishop may have looked like.

Figure 1

The postcard pictured in Figure 2 shows a likeness of St. Nicholas still very much the bishop as "gift-giver". At this stage in his transformation from bishop to the secular gift giver that he has become, there is not yet a hint of his eventual appearance: the only clues we have are the bishop's miter he is wearing, his pastoral staff, and his red cape or canonical robe.

Figure 2

Nicholas is credited with performing many miracles during his ministry as Bishop of Myra, including saving the lives of three children who, according to mythology, were boiled in a tub of water by an innkeeper. We are told that St. Nicholas brought them back to life. For his seemingly supernatural powers, he eventually became the patron saint of children.

A group of French nuns in the Middle Ages, inspired by the generosity of the saintly bishop, began handing out candies to children on St. Nicholas Day, December 6, and people soon after adopted the belief that it was the saint himself who performed the deed. From the stamp in Figure 3 we begin to see the slow transition from saint to gift-giver in the German Santa Claus who is known in Germany as "Weihnachtsmann." On its 1984 Christmas stamp, Germany depicts him with a white beard, red cape, and a sack, presumably containing gifts, handing out presents to two youngsters.

Figure 3

Many countries have adopted their own version of St. Nicholas. Old Man Yule, as he is known in Estonia, is half St. Nick and half ancient Yule God. Despite his mythical ancestry, the Estonian gift-giver, pictured in Figure 4, already sports the white whiskers and red cap and coat that we associate with our modern, North American Santa.

Figure 4

In France, St. Nicholas evolved into Bonhomme Noël. He is accompanied on his gift-giving rounds by a white horse and, according to French custom, fills the shoes of children who have been good all year with presents. For children who have misbehaved, he carries a bundle of switches. Poland's Santa, on the other hand, known as Swiety Mikolaj, is dressed in a cape-like garment and wears a bishop's miter. Gwiazdka, the first evening star, personified as an angel as illustrated at the bottom right on the stamp, is shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5

Germany's Weihnachtsmann emerged in place of St. Nicholas after the Reformation in the 16th century. Somewhat ironically, he still delivers his gifts to children on St. Nicholas Day, December 6. A second gift-giving day in Germany, December 25, is reserved for the Christkindl that soon became Kris Kringle in North America. Known as Sinterklaas in Holland, Dutch immigrants took their beloved St, Nick with them

when they settled in the New World. In the secularization of Santa, the bishop's miter became Santa's familiar floppy, red cap, his canonical robe became his red suit, and his staff a candy cane.

To children in Russia, it is Ded Moroz, meaning Grandfather Frost, who brings gifts to children on both New Year Day and on the Orthodox Christmas holiday. Similar to the North American Santa, Ded Moroz also wears a red costume although it differs in many respects from the outfit that we associate with the North American Santa. The Australian gift-giver, known as Father Christmas, arrives not by reindeer but on a kangaroo as shown on the stamp illustrated in Figure 6. Because Christmas "Down Under" comes at the height of summer Santa probably wants to spare his coursers the 100-plus degree heat in many parts of the country and is known to travel the island by boat, plane, and train.

Figure 6

When St. Nicholas was axed in Germany after the Reformation, Martin Luther needed a gift-giver replacement and selected the Christ Child, Christkindl in German, to deliver gifts to children. To non-German speaking settlers in the New World, Christkindl must have sounded like Kris Kringle and, as we all know from the perennial favourite Christmas movie, Miracle on 34th Street, starring Natalie Wood, Kris Kringle really is Santa Claus.

Several countries besides Germany have more than one gift-giver. In Italy, in addition to Babbo Natale, the Santa figure who delivers presents on Christmas Eve, there is also La Befana. Befana is a benevolent witch-like woman who travels across the night skies on a broomstick delivering presents on January 5. La Befana, like our North American Santa, delivers her gifts down the chimney and is that country's principal gift-giver. In Russia, La Befana is known as Babushka. She journeys from house to house at night carrying a lighted candle that she shines into the faces of sleeping children looking for the Christ child. After slipping a toy, or some other gift under the child's pillow, she hurries away to continue her search for the Babe of Bethlehem.

Figure 7

Santa's outfit, like the appearance of Santa himself, has changed significantly over the years. On Canada's 38-cent "Greet More" stamp of 1993 he is depicted in one of the earlier costume versions: a purple, ankle-length, fur-trimmed robe with matching cap. Figure 7 shows us a more-or-less modern Santa but one that still carries the bishop's pastoral staff that became the candy cane. Clement Moore in his 1820 poem entitled, *"The Visit of St. Nicholas"* gave us a description of Santa Claus: plump and jolly, but elfin in his appearance. The Moore poem was published in 1823 and is now more popularly known as *"'Twas the Night Before Christmas."*

About the year 1000, Vladimir of Russia was baptized in Constantinople (now Istanbul), and carried back to Russia with him the wondrous tales of St. Nicholas. Eventually St. Nicholas was adopted as the patron saint of Russia. From Russia, his name and deeds spread to the Laplanders, the people of the reindeer and sleds, among whom his fame is boundless. It is likely that Santa's use of a reindeer-pulled sled comes indirectly from these people.

Figure 8

Because of his purported protection of sailors, St. Nicholas has become the patron saint of mariners. The Cayman Islands Christmas stamp of 1997, Figure 8, shows the modern Santa on a cliff overlooking a calm sea with a sailing ship in the background. The depiction of Santa's long list of good, and misbehaved, children pictured on this comical Turks & Caicos Islands stamp, Figure 9, has an historical connection. The origin of these lists dates back to the Middle Ages when, according to legend, a mystical rider who comes out of the sky at night visits every farm and city family and compiles a list for judging the record for the entire year to see if people were good or bad.

Figure 9

The fireplace, stockings and Christmas gifts coming down through the chimney, can all be traced back to Nicholas who allegedly dropped a bag of gold through the window to be used as a dowry for each of a poor Patara villager's three daughters so that they might marry and escape a life of poverty and misery that otherwise would surely have awaited them.

Figure 10 shows an interesting and somewhat unusual post card picturing the gift-giver in a purple outfit. By the 1920s, when this card appears to have been printed, most depictions of Santa Claus show the jolly old elf in his now conventional red suit.

Figure 10

Figure 11

An almost modern-looking Santa suggests that the depiction in Figure 11 probably dates from the early 1900s following Thomas Nast's publication in full colour of a series of Santa Claus illustrations that had previously appeared in black and white in Harper's Illustrated Weekly Magazine over a 23-year period.

One major change in Santa's appearance as pictured by Thomas Nast was his stature. Nast's Santa was modern in every respect except one: he retained his elfin-like stature. It was Haddon Sundblom, commissioned by the Coca Cola Company, to illustrate a Santa drinking a Coke, who made Santa into a full-grown, robust man with no hint of his earlier elfin look.

Trimming Christmas trees, an old German custom, was brought to the New World where Santa Claus is the primary gift-giver at Christmas time. On this particular U.S. Yule stamp, Figure 12, we see a modern Santa Claus placing gifts under a tree. Children sending letters to Santa asking for their favourite game or toy has become a Christmas tradition encouraged by postal administrations. Peru commemorated the "Santa Claus Letter" in its 100 Sol-denomination stamp.

Figure 12

Thomas Nast, who gave us our modern Santa, is also the illustrator who came up with the Donkey and Elephant icons for the two U.S. political parties. The fur-trimmed, red-coloured suit and floppy red cap worn by the rotund, cherry-cheeked elf was probably selected for its bright and vibrant hue when seven of Nast's close-up Santa likenesses were published in colour for the first time. It may also have been the red robes worn by bishops that influenced Nast to select red as the colour for his Santa costume.

It was also Nast who gave Santa a permanent home at the North Pole where, as all children know, he is busy year-round fashioning toys for good little girls and boys.

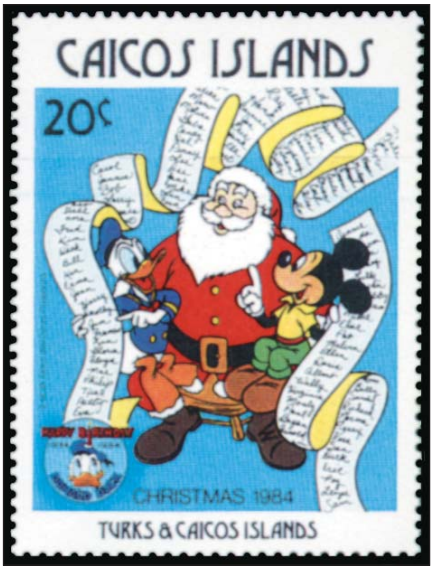

Figure 13

With the popularity of Santa as the Western world's Yule time gift-giver, it is not surprising that Hollywood got into the act. On the stamp in Figure 13, we see a cartoon-like caricature of Santa with Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck both sitting on his lap, presumably telling him what they would like for Christmas. On the stamp shown in Figure 14, it looks as though Santa is resting his tired feet with his winter boots off while checking a map for his next delivery destination.

Figure 14

Figure 15

A red truck for transporting gifts in the tropics appears to be an excellent substitute for Santa's sleigh and reindeer, Figure 15.

Santa, as shown in Figure 16 wearing his traditional red suit trimmed with white fur, is pictured on this 32-cent U.S. stamp getting ready to climb down the chimney with a bag filled with gifts. Since Haddon's Coca Cola Santa of the 1940s, his appearance throughout North America has assumed a more or less uniform appearance. His outfit on the post card shown in Figure 17 is typical of what a 21st-century Santa looks like. Photographed at North Pole, New York, located about 12 miles from Lake Placid, the theme park has its own resident herd of reindeer, its own postal code, and a unique Santa cancellation.

Figure 16

After our near-2000 year journey from the small village of Patara in Asia Minor, where a precocious baby named Nicholas grew up to become Saint Nicholas and eventually the world's most beloved gift-giver, we see in Figure 17 his complete metamorphosis into today's Santa Claus at his make-believe home at the North Pole.

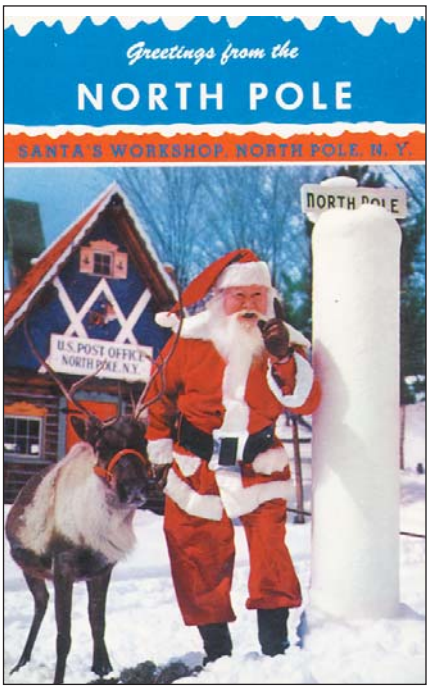

Figure 17

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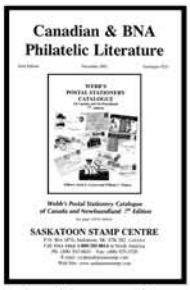
VF NH CS$ 1,350.00

Reg. C$1,295.00 / US$ 880.00



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Sir Edward Kemp

by Kenneth J. Cohen

I was recently sorting through some common old Ontario estate court documents containing law stamps that at one time were used as proof of payment of court fees. One document (Figure 1), a "memo of fees" from an accounting statement filed with the York County (Toronto) court office in the estate of Sir Edward Kemp[1] franked with 3 mundane copies of Ontario law stamp no. OL72 and 1 of OL76 (E.S.J. van Dam's Canadian Revenue Stamp Catalogue), caught my eye. Knighthood is a British honour and was taken seriously in the early 20th century. Evidently Sir Edward Kemp (Figure 2) had died in Toronto many years ago and had possibly achieved something notable during his lifetime yet I had not heard of him. A moment's curiosity led me to investigate and I discovered an optimistic, ambitious, successful but forgotten businessman and Canadian patriot with pioneer roots who deserves to be remembered.

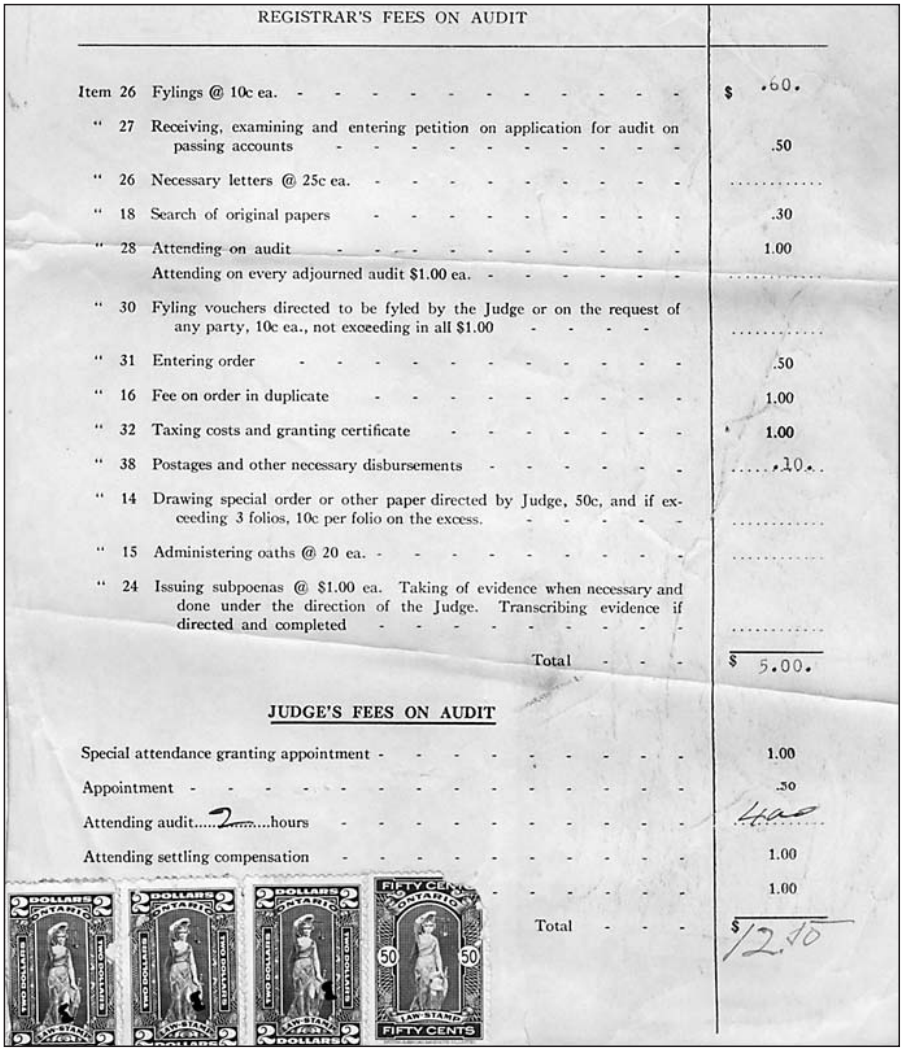
Born nine years before Confederation, on August 11, 1858 at Clarenceville, Quebec, Canada, Albert Edward Kemp was the son of Robert Kemp, a farmer, and Sarah Ann Bush. He attended local schools until the age of 16 when he ventured alone and without material advantage into the world. In a 1927 article about his career, shortly after Sir Edward's retirement from business, the *Toronto Star* interviewed him:

Figure 2

"My parents were [pioneers]... it was more than 100 years ago that my grandfather brought four sons and four daughters to Canada. My place of birth was Clarenceville... 45 miles from Montreal and here my father had a farm, a ferry and a small lumber business. When I was 16, I decided that I could do better for myself than work all my life on the farm, and when I managed to save my fare, I came to Montreal with the determination to make my fortune.

"Things were not easy at first and I tried my hand at many different kinds of work and finally in 1885 I came to Toronto. In the city here I went into partnership with a man named MacDonald who had a small metal business... This was the nucleus of the industry with which I have been for so long connected. In 1887 I bought MacDonald out. I was determined to build a big business out of a very small one...

"During all the young life of the company it was one stern fight for very existence. For 20 years after I left the old home it was touch and go with me all the time, just a question whether we would keep our heads above water or go under. I stuck to it and ultimately brought my younger brother in. He was of the greatest possible assistance to me and enabled me to take part in public life..."



REGISTRAR'S FEES ON AUDIT

Item 26	Fylings @ 10c ea.	$ .60.
" 27	Receiving, examining and entering petition on application for audit on passing accounts	.50
" 26	Necessary letters @ 25c ea.	.....
" 18	Search of original papers	.30
" 28	Attending on audit	1.00
	Attending on every adjourned audit $1.00 ea.	.....
" 30	Fyling vouchers directed to be fyled by the Judge or on the request of any party, 10c ea., not exceeding in all $1.00	.....
" 31	Entering order	.50
" 16	Fee on order in duplicate	1.00
" 32	Taxing costs and granting certificate	1.00
" 38	Postages and other necessary disbursements	.....10..
" 14	Drawing special order or other paper directed by Judge, 50c, and if exceeding 3 folios, 10c per folio on the excess.	.....
" 15	Administering oaths @ 20 ea.	.....
" 24	Issuing subpoenas @ $1.00 ea. Taking of evidence when necessary and done under the direction of the Judge. Transcribing evidence if directed and completed	.....
	Total	$ 5.00.

JUDGE'S FEES ON AUDIT

Special attendance granting appointment	1.00
Appointment	.50
Attending audit.....2.....hours	4.00
Attending settling compensation	1.00
	1.00
Total	$ 12.10

Figure 1

Sir Edward appears to have spent his years in Montreal from 1874 to 1885 acquiring training as a bookkeeper, among other things. Through Kemp Manufacturing Company of Toronto, a manufacturer of sheet metal products (Figure 3)[2], he eventually became immensely wealthy. Collectors of tin ware, such as beautifully decorated tin canisters from the 19th and early 20th centuries used to package all kinds of manufactured goods, may already be familiar with Kemp Manufacturing, as well as rivals MacDonald Manufacturing, Thomas Davidson Mfg. Co., McClary Manufacturing, and the Happy Thought Foundry, among others.

Sir Edward entered politics in 1900 as a Conservative and was elected a member of Parliament from Toronto. In 1911, he entered the federal cabinet in the government of Prime Minister Robert Borden as a minister without portfolio. The outbreak of World War I in 1914, in which Canada became an immediate participant, found him in this position.

In 1915 he was appointed chairman of the War Purchasing Commission responsible for spending enormous amounts of money on Canada's war effort. In 1916 he was promoted to Minister of Militia and Defence (the equivalent of today's Minister of National Defence) and overseer of Canada's armed forces. The *Ottawa Star* said after his death that "his task in that capacity was a gigantic one and only a man of tremendous energy and great capacity could have accomplished what he did."

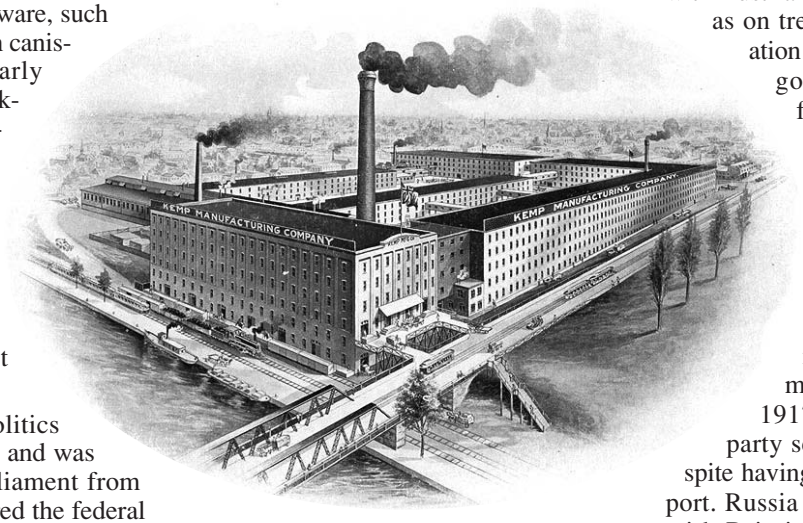


Figure 3

In 1917 he moved to England as Canada's Minister of Overseas Military Forces, a kind of "war minister on-the-spot" and was knighted at this time.[3] In 1918 Sir Edward became a member of the Imperial War Cabinet, a British Empire co-operative governing body. After the war he appears to have participated on behalf of Canada, probably as an advisor to the Canadian representatives, at the Peace Conference in Paris which led to the peace treaties with Germany and Austria. The treaties were considered punitive and humiliating by many Germans and were arguably a prime factor in the rise of Adolf Hitler. Sir Edward's signature appears on the 1919 peace treaty with Austria on Canada's behalf as well as on treaties recognizing the creation of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia out of parts of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire and dealings with the disposition of Germany's African colonies.

Sir Edward also played a role at the beginning of the allied effort to overthrow the nascent communist government of Russia. In November 1917 the Russian communist party seized power in a coup despite having very limited popular support. Russia had until then been allied with Britain and France. Among the communists' first steps was a ceasefire with Germany which allowed Germany to move its Russian front armies westward to fight in France and Belgium or alternately southeast to seize vast areas of Ukrainian farmland and the Caucasus oilfields. Civil war arose between the communist "Reds" and their coalition opponents called "Whites" and some parts of the old Russian federation declared independence. Figure 4 shows stamps issued by some of these temporary republics and their armies between

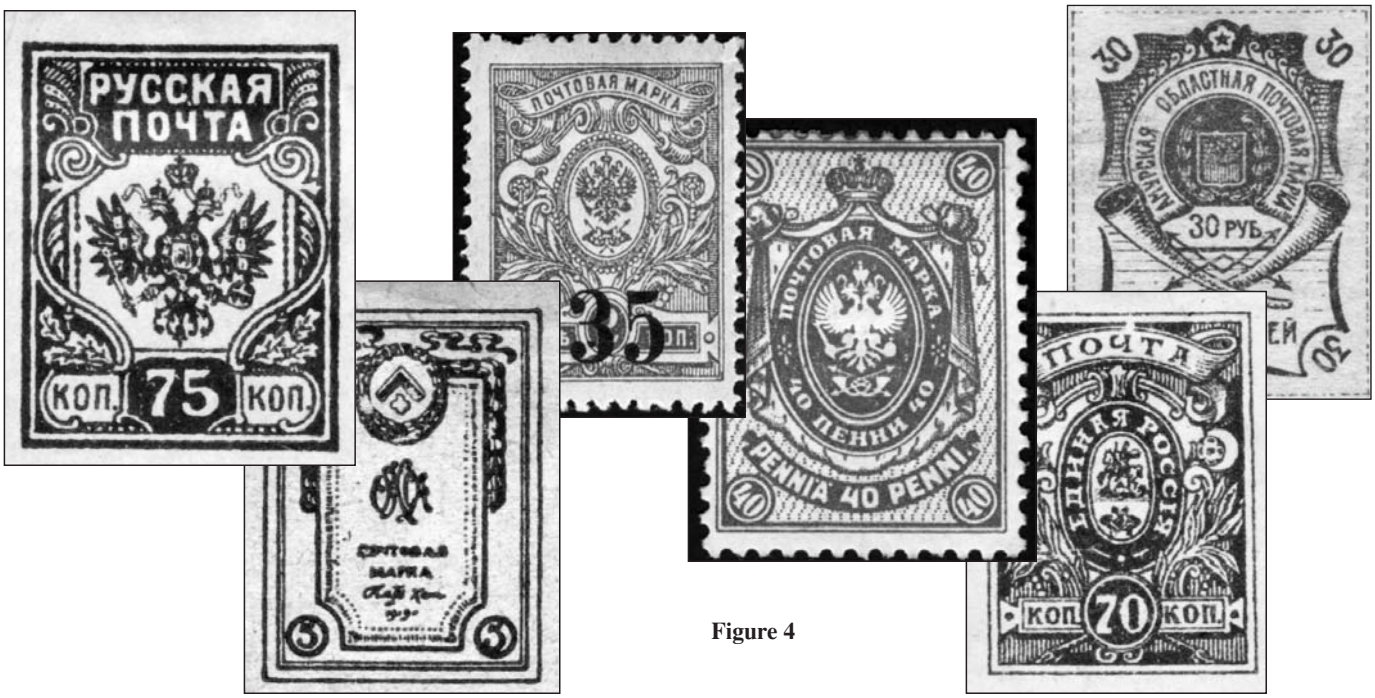


Figure 4

Figure 5

1918 and 1920, which included the Army of the North, General Wrangel's Army, the eastern part of today's Finland, South Russia, Siberia and ther far Eastern Republic, among others.

In early 1918, as Minister of Overseas Forces in London, Sir Edward on his own authority agreed to send 41 Canadian soldiers to the Caucasus region of southern Russia to assist the Whites as part of a British military force. He also later agreed to a British request for a small number of Canadian soldiers for a mission intended to train local forces in northern Russia. These early ad hoc decisions appear to have acted as a precedent for the Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force consisting of several thousand soldiers sent by the Canadian government to Siberia in the summer of 1918. The C.S.E.F. was part of a large international force intended to support the Whites and promote Japanese and western economic interests.

Immediately after the November 11, 1918 armistice with Germany, which ended World War I, widespread protests across Canada persuaded the federal cabinet to withdraw the C.S.E.F. By the end of 1920, the White forces in Russia had collapsed, the civil war ended with the withdrawal of all foreign forces, and some 146,000 Russian soldiers and civilians fled Russia through the Crimea and Turkey into worldwide exile as émigrés. For the next 70 years, the isolated Russian people would endure a communist nightmare. See Figure 5, Russia (Scott No. 200) the words of which translate as "Long Live the Revolution". The overprinted value was due to rampant inflation, ironically foreshadowing the coming national economic disaster.

At the end of World War I, in an altruistic act which apparently made him famous, Sir Edward returned to the Canadian government all of the pay cheques uncashed that he had received during the War. He returned to Canada and was appointed to the Canadian Senate in 1921, remaining at the same time the owner of Kemp Manufacturing (which had changed its name to "Sheet Metal Product Company of Canada" after a 1911 merger). In 1927, Sir Edward sold the company to a group which merged it with several other businesses to form General Steel Wares Limited. That company thrived for many years and currently survives under the names Camco Inc., a Canadian manufacturer of household appliances, and GSW Inc.

In 1927 Sir Edward retired from business. The *Toronto Star* wrote at the time that:

"He will sever all connections with the giant industry which his enterprise, energy and foresight has created out of a little tin ware shop on Queen St. West. Announcement of Sir Edward's retirement comes as a sequel to the $18,000,000 merger of the Sheet Metal Product Company of Canada with the Thomas Davidson and McClary Manufacturing companies of London and Montreal, all whom have been purchased outright by General Steel Wares Limited...

"In the long softly lighted thick carpeted hallway (of Sir Edward's home in Toronto) paneled in solid oak, Sir Edward paused before a quaint old drawing of a mill, a blockhouse, and a stream that looked a little out of place amongst the examples of master paintings surrounding it. "Just three miles from my old home, just across the border," he explained, "it was a handful of Canadian farmers stood off and drove back three times their number of American troops in the war of 1812. The old mill and the bridge over the stream have gone now but I can remember that scene from my boyhood days as though it were but yesterday."

Sir Edward is said to have belonged to "every important club in Canada" and was, at one time or another, a director of large corporations, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and of the Toronto Board of Trade. He belonged to several "fraternal orders" including an Orange Lodge, as well as several charities. He was an early benefactor of the YMCA in Toronto. Married twice, he had four daughters, the last of whom he fathered at the age of 65. If the surnames Kemp, Perry, Norton, Stephens, Proctor, or Colville and an early 20th century background in Toronto or Montreal are in your family, you could be a descendant of Sir Edward or one of his siblings.

He died on August 12, 1929 at his cottage in Bobcaygeon in central Ontario from a sudden attack of "acute indigestion". His estate was valued at over seven million dollars, roughly equivalent to one hundred million dollars today. The amounts listed in the court "memo of fees" on which my law stamps appear are oddly trivial by comparison. Sir Edward's second wife and his daughters by his first wife appear to have waged a protracted income-tax-related battle over his estate during the 1930s that, culminated in a 1940 Supreme Court of Canada decision "in the matter of the Trusts under the Will of the Honourable Sir Albert Edward Kemp K.C.M.G. Deceased".

Sir Edward was buried at central Toronto's Mount Pleasant Cemetery, a historical site in its own right that you can visit whenever you are in Toronto.

What kind of man was Sir Edward Kemp? One newspaper[4] wrote the following:

"...his was one of the most charming personalities in the Dominion, a lover of music and of the aristocracy, of intelligence. His career was a truly romantic one and befitted his capabilities as a man of many parts. He started life at the bottom of the ladder and reached the topmost rung of achievement. It was typical of his altruistic outlook that... Sir Edward created a sensation by returning a cheque for $25,000 as Minister of Militia and Minister of Overseas Forces. Nor would he put in a bill for his expenses. In other words he served his country at his own expense during the war... he refused to be downed by adversity and, guided by a natural shrewdness, marched unfalteringly to success. Success did not harden him or harshen him, he was alert, quick and shrewd, cautious but decisive. At the same time he was a man of large visions and a generous heart... an ardent Imperialist, a discreet thinker, and an even more discreet talker... always proud of Canada."[5]

To have succeeded in business and politics, as he did, he must have combined confidence, intelligence, good judgment, perseverance, mental toughness, and good fortune. He had a sharp mind. From records of the Orange Lodge of which he was

a member, referring to Sir Edward and to Sir Sam Hughes: "Both Kemp and Hughes were influential men in public life and both were more than capable of holding their own in a war of words. No doubt when the two men sat together in the same lodge room they continued to cross swords to the delight of the members who were present."[6]

Sir Edward was a long-time friend of Prime Minister Robert Borden. In reading about Sir Edward, I had the sense that politically, he was an advisor and facilitator, not a leader.[7] Perhaps this was the case because he was "not a fervent speaker" or because he may not have had it in his heart to make the kinds of loud, self-serving appeals to popular sentiment that characterize the most successful of politicians then and now. One senses that his role as an advisor to the prime minister and as a master organizer and administrator, perhaps as someone who "made things happen," was of greatest value to his country during the scourge of World War I, somewhat like the role of Lord Beaverbrook in England during World War II.

How could the participants at the hinge of twentieth-century history in early 1919, in the context of those times, have tried to steer the world in a different direction? The consequences of the Paris Peace Conference of 1919 are controversial but have arguably included World War II and the Cold War. Sir Edward, by that time a wealthy man who moved easily among the leaders of the Canadian corporate and political establishments, was an advisor to Canadian representatives at the peace conference but it seems probable that with the end of the war in 1918 his organizational expertise was no longer needed and so his influence in federal politics probably waned. What his peers did, and omitted to do, in the ensuing months is another story that continues to be of great historical significance.

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ENDNOTES:

(1) Much of the material for this article comes from www.perth.igs.net/~langhouse/Kemp.htm, a detailed compendium of information about the lives of Sir Edward Kemp and his family, prepared by Mr. Douglas Macfie, whom I thank for the help he has provided me. Many of the newspaper quotes at the Internet source are undated and I have only endnoted the one with a specific date. For further information about Sir Edward Kemp, readers can try contacting Mr. Macfie at langhouse@Sympatico.ca.

(2) The drawing of the Kemp Manufacturing Co. factory is courtesy of McMaster University Library, William Ready Division of Archives and Research Collections, from the General Steel Wares fond, box 67. The archives hold about 70 boxes of files, corporate records, photographs and other materials from General Steel Wares Ltd. and its corporate predecessors for the period 1884 to about 1970, of which Sheet Metal Company of Canada (originally Kemp Manufacturing Company) was one. The records include interior and exterior photographs probably from an earlier Kemp Manufacturing Co. factory including some of its workers. The drawing itself is a futuristic, idealized artist's conception of the factory perhaps prepared before or during construction. It seems typical of its time since the same style appears on illustrated covers used by many corporations early in the century and the drawing itself also appears on at least one company postcard which I have in my possession. The rail line and river along the east side of the building must have been fundamental to the factory's success since water and rail were the principal means of transportation. As best I can tell, the factory was built on Gerrard Street East, Toronto, between the Don River and River Street near an earlier company factory.

(3) http://members.tripod.com/~Roughian/index-48.html. This is the Orange Lodge Web site which contains short biographical sketches of many deceased members.

(4) *Toronto Star*, August 12, 1929

(5) For more biographical detail about Sir Edward, the Toronto Public Library has copies of speeches made by him in the 1890s and later while in government. It also has original product catalogues of Kemp Manufacturing from the 1890s. The National Archives of Canada contain the "Sir Edward Kemp Papers". A search of Hansard during the decades that Sir Edward was a member of Parliament and a Senator would undoubtedly turn up Parliamentary speeches which he made over the years. As mentioned in the article, it appears that Sir Edward has many descendants through his four daughters and the family almost certainly has further information and memorabilia. As mentioned, the McMaster University Library, William Ready Division of Archives and Research Collections, Hamilton, Ontario, has some material. I have also located relevant photos in the City of Toronto archives.

(6) http://members.tripod.com/~Roughian/index-79.html.

(7) In the context of Canadian involvement in the Russian civil war, there are brief references to Sir Edward in the following: Roy McLaren, *Canadians in Russia 1918-19*, MacMillan of Canada, 1976; John Swettenham, *Allied Intervention in Russia, 1918-19*, Ryerson Press (1967); George Glazebrook, C*anada at the Paris Peace Conference*, Oxford University Press, (1942).

Long-time collectors may remember Clarence Kemp, son of Sir Edward's younger brother William A. Kemp. Clarence, Sir Edward's only nephew, was well know in the philatelic community as a collector of squared circle postmarks and an expert on the 3-cent Small Queen issue. ed.

Isle of Man Stamp Wins Canadiana Poll - Part I

by John Peebles

A stamp from the Isle of Man has been voted by the members of the Canadiana Study Unit as the favourite Canadiana stamp issued in the year 2001. The stamp design shows the arrival of the first train of the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) into Vancouver on Queen Victoria's Jubilee Day in 1887.

The Isle of Man stamp finished a comfortable number of points ahead of stamps from Monaco and Poland for the title. Finishing second was a commemorative honouring Monaco's 2001 International Canine Exposition. The design features a drawing of a Newfoundland dog. The Monaco stamp finished just two points ahead of a stamp from Poland bearing a photograph of the Wanda Stachiewicz Polish Library at McGill University in Montreal.

In this the tenth annual Canadiana popularity poll, readers of *The Canadian Connection* were asked to rank up to three favourite stamps issued in 2001. A point system of three points for each first-place choice, two points for a second pick and one point for each third-place selection, was utilized. *The Canadian Connection* is the quarterly journal published by the club.

The Isle of Man issued the winning stamp on January 22, 2001, as part of a six-stamp set on the theme "Victorian Days." The year 2001 marked the centenary of the death of Queen Victoria, one of Britain's most influential monarchs. As stated in a press release from the Isle of Man Post, "This series of stamps illustrates the life and times of Queen Victoria through her image depicted on coins and medals, together with notable events, monuments and achievements which have a Manx as well as international significance." The winning 40p stamp is described thus: "Victoria, Queen and Empress, is shown here as portrayed on her Jubilee issue coins of 1887. Her Golden Jubilee of that year and her Diamond Jubilee of 1897 were both celebrated with joy throughout the Empire and marked by many commemorative structures and souvenirs. In Canada the 1887 Jubilee Day was the occasion of the arrival of the first train into Vancouver. On board was Manxman Frank Davis, who had worked on the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He had been present at the driving of the Last Spike when the transcontinental line was completed to Prince Rupert in 1885. Also shown on the stamp is the Jubilee Lamp Standard of 1897 now at the Butt in Onchan."

The Isle of Man stamps were printed in panes of 20 in England by Walsall Security Printers using offset four-colour lithography. Mannin Design, commissioned to design the complete stamp issue, is part of the Mannin Media Group Limited based at Cronkbourne, Douglas, Isle of Man. Mannin Media Group has been operating in its present form since 1990 and was formed through an amalgamation of established Isle of Man printing and publishing companies into one media operation. Mannin Design was incorporated into the Group in 1998. Eddie Cassidy has headed Mannin Design for four years after moving to the Isle of Man from north-east England. Colin Brown is the Chief Executive for Mannin Media. When contacted by us, he provided some additional background information on the stamp design: "The background colouring [gold-orange] is intended to reflect the royal and majestic theme, but is also graphically toned with the coin and the steam engine. The source for the photographs was the Victoria and Albert Museum in London."

The Victoria and Albert Museum (V&A), in London, England, is known as the greatest museum of applied and decorative arts in the world. The V&A resulted from England's Great Exhibition of 1851. Its famous and diverse collection of decorative arts date from 3000BC to the present. Previously known as the South Kensington Museum, it was rechristened in 1899 in honour of Queen Victoria. Interestingly, Queen Victoria had laid the foundation stone for the building in what was to be her last public appearance. The photograph of the CPR locomotive used on the Isle of Man stamp is part of the vast holding of historic photographs in the V&A collection.

Historically, a transcontinental railway had long been a Canadian dream. In 1885 that dream was achieved when the Canadian Pacific Railway finally linked the settled cities of eastern Canada with British Columbia. The story began in 1871 when British Columbia joined Canadian Confederation on the promise of a Pacific railway linking it with the rest of Canada. In 1878 Canadian Prime Minister Sir John A. Macdonald (1815-1891) foresaw the Pacific railway as a private enterprise with public assistance. In 1881 a syndicate received a charter along with a grant of $25 million and 25 million acres of land. This new CPR company was headed by George Stephen and Donald Smith with general manager William van Horne. By 1884 the railroad had reached the Rockies. Meanwhile construction crews in British Columbia were heading east, cutting through steep canyons and mountains. In

November 1885 work crews from the east and west met in the Gold Range of the British Columbia interior. Donald Smith, who had financed much of its construction, was given the honour of driving the "Last Spike" at Craigellachie, B.C. on November 7, 1885. Regular trains were soon running, carrying settlers and supplies into the west. The city of Vancouver was to emerge as the new west coast terminus.

The first CPR station at Vancouver was erected in 1887 on a wharf situated on the shore line of Burrard Inlet. The first CPR train arrived in Vancouver on May 23, 1887. As that year was also the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria, railway workers celebrated by decorating the train. A famous photograph of the decorated locomotive is the one from the V&A Museum used on the Isle of Man stamp. Use of a magnifying glass on the stamp reveals that the locomotive used to pull the first transcontinental train into Vancouver was CPR Engine 374. Today historic Engine 374 is permanently on display in Vancouver at the Engine 374 Pavilion, part of the Roadhouse Community Centre complex. There, restored heritage buildings are part of an urban design masterplan for a new 75 acre neighbourhood. The original buildings are remnants of the CPR False Creek maintenance complex and engine turntable dating back to 1889. In 1985 the complex was restored for use during Expo '86, Vancouver's World's Fair.

The Isle of Man, located in the Irish Sea between Great Britain and Ireland, came under the British Crown in 1765. As a semi-autonomous, self-governing crown possession, the Isle of Man used British stamps along with its own regional issues beginning in 1958. On July 5, 1973 its postal administration separated from that of Britain and it has been an active stamp-issuing entity since then. The 572 square kilometre territory has a population of 75,000.

Onchan is a village located on the Isle of Man, just east of the capital Douglas. The area around the church is the oldest part of Onchan and was the nucleus of the original village. Church Road is referred to by Onchan people as "The Butt." The name is derived from the barrels, or butts, which were located there to store water. At the bottom corner of the wall of the church yard stands an ornamental street light known as the Jubilee Lamp. A photograph of the lamp at the Butt in Onchan was used in the Isle of Man stamp design. The remaining lamp is one of six such lamps that had been provided by the Village of Onchan commissioners to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1897.

RUNNER-UP: MONACO

Every year since 1970 Monaco has issued a stamp to coincide with the International Canine Exposition held in Monte-Carlo.

The 2001 Monaco International Canine Exposition was held from April 14-15, 2001 during International Canine Week. The annual exposition began in 1920 and has become one of the most prestigious in Europe. The 2001 event was devoted to the Newfoundland and Leonberg dogs. Both breeds are shown on the Monaco stamp issued to commemorate the 2001 show, with the Newfoundland dog on the right on the stamp.

Five of the breeds of dogs recognized by the Canadian Kennel Club can be claimed to be uniquely Canadian. One of these is the Newfoundland dog. Although sporting a Canadian name, the Newfoundland dog owes most of its development to breeders in Great Britain. The Newfoundland dog is a large, strong breed with webbed feet and a heavy coat for protection in winter and in icy water.

The history of the Newfoundland dog is in dispute. As early as 1000AD the Vikings wrote accounts of natives in Newfoundland using retrieving dogs. Equally at home in water or on land, the Newfoundland has long been at home on fishing boats in Newfoundland and has been used on land as a working dog. The modern breed was actually developed in England.

The Leonberg dog was created in Germany in the 19th century by crossbreeding Newfoundlands, St. Bernards and Pyrenean Mountain dogs. The developer, Heinrich Essig sought to combine the agility, liveliness and ability to swim of the Newfoundland with the strength and tracking ability of the St. Bernard and the fine hearing and eyesight of the Pyrenean. The first true Leonberger was said to have been produced in 1846.

The Monaco stamp was issued on April 14, 2001, opening day of the International Canine Exposition. The stamps were printed offset in panes of ten by the French Government Printing Office. The 6.50-france stamp, also denominated in 0.99-euros, was designed by François Guiol.

THIRD PLACE: POLAND

The third place finisher in the 2001 poll is a stamp from Poland. The stamp bears a photograph of a nondescript Victorian greystone building on Peel Street in Montreal. That McGill University building houses the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences and the Wanda Stachiewicz Polish Library. The stamp is one in a set of four on the theme "Polonica." The annual Polonica series was begun by the Polish Post in 1999.

The Polish Institute was founded at McGill University in 1943. The Wanda Stachiewicz Library, with a collection of over 42,000 books, is the only Polish independent university and public library in North America. Originally the Institute was located in McGill's Dawson Hall but moved to its current quarters in 1964.

Wanda Abraham was born in 1896 in Lwow, Poland. She earned a master's degree in the history of civilization from the University of Lwow. She continued studies towards a doctorate at Sorbonne University in Paris, France. Her father was internationally known historian Dr. Ladislas Abraham, who was also chancellor of the University of Lwow.

continued on page 306

PRESTIGE BOOKLETS: A SUCCESS STORY

By Joseph Monteiro

Introduction

The printing of stamp booklets as a means of marketing postage stamps has been a practice in Canada since the beginning of the 1900s when the 2-cent Queen Victoria stamps were issued in a booklet. Since that time and until the beginning of the 1990s, the basic purpose of printing booklets was to provide a convenient way for postal users to purchase stamps and a convenient way for post offices to market stamps. These booklets usually contained definitive stamps, occasionally a few commemorative stamps would appear in booklets, but its basic purpose noted above did not change. Stamp booklets as a prestige means of marketing stamps began in Canada on May 3, 1990 when it issued its first prestige booklet in recognition of Canada Post Corporation's development. This does not mean that Canada was the first country to market this type of product. Some countries issued such products before then.

The term 'prestige booklets' as used here means booklets produced 'to commemorate some special event containing substantial information in addition to stamps' whose issue price is more than the stamps contained therein. This should distinguish them from the stamp booklets sold through vending machines or over the counter that have been produced in a booklet form for convenience. It should also distinguish them from booklets containing only information and no stamps, and booklets containing commemorative or definitive stamps and no information.

The above definition suggests that there are several types of booklets. In fact, post offices throughout the world have issued several types of booklets. These may be classified into the following: ordinary counter booklets containing stamps for domestic postal use; ordinary counter booklets containing stamps for international postal use; ordinary vending booklets; commemorative booklets with commemorative stamps; prestige booklets with commemorative or definitive stamps; and philatelic booklets with no stamps.

I. Why Have Prestige Booklets Been A Success?

There are a number of reasons why prestige booklets are proving to be a success.

1. A Wealth of Information: Prestige booklets contain a wealth of information. A prestige booklet can range from 10 to 60 pages in length. The information contained in a booklet largely depends on the reason why the prestige booklet was issued. If the prestige booklet is issued to commemorate a special event it is likely to be quite long and the information quite relevant. Such prestige booklets typically contain a table of contents describing the information.

Varied information may be contained in the booklet and can be categorized as follows: a) Background information: This information is basically a description of the reasons for the choice of the design or the person depicted. b) Technical information: This information contains the technical aspects of the stamps. For example, the printer, designer, paper, perforations, format, gum, and so on. c) Historical information: This information is of a historical nature and has nothing to do with the stamp that is being issued. For example, it may provide information about a past definitive series or about past stamps on the same theme. d) Other information: This information is generally in the form of photographs, postcards, and similar items.

Information can be useful for several reasons. First, it is useful for providing background information on certain events, persons, or geography that is useful in educating the general public and youth about a country's history, culture, people, and geography. Second, it is important to philatelists who want to approach this hobby from an educational perspective. Third, it provides information that is often hidden in archives not easily accessible to most individuals.

2. A Carefully Written and Researched Document: Prestige booklets are a success as they are carefully written and well researched documents. Before these booklets are published, a number of trained staff and personnel at the post offices are involved in its editorial and design content. This is hardly surprising as government-run post offices want to publish accurate information. Furthermore, these agencies have an abundance of information that is not available to other business which consequently enable it to produce a better product. In addition, post offices have the financial backing of the government and typically do not have a profit objective for each individual product it markets.

Government post offices also have a vested interest in producing a good product because they use these booklets to promote their goods and services not only at a national but also at an international level. Their reputation depends on the quality of their products. If there is a choice between producing a marginal product and not producing one at all the choice would be the latter. A further reason why prestige booklets are carefully written and researched is simply that if the information is inaccurate it will usually be criticized by philatelists who are always on the lookout for errors.

3. A Source of Excellent Photographs: Prestige booklets are a success story because they also contain excellent photographs. Pictures and photographs are one of the best ways to present information. The old English adage that a picture is worth a thousand words is particularly true when one does not have an unlimited number of pages to present the information in a compact format.

A number of photographs in these booklets are from museums' archives not generally available to the public. They provide new information that was previously hidden and frequently revealing topics and events of historical significance. Most indi-

viduals are influenced by what they see or hear. The past cannot be easily visualized through verbal descriptions and photographs correct for these deficiencies by bringing to life the past that sometimes captures the unimaginable. Current photographs are also an excellent way of commemorating historic events. With today's technology these pictures can be printed in colour using top quality paper that gives an in-depth impact to the information that the prestige booklet seeks to present.

4. A Novel Method of Marketing Stamps: Prestige booklets are also a success because they are a convenient vehicle for issuing new stamps in a unique or special format. If prestige booklets are issued, the post office does not have to print souvenir sheets or mini-panes as the pages in the booklet can form an alternative to these products.

Prestige booklets are also a success because they are usually printed in much smaller quantities than stamps. This gives the product a far greater chance of success. Even when stamps in the booklet are printed in sheet format, the prestige booklet generally ranks as a superior product because the stamps are usually printed in a different format or with different perforations, paper, shade, or other variables.

5. A Superior Product Manufactured with Care: Ordinary booklets were traditionally considered a utilitarian type of product. It contained a few stamps for domestic rate in a pane or panes accompanied by basic postal rate information. The panes were generally contained within thin cardboard covers stapled, stitched, or glued together. The cardboard covers were generally made of coarse paper containing printed information on the contents. Typically, these covers were not printed in colour and did not show any unusual photographs.

Prestige booklets, in contrast to the ordinary booklets, are printed on high-quality paper. Their covers usually provide some interesting pictures. The pages on which the booklet are produced are printed on high quality coated paper and sometimes on heavy photographic paper with exquisite printing. In addition, the booklets are printed in colour, which usually enhances the quality of the pictures and the photographs in the booklet to make them an outstanding product. Some of these booklets are of superior quality with gold trimmed windows on the cover, better paper to enhance some of the pictures, and similar high quality features. The booklets are usually bound with a cloth binding and sometimes stitched, though occasionally carefully concealed staples may be used.

II. A Review of Prestige Booklets from a Few Countries

In this section we will briefly review the booklets of a few countries, to be followed by a comparison of the reviewed booklets.

1. Prestige Booklets of Several Countries

Canada: Canada issued its first prestige booklet on May 3, 1990 in recognition of Canada Post Corporation's development. It contained three panes of stamps and 16 pages of text. One of the panes had two stamps in an unusual format. It was perhaps Canada's best example of a prestige booklet. The prestige booklets issued since then have generally contained fewer pages and have not included noteworthy stamp formats. As a result, prestige booklets have not been a great success in Canada. The most important reason for the lack of collector interest is due to the large number of prestige booklets issued. Examples of prestige booklets

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issued in Canada to date are: Canada Post Corporation development (1990); Queen's University (1991); 75th Anniversary National Hockey League (1992); 125th Anniversary of the T. Eaton Company (1994); and Petro Canada (2000).

Hong Kong: Hong Kong Post Office issued its first booklet with commemorative stamps for Hong Kong's Banking Headquarters on April 6, 1986. However, the first time it used the name prestige booklet on a booklet was on October 20, 1990 to commemorate the 100th year of electricity in Hong Kong. This booklet contains four souvenir sheets. Since then there has been a noticeable improvement in the production of its prestige booklet on the average. In three cases Hong Kong has produced three excellent prestige booklets and a considerable amount of information was printed. These three cases were truly unusual, indicating that Hong Kong has the potential to produce prestige booklets that are indeed a 'prestige' product. In one situation, the number of prestige booklets produced was considerably lower than the normal quantity produced. This resulted in a substantial increase in the price of the booklet. To date the booklets that have been issued are: New Hong Kong Bank (1986); Peak Tram Centenary (1988); 100 Years of Electricity in Hong Kong (1990); A History of Hong Kong Definitive Stamps 1862-1992 (1994); Hong Kong Past and Present (1997); Hong Kong Maritime Booklet (1999); Definitive Booklet (1999); Nature Booklet (2000); Wetlands Booklet (2000); CLP Centenary (2001); 160th Anniversary of Hong Kong Post (2001); Cyber Industry (2002); and Prestige Definitive Booklet (2002).

United Kingdom: The United Kingdom printed its first prestige £1 booklet on December 1, 1969, entitled 'Stamps for Cooks'. Since then it has issued 29 booklets. The best known booklet, because of the considerable increase in retail price, is the booklet entitled 'Story of Wedgewood'. Today, the United Kingdom's production of prestige booklets has improved considerably in quality and its average quality is quite standardized. There are the occasional prestige booklets that are, of course, better than the average. The UK Post Office has printed some booklets in unusual combinations of various stamps. The prestige booklets issued to date are: Stamps for Cooks (1969); Story of Wedgewood (1972); Story of Wedgewood (1980); Story of Stanley Gibbons (1982); Story of Royal Mint (1983); Story - Christian Heritage (1984); Story of the Times (1985); Story of British Mail (1986); Story of P&O (1987); Story of Financial Times (1988); Scots Connection (1989); London Life (1990); Agatha Christie (1991); Wales (1992); J R. R Tolkien (1992); Beatrix Potter (1993); Northern Ireland (1994); National Trust (1995); European Football Championships (1996); BBC (1997); Stamp Show 2000 (1998); Breaking Barriers (1998); Profile on Print (1999); World Changers (1999); Special by Design (2000); Queen Mother (2000); Treasure of Trees (2000); Unseen/Unheard (2001); and A Gracious Accession (2002); The price of each booklet when issued is between £6 to £8. (Information provided by Royal Mail – UK

United Nations: The United Nations printed its first prestige booklet on October 24, 1995, entitled '*Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations*'. It contains 18 pages with four pages of three stamps, and abounds with colourful photographs and interesting information about the United Nations, the 50th Anniversary of the UN, the UN Organizations, its Agencies and Programmes, and the accomplishments of the United Nations. Since then it has issued five booklets (or five booklets in three different denominations $US, Swiss Francs and Austrian Schilling). The others are: The Terracotta Warriors (19 November 1997); Schönbrunn Palace (4 December 1998); World Heritage - Australia (19 March 1999); World Heritage - Spain (October 6, 2000); and World Heritage - Japan (August 1, 2001).

Australia: Australia issued its first prestige booklet on 'Australia's Classic Cars' on February 27th, 1997. When Australia issued the first booklet it stated "This is the first in a new range of collectibles items - a quality and value filled collection with sixteen gummed stamps (each of the four stamps is in an individual block of four), two prepaid postcards and a series of stickers of the cars featured on the stamps. In addition, it contains specifications and details about each car. The motor car has always been greatly loved and relied upon by Australians. The collection encapsulates the car's importance in Australian society and its contribution towards our national identity. It also provides a historical snapshot. At only $9.95, it provides exceptional and lasting value...". Since then it has issued four prestige booklets; three of which are: Teapot of Truth Leunig Prestige Collection (August 13, 1998); Light Houses (2002), and Birth Centenary Albert Namatjira (2002).

New Zealand: New Zealand issues prestige booklets sold under the heading 'miniature sheet booklet'. This booklet contains a miniature sheet of each of the stamps issued in the series which it is designed to commemorate. At times it also contains a miniature sheet of all the stamps issued in the commemorative series. Each booklet provides enlightening information. The booklet provides stories behind the stamps and is often more than twenty pages in length. The miniature sheet booklets issued to date are: Racehorses (1996); Vineyards (1997); Performing Arts (1998); Scenic Walks (1999) On the Road (2001); Aircraft (2001), 100 Years of Moving the Mail 1901-2001 (2001); and Architectural Heritage (2002). The price of these booklets generally ranges between $10 and $20.

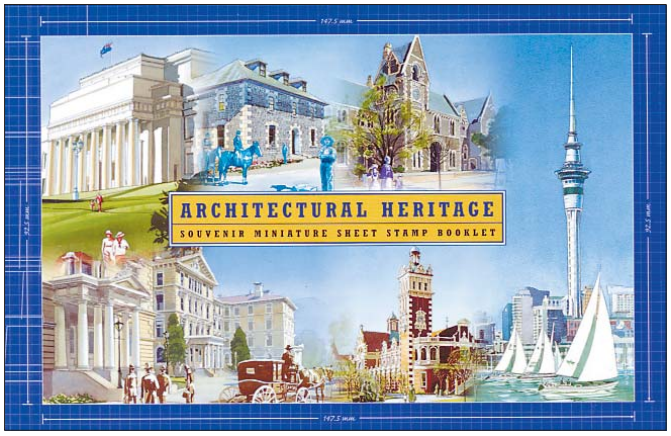
2. A Comparison of Booklets from the above Countries

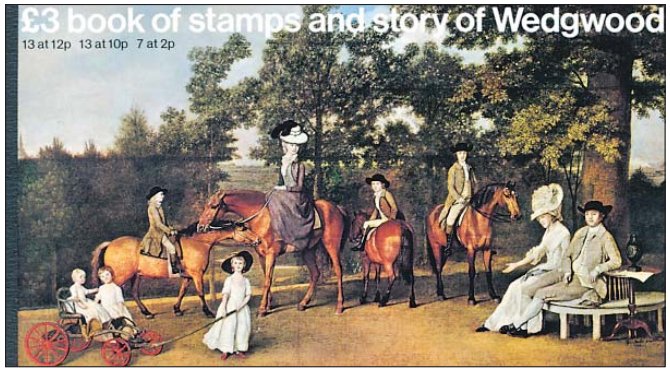
Booklets from the countries mentioned above were compared. There is a wide variation in the quality of prestige booklets both within a country (in the case of some countries) and among countries. The wide variation in the quality of booklets within a country is apparent in the case of booklets from Hong Kong. Three prestige booklets (A History Of Hong Kong Definitive Stamps 1862-1992 (62 pages); Hong Kong Past and Present (56 pages); and 160th Anniversary of Hong Kong Post (49 pages)) produced by Hong Kong were far above the average quality of prestige booklets produced by it. These booklets were also far above the average quality of booklets produced by other countries.

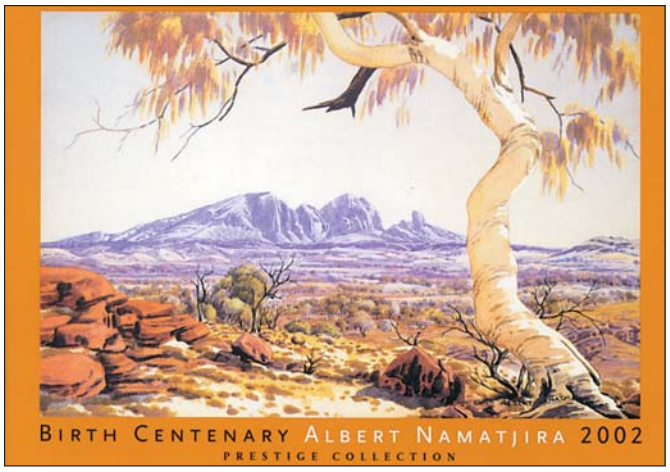
Generally, the booklets produced by the United Kingdom showed a great degree of consistency and, in my opinion, were on average above the quality produced by other countries. The prestige booklets of New Zealand are also generally above the quality of prestige booklets from other countries. Some of the countries made a considerable effort to provide a reasonable amount of information with each booklet. Other countries provided a minimal amount of information with the booklets. In some of these cases, it is doubtful whether these booklets could be called 'prestige'. Some countries also did not attempt to exploit the advantages of making these booklets truly unique by using 'different' quality of paper or perforations compared to their normal stamps. Most countries, however, did use the marketing technique of printing these prestige booklets in limited quantities.

III. Illustration of a Few Booklets

Following are a few prestige booklets from each of the countries reviewed above:







IV. How Can the Success Be Maintained?

To ensure that prestige booklets are successful, I believe that post offices should follow several steps. First, they should ensure that prestige booklets are indeed 'prestige'. The meaning attached to the term varies from country to country. In addition, even within a country, the term is used rather loosely. Do a few pages in a booklet with a souvenir sheet qualify them to be called a prestige booklet? This means that the prestige booklets "must conform to certain standards." The length of the booklet, the production standards with which the booklet is produced, must be set to meet certain minimum requirements. It is always helpful to have a booklet which first has a table of contents indicating what is in it. Booklets of fewer than 10 to 15 pages should not be labelled prestige as there is usually limited space either to provide photographs or information. The booklets should always be printed on paper of the finest quality and should be in colour.

Second, the information contained in the booklet should not only be useful and historical but also be of philatelic interest. Historical information can usually be found in history books. Marketing information and promoting a country's history and culture, and folklore are important aspects of philately because stamps attempt to convey to philatelists and the public information of which they are unaware. It also attempts to convey to non-collectors what the country stands for. However, to make this information of interest to philatelist it should have a philatelic slant. Philatelists are usually more interested in the dimensions of the stamps, the differences between the stamps in the

booklet, and stamps produced in other formats. Even the most minor detail which may normally not be of interest to postal administrations is often of interest to the philatelist.

Third, the booklet should contain information not known to philatelists. If the information is published in fliers or elsewhere, the philatelists' interest will be diminished as the information is no longer new. Similarly, the photographs should also be novel. Post Offices have in their archives numerous photographs that have never been seen by philatelists. These photographs can have a nostalgic effect and are an excellent way of promoting the ideals of a nation and recalling its past.

Fourth, the stamps contained in the booklets should be different from the stamps produced in normal sheet format in which they are produced. The tagging, perforation, paper, and so on could be different. This would lead to new varieties and create additional demand for booklets as collections are not usually complete without these new varieties.

Fifth, the number of prestige booklets produced should be printed in small quantities. By small quantities I mean not more than 3, 000 to 5, 000 (this could also vary from country to country - Hong Kong may require a larger number than New Zealand). If too many are printed, collectors show limited interest in purchasing such items, especially as the cost of these booklets usually exceeds the value of the stamps. Further, for dealers to promote such philatelic items they must have an alternative use for these products so that they do not lose too much money by stocking them.

A Few Concluding Remarks

Booklets are a useful way of providing facts and information about a nation's history, culture, and folklore in a way that ensures that stamp collecting is something more than the mere accumulation of individual postage stamps. They are an important vehicle for educating young philatelists and the public about the nation's past and present achievements, and its future aspirations. The booklets must also contain certain elements of uniqueness in the stamps contained therein so that they will attract the attention of more mature collectors. A number of countries have been able to use this marketing tool to enhance the sales of their products. The continued success of prestige booklets will depend on how cleverly postal administrations utilize some of the ideas suggested above.

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1992-93	1349-1506	(140)	173.80	49.95
1994-95	1507-1590	(98)	106.95	39.95
1996-98	1591-1766	(187)	214.90	55.95
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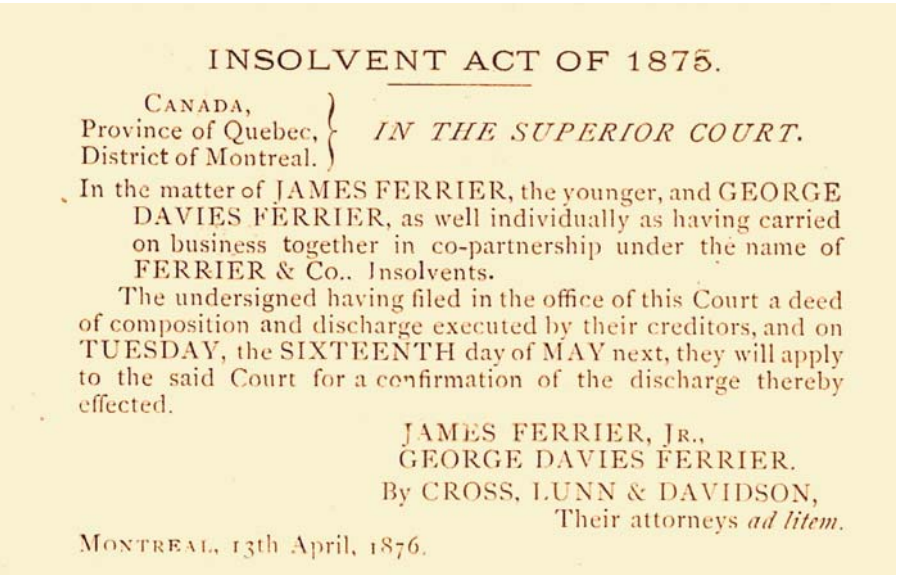
Unusual Transatlantic Post Cards

By George B. Arfken

Figure 1. Posted in Montreal on AP 25 76, this P2 domestic post card was addressed to Sheffield, England. One cent and three cent Small Queens were added to the one cent post card to pay the five cent letter rate.

Photo courtesy of Robert A. Lee Auctions.



INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

CANADA,
Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal. } *IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.*

In the matter of JAMES FERRIER, the younger, and GEORGE DAVIES FERRIER, as well individually as having carried on business together in co-partnership under the name of FERRIER & Co.. Insolvents.

The undersigned having filed in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge executed by their creditors, and on TUESDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of MAY next, they will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

JAMES FERRIER, JR.,
GEORGE DAVIES FERRIER.
By CROSS, LUNN & DAVIDSON,
Their attorneys *ad litem.*

MONTREAL, 13th April, 1876.

Figure 2. A legal notice of a bankruptcy settlement.

Photo courtesy of Robert A. Lee Auctions.

Department Order No. 7 authorized Canada's first post cards, June 1, 1871[1, 2]. These first post cards (Webb P1) were intended for domestic use and only for domestic use. On April 25 1876, the second issued domestic post card, (P2), shown in Figure 1, was mailed to England. The card was franked with a one cent and a three cent Small Queen to pay the preferred[3] five cent rate to the U.K. (counting the one cent impressed stamp on the card). This was rather irregular. Transatlantic use of the domestic post cards had not been authorized. However, five cents had been paid and the post card was accepted and passed as a fully paid letter.

Then comes the questions Why send a post card? Why not just send a letter? The answers come from an examination of the back of the cover shown in Figure 2. (Here's a special joy of collecting post cards: You can see the communication.) This is a legal notice from the lawyers for two men who have declared themselves insolvent (bankrupt) individually and as a partnership. Next May 16, they will ask the Superior Court for a confirmation of the agreed settlement. Apparently the lawyers had a number of domestic post cards printed this way to notify all of the creditors. To notify the creditors in the U.K., the easiest way was to pay the letter rate and send these printed domestic post cards as letters.

A month later, May 26, 1876, another P2 domestic post card was mailed to England. This card, shown in Figure 3, ran into trouble. Post cards to the U.K. were not yet authorized, so the card was treated as a letter. Franked with only two one cent Small Queens, it was two cents short of the five cent letter rate. Post Office Department Order No. 15, September 1, 1875, included the following paragraph[4]:

"When letters addressed to the United Kingdom are posted after 1st October (1875), wholly unpaid, they are to be forwarded rated with double postage, viz., five pence Sterling per 1/2 oz.; and when insufficiently prepaid, they are to be charged at the same rate, deducting what may have been prepaid."

In Canadian currency this was 10 cents for a letter up to 1/2 oz. less the 3 cents paid for 7 cents due. In British currency this became 3 1/2 d. as written in the upper right corner of the card. The back of the card is a request for a circular and a question of how much the addressee would pay for Canadian Law and Bill Stamps.

Post cards to the U.K. were finally authorized on January 1, 1877 and the green two cent United Kingdom card (P3) was issued at that time.

Another domestic post card in transatlantic mail is shown in Figure 4. This is the first issue, (P1)[5] post card. Mailed in Toronto on January 4, 1878, the card was addressed to Paris, France. The writer may have known that a one cent Small Queen on the domestic one cent card would pay the postage for a post card to the U.K. and assumed that he could do the same for a post card to France. Alas, this assumption was false. A two cent post card rate had been authorized to the Mother Country but not to France. France would have to wait until Canada joined the Universal Postal Union and adhered to the UPU rates on August 1, 1878.

The message on this card was entirely printed, another insolvency case. So, we can speculate that the card was passed as printed matter. (The book packet rate for the United Kingdom was two cents per two ounces via Quebec, Portland or Halifax.) However, the January 1878 *Official Postal Guide*, Table 4, p. xxxviii, gave the book packet rate for France as four cents per two ounces. The October 1877 *Official Postal Guide* had the same rate. Even as printed matter, the card was underpaid two cents.

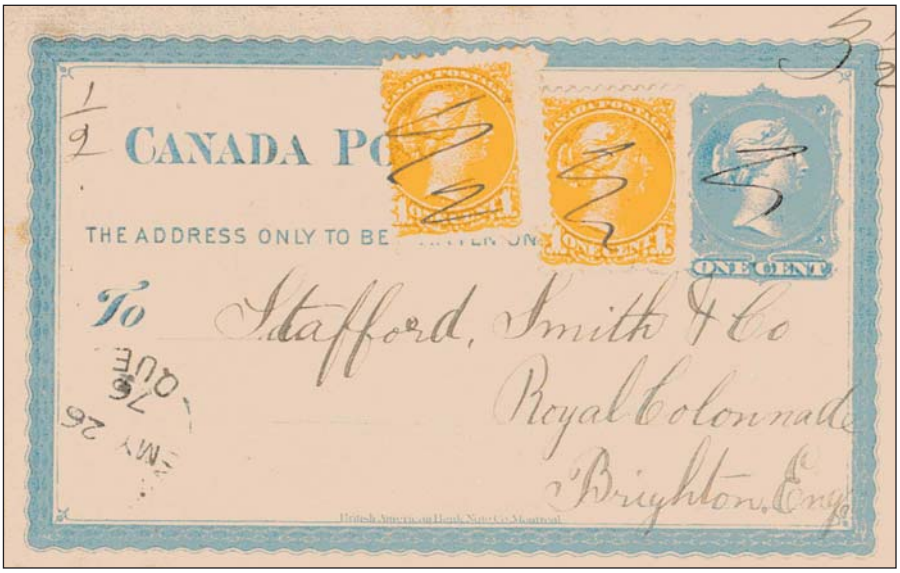


Figure 3. From Inverness, Que. to Brighton, England. Two one cent Small Queens were added, still two cents short of the five cent letter rate. Rated 3 1/2 d. due in England.

Photo courtesy of Robert A. Lee Auctions.

Figure 4. A P1 domestic post card with a one cent Small Queen added addressed to France. While underpaid, the card passed through the mail without challenge.

Photo courtesy of Robert A. Lee Auctions.

ENDNOTES

[1] *The Postal History of the Post Card in Canada, 1871 - 1911*, Steinhart, Allan L.

[2] *Canada's Small Queen Era*, Arfken.

[3] France and Spain had blocked Britain's attempt to have Canada admitted to the General Postal Union in the 1874 Treaty of Berne. Britain responded by granting Canada the five cent per 1/2 oz. rate for letters to the U.K. effective October 1, 1875. Canadian letter rates to other European nations remained high, ten cents or more per 1/2 oz.

[4] *Canada's Small Queen Era: Underpaid Overseas Letter Mail*, Arfken, George B., The Canadian Philatelist vol. 42, pp. 16-31, 1991.

[5] Both P1 and P2 carry the imprint "British American Bank Note Co." in very small type just above the bottom decoration. P1 adds "Montreal and Ottawa". When P2 was printed, operations had moved from Ottawa to Montreal and the addition read "Montreal".

GERMAN LARGE NUMBERS

by Napoleon

Following *The Canadian Philatelist* articles on French and Canadian varieties, some readers suggested sharing information on other varieties.

As stamps or images become available and as space permits, articles will appear, based on information from the *Catalogue Officiel de Timbres-Poste Belgique* (1994), *Yvert et Tellier Catalogue* (1997), and *Michel Deutschland-Spezial-Katalog* (1995). The format of the illustrations often will be based on the format used by the *Schantl Plattenfehler Katalog*. Because of the author's collecting interests and contacts, most varieties will be on pre-1945 stamps.

Germany, 1922 and 1923 horizontal format with central numerals, lower denominations.

There are two issues of many of these stamps, differentiated by the watermarks. The earlier watermark is a pattern of lozenges and the later one is a network of crossed, somewhat wavy lines.

The 100 mark brown violet stamp exists with both watermarks. The format of all the stamps in both issues is the same, so the image of the 100 mark includes white circles marking the location of all three varieties covered in this piece. The 100 mark stamp itself has a variety in which the right foot of the "M" in "Mark" has a serif on each side. The normal stamp has a serif only on the right. The adjacent image shows the variation. On the early watermark the mint hinged stamp is 25 times the value of the ordinary stamp. The postally used stamp carries a multiple of about 18. For the later watermark, the multiples are 30 (mint hinged) and 20 (postally used).

The 300 mark green stamp also exists with both watermarks. The variety exists with both watermarks. The variety is a "hook" on the tail of the loop in the "h" of "Reich." Normally the tail on the "h" tapers to a point. The early watermark stamp has multiples of 30 (mint hinged) and 10 (postally used) for the variety. The later watermark has multiples of 75 (mint hinged) and 15 (postally used).

The 50 mark blue only exists with the later watermark. The variety is a blue dot on the cross-bar of the "e" in "Reich", which makes the "e" look like a "c." The adjacent image is the variety in detail. The variety is about 10 times as valuable as the basic stamp in mint hinged condition and three times as valuable postally used. The stamp also exists in a very, very black blue. A mint hinged black-blue stamp carries a value multiple of 150 and about 40 if postally used. As a cautionary note, the author has seen many copies of dark blue 50 mark stamps but only two copies of the actual very, very dark blue one.

As usual, images are available in colour to those who e-mail me with requests.

CANADIANA POLL

...continued from page 297

In 1921, she married Col. Waclaw Stachiewicz who later became chief of staff of the Polish army. Following the First World War, Wanda Stachiewicz devoted most of her time to the White Cross, a social services organization established to combat illiteracy and teach Polish history and citizenship to draftees of the Polish armed forces. In 1937, she was awarded the Gold Cross of Merit from the Polish government, the highest civilian decoration in Poland.

Mrs. Stanchiewicz served with the Women's Auxiliary Services as a liaison officer during the 1939 invasion of Poland. Separated from her husband, she escaped with her children to France, and then to England after the fall of France, when she took her three children to Canada, relocating in Montreal. There she found employment with the International Labour Office and became deeply involved in welfare work and in helping refugees from Western Europe. It was her work with McGill University, including lectures on the life and culture of Poland, that resulted in the establishment of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in Montreal in 1943.

In 1946 Stachiewicz founded the Polish Library at McGill, an institution which she headed for more than 40 years until her retirement. In 1984, in recognition of her service, institute officials decided to name the library "The Wanda Stachiewicz Polish Library" in her honour. Another honour bestowed upon her was the Gold Medal of the Canadian-Polish Congress for "outstanding cultural, patriotic and philanthropic work."

Stachiewicz published her memoirs, "Journey Through History," in 1988. Included in her life story were accounts of narrow escapes from the Nazis, fleeing her homeland on foot and hiding her children in the French countryside.

Wanda Stachiewicz died in her adopted Montreal on July 8, 1995 at the age of 99.

The photograph used on the Polish stamp was taken by Stan Pappius, a retired Montreal engineer and amateur photographer. Pappius' wife, Dr. Hanna Pappius, is the Polish Institute's current vice-president and director of the Wanda Stachiewicz Library. The Polish stamps were designed by Maciej Buszewicz. Each denomination in the set of four was printed offset in panes of 20 for a total production of 500,000 of each value. First day of issue was June 29, 2001.

The Polish stamps were printed tête-bêche; that is, in pairs of stamps in which one is upside down in relation to the other. In addition, one elliptical perforation was used between each pair of stamps.

...to be continued

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'Twas the Night before Christmas has lots of nice rhymes
But I fear that the tale doesn't fit modern times.
What is a kerchief? My dad wears no cap.
He snores the whole night, no way it's a nap.

They tell me that Santa is coming tonight.
He'll be flying in here on a sleigh. Yeah, RIGHT!
When I was much younger I believed all that stuff,
I know since I'm older that it's all a bluff.

As this Christmas eve is going so slow
I sneak down the stairs to watch HBO.
I listen for sounds throughout our big house.
My mom would go crazy if we had a mouse.

All of a sudden I hear the floor squeak
Someone is coming, sneakety, sneak.
And then as my heart leaps up to my throat
I see a fat man in a funny red coat.

He stands by the table and looks through the house
And from his pocket takes a tiny gray mouse.
He says, "Ho, Ho, Ho, I truly believe,
There must be a mouse in each Christmas eve."

His belt buckle shakes as he laughs, look at that.
My gosh this jolly old guy sure is fat.
He looks up. He sees me and gives a big smile.
Says, "I came to see you. Let's talk for a while.

"You're one grown up girl that doesn't believe
That Santa Claus comes on each Christmas eve.
You're a big girl. Your mind's filled with doubt.
It's simple, without me the joy is left out.

"I remember the time you sat on my knee
A smile on your face, eyes sparkling with glee.
Don't you remember the thrill you felt then?
With a little belief you can feel it again.

"Santa Claus comes for each child at the start.
The rest of their lives I live in their heart.
If you are a youngster or wrinkled old guy
You still can hear sleigh bells ring cross the sky."

Then he says, "Dear, will you please come out here?"
And there on the driveway stand eight cool reindeer.
They all nod to me and then snort in chorus,
"Who's this pretty girl now standing before us?"

I wave as I tell them, "I'm Anna May."
As the big burley guy crawls into his sleigh.
He says, "It's my new team, a real with-it crew.
I'll let Captain Cosmos give their names to you."

"Here's E-mail and Hat Rack, Cool Dude and Charley,
I'm Cosmos, there's Awesome, Brucie and Narley.
Head Cat is Santa, the North Pole's his home,
We see him all year cause we hang out in Nome."

Then they take off and fly to the roof
Tap a short rap and give a "high hoof."
All turn and shout, "Tonight reindeers rule.
The eight of us wish you a crazy cool Yule."

Then Santa shouts, "It's true some things change.
But believe in the basics." As he speeds out of range.
Then I hear repeated, as my willing ears strain,
The words I now love, my favorite refrain.

"'Twas the Night before Christmas" has some things outdated
But The Story, dear folks, is not overrated.
Throw open the window, and rejoice in the sight!
"Happy Christmas to all and to all a good night."

- Courtesy of "Grandpa Tucker" www.grandpatucker.com

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The Evolution of Metered Postage in Canada - Part II

by Ross W. Irwin

The U.K. Post Office approved a postage meter developed by Universal Postage Frankers Limited of London, England, in 1925. In 1926, about 10 of these "Midget" meters were installed in Canadian post offices for testing purposes.

The Midget was a limited-value meter that used a single frank die without any indication of value. An aperture provided space into which any one of a limited number of value segments could be inserted by the operation of a lever or dial. These limited value multi-rate meters could print three values of postage. The townmark was a separate die.

The Midget meter had two registers: the credit or descending register had six figures, five of which could be activated by the post office clerk and it locked the meter automatically when the credit was reduced below 100 units. The other register was a total counter, counting in 10 units per revolution with the recording in units of currency rather than in actual money. A one-cent unit was the usual. In 1927, UPF released an improved Midget fixed-value meter capable of printing five values.

The Midget also had a printing drum of sufficient length that a postage ad plate could be used and which appeared to the left of the townmark. A "cobbled-up" postal ad was first used with this meter May 19, 1927. The meter taken to the Post Office for resetting weighed only 8.5 pounds.

Pitney Bowes saw the value of multi-value meters and in 1928 introduced a hand-cranked, multi-denominational, limited value, Model H meter. Tapes were introduced in 1931. They marketed the Model HF postage meter which printed five values. A Model H3 that printed three values and a Model HS that printed a single value was also marketed. Available rate combinations for the Model HF were: 1, 2, 4, 5, 10¢, or 1, 2, 5, 10, 20¢, or 1, 2, 5, 10, 25¢. Value combinations were selected by the particular business using the meter. When more than one rate was needed, a control button permitted the printing of a second rate without the townmark. The meter used a single townmark die but a separate die for each value. Postage was still accounted for by units. It was not a successful meter as it had no features that improved on the less expensive Midget postage meter.

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All postage meters before 1933 included an indicia and a townmark as separate impressions yet both were part of one die. Pitney Bowes produced an improved multi-(rate) denominational meter. It retained the single townmark and single rate mark; however, the value centrally located within the rate mark was now changed with a knob. The meter was available as either a hand-operated or electric model and could feed, print postage and print ads, and stack the envelopes. The postage meter was used for the Models HX and HT each of which printed 10 denominations. This postage meter also had a tape attachment. The improvement had separate value segments that were positioned by a dial and could be changed to other values. It no longer needed a separate die for each value. The Model HX had a maximum setting of 9990 units. A popular combination of rates was as follows: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 15, and 20¢. The Model HT had a maximum setting of 99,900 units.

In 1934 Pitney Bowes produced a Model CV multi-denominational postage meter capable of printing six values. It replaced the single-value Model M meter but used the old mailing machine base. The meter continued to use the old rotating die, a felt roller for ink, and a brush sealer, and water bottle. The denomination was selected by a key. Postage was still accounted for by units. It became the work horse for large mailers and was reluctantly given up around 1970 when it was replaced by the less satisfactory Model 5610. A few Model AV postage meters only printed a single value for special purposes.

Pitney Bowes began to experiment with an omni-denominational meter to replace the multi-denominational meters in 1933. With increased commercial use, the multi-denominational meters had become impractical

In 1936 the omni-denominational Model JD postage meter, used on a Model J or JA mailing machine, came into general use. The townmark and rate mark were now within one rectangular format die. Safety watermarked tape was used for parcel post and was available wet or dry. The omni Model JD postage meter printed all values from 1¢ to $9.99. It had a postage capacity of $9,999.99. This meter was a very heavy, expensive to produce, and had a short economic life.

Postage was still set at the post office but it was now accounted for in dollars and cents. Registers showed the credit balance on hand, the cumulative postage used, and the number of pieces mailed. A felt roller was used to ink the envelopes, a lever was used to shift to gummed labels, and the machine was electrically driven but envelopes were hand fed.

Since the value range was adequate, there was little scope for improvement in the mechanical features of the meter. Design changes concentrated on a reduction in weight through lighter castings and the use of fiberglass.

In January 1940, Pitney Bowes produced a lighter, less expensive postage meter. The Model R series of omni meters replaced the heavy, expensive, Model J. The townmark and rate mark were within the same die. Stars at the right edge of the indicia were "paper grippers" to reduce an envelope slip as the envelopes were fed automatically for stamping. The top horizontal indicia's line was a guideline. The 2-bank Model RT ($1.00 max.) and 3-bank Model RF ($9.99 max.) postage meters became the workhorse for 30 years and were declared obsolete in March 1980 but were not withdrawn for another decade. The Model RH postage meter was identical but was hand operated. The Model R postage meters were taken to the post office for resetting. They weighed 18 pounds and selector levers were used to set a postage value. The print wheels were plastic and the designers remodeled the ad plate. A few meters were adjusted to print fractional values in 1952.

In June 1949, Pitney Bowes introduced a light-weight, low-cost, Model DM (desk model) postage meter having a moistener for sealing envelopes and requiring no base machine. It was designed for homes and small businesses and was the same size as a contemporary telephone. The postage meter printed limited values from 1¢ to 21¢ and had a maximum setting of $99.99. It used a flat plate printing versus the rotary printing of earlier models. Grippers were retained and two dashes in the indicia are from a device to prevent the envelope from jamming in the die. Previous meters used nickel dies, the Model DM dies were of Buna-H rubber.

The Model DM was largely responsible for Canadian post office revenue from metered mail exceeding adhesive postage

stamp sales. The meter was used until 1981 when first-class postage was increased from 17¢ to 30¢ - beyond its value capacity. The meter was phased out by the introduction of Model 5711 in 1969.

During this period, Pitney Bowes added additional lines of mailing equipment to stimulate the market. These included inserters, collators, folding machines, letter openers, and scales. Many formed part of the mailing machine rather than as stand-alone units.

The Model RT-7 was introduced in 1956. It was a regular Model R postage meter but the indicia were wider to accommodate an additional fractional rate wheel. Fractional postage was then available for some classes of mail. When the post office introduced a fractional rate again in 1963 the same postage meter was reintroduced.

In 1959 Pitney Bowes came out with a new concept in postage meters. It was designed to fill the gap between high-speed, multi-denominational meters and the limited capacity small Model DM. It could be operated by a manual or electrical mailing machine. It was low cost and smaller than the Model R. It used a ducking die printing mechanism and was used, with small modifications, on many types of mailing machines up to 1990. Rubber dies were installed and a torque operation reduced noise. A trip release was adopted instead of a thumb release to protect against using unintentional high values. Later mailing machines were the results of a marketing operation rather than major changes in design or capability; cases were redesigned for appearance.

The postage meter itself was originally either a Model 5307, 2-bank hand-operated meter printing to $1.09, or a Model 5306, 3-bank electric meter printing to $9.99. Some of either model could print a fractional rate. Decimal postage rates replaced fractional rates in 1980. The meter was detachable to take to the post office for postage. A triad was used to indicate a dollar value and a trip release was used instead of a thumb release for high values.

The postage meter capability and amount of postage available can be determined by the meter serial number in the 500000 block. The indicium is identical except for the configuration of the value.

A new meter, the Model 5702 Touchmatic, was introduced in March 1969 to replace the Model DM-3. Following the modern trend, most normal operations were accomplished by a 10-key push button telephone-type keyboard. It was electrically operated with its own motor and printed postage to $9.99. The meter held up to $9,999 in postage but could be set for as little as $20. It printed 40 envelopes a minute including postmark ads. It was used on a Model 5830 Mailing Machine that provided automatic tripping, sealing, and stacking. The printing dies were made of Buna-N rubber which added flexibility along with a micro-porous vinyl ink roller and a new type of ink which improved the quality of the impressions. The postage meter was set at the post office by a key without the need to open the case.

The Model 5702 was the first hand-desk model postage meter capable of sealing stamped envelopes and providing a complete range of values for surface and air mail rates and ads or parcel post. It weighed only 26 pounds of which the detachable meter weighed 10.5 lbs. The manufacturing cost turned out to be higher than the estimate for a meter machine of the size and weight partly because components had to be tooled with greater precision than previous models.

Pitney Bowes introduced the Remote Meter Resetting System (RMRS) in August 1980. Previously, postage meters had to be taken to the post office for resetting. With a WATTS line these meters could now be set by a touch tone telephone call using an acoustic coupler. The appearance of the postage meter indicia was not changed but the postage meter was now electronic using a micro-processor and push button controls.

Model 6511 postage meter is an electronic, non-decimal machine that is reset by telephone. It has an electronic keyboard, an acoustic coupler with a touch-tone phone, a key lock to lock to telephone adapter, diagnostic display, and a high-value warning. It was designed to replace the Model R postage meter series of 1940. The indicia appears to be the same as the Model 5321 except the rate box is wider for an additional decimal rate wheel. The Model 6510 was taken to the post office for resetting. Some triads are fixed and do not print in 3-bank meters. The electronic postage meter prints values from $0.00 to $99.999 and the meter is reset by the RMRS system by phone in any even amount from $1.00 to $99999. It has a push-button keyboard which has electronic display of postage used, postage sum, and batch value.

The Postage by Phone, Model 6911 is an electronic stand-alone postage meter that was designed for small offices. It appears as a 4-bank meter decimal meter and prints to $9.999 on envelopes or tapes. It also prints postmark ads. This meter was the first stand-alone small meter to provide automatic processing of postage by phone.

The Postage-By-Phone postage meter is a desk model using a Model 5630 base. It is a 5-bank digital postage meter with a touchmatic keyboard. The date automatically advances. The Model A 911 has the decimal value disabled and prints to $9.99 even though the printed value shows =0.00=. The meter stored up to 10 postmark ads. The Model B 911 prints values to $9.999. Postage meters now have the indicia stored electronically and can be changed in the software.

The Paragon Centre 2000 is a universal mail processor and was introduced in 1992. It uses a 5-bank (=0.00=) internal computerized postage meter. The machine automatically sorts and stamps mail of various sizes and shapes at a rate of 270 pieces a minute. It is used by very large mailers.

In 1995 a digital SoHo postage meter for small offices and home offices was introduced and named Post Perfect. The value indicates it can print from .001 to 99.999 in postage but such is not the case. Some dies do not print. There are five serial number types but the only difference is the software and the printing mechanism. A test pattern is used to clean the printing head. This omni-denomination meter prints through a thermal-mylar process instead of the old die/ink process. The postage meter design is programmed into the computer of the machine and can be changed through software adjustment. Multi slogans can also be programmed into each machine.

Effective December 31, 1998, the US Post Office decertified all mechanical postage meters in favour of digital and electronic meters. All meters were to be replaced by March 31, 1999. Canada adopted this practice. The Pitney Bowes Models R, DM, 5300, 5380, 5711, 5460, 5600, 6100, 6200 non-electronic meters were decertified. Experiments have been made to consider e-stamps and PVI (postage validation imprints) by Canada Post but no commercial placements have been made.

The de-certification of mechanical meters in favor of electronic and digital models was prompted by the large amount of money the post office lost from tampering. The new electronic meters that replaced them are substantially more expensive to rent but they do not require frequent trips to the post office for resetting.

by / par "Raconteur"

The Story of Pitcairn Island ...continued... (Part 6)

The London Missionary Society's ill-conceived transfer of the entire Pitcairn population to Tahiti, without even first consulting them for their views on the matter, was a total disaster.

Within a month after their arrival on March 21, 1831, Thursday October Christian and three of his six children were dead and twelve more Pitcairners followed them to the grave very shortly thereafter.

The rest of them pleaded to be returned to their own island and the Brig Charles Doggett took them off. They landed in Pitcairn on Sept. 2, 1831.

Soon after their return, three more islanders died. The whole Tahitian exercise was a shocking indictment of misguided missionary work.

Some seven years later, on November 29, 1838, *H.M.S. Fly* arrived at the island. Her master, Captain Russell Elliot, proposed to Nobbs that a Chief Magistrate's Office be created. Together with Nobbs, he drew up a code of laws for the Magistrate to be guided by, then Elliot drew up a Constitution under which, on November 30, 1838, Pitcairn Island was formally incorporated into the British Empire. The Constitution gave women the right to vote, and made education compulsory for the island children... both firsts in the British Empire! The British flag flew over Pitcairn for the first time!

By 1852, the population had risen to 168 and things were getting so crowded that the islanders petitioned the Crown to move them to a larger island.

The most logical place was Norfolk Island. It was over 3,500 miles and some 600 nautical miles north of Auckland, New Zealand.

It had been discovered by Captain James Cook on *H.M.S. Resolution* in 1774 at the end of his second voyage to the Pacific.

With an area of roughly six miles by two miles in size, it was much larger that Pitcairn but it had a similar rugged coastline. And it was similarly well wooded.

Cook's report was filed away by the Admiralty and nothing was done about his discovery until some ten years later. By then, conditions in British jails had become so overcrowded that a decision was made to develop a penal colony in New South Wales in Australia.

The First Fleet sailed from England in May 1787 with about 750 convicts – male and female. Norfolk Island was designated in the master plan to become a second penal colony, and so it transpired.

Lt. Philip G. King was appointed Governor of Norfolk Island and he left N.S.W. for his posting aboard *H.M.S. Supply* on February 17, 1788.

With him were seven free men, 15 convicts, and a military guard. They landed on March 6th at a point now called Sydney Bay, and started the settlement of Kingston, present-day capital of the island.

Gradually more convicts were shipped there from New South Wales and the colony of Norfolk grew steadily until by 1806 the population was more that 1,000. In that year the Governor ordered the evacuation of the island.

Most of the convicts were sent to van Diemen's Land (known as Tasmania today), and others went back to New South Wales.

By 1814 the island was deserted, but in 1825 it again became a penal colony. But its status as such did not last for long. Between 1847 and 1855 its convict population was again moved out. As early as 1852 Governor Denison recommended that once Norfolk ceased to be a penal colony the Pitcairners be moved there.

His recommendation was approved and on May 3, 1856, in spite of some half-hearted resistance from a few of the Pitcairn islanders (because everyone recognized the inevitability of the move), the entire community of 194: men (40), women (47), and children (54 boys & 53 girls), packed their worldly belongings and left Pitcairn Island in the Naval Transport *Morayshire*.

They arrived at Norfolk Island on June 8th, to what Nobbs had assured them was the "promised land".

But for those who had never left Pitcairn before, the sight of cattle, grain fields, and stone houses, was unnerving and, being isolated in strange surroundings, made many of them homesick for their tiny island home.

It was not long before at least 60 were ready to pack up and go back if the opportunity to do so arose. But it was 18 months after they had landed that the schooner *Mary Ann* arrived from Sydney, N.S.W., en route to Tahiti. There was some space available and the skipper agreed to take two families totalling 16 persons. They were William Mayhew Young and Moses Young and their respective wives and children.

This small contingent arrived at Pitcairn in early 1859 and found many of the houses had been vandalized. It seemed to be the work of shipwrecked sailors. Many blamed this on the French (for what reason?)

But years later it was established that the destruction had been wreaked by the crew of the American schooner, *Wildwave*. She had been wrecked on Oeno, Pitcairn's neighbouring island, in March of 1858. The crew took to the boats and managed to make it to Pitcairn, where they made a ship from the timbers of village houses to carry them home.

...to be continued...

TRIANGULAR CANCELLATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN

by Michael Peach

When perusing a dealer's junk box of covers there are often some rather shabby British covers such as window envelopes with an embossed George V green 1/2d. stamp and an undated triangular cancellation with letters inside the triangle such as W.1 (Figure 1). Often there is no indication of the sender and the only clue to the date of the cover is the embossed stamp. This cover would have been unsealed and sent at the printed matter rate. This was effectively the predecessor to the British second-class mail.

Figure 1 - Window envelope with green 1/2d. George V embossed stamp, with triangular machine cancellation W.1 (London W.1).

The inland printed paper rate was introduced on 21 February 1848 for Book Post at a rate of 6d. per pound. It was subsequently modified in 1855 to 4d. per 4 oz. and on 1 October 1870 to 1/2d. per 2 oz. The first of October 1870 was a landmark in British postal services that saw the introduction of other services at the new lower 1/2d. rate in contrast to the penny rate for inland letters. Postal stationery post cards for inland use with a 1/2d. stamp, newspaper wrappers with green 1/2d. stamps, and the line engraved rose-red 1/2d. adhesive stamps became available. At this time Britain was using the old monetary system, so a halfpenny would be about 0.2p. using the decimal currency, about 1 cent Canadian in the Victorian era, or about 1/2 cent now. Stamped-to-order postcards with pink 1/2d. embossed stamps were available from 17 June 1872. Envelopes with vermilion 1/2d. embossed stamps were introduced in September 1892 stamped to order, and the post office envelopes with ungummed flaps on 1 January 1893.

In May 1892 the Post Office introduced a halfpenny rate for printed circulars for either inland or overseas use. A modification in 1893 permitted circulars in "imitation typewriting" (i.e. duplicated from a typewritten stencil), provided that they were sent in unsealed envelopes or wrappers and handed in at a post office in batches of more than 20 to be cancelled in a distinctive manner. For this purpose brass triangular handstamps were supplied to every post office of any importance. Initially on 29 May 1893, 62 brass triangular stamps were issued to 42 London offices, district, branch and sorting. Further issues ensued and from 17 May 1895 various provincial offices were allocated triangular handstamps. The use of the triangular handstamps increased to include other printed matter items such as invoices and receipts in unsealed envelopes, printed postcards, with or without a brief message, and some overseas newspaper wrappers. With the advent of machine cancellations at some offices machine cancellers were used with triangles rather than the circular town date stamp (Figure 2). Mechanical triangular cancellations can also be found incorporating slogans (Figure 3).

The triangular cancellations were not dated (figure 5), implying a second-class service in contrast to the "Uniform Penny Postage" which had dated town cancellations. Initially the offices were identified by their telegraphic codes,[1] usually in block letters, although some are known in script letters. The London districts

Figure 2 - Economy measures envelope used initially for printed matter has a machine triangular cancellation (London) S.E. 5 and 1d. red stamp, and subsequently reused for a sealed letter with three green 1/2d. and a red 1d. stamps added, cancelled Ledbury, 6 OC '45.

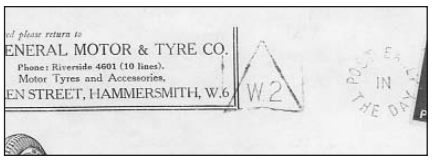

Figure 3 - Unsealed advertising cover to Wisconsin, with green Edward VIII 1/2d. stamp, has a triangular cancellation from London W.2 and the slogan "Post Early in the Day".

Figure 4 - Newspaper wrapper with Queen Victoria brown 1/2d. letterpress stamp to Amsterdam, with Foreign Branch triangular cancellation, I FB, back stamped Amsterdam 9 AUG 99.

used the district initials, e.g. E.C.. Various combinations were used, such as FB - foreign branch (Fig. 4), FS - foreign service, IS - inland sector. In 1917 the London sub-districts were designated by their initials, for example, W.C.5 (Figures 2 and 3). Larger triangles were used at the London Chief Office and the Central District Office located in the London General Post Office, St. Martins le Grand, designated SM with the code breaking the sides of the triangle and in-

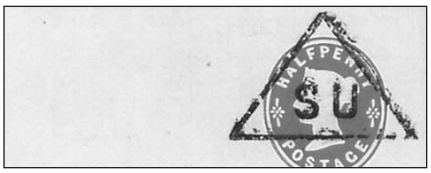

Figure 5 - Unsealed cover to Odense, Denmark with vermilion 1/2d. embossed stamp and Sunderland, telegraph code SU, triangular cancellation, back stamped Odense 5.4.97.

corporating a stamper's number (Figure 6), with stamper's number 106. In about 1920 the telegraphic codes were replaced by the office numbers,[2] which had first been used in the 1844 town cancellations (Figure 7). The Scottish and Irish numbers were preceded by S or I. The rate for inland printed papers was superseded by the introduction of first and second class mail on 16 September 1968 and the use of the triangular cancellations ceased. Their use spanned a period of 75 years, and six sovereigns: Queen Victoria, Edward VII, George V, Edward VIII, George VI and the present Queen Elizabeth.

The covers and wrappers with triangular cancellations can be dated if there are any dated cancellations on the front or back. Postcards usually have dated messages. The basic printed matter rate,

1/2d. per 2oz., remained constant for almost 70 years and was increased to 1d. per 2oz. for inland mail on 1 May 1940 and for overseas mail on 1 May 1949. The rate was gradually increased to 1 1/2d., 2d., 2 1/2d. and by September 1968 the minimum was 3d. per 2 oz. for inland (Figure 8), and 4d. per 2 oz. overseas. Earliest dates can be derived from the first day of issue of the stamp, postal stationery envelope or wrapper, or the postal rate.

Smaller inverted triangular cancellations were used on missorted mail (Figure 9). The triangular code S.W. 5 designates South Western and the time code 5, 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m., corresponds to the time in the circular cancellation 6.45 PM, AU 25 03 of London E.C.. These may also have been used to cancel some mail.

Although there have been various undated cancels used in Canada, there was not one specifically for "second class" mail.

Fig 6. - Unsealed cover with Edward VII green embossed 1/2d. stamp and St. Martins le Grand triangular cancellation to Ashton under Lyme, back stamped Ashton under Lyme JU 20 02.

ENDNOTES

[1] James A. Mackay, *Telegraphic Codes of the British Isles, 1870- 1924*, 1981.

[2] James A. Mackay, *British Post Office Numbers, 1924 - 1969*, 1981, or other sources such as Whitney's *Collect British Postmarks*.

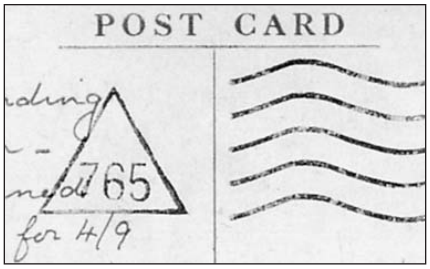

Fig. 7 - Advertising postcard with green George V 1/2d. stamp, and triangular cancellation of Sutton Coldfield, office number 765.

Fig. 8 - Queen Elizabeth cover at the 3d. printed matter rate from Faversham, office number 361, to Northampton.

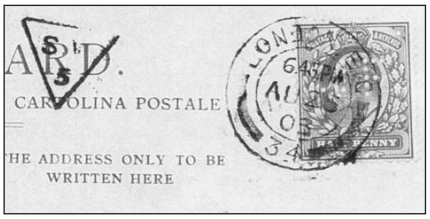

Fig. 9 - Picture postcard with Edward VII green 1/2d. adhesive stamp, cancelled London E.C. and small inverted triangular cancellation S.W. 5, message, on picture side, dated Aug 25, 1903.

Jamaican Jottings

By "Busha"

I would think the Jamaican stamp error par excellence is the One Shilling value of the 1919-1921 pictorial definitive issue with the frame inverted. The regular stamp, recess printed by De La Rue on MCA watermarked paper, was released on December 10, 1920. It depicts the statue of Queen Victoria in the parade Square at the top of King Street in Kingston.

In the violent earthquake which shook Kingston in 1907, her statue was turned around on her pedestal to face south-east instead of south. I guess nobody figured that she'd mind very much if she stayed like that, and so she still surveys the Square scene in that position. But whether she would have minded if her image on this particular stamp was portrayed to be upside down is another matter that today can only be speculated upon.

As a matter of fact, though, the Queen is not upside down: in relation to the MCA watermarked paper it is the frame which is upside down!

All right, but now for an interesting story behind this great error! This almost priceless error was discovered by Mr. George Rock, the Superintendent of Telegraphs, during one of his tours of the island's post offices late in 1920. On this particular occasion the post mistress at Manchioneal (a small township on the southeast of the island) mentioned that a number of customers had complained that there was something wrong with the stamps. So Mr. Rock, who knew what he was about, obligingly relieved the Manchioneal post office of all the "bad stock" of shilling stamps, and replaced them with fresh (and correct) supplies.

After a day's travel he returned to Kingston, arriving in the evening at the Liguanea Club where, as usual in those days, a poker game was in session. He tendered a block of four as a stake of £20, but could find no takers. They most likely preferred their Queens the right way up... and at the face value of 4 shillings! Poor blighters! Mr. Rock then sent a single copy to Harmers in London, where it realized £50!

It was later discovered that the Manchioneal post office had been supplied with thirty of these "defective" stamps (half a sheet of 60), and the other 30 had been sent to the Telegraph department at Kingston's main post office. Seemingly, it was only that one sheet that had been "messed up". So far, only about 30 odd copies of this major error have surfaced, with only a very few originating from the Telegraph Office. So, where are all the others? Maybe in some Grandpa's collections in trunks in the attics, waiting to be discovered by a grandson - or even a great-grandson – but would they recognize this gem for what it is if they should see it? I fear not. And so, after all these years, we may just have to reconcile ourselves to the fact that we've seen all that we're going to see of this major Jamaican error.

Gibbons 1999 Catalogue lists a mint copy at £18,000 and a used copy at £13,000.

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FIP Internet Competition 2002

by Francis Kiddle RDP, FRPSL,
Chairman of the FIP Literature Commission

We have just completed the fourth year of judging Internet Sites under the auspices of FIP. It is fascinating looking at the changes both in judging and in the status of the 'exhibits'. In 1999, we would never have thought that we would be judging a site with 450 pages devoted to a specific theme/subject.

Looking back, if there is one thing that the annual competition has shown us, it is the amount of philatelic material that is available for everybody on the web. The number of exhibits that we have judged is a small fraction of those that are devoted to philately on the web. However, we believe we have seen in competition some of the finest websites that exist.

After judging sites for four years, we find that they tend to fall into four categories.

First there are the 'gateway' sites; those devoted to acting as the portal to other sites. For example, Year One 'Best Site' was Joe Luft's Resource site that attempts to provide a link to every philatelic website on the worldwide web. Subsequently, there is Stamp2.com that adds much more information to the 'browser/surfer'. Also in this class are sites such as www.postalrates.info and http://fly.to/philatelic who in turn, supply an easy route into postal administration websites, which in turn provide so much information, particularly on modern postal rates.

Secondly, there are the generic subject sites. A prime example of these is SOSSI (Scouting on Stamps Society International - www.sossi.org) that links collectors of Scouting or Guiding themes with the story of Scouting Philately - a high quality site that won Year Two of the competition.

Years Three and Four have led us to new sites that are evolving steadily, those that provide so much information for specific subjects. Year Three was won by "Post Office in Paradise (www.hawaiianstamp.com), a site that provided information on every aspect of Hawaiian philately. Year Four, this year, sees a new innovation, a site dedicated to a theme rather than a country - the superb engravings produced by Czeslaw Slania - www.slaniastamps.school.dk. We would recommend the quality of the illustrations.

The final category of site is the Society Site. At this stage in its development, most sites are aimed at recruiting new members and at providing information on events and services for its members. Little is provided in terms of reference information such as philatelic references, aids to identifying forgeries, hints on how to develop a good collection, etc. There are some excellent sites such as that of the American Philatelic Society (www.stamps.org) and UK Philately (www.ukphilately.org.uk). However, they are still stereotyped and need to be developed so that they are the sites on the prime list of "Favourites" for all Internet users. Please do not get me wrong. At recruiting new members and providing a lot of factual information, many are excellent, but at educating both the junior collector and the novice senior, all have a long way to go. FAQ's are not the answer, instead there should be dedicated tutorials based on real seminar experience.

What also has changed? Sites nowadays tend to be planned in their layout much in the way of a good handbook. There is a front/home page (title page) and a list of contents (website plan).

Concours Internet 2002 de la FIP

par Francis Kiddle, RDP, FRPSL,
président de la Commission de littérature philatélique de la FIP

Pour la quatrième année consécutive, nous venons de terminer l'évaluation de sites Internet sous les auspices de la FIP. Il est fascinant de constater l'évolution des critères d'évaluation et de la qualité des «expositions». Qui aurait deviné en 1999 que le jury se verrait face à un site de 450 pages consacrées à un thème spécifique?

Avec le recul, si le concours annuel nous a montré une chose, c'est bien la quantité de matériel philatélique accessible à chacun sur le Web. Le nombre d'expositions que nous avons jugées ne constitue qu'une fraction de celles qui sont consacrées à la philatélie sur le Web. Nous estimons cependant avoir vu en compétition certains des sites les plus brillants.

Au fil de ces quatre années de jury, nous avons constaté que les sites se divisaient en quatre catégories.

Tout d'abord, vous avez les sites d'accès, ceux qui servent de point d'entrée à d'autres sites. Par exemple, le site gagnant de la première année était le site de resources de Joe Luft qui cherchait à fournir un lien à chaque site philatélique du monde entier. Ensuite, il y a Stamp2.com qui informe encore davantage l'internaute. Dans cette catégorie se trouvent également des sites comme www.postalrates.info et http://fly.to/philatelic qui offrent un accès facile aux sites d'administration postale qui, quant à eux, sont très informatifs, en particulier dans le domaine des tarifs postaux modernes.

Ensuite, il y a les sites à sujets génériques. L'exemple premier en est SOSSI (Scouting on Stamps Society International - www.sossi.org) reliant les collectionneurs de thèmes de scouts ou de guides avec l'histoire de la philatélie et des scouts - un site de haute qualité qui a remporté le premier prix la deuxième année.

Lors des troisième et quatrième années, nous avons découvert de nouveaux sites en constante évolution qui offraient un bon nombre d'informations sur des sujets spécifiques. Le site gagnant de la troisième année fut «la poste au paradis» (www.hawaiianstamp.com), qui proposait des renseignements sur tous les aspects de la philatélie hawaïenne. Cette année, la quatrième, nous assistons à une innovation. Il s'agit d'un site consacré à un thème plutôt qu'à un pays : les superbes gravures de Czeslaw Slania (www.slaniastamps.school.dk). Nous en recommandons la qualité des illustrations.

La catégorie finale des sites est le site de La Société. À ce stade de développement, la plupart des sites tendent à recruter de nouveaux membres et à renseigner sur les événements et services aux membres. Peu de renseignements de référence y figurent comme les références philatéliques, les moyens de déceler plus facilement les contrefaçons, les conseils pour réaliser une belle collection, etc. Il existe d'excellents sites comme celui de l'American Philatelic Society (www.stamps.org) et UK Philately (www.ukphilately.org.uk). Ils sont pourtant encore stéréotypés et ont besoin d'être développés pour pouvoir figurer parmi les sites préférés des internautes. N'interprétez cependant pas mes propos de manière négative. Au niveau du recrutement de nouveaux membres et de la quantité de renseignements concrets, de nombreux sites sont excellents, mais le collectionneur junior et le novice senior doivent tous deux parcourir un bon bout de chemin. Les Foires Aux Questions ne sont pas la solution. Il devrait au contraire y avoir des classes dirigées fondées sur une réelle expérience de séminaire.

Quoi d'autre a également changé? Les sites d'aujourd'hui tendent à être présentés à la manière d'un bon manuel. On y trouve une page d'accueil et une liste des rubriques. Les chapitres (des sous-pages menant à des pages détaillées) offrent un aperçu du sujet, divisé en sections. L'un des avantages du site Web par rapport au bon vieux livre est que vous pou-

Chapters (sub-pages leading to detailed pages) provide an outline of the subject, split into sections. One advantage of a website compared with the printed book is that you can 'post' on the web the story/subject as it develops or is written. Changes, through either increased research or positive comments, can be updated as they happen: a major advantage compared with the printed word, which tends to be 'permanent' if for no other reason than cost. Graphics have improved enormously, although there is a two-tier standard depending on the bandwidth of the terrestrial communications link with our computer, that can cause many problems and frustrations. Perhaps a major problem can be the changes in URL of the links published; websites tend to be transitory and dependent on the vagaries of the commercial servers.

A question that is asked is why enter the FIP Internet Competition? First, each site is graded from Certificate, Two stars, Three stars, Top 5%, and Best in Show. These awards can be placed on your site as indication of the 'quantifiable' value of your site, judged by Accredited Literature judges. Secondly, your site name and URL are published throughout the world (and through cyber-space) and hopefully interest an attentive audience to visit and explore your website. Thirdly, and perhaps the most important, each webmaster receives a short critique from the judges. These critiques try to zoom into the areas where the website can be improved. They are written by experts in the field of websites and are designed to aid future developments rather than being simply critical of what has been done. To hire such expertise would cost far more than the modest $US25 charge to enter the competition.

What are the difficulties met with in evaluating websites compared with other philatelic literature? The prime problem is that of establishing the size and scope of the website. Handling a book is simple - we know that it is so many pages long with a quantifiable number of illustrations. But a website? Depending on the webmaster's design it can be an easy task to establish scope, but believe me, many websites are very much like a maze - it takes a genius to understand the webmaster's intentions and establish the totality of the proffered information. How often are you, the browser, put off by seeing ant-like figures digging up a road, linked to the legend "site under construction"? The biggest turn-off for any judge, or viewer, is the time taken to download a page. In judging a book, it only takes a small part of a second to turn a page. However, the time taken to move onto the next page of a website depends on the complexity of the new page.

Looking towards more positive features, one of the main differences between the written text and a website is the ability to be able to search the site using word descriptors. This mode of operation is unique to electronic media and is the key factor why most of us use the Internet. A second major factor is that the website can provide excellent illustrations that can be downloaded in both hardcopy and in electronic format, and as such can be adapted for size, definition and colour. Obviously, these can be downloaded onto our own album or research pages. However, there is a major disadvantage. The website and its images are transitory compared with hardcopy/printed material. What you read today may not be available tomorrow. Thus, it is incumbent on all webmasters to adhere to a few simple rules. Each page should be dated, and, preferably, identified as being a temporary or permanent page, perhaps through the use of a numeric code. There should be a map of the site to assist the visitor. The webmaster's email address should be given to permit feedback. Finally, remember that your audience is worldwide.

Returning to the FIP Annual Internet Competition, year on year we see very significant improvements in many of the entries. Good sites initially were the prerogative of the United States, but now are planned and compiled anywhere in the world. The websites contain important information and, through the Internet, are available to all

...continued on page 333

vez enregistrer l'histoire ou le sujet au fur et mesure qui elle se développe. Les changements peuvent être actualisés à mesure qu'ils apparaissent, au moyen de recherches accrues ou de commentaires positifs. Ceci représente un avantage majeur par rapport au message imprimé, qui tend à être «permanent» et ne serait-ce que pour le coût. Des progrès considérables ont été réalisés dans le domaine des illustrations, bien qu'il existe une norme à deux niveaux dépendant de la largeur de bande du lien des communications terrestres avec notre ordinateur, qui peut causer nombre de problèmes et de frustrations. L'un des grands problèmes serait les changements URL des liens publiés. Les sites Web tendent à être temporaires et sont à la merci des caprices des serveurs commerciaux.

La question qui se pose est : pourquoi participer au concours Internet de la FIP? Tout d'abord, chaque site est évalué du grade de «Certificat» à celui de «Site gagnant», en passant par «2 étoiles», «3 étoiles» et «Premiers 5 %». Ces récompenses peuvent figurer sur les sites concernés en vue de vanter leur valeur quantifiable suite aux résultats d'un jury accrédité. Deuxièmement, le nom de votre site et votre URL sont publiés partout dans le monde (et par cyberespace) et ils interpelleront peut-être la curiosité d'un public attentif qui désirera visiter et explorer votre site. Troisièmement, et c'est peut-être la raison principale, chaque concepteur de site reçoit une courte critique du jury. Ces critiques tentent de se concentrer sur les endroits du site qui pourraient être améliorés. Elles sont rédigées par des experts et visent à favoriser le développement des sites plutôt qu'à se limiter à un simple constat critique. Faire appel individuellement à une telle expertise coûterait bien plus que les 25 $ US de frais de participation au concours.

Quelles ont été les difficultés rencontrées lors de l'évaluation de sites Web par rapport à d'autres documentations philatéliques? Le problème premier est d'établir l'étendue du site. Il est facile de manipuler un livre - nous savons qu'il compte un certain nombre de pages et un nombre quantifiable d'illustrations. Mais un site Web? Selon sa conception, il peut être facile d'établir son étendue, mais croyez-moi, de nombreux sites Web ressemblent à des labyrinthes et il faut être un génie pour deviner les intentions du concepteur et évaluer la totalité des informations présentées. Combien de fois avez-vous été rebuté, en tant qu'internaute, en voyant des fourmis en train de creuser une route avec la légende de site en cours de construction? Ce qui rebute le plus un juge ou un internaute, c'est le temps que met une page à se télécharger. Si l'on juge un livre, il suffit d'une seconde pour tourner une page. Et pourtant, le temps nécessaire pour passer d'une page à l'autre sur un site Web dépend de la complexité de la nouvelle page.

Si l'on se penche à présent sur les particularités plus positives, l'une des plus grandes différences entre un texte imprimé et un site Web est la possibilité de pouvoir explorer le site à l'aide de mots clés. Ce mode d'opération est unique aux médias électroniques et constitue le facteur majeur qui incite la plupart d'entre nous à utiliser Internet. Un deuxième facteur majeur est que le site Web peut offrir d'excellentes illustrations pouvant être téléchargées sur support papier ou électronique, et être modifiées en termes de format, de définition et de couleur. Ces illustrations peuvent bien évidemment être téléchargées sur notre propre album ou nos pages de recherche. Un gros désavantage persiste néanmoins. Le site Web et ses images sont temporaires par rapport aux documents imprimés. Ce que vous lisez aujourd'hui n'existera peut-être plus demain. Il incombe par conséquent à tous les concepteurs de sites de respecter quelques simples règles. Chaque page devrait être datée et, de préférence, identifiée comme étant temporaire ou permanente, peut-être à l'aide d'un code numérique. Le site devrait comporter un plan capable d'assister l'internaute. L'adresse courriel du concepteur devrait être indiquée afin d'inviter les internautes à faire part de leurs commentaires. Et enfin, souvenez-vous que votre public se trouve dans le monde entier.

Pour revenir au concours Internet annuel de la FIP, nous voyons chaque année une amélioration très significative des sites participants. Les bons sites étaient autrefois une prérogative des États-Unis; ils sont à présent conçus partout dans le monde. Les sites contiennent d'importantes informations et, grâce à Internet, sont accessibles à tous les philatélistes. Toute-

...suite sur la page 333

The Canadian Philatelist Earns Large Silver

There are good days and better days editing *The Canadian Philatelist*. August 6, 2002 was certainly one of the better ones.It was on that day that President Charles Verge learned that our journal earned a Large Silver medal at PHILAKOREA 2002.

Without the enthusiastic cooperation of a great team, writers, layout staff, production people, and the directors of our Society who give their wholehearted support to the magazine this award would not have been possible.Thank you, everyone! ed.

Courtesy of Ian Nutley

Readers and acquaintances of Ian Nutley may be interested in learning that the cover from Canada to Switzerland illustrated in the article entitled Giants of the Sky, by Ken Lewis, in the September-October 2002 issue was made available through the courtesy of Mr. Nutley.

Oops! Our Mistake

Computers are great as long as we do not rely on them to do the work that we humans should be doing.

There were two unfortunate printing glitches in Michael Nowlan's haiku poetry in the last issue.The first line in the second column "Major variety" belongs with the poem at the bottom of the first column so the meaning is not lost. Second, the last line of the last poem is omitted. It should read "Overprint." Without that, the first images have no effect.

More Evidence

To provide additional evidence of the date of issue of the one-cent Small Queen, Richard P. Thompson sent in a colour photocopy of the stamp shown here. This stamp was mounted by William Simpson as part of his dated one-cent Small Queen collection. The stamp carries a date of FE 10 70, eight days earlier than the "Ted" Nixon cover (May/June, *The Canadian Philatelist*). The date running from the upper right to lower left is visible on the photocopy and hopefully on the printed reproduction. The notations FE 10/70, Paper A, .0031 and LL G DOT were by Simpson. The notations P 11.9 and Paper 10 were added by Thompson. Thanks, Richard.

GBA

New Catalogue Now Available

Revised and updated since 2002 the new Stanley Gibbons edition of British Commonwealth stamp catalogue, ie produced using the database from allworldstamps.com internet site. The release of this title see the accumulation of many months research and innovation. New issues have been added up to early 2002 and includes dependencies and B.A.T. The content and prices in these pages have been updated since the 2002 "Part 1" catalogue.

Contact their sales department for any further details required. Stanley Gibbons Publications, 7 Parkside, Christchurch Rd., Ringwood, Hants, BH24 3SH. Tel: +44 (0) 1425 472363, fax: +44 (0) 1425 470247. E-mail: sales@stanleygibbons.co.uk. Website: www.stanleygibbons.com.

Royal *2003* Royale Appoints a U.S. Commissioner

Ken Magee, co-chair for ROYAL *2003* ROYALE, has announced that Tom Fortunato of Rochester, New York, has been appointed "our American Commissioner to coordinate exhibits from the United States."

The annual convention and bourse of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (RPSC), will be held at Hanover, Ontario May 30 - June 1, 2003. Hanover, a small community with a great stamp collecting enthusiasm, is about a two-hour drive northwest of Toronto.

Tom Fortunato's expertise in the United States is expected to generate first-class exhibits for Canada's premier philatelic show.

He has been active in philately on the local, national, and international level. At present, he chairs the American Philatelic Society Chapter Activities Committee, which gives him contact with over 700 stamp clubs across the United States, Canada, and abroud.

In 2001, he was appointed chair of Media Communications for Washington 2006, North America's next internationally sanctioned FIP show. The U.S. Commissioner for ROYAL *2003* ROYALE has an extensive worldwide collection, is an accredited national level APS/ATA judge, and is an active exhibitor.

Potential U.S. exhibitors may reach Thomas M. Fortunato at <stamptmf@frontiernet.net>, or 42 Maynard Street, Rochester, NY 14615-2022, or phone (585) 621-1670 (home) or (585) 586-5757 ext. 6832 (work).

The motto for next year's ROYAL is "Hanover: the Place to be... in 2003". The committee, which includes members from the Saugeen, Owen Sound, Kincardine, and Durham stamp clubs, is planning a show not seen before in that part of Ontario. It will be the 75th RPSC convention.

As U.S. Commissioner for the RPSC show, Tom Fortunato "plans to use his numerous contacts to suggest Hanover, Ontario is certainly 'the place to be' for exhibits in late May 2003."

For more information on ROYAL *2003* ROYALE, write Royal *2003* Royale, P.O. Box 2003, Hanover, ON N4N 2M0 Canada, or go to the website <www.log.on.ca/saugeenstampclub>.

ROYAL *2003* ROYALE nomme un Commissaire américan

Le co-président de ROYAL *2003* ROYALE, Ken Magee, a annoncé que Tom Fortunato de Rochester, New York avait été nommé «commissaire américain en vue de coordonner les collections de États-Unis».

Le congrès annuel et bourse ROYAL de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada (SRPC) aura lieu à Hanover (Ontario) du 30 mai au 1er juin 2003. La petite commune de Hanover qui regroupe de nombreux amateurs de timbres se situe à deux heures en voiture au nord-ouest de Toronto.

L'expertise de Tom Fortunato aux États-Unis devrait donner lieu à des collections de premier ordre pour le plus grand des salons philatéliques au Canada.

Tom oeuvre dans le monde philatélique aux plans local, national et international. Il préside actuellement le Comité des chapitres de l'American Philatelic Society, ce qui lui vaut des contacts avec plus de 700 clubs philatéliques aux États-Unis, au Canada et ailleurs dans le monde.

En 2001, il fut nommé à la tête de Communications avec les médias pour Washington 2006, le prochain grand salon international sanctionné par la FIP en Amérique du Nord. Le commissaire américain, de ROYAL *2003* ROYALE possède une grande collection de timbres du monde entier, est juge APS/ATA accrédité au niveau national et expose de manière continue.

Les exposants potentiels américains peuvent rejoindre Thomas M. Fortunato par courriel à <stamptmf@frontiernet.net>, par courrier au 42 Maynard Street, Rochester, NY 14615-2022, ou par téléphone au (585) 621-1670 (domicile) ou au (585) 586-5757, poste 6832 (travail).

Le devise de ROYAL l'an prochain sera «Hanover, à ne pas manquer... en 2003». Le comité qui compte des membres des clubs philatéliques de Saugeen, Owen Sound, Kincardine et Durham, prévoit une exposition comme il n'y a jamais eu auparavant dans cette région de l'Ontario. Il s'agira du 75e congrès de La SRPC.

En tant que commissaire américain du salon de la SRPC, Tom Fortunato «compte utiliser de ses nombreux contacts afin de livrer le message qu'Hanover en Ontario est l'endroit à ne pas manquer pour les salons, fin mai 2003.

Pour en savoir plus sur ROYAL *2003* ROYALE, écrivez à Royal *2003* Royale, C.P. 2003, Hanover, ON N4N 2M0 Canada ou consultez le site <www.log.on.ca/saugeenstampclub>.

Longley Auctions

Next Sale
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Second Afghan War

1/2c Die Essay

10c Index Die Proof

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Robert A. Chaplin, FRPSC (1919 - 2002)

Robert A. (Bob) Chaplin of Toronto passed away on July 31, 2002 at the age of 83.

Dr. Chaplin was born and raised in Saskatchewan.After graduating with a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon, he entered medical school at the University of Western Ontario in London.

It was at Western where he met his future wife, Eleanor, a fellow medical student. Both graduated with M.D. degrees. Bob was also a Fellow of the American College of Anaesthesiology, and a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (Cambridge).

A near lifelong collector, Dr. Chaplin, among his many other achievements - philatelic and otherwise, was an accredited philatelic judge, a past director of the British North America Philatelic Society, and a Fellow of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. He was president of the jury at Canada's last world exhibition – CAPEX '96

Bob is survived by his wife Eleanor, three sons, John, Bill, and Jim.One son, Peter, predeceased. Respected throughout the philatelic community, Bob will be missed by the many individuals whose lives he touched as a husband, father, healer, friend, and philatelist.

Our sincere condolences go out to Mrs. Chaplin and to the Chaplin family members.

Guy des Rivières, CR, FRPSC (1911-2002)

Me Guy des Rivières, c.r., un Fellow et ancien directeur de notre Société est décédé jeudi, le 5 septembre 2002, à l'âge de 91 ans 7 mois. Me des Rivières, le doyen de la philatélie au Québec, était un collectionneur chevronné qui avait reçu plusieurs médailles d'or pour ses collections. Il fut aussi le fondateur de la Société d'histoire postale du Québec. Il laisse dans le deuil son épouse, Thérèse Laberge, et sa sœur, Renée des Rivières (feu le sénateur l'Honorable Jacques Flynn). Des dons en son nom peuvent être faits à la Société canadienne de la Croix-Rouge. 325, rue de la Croix-Rouge, Québec (Québec) G1K 2L4. Nous présentons nos sympathies à sa famille. Une nécrologie plus détaillée sera présentée dans une édition future du *Philatéliste canadien*.

Guy des Rivières, QC, FRPSC (1911-2002)

Mr. Guy des Rivières, QC, a Fellow and former Director of our Society passed away on Thursday, September 5, 2002, at the age of 91 years and 7 months. Mr. des Rivières, the dean of Quebec philately, was a many time Gold medal winning collector. He was also the founder of the Quebec Postal History Society. In addition to his wife, Thérèse Laberge he leaves a sister, Renée des Rivières (wife of the late Senator the Honorable Jacques Flynn). Donations in his name can be made to the Canadian Red Cross, 325, rue de la Croix-Rouge, Québec, QC G1K 2L4. Our heartfelt sympathies go to the family. A more extensive obituary will be available in a forthcoming issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*.

James Karr (1921-2002)

James (Jim) Karr of Calgary passed away peacefully on June 23, 2002 at 81 years of age. Jim was born in Empress, Alberta and spent his early years in the farming district. He joined the Royal Canadian Air Force in May, 1941 and received his pilot's wings at #11 SFTS, Brandon, Manitoba on March 13, 1942. He served as a multi-engine flying instructor for one and a half years at an Advanced Flying Unit in England before being posted to active duty. Jim served with RAF #76 Squadron until the end of the war and flew thirty-three operational missions, mostly oveer north-west Europe. Jim and his wife Marie (who died in 1995) attended the reunion of Jim's bomber crew for many years starting about 1956. Jim and the other two remaining members of the crew met for the reunion last summer.

After years in the construction industry with Ralph M. Parsons Construction Company, Jim retired in 1983 with Partec Lavelin. He is survived by two sons in Calgary, a daughter in Antigonish, NS, and five grandchildren.

A collector most of his adult life, Jim specialized in the postal markings of Canada. His Postal Markings of Alberta, Canadian R.P.Os, Unofficial Duplexes of Canada, and other exhibits, won medals in several exhibitions in western Canada. Jim belonged to many clubs and societies including the British North America Philatelic Society, BNAPS - Calgary Group (Life member, 1999), BNAPS - Pacific North West Regional Group, Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, Postal History Society of Canada, Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, Calgary Philatelic Society (Honorary Life Member, 1994) and the Edmonton Stamp Club.

Jim was an avid participant, both as exhibitor and committee member, in many local, regional, and national shows and exhibitions, and was always ready to help with his enthusiastic and organizational talents. A strong supporter of BNAPS - Calgary Group activities, Jim will be greatly missed by all his friends in Calgary and in Canada's philatelic circles.

E.A. Harris, FRPSC, OTB

ROYAL * 2003 * ROYALE

May 30 - June 1, 2003

will be held in the arena building of

The Hanover Regional Aquatic Centre and Coliseum
269, 7th Avenue, Hanover, ON

Airport Shuttle Information

To get to and from Pearson International Airport, Hanover Holidays will be employing a combination of private Motor Coaches and the local airport service, operated by Grey/Bruce Airbus.

The round-trip rate per person

To Hanover	$77.00
To Walkerton	$79.00
To Owen Sound	$82.00

Rates include GST

All Registrations for Royal * 2003 * Royale will be through:

Hanover Holiday Tours Limited

197A 10th Street, Hanover, Ontario N4N 1N8

1-800-265-5530

Hanhol@log.on.ca

Registrations, ground trasnportation, accommodations and day Excursions can be made with the form below, or by visiting the Hanover Holidays website at www.hanoverholidays.on.ca

Payment for Show events is to be included with the registration. These payments should be made by cheque, payable to Royal * 2003 * Royale. Send payment, with the registration form to Hanover Holiday Tours.

From the registration form, Hanover Holidays will make the arrangements you request and mail the registrant an invoice. Payment for accommodation, day excursions, and airport transportation is to be made to Hanover Holiday Tours no later than April 27, 2003, by cheque, Visa or MasterCard.

Your choice of 200 rooms are waiting for you

1. **Travellers Inn, Hanover** **$90.00**
   A pleasant 40 room motel, located across the street from the Show. Outside entrances, with no restaurant on site, but a nice restaurant close by.
2. **Hillside Motel, Walkerton** **$89.00**
   A pleasant 12 room motel, located inWalkerton, approximately 10 minutes from the show. Outside entrances, with no restaurant on site.
3. **Lighthouse Motel, Walkerton** **$89.00**
   A pleasant 17 room motel, located on the edge of Walkterton, approx. 10 minutes from the Show. Outside entrances, with a nice restaurant serving breakfast only.
4. **Travelodge, Owen Sound** **$119.00**
   A 3 diamond hotel featuring 62 rooms on 3 floors. Interior corridors and full service restaurant on site. Approx. 40 minutes to the Show.
5. **Comfort Inn, Owen Sound** **$119.00**
   A 3 diamond hotel featuring 60 rooms on 2 floors. Interior corridors, without a restaurant. Approx. 40 minute shuttle ride to the Show.
6. **Days Inn, Owen Sound** **$119.00**
   A 3 diamond hotel featuring 80 rooms on 3 storeys. Interior corridors with an indoor pool and restaurant on site. Approx. 40 minutes to the Show.

Room rates are per room per night, not including 5% PST and 7% GST. Shuttles will be operating at regular intervals from these hotels, to and from all events. The cost of the shuttle service is included with your room rental.

7. **Bed and Breakfast** **$79.00**
   We have two Bed and Breakfasts booked in Hanover and two in the nearby town of Chesley. All of the rooms available are with shared washrooms. Rooms will be assigned on a first come, first served basis. There is NO shuttle service for the Bed and Breakfasts. Rates are per room per night, not including 5% PST and 7% GST.

Registration Form

Name(s) _____

Address _____ City _____

Prov/State _____ Postal Code _____ Telephone _____

Country _____ E-mail _____

Accommodation Request (choose by number) 1st _____ 2nd _____ 3rd _____

Number of Nights Thu. ❍ Fri. ❍ Sat. ❍ Sun. ❍

Day Excursion (choose by number) _____ x no. of participants _____

Airport Shuttle to/from Toronto Airport required Yes ❍ No ❍

Only send payment for events listed to the right. You will be invoiced for accommodation, transportation and day excursions, which will be due April 27, 2003.

	Cost	No.	Total
Full Registration	$80.00	_____	_____
OR			
Friday Night Dinner And Reception	$40.00	_____	_____
Awards Banquet	$50.00	_____	_____
Souvenir Program	$5.00	_____	_____
Total enclosed with this form			_____

ROYAL * 2003 * ROYALE

30 mai - 1 juin, 2003

aura lieu au Centre sportif

The Hanover Regional Aquatic Centre and Coliseum

269, 7ième avenue Hanover, Ont.

Navette de l'aéroport

Pour l'aller et le retour de l'aéroport international Pearson, Hanover Holidays fera appel à une compagnie d'autocar privée et au service aéroportuaire local exploité par Grey/Bruce Airbus.

Tarif du trajet aller et retour par personne

à Hanover	77,00 $
à Walkerton	79,00 $
à Owen Sound	82,00 $

La TPS est incluse

Toutes les inscriptions à Royal*2003*Royale devront être faites à

Hanover Holiday Tours Limited

197 A, 10ième rue Hanover Ontario N4N 1N8

1 (800) 265-5530

Hanhol@log.on.ca

Vous pouvez faire votre demande d'inscription, de transport terrestre, d'hébergement et d'excursion de jour sur le formulaire en bas de page ou sur le site www.Hanoverholidays.on.ca

Le paiement pour les activités de l'exposition devra être joint à celui de la demande d'inscription. Vous devrez effectuer ces paiements par chèque émis à l'ordre de Royal*2003*Royale et les faire parvenir à Hanover Holiday Tour, avec votre formulaire d'inscription.

Hanover prendra les dispositions nécessaires pour satisfaire aux demandes notées sur le formulaire et vous enverra une facture. Les paiements par chèque, Visa ou Mastercard pour l'hébergement, les excursions de jour et le transport de l'aéroport devront être fait à Holiday Tours au plus tard le 27 avril 2003.

Faites votre choix parmi 200 chambres

Travellers Inn, Hanover **99,00 $**

Motel de 40 chambres d'ambiance agréable, avec porte donnant sur l'extérieur. Il est situé juste en face du lieu de l'exposition. Bien qu'il n'y ait pas de restaurant sur ce site, il y en a un sympathique tout près.

Hillside Motel, Walkerton **89,00 $**

Motel de 12 chambres d'ambiance agréable, avec porte donnant sur l'extérieur, situé à Walkerton, à 10 minutes du lieu de l'exposition. Il n'y a pas de restaurant.

Lighthouse Motel, Walkerton **89,00 $**

Motel de 17 chambres d'ambiance agréable, avec porte donnant sur l'extérieur, situé à la limite de Walkerton, à 10 minutes du lieu de l'exposition. Vous y trouverez un restaurant charmant qui, cependant, ne sert que les déjeuners.

Travelodge, Owen Sound **119,00 $**

Hôtel 3 étoiles de 62 chambres réparties sur 3 étages. Le restaurant offre un service complet. Cet hôtel est situé à environ 40 minutes du lieu de l'exposition.

Confort Inn, Owen Sound **119,00 $**

Hôtel 3 étoiles de 60 chambres réparties sur 2 étages, sans restaurant, à environ 40 minutes du lieu de l'exposition.

Days Inn, Owen Sound **119,00 $**

Hôtel 3 étoiles de 80 chambres réparties sur 3 étages, piscine intérieure et restaurant, à environ 40 minutes du lieu de l'exposition.

Ces prix sont applicables à une nuitée et ne comprennent pas la TPS de 7% ni la taxe provinciale de 5%. Une navette fera le trajet aller-retour de ces hôtels au lieu de l'exposition, à intervalles réguliers. Le coût de la navette est inclus dans celui des chambres.

Gîtes **79,00 $**

Deux gîtes sont disponibles à Hanover et deux à Chelsey, une ville voisine. Toutes les chambres sont avec salles de bain partagées. Elles seront assignées sur la base premier arrivé, premier servi. Ces gîtes n'offrent pas le service de navette et les taxes ne sont pas compries dans le prix.

Formulaire d'Inscription

Nom(s) _____

Adresse _____ Ville _____

Prov/État _____ Code postal _____ Téléphone _____

Country _____ Courriel _____

Hébergement (choisir un numéro) 1ier _____ 2ième _____ 3ième _____

Nombre de nuitées jeu. ❍ ven. ❍ sam. ❍ dim. ❍

Excursions de jour (choisir un numéro) _____ x inscriptions _____

Navette à/de l'aéroport de Toronto oui ❍ non ❍

Envoyez vos paiements seulement pour les activités indiquées à droite.
Vous recevrez une facture pour l'hébergement, le transport les excursions de jour.
La date d'échéance sera le 27avril 2003.

	Coût	No.	Total
Inscription complète	80,00 $	_____	_____
ou			
Souper du vendredi et réception	40,00 $	_____	_____
Banque de remise des prix	50,00 $	_____	_____
Programme souvenir	5,00 $	_____	_____
Total			_____

President's Page / La page du président

by / par Charles J.G. Verge

This is the last issue of *The Canadian Philatelist* for the year. It is also the Holiday Season and an opportune time to give a gift membership to your Society to a good friend, a fellow philatelist, or to a youngster you want to encourage to continue in our hobby. Please see the ad elsewhere in this issue of *The Canadian Philatelist* and fill it out. When the National Office receives the completed form together with payment, they will send out a suitable note to the recipient informing him or her of the splendid gift you are giving.

In my last President's Message I congratulated our former President, Harry Sutherland, for his recent Lichtenstein Award. News now comes that Harry was given the Fédération Internationale de Philatélie's (FIP) highest award. The FIP Medal of Service was awarded for his long and continuous service to the development of international philately. It was presented to Harry on August 24th, 2002 at the FIP's 67th Congress in Seoul, Korea. So, Harry, congratulations are again in order.

At the same Congress, elections were held for part of the FIP Board. FIP elections are held on a rotating basis every two years. This year, the three contested positions were: president, one vice-president, and one director. At the next Congress, in Singapore in 2004, the remaining board members, two vice-presidents and three directors, will see their terms end. Term of office is four years. Koh Seow Chuan of Singapore beat Knud Mohr of Denmark the incumbent President in a close 38 to 33 vote. As there was only one candidate for each of the other positions, both were appointed by acclamation. Ray Todd of Australia becomes a Vice-President and Tay Peng Hian of Singapore a Director. They join the remaining board members: Vice-Presidents Joseph Wolff (Luxembourg) and Eliseo Reuben Otero (Argentina) and Directors Charles J. Peterson (United States) Ludmir Brendl (Czech Republic) and Fernando Aranaz del Rio (Spain).

Although Mohr served only four years as President, his twelve years on the FIP Board brought many positive changes to our hobby at the International level. His ability to organize and to marshal forces towards an objective was legendary. Although many of the ideas for new approaches to exhibiting and judging might not have originated with him, once they were presented, he adopted them as his own. He put all of his tremendous energy behind them to ensure their successful implementation. On his tour of Canada in April 2001, he and I had many opportunities, in late night conversations, to discuss his ideas and his vision of rejuvenating the FIP and its judging and exhibiting segments. I am positive that the work he did will provide positive results for years to come. I believe delegates of the 67th Congress also believed that as they appointed him Honorary President of the FIP at the conclusion of the Congress.

I am looking forward to working closely with Koh Seow Chuan, the new President. He and I have for some time worked together to ensure the success of One-Frame exhibiting at the international level. I am sure there will be many other such cooperative efforts.

Voici venue la fin de ce volume du *Philatéliste canadien*. C'est aussi la Saison des Fêtes. Pourquoi ne pas offrir une cotisation de membre à notre Société à un bon ami, un collègue philatéliste ou à un jeune que vous voulez encourager à continuer dans notre hobby. Il y a une annonce publicitaire ailleurs dans la revue. Veuillez la compléter. Quand le bureau-chef recevra le formulaire et votre paiement, il s'empressera d'envoyer une note au récipiendaire pour l'aviser de votre gentil cadeau.

Lors de mon dernier Message du Président j'ai félicité notre ancien Président, Harry Sutherland, pour avoir reçu le Prix Lichtenstein. Je puis maintenant vous informer que Harry a reçu la plus haute décoration que la Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (FIP) peut octroyer. La Médaille de Service lui a été remise pour sa longue carrière au service de la philatélie internationale. Elle lui fut présentée lors du 67e Congrès de la FIP à Séoul, en Corée le 24 août dernier. Alors, Harry, encore une fois nos plus vives félicitations.

Des élections ont eu lieu à l'occasion du même Congrès pour combler une partie du Conseil de direction de la FIP. Les élections de la FIP sont tenues, en rotation, tous les deux ans. Cette année il y avait trois postes à combler : le Président, un Vice-Président et un Directeur. Au prochain Congrès, à Singapour (2004) les termes d'office de deux autres Vice-Présidents et de trois Directeurs prendront fin. Les termes d'offices sont de quatre ans. Koh Seow Chuan de Singapour a défait de peu le Président sortant, Knud Mohr du Danemark, 38 voix contre 33. Comme il n'y avait qu'un candidat pour chacun des postes restants, ils furent acclamés. Ray Todd d'Australie devient Vice-Président et Tay Peng Hian de Singapour un Directeur. Ils se joignent aux autres membres du Conseil de direction. Ce sont les Vice-Présidents MM. Joseph Wolff (Luxembourg) et Eliseo Reuben Otero (Argentine) et les trois Directeurs MM. Charles J. Peterson (États-Unis), Ludmir Brendl (Rép. Tchèque) et Fernando Aranaz del Rio (Espagne).

Quoique Knud Mohr n'ait servi que quatre ans comme Président, ses douze années de service sur le Conseil de Direction, ont été marquées par plusieurs changements positifs à notre hobby au niveau international. Son habilité à organiser et à canaliser les efforts en vu d'atteindre l'objectif sont légendaires. Malgré que plusieurs des idées pour de nouvelles approches dans les expositions et le jugement des collections ne viennent pas de lui, il sut les prendre en main et en faire les siennes. Il a mis son immense énergie pour en assurer le succès. Lorsqu'il a visité le Canada en avril 2001, nous avons eu maintes fois l'occasion, lui et moi, lors de conversations tard dans la soirée, de discuter ses idées et sa vision pour rajeunir la FIP, les expositions et l'évaluation des collections. Je suis convaincu que le travail qu'il a entrepris portera fruit pendant les années à venir. Je suis enclin à croire que les délégué(e)s au 67e Congrès l'ont cru aussi puisqu'ils (elles) l'ont nommé Président honoraire de la FIP à la fin de leur Congrès.

Je travaillerai aussi étroitement avec le nouveau Président. Koh Seow Chuan et moi avons travaillé depuis un bout de temps à assurer le succès de la Classe des collections d'un cadre au niveau international. Je suis convaincu qu'il y aura beaucoup d'autres projets coopératifs de ce genre.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

A Call for Nominations of Directors of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada is hereby set forth.

Eight (8) Directors will be elected at the annual meeting to be held in Hanover, Ontario at ROYAL * 2003 * ROYALE on May 31, 2003.

"Nominations must be in writing and be made and seconded by members in good standing of the Corporation. The person nominated must consent to his or her nomination and such nomination to be valid, must be received by the National Office or by the President by December 20, 2002. All nominations will be placed before the Nomination Committee who will prepare a slate of Directors of those nominated to ensure national representation based on levels of membership."

The proposed slate of Directors will be published in the March-April 2003 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist* along with a short biography of each nominee.

AVIS AUX MEMBRES

Ceci est un appel pour la nomination de candidat(e)s au poste de directeur de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada.

Huit (8) directeurs seront élus à l'assemblée annuelle qui se tiendra à Hanover, Ontario à ROYAL * 2003 * ROYALE le 31 mai 2003.

« Les nominations doivent être présentées par écrit et faites et secondées par des membres en due forme de la corporation. La personne présentée doit être d'accord avec sa nomination. Les nominations doivent être reçues par le bureau national ou par le Président au plus tard le 20 décembre 2002. Toutes les nominations seront envoyées au comité de nomination qui établira une liste de candidat(e)s pour assurer une représentation nationale basée sur le ratio des membres. »

La liste des candidat(e)s proposé(e)s sera publiée dans *Le Philatéliste canadien* de mars-avril 2003. On y inclura une courte biographie de chaque candidat.

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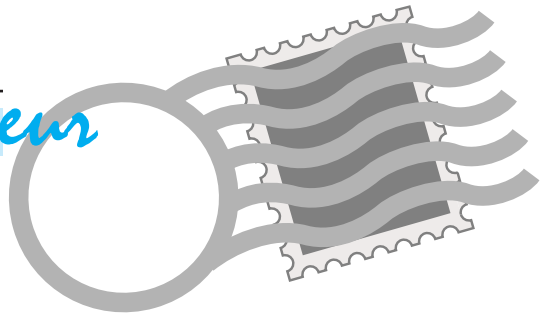
Pour commander, indiquez vos **nom**, **adresse** et **no. de téléphone**, qu'il n'est pas indispensable d'utiliser dans le texte de l'annonce.

Letters / Lettres

Dear Editor / Cher rédacteur



Dear Editor,

First, let me advise you of the reason for this letter. I am not interested in exchanging or buying stamps. My purpose is to learn more about the stamps of Canada.

Several years ago I began to realize that, here in Italy, we were facing a dearth of informative philatelic books written in Italian about the stamps of Canada, Newfoundland, and the Canadian Provinces.

I cannot understand why no one has published any handbooks on the stamps of Canada as the philatelic market is dependent on knowledgeable collectors. However, I discarded that thesis and began to prepare my own lists and plan of research.

I would like to correspond with one or more collectors willing to share their knowledge about Canadian stamps and their history with particular emphasis on definitive stamps, postal services, telegraph mail, and their use on Canadian domestic mail.

My aim is to edit books and catalogues dealing with the above-mentioned suggestions. I am not a stamp dealer and I have no commercial aims.

I look forward to hearing from anyone with an interest in my proposed projects.

Sincerely,
Gabriele Gagetti Adriano

Dear Sir,

Regarding the article by "Busha" in the July/August issue of the Journal, I believe I can add a snippett thereto.

In the March 1998 issue of the *British Caribbean Philatelic Journal* there is an article written by Joseph Mahfood on the subject of Jamaica's aborted "Freedom from Slavery" stamp. "Busha" covered the story pretty well in his/her article, but while he/she wonders why the Multiple CA watermarked paper was ever used when the Multiple Crown CA issue had been withdrawn, Mr. Mahfood says that the printing of the whole issue was made in two parts at the same time – the first being on the Multiple Crown CA paper, and the second being on the Multiple Script CA paper.

The Governor at the time, who feared the stamp might cause political unrest and so ordered it to be destroyed, was Sir Leslie Probyn. His order was carried out, but supplies for the U.P.U. – overprinted SPECIMEN – had already been sent out. Then two blocks of four were saved from destruction. One block was sent to His Majesty, King George V, for the Royal Collection. The other block was saved for the Jamaican Post Office's own official collection. However, when the Governor learned that this one block still remained in Jamaica he gave the orders that it be destroyed at once. On learning this, the Postmaster connived with a resourceful philatelist to "liberate" the block in question. It "disappeared" one night, and was reportedly broken up to be sold in Jamaica and abroad.

"Busha" quotes Gibbons' catalogue value for one of those four stamps, but I would say that figure is purely hypothetical because, when was a copy last available on the philatelic market? All I can say is that I never expect to see a copy grace my "Jamaica" collection!

Yours truly
Raymond W. Ireson

Dir Editor:

I would like to comment on some of the statements made by Bill Pekonen in the July/August 2002 Letters to the Editor regarding the origin of the muddy waters in the 1898 "Map" stamps. If Bill is confused by the substance of my article many others may also have not understood the experimental findings.

First, as to the statement that "there is no doubt that the 'Muddy Water' variety is an oxidized stamp", I thought my article pointed out very clearly that it is not an oxidized stamp. The colour change comes from the reaction of atmospheric hydrogen sulphide with lead monoxide impurities in the white lead present in the inked areas of the oceans to form lead sulphide, PbS.

The same reaction occurs with lead monoxide impurities in red lead, Pb_3O_4, a frequently used colourant in the 3¢ Small Queens.

As might be expected, instances are found in both issues where hydrogen peroxide treatment of a discoloured stamp will not completely restore the stamp to its original colour because of the degree of crystallinity of the lead sulphide. Lead dioxide, which is brown, is the only other conceivable lead pigment which might have been the source of the muddy waters. However, tests reported in my article showed that the lead dioxide is not a contributing factor.

The second comment has to do with the theory that the change in stamp colours resulted from disinfection methods used to halt the spread of small pox. Approximately 100 years ago, mail was disinfected by burning sulphur in closed containers and sealed mail cars within North America.

Hydrogen sulphide, however, is not produced on burning sulphur. It is sulphur dioxide and hence a reaction with white lead would not produce a brown colour since the reaction product is lead sulphite $PbSO_3$, which is white.

I hope these comments will help to remove the misconception that oxidization is connected to suphuretting and also to remove my name from a list of proponents who believe that muddy waters come from an oxidization reaction.

Sincerely,
John E. Milks

Coming Events / Calendrier

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

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

REGIONAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS RÉGIONAUX

Nov. 2, 2002: Kent County Stamp Club will hold KENTPEX 2002, its 72nd Annual Stamp Exhibition and Bourse at Wheels Motor Inn, corner of Richmond and Keil in Chatham, ON. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Free admission, free parking, stamps, postal history, philatelic supplies, many dealers. For more information, contact Paul Mc Donnell at (519) 354-1845 or pvmcdonell@aol.com

Nov. 2, 2002: North Toronto Stamp Club 2002 Stamp Show and Bourse will be held at the Civic Garden Centre, Edwards Gardens, 777 Lawrence Ave. E. at Lesley St., Don Mills, ON. Free parking and admission. Wheelchair access. Hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Contact Herb at (416) 445-7720, fax (416) 444-1273, or e-mail ntstampclub@yahoo.ca.

Nov. 8-10, 2002: The third LAVAL STAMP EXPO, Fall 2002 will be held in Laval, Quebec at the PALACE Reception Hall, 1717 Le Corbusier Blvd., Chomedey, Laval, Quebec. With the participation of the Canadian Stamp Dealers' Association, and the Fédération Québecoise de Philatélie. Appx 30 dealers from Canada & the US will be in attendance. 11-6 Friday, 10-6 Saturday, 10-4 Sunday. For further information contact Isidore Baum: Laval Stamp Expo POB 55 - St. Martin, Laval, QC Canada H7V 3P4, Phone: (450) 687-0632, Fax: (450) 687-3143, E-mail: info@topicalsetc.com, Web site http://www.topicalsetc.com.

Feb 15-16, 2003: NIPEX 2003 Exhibition & Bourse sponsored by the Niagara Philatelic Society will be held at Stamford Lions Club, 3846 Portage Road, Niagara Falls, Ontario. Hours: 10-5 on both days. Free admission. For more information contact Ed Yonelinas at (905) 262-5127 or e-mail stamps@canada.com.

Feb 22, 2002: APEX 2003, the Ajax Philatelic Society's annual exhibition will take place at Ajax Community Centre H.M.S. Ajax Room, 75 Centennial Road Ajax, Ontario 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Free admission and parking. 18 Stamp Dealers and Exhibitions. Further information: P.O. Box 107, Ajax, ON L1S 3C2. E-mail drw1947@aol.com.

March 15, 2003: OXPEX 2003 (54th Annual Stamp Exhibition) and OTEX 2003 (23rd Annual All Ontario Topical Exhibition) both sponsored by the Oxford Philatelic Society (RPSC Chapter #65) will be held at John Knox Christian School, 300 Juliana Drive, (Hwys 401 & 59 North) Woodstock, ON. Featuring Competitive Stamp Exhibits, Judges Critique, 16 Dealers, Youth Area, Canada Post Counter, Displays, Giant Prize Draws and Annual Show Cover with Refreshments. Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Free Admission and ample free parking. Inofrmation available: Gib Stephens Public Relations, PO Box 20113, Woodstock ON, N4S 8X8.

March 22-23, 2003: North Toronto Stamp Club Show and Bourse will be held at the Civic Garden Centre, Edwards Gardens, 777 Lawrence Ave. E. at Lesley St. in Don Mills, ON. Free parking and admission. Wheelchair access. Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday and 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sunday. Contact Herb at (416) 445-7720.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

Feb. 23-March 2, 2003: AmeriStamp Expo 2003 in Biloxi, Mississippi.

May 3-4, 2003: ORAPEX 2003 the 42nd annual RA Stamp Club Exhibition & Bourse will be held in the Curling Rink, RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr. Ottawa, Ontario. Large Exhibition and Bourse, Society meetings, Lectures and Buffet Palmares. Free Admission and free parking. Hours: 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Sunday. For info, contact Dick Malott, 16 Harwick Crescent, Nepean, Ontario, K2H 6R1, Canada. Phone (613) 829-0280; Fax (613) 829-7673; E-mail rmalott@magma.ca.

ROYAL * ROYALE: The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's 75th Annual exhibition and convention will be held May 30 to June 1 in Hanover, ON. For further information please write Royal * 2003 * Royale, P.O. Box 2003, Hanover, ON Canada N4N 2M0, or visit the show web site http://log.on.ca/saugeenstampclub for more information about the show, the town of Hanover and accommodations in the area. Dates and locations for upcoming years:

May 28-30, 2004 in Halifax, Nova Scotia;
May 27-29, 2005 in London, Ontario;
June 20-25, 2006 in St. John's, Newfoundland.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

Nov. 16-23, 2002: Exposicion Filatélica España 2002, The World Youth Philatelic Exhibition, Spain. Commissioner: Yvan Latulippe.

Oct. 4-13, 2003: Bangkok 2003, FIP sponsored World Stamp Exhibition, Bangkok, Thailand. Canadian Commissioner: J.J. Danielski, 71 Gennela Square, Scarborough, ON, M1B 5M7, jj.danielski@sympatico.ca

May 21-30, 2004: Barcelona 2004. F.I.P World Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Barcelona, Spain. The Canadian Commissioner from whom information may be obtained is: Charles J.G. Verge, P.O. Box 2788 Station "D", Ottawa, ON K1P 5W8, Phone: (613) 738-2770, Fax: (613) 738-7863, E-mail: vergec@sympatico.ca

Sept. 2004: Singapore 2004, FIP sponsored World Stamp Exhibition. Canadian Commissioner: Samuel Chiu. chiusam@hotmail.com

Chapter Meetings/Réunions des clubs membres

AJAX PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

AMICALE DES PHILATÉLISTES DE l'OUTAOUAIS (APO)

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

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

CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE "LES TIMBRÉS" DE BOISBRIAND

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

BARRIE DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 73 meets the 2nd Wed. except July and Aug. at 7:30 pm at101 Ardagh Road, Barrie, ON. Table auction at every meeting. Contact: Marjorie Coakwell, PO Box 2, Orrillia, ON L3V 6H9, (705) 323-9072.

BRAMALEA STAMP CLUB

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

BRANTFORD STAMP CLUB

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

BROCK/PRESCOTT STAMP CLUB

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

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

CAMBRIDGE STAMP CLUB

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

CANADIAN AEROPHILATELIC SOCIETY

RPSC Chapter 187, yearly membership for Canadians $20 Cdn, for Americans $22 Cdn. and for all other countries $25. No formal meetings, but members join the RA Stamp Club meetings at the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, ON at 7:30 p.m. every Mon. except June to Aug. Contact: Ron Miyanishi, 124 Gamble Ave., Toronto, ON M4J 2P3. (416) 421-5846

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR ISRAEL PHILATELY

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

CANADIAN FORCES PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

CANADIAN FORCES BASE TRENTON STAMP CLUB

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

COBOURG STAMP CLUB

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

COLBORNE STAMP CLUB

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

CREDIT VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY - MISSISSAUGA

Chapter 67 of The RPSC meets on the 1st and 3rd Wed. at 7 p.m. in the Texaco Room of the Port Credit Branch of the Mississauga Library, located in the southwest corner of the public parking lot west of Stevebank and north of Lakeshore Road. Contact Bob Laker (905) 608-9794.

DELTA STAMP CLUB

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

EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

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

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB

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

ESSEX COUNTY STAMP CLUB

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

FENELON STAMP CLUB

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

FRASER VALLEY PHILATELIC CLUB

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

FREDERICTON DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

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

FUNDY STAMP COLLECTOR'S CLUB

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

GREATER VICTORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

HAMILTON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 51 meets at 6 p.m. on the 2nd, 4th and 5th Mon., Sept. to June except holidays, and 2nd Mon. of July, at Bishop Ryan secondary school, Quigley Rd. and Albright St. Contact: Clare Maitland (Secretary), Box 60510, 673 Upper James St., Hamilton, ON, L9C 7N7; e-mail: stamps@hwcn.org or online at: www.hwcn.org/-ip029

INSURANCE AND BANKING PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets the 3rd Thur. Sept. to June at 6 p.m. on eighth floor, 200 King St. W., Toronto, ON M5H 2Y2. Contact: Herb Kucera, secretary, (416) 494-1428, or e-mail herbkucera@rogers.com.

KAWARTHA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 58 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tues. except July and Aug., at 7 p.m. at Riverview Manor, 1155 Water St. N. Peterborough, ON. Contact Marie Olver at (705) 745-4993.

KELOWNA & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 90 meets on the 1st Wed. Sept. to June at 7 p.m. at the Odd Fellows Hall, 2597 Richter St., Kelowna, BC. Contact: Box 1185, Kelowna, BC V1Y 7P8.

KENT COUNTY STAMP CLUB

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

KINCARDINE STAMP CLUB

Chapter C-196 meets the 1st Wed. in the back of the Anglican Church on Russel St. at 7:30. Contact the club at Box 192, Kincardine, ON N2Z 2Y7 or call John Cortan at (519) 395-5819 or e-mail jcortan@hurontel.on.ca

KINGSTON STAMP CLUB

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

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB

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

LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB – CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE DE LAKESHORE

Chapter 84 meets at St. John the Baptist Church, 233 Ste-Claire Street in Pointe-Claire, on the 2nd and 4th Thurs. Sept. to June at 7:30 p.m. Contact: Oleg Podymow, President, P.O. Box 1, Pointe Claire/Dorval, QC H9R 4N5. / Le chapitre 84, se réunit les deuxième et quatrième jeudis, du début de septembre à la fin juin, à 19h30. Les reunions ont lieu à l'Église St. John the Baptist, 233 rue Ste-Claire à Pointe-Claire. Information: Oleg Podymow, Président, P.O. Box 1, Pointe Claire/Dorval, QC H9R 4N5.

LETHBRIDGE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

MEDICINE HAT COIN &STAMP CLUB

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

MIDDLESEX STAMP CLUB

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

MILTON STAMP CLUB

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

MUSKOKA STAMP CLUB

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

NELSON STAMP CLUB

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

NORTH BAY & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 44 meets on the 2nd and 4th Wed. Sept. to May, at the Empire Living Centre, 425 Fraser St., North Bay, ON at 7 p.m. Contact: John Fretwell, R.R. 1, Callandar, ON P0H 1H0, (705) 752-1364.

NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB

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

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 21 meets the 1st and 3rd Wed. except July and Aug. when meetings are held on only the 3rd Wed., at 6:30 p.m. in the lounge of the Centennial Arena, north side of Finch Ave. W., west of Bathurst. Sales circuit, auctions, speakers, lectures. Contact: Joe Malboeuf at (905) 884-5503.

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB

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

OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB

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

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

OWEN SOUND STAMP CLUB

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

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

PENTICTON AND DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 127 meets the 1st Sunday of each month, from Sept. to May, from 2-4 p.m. at the Penticton Library Auditorium, 785 Main St. Contact: E.M. Proctor (Secretary), RR#4 S87 C9, Summerland, BC V0H 1Z0. (250) 494-4055.

PERTH STAMP CLUB

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

R.A. STAMP CLUB – OTTAWA

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

REGINA PHILATELIC CLUB

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

ROYAL CITY STAMP CLUB

Chapter 104 meets on the 2nd Thurs. except July and Aug., 7 p.m. at the New Westminster Public Library, 716-6th Ave., New Westminster, BC. Contact: Box 145, Milner, BC V0X 1T0. (604) 534-1884.

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB

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

ST. CATHARINES STAMP CLUB

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

ST. JOHN'S PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

SASKATOON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 80 meets the 2nd and 4th Mon. Sept. to May, 7-9 p.m. at the Rusty McDonald Library, 225 Primrose Dr., Saskatoon, SK. Contact: secretary: Doug Smith, (306) 249-3092; e-mail: douglasmichaelsmith@shaw.ca.

SCARBOROUGH STAMP CLUB

Chapter 223 meets the 1st and 3rd Tues. Sept. to June at 7 p.m. at Cedarbrook Community Centre, Contact Peter Butler, 143 Glenmore Rd., Toronto, ON M4L 3M2.

SIDNEY STAMP CLUB (SIDNEY, BC)

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

LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE DE QUÉBEC

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

LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE DE LA RIVE SUD

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

SAUGEEN STAMP CLUB

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

STRATFORD STAMP CLUB

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

SUDBURY STAMP CLUB

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

THE PHILATELIC CLUB OF MONTRAL

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

TORONTO HARMONIE STAMP CLUB

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

TRURO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets the 2nd Thurs. Sept. to June at 7:30 p.m. at the Sobey'scommunity room, Prince St.,.for a general meeting followed by a program and auction. Fourth Thurs is trading night.

UNION PHILATÉLIQUE de MONTRÉAL

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

VANCOUVER ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

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

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One Last Word / Un dernier mot

by / par Tony Shaman

MERRY CHRISTMAS. HAPPY HANUKKAH. SEASON'S GREETINGS. HAPPY HOLIDAYS.

JOYEUX NOËL! BONNE HANNOUKA! NOS MEILLEURS VOEUX! JOYEUSES FÊTES!

Whether you will soon be celebrating Christmas, Hanukkah, the Festival of Lights, Kwanza, or some other end-of-year festivities, if you live anywhere in Canada, you will not be able to escape the frenzied pace of Christmas shopping, Yule-theme carols chiming from loudspeakers in every store, and a jolly Ho-Ho-Ho from the Santas stationed strategically at downtown street corners and shopping malls.

Although Christians do not constitute a majority of the world's population, one would never know it from the output of Yule-theme postage stamps. And no Christmas topic is more popular than the stamps depicting the ubiquitous Santa Claus.Yet, despite his status as the most recognized Christmas icon, non-Christians in many parts of the world see him as a benign, non-threatening symbol. Japan, for the most part a Shinto/Buddhist country, has issued a stamp in honour of the jolly old gent.

Santa has become an ambassador of goodwill who bridges the chasms separating the patchwork of religious beliefs of people making up the Canadian mosaic. True, today's Santa has evolved from the legendary Saint Nicholas, a third-century bishop, but instead of saving souls as did his ancient forbear, Santa saves Christmas by piling presents under the Christmas tree.

The idea of Santa as a gift-giver actually dates back to the original Saint Nicholas who, according to legend, saved three young maidens from destitution and a life of poverty. The Santa Claus stamps issued by postal administrations around the world aptly tell the story of Saint Nick's evolution from a much admired and revered bishop to the secular gift-giver loved by children of many lands. The article entitled *From Saint to Santa* uses stamps from around the world to tell his story.

Joseph Monteiro takes us on a well-researched journey exploring the varied qualities of prestige booklets of several countries.The article by Ken Lewis in a short treatise tells the little-known story of the 2-cent Foochow Bisect.

A new author on our pages, Kenneth J. Cohen, gives us a glimpse into the life of an outstanding Canadian, Sir Edward Kemp, whose considerable accomplishments remain largely unknown to most Canadians.

Michael Peach, well known in philatelic circles throughout Canada and elsewhere, has provided us with a written-up version of his award-winning exhibit of Triangular Cancellations of Great Britain.

Although non-philatelic, I hope readers will get a chuckle out of the *Night Before Christmas* parody on page 308

Merry Christmas, Happy Hanukkah, season's greetings and happy holidays to all!

Que vous vous apprêtiez à célébrer Noël, le festival des Lanternes, Kwanza ou d'autres fêtes soulignant la fin de l'année, où que vous viviez au Canada, vous ne pourrez échapper au rythme frénétique du magasinage du temps des fêtes, aux chants de Noël carillonnant avec force dans tous les magasins et aux Ho Ho Ho gaillards du père Noël stratégiquement posté aux intersections commerciales et dans les centres d'achats.

Devant l'extraordinaire production de timbres de Noël, on s'étonne que les religions chrétiennes ne soient pas celles qui comptent le plus de fidèles. La représentation la plus populaire de cette thématique est bien sûr l'omniprésent père Noël. Bien qu'il soit l'idole la plus célèbre de toute la chrétienté, les non-chrétiens, un peu partout dans le monde, le perçoivent plutôt comme un symbole innocent. Ainsi, le Japon, pays principalement bouddhiste et shintoïste, a émis un timbre en l'honneur de ce vieux monsieur enjoué.

Il est devenu un ambassadeur de bonne volonté, le pont qui surplombe les gouffres creusés par le mélange hétéroclite de croyances religieuses qui composent la mosaïque culturelle canadienne. Le père Noël a bien sûr évolué; de son précurseur, le légendaire Saint-Nicolas, évêque du troisième siècle sauveur de l'âme, le personnage s'est transformé en sauveur de la Noël grâce aux montagnes de cadeaux qu'il place sous le sapin.

Toutefois, l'idée d'un père Noël offrant des présents remonte bien aux jours de Saint-Nicolas qui, selon la légende, sauva trois jeunes filles du dénuement et de la vie de misère. Les timbres émis par les diverses administrations postales du monde illustrent avec justesse cette évolution de Saint-Nicolas, évêque admiré et vénéré en un personnage laïque, distributeur de cadeaux et aimé des enfants de nombreux pays. C'est ce que l'article intitulé : *From Saint to Santa* (D'un saint jusqu'au père Noël) nous raconte par l'entremise de timbres venus des quatre coins du globe.

Joseph Monteiro nous emmène explorer, dans un périple bien documenté, la qualité variée des livrets de prestige de quelques pays. Ken Lewis de façon brève mais sérieuse nous raconte l'histoire peu connue du timbre coupé de 2 cents de Foochow.

Quant à Kenneth J. Cohen, un nouvel auteur, il donne un aperçu de la vie d'un Canadien remarquable, Sir Edward Kemp, dont la plupart des compatriotes ignorent les importantes réalisations.

Micheal Peach, familier des cercles philatéliques canadiens et étrangers, nous livre une version écrite de sa collection primée ayant pour thème les oblitérations triangulaires de la Grande-Bretagne.

Bien qu'il ne s'agisse pas de philatélie, j'espère que la parodie de *Night Before Christmas* (La veillée de Noël), en page 308 saura amuser nos lecteurs.

Joyeux Noël! Bonne Hannouka! Nos meilleurs voeux! Joyeuses fêtes à tous!

FIP Internet Competition 2002

...continued from page 318

philatelists. However, judging them under FIP literature rules is difficult and very time-consuming. It is a task willingly undertaken by a small number of judges, and each year we find new ideas and continued development of the unique features of the Internet. We look forward to the 2003 competition (see www.f-i-p.ch), the results of which will be presented at Bangkok 2003.

Concours Internet 2002 de la FIP

...suite de la page 318

fois, il est long et difficile de les juger selon les règlements de documentation de la FIP. Il s'agit d'une tâche acceptée volontairement par quelques juges, et nous avons chaque année de nouvelles idées et constatons un développement continu des caractéristiques uniques d'Internet. Nous attendons avec impatience le concours 2003 (voyez www.f-i-p.ch), dont les résultats seront présentés à Bangkok 2003.

For the Holidays give a membership to your Society to a friend, colleague or young collector. See page 309 for details.

Pour les Fêtes, donnez une adhésion à votre Société à un ami, un collègue ou à un jeune. Pour des renseignements supplémentaires voir page 309.

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