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The CANADIAN PHILATELIST
Le PHILATÉLISTE CANADIEN

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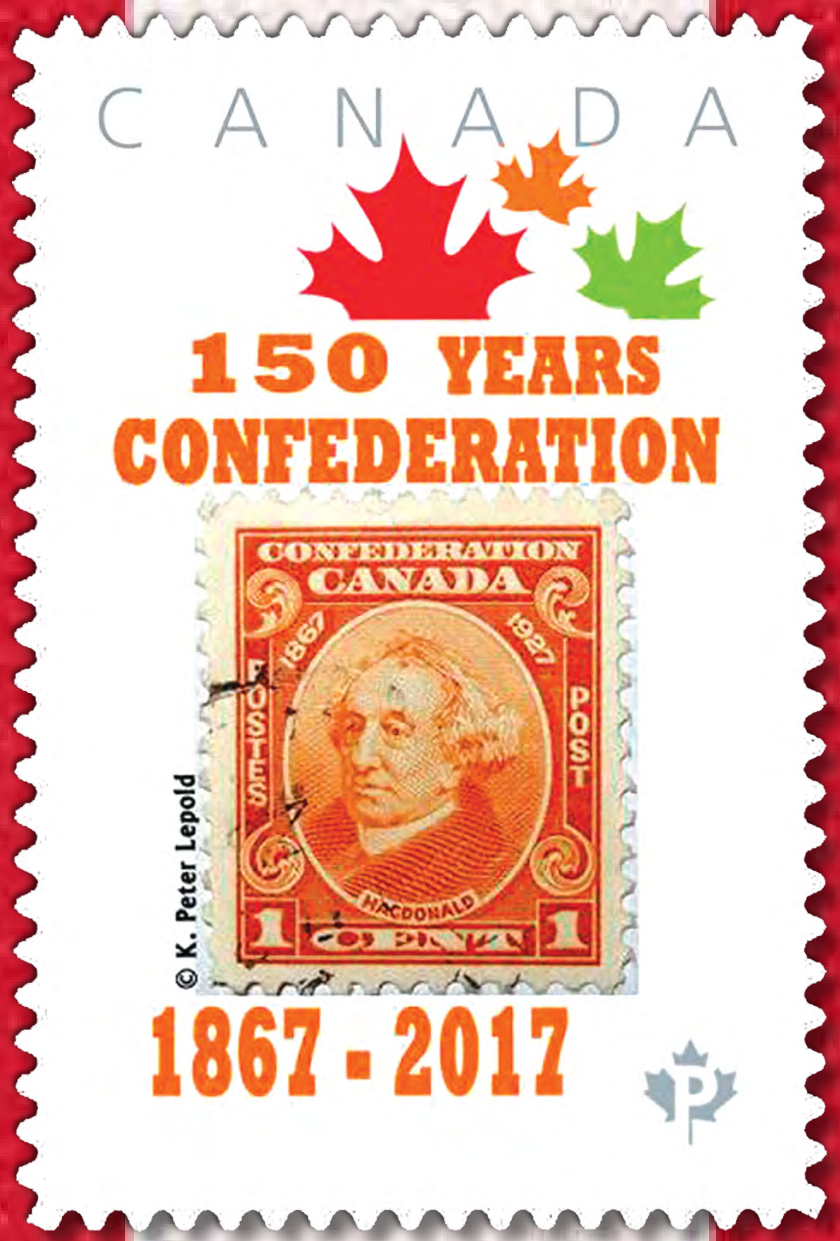

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Revue de LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA
LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Join The RPSC!

- **ADVICE ON DISPOSAL OF COLLECTIONS**
- **THEFT PROTECTION NETWORK**
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- **THE RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE AND VOTE AT OUR AGM, AND TO HOLD ELECTED OFFICE**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Devenez membre de La SRPC

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ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA
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The information on this form will only be used for communication purposes from The RPSC National Office and the executive and its officers. The Society publishes the name of each applicant in *The Canadian Philatelist*, to seek any objections from the membership. Your membership information will never be sold or traded to advertisers. If you have any questions, please contact the National Office at 1-888-285-4143.

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

I will act in accordance with The RPSC Code of Ethics (The Code of Ethics can be found on the website: www.rpsc.org)

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Journal of The
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

Revue de La
SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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THE COVER:

The cover includes picture postage stamps commemorating 150 Years of Confederation. They were designed by K. Peter Lepold, an avid stamp collector from Kelowna, B.C. He designed them, submitted them to Canada Post for their approval and printing. Canada Post returns them, and it's up to Lepold to sell them at his stamp club, on eBay, or wherever he can find a market. Since they are printed by Canada Post, they are valid Canadian stamps. Lowe-Martin is the printer. For more information, check out our feature article on page 226.

PAGE COUVERTURE:

La page couverture montre des timbres-photos qui commémorent les 150 ans de la confédération. Ils ont été conçus par K. Peter Lepold, un collectionneur enthousiaste de Kelowna en Colombie-Britannique. Il les a conçus, puis les a soumis à Poste Canada à des fins d'approbation et d'impression. Poste Canada les lui a retournés et c'est à lui de les vendre à son club philatélique, sur eBay, bref, n'importe où il peut trouver un marché. Puisqu'ils ont été imprimés par Poste Canada, ce sont des timbres canadiens valides. L'imprimeur est Lowe-Martin. Vous trouverez des renseignements supplémentaires dans l'article, page 226.

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HAPPY BIRTHDAY, CANADA!!!

I'm pumped! I've popped a champagne cork, and am sipping on bubbly even as we speak. It's party hats, and balloons, and we'll be waving the flag vigorously today as we pour/pore through this Sesquicentennial edition of the magazine. I hope you'll agree that it's quite the issue. We've had a huge – almost overwhelming – response to the idea of celebrating Canada's birthday through stamps with a special edition. In fact, we have far too many items to fit into one magazine, so some will be held over for September/October as the celebration continues... and, why not? This is a grand year for a party.

Old friends have dropped in, and we have some new voices to celebrate with us as well. We'll be leading off with guys like John Bucci, for example, who will explain what the fuss is all about, and why we have to celebrate. He'll present the plans for Confederation as told in stamps, and why the Canada's and the Maritimes felt a need to be united.

Lloyd Brown-John will follow up on that theme. He's a political whizz, and he'll explain our tentative relationship with our nearest neighbour -- the constant dilemma of the mouse in bed with the elephant. We kept American expansionists at bay when we won The War of 1812, and thereafter we survived numerous skirmishes along our joint border: the longest international border in the world; but, we've survived them all. Our sovereignty remains intact, and our relationship with the U.S. has developed in true friendship as we let by-gones be by-gones.

That special relationship is most evident in a small community that straddles the border. In Canada, it's known as Surrey-White Rock, British Columbia. In the U.S., it's known as Blaine, Washington; but the two communities are virtually synonymous. Terry Leishman will explain their incredible liaison, and how it developed in the universal, and common love of stamps. It's quite the story, and it emphasizes how we can put our social and cultural differ-

BONNE FÊTE CANADA!!!

Je suis gonflé à bloc! J'ai sabré le champagne et je sirote des bulles au moment même où nous nous parlons. Nous avons sorti les chapeaux de fête et les ballons et nous brandirons le drapeau avec enthousiasme aujourd'hui en nous plongeant, dans ce numéro de notre revue qui marque le cent cinquantenaire du Canada. J'espère que vous conviendrez que c'est tout un numéro. Nous avons reçu énormément... presque trop... de réponses à l'idée de fêter l'anniversaire de la fondation du Canada par les timbres dans un numéro spécial. En fait, nous avons reçu beaucoup trop d'articles pour les inclure dans ce seul numéro. Alors, nous en mettrons certains de côté jusqu'en septembre-octobre, puisque la fête continue... et pourquoi pas? C'est une année formidable pour faire la fête.

De vieux amis se sont pointés et de nouvelles voix se sont ajoutées pour se joindre à la fête. Nous donnerons le coup d'envoi avec des gars, comme John Bucci, qui nous expliquera pourquoi tout ce remue-ménage et pourquoi fêter. Il présentera le projet de confédération, tel que nous le racontent les timbres et expliquera pourquoi le Canada et les Maritimes estimaient devoir s'unir.

Lloyd Brown-John, quant à lui, poursuivra sur le même thème. Expert en politique, il expliquera notre relation timide avec notre voisin le plus proche — le dilemme perpétuel de la souris qui couche avec un éléphant. Nous avons maintenu l'expansionnisme américain à distance en gagnant la Guerre de 1812 et par la suite, nous avons subi bien des escarmouches le long de notre frontière commune, la plus longue au monde, mais nous avons survécu à toutes. Notre souveraineté est demeurée intacte et nos relations avec les États-Unis se sont transformées une solide amitié, car nous avons laissé le passé derrière.

Cette relation spéciale est d'autant plus évidente dans une petite collectivité qui chevauche la frontière. Au Canada, elle est connue sous le nom de Surrey-White Rock, en Colombie-Britannique, et aux États-Unis, sous celui de Blaine, dans l'État de Washington; elles sont virtuellement synonymes. Terry Leishman nous expliquera le lien incroyable qui les unit et comment il s'est développé dans l'amour commun et universel des timbres. Voilà à peu près l'histoire; une histoire qui montre

ences aside: inviting and welcoming our neighbours into our homes.

Of course, Canada Post has already experienced a flurry of celebratory activities this year, releasing stamps that further emphasize our national identity. We'll look at those issues to help determine what makes Canada great. Jim Phillips, head of stamp services, will also be on hand to discuss his own personal favourites. It's an article that emphasizes how lucky we all are to live in this fine land, and how lucky he is to hobnob with Canadian celebrities.

Not only will we talk about the people who celebrate this land, but we'll look at an animal and bird that have come to epitomize what being Canadian is all about. The first is the classic Canadian beaver, and our youth columnist, Joseph Perrone will talk about the historical significance of the animal, and how it reflects our national character. The other is the Canada Goose, and Richard Helmer will explain his relationship with this iconic Canadian symbol, reflected in a corner block of stamps of which he is particularly proud.

Now, speaking of things that make Canada a wonderful country, we'll look at two separate instances: one a triumph, the other a tragedy in war that were instrumental in defining this nation. Both were at a tremendous loss in lives, but both celebrate the resolve, and determination of Canadians to set things right in the world, and surmount incredible odds for the common good. Tony Mancinone will explain what happened in the battles, and why they epitomize the Canadian spirit that defines us. It makes me proud to hoist this glass of champagne, and wave our Canadian flag, even though these simple actions fly in the face of my humble Canadian roots. ✉

comment nous pouvons mettre de côté nos différences sociales et culturelles en invitant nos voisins chez nous et en les accueillant.

Bien sûr Poste Canada a déjà tout un éventail d'activités de célébrations à son actif cette année, notamment, l'émission de timbres qui mettent l'accent sur notre sentiment d'identité nationale. Nous les examinerons pour saisir ce qui fait la grandeur du Canada. Jim Phillips, directeur des Timbres et services connexes, sera là pour discuter de ses timbres préférés. Son article montre à quel point nous sommes chanceux de vivre dans ce magnifique pays et la chance qu'il a de frayer avec les célébrités canadiennes.

Non seulement nous parlerons des gens qui font honneur à notre pays, mais nous nous pencherons aussi sur un animal et un oiseau qui sont devenus les symboles de ce que signifie être Canadien. Le premier est le castor canadien classique, et notre jeune chroniqueur, Joseph Perrone, discutera de la signification historique de cet animal et montrera en quoi il reflète notre caractère national. Ensuite vient la bernache du Canada, et à son tour, Richard Helmer expliquera sa relation avec ce symbole emblématique canadien représenté dans un bloc de coin dont il est particulièrement fier.

Maintenant, à propos de choses qui font du Canada un pays magnifique, nous examinerons deux cas différents : un triomphe et une tragédie dans une guerre qui s'est avérée cruciale pour forger notre identité nationale. Dans les deux cas, un nombre épouvantable de vies ont été perdues, mais les deux illustrent la résolution et la détermination des Canadiens à contribuer à ce que les choses aillent bien dans le monde et à surmonter des obstacles incroyables pour le bien commun. Tony Mancinone nous racontera ce qui s'est produit durant les batailles et en quoi elles symbolisent l'esprit canadien qui nous définit. C'est pourquoi je suis heureux de lever ce verre de champagne et d'agiter notre drapeau canadien, bien que ces gestes, pourtant simples, détonnent un peu avec mes humbles racines.

CELEBRATING 125 YEARS

While Canada is celebrating its Sesquicentennial, the Toronto Stamp Collectors Club is celebrating its 125th anniversary this year, and we'll break out the champagne and party favours in the next issue of *TCP*. After all, we can only celebrate one birthday at a time.

In the meantime, several events are well into the planning stages. A reunion and dinner are scheduled for Hamilton this year, since that will be the philatelic hot spot. The anniversary will coincide with a symposium hosted by the philatelic society. The club also wants to update its history. So, if you have any stories to tell, or thoughts to relate, then get in touch with club secretary, Michael Graf. The same applies if you want tickets to the dinner.

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

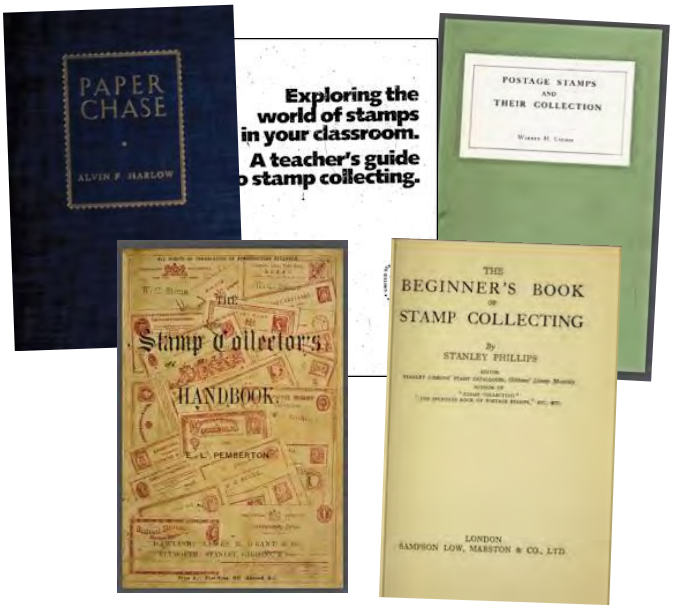
DEAR EDITOR,

Dr. Field's survey results (previous edition)made interesting reading, and raised some interesting ideas. Some of his 'thoughts moving forward' call for a response:

1. He suggests appointing a board member to attract new members: perhaps Dr. Field himself?

a) He recommends setting up a Royal website dedicated to youth with games, blogs, and social media: The RPSC Affiliate #1001, the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS) runs a youth program with funding. The website is: http://www.bnaps.org/youth.htm. The website for youth was coordinated by Norris Dyer but, unfortunately, Norris passed away earlier this year.

b) He also recommends making a handbook for member clubs: Already many have been done. Here are at least nine free for the downloading at website: http://www.stormthecastle.com/stamp-collecting/free-stamp-collecting-books.htm



c) Field recommends finding a celebrity to brand the hobby: Already, there is a 'Widely Known Person' who has a wonderful stamp collection, and her portrait is featured on many world stamp issues, including the stamps of Canada and Newfoundland - Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II of Canada - and she is our patron through her Canadian representative in Ottawa!

The United States philately has recognised the powerful message that Queen Elizabeth's collection has for experienced collectors as well as children. See these websites: https://postalmuseum.si.edu/queen's/ and https://postalmuseum.si.edu/queen%27s/education.html

2. Funding: Everyone has that problem. Why don't we partner with RPSC affiliates and chapters, FIAF and the FIP? In the past, I have tried to connect the youth section of the RPSC with the youth commission of the world-wide FIP without success. Apparently, the RPSC could not use the contact or the help.

3. Scholarly papers: Lots of them are already available. Just Google 'Psychology of Stamp Collecting' or substitute 'Philately.' My favourite is the scholarly paper titled *Thematic philately as a task oriented approach to improve cognition – A perspective* by Nalina Gupta / *Indian Journal of Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy*. October - December. 2010, Vol. Four, Number Four. Nalina Gupta, MPT is a senior lecturer at the Department of Physiotherapy, College of Applied Education and Health Sciences, Meerut, India.

Perhaps these may serve as starting points for the New Member Recruiting Project of the RPSC.

Best Regards,

JAMES R. TAYLOR, FRPSC FRPSL
CALGARY, CANADA
MAY, 15, 2017

DEAR EDITOR,

Thank you for the PRAGA 2018 article in the May-June issue. The PRAGA exhibitions of the past have been excellent shows and I am pleased to be a part of PRAGA 2018 as the Canadian national commissioner.

I want to provide an update on an additional exhibit class at PRAGA 2018 and comment on two exhibit classes that may be of interest to your readers.

Class 7 – Revenues, is now planned in addition to the traditional, postal history, philatelic literature, one frame, modern and open classes. More information on the revenue class addition is now available on the PRAGA 2018 website www.praga2018.cz

The modern and open classes are of particular interest in encouraging new exhibitors. The modern class is reserved for exhibits of philatelic material

issued by postal authorities in the 21st century. Some earlier material may be included if relevant. For PRAGA 2018, the modern class exhibits may either be in traditional or postal history format. For the modern class, the national level vermeil medal prerequisite for exhibit applications is replaced with a recommendation from the national commissioner, so any RPSC member may apply.

The open philately class allows the inclusion of up to 50% non-philatelic material to support the storyline of the exhibit. Supporting non-philatelic may include such items as photographs, documents, medals and other artifacts (maximum thickness 5 mm.) Similar to the modern class, there are no prerequisite national medal level requirements for open class.

Anyone interested in exhibiting at PRAGA 2018 may contact me by email at david.mclaughlin@rogers.com for further information. Since my recommendation is required for the modern class, I'll need to work with potential exhibitors, so they should contact me asap. I need to have all applications in by October 31 at the latest, as they have to go to the organizing committee by November 15.

DAVID MCLAUGHLIN
RPSC NATIONAL COMMISSIONER, PRAGA 2018

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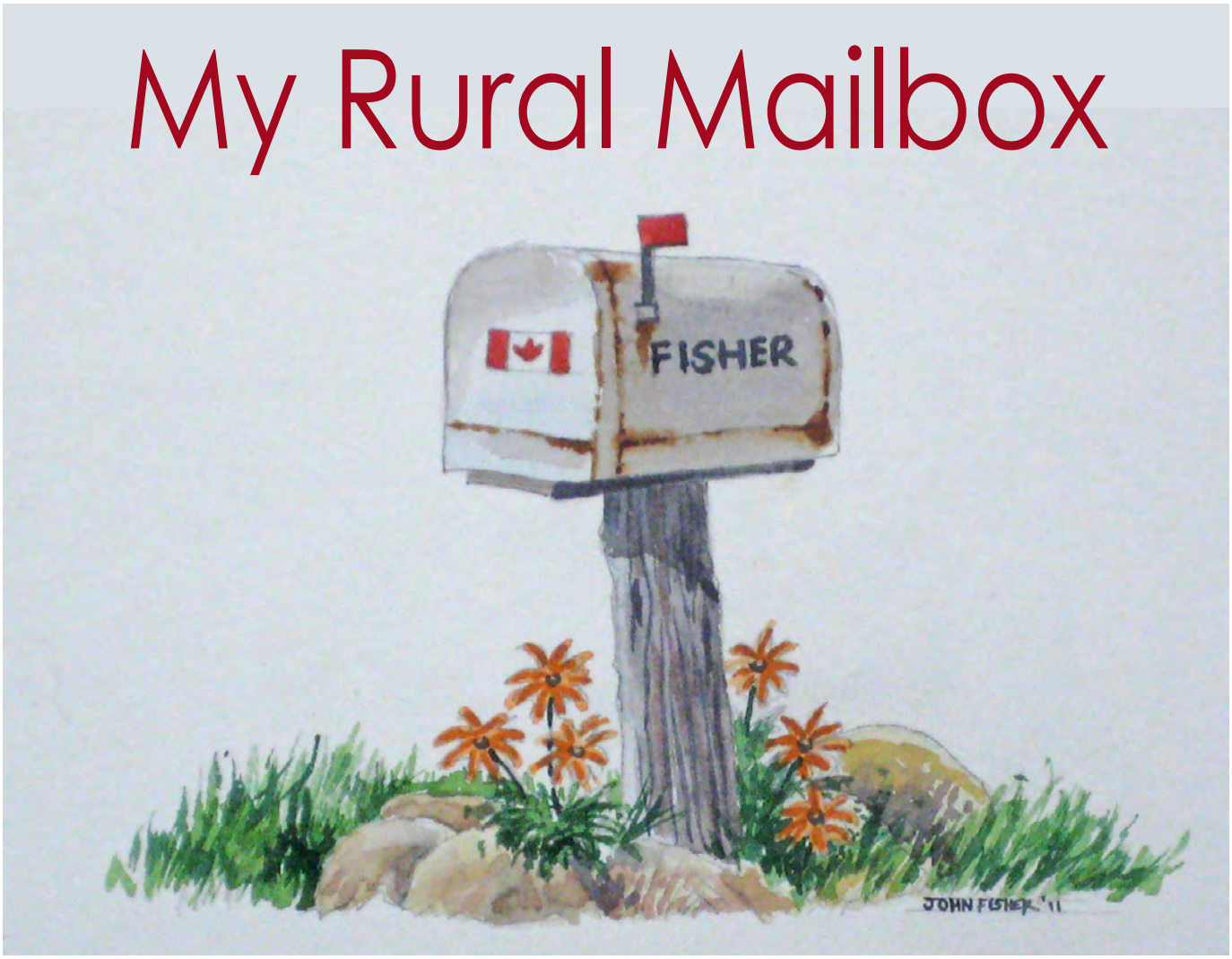

By John Fisher

Anyone under the age of 30 will look at you blankly when you start talking about cards, envelopes, stamps and mailing lists. They probably haven't gone near a post office for years, and pay all their bills by email, phone or direct deposit.

Talk to them about actual stamp collecting and their eyes glaze over. Unless they've come across 'philatelist' in a TV Jeopardy quiz, they probably think it's some arcane cult member, or the lady who cuts toe-nails in senior's homes.

My love affair with stamps, the post office, and my rural mailbox goes back a long way, when I used to live in the country when it really was the country.

We had a rural mailbox with Saturday delivery, and the gravel road outside tended to wander a bit in heavy rain. It was long before the highway was paved, and to hear a car or truck go by was an event. It was quiet and lonely in its own unique way, and in those days I was a struggling freelance writer and broadcaster, working in an atmosphere completely lacking in the hustle and bustle of city living.

The Canadian rural mailbox was a metaphor for country living then as it is now. In a country of over 34 million, spread out along the border with the United States, we are an ur-

banized country these days, but our rural areas can still seem isolated.

The rural mailbox was my link with the outside world in those days, apart from our black rotary dial telephone with a party line of three other users. I could see when the red flag was up from my 'office' window, which was actually a second hand school desk supporting my state-of-the-art Remington electric typewriter with a red and black ribbon.

It was from here I learned the ways of country living. I was alone but somehow I was rarely lonely. With a dog for company, I was surrounded by birds of every kind, squirrels, chipmunks, ground hogs, porcupine, and yes, our dog tangled with one. We had a shy Bobcat at one point, and at night the owls let us know they were around.

But it was the red flag on that rural mailbox that I remember most. It offered hope. It was my window on the world. People actually wrote letters in those days and used stamps. Some would come in matched stationery with neat cursive writing, while others came with little cellophane windows in brown envelopes containing punch cards you were forbidden to punch or fold. Some would contain a cheque for some assignment done for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation or CBC, various newspapers or other magazines long forgotten.

All that's changed now, of course. My intimate rural mailbox has given way to stainless steel communal boxes in cookie-cutter subdivisions built on prime farmland and accessible only by automobile. No red flags here, just the anonymity of city living. Regimentation is the order of the day. Now I have an iPhone, an iPad and a desktop Mac, and I no longer feel disconnected from the outside world. My young editor texts changes to an article, and I intercept them waiting in the audiology clinic in a nearby town. I make them on the spot. Over afternoon coffee at Tim Horton's, I receive confirmation that all is well.

I sometimes miss the longed for letter with a British stamp, from a distant relative in the U.K., with fuzzy black and white photographs of someone standing on a seaside pier somewhere in the pouring rain. Or the comforting scribble by some sympathetic editor who likes my stuff, but - who has time for that any more?

Something has been lost in this race for speed and instant communication, and perhaps my old rural mailbox, with its distinctive red flag, captures it best. Look at me it used to say. I have something for you. Something private you can open up and read at your leisure. Something written by hand. Someone wrote this, found an envelope, put a stamp on it and took it to a mail box. Something to be stored away and reread as many times as you like. There is no delete button. No need to have a back-up copy. No virus can infect your files. Perhaps that's part of the joy of stamp collecting? The chance to hold something frozen in time; an icon of former days, just like my old rural mail box. ✉

John Fisher is a retired graphic artist, and writer, who currently lives in Collingwood, Ontario. John was born and educated in the U.K., graduating from the Luton School of Arts (now Barnfield College) in 1945. He has spent most of his life in the Canadian graphic arts industry with experience as copywriter, art director, and his own commercial art studio. John is the author of two non-fiction books, and has written for television, radio and major Canadian magazines and newspapers. As a consumer advocate in the 1960s, John was co-host on CBC Radio's 'Consumers Council.' John has worked in the corporate world as advertising manager for Ronson Products Ltd. and Salada Foods Ltd. where he was manager of New Product Development. Although long retired, John keeps active and teaches a course in writing your life history, and is staff writer for an on-line magazine Adult Lifestyle Communities. His personal website is www.watercoloursforfun.com where many of his free watercolour demos are available.

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Confederation and the Charlottetown Conference

By John Bucci

The Charlottetown Conference was held in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, from September 9 to 11, 1864. The original intent was to discuss a maritime union between Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Newfoundland agreed with the movement, but initially was not notified in time to take part.

Britain encouraged a maritime union, hoping that the colonies of British North America would be less economically and politically dependent on the crown, and that it would provide greater economic and military power for the region. It was a direct response to the American Civil War. The British were afraid of an American invasion of British territory.

Another colony: the Province of Canada, now Ontario & Quebec; heard about the conference, and asked to be included. In August of that year, Newfoundland also requested to join, and the conference was soon overwhelmed with talk of a larger union. Within days the Maritimes, and Province of Canada, persuaded each other to create a new federation.

CONFEDERATION MEMORIAL STAMPS

Did you know?

- The American Civil War created a new military threat to the small, divided colonies to the north.
- Britain wanted to eliminate government spending in North America.
- Sir John A. Macdonald, and other politicians, arrived on a 191-ton steamer with 13 thousand dollars of champagne to attend the conference.
- Various delegations went to Charlottetown with different motives in mind.
- When the group arrived a circus was in town. Almost everyone was enjoying the circus, and the harbour was deserted. Quite the welcome.
- William Hope had to handle the reception himself, which included rowing out to greet the new arrivals. A big party ensued with marathon speeches, protests, lobster & oyster lunches, resolutions, picnics, alliances, flirtation, and champagne balls.
- This was called an 'ice breaker.'

QUEBEC CONFERENCE, OCTOBER, 1864

At the close of the Charlottetown Conference, participants agreed to meet again in Quebec City in October, 1864. The Quebec Conference had 32 delegates from the Province of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. Newfoundland sent two observers. British Columbia did not participate.

There was a major conflict at the conference between John A. Macdonald, from Upper Canada, who favoured a 'legislative union,' i.e., a military state; as opposed to representatives from the Maritimes, and Lower Canada - now Quebec - who favoured stronger provincial rights. They feared they would lose their cultural identity under a centralized unitary state. The Maritimes wanted a union of central power for protection in case of an invasion by the Americans.

The conference ended on October 27, and delegates returned to the provinces to submit '72 resolutions' to their respective legislatures. George-Etienne Cartier was

largely responsible for convincing French-Canadian members of Lower Canada to accept the resolutions. Albert James Smith opposed confederation in New Brunswick, and Joseph Howe led the opposition in Nova Scotia. Eventually both provinces agreed to join. Only Prince Edward Island rejected the resolutions. Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia set about securing partial autonomy from the British government. This culminated in the London Conference, in 1866, and the British North America Act on July 1, 1867.

Did you know?

- Secretaries at the conferences took notes with quill pens and ink, as indicated by the stamp below.
- Of 34 delegates at the Quebec Conference only four were French.
- George-Etienne Cartier, Lower Canada, preferred to be the only speaker for his fellow French Canadians.
- The most prominent delegates for Upper Canada, later Ontario, were John A. Macdonald and George Brown.
- The Atlantic Colonies recruited various government officials to defend and protect their regional interests.
- At the end of the Quebec Conference, the evening ball began as a celebration of 'grace, loveliness and politeness.' By four in the morning, it had descended into mayhem with the "supper floor covered with meat, drink and broken bottles."

LONDON CONFERENCE - 1866

The London Conference, held in the United Kingdom on December 4th, 1866, finally led to Canadian Confederation in 1867. Sixteen delegates from the Province of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick gathered with officials of the British government. The London Conference was a continuation of the Quebec Conference, and John A. Macdonald was chair.

A major issue was the education system. Roman Catholic bishops lobbied for guarantees to protect the separate school system. This was opposed by delegates from the Maritimes. A compromise was reached, guaranteeing separate school systems in Quebec and Ontario, but not in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick.

These are the final comments of Lord Carnarvon, the colonial secretary, "We are laying the foundation of a great state... perhaps one which, at a future date, may even overshadow this country. But come what may, we shall rejoice that we have shown neither indifference to their wishes, nor jealousy of their aspirations."

Queen Victoria assented to the bill, and the Dominion of Canada was created when the bill came into force on July 1, 1867.

Did you know?

- The London Conference took place at the Westminster Palace Hotel.
- Sir John A. Macdonald was at the London Conference, which took place in the United Kingdom.
- While in London, Macdonald woke up one night to find that he, and his bed, were on fire. He was burned badly enough to require medical attention.

QUEEN VICTORIA (1819 - 1901) MOTHER OF CONFEDERATION IN CANADA

Did you know?

- Queen Victoria grew up knowing a lot about Canada, as her father lived 10 years in Quebec and the Maritimes.
- Queen Victoria became queen of the United Kingdom in 1837 at the age of 18, a charming girl.
- Queen Victoria married her first cousin, Prince Albert, from Germany. They had nine children.
- She reigned from 1837 to 1901, 63 years.
- Her reign coincided with the 1837 rebellions of Upper and Lower Canada.
- The bill that led to confederation was finally signed by Queen Victoria on March 29, 1867, after which Macdonald and his colleagues left for home. On July 1, 1867, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and the Province of Canada were proclaimed the Dominion of Canada with John A. Macdonald as the first prime minister.
- Queen Victoria named British Columbia in 1858, and New Westminster in 1859.
- She chose Ottawa as the capital of the dominion in 1867.
- Other names in her honour include Regina, Victoria, and Alberta.
- She never came to Canada, but was always 'closely linked.'

• Canada's gift to Queen Victoria, in 1897, was the 'Victorian Order of Nurses.'
• Prince Albert died suddenly at 42 years of age. As a result, Queen Victoria wore black for the rest of her life.
• She diligently wrote 34 thousand pages in her diary.
• She was fluent in English, French, German and Italian.

FATHERS OF CONFEDERATION

John A. Macdonald, 1st prime minister of Canada

In 1864, John A, Macdonald agreed to a proposal put forth by his political rival, George Brown, that the parties unite in a Great Coalition to seek federation and political reform. Macdonald was the leading person in the subsequent discussions and conferences. This resulted in the British North America Act and the birth of a nation 'Canada' on July 1, 1867. Macdonald was the first prime minister. He served for 19 years. The Fathers of Confederation are the people who attended the conferences in either Charlottetown, Quebec, or London, which resulted in a Canadian Confederation. Quite an accomplishment. ✉

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Canada's Relationship
with the USA in Stamps

By C. Lloyd Brown-John

International law is that compendium of rules agreed between countries. Laws can be bi-lateral (between two countries) or any variation up to and including multi-lateral.

International law is a willingness to limit the exercise of absolute sovereignty between countries. That does not mean, of course, that you cannot have spats now and then.

Despite more than 165 years of issuing postage stamps, only one stamp directly acknowledges a Canadian-American legal relationship; and that stamp is perhaps one of Canada's most famous. It's the St. Lawrence Seaway issue (*Scott* #387) and, more significantly, the inversion (*Scott* #387a).

Yet numerous other stamps indirectly depict Canada's often difficult relationship with the US. These stamps largely illustrate how a complex relationship can be acknowledged often indirectly. They are in many respects stamp themes reflecting nation-building, and much of that relates to keeping the United States at bay!

Although Canada became independent in 1867 with its new Constitution: the British North America Act (*Scott* #448); its relationship with the USA dates much further back in time.

Indeed, long before America's revolution, in 1776, brash New Englanders were ravishing and pillaging French colonies in what was termed New France. (see the Quebec Tercentenary stamps, *Scott* #96 to 103)

This culminated in the British capture of Quebec, in 1763, when British General Wolfe sneaked up behind French General Montcalm. (*Scott* #100 #388) Both of them died at the battle, and Quebec became a new British colony (along with Florida!)

The French, of course, captured Fort Oswego and Fort Niagara both now in the US. Fort Ticonderoga (NY) on Lake Champlain, originally established by the French as Fort Carillon, changed hands several times.

New France's relations with the British and Dutch in the Hudson-Richelieu River route to Canada region were always testy until an initial boundary settlement in 1783. This included an invasion of Canada, and capture of Montreal, by the Continental Army of the USA.

But, that same boundary settlement, and the British Quebec Act of 1784 extended the borders of New France to include almost all the Great Lakes territory, including Ohio, and the Ohio River to the Mississippi.

There was plenty to fight about once the British colonies obtained semi-independence, and it was realised that the 1784 boundaries of Quebec fenced in the Americans on the west. Meanwhile, large numbers of British United Empire Loyalists fled north to Canada. (*Scott* #209)

Thereafter, much of Canada's relations with the United States were founded upon three considerations: territory, boundaries and trade.

Territory, especially that lying between the Great Lakes and the Rockies, was a lure to many Americans who sought new boundaries all the way to the North Pole.

Always contentious, boundaries tend to provoke disagreements, such as the War of 1812. Isaac Brock, who captured Detroit, later died that same year opposing American invaders at the Battle of Queenston Heights. (*Scott* #501) That war continued until 1814.

In the years between 1814 and 1867, Canada rejected America's often aggressive affections on numerous occasions. They included the Fenian raids along the Great Lakes frontier from 1837 to 1841. But, it was in the west where real problems emerged.

A dozen years before Lewis and Clarke found the mouth of the Columbia River and the Pacific Ocean, a Scot named Alexander Mackenzie crossed Canada, and inscribed his name on a rock near Bella Coola, British Columbia. (*Scott* #516)

In 1854, on behalf of Canada, Britain negotiated a trade deal with the US known as the Reciprocity Treaty. There is no stamp because the Americans, annoyed with British sympathies for the Confederacy, terminated the trade agreement in 1866.

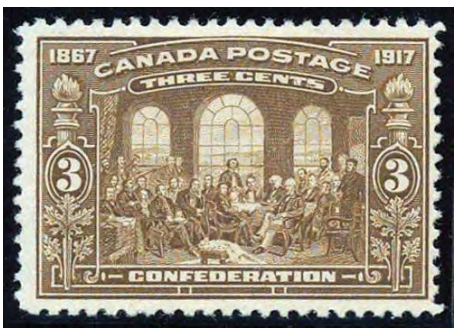
Therein lays one of the great Canadian secrets. Why did Canada come into existence?

The answer is twofold. The British were tired of fighting wars to save Canada from the US. In the US presidential campaign of 1848, James Polk mumbled the phrase, "54/40 or fight." Thus, despite an Oregon Boundary Treaty, in 1846, wandering California gold miners wanted to add all the west coast up to the border with newly acquired Alaska.

Secondly, throughout the US Civil War, the British were less than sympathetic to the North, preferring the South's trade in cotton. The Confederate warship *Alabama* had caused the Union grief, and then a mob of southerners robbed three banks in St. Albans, Vermont, in October, 1864. When they returned to Montreal to spend the money, they were arrested, and then released, having committed no crime in Canada.

While all this was going on, Canadians, by this point unloved by both Americans and British, decided to hold a couple of meetings and create a country.

In 1867, the British parliament inadvertently passed an act: the British North America Act; and Canada emerged. (*Scott*



#135, 141to 148) And, because it was a popular black hole for money in those days, the first Canadian government decided to build a railroad across the continent thereby keeping Americans from occupying the then Northwest territories and the west coast. (*Scott* #311)

Other issues continued to threaten Canada's tenuous relationship with the USA well after 1867. For example, after Custer's loss at the Little Big Horn, victorious Chief Sitting Bull moved to British territory north of the border: the 49th parallel. Some angry Americans were ready to invade Canada in search of Sitting Bull.

Then, in 1872, in the Pig War, the Canadians lost the magnificent San Juan Islands on the west coast because a German King could not find the islands on a map. Finally, in 1903, Canada and the USA had to settle their differences over the specifics of the Alaska boundary.

Of course, when the USA eventually realised how valuable and vulnerable Alaska was during World War II, they prevailed upon Canada to permit a highway to be constructed. (*Scott* #461)

Canada, and the United States, often disagree, not only on political and trade issues, but on other transboundary issues, including the environment. Consider, for example, the 1941 Trail Smelter arbitration, or the 1965 Lake Ontario Gut Dam arbitration.

Ironically, some great Canada-US border achievements, ranging from the Columbia River Treaty to NORAD, have not been commemorated on stamps. Strange, of course, we commemorate the strife, but not the successes.

Certainly since 1921, when Canada opened an embassy in Washington, both countries –generally – have relied upon the rule of international law in preference to violent confrontation, which has so characterised the first 250 years of our cohabitation on the northern portion of this continent. ✉

Lloyd Brown-John is a retired professor of Political Science and International Law. He served in Canada's foreign service before joining the University of Windsor. He has been an ardent stamp collector for over 65 years.

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Canada U.S. Detente

By Terry Leishman

There are many examples of international cooperation and coexistence along the 49th parallel, which separates Canada and the U.S. along what has become known as the longest undefended international border in the world. It's a significant relationship that has developed over our two respective histories; one that may well be the envy of many other nations closely tied. Nowhere is this symbiotic relationship more evident than in the small community of Surrey-White Rock, British Columbia, and its neighbouring town of Blaine, Washington.

That international cooperation is embodied in the Peace Arch Stamp Club, which was founded on April 9, 1989. That's when a small, but dedicated group of stamp collectors gathered in a tiny back room at the local hockey arena. The inaugural meeting included an advanced collector by the name of James [Jim] Longbourne, and a modest group of 17 like-minded individuals. Both Canadians and Americans attended this first meeting, thanks to the club's proximity to the U.S. border on the Strait of Georgia across from Vancouver Island.

The Peace Arch Stamp Club was originally called the White Rock Stamp Club, given its location in the small sea-side city of White Rock, British Columbia. The club was renamed the Peace Arch Stamp Club in 1992 since many members resided in the neighbouring communities of both Washington State and British Columbia. The name: Peace Arch; was chosen because of the white arched monument situated near the western-most point

on the mainland of the Canada-United States border, between the communities of Blaine, Washington, and Surrey-White Rock, British Columbia.

This unique arched structure, on the U.S./Canada border, was built in 1921 and commemorates the signing of the Treaty of Ghent in 1814, which sort of settled the War of 1812. The striking 20.5 meter/67 foot structure straddles the 49th parallel and is found in both a B.C. provincial park and a Washington State park. The Peace Arch is famous for its flags of Canada and the U.S.A. on its crown, and two inscriptions on its walls, which read, "Children of a Common Mother and Brethren Dwelling Together In Unity." It's much the same as the members of our stamp club.

The actual traffic border of both nations is located within the confines of both parks. Peoples of the world can visit these parks without a passport and straddle the actual border line, so that one foot is in Canada, and the other in the U.S.A. Stressing the bond between the two countries, the Peace Arch has gates that are permanently open. The American side of the arch contains a piece of the famous *Mayflower*, while the Canadian side contains a piece of our equally famous *H.M.S. Beaver,* both ships having been instrumental in the founding of the two nations.

The Peace Arch Stamp Club celebrated its 25th anniversary in April, 2016, with two of the original members in attendance. Both collectors were awarded life-time memberships on this auspicious occasion. Over the years, the club has grown in attendance, attracting members of all levels of expertise, and colleagues from many other local stamp clubs. Membership continues to grow as we attract an active group of 60 like-minded and friendly collectors.

Our monthly meetings include an hour of fellowship and robust inter-member trading and buying. We have several tables set up for our live auction, and most nights see 150 or more lots that members have contributed for sale. Our three witty auctioneers contribute to the lively action, and our auction directors balance the "pay in and pay out" immediately after the auction ends. Auction directors settle with both buyers and sellers within 15 minutes of the close, and the club takes no commission for this service. The club has received many donations of collections from the local community, allowing us to support many worthy causes such as the Alzheimer Society, senior support groups, and the Surrey Seniors Come Share Society. The proceeds benefit both sides of our international border belying the friendship and camaraderie of Canadians and Americans that has always existed since The War of 1812. ✉

What's MY Favourite Stamp?

By Jim Phillips

Maybe you could tell us about your favourite stamps…

When I read that line in an email from *The Canadian Philatelist* editor Herb Colling, my first thought was 'sacrilege!' I'm the director of stamp services at Canada Post. All stamps are my responsibility. I can't play favourites. That's like asking me which of my children I like best.

Then I realized—I don't have to answer the question as Jim Phillips, director of stamp services. I can answer it as Jim Phillips, HUGE music fan. I have plenty of choices. We've depicted so many amazing Canadian musicians on stamps, in a range of genres. And I'm lucky—I usually get to meet these musical legends in person.

Back in 2005, we chose jazz legend Oscar Peterson to be the first living Canadian to 'officially' appear on a stamp—and issued it on August 15, his 80th birthday. You can't imagine just how exciting it was to be at the HMV flagship store on Toronto's Yonge Street to unveil the stamp, when Diana Krall walked in, with husband Elvis Costello in tow, to sing "Happy Birthday" to Oscar. You don't forget an experience—or a stamp—like that.

I had already met Bryan Adams—at Rideau Hall, no less—by the time his self-portrait was featured on a stamp in 2009. Bryan had photographed Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II during her Golden Jubilee in 2002—and that image appeared on our Queen stamps in 2004 and 2005. But that didn't take away from the excitement of meeting with him in the green room at Ottawa's National Art Centre just before he went on stage—or the moment when he pulled the stamp booklet out of his pocket and said to the audience, "You won't believe what my country did for me today."

But there's no doubt in my mind that 2011 was a banner year for my favourite stamps—and it proved that good things do come in threes.

Several of us from stamp services had a chance to unveil a stamp and spend time with Canadian folk legend Bruce Cockburn. There's something so cool about being on a concert stage before the audience arrives, the anticipation—and knowing that we were standing next to a man who had such an impact not just on music, but also on so many important social issues.

When it came to feeling real gratitude for the honour of being on a stamp, no one could best Canadian country icon Stompin' Tom Connors. He and his management team were so proud to be part of our stamp program; they bought many stamps and talked about them publicly every time they had the chance. All the backstage passes on Tom's tour displayed pictures of the stamp. And I had the huge honour of joining him on stage—when he stopped in the middle of a concert at what was then Scotiabank Place, now Canadian Tire Place, in Kanata—in front of a full capacity arena, 15,000 fans—to unveil the stamp. Not only does it personally make me feel glad that he was proud of the recognition—I'm really happy we had a chance to honour him while he was still alive and tirelessly bringing his music to crowds across Canada. He was a true original.

Also in 2011, we issued a stamp to honour Robbie Robertson—who is unquestionably rock royalty. He was a member of The Band, (previously, The Hawks, with now deceased drummer-turned-actor Levon Helm), which played for Bob Dylan for years. He wrote chart toppers like 'Up on Cripple Creek' and 'The Night They Drove Old Dixie Down,' and as both a musician and producer, he played an enormous role throughout the past five decades of music, befriending and influencing musicians and performers from The Grateful Dead to Elvis Presley and from Elton John to Bono. This is a guy who has some stories to tell—and I got to hear some of them when we unveiled his stamp at the Roots store on Yonge Street late in May 2011. He pointed out that the neighbourhood we were in was very different in the early 1960s. That's when there was a proliferation of bars and clubs on Yonge: like the Hawk's Nest above Le Coq D'Or, the Colonial Tavern, Zanzibar's or the Rockpile. One could see live performances, of musicians like Muddy Waters or Ronny Hawkins, any night of the week.

When I decided to write about how my love of music was connected to the stamps we've produced, I realized I have a lot in common with the new breed of collectors we're seeing. Granted, there are still many collectors who want to add every stamp we release to their collections. But we're also seeing a rise in those who seek out our stamps because they're interested in the topic and collect related memorabilia—like our Superman issue, the NHL stamps—and most definitely, the sci-fi fans who couldn't wait to get their hands on our Star Trek stamps and collectibles.

I expect a lot of collectors are going to disagree with my choices. Are my favourites the most artistic or elaborate or technically challenging stamps we've ever produced? Not at all. But they are my favourites because I so admire the talent of the musicians and performers we've honoured. I've been lucky because I've had the chance to meet many of my musical heroes. But perhaps the most rewarding aspect of being part of these issues and their unveilings is being with these enormously talented artists who have played to millions of fans around the world. They're musicians who have walls full of gold records and shelves crowded with Grammys, Canadians who have received the Order of Canada and other prestigious awards—and yet to see just how humbled, proud and moved they are because their country chose to honour them with a stamp. It makes me feel humble and proud to be a part of it. ✉

Canada Post Celebrates

By Herb Colling

WORLD HERITAGE:

Canada Post was quick off the mark celebrating Canada's Sesquicentennial. In the first month of the New Year, it sent out a press release commemorating five UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Three are new to a multi-year series featuring 18 sites. They include Mistaken Point at the southeastern tip of Newfoundland where groups of the oldest known fossils of ancient soft-bodied life forms can be found. They date back 560 to 580 million years. These multi-celled organisms had no legs or eyes, and range in size from a metre to something as small as a fingernail. They are believed to be the planet's first large life forms.

L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Site at the tip of Newfoundland's Great Northern Peninsula is second on the list. It contains timber-framed turf dwellings built by a Norse expedition more than one thousand years ago. It is one of the earliest known settlements in North America. Ranking third is the historic district of old Quebec City. Founded in 1608 by Samuel de Champlain, many of its historical buildings are still intact, and fortified by walls, gates and bastions. It is the only colonial city north of Mexico to have preserved its ramparts.

The remaining two stamps bear images of locations that appeared on U.S.-rate stamps issued in 2015. They include Dinosaur Provincial Park, in Alberta, which was declared a World Heritage site for its exceptional fossil specimens of Cretaceous dinosaurs, as well as undisturbed badlands and riverside habitat. Then, it's back to Newfoundland and the south coast of Labrador for the Red Bay Basque Whaling Station. It is the most complete and extensive example of a 16th Century Basque whaling station in North America.

Of course, Newfoundland didn't join Canada until the end of March, 1949, but it's still cause to celebrate. UNESCO, or the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, selects World Heritage Sites to identify, protect and preserve cultural and natural heritage of outstanding value to humanity.

Designed by Lara Minja of Lime Design, the 24 mm x 20 mm self-adhesive stamps are sold in booklets of 10 and 30. A gummed souvenir sheet of the five stamps, an Official First Day Cover cancelled in Trepassey, NL, and postage-paid postcards of the three new stamp images are also available. Postage-paid postcards for Dinosaur Provincial Park and Red Bay Basque Whaling Station are also available.

"These sites are treasures for Canada and the world – and we hope that these stamps instill pride and arouse a sense of wonder in every Canadian," says Canada Post president and CEO Deepak Chopra.

BLACK HISTORY:

Canada Post was quick to follow up in February with the annual release of a stamp to commemorate Black History Month. Little is known about Mathieu Da Costa, but he was a free man who earned a living as an interpreter for Europeans who were trading with the Natives. He's

believed to be of African descent. His association with Canada began in 1608, the year Samuel de Champlain founded the city of Quebec. That's when Da Costa signed a contract to work for French fur-trader, explorer and governor of Acadia, Pierre Dugua de Mons.

There was no portrait of Da Costa, so designer Andrew Perro and illustrator Ron Dollekamp created the image, but worked diligently to make sure that period clothing, canoes, and the sailing ship depicted in the stamp are historically accurate. The domestic rate stamps are available in booklets of 10, are self-adhesive, and measure 32 mm x 25 mm. The official First Day Cover is cancelled in Tadoussac, Quebec, where historians believe Da Costa may have come ashore.

The first stamp to commemorate Blacks in Canada was issued on September 16, 1983. It depicted Josiah Henson, a preacher who lived from 1789 to 1883. (*Scott Catalogue* #997) The stamp denomination was 32 cents, but it is now worth 50 cents mint, and 25 cents used, depending on condition and demand.

In December, 1995, the House of Commons unanimously and officially approved February as Black History Month in Canada, but it wasn't until February, 2008, that the Senate adopted a motion to recognize the contribution of Black Canadians. Canada Post began to introduce stamps in honour of Black History Month the following year.

As with all stamps issued in 2017, the Black History stamp contains references to Canada's Sesquicentennial. Some of the 'Canada 150' markers can be seen quite clearly, but others are hidden in micro-type or tagging. Some are visible only via a special black light. So, be on the lookout for the 'Canada 150' logo this year; with the words 'Canada 150 logo' or the dates '1867-2017.'

OPERA:

Also in February, Canada Post launched five stamps to celebrate two significant operas written by Canadians. The stamps also commemorate three people who helped put modern Canadian opera talent on the world stage. The stamps were designed by Kristine Do with illustrator Peter Strain. They work for Parcel Design Incorporated, and it was their first time designing a stamp. Canada Post wanted something different from the more traditional stamp designs of the past. It was looking for something bold to embody the drama, and colour of modern operatic performances.

Two of the stamps depict significant Canadian operas. Filumena, composed by John Estacio with a libretto by John Murrell, tells the true story of the only woman ever to be hanged in Alberta. She was an Italian immigrant convicted of murdering a police officer. The opera is being restaged by the Calgary Opera in celebration of Canada's 150th birthday, and held its opening performance on February fourth.

Commissioned to celebrate Canada's Centennial in 1967, Louis Riel romanticises the life of the legendary Métis leader. The opera was composed by Harry Somers, and features a libretto by Mavor Moore in collaboration with Jacques Languirand. It is being restaged this year for both the 50th anniversary of its debut by the Canadian Opera Company, and Canada's Sesquicentennial.

The additional three stamps pay homage to artists who bring magic to the stage. Bass baritone Gerald Finley and soprano Adrianne Pieczonka are regarded internationally as being among the greatest operatic voices in modern times. Director Irving Guttman, known as 'the father of opera in western Canada' for his artistic vision, is credited with discovering and fostering some of the country's greatest talent.

The issue includes a booklet of 10 permanent domestic rate self-adhesive stamps (two of each design), measuring 32 mm x 32 mm, and a gummed souvenir sheet bearing a row of the five stamps. An Official First Day Cover, which incorporates lyrics from both operas, is cancelled in Calgary, Alberta.

Canada Post has only issued one other set of operatic themes. That was a set of five 51 cent stamps released in 2006 to commemorate performers. More traditional in style, the multicoloured designs, by Paul Haslip of H.M. and E. Design Communications of Toronto, feature portraits of the artists in photographic images, and hand-drawn calligraphy.

The artists include: Quebec born tenor, Raoul Jobin, who performed at the Paris opera house and mastered the French style of opera; Montreal born contralto, Maureen Forrester who often performed at Place des Arts as Canada's grand dame of song; Saskatchewan native, Jon Vickers, a former hardware salesman turned opera star who performed at La Scala, in Milan, Italy; Edward Johnson, leading tenor for the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York throughout the early to mid 1900s; Leopold Simoneau, tenor, and his wife Pierrette Alarie, soprano, gained celebrity status at L'Opera-Comique in France, while living in St. Flavien, Quebec.

DIWALI:

For the first time, Canada Post is joining forces with its counterpart in India to launch a joint venture with two stamps on the same theme, one developed in India and the other in Canada. It's in celebration of Canada's 150th anniversary and will commemorate Diwali, the Festival of Lights, which is a common celebration to both Canada and India. The stamps will be released in September. Deepak Chopra is the president and C.E.O. of Canada Post, and he says, "Not only will it represent our country's proud diversity; it will celebrate the close bond between both countries."

The announcement was made earlier this year after representatives from India Post visited Canada for the first time in an official capacity. The three-day visit, to Ottawa and Toronto, led to an agreement to extend Xpresspost International service using the Express Mail network. Postal officials say it will mean faster service, guaranteed on time delivery, an end to signatures, as well as tracking and delivery confirmation. Canadians will have the opportunity to send documents and parcels using the world's fastest postal service, via our Indian partner's priority networks. It's hoped the deal will boost e-commerce, and benefit consumers and businesses.

Dinesh Bhatia is the consul general of India, and he says, "Both these initiatives are major milestones in Canada-India relations.... building new bridges for trade and goodwill between our two countries."

Diwali: B.V. Sudhakar, secretary, Department of Posts in India meets Deepak Chopra president and CEO of Canada Post.

DAISIES:

Canada Post also welcomed spring with daisies this year. The domestic-rate permanent stamps focussed on two varieties. Named after a shoreline village in Ohio, the lakeside daisy is now almost exclusively found on southern Ontario's Bruce Peninsula and Manitoulin Island. The perennial plant thrives in development-prone areas of exposed bedrock with scant soil, and is designated as 'threatened' on both federal and provincial species-at-risk lists.

The lavender showy fleabane is found in wet meadows and open forests in higher elevations of British Columbia and Alberta.

Spring flowers are popular for wedding invitations and stationery, so, the 26 mm (W) x 32 mm (H) stamps are available in booklets of 10, or coils of 50. The coil liner is printed with the lyrics of Harry Dacre's 1892 classic song, 'Daisy, Daisy.' A two-stamp souvenir sheet, prepaid postcards of both designs, and strips of four and 10 stamps from the coil are also available. An Official First Day cover featuring both stamps is canceled in Tobermory, Ontario. The stamps were designed and illustrated by Debbie Adams, of Adams + Associates Design Consultants Inc. and printed by the Lowe-Martin Group.

For 2017, all stamp issues will include references to Canada's Sesquicentennial. For the daisies issue, the words 'Canada 150' are printed on the stamps in microtype. ✉

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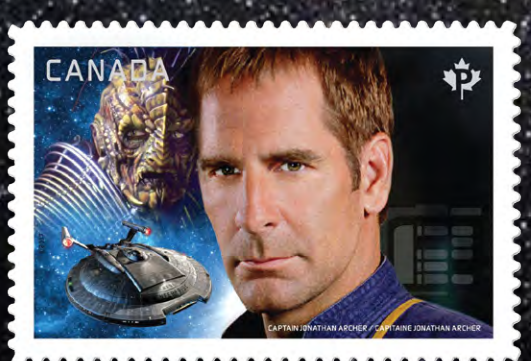

BOLDLY GOING

Canada Post recently introduced the next generation of Star Trek stamps. It's the company's second voyage into the Star Trek universe, and it includes seven new stamps depicting the characters and spaceships from a Star Trek movie, and four TV sequels based on the original show. Last year, Canada Post celebrated the 50th anniversary of the original sci-fi television show, daring to go where no philatelist has gone before.

Captain James T. Kirk is back, as is the villainous Kahn from Star Trek II, which was released in 1982. Kirk was played by William Shatner, and Kahn was portrayed by Ricardo Montalban. Captain Jean-Luc Picard, and Locutus, both played by Patrick Stewart, are making their debut, as is Captain Kathryn Janeway, played by Kate Mulgrew; and the Borg Queen, none other than Susanna Thompson.

The high-denomination stamp of the set is a spaceship: the five dollar Borg Cube; which is available only in the prestige booklet. The shuttlecraft *Galileo* is depicted on the coil stamp. Special features on the Borg Cube include embossing, holographic foil, tagging on the panes with the words 'Star Trek' glowing in red, with Star Trek words and phrases on the back of the coil stamps. Once again, the stamps were designed by Kosta Tsetsekas and Adrian Horvath. The release prompted *The Canadian Philatelist* to revisit the same hype that warped through last year's universe. Here's a little saga that boldly takes us where few stamp collectors have gone before.

William Shatner Celebrates
50 YEARS OF STAR TREK

By Michael Zacharias

I don't consider myself a trekkie, but rather someone who enjoys the Star Trek series. I also collect signed philatelic items. Last year, I saw a poster advertising ComicCon, which showed William Shatner, who played Captain Kirk in the popular movies and T.V. series, as one of the guests signing autographs. Earlier that year, I received a postcard that was cancelled on the first day of issue in Vulcan, Alberta. I had also purchased the Star Trek first day cover, and decided this would be a great opportunity to have them signed by Shatner. So I bought my ticket to ComicCon, and headed off with my cover and postcard from Vulcan with the Shatner stamp.

Vulcan, of course, is a small town of about two thousand people, on highway 23 halfway between Lethbridge and Calgary, in Vulcan County of southern Alberta. (1) Although named for the Roman god of fire in 1912, Vulcan has been associated with Star Trek as the home of Spock, and his fellow Vulcans. Area residents seem more than happy to have turned their small town into a tourist attraction, complete with Star Trek memorabilia, a museum, and Star Trek murals. While there, visitors can even participate in the Vulcan

Space Adventure virtual reality game, check out a replica of the *Starship Enterprise*, and look at the plaque commemorating the Star Trek postage stamps issued by Canada Post in 2016.

I found out where Shatner would be signing autographs, but discovered that I'd have to buy two tickets for two signatures. He was also selling signatures on 8 x 10 photographs with 10 different poses. As if that wasn't enough, there was also an opportunity to get a professional photo taken with Shatner for an additional fee. Since I was already getting the autographs, I thought I might as well sign up for a photo.

After walking around for a couple of hours, I went back to where the autographs were being done, and joined the back of a line, which already had about 30 people. At 5:00 p.m., there were 100 people in line, but no sign of Shatner. I could see people holding their pre-printed photos, D.V.D. cases, and other items to be signed. One person had an interesting souvenir: a fairly large folded blueprint of the *Starship Enterprise*. You could tell it was fairly old, probably from the 1960s. It was in pristine condition, about four feet long, and must have come from a kit to make the model of the ship. One person, who appeared to

be in his early 20s, was standing in line for over an hour when, all of a sudden, he fainted – probably from dehydration. Unfortunately, he was taken away by medical staff, and I don't think he came back for that autograph session.

At 5:30, many security staff suddenly showed up. I knew it was almost time for the grand arrival. About 10 minutes later, William Shatner came out of a side door where we were lined up, and said a few words to the crowd. Unfortunately, I could not hear what he said due to all the cheering. Shatner then sat down at a double length table. We handed our tickets in at one end of the table, and showed the items that we would like to have signed. We then went down to the other end of the table to get the autograph.

Shatner did not rush, but took his time. He asked me where I would like his signature and I showed him. Earlier, we were given a sticky note to write the name of the person to whom the autograph was addressed. Once I had my autographs, I had to wait until 7:00 p.m. for the photo shoot with Shatner. A private 10' x 10' photo booth had been set up, and at 6:30 I stood in a line with about 20 other people already waiting. I brought the two philatelic items, so that I could hold them up in the photo, and this is where I saw some real trekkies. A number of people in line were dressed in the costumes of their favourite Star Trek characters, including Captain Kirk.

One by one, we were escorted into the photo booth, which had black curtains and a bluish backdrop. I handed in my photo ticket, which also had my email address on it where a .jpg could be sent. William Shatner was already posed, sitting on a stool, and facing the camera. I was guided to stand beside him, and held up my two signed items. After the photo was taken, I was given a 'thumbs up' by the photographer, and then immediately ushered out. I was surprised how fast it all happened, and hoped that the picture would turn out. The 8 x 10 photo was being printed on the spot, but I'd have to wait another 20 minutes.

People didn't seem to mind. They eagerly awaited their photos, commenting on how quickly it had all taken place. The photos came out in batches of 10, and I was impressed at how professionally the whole day had been handled. It was definitely an once-in-a-lifetime experience, especially for the biggest fans of the genre.

Ironically, Star Trek -- the series – was envisioned, "As a classic western set in outer space." (2) It only lasted three seasons, and included just 79 episodes af-

ter debuting on September 8, 1966. As it explains in Collection Canada, 2016, published by Canada Post, the series may have been short-lived, but it, "Enjoyed more enduring success, broke more new ground, and inspired greater loyalty in its fans" than any other franchise in the history of science fiction. "In addition to inspiring technological innovations like cellphones and tablet computers, Star Trek offered a profoundly progressive take on gender stereotypes, economic inequality, and civil rights." It included television's first multiracial cast, and kiss, and was a cultural phenomenon.

It gives me pause to wonder about all the hype surrounding the whole thing, though. Chris Tschirhart is a stamp collector, and self-confessed closet trekkie. He enjoyed the Star Trek invasion by Canada Post, which coincided with the 50th anniversary of the T.V. series. He knows that it generated a lot of money at the International Philatelic Exhibition in New York last year. And, to some extent, he can understand the popularity of the philatelic products because several of the actors have a Canadian connection. He bought four souvenir packages, and a souvenir sheet of stamps, for a total of almost 200 dollars. But, even he, questions all the hoopla. He recognizes that it was a boon for Canada Post, but wonders just how much the show actually has to do with Canada, and our national identity. ✉

FOOTNOTES:

(1) Vulcan Tourism and Trek Station, Town of Vulcan, and Wikipedia Websites.

(2) Canada Post, Collection Canada, 2016.

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY AWARDS BANQUET

New President Henny Uyl Receives Gold Award from Outgoing President Jim Watson

Membership Secretary Betty Thomas Becomes Honorary Life Member (36 Years)

Three O.P.S. Presidents Present Cheque to Cdn. Cancer Society Regional Manager Janis Cunningham

The Oxford Philatelic Society held its annual awards banquet in May, and presented a cheque for almost 600 dollars to the Canadian Cancer Society. The money was raised during the club's stamp auctions.

Designing Stamps

By K. Peter Lepold

How neat, to think that anyone with a creative flair can produce a bona fide Canadian stamp. But that's exactly what I do. I'm publicity chair for the Kelowna and District Stamp Club in British Columbia, and I love stamps. I've been collecting them for years. I've also been designing them for Canada Post approval. I've done three to commemorate Canada's 150th anniversary of Confederation. They feature maple leaves, a black frame, or balloons, while the centre portion is that of the one cent John A. MacDonald stamp of 1927 to commemorate 60 years of confederation. (*Scott* #141) Two have 'P' designations, and one with a value of two dollars and 50 cents. I also created a First Day Cover that was issued on January 3rd, 2017, which probably makes it the first Canadian stamp issued this year to honour our Confederation.

Canada Post has printed more than 100 of my stamps over the years. I started about 14 years ago. The themes vary from sports, to different landmark anniversaries in the Okanagan Valley, including a commemoration of our club's 90th anniversary in 2016. Our Kelowna Christmas stamp, issued last year, was the 100th stamp printed for me by Canada Post. I've even had one requested by a museum in Germany to commemorate the first east to west transatlantic flight. It took place in 1928, and I designed the stamp in 2013 on the 85th anniversary of the voyage. The pilot was Hermann Kohl. There was a crew of three: two Germans and one Irishman. 2013 also marked the 125th year of the pilot's birth and the 75th year of his death.

One of my latest stamp designs commemorates 150 years of stamps issued for the island of Heligoland, Helgoland in German. It was a British colony until 1890, when Britain traded it to Germany for Zanzibar. The initial stamps, issued in 1867, depicted Queen Victoria and were in shillings. In 1876, the values were in pence and pfennig, later shillings and marks. My creations were printed by Canada Post under their Picture Postage Program, and are valid first class stamps.

Anyone can personalize Canadian stamps, and even make postcards. It's easy to do. Just check the website: http://www.picturepostage.ca/ As Canada Post says, you can take a picture, and make a postcard; celebrate little moments, or milestones in your personal life; develop your own fabulous party invitations; create stamps and postcards that are as unique as you are for that extra special delivery. Canada Post will print as few as 25 stamps for an order for a premium price. The more they print at one time, the lower the cost. Retail prices from collectors and dealers vary. Most of the P stamps sell between four dollars, and 10 dollars, if you buy one.

The *Unitrade Catalogue* lists the Canada Post issues on page 605 under picture postage. At this point, 12 stamps sold for more than face value. *Unitrade* lists the 12 different 'frames' under *Scott* number 2586 to 2597. There are wedding, winter and kids themes as well as the three I used for my Confederation stamps. In 2012, Canada Post switched printers from Canadian Bank Note to Lowe & Martin for the picture postage designs. ✉

The centre of the Sesquicentennial stamp design reproduces a stamp of John A. MacDonald from the 60th anniversary of Confederation issue in 1927.

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My Favourite CANADA GOOSE

By Richard Helmer

First, let me start by letting you know how I became involved with stamp collecting. I inherited my collection from my dad's uncle Ben. He only collected Canadian stamps, but had at least a dozen brown paper bags filled with stamps on envelopes. Dad and I spent many winter Saturdays removing the stamps, and drying them between blotting paper. We also bought mint stamps to add to my collection. Unfortunately -- and I find this true of many stamp collectors -- in the early years, we mounted our mint stamps with hinges to album pages not knowing that we were reducing the value of the stamp. This was true of uncle Ben's collection that I received. I've since changed all that, and the mint stamps that I collect are now mounted in Leuchtturn (Lighthouse) albums.

On November 3, 1952, under the title wildlife, 162 million seven cent Canada goose stamps were issued by the post office. The stamp was designed by Emanuel Hahn, and is number 320 in the *Scott Catalogue*.

My dad was a teacher of plastic mould injection at Central Tech in Toronto and, in front of his classroom, there was a display case of plastic lamps, bookends, paper weights, carved florals and animals, coins inserted into plastic bases, almost anything you can think of made with plastic. It just so happened, that Emanuel Hahn was also a teacher at the school. When he saw what my dad could make out of plastic, he asked if he could make a pair of plastic lamps for him.

After the lamps were made, Hahn came to pick them up and pay for the material. Dad, and Hahn, started talking about their respective families and the topic of stamp collecting came up. Hahn then told dad that he had been commissioned to design the seven cent Canada goose stamp, and he would like to give me a special addition to my mint collection. He said he would be delighted to give me a signed corner block of the stamp. Enclosed is a picture of that signed bottom left corner block.

Dad, of course, was thrilled, and couldn't wait to get home to show me what he had received at school. Dad commuted each day from a five acre farm on the outskirts of Oakville where the Ford Motor Company now stands. Thrilled to be able to add this autographed corner block to my collection, I entered the fall fair in Oakville with my mint album and always walked off with first prize.

Little did I know at the time just how famous Emanuel Hahn was. Emanuel Otto Hahn was born in Reut-

lingen, Germany, and moved to Toronto in 1888. He lived from May, 1881 to February, 1957. As a German born Canadian sculptor and designer, he studied modelling and commercial design at the Toronto Technical School, and the Ontario College of the Arts. In 1901, at the age of 20, he was hired by the McIntosh Marble and Granite Company where he created bronze reliefs on various monuments. He went back to Germany in 1903 to study the art of sculpture in Stuttgart.

Emanuel Otto Hahn, courtesy Library Archives Canada, LAC.

On his return to Canada, he went on to help in the construction of the South African War Memorial, and the Alexander Graham Bell Telephone Monument in Brantford. He also helped design a monument on Parliament Hill. He became an instructor of design and drawing at the Central Technical School in Toronto and, in 1910, joined the Ontario College of Art as an instructor of modelling. He became head of the department in 1922, working at the college until his retirement in 1951. In 1928, he became one of three founding members of the Sculptor's Society of Canada.

A designer of stamps and coins, Hahn designed the Canada goose stamp in 1952, which was not meant as an airmail stamp, but the seven cent price matched that of mailing an airmail letter, so that's how the stamp developed. If you look closely, in the lower right corner, you'll see a small 'H', which identifies the stamp design as one of Hahn's. Another Emanuel Hahn design was the Canadian stamp featuring a Pacific Coast Indian house and totem pole issued on February 2, 1953.

Over the years, I have, through auctions, been able to fill some of the holes that I have in my collection; but my most prized possession is that mint seven cent Canada goose corner block with the signed autograph of the designer, Emanuel Otto Hahn, 1881 to 1957. ✉

Pictured from left: Harv Baessler, treasurer of the Penticton and District Stamp Club, Dorothy Karslake (honouree), and Evelyn Turner.

DOROTHY KARSLAKE HONOURED

The Penticton and District Stamp Club made a unique presentation to one of its long standing members in June. Dorothy Karslake was honoured for being an original member of the club, which was formed on November 25, 1973.

She has served for 44 years, the longest continual membership in the club and, at 97 years, she is also the oldest active member of the club. She was made an honorary member in 2010.

Karslake received a card to commemorate her achievements, as well as a bouquet of flowers and her favourite box of chocolates. She has donated her stamp collection to the club. It will be auctioned this fall with the proceeds going to the hospital fundraising campaign featured in the May June edition (Page 168) of *The Canadian Philatelist*.

Generating that Fuzzy Feeling Through Stamps

By Herb Colling

The Penticton Stamp Club is launching some major projects that are certainly increasing the group's public profile these days, raising eyebrows, and creating quite a stir in the local community. Harv Baessler is a club organizer, and he says the group's 51 members are raising over 30 thousand dollars for a room in the new hospital tower, which is currently under construction. The money collected will go specifically to finish and furnish a single bed room in the new tower. The bed alone will cost over 10 thousand dollars. It will tilt, and move, in just about any direction; and it comes complete with monitoring equipment for serious ailments. It's expected that the room will be named after the stamp club once it is finished.

The stamp club began fund raising over eight years ago for the cancer society, and now supports five charities, including the hospital, the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, the Heart and Stroke Foundation, and Hospice. The hospital fundraiser began over two years ago. The money is raised through regular auction sales of used and mint stamps, along with associated stamp related material. The effort was spurred on a few years ago when a couple of club members donated their entire collections for the purpose. Since then, club members have made regular donations of material that can be sold. Baessler says there was a need in the community. "The old hospital was built in the 1950s, and so our members got behind the effort as we rolled along to the edge of our pledge."

Gus Boersma, past president of the stamp club, with Andrina Iliffe, assistant to South Okanagan-West Kootenay M.P. Richard Cannings, unveil the first day cover of the postal box.

Two years ago, the club provided almost seven thousand dollars and, last year, the amount increased to over nine thousand dollars for the local hospital. Over 10 thousand of those dollars came from sales of lifelong member, Margaret McKibbin, who bequeathed her collection to the club before she died. "I know she would be proud of the club's efforts," Baessler says. "A lot of the material she accumulated was specialized, and had to be sold at two separate stamp auction houses located in Vancouver.

Standing on the left is past president, Gus Boersma, with Harv Baessler on the right. Seated on the right is Carey Bonn, executive director with the Okanagan Medical Foundation.

The artist, Randy Manuel of Penticton, with a plaque showing the history and location of the postal box.

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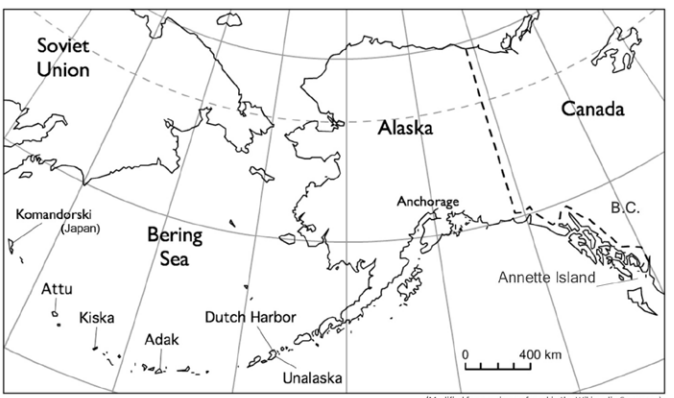
CANADIAN FORCES IN ALASKA during WWII

By David Piercey, FRPSC

Canada and the United States have a long history of cooperation and interdependence. Our strong relationship has materially benefited both countries since 1812, our last armed conflict. One example of military cooperation, since those troubled times, occurred in the Pacific Northwest during the Second World War. Both of our countries were threatened by the incursions of Japan in the Pacific Northwest. This time is not well-known in terms of philately, so the postal history of this event will be illustrated.



(Modified from an image found in the Wikimedia Commons)

THE RCAF ON ANNETTE ISLAND:

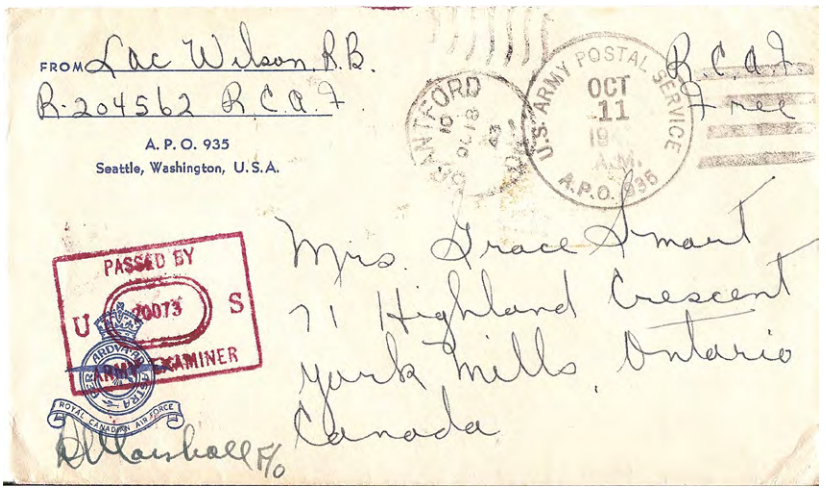
In anticipation of war with Japan, with the distinct possibility that the conflict would engulf the American west coast, the U.S. army began to prepare even before the Americans formally declared war. Alaska had limited defences, and was considered particularly vulnerable, so it was reinforced by moving men, aircraft, and supplies northward from Seattle. The congestion of marine traffic was so great that other ports of embarkation were sought, particularly the Canadian port of Prince Rupert. It was just a few miles from the Alaskan Panhandle and could be reached directly by rail as well as by coastal marine services. However, Prince Rupert was also poorly defended. The Canadian military only maintained a small seaplane base for reconnaissance flights. Canada had been fighting since September 1939, but was concentrating on the Battle for the Atlantic. The majority of any Canadian western military bases had yet to be established.

In 1940, the U.S. had begun construction of an airbase to accommodate 16 hundred men to aid as a refueling stop between Army Air Force bases in Seattle and Anchorage. Located on Annette Island at the southern tip of the Panhandle, it was 40 kilometers (25 miles) south and west of Ketchikan, Alaska, and only about 100 kilometers (60 miles) north of Prince Rupert. It eventually fell under the terms of a Canada-U.S. defence plan precipitated by the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941. Upon completion in early 1942, it was negotiated that Canada would supply a squadron of fighter planes to Annette Island to defend the general area from any possible attack.

The first squadron: RCAF Number 115 (Bomber-Reconnaissance); was in place by May 5, 1942. It was "the first Canadian force ever based in U.S. territory to directly assist in American defence."[1] Number 118 Squadron (Fighter) followed later that year, and in August 1943 it was relieved by 135 (Fighter) and 149 (Bomber) Squadrons. They remained until redeployed in October 1943 to a new RCAF airbase at Terrace, B.C.

Canadian forces at Annette used the American Army postal system for their mails. On the next page are examples of postal history from RCAF personnel while at Annette Island. The first, dated in February, 1943, is postmarked from Ketchikan. The return address shows that it was sent by a W.J. Boynton-Coffey of the RCAF at APO 935 (Annette Island). The cover would have been sent when the individual was ashore at Ketchikan, perhaps in transit or on furlough.

The second cover, dated October, 1943, has the 'APO 935' army postmark for the U.S. airbase on Annette Island. LAC (leading aircraftman) R.B. Wilson



was on active service, so he wrote 'RCAF Free' to allow it to pass through the mails unfranked. Interestingly, besides the necessary U.S. censor marking, the envelope itself is pre-printed with the APO 935 return address, and with an RCAF crest. Clearly, there was enough time to have envelopes prepared for the use of Canadian RCAF personnel on Annette, and a protracted stay had been anticipated.

THE WAR IN THE ALEUTIANS:

In early June, 1942, the Japanese attacked the easternmost extremities of Alaska's Aleutian Islands, bombing a small naval base at Dutch Harbor on Unalaska Island, and quickly occupying the remote islands of Kiska and Attu, which were essentially unfortified. The population of Aleut native peoples had been evacuated in anticipation of a Japanese attack. The remoteness of the islands, the problem of logistics and winter supply, the challenges of weather and terrain, all delayed for nearly a year a larger U.S./Canadian force to eject the invaders.

In preparation, by August, 1942, the U.S. established a forward base on Adak Island to bomb Japanese positions. An invasion force was also assembled to retake the islands. Canada contributed Number 111 (Fighter) Squadron for the operation, based at Fort Glenn, Umnak Island, under U.S. command. It took part in air raids against Japanese forces on Kiska in September, 1942. Three Canadian armed merchant cruisers, and two Canadian Navy corvettes, were involved in non-combat support during the Aleutian campaign.

In May, 1943, U.S. forces began an amphibious attack to retake Attu, suffering almost four thousand casualties, including 580 killed. It was a successful operation. The Japanese suffered much worse. Aerial bombardment, hand-to-hand combat, and a final Banzai charge led to at least 25 hundred Japanese dead, with only 28 prisoners taken by U.S. troops.

Under U.S. command, Canadians then became involved in the invasion (called 'Operation Cottage'[2] of the Japanese position on Kiska Island. Of a force of over 34 thousand soldiers, 53 hundred were Canadian infantry, including many conscripts who had been drafted on the promise that they would not have to serve overseas. The Aleutians were considered part of North America; so the Canadian government felt it did not break its pledge. This was, in fact, the first intended combat use of Canadian conscripts in WWII. Additionally, over 500 RCAF members, under U.S. command and often flying American planes, took part in operations to strafe and bomb ground targets on Kiska in preparation for an infantry invasion.

On August 15, 1943, the joint invasion force landed on Kiska, only to find that the Japanese had evacuated about two weeks earlier under cover of bad weather. Nevertheless, there were Allied casualties, mostly from boobytraps and severe frostbite, but also from friendly fire during the confusion of landing in the fog. Of the 313 reported casualties, four Canadian soldiers lost their lives on Kiska. Another reference says eight.

Canadian troops of the 13th Infantry Brigade remained stationed on Kiska for over three months. They lived in winterized tents, and engaged in road and pier construction, until they were withdrawn from November, 1943, to January, 1944.

Canadian involvement on Kiska resulted in some postal history. On the next page, an envelope shows the postal marking CAPO (Canadian Army Post Office) 51, used by the Canadian Postal Corps (CPC) in the period August 17, 1943, to January 12, 1944,[3] beginning from the day after Canadians first landed on the beach at Kiska. Dated November 23, 1943, it

is from L/CPL W.G. Thompson of the 13th Infantry (Signal Corps) to a military colleague in Nova Scotia. Thompson wrote 'C.A. (A)' in the upper right, signifying his 'Canadian Army (Active)' status to receive free passage of his letter. Note that his return address is through Vancouver, the point of Canadian mail embarkation to the theatre. It also received a U.S. Army censorship marking, as the Canadian forces were under U.S. command throughout the operation.

CONCLUSION:

Once the Japanese were defeated at Attu, and gone from Kiska, the main theater of war continued in the South Pacific. As a result, the need for further Canadian involvement in Alaska was eliminated. By September, 1943, the two RCAF squadrons, based on Annette Island, left for a posting at the new RCAF airbase at Terrace B.C. The Canadian infantry, remaining at Kiska, were withdrawn by early January, 1944. It was an interesting period for the Canadian forces in Alaska, a short time of cooperation and assistance to a remote American location. All that now remains to remind us of that important story is the postal history of the region. ✉

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For a complete history and description of Operation Cottage, see http://www.canadiansoldiers.com/history/operations/operationcottage.htm

Bailey, W.J., and Toop, E.R. (1985) The Canadian Military Posts (Vol 2), Edward B. Proud., p. 215.

An earlier CPC postal marking, "Canadian Postal Corps. No 1" was used on a temporary (emergency) basis between August 3 and August 17, 1943, before the landing on Kiska. It is rarely seen.

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The Young Collector

By Joseph Perrone

CANADIAN STAMPS: Da Bomb**

In this column, I would like to share what I think makes collecting Canadian stamps so exciting! There are many different highlights in the history of Canadian stamps, and although I would love to tell the stories of the many issues that interest me, it would take the entire magazine.

Historically, Canada was the 22nd country to produce stamps. However, six German city-states preceded Canada in that list. They are all now part of Germany. So, if you consider the world map as it is today, Canada was actually the 16th country to produce stamps.

The first issue for Canada was the three pence Beaver from April 23, 1851. Notably, this was also the first stamp in the world to portray an animal! It was aptly chosen. The iconic Canadian image is the perfect example to represent a young nation, especially one whose early pioneers and explorers were fur traders. Beaver pelts were used to make fashionable top hats for men in Europe. They were also one of the first articles of trade between the French and the Natives. The beaver is also known for its industriousness, building skills and tenacity, which are characteristics reminiscent of the early pioneers. The beaver was the wild creature most essential to the Canadian economy in the 1800s.

The three pence Beaver stamp is scarce in mint condition, and is listed in the 2017 *Unitrade Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps* at 10 thousand to 50 thousand dollars each, depending on condition.

A second Canadian stamp, which is so renowned that every collector gets a tingly feeling when they hear about

one, is the 12 pence Queen Victoria, best known as the 12 penny black, which was issued on June 14, 1851. Originally, the printers ordered 50 thousand, but only 1,450 were ever issued. These days, only about 100 are known to exist, with very few in pairs. As a result, the 12 penny black is famous worldwide. Because of its rarity, even a 'space-filler' will cost somewhere in the range of five thousand dollars. A very fine used example will set a collector back about 225 – 250 thousand. This stamp may not be the scarcest, but it is still on my wish list!

The next stamp I would like to come across one day, which is the rarest of all Canadian issues …drum roll…please... is the number 32: the famous two cent Large Queen printed on laid paper. Only three are known to exist! Amazingly, the latest one was found in the U.S.A., and was purchased in 2013 by a clever collector for less than 100 dollars U.S. What a deal! Even though it is the finest known example, it has a small tear and a crease. Yet, this rare stamp sold for approximately 215 thousand Canadian dollars. That is a profit of over four thousand percent. Not too shabby!

Not all interesting old Canadian stamps are expensive, however. On December 7, 1898, Canada's first mul-

ticoloured stamp, and the first commemorative, was released. This stamp depicts the British Empire in red, the rest of the world is an unflattering gray, and the ocean ranges from light lavender to a beautiful blue. There is, however, some controversy surrounding this stamp. Many people claim that it was the world's first Christmas issue, because it has the abbreviated form of Christmas: XMAS; at the bottom. It was not actually intended to commemorate Christmas, however. Instead, it was issued to announce a decrease in the postal rate from three cents to two cents, domestically and to the USA, as of January 1, 1899. The rate change took effect six days after Christmas, so officials decided to put XMAS on the stamp.

William Mulock was the Canadian postmaster general, and he reportedly told Queen Victoria the release date would be Nov. 9, to 'honour the prince,' meaning the Prince of Wales. The Queen apparently expressed displeasure over her not-so-favourite son, demanding 'what Prince?' Mulock diplomatically replied, "Why, madam, the Prince of Peace." The commemorative is not difficult to find in mint or used condition, but it's more fun to own when you know the story. I have several used copies in my personal collection.

Some Canadian stamps are notable for their errors, and can be tremendously valuable. Two definitives, the most recognized varieties of the Victorian era, are the 1859-1864 series: 10 cent black-brown, and 10 cent red-lilac Prince Albert, the Queen's husband. Listed in the catalogue as the 'string of pearls' variety, 16iii, 17iv; and the 'double epaulets' variety, 16iv, 17v, these have misplaced engravings. The re-entries were made while the printing plates were being repaired, and are far off their correct positions, especially the 'string of pearls.' Listed only in used condition, an example of 16iii or 16iv is listed around five thousand dollars, while a used 17iv or 17v is listed between 250 to a thousand dollars, or 15 hundred to four thousand in mint condition.

The most recognized and highly sought-after re-entry variety of the King George V era is the one cent green of the 1911 Admiral issue. Much of the lower engraving is spectacularly doubled. Caused by major re-entry work, this enormous flaw (104vii) is among the greatest re-entries of all time. This rarity catalogues at $2,250 for a very fine used example. I have never passed over a group of Admirals without looking for this re-entry.

And, of course, collectors are aware of the 1959 five cent St. Lawrence Seaway with inverted text. This stamp error is possibly the world's most recognized invert. The incredible Canadian commemorative error is highly documented, and was the stamp that made late Winnipeg dealer Kasimir Bileski famous in the philatelic collecting world. It's almost as well known as the 24 cent Curtiss Jenny aircraft stamp, which was produced by the Americans for airmail usage. Buyer beware, though, for the Canadian stamp. If you want a very fine mint never hinged St. Lawrence Seaway invert, it is listed at 10 thousand to $12,500. Ouch!

By the way, if you are interested in this topic, I would suggest reading: *The 1959 St. Lawrence Seaway Joint Issue and Its Invert*; by Charles J.G. Verge. His book goes through every minute detail of the U.S. and Canadian printings, and how the same two-colour design was applied differently in each country, with a full explanation of how the invert occurred... Everything you ever wanted to know about this issue.

So, to the well-intentioned folks who produce our stamps, "To err is human." Collectors have no qualm about taking advantage of those errors so, please, keep on being human.

Another stamp, that interests me personally, is the Toronto Blue Jays commemorative issue from April 9, 2001. It intrigues me, not only because I'm a big Jays fan, but also because I was nicely surprised to discover that the stamp was issued on the day that I was born. Oh, that wonderful day! Not many people can say they had a stamp issued on the day they were born. How lucky am I. An added bonus is that the Jays stamp does not cost a pile of wings and feathers to collect. It is listed at only 35 cents for a very fine used example.

For me, these stamps are just a fraction of what makes collecting Canadian issues so captivating. Knowing that there are deals out there, like the two-cent Large Queen on laid paper, proves that you never know what you will find. So, to all my friends in the hobby, keep your eyes open and good luck collecting in this 150th year of Canadian Confederation. ✉

*** Da Bomb simply means: The Best*

NELLIE McCLUNG

By Ken Kristjanson

At the turn of the last century, more women were growing concerned about their human rights, or lack thereof. My grandmother was born in Iceland, and came to Canada at the age of five in the 1880s. As a young woman, she was strong-willed and determined to not live the life in Canada that they had left in Iceland. Many other Icelandic-Canadian women shared my grandmother's view that the long era of male domination was over.

Her champion became Nellie McClung who was born Helen Letitia Mooney on the 20th of October, 1873, in Chatsworth, Ontario. The family soon moved to rural Manitoba. McClung started school at 10 years of age, and became a teacher when she was 16. She was an early believer in equality of the sexes and encouraged all of her students to play football and other sports. The locals were aghast but her oratorical powers won them over.

McClung wrote several successful short stories. Her novel, *Sowing Seeds in Danny,* written in 1908, brought her a small fortune. This, along with her supportive druggist husband, allowed the family of five children to move to Winnipeg where they resided from 1911 to 1915. Here she became active in the Suffrage Movement and the Temperance Society. McClung said that the real spirit of the Suffrage Movement was sympathy. She had seen first hand the suffering of women and children caused by neglect, overwork, poverty and alcohol abuse. Her mock parliamentary presentation in 1914, where she portrayed Rodmond Roblin, helped defeat the Manitoba premier and his Conservative government in 1915.

Nellie McClung Stamp (*Scott Catalogue* #622) issued by Canada Post in 1973.

My father was born in 1912, the youngest of six children. He fondly told us kids of being pulled along with his two year older brother in a wagon, while his mother and other women marched down Centre Street in Gimli, Manitoba. They vocally supported McClung and other strong-willed reformers who advocated change. The large female Icelandic community in Manitoba supported both the Temperance Society and the suffrage movement. My grandmother had seen the devastating effect of alcohol on the Lake Winnipeg fishermen and was determined to make things better.

First Day Cover issued in 1981.

On January 28, 1916, the newly elected Liberal government gave women the right to vote in Manitoba - the first province to do so in Canada. The McClung family moved to Edmonton, and McClung continued her fight in Alberta as an orator, author and reformer. She was elected to the Alberta legislature in 1921. The family then moved to Victoria in the late 30s, where she continued to write and advocate reform.

McClung fought for dental and medical care for school children, property rights for married women, mother's allowance, factory safety legislation, equitable divorce laws, rights for Aboriginal and Asian women, as well as other reforms. In 1927, she was among a group of women who put forth a petition to clarify the term 'persons' under section 24 of the British North America Act of 1867. The section excluded women from holding political office. The petition was successful, and paved the way for more women to enter politics in Canada.

A Canada-wide poll gave McClung the overwhelm-

Canada Post issued a new stamp in 2016 to recognize women's rights. Designed by Winnipeg-based Tetro, it measures 26 mm x 32 mm, and is available in a booklet of 10 stamps.

ing lead to be the first woman on a Canadian bank note. However, the Bank of Canada, in its wisdom, did not even put McClung on the short list. Nor was anyone else from western Canada on the list. It was an affront to people of Icelandic descent. They pointed out that the eastern establishment tried the same tactic when they denied that the Winnipeg Falcons Hockey club was the first team to win Olympic gold medals. Why didn't the Bank of Canada acknowledge the will of all Canadians who voted? Democratically speaking, McClung received an overwhelming majority of votes, so shouldn't she be on the banknote? The Premier of Manitoba, Brian Pallister, and many other Canadians, have added their voices in support of this truly remarkable woman. McClung helped a large portion of our population to gain the right to vote, and have their voices heard by those in power. Today, we exercised our right to vote for her, but those in power have not chosen to listen.

McClung died in 1951. She is just one of many women who have championed women's rights in Canada. She joined Louise McKinney and Henrietta Muir Edwards, along with two other women, who became known as the famous or valiant five. They argued that women were 'qualified' persons eligible to sit in the Senate. They took their case to the Supreme Court, and won on appeal. Idola Saint-Jean also devoted her life to women's suffrage, and became the first woman from Quebec to run as a candidate in a federal election. Emily Howard Stone became the first female doctor to practice in Canada. An activist for women's rights, she joined the suffrage movement and campaigned for the first medical college for women. Theirs was a tough fight that lasted a lifetime; a battle that many perceive is still going on today. ✉

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Vimy Ridge:
Pivotal War Action Preserved in Stamps

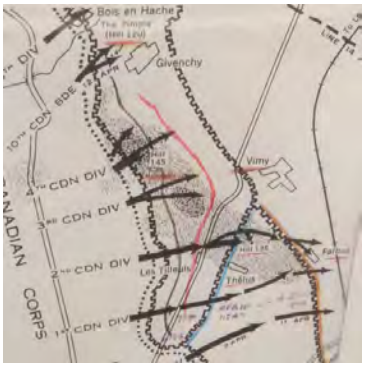
By Herb Colling

In a joint venture, Canada Post has allied with France to issue stamps to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Vimy Ridge. For the first time, Canadian troops fought under their own flag, and represented themselves valiantly during the epic World War I confrontation. Their sacrifice, perseverance, and eventual victory, marked Canada's coming of age. Canadian soldiers helped forge a name for our young country as a defender of freedom, and as a world power to be respected on the international scene. It was a pivotal moment in our nation's history.

The joint issue with France was released in April. It features two stamps, one designed by Canada Post and the other by La Poste in France. They honour the bond that the battle on French soil forged between our two nations. In Euro and Canadian currencies, they show the memorial to the men who served so valiantly, and to those who made the ultimate sacrifice. The Vimy Ridge Memorial stands on property donated by France to Canada and is considered a territory of Canada.

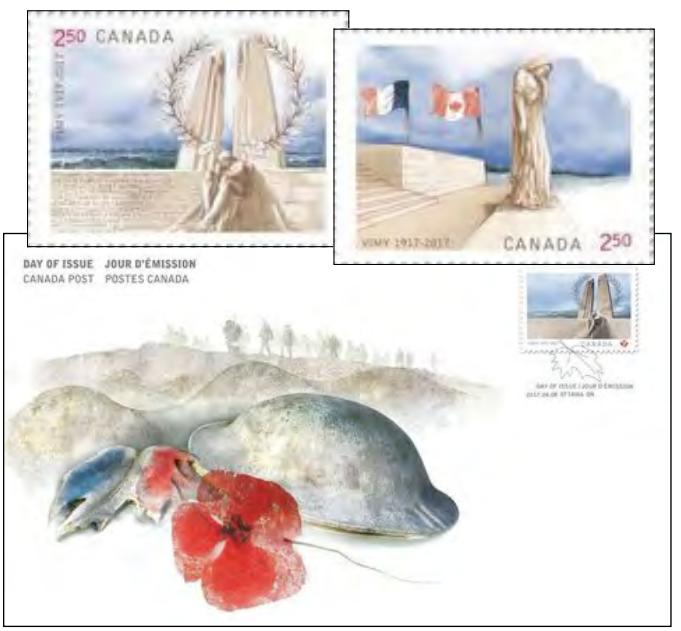
THE BATTLE:

Vimy Ridge is located in northern France. It's about seven kilometres long, with an elevation of about 150 metres. It had been held by the Germans since early in the war, a virtually impregnable position on high ground that had withstood several previous assaults at great cost to the Allies. British and Canadian troops had been pinned down for months, alternately taking the ridge, then losing it, and suffering hundreds of thousands of casualties in the process.



British troops, located at Arras, eight kilometres south of the ridge, needed replacements and supplies. The situation was becoming desperate, and a huge offensive was being planned. The Canadian Corps had been training for four months with orders to take the heavily fortified and strategic height of land, hold it, and then relieve their comrades under siege.

Allied artillery shelling had pounded the German defences throughout the previous week. The targeted bar-



New stamps issued by Canada and France in April, and First Day Cover.

rage was known as 'The Week of Suffering,' and it was designed to eliminate the heavy armaments and machine guns of the Germans. It was exactly what the Canadian troops needed.

At 5:30 a.m. on Easter Monday, April 9, 1917, 13 large mines were exploded in 'no man's land.' Cold, sleet and snow blew toward the German defence lines as the first wave of nearly 100 thousand soldiers in the Canadian Corps emerged from their muddy trenches, and went over the top. Artillery fired in front of the troops in a 'creeping barrage' to clear barb wire defences. The troops advanced 91 metres (100 yards) and took cover. The artillery fired again, and troops advanced again. The actions were repeated every three minutes. Within 30 minutes, the six assaulting battalions of the 1st Canadian had cleared all three trenches of the German forward positions.

The slopes of Vimy Ridge gave the German 6th Army excellent vantage points, and favoured their defences. But the Canadians crossed a treacherous no man's land, attacked up hill and played a vital role in helping Allied forces capture the terrain. The first, second and third Canadian Divisions reached and captured their first objective: the Black Line; by 6:25 a.m. The fourth Canadian Division encountered a great deal of trouble during its advance and was unable to complete its first objective until some hours later. Despite their dormant tanks, the Canadians overwhelmed five regiments of the German army, and captured almost the entire ridge. It took three more days to secure the position.

It was one of the most impressive Allied victories of the First World War – but it came at a heavy price. Nearly 36 hundred Canadians were killed and more than seven thousand were wounded over four days of bitter fighting. By contrast, the Germans lost almost 20 thousand men. The bravery, determination and skillful precision of Canadian soldiers at Vimy earned international accolades for Canada. To this day, the Battle of Vimy Ridge represents one of the defining moments that helped to forge a proud, independent identity for a nation that was still relatively young.

THE POSTAL CONTRIBUTION:

Deepak Chopra is the president and CEO of Canada Post, and he says, "The Battle of Vimy Ridge saw thousands of Canadians make the ultimate sacrifice, and is the best-known chapter in our country's proud First World War history. The valour of Canadians at Vimy a century ago is a poignant reminder of the enormous price paid so we can live in freedom."

The new Canadian stamp was designed by Susan Scott of Montréal and features the two towering pylons of the Vimy monument, which represent France and Canada. The sheer scale of the monument, designed by Walter Allward, reflects Canada's important contribution

Right Honourable David Johnston, Governor General of Canada, and Deepak Chopra, president, CEO of Canada Post. Photo by Denis Drever\Canada Post.

to the Allied victory in the First World War. In the foreground of the stamp is a figure of a grieving man, one of the monument's statues, symbolizing loss and grief. The ridge behind the monument on the stamp recalls the site of the battle itself.

Also represented on the stamp are the thousands of names inscribed around the base of the monument. They are a memorial to all the Canadians who died in France during the First World War and had no known grave at the time. Laurel sprigs surround the monument's two towers on the stamp, and they represent the victory and tragic loss of life. A maple leaf on one sprig represents Canada, while an oak leaf on the other represents France.

The Canadian National Vimy Memorial was featured on a stamp Canada Post issued in 1968, commemorating the 50-year anniversary of the armistice that ended the First World War.

ABOUT THE NEW STAMPS

Available in a booklet of 10, the domestic rate stamps measure 41 mm x 30 mm and feature lithography in a four-colour process and two special inks. A Canada souvenir sheet at the Canadian international rate featuring two stamps – one designed by Canada and one by France – measures 130 mm x 85 mm and includes lithography and offset gravure printing. An official first day cover, with a single domestic rate stamp; and a joint official first day cover, with both stamps at the Canadian international rate, measure 190 mm x 112 mm and feature a four-colour process and one special ink. ✉

La crête de Vimy:
un moment décisif de la guerre immortalisé par des timbres

par Herb Colling

Dans un projet conjoint, Postes Canada et la France se sont unis pour émettre des timbres célébrant le 100e anniversaire de la bataille de la crête de Vimy. Pour la première fois, les troupes canadiennes se sont battues sous leur propre pavillon et se sont vaillamment illustrées lors de la confrontation épique qu'a été la Première Guerre mondiale. Leur sacrifice, leur persévérance et finalement, leur victoire ont marqué l'avènement du Canada en tant que nation. Les soldats canadiens ont aidé notre pays à se faire un nom à titre de défenseur de la liberté et de puissance mondiale digne de respect sur la scène internationale. Ce fut un moment clé de l'histoire de notre nation.

Le projet conjoint avec la France a été lancé en avril. Il présente deux timbres, l'un créé par Postes Canada et l'autre, par La Poste de France. Ils honorent le lien que la bataille en sol français a forgé entre nos deux nations. En euro et en devises canadiennes, ils commémorent les hommes qui ont servi si vaillamment et ceux qui ont fait le sacrifice ultime. Le Monument commémoratif du Canada à Vimy se dresse sur un terrain que la France a donné au Canada et qui est considéré comme un territoire canadien.

Nouveaux timbres émis par le Canada et la France en avril et pli Premier Jour.

LA BATAILLE

La crête de Vimy est située dans le nord de la France. Elle s'étend sur sept kilomètres avec une élévation d'environ 150 mètres. Les Allemands tenaient la position depuis le début de la guerre, une position virtuellement imprenable sur un terrain surélevé où plusieurs vains assauts avaient coûté cher aux alliés. Les troupes britanniques et canadiennes y ont été immobilisées pendant des mois, prenant la crête et la perdant en alternance, et ont subi des centaines de milliers de pertes.

Les troupes britanniques, stationnées à Arras, à huit kilomètres au sud de la crête, avaient besoin de remplaçants et de ravitaillement. La situation devenait désespérée et une grande offensive était en préparation. Les membres du Corps canadien avaient été entraînés pendant quatre mois et avaient reçu l'ordre de prendre cette hauteur stratégique et lourdement fortifiée, de la tenir et de relever leurs camarades assiégés.

Les tirs d'artillerie alliés avaient plu sur les défenses allemandes toute la semaine précédente. Cet assaut, qualifié de « semaine de souffrance », avait pour but d'éliminer l'armement lourd et les mitrailleuses des Allemands. C'est exactement ce dont les troupes canadiennes avaient besoin.

À 5 h 30 du matin, le lundi de Pâques, 9 avril 1917, treize grosses mines ont explosé en terrain neutre. Le froid, le grésil et la neige fouettaient les lignes de défense allemande lorsque la première vague de 100 soldats du Corps canadien émergea des tranchées boueuses et monta au sommet. L'artillerie fit feu devant les troupes en un « barrage rampant » pour éviter les fils de fer barbelés de la défense. Les troupes ont avancé sur 91 mètres (100 verges) et se sont mises à l'abri. L'artillerie a de nouveau fait feu et les troupes ont encore avancé. Ces actions ont été répétées toutes les trois minutes. En trente minutes, les six bataillons d'assaut du 1er Corps canadien avaient repoussé les positions avancées allemandes des trois tranchées.

Les pentes de la crête de Vimy donnaient à la 6e armée allemande d'excellents points d'observation et les avantageaient pour la défense. Mais les Canadiens ont traversé une zone neutre périlleuse, attaqué le haut

de la colline et joué un rôle vital en aidant les forces alliées à prendre le terrain. La première, la deuxième et la troisième division canadiennes ont déclaré avoir atteint et pris leur premier objectif : la ligne noire, vers 6 h 25. La quatrième division canadienne s'est heurtée à beaucoup de problèmes lors de son avancée et n'a pu atteindre son premier objectif que quelques heures plus tard. Malgré leurs chars d'assaut enlisés, les Canadiens ont terrassé cinq régiments de l'armée allemande et capturé presque toute la crête. Il a fallu trois jours de plus pour affermir la position.

Cette bataille a été l'une des plus impressionnantes victoires alliées de la Première Guerre mondiale, mais elle a coûté cher. Près de 3 600 Canadiens ont été tués et plus de 7 000 blessés pendant ces quatre jours d'âpres combats. Par contre, les Allemands ont perdu près de 20 000 hommes. La bravoure, la détermination et la grande précision des soldats canadiens à Vimy ont valu au Canada des acclamations à l'échelle internationale. À ce jour, la bataille de la crête de Vimy constitue l'un des moments déterminants qui ont contribué à forger une identité fière et indépendante à une nation encore relativement jeune.

LA CONTRIBUTION POSTALE

Deepak Chopra, présidentdirecteur général de Poste Canada, affirme « La bataille de la crête de Vimy a vu des milliers de Canadiens faire le sacrifice ultime et il s'agit du chapitre le mieux connu de notre admirable histoire de la Première Guerre mondiale. La valeur des Canadiens à Vimy, il y a un siècle, est un souvenir poignant du prix énorme payé pour que nous puissions vivre librement. »

Le nouveau timbre canadien a été créé par Susan Scott de Montréal et arbore les deux imposants pylônes du Monument commémoratif du Canada à Vimy. Les deux pylônes représentent la France et le Canada. La grande dimension du monument, créé par Walter Allward, reflète la contribution importante du Canada à la victoire alliée lors de la Première Guerre mondiale. À l'avant-plan du timbre, nous voyons l'image d'un homme attristé, l'une des statues du monument, qui symbolise la perte et la peine. Et derrière le monument, une crête nous rappelle le site de la bataille elle-même.

Les milliers de noms inscrits à la base du monument sont aussi représentés sur le timbre. Ils nous rappellent tous les Canadiens qui sont morts en France durant la Première Guerre mondiale et qui n'ont pas eu de sépulture à ce moment-là. Sur le timbre, des branches de laurier entourent les deux colonnes du monument et représentent la victoire et la perte tragique de vies. Une feuille d'érable sur une branche représente le Canada, tandis qu'une feuille de chêne, sur l'autre, représente la France.

Le Monument commémoratif du Canada à Vimy a figuré sur un timbre de Poste Canada, émis en 1968, pour célébrer le cinquantième anniversaire de l'armistice qui a mis fin à la Première Guerre mondiale.

AU SUJET DES NOUVEAUX TIMBRES

Les nouveaux timbres sont offerts dans un livret de 10, au tarif du régime intérieur et mesurent 41 mm x 30 mm. Ils sont imprimés en quadrichromie avec une encre spéciale. Un bloc-feuillet Canada au tarif du régime international en monnaie canadienne et composé des deux timbres – l'un conçu par le Canada et l'autre par la France – mesure 130 mm x 85 mm et il est imprimé selon les techniques de lithographie et d'héliogravure. Un pli Premier Jour officiel comportant un seul timbre au tarif du régime intérieur et un pli Premier Jour officiel conjoint comportant les deux timbres au tarif du régime international en monnaie canadienne mesurent 190 mm x 112 mm et sont imprimés en quadrichromie avec une encre spéciale. ✉

l'honorable David Johnston, gouverneur général du Canada, et Deepak Chopra, président-directeur général de Poste Canada. Photo de Denis Drever, Poste Canada.

DIEPPE: The Disaster That Wasn't
AUGUST 19, 1942

By Tony Mancinone

THE ATTACK AND WITHDRAWAL

Just before 5:00 a.m., August 19, 1942, five thousand members of the Second Canadian Infantry Division and over a thousand British, French, and American Rangers, stormed the beaches at the French port of Dieppe in northwestern France. By 10:50 the raid was called off, and men waited anxiously for six hours to retreat from the carnage on the beaches. When the casualties were counted, over 33 hundred out of five thousand Canadians were either dead, wounded, or captured. It was an astounding casualty rate of 66 percent. Many people considered it an enormous disaster, a failed raid; but was it?

WHY DID THE ATTACK TAKE PLACE, AND WHY CANADIANS?

Joseph Stalin, our Russian ally, had insisted that a second front be made against the German's Fortress Europe to relieve pressure on three Russian fronts that opened in June, 1941. By June, 1942, the Axis was advancing towards Stalingrad on the Volga River, and the situation was dire.

Canadians were called into the fray because they wanted to join the fight. The First and Second Canadian Infantry Divisions had been training in England, and hadn't seen any action as yet. They were champing at the bit to get started. The raid was planned with several objectives. One was to learn the extent of German defences along the area that stretched from Spain to the north of Norway. Another was to seize a German Enigma machine to decipher encoded German communications, gain information on German radar, and determine whether a port could be taken. Keep in mind, it was a raid. There was no intention of holding the port. The idea was to destroy any defences and strategic buildings, rendering the port useless, and then to return that same day before dark.

WHAT WENT WRONG?

Almost anything that could go wrong went wrong. First, the element of surprise was compromised by French pro-German collaborators, who sent messages to German headquarters that something big was going on in southwest England. Second, at 3:48 a.m., the attack force was spotted by a German convoy, and a small battle took place, which warned the Germans of the attack.

THE ROYAL NAVY

It is commonly thought that Vice-admiral Louis Mountbatten planned the attack, but did not obtain prior approvals from all top command as was customary. The Royal Navy provided 237 ships, but included only eight destroyers and some gunships for cover. Naval Command deemed the English Channel too dangerous for capital ships: aircraft carriers, battleships and cruisers; because of German U-boat supremacy. The assembled vessels were not equipped to deliver significant pre-landing bombardment. Many landing craft became mired in the shallow water and much of the equipment: especially tanks and armoured vehicles; never made it to shore. The Royal Navy lost 33 landing craft and one destroyer.

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

The Royal Air Force provided 48 squadrons of Supermarine Spitfires, eight squadrons of Hawker Hurricanes, four squadrons of North American P-51 Mustangs, eight light bomber squadrons, and other airplanes, probably between 350 and 400 in all. However, the range of the Spitfires meant that they could only engage in battle for about five minutes before returning home to base, and the range of the other airplanes was even shorter. These

planes proved no match for the superior 120 Focke-wulf Fw 190 fighters, and the 100 Dornier Do 217 bombers. No pre-bombing attacks were made, which was an attempt to surprise, but not damage the port. As a result, the Allies lost about 100 airplanes, twice as many as the Germans.

WHAT THE RAID FOUND

The soldiers -- who did make it to the beaches -- encountered tank traps, and razor sharp barbed-wire. They expected those obstacles, but other defensive techniques came as a complete surprise. The beach sand was soft, and covered with small round stones that made traction by armoured vehicles extremely difficult, and many of the 58 tanks and heavy armaments, which arrived late to support the infantry, became mired and were sitting ducks. German artillery batteries, and machine guns, were encased in thick concrete bunkers. The inland area was flooded, and most roads were blocked. Ditches had been dug throughout the area, with mines buried everywhere. It was estimated that six million mines were laid across the defensive zone of Fortress Europe.

WAS THE RAID ON DIEPPE A TOTAL DISASTER AS OFTEN PORTRAYED?

The heavy casualty rate, for such a short battle, would imply that it was a disaster. But we can only determine that for sure by examining what was learned, and what actions were taken for an impending invasion of northwest Africa at three points in November, 1942, as well as the eventual Normandy invasion on June 6, 1944, almost two years later.

PLANNING

Let's review the prior planning for the Normandy invasion. The element of surprise at Normandy was achieved by providing false information that the landing would occur in southern France by a non-existent army led by general Lesley J. MacNair and the armoured divisions of lieutenant general George S. Patton. A huge number of bombs were dropped around Calais to convince the Germans that the landings would occur there. It was, after all, the shortest distance from England. As a result, the German Fifteenth Army was not sent to help the Seventh at Normandy until later in the day.

Using over 11 thousand planes, the Royal Air Force and the U.S. Army Air Force in Europe began bombing ports, railroads, fuel depots, airfields, airplane factories and other strategic targets beginning in February, 1944. Over 41 hundred airplanes were allotted for D-Day, compared with 21 hundred German aircraft. By then, Spitfires and Mustangs had sufficient range to accompany bombers as far as Berlin, and back, so they could engage for longer periods. The success of the air forces is best measured when you realize that only 22 German planes arrived at Normandy on June 6, and then only after six o'clock in the evening.

The Allied navies provided almost seven thousand ships, including 12 hundred warships. So, heavy bombardment of the Normandy beaches occurred prior to the landings. As well, the British had developed other specialized weapons, and made improvements in combat techniques, to ensure the success of the Normandy invasion, all from lessons learned at Dieppe. LCTs or Landing Craft Tanks included Sherman 'floating tanks' to support early landings launched far from, and floated, to shore.

They had inflatable tubes and a propeller to coast through the water. The Churchill 'Bobbin' tank had a spool that unrolled and laid a path over soft ground for vehicles to cross. 'The Ark' provided a portable bridge built on top to overcome ditches, walls, and other obstacles; while another new vehicle carried the huge 'Petard Mortar' capable of destroying bunkers, and clearing roadblocks. Another tank carried 'fascines' - wood logs or brush-to fill a ditch, or build a small bridge to cross over. 'The crocodile' was a tank equipped with a flamethrower that was extremely effective against machine gun pillboxes. The Sherman 'flail tank' could beat a path through minefields, and the 'Bullshorn Plough' was used to unearth and explode mines harmlessly.

Additional items included gliders that carried commandos first, and then took men, tanks, bigger bombs, and other supplies silently behind enemy lines. The Dieppe raid taught that taking and holding a workable port would be too difficult as the enemy would destroy the facilities on evacuation. Once a landing had been made, artificial 'Mulberry Harbours' were towed into place to unload supplies and bring reinforcements, while oil and other liquid supplies were sent through pipelines underneath the water so they could not be attacked by the enemy.

Most importantly, the Allies learned that better communication between land, air and sea was compulsory for success, as was extensive bombing of a target position before, and during, the battle to support the attacking forces. These lessons saved thousands of lives on D-Day, and contributed to the success of the campaign. It all helped the Allies establish a foothold in Europe from which to launch the liberation of the continent.

Of 155 thousand soldiers involved in the D-Day landings, 14 thousand were Canadian. More than 450 parachuted before dawn on June 6, and attacked the enemy. A few hours later, the rest of the Canadians stormed Juno Beach under heavy enemy fire. The Canadians provided flanking cover for the British as they advanced toward Caen, to capture the enemy held airfield at Carpiquet. The Canadians captured three shore-line positions on D-Day, and continued fighting until dusk. By the end of the day, the Canadians had advanced further inland than any other attacking force, and were the only group to achieve all of their objectives.

CONCLUSION

Winston Churchill, the prime minister of Great Britain, was quoted from his memoirs: "My impression of 'Jubilee,' (the code word for the Raid on Dieppe) is that the results fully justified the heavy cost, and that it was a Canadian contribution of the greatest significance to final victory." Admiral Louis Mountbatten later wrote, "I have no doubt that the Battle of Normandy was won on the beaches of Dieppe. For every man that died at Dieppe at least 10 men must have been spared at Normandy."

Unlike the battle of Passchendaele during World War I that had little strategic importance with an enormous high cost of Canadian lives; Dieppe cannot be viewed as a disaster, but as an heroic action that gained the necessary intelligence to inspire the development of weapons that contributed greatly to the success of the Normandy invasion in June, 1944, which ultimately led to the final victory in Europe on May 8, 1945.

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PRESIDENT'S page

la page du PRÉSIDENT

RPSC news *by / par George Pepall, FRPSC* **nouvelles SRPC**

IMPORTANT EXECUTIVE/BOARD ACCOMPLISHMENTS SINCE AUGUST, 2016:

• Met twice as an executive committee in London and Toronto since the convention in K-W in August.
• Completed the purchase, delivery and storage (in Kitchener) of the new 16-page exhibit frames.
• Hired a brand new, but experienced and talented, editor for our journal.
• Annual membership renewals were completed through the hard work of treasurer David Oberholtzer and the staff at our national office.
• Much work done to learn how to recruit new and youth members. A report has been printed in *TCP*, and follow-up is planned.
• New RPSC notecards have been printed, and are available to members for their personal Royal business. These will be offered at the Boucherville Royal meetings.
• Proposal to structure future Royal conventions on a regional basis over the long term will be discussed at the directors' meeting. (Email of March 29, 2017)
• CSDA has taken on responsibility for monitoring reports of stolen stamp material.
• More French articles are appearing in *TCP*, as expected for our federal small publications grant.
• A number of major shows have had an RPSC presence, with vertical banner, copies of *TCP*, membership benefit cards, bookmarks, pin sales and personal contacts. Directors and members are asked to extend this RPSC presence at all shows.
• A regular newsletter has been suggested by a director as a helpful addition to our communications.
• A Worldwide Letter-writing Day: September 1st. See website and consider participating, please: http:/worldletterwritingday.businesscatalyst.com)

Please take note of a major youth initiative undertaken by director Stuart Keeley; also the availability of My Treasure Chest/ Mon Propre Coffre, in collaboration with the Fédération québécoise de philatélie and the RPSC Foundation.

All of the above is in addition to the annual routine, and the constant responses to diverse inquiries from all over the world.

THANKS, AND HOPES FOR THE FUTURE:

It's been eight full years since I assumed the role as president of Canada's National Stamp Club. Many

RÉALISATIONS IMPORTANTES DE LA DIRECTION ET DU CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION, DEPUIS AOÛT 2016

• Nous avons tenu deux réunions du comité de direction à London et à Toronto depuis le congrès de Kitchener Waterloo en août;
• nous avons finalisé l'achat, la livraison et l'entreposage (à Kitchener) des nouveaux cadres d'exposition de seize pages;
• nous avons embauché un tout nouveau rédacteur en chef pour notre revue, mais il est expérimenté et talentueux;
• le dur travail de notre trésorier, David Oberholtzer, et du personnel du Bureau national a permis de mener à bien les renouvellements d'adhésion annuelle;
• nous avons travaillé fort pour apprendre à recruter de nouveaux membres, notamment, des jeunes. Un rapport a été publié dans le Philatéliste et il y aura un suivi;
• nous avons fait imprimer les nouvelles cartes de correspondance de La SRPC et les membres peuvent se les procurer pour leurs affaires personnelles concernant La SRPC. Elles seront offertes aux réunions de La Royale à Boucherville;
• à la réunion des directeurs, nous discuterons d'une proposition de structuration régionale à long terme des congrès Royale (courriel du 29 mars 2017);
• l'Association canadienne des négociants en timbres poste a pris la responsabilité des rapports de suivi sur le vol de matériel philatélique;
• un nombre accru d'articles en français est publié dans le Philatéliste grâce à une subvention fédérale pour les petites publications;
• quelques grandes expositions ont accueilli La SRPC, qui a installé une bannière verticale et offert des exemplaires du Philatéliste, des cartes d'avantages aux membres, des signets, des épingles, et des contacts personnels. Nous invitons les directeurs et les membres à étendre ce genre de présence de notre société à toutes les expositions;
• un directeur a suggéré de publier régulièrement un bulletin d'information, à titre de complément à nos communications;
• une journée mondiale de la rédaction de lettres aura lieu le 1er septembre. Allez visiter le site Web et voyez si vous pouvez participer : http:/worldletterwritingday.businesscatalyst.com.

À noter : l'importante initiative jeunesse entreprise par le directeur, Stuart Keeley, et aussi, le lancement de My Treasure Chest/Mon coffre aux trésors, en collaboration avec la Fédération québécoise de philatélie et la Fondation de La SRPC.

Tout ce qui est énuméré ci dessus s'ajoute à notre travail habituel et aux réponses assidues aux diverses demandes venant d'un partout dans le monde.

thanks are in order, but without specific names. I want to thank directors and officers and volunteers who worked so well with the executive committee to serve the needs of members, collectors and inquirers. It's been a pleasure working with you and learning from you.

I hope the concept and structure of the executive committee can continue, despite changes in the members of that team.

I hope that our financials can continue on a stable footing, but that will take care, time and thought.

I am excited about the unprecedented effort to develop effective recruitment methods for both young and new collectors on the part of our chapters and partners. More than time and effort, I think it will take both thought and boldness in approach.

Similar fresh thinking will be required to plan future conventions, encouraging them to take place east and west of southern Ontario and Quebec.

We need to work collaboratively for the common future of our hobby. In the RPSC, we have the double challenge of seeing the hobby in general terms, while realizing that as members grow in the hobby they will become more specialized. If we approach this apparent divide positively, both specialists and generalists can thrive together.

I'd like to close with an observation based on our society's name. If it's a society of friends, if it's philatelic, if it's royal, if it's Canadian, it's for me, and always will be. ✉

REMERCIEMENTS ET ESPOIRS :

J'assume le rôle de président du Club national de philatélie du Canada depuis huit ans. J'ai donc de nombreux remerciements à exprimer, mais je le fais sans préciser de noms. Je souhaite remercier les directeurs, ceux qui ont des responsabilités et les volontaires, qui ont si bien travaillé avec le comité de direction pour combler les besoins des membres et des collectionneurs et répondre aux demandes. Travailler avec vous et apprendre de vous a été un plaisir.

J'espère que le concept et la structure du comité de direction seront conservés malgré les changements parmi les membres de l'équipe.

J'espère aussi que la stabilité de nos finances se maintiendra, mais il faudra y mettre des efforts, du temps et de la réflexion.

Je suis enthousiasmé par l'effort sans précédent de nos sections de clubs et de nos partenaires pour élaborer des méthodes efficaces de recrutement de jeunes et de nouveaux collectionneurs. Je crois que notre approche nécessitera davantage de réflexion et d'audace que de temps et d'efforts.

De même, nous devrons rafraîchir nos idées quand viendra le temps de planifier les prochains congrès, nous éloigner du sud de l'Ontario et du Québec pour aller plus à l'est et à l'ouest.

Nous devons travailler en étroite collaboration pour l'avenir de notre loisir. À La SRPC, nous devons relever le double défi consistant à voir notre loisir de façon générale et à constater qu'à mesure que le nombre de membres augmente, ils se spécialisent de plus en plus. Si nous abordons cette division apparente de façon positive, alors, les spécialistes et les généralistes pourront évoluer ensemble.

J'aimerais terminer avec une remarque sur le nom de notre société. Si c'est une société d'amis, si elle est philatélique, si elle est royale et si elle est canadienne, elle est pour moi et le sera toujours. ✉

MEMBERSHIP report / Des nouvelles de nos MEMBRES

NEW MEMBERS / NOUVEAUX MEMBRES

The following applications were received and are herewith published in accordance with the constitution. If no adverse reports are received within 30 days of publication, applicants will be accepted into full membership. Any objections should be sent to the National Office, P.O. Box 69080, St. Clair Post Office, Toronto, ON M4T 3A1.

Les demandes d'adhésion ci-dessous ont été reçues et sont publiées en conformité avec la constitution. Si aucun commentaire n'est communiqué au Bureau national, (C.P. 69080, St. Clair Post Office, Toronto, ON M4T 3A1) d'ici 30 jours, les adhérants seront acceptés comme membres.

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

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INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS / MEMBRES À TITRE PERSONNEL

I-29670 • Joseph Bell

I-29671 • Robert Hammond

I-29672 • Alan Smith
General collection, mainly Canadian

I-29673 • Sylvain Robitaille
Club Philatélique Henri-Paul Robitaille

I-29674 • Brian Schaffer
Canadian stamps & supplies only. Stamps, corner panes, uncut press sheets, special collections, Yearly Canadian Collections, Yearly OFDC collections.

I-29675 • Suzanne Brazeau Lavigne

I-29676 • Harold Green
1/ Isle of Mann and Channel Islands. 2/ Canada. 3/ United States including Airmail. 4/ Great Britan. 5/ airplanes

I-29677 • Edward Stiles

I-29678 • Darin Cherniwchan
Small Queens

I-29679 • Thomas Moran
Canada (pre 1952) & Provinces, Great Britain (pre 1952), Hong Kong (pre 1952), 1935 Silver Jubilee, Hejaz and Nejd, Saudi Arabia (pre 1960)

I-29680 • Brian Bingham
World

I-29681 • Lorne Switzer
Canadian & USA

I-29682 • James Calder
Canada Postage stamps

I-29683 • Rosette Elkeslassi
Mostly Canadian Mint

I-29684 • Peter Wichmann Moller
Scandinavia. Stamps, Covers. Poster Stamp/Cinderella/Christmas Seals.

I-29685 • Thomas Bolander

I-29686 • Maria Belenkova

I-29687 • Andrew Remedios
All issues for Canada, Latvia, Macau, Portugal, Nordic countries, Netherlands and UN.

RESIGNED MEMBERS / MEMBRES DÉMISSIONNAIRES

I-14778 • Jean Pierre Cote

DECEASED MEMBERS / MEMBRES DÉCÉDÉS

HL-8191 • Robert L. Burton
I-13250 • Raymond W. Ireson
I-28638 • Shirley Geldert-Shorter

To have your event listed in this section of The Canadian Philatelist, please send all details to The RPSC National Office, P.O. Box 69080, St. Clair Post Office, Toronto, ON M4T 3A1. Details may be faxed to 416-921-1282 or e-mail to info@rpsc.org. Information will not be accepted by telephone. Please ensure that details are submitted at least 12 weeks before the date of the Show. THIS IS A FREE SERVICE OF THE RPSC. Your show can also be posted on our website by visiting https://www.rpsc.org/shows.php.

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. 69080, St. Clair Post Office, Toronto, ON M4T 3A1. Les détails peuvent être faxés au 416-921-1282 ou par poste-électronique à info@rpsc.org. Aucune information ne sera acceptée par téléphone. Veuillez transmettre vos renseignements au moins 12 semaines avant la date de l'exposition. CECI EST UN SERVICE GRATUIT DE LA SRPC. Vous pouvez aussi afficher votre exposition dans notre site Web en visitant le https://www.rpsc.org/shows.php

REGIONAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS RÉGIONAUX

JULY 20-23 JUILLET, 2017
PHSC Symposium 2017, sponsored by the Postal History Society of Canada. Bourse on Saturday 10-5 and Sunday 10-5. Four day event including postal history presentations, visits to historical venues, a two-day bourse and national-level postal history exhibition. See website for all details and registrations information. For more info contact David Hobden 905-699-7451, email info.symposium@postalhistorycanada.net or visit http://www.postalhistorycanada.net/php/Symposium.

AUGUST 12 AOÛT, 2017:
KINEX 2017, sponsored by the Kincardine Stamp Club will be held from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm at 601 Durham Street, Kincardine, ON. There will be 8 dealers, circuit displays and a youth table. A lunch booth will also be available. Free parking available. For more info please contact John Cortan (519) 395-5817, jcortan@hurontel.on.ca

SEPTEMBER 29-30 SEPTEMBRE, 2017
VANPEX 2017, sponsored by the British Columbia Philatelic Society will be held from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm on Friday and 10:00 am to 4:00 pm on Saturday at Church Hall, South Burnaby United Church, 7551 Gray St, Burnaby, BC. Stamp exhibition and Bourse, Free admission and parking. For more information contact Derren Carman 604-224-5836, verdraco@uniserve.com or visit http://www.bcphilatelic.org.

SEPTEMBER 30 SEPTEMBRE, 2017
Copex 2017, sponsored by the Cobourg Stamp Club will be held on Saturday from 9:00 am to 3:00 pm at the Salvation Army Citadel, 59 Ballantine Street, Cobourg, ON. Eight dealers with a wide selection of stamps and supplies. Member stamp displays, club consignment sale and silent auction. Food court, door prizes and free parking. For more information contact H. Houston and M. Pacey (905) 885-0075, hhouston@cogeco.ca.

SEPTEMBER 30 SEPTEMBRE, 2017
Lampex 2017, sponsored by the Sarnia Stamp Club will be held from 9:30 am – 4:30 pm at Great Lakes Secondary School, 275 Wellington Street, Sarnia, ON (same location as 2016). Free admission and parking. Everyone welcome. Dealers, displays, snacks. For more information contact John Armstrong 519-464-2688, email sarniastampclub@cogeco.ca or visit http://home.cogeco.ca/sarniastampclub/newLAMPEXshowlocation.htm.

OCTOBER 21 OCTOBRE, 2017
56th Annual Barrie Stamp Exhibit and Dealers Bourse, sponsored by the Barrie District Stamp Club will be held from 10:00 am to 3:00 pm at a new location – the Allandale Recreation Centre in Barrie, ON (corner of Bayview Drive and Little Ave.). Up to 15 Dealers as well as a variety of philatelic exhibits by members of the Barrie District Stamp Club. Admission and Parking are free. For more info contact Bruce Walter, Secretary, at 705-735-6009, email b.walter@rogers.com or visit http://www.barriedistrictstampclub.ca.

OCTOBER 28-29 OCTOBRE, 2017
Saskatoon Coin Stamp Show, sponsored by the Saskatoon Coin Club and Saskatoon Stamp Club will be held on Saturday from 10:00 am – 5:00 pm and Sunday from 11:00 am – 4:00 pm at the Ramada Hotel Golf Dome, 806 Idylwyld Drive North, Saskatoon, SK. Adult Admission $5.00 – Children 12 and younger free. Features Stamp and Coin Dealers, Coins, Stamps, Bank Notes, Supplies and Postcards. For more information contact Mark Reineke (306) 374-7209, email mikadoate@sasktel.net or visit http://www.saskatooncoinclub.ca and www.saskatoonstampclub.ca.

NOVEMBER 18 NOVEMBRE, 2017:
GRVPA Club Fair, sponsored by the Grand River Valley Philatelic Association will be held from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm, Saturday November 18 in the U.K. Hall, 35 International Drive, Cambridge, ON. Free admission and parking. Represented by 15 member clubs of the GRVPA. 450+ circuit books and 2 silent auctions. A snack bar will also be available. For more info please contact Stuart Keeley (905) 227-9251, stuart.keeley@sympatico.ca

NOVEMBER 25 NOVEMBRE, 2017
Stampfun 2017, the 3rd annual show of the Waterloo Region Stamp Club, will be held from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm at the Royal Canadian Legion, 316 Marsland Dr, Waterloo, ON. Visit our 10 dealers. Circuit books, silent auction and door prizes. Free admission and parking. Coffee and donuts in the morning and the Legion operates a lunch counter. Everyone welcome. Enjoy a great day with friends! For more info contact Oscar Cormier 519-742-5892, stamps@bell.net or visit http://waterlooregionstampclub.weebly.com.

JANUARY 20 JANVIER, 2018
69th Cathex, sponsored by the St. Catharines Stamp Club, will be held from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm at the Grantham Lions Club, 732 Niagara Street, St. Catharines, ON. Exhibits, 12 dealers, youth area, club circuit books. Free admission and parking. Wheelchair accessible. A lunch counter is available. For more info please contact David Hillier (905) 641-2318, email: fancycancelhillier@gmail.com or visit http://stcatharinesstampclub.ca.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

SEPTEMBER 1-3 SEPTEMBRE, 2017
BNAPEX-CALTAPEX 2017 will be held from 10 am to 5 pm on Friday, 10 am to 5 pm on Saturday and 10 am to 3 pm on Sunday, at the Hyatt Regency, 700 Centre Street SE, Calgary, Alberta. Dealers, Club tables, Youth table, Auction late on Saturday, Sept 2, Competitive Exhibits, Free Admission. For more info contact Erika Peter (403) 701-5261 or visit http://www.calgaryphilatelicsociety.com.

OCTOBER 14-15 OCTOBRE, 2017
CANPEX 2017, sponsored by the Middlesex Stamp Club, will be held from 10 am to 5 pm Saturday and 10 am to 4 pm Sunday, October 14-15, at the Hellenic Community Centre, 133 Southdale Road West, London, ON. CANPEX is the acronym for CAnadian National Philatelic EXhibition and is a celebration of "Stamp Collecting Month." CANPEX is one of a few national Level exhibitions and stamp marketplaces held annually in Canada. It is sanctioned by The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and is part of the American Philatelic Society's "World Series of Philately". CANPEX is an event where collectors can gather to purchase stamps and postal history, view an impressive array of exhibits, and renew old acquaintances. The highlight of the weekend is the awards reception. It's a great chance for everyone to socialize after the exhibits have been judged. For more information please contact John Sheffield (519) 871-7637, info@canpex.ca; or visit http://www.canpex.ca.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

FIP PATRONAGE EXHIBITS OPEN FOR ENTRIES

AUGUST 3-7 AOÛT, 2017
BANDUNG 2017—INDONESIA
Trans Studio Convention Center. Website: www.bandung2017.org. "Specialized" FIP Entries are restricted to: Traditional Philately, Postal History, Postal Stationery, Thematic, Youth Philately, Modern Philately, One Frame Exhibits and Literature classes. Canadian Commissioner - Jim Taylor FRPSC FRPSL, 2335 Paliswood Road SW, Calgary AB. Email: miquelon@shaw.ca. Phone +1 403 238-3698 [Mountain Time].

OCTOBER 24-29 OCTOBRE, 2017
BRASILIA 2017 BRAZIL
Guimaraes Convention Center, Brasilia City. Website: www.stampbrasilia2017.net.br. "Specialized" FIP Entries are restricted to: Traditional Philately, Postal History, Postal Stationery, Thematic, Literature and Brasilia Championship Classes. Canadian Commissioner Charles J. G. Verge, FRPSC, FRPSL, PO Box 639, U, Toronto, ON M8Z 5Y9. Email: cjgverge@rogers.com. +1 613 851-2770 (cell) +1 647 346-6973 (home) [Eastern Time].

MARCH 24-25 MARS, 2018
EDMONTON SPRING NATIONAL 2018, sponsored by the Edmonton Stamp Club, will be held on Saturday from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm and on Sunday from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm at the Central Lions Recreational Centre, 113 St & 111 Ave, Edmonton, AB. Stamp dealers from across Canada, Stamp Circuit Books, Door Prize Draw, Junior Stamp Table, National-level Competitive Stamp Exhibits (WSP). Free Admission, Free Stamp Evaluations. Exhibits Chairperson: liuszmoser@gmail.com, Show Chairperson: eddykstra@shaw.ca. For more information visit www.edmontonstampclub.com.

APRIL 14-20 AVRIL, 2018
TEL AVIV 2018—Tel Aviv, ISRAEL
FIP Patronage, Details TBA

The International Exhibitor Newsletter an update of FIP, FIAF & RPSC International Exhibition News for Canadian Philatelic Exhibitors is now available to RPSC Members by email from Jim Taylor the RPSC International Liaison Officer. Send your name and email address to miquelon@shaw.ca .

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CANADA FOR SALE / CANADA À VENDRE

Walsh NEWFOUNDLAND Specialized Stamp eCatalogue 10th edition, 2016 Colour; 737 pages. www.nfldstamps.com

Walsh British North America Specialized Stamp eCatalogue 10th edition, 2016 Colour ; 624 pages. www.nfldstamps.com *v67n06*

EUROPE / L'EUROPE

ZIMO OFFERS EUROPA: All different complete Mint NH Sets, Scott 2016 Value of $100.00 US Yours for only $35.00. Pricelist for NH, Used, Covers. Zimo, Box 578 Bromptonville, Sherbrooke QC, J1C 1A1. *v67n06*

FOR SALE / À VENDRE

COLORANO FDC: Canada 1972-1994, USA 1975-1995, France 1970-1990. Free price list. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0. *v67n03*

CANADA POST Official FDC: 1971-2008. Singles, pairs, blocks, imprint blocks, combo.Also tags and varieties. Free price list. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0. *v67n03*

FREE PRICE LISTS for Canada FDC: Fleetwood, HDE, GINN, CANECO, Canadian Banknote, British American Banknote. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0. *v67n03*

MAXIMUM CARDS for France, Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, Man, Liechtenstein, and Vatican. Free price list. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0. *v67n03*

ROSE CRAFT FDC 1957-1974. Ottawa and local cancels. Also tags and varieties. Free price list. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0. *v67n03*

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

THE CELEBRATION CONTINUES

Remember that obnoxious little centennial tune, written in 1967 by Bobby Gimby? "Ca-na-da..." It went on: "One Little, Two Little, Three Canadians... We Love Thee..." It was infectiously cute, sung by kids in celebration of Canada's one hundredth anniversary at a time when there were 20 million people in this country. Lester B. Pearson was prime minister, and Pierre Elliot Trudeau was justice minister. Remember them? Expo 67 was underway in Quebec, and there was a national pilgrimage of proud little school age Canadian children off to see it. Even now, kids who lived through that era can sing that little ditty. They remember Gimby leading the parade with his huge horn, dressed in a long coat, with children behind. To many, the whole experience brings tears of fondness to their eyes. In 1971, Gimby even donated the royalties for the song to Boy Scouts of Canada, even though it only earned one cent per airplay, one of the lowest royalty rates in the world.

How we've grown since.

Canada Post recently introduced its series of 10 maple-leaf shaped domestic rate stamps to celebrate Canada's 150th birthday. The first in this newest series recalls the Habitat for Humanity exhibit at Expo 67 with its theme: Man and His World; to showcase Canadian innovation at the world's fair, which ran from April to October, 1967. Expo encompassed technology, urban planning, industry and architecture, and over 50 million people attended. Canada Post says the fair's vision and legacy still echoes today through Montréal's infrastructure, architecture, public art and the two islands in the St. Lawrence River.

Moshe Safdie was the architect, urban planner, educator, theorist, and author who designed Habitat. Originally conceived in his master's thesis at McGill

LA FÊTE CONTINUE

Vous vous souvenez de ce ver d'oreille du centenaire écrit en 1967 par Bobby Gimby? « Ca-na-da... ». Qui continuait ainsi : « Un petit, deux petits, trois Canadiens... Notre pays... ». C'était épouvantablement mignon, chanté par des enfants pour fêter le centième anniversaire du Canada à une époque où le pays comptait 20 millions d'habitants. Lester B. Pearson était alors premier ministre du Canada et Pierre Elliott Trudeau, ministre de la Justice. Vous vous souvenez d'eux? Expo 67 battait son plein au Québec et dans un pèlerinage national, de fiers petits Canadiens d'âge scolaire allaient s'en remplir les yeux. Encore aujourd'hui, les enfants qui ont vécu cette époque peuvent fredonner la chansonnette. Ils se souviennent de Bobby Gimby, à la tête de la parade avec son immense cor, vêtu d'un long manteau, suivi d'une traînée d'enfants. Toute cette expérience fait monter des larmes de tendresse chez beaucoup d'entre nous. En 1971, Bobby Gimby a donné les droits d'auteurs à Scouts Canada, même s'ils ne rapportaient qu'un cent par diffusion, l'un des plus bas taux au monde!

Comme nous avons grandi depuis!

Récemment, Postes Canada a lancé sa série de 10 timbres en forme de feuille d'érable pour fêter le 150e anniversaire du Canada. Le premier de la nouvelle série commémore Habitat 67, l'une des expositions d'Expo 67 et son thème « Terre des Hommes » dont le but était de présenter l'innovation canadienne à l'exposition mondiale, qui s'est tenue d'avril à octobre 1967. L'Expo portait sur la technologie, la planification urbaine, l'industrie et l'architecture, et plus de 50 millions de personnes l'ont visitée. Selon Postes Canada, la vision et l'héritage de cette exposition ont laissé leur empreinte sur l'infrastructure de Montréal, son architecture, l'art des lieux publics et les deux îles du fleuve Saint-Laurent.

Courtesy Vassgergely at the English language Wikipedia, CC.
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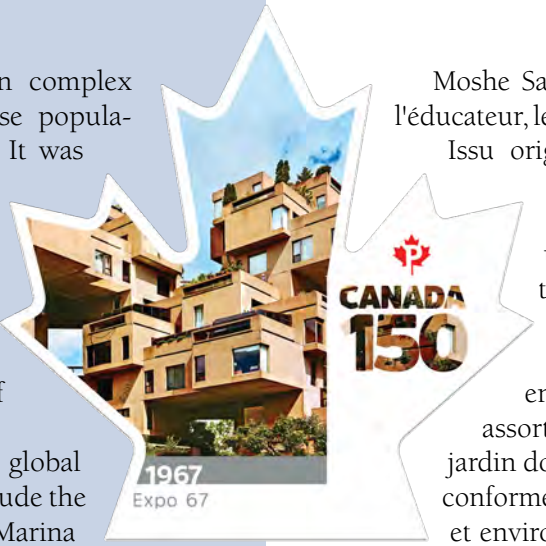
University in 1964, the urban complex was a way of combining dense population with the natural habitat. It was a series of box-like homes stacked one on top of each other, while using landscaped terraces overlooking the St. Lawrence, in keeping with the local historic, cultural, and environmental context of the region.



Safdie Architects is now a global firm whose notable projects include the National Gallery of Canada; Marina Bay Sands in Singapore; Khalsa Heritage Centre in Punjab, India; and the United States Institute of Peace headquarters in Washington, D.C. Recognized widely for his enduring influence on the environment, he has received a Companion of the Order of Canada, the Gold Medal from both the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and the American Institute of Architects, la Médaille du Mérite from the Order of Architects of Québec, and a Lifetime Achievement Award from the Cooper Hewitt National Design Awards, 2016. He continues to inspire the theory and application of ideas about housing, mixed use, and high density in cities around the world.

Safdie designed Habitat as affordable housing, but that idea was soon lost as construction costs escalated, and demand made the units too expensive for the common man. The complex was designed as the first phase of a larger development, but the idea never took off. Safdie still owns a penthouse, but now there are even fewer than the original 146 residences as some have been combined to make larger units. Acclaimed as a fantastic experiment, and architectural wonder, Habitat was successful in that it redefined urban living. It failed, however, to revolutionize affordable housing. Prefabricated modular development failed to materialize as Safdie had hoped, and the design concept is only now coming into vogue with tiny affordable modular units in high density cities like Vancouver.

The second stamp in the Canada 150 series features the proclamation of the Constitution Act, 1982, which repatriated our constitution from Britain with the stroke of a pen. There was much fanfare on Parliament Hill with bands and thousands

Moshe Safdie a été le planificateur urbain, l'éducateur, le théoricien et l'auteur d'Habitat 67. Issu originellement de son mémoire de maîtrise à l'Université McGill, en 1964, ce complexe urbain était une façon d'intégrer une population dense à un habitat naturel. Habitat 67 était constitué de maisons semblables à des boîtes empilées les unes sur les autres et assorties de terrasses aménagées en jardin donnant sur le Saint-Laurent, le tout conforme au contexte historique, culturel et environnemental de la région.

Safdie Architects est maintenant une entreprise d'envergure mondiale dont les projets les plus remarquables sont la Galerie nationale du Canada, Marina Bay Sands, à Singapour, le Khalsa Heritage, au Pundjab, en Inde, et le siège du United States Institute of Peace à Washington, D.C. Moshe Safdie, qui est largement reconnu pour son influence persistante en matière d'environnement, a été nommé Compagnon de l'Ordre du Canada et a reçu la médaille d'or de l'Institut royal d'architecture du Canada et de l'American Institute of Architects, la médaille du Mérite de l'Ordre des architectes du Québec et le prix d'excellence pour l'ensemble de ses réalisations du Cooper Hewitt National Design Awards, 2016. Il continue d'inspirer la théorie et la mise en application d'idées sur le logement, le multiusage et les villes à haute densité de population de par le monde.

Le concept de Moshe Safdie derrière Habitat 67 était la création de logements abordables, mais il est vite tombé dans l'oubli avec l'escalade des coûts et la demande qui ont rendu les unités trop dispendieuses pour le citoyen ordinaire. Le complexe devait être la première phase d'un grand développement — une idée qui n'a jamais pris forme. M. Safdie y possède toujours un penthouse, mais le nombre de résidences, qui était de 146 à l'origine, a diminué, car certaines d'entre elles ont été combinées pour faire des unités plus grandes. Le grand succès d'Habitat 67, acclamé comme une expérience fantastique et une merveille architecturale, a été de redéfinir la vie urbaine. La révolution du logement abordable a cependant été un échec. La création de modules préfabriqués ne s'est pas matérialisée comme M. Safdie l'espérait et ce concept commence seulement à être en vogue avec de très petites unités modulaires abordables dans les villes à haute densité de population, comme Vancouver.

Photo : (De gauche à droite) Steven MacKinnon, député de Gatineau, secrétaire parlementaire de la ministre des Services publics et de l'Approvisionnement; Deepak Chopra, président-directeur général, Postes Canada; la très honorable Beverley McLachlin, C.P., juge en chef du Canada. Photo par Denis Drever, Postes Canada.

Photo (left to right): Steven MacKinnon, Member of Parliament for Gatineau, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Public Services & Procurement; Deepak Chopra, President and Chief Executive Officer, Canada Post; The Right Honourable Beverley McLachlin, P.C., Chief Justice of Canada. Photo by Canada Post/Denis Drever.

of cheering citizens waving Canadian flags despite the windy, wet conditions on April 17. Canada finally had full autonomy to amend our constitution without involving the British Parliament. As well, we could live under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, which Statistics Canada says was ranked by Canadians as our most important national symbol. It guarantees the fundamental protections and liberty that we all enjoy: freedom of the press, speech, association, assembly, mobility, religion, thought and expression. It enshrines our ability to run for office, to a fair trial, to security and privacy, as well as linguistic rights. Most importantly, it confers equality on every person living in Canada.

Each of the stamps is die-cut PermanentTM, measuring 40 mm x 40 mm, printed in six colours, plus tagging. The self-adhesive stamps are available in a booklet of 10 (four million stamps.) A gummed pane of 10 stamps, with circle perforations 4.5 cm in diameter, is also available (80 thousand panes.) Official First Day Covers, one for each stamp design, each cancelled in Ottawa Ont., are available in a pack of 10 (10 thousand packs.) The stamp issue was designed by Roy White and Liz Wurzinger of Subplot Design Inc. in Vancouver, B.C., and printed by the Lowe-Martin Group. They're Canada Post's way of saying, "Happy Birthday, Canada." ✉

Le deuxième timbre de la série Canada 150 représente la proclamation de la Loi constitutionnelle de 1982, qui, d'un trait de plume, rapatriait notre constitution de la Grande-Bretagne. La fanfare retentissait sur la Colline du Parlement avec des musiciens et des milliers de citoyens joyeux agitant des drapeaux canadiens malgré le vent et la pluie qui sévissaient le 17 avril. Le Canada a finalement obtenu l'autonomie complète pour amender notre constitution sans l'intervention de la GrandeBretagne. De même, nous pouvons vivre sous la Charte canadienne des droits et libertés, que les Canadiens, selon Statistique Canada, considèrent comme notre symbole national le plus important. Elle garantit les libertés et la protection fondamentales dont nous jouissons tous : liberté de presse, de parole, d'association, de réunion, de circulation, de religion, de pensée et d'expression. Elle consacre la possibilité de se présenter à une élection, le droit à un procès équitable, à la sécurité, au respect de la vie privée ainsi que nos droits linguistiques. Et plus important encore, elle confère l'égalité à chaque personne vivant au Canada.

Chacun des timbres est un timbre PermanentMC, découpé à l'emporte-pièce, mesure 40 mm x 40 mm et est imprimé en six couleurs avec marquage. Les timbres autocollants sont offerts en livrets de dix (quatre millions de timbres). Il est également possible de se procurer un feuillet gommé de 10 vignettes comportant des perforations circulaires de 4,5 cm de diamètre (80 000 feuillets). Un jeu de dix plis Premier Jour officiels, un par motif et chacun portant la mention « OTTAWA ON », s'inscrira aussi dans cette émission (10 000 jeux). Les timbres ont été conçus par Roy White et Liz Wurzinger de Subplot Design Inc. à Vancouver (C.B.) et imprimés par le groupe LoweMartin. C'est ainsi que Postes Canada proclame « Bonne fête Canada ». ✉

HAPPY
150
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1980
Marathon
1982
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