



KING GEORGE VI POST & MAIL

Sept, 2017— Feb, 2018

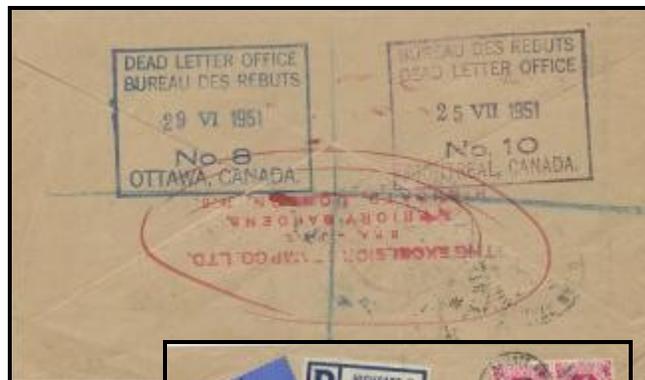
Issue 38

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► Cover Story - Gary Steele

Attached is a George VI cover from England on one side of the pond to Montreal the other side of the pond (Atlantic Ocean). A nice pair of British George VI eight pence stamps are franked on this registered air mail cover found to be 'Non-transmissible' due to the address being no longer acceptable.



The cover was forwarded to the **OTTAWA DEAD LETTER OFFICE** on 29 June 1951 and imprinted with a scarce Ottawa No. 8 DLO hand-stamp. Almost one month later it was forwarded to the Montreal **BUREAU DES REBUTS / DEAD LETTER OFFICE**, per No. 10 hand-stamp dated 25 VII 1951 and returned to the sender per address circled in red.



Of particular note is that both the Ottawa and Montreal rectangular hand-stamps are part of larger sets for Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. They were proofed between January and November 1948 as part of a larger Canada Post re-organization that included the Dead Letter Office. Few other DLO hand-stamps were used after 1948.

► Chairmans' Notes - by Gary Steele

Welcome to 2018. I believe our study group started at BNAPEX 2003 now into 15 years. Our greatest asset outside of all our members have been our two editors and the contributors of articles. Some of these articles with great research has been distributed far and wide into other newsletters and journals. I also do not want to leave out **Simon Cloughton's** contribution as Treasurer and **Stephen Prest's** for providing our website.

Every successful organization is one that plans for the future with a continuous succession process. I ask that anyone who has the time and experience to think about making this possible for the Editor's or Chairman's positions or others in the future.

**On behalf of the King George VI Study Group, I would like to welcome our newest member,
Mr Francois Alarie**

King George VI Study Group

The King George VI Study Group operates under the auspices of the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS)
- *The Society for Canadian Philately.*

Chairman:

Gary Steele,
83 Baker Drive,
Middle Sackville, Nova Scotia,
Canada B4E 1V2

E-Mail: gwsteele57@gmail.com

Treasurer:

Simon Claughton,
P.O Box 628
Streetsville, Ontario
Canada L5M 2C1

E-mail: simon@berlet.com

KGVI Post & Mail Editor:

Ken Lemke
3488 Rubens Court
Burlington, Ontario
Canada L7N 3K4

E-mail:
kwlemke@sympatico.ca

Website: www.kgvi.ca

Webmaster e-mail:
stephen.prest@gmail.com

Dues (2016-17 cycle):

All addresses: C\$ 10.00

Please make cheques payable to
Mr. Simon Claughton and marked
"KGVI Study Group"

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BNAPS

Website: www.bnaps.org

Membership Information:

Andy Ellwood,
10 Doris Ave.,
Gloucester ON
Canada
K1T 2M8

E-mail:
andy_ellwood@rogers.com

► Editors' Notes

At last, I've finally finished Issue 38 of Post and Mail.

On Page one, is an interesting story by **Gary Steele** regarding a KG VI cover mailed in England which ended up in the Ottawa Dead Letter Office (DLO).

Starting on page three, **Eldon Godfrey** continues his Foreign Exchange Control Board series with this issue (# 11) with the topic "Currency-in Transit" and Detection of Unauthorized Financial Assets. This instalment of the series contains a number of interesting covers which illustrate and explain the topic in more detail.

On pages eight through fifteen, **Donald J. Leblanc** presents part VII of his series regarding The Royal Visit of 1939 — The National Memorial, two cent value. This instalment recounts the history of the development of the Monument and is illustrated with outstanding images. The story continues with information on the preparation of the two cent Royal Visit Memorial stamp, again illustrated with proofs, and an imperforate plate block. Next, the author provides the story line of the unveiling of the Memorial accompanied with an illustration of the "Order of he Ceremony" along with the invitation. The article concludes with some postcards and covers from the authors collection and the text of King George VI's Speech which was given at the unveiling of the Memorial.

On page 16, **Stephen Prest** presents Part XVIII of Topics Revisited (BNA Topics Vol. 71 and Vol. 72).

Going forward, I am hoping to get our newsletter back on track, with the next issue in April. At the moment I have a Peace Issue article, and I will finally write up my discovery of the "cracked ear" three cent Mufti variety on cover.

I need more articles by the end of March or the next issue may be shorter than normal.

If you haven't checked the BNAPS web-site (www.bnaps.org) lately, I would suggest that you do to obtain the latest information regarding BNAPX 2018 in Quebec City.

The KG VI study group and the newsletter are intended to share information, research, discussion, and helping each other.

If we are to support this goal with quarterly newsletters, we need more contributions.

Comments, questions, want ads, items for sale are welcome.

A single cover or several that is/are interesting to you, or one or more of your favourites make great articles.

Find an interesting article, do some research — please share.

THIS IS YOUR STUDY GROUP — PLEASE HELP.

KING GEORGE VI POST & MAIL

King George VI Post & Mail is produced in Word using Microsoft Publisher. Manuscripts can be submitted to the Editor either by mail or, preferably, in electronic format with text documents in M/S WORD. Scanned illustrations (using a black background) should be sent as separate electronic files or colour photocopies.

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Foreign Exchange Control Board

Part 11

“Currency-in-Transit” and Detection of Unauthorized Financial Assets

Eldon C. Godfrey, FCA

Commencing on October 7, 1940 [1] mailers and FECB examiners were permitted to forward for transmission to the addressee letters containing **Canadian or U.S. currency or coins not in excess of \$1.00** when addressed for delivery within the British Empire, North America, Central America or South America.

Permissible Currency-in-Transit



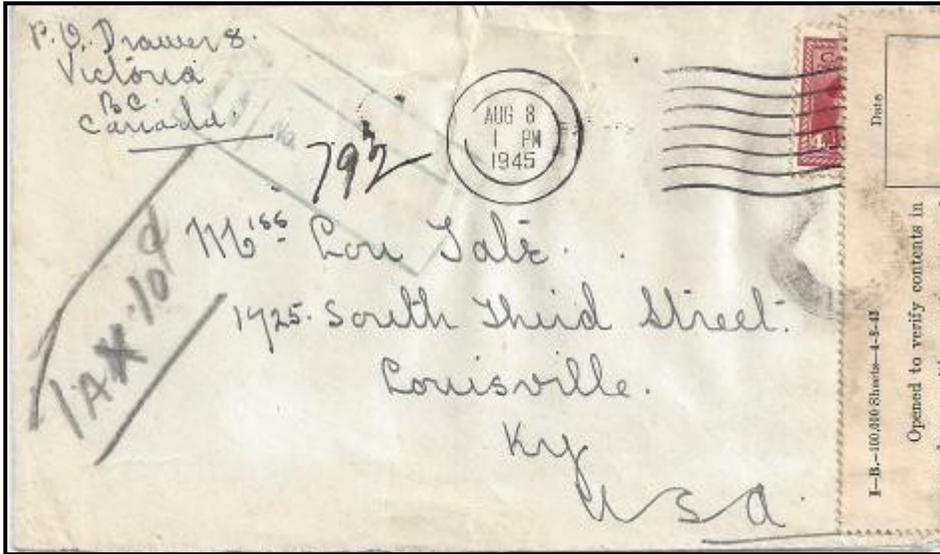
Mailed from Welland, Ontario to Ithaca, N/Y. on August 27, 1943 and examined by an FECB examiner in Toronto on August 28, 1943 the correspondence was permitted to go forward.

The correspondence contained the permissible amount of “**25¢ Canadian**” as per inscription inside the envelope.



Mailed from Oshawa, Ont. to Los Angeles, California on November 16, 1943 and examined by an FECB examiner in Toronto on November 17, 1943 the correspondence was permitted to go forward.

The correspondence contained the permissible amount of “**50¢ Canadian**” as per inscription inside the envelope. Weight of coin(s) probably caused wear on the envelope requiring repair and sealing in the US.



This first class correspondence mailed to Louisville, Kentucky, USA on August 8, 1945 from Victoria, B.C. where, upon examination by the FECB examiner in Victoria it was found to contain as per an inscription written inside the envelope “\$2.00 US currency enclosed”.

It may be assumed the mailer was unaware of the requirement of registration – the correspondence was assessed 10¢, being the unpaid registration fee.

On June 6, 1945 [1] the limitation of \$1.00 was increased permitting letters containing up to \$5.00 to proceed.

It was required that correspondence containing currency or coin be forwarded by Registered Mail.

Currency-in-Transit in Excess of Amount Permitted

On October 4, 1941,[1] the FECB was authorized to seize letters containing \$25.00 or more.



Mailed from Winnipeg, Man. to Minneapolis, Minn. on July 25, 1944 the correspondence was examined by an FECB examiner in Winnipeg where it was found to contain \$25.00 in US banknotes as per inscription inside the envelope “\$25 = (2 x 10 5 x 1) USA N”

Examination of the correspondence seems to have caused some difficulty; initially opened and re-sealed with a small label it appears to have subsequently been re-opened and re-sealed with the conventional FECB seal on August 9, 1944 after being in possession of the Winnipeg Office for 16 days.

Further examination reveals no further “in-transit” markings on this registered envelope and no US receiving marks which leads to the conclusion that pursuant to the October 4, 1941 the correspondence was confiscated.

Final disposition is unknown; however, after foreign exchange control was ended it is believed that some mail was forwarded to the original addressee or returned to sender under separate cover. I have no authoritative source to support the return by “ambulance cover”; I believe it to be an accepted manner of return in order that the sender might be notified of the reason for the return.

On December 4, 1941,[1] the District Directors were authorized to return to sender those letters containing less than \$25



Addressed to a US stamp dealer, this registered correspondence, mailed from Brandon, Man. on April 21, 1942 was PASSED FOR EXPORT by the Brandon postmaster and submitted to the office of the Winnipeg District Director for random examination where the contents were found to be in excess of that permitted; however less than \$25.

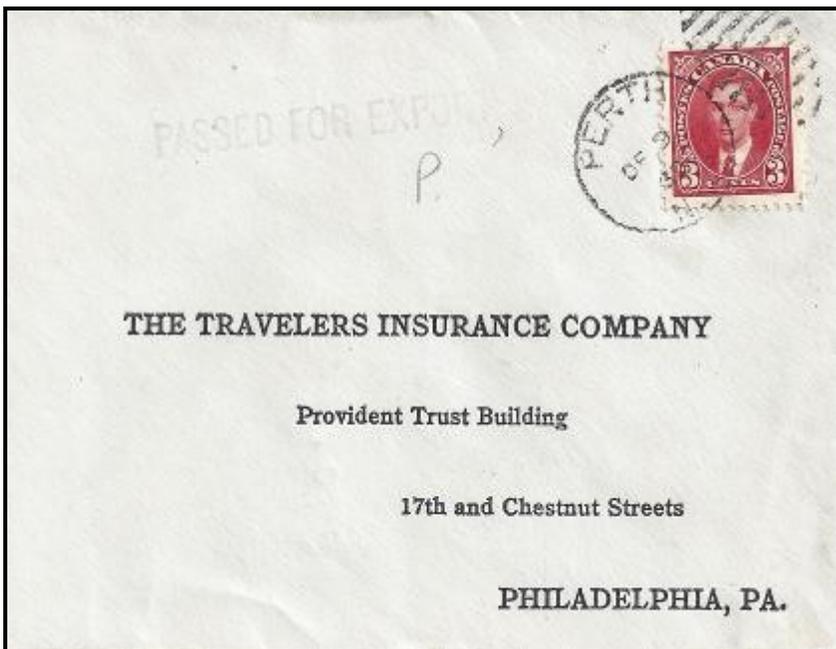
The examiner “RKF” obliterated PASSED FOR EXPORT and inscribed the FECB seal **Return to Sender.**

The return address is written on the obverse of the envelope to which address I believe the correspondence would have been returned under “ambulance cover”.

Detection of Unauthorized Financial Assets

Beginning on **May 7, 1940,[1]** to detect Canadian ownership of unauthorized financial assets all private **correspondence addressed to US banks and insurance companies was subject to examination.** An exception for ordinary mail was given on July 31, 1944. [1]

THE TRAVELLERS INSURANCE COMPANY



PASSED FOR EXPORT at Perth, Ont. on **December 9, 1939** prior to regulations requiring FECB examination

BANK OF HAWAII



Registered letter mailed from Vancouver on July 6, 1940 to the Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu, examined in Vancouver on July 7, 1940, re-sealed and received in Honolulu on July 15, 1940.

Marked **REGISTERED** and **PASSED FOR EXPORT** in Canada the envelope bears two US markings:

SUPPOSED TO CONTAIN MATTER SUBJECT TO THE PROVISION OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 8389 AS AMENDED

and

PASSED U.S. CUSTOMS HONOLULU FREE

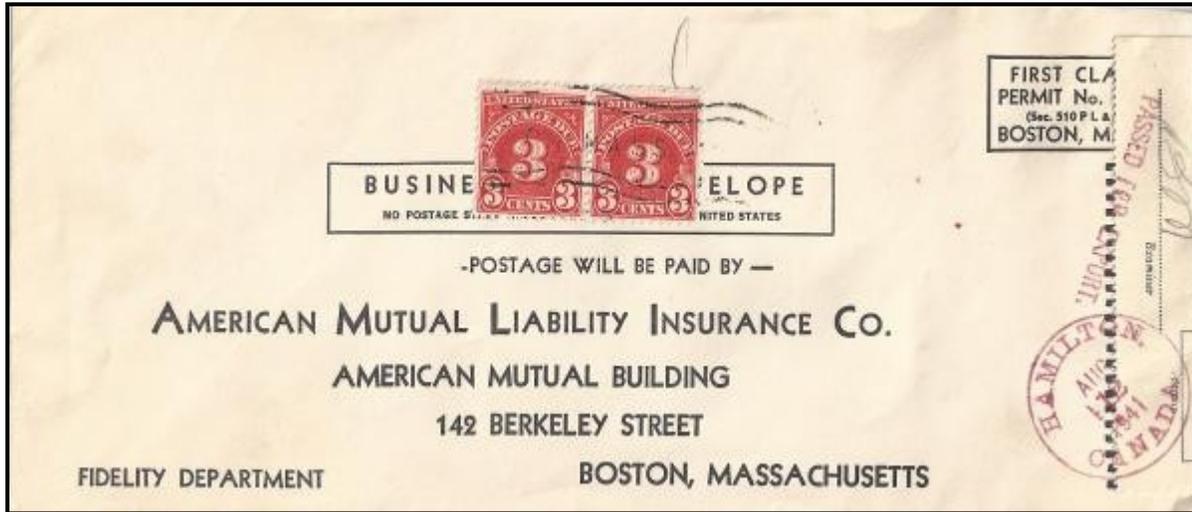
Given the addressee is the Manager of the Savings Dept. it may be reasonable to assume the content of the letter to be a Savings Account Passbook given the manuscript **Passbook to Sav.**

PLYMOUTH SAVINGS BANK



Erroneously “Passed for Export” by the postmaster of Beaton Mills, P.E.I. on January 18, 1941, the correspondence was forwarded to the office of the District Director – Charlottetown where it was examined and re-sealed on January 20, 1941. No reason is given for the subsequent forwarding of the correspondence to Ottawa where it cleared for onward transmission 12 days later on February 1, 1941.

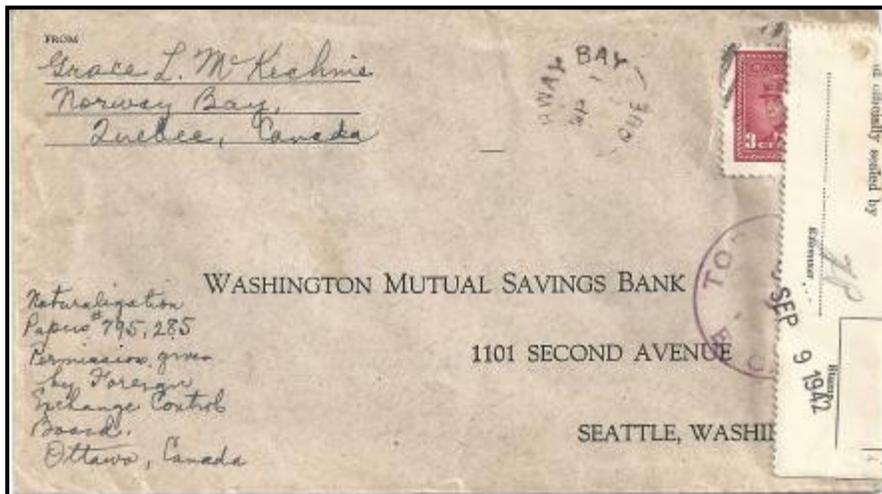
AMERICAN MUTUAL LIABILITY INSURANCE CO.



US Business Reply Mail accepted without postage or return address.

Examined by the District Director clerk in Hamilton the correspondence was opened, re-sealed and stamped PASSED FOR EXPORT on August 12, 1941. Postage Due in the amount of 6¢ paid at US address.

WASHINGTON MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK



Mailed from Norway Bay, Que. to the Washington Mutual Savings Bank on September 1, 1942 the correspondence was examined twice – once in Toronto (Sept ?, 1942) and in Ottawa on September 9, 1942.

Inscribed by the writer

”Naturalization Papers #795,285 Permission given by Foreign Exchange Control Board, Ottawa, Canada”

References

- 1] National Archives – RG 2/14 Vol. 7 File #200 Part 2

This is an “in-house document” – “Examination of Mail Under Foreign Exchange Control Regulations”

Part 12 will conclude this series of articles dealing with the role of Canada Post in ensuring compliance with the regulations of the FECB. The article will focus upon post-war activity and the termination of Canada Post requirements under the Foreign Exchange Control Order.

THE ROYAL VISIT OF 1939- PART VII

THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL- 2¢ VALUE

BY DONALD J. LEBLANC

Introduction

I have written a few articles about the 1¢ and 3¢ value of the Royal Visit Issue of 1939. The preparation of these two stamps caused all sorts of problems to the P.O. Dept officials and printers. Should we use older portraits? Would the Princesses accompany their parents to Canada? Would the new portraits arrive on time to permit Canadian Bank Note Company to utilize the most recent portraits? The great number of urgent telegrams in late 1938 and early 1939 between Ottawa and London, England confirms these concerns. The Canadian Ambassador in London had to get personally involved to resolve these problems.

On the other hand, the 2¢ Monument stamp was quietly prepared without incident. However, the historical significance of the Monument itself is an important chapter in Canada's history.

Historical Background

In the years following the Great War of 1914-1918, there were suggestions from many sources that Canada should erect a Memorial to those Canadians who had served their Country, that is to commemorate the heroism and self-sacrifice of over 600,000 Canadians who answered the call of "King and Country", of which over 60,000 died on the battlefields.

After many years of discussions, a committee of Cabinet ministers was set up in 1924 to begin planning a National Memorial for Ottawa.

A competition for a monument design was decided upon and duly advertised on February 12th 1925. The competition was in two stages: The first part required the submission of scale drawings together with a description of the scheme submitted on or before June 11, 1925. The second stage consisted of Assessors choosing a small group of the best submissions and asking this restricted group to prepare a scale model of their scheme.

The competition was open to Architects, Artists and Sculptors of the British Empire, British Subjects resident elsewhere and from allied countries.

The contract price to the winning entry was \$125,000.00 and the only stipulation was "that the work should not idealize war itself, but rather show the " Response" of Canada to the Mother Country's call."

There were 127 submissions received by the closing date from 8 countries namely: Canada (66), England (24), France (21), USA (7), Belgium (5), Scotland (1), Italy (2) and finally Trinidad (1).

From these sketches, 7 were chosen to submit scale models of their schemes. In January 1926, the Assessors selected the model of **Mr Vernon Marsh** from Franborough, Kent Co., England, the youngest member of a family of sculptors consisting of 7 brothers and one sister. He was asked to proceed immediately with the work. With his 6 brothers and sister, they commenced modelling in clay the full- size figures which were 1/3 larger than life-size. Originally, the work of art contained 19 figures, but during the construction, the March family added 3 more figures for a total of 22 human figures.

All these were modelled in clay, then cast in plaster and finally bronze casts were individually made, all in their own foundry located on the March property in Kent, England.

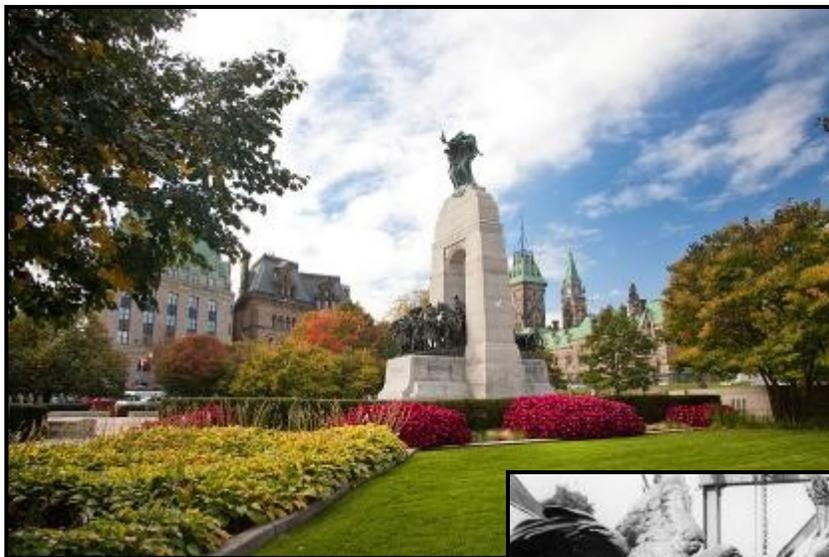
The work started in 1926 and was only completed in 1932. In 1930, tragedy struck the family when the youngest brother and winner of the competition, Vernon March, died of pneumonia at the age of 35. The remaining family members, **Dudley, Harry, Percival, Sydney, Walter, Edward and their sister Elsie** carried on the project to its termination. Three brothers even came to Canada in 1938 to set up the monument on its pedestal. The delay from 1933 to 1938 was mainly caused by politicians not agreeing on the proper site for such a monument. When the site was agreed upon, certain buildings had to be demolished.

In all, the sculpture is comprised of 22 human figures representing each branch of the arm forces, 2 horses and an 18-pound field artillery piece, plus at the top, standing on the architrave, two more winged figures holding up the symbols of freedom and peace.

For the foundation, Canadian granite was chosen and its stone was mined at a quarry at Riviere-a-Pierre, near Quebec City. The contract for the pedestal and arch was tendered to E.G.M. Cape & Company for the price of \$118,603.00. The amount of granite required was 10,000 cubic feet.

Photos of the March Families work-in progress during the early 30's. It is Vernon March on a ladder next to the Freedom and Peace Statues. Photos taken from the National Archives.





National Memorial

Sculptors of the National Memorial



Finally, the landscaping and roadways contract was given to **A.W. Robertson Ltd** of Toronto for \$198,000.00.

The National Monument stands 70 feet high (21 m.), 27 feet wide (8.2m.) and 52 feet long (15.8 m.). In all, 503 tons of granite and 32 tons of bronze were used for the construction.

The site was ready for the unveiling in the fall of 1938 (November 11th), but when it was confirmed that King George VI would come to Canada in the spring of 1939, the ceremony was postponed to May 18th, 1939 at 3 P.M..

Preparation of the Royal Visit Stamps

The contract for the 3 Royal Visit Stamps was given to Canadian Bank Note Company and sketches of the monument were sent to the printers in the fall of 1938. Therefore, there was no problem waiting for photos as for the other two values. One concern for the printer was the exact name of the monument and they were assured that it was "The National Memorial" with no reference to the term "War". This name was printed in each corner of all the sheets of 200 stamps. The King, in his speech, at the unveiling used the correct name, but politicians and newspaper writers would always refer to it as the "National War Memorial" and that name seems to have struck to this day. The only other concern for the 2¢ bi-coloured stamp was to pick out the colours. The frame was always of colour brown, but the center design was originally in various colours, including sky blue, but the final choice was the colour black like the other two values. Over 50,244,000 were printed and most post offices were sold out by Christmas 1939. None of the plate blocks are rare or on the list of the "Impossibles".



Combination of three items: a stamp sized die proof of the frame only, identified by XG-686, a stamp sized die proof of the monument only identified by AG-686. “ The National Memorial”. Finally a small die proof or the complete stamp attached to a white card, then attached to a black card with only “1939” printed in red.

From the Authors personal collection.

Rare Imperforate Plate block of four stamps, position 2-2 UR, one of only four known Imperforate Plate blocks. The other positions are 2-2 LR, 1-2 LL and 2-2 LL.

(Authors personal collection)

At the left is a Plate block of six stamps of the two cent monument stamp, position 2-2 LL. Notice at the bottom, the official name of the monument “National Memorial”- Ottawa, Memorial National-Ottawa”. There is no reference to the word “War”. The # 1347 is the work order number of the printer C.B.N.C. The guide lines on the side, in black and brown, were aids to allow the press operator to line up the two plates to avoid overlapping.

The Unveiling of the National Memorial

Special invitations had been sent out for the unveiling scheduled for May 18th, 1939 at 3 p.m. One such invitation is attached in Illustration # 1. Note that it refers to the National War Memorial, even though the word "War" should not have been mentioned. However, on that date, the officials had a bigger problem: No King and Queen! Their arrival to Canada by vessel was delayed by 2 days due to bad weather. They only docked on May 17th, and their schedule was backed-up for 2 days until the officials could re-schedule and shorten the train stops across Canada. They re-scheduled the unveiling for May 21st at 11a.m.

They prepared a new "Order of Ceremony" (see Illustration # 1), but could not send out new invitations. The authorities utilized all means available to announce the new date, but communication tools in 1939 were somewhat limited , i.e. Newspapers, radio, telegrams and word of mouth.

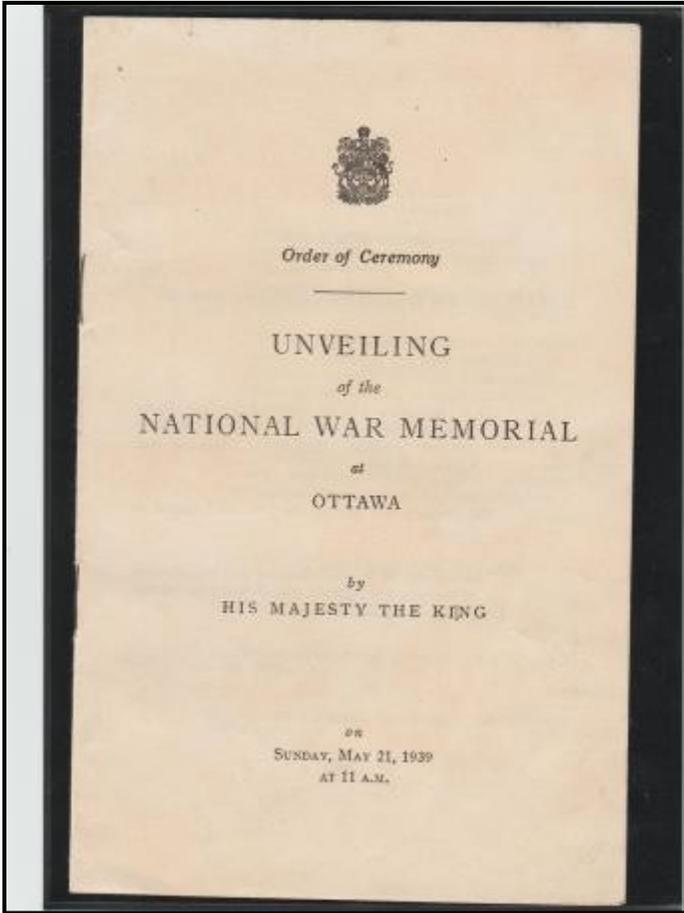


Illustration 1

The re-drafted "Order of Ceremony" to include the new scheduled date (May 21st). The six page booklet is in both office languages, Again, the monument is referred to as the "National War Memorial".

(Authors personal collection)



The official Invitation to the unveiling for the National Memorial. Note that even officials would refer to the "War" Memorial even though the name was to be avoided by the Cabinet.

(Author's personal collection)

With transportation limited to trains, horse and buggy, tramways, bicycles, a few motor vehicles and walking, the officials were not expecting a large turn-out for the replacement date.

They underestimated the devotion of the Canadian people for their King and Queen! Over 100,000 persons were present for the ceremony, including over 10,000 veterans of the First World War!

Besides the enormous crowd, I was also surprised with the King's speech itself. I have recently seen a movie based on King George VI's speech problem with his stuttering. In the movie, whenever he had to give a radio speech to his subjects during the Second World War, he would isolate himself in a small studio, with no one else in the room and try to read his speech in the microphone without stuttering or at least attempt to reduce his stuttering.

With this problem in mind, let us return to the unveiling. I would have imagined His Majesty would have read a short paragraph such as what will follow, then cut the ribbon and move on to the next event.

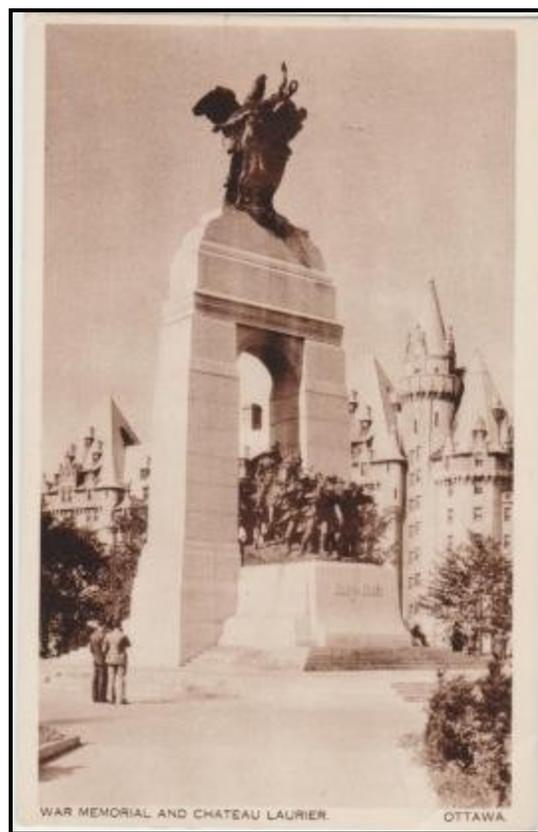
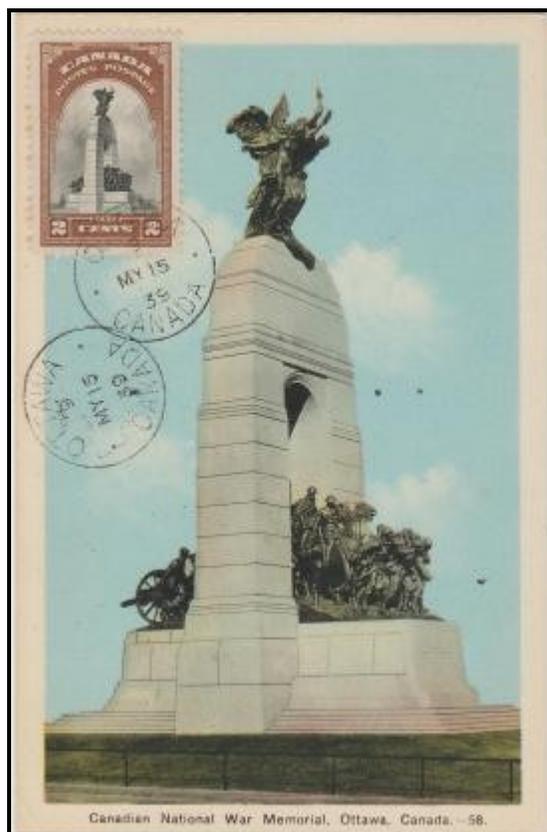
"It is my privilege, as your King, to unveil today in your capital city, a noble memorial to Canada's spirit and sacrifice in the Great War"...Period. Another surprise: this is only the first paragraph of a beautiful, moving and very long speech that he probably stuttered through before 100,000 loyal subjects. I have annexed the speech at the end of my article due to its importance.

Finally, after the ceremony, another surprise! The King and Queen spontaneously walked into the crowd and chatted with many veterans. They were completely surrounded by them.

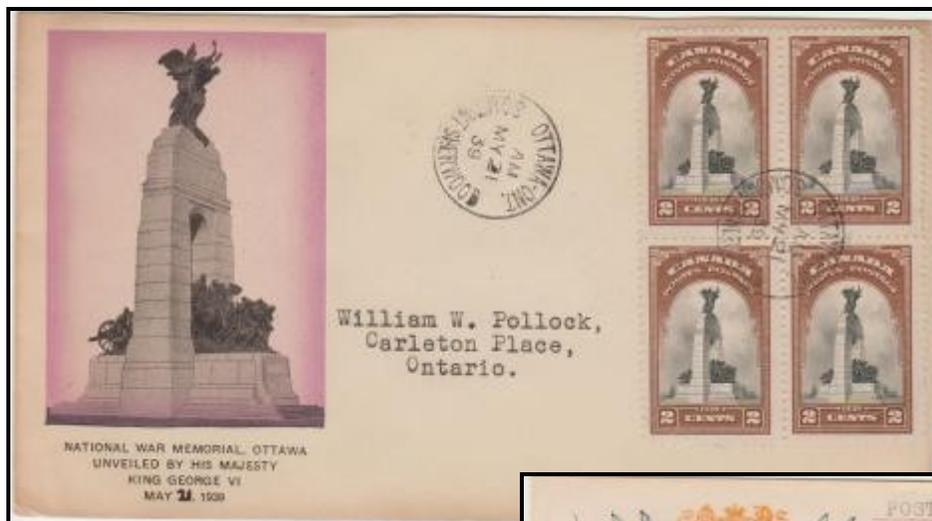
I have included photocopies of various covers, postcards, die proofs, plate blocks and documents from my personal collection for your perusal, as well as photographs of the March family with their work-in-progress.

I can be reached at jeanmall@hotmail.com for comments or questions.

Good Hunting!



Two vintage postcards. The coloured one was actually mailed on May 15th, 1939 (a FDC). I believe the blue sky was blended in the photo to correspond with the stamps. The black and white card is more realistic, with the Chateau Laurier in the background. We can distinguish "1914-1918" on the front of the Monument. (**Author's personal collection**).



Two covers, both posted on May 21st, in Ottawa, the day of the unveiling. The **Charles Ogilvy** cover shows the Monument in all its splendour. The **Stahle** cover was postmarked at exactly 11 A.M. at the same time as the unveiling.

(Author's personal collection)

REFERENCES

- (1) Numerous documents from the Library and Archives Canada
 - (a) R-11108, Vol.2, File 2-1, QG-4301, May 24th,2011
 - (b) R-11108, Vol.2, File 2-19, QG-4301, May 19th,2011
 - (c) R-11108, Vol.2, File 2-13, QG-4301, May 20th,2011
 - (d) R-11104, Vol.1, File 1-9, QG-4301, May 18th,2011
 - (e) R-11108, Vol.2, File 2-12, QG-4301, May 24th,2011
 - (f) R-11108, Vol.2, File 2-9, QG-4301, May 24th,2011
 - (g) R-11108, Vol.2, File 2-14, QG-4301, May 20th,2011
 - (h) R-11108, Vol.2, File 2-5, QG- 4301, May 24th,2011
- (2) Newspaper clippings from newspapers (Toronto Star, Toronto Globe, The Telegraph, Ottawa Citizen etc.)
- (3) Their Majesties' Visit to Canada- A Chronological Record of the Speeches.
Published on behalf of King George's Jubilee Trust by MacMillan & Co Limited, St Martin's Street, London. (1939)

References continued

- (4) Le Mémorial National Canadien par **Lola Caron**, publié dans
Les Cahiers – Opus V, Mars 1986
- (5) Merry America, Their Majesties' Tour of Canada, USA and Newfoundland 1939,
by **H.R. Pratt Boorman**, Edition of “Kent Messenger”
(The County paper of Kent, England)
- (6) Voyage of State by **G. Gordon Young**, Reuters Senior
Correspondent on the Royal Tour to Canada, USA and Newfoundland.
- (7) A tribute to Canadian troops- Looking back column by *Ian Robertson*,

ANNEX A**THE KING'S SPEECH AT THE UNVEILING OF THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL**

" This is my privilege, as your King, to unveil today in your capital city, a noble memorial to Canada's spirit and sacrifice in the Great War.

" It is almost a quarter of a century since the beginning of the Great War. Four years earlier, my father had succeeded to the Throne. For many, the memories of the War have always an immediate association with his reign. It has been given to me today to recall Canada's part in that great conflict. Fortunately, my task is already largely performed, for, in the beautiful work of art which I have just unveiled, vivid and enduring expression has been given to the spirit of Canada.

"The time and place of today's ceremony are not without significance. I am not surprised that it has taken many years to bring this memorial into being and give it this appropriate setting. On the battlefields of Europe and throughout the Dominion, there are many memorials to Canada's honoured dead, and today in her own capital, Canada dedicates her National Memorial.

"The memorial speaks to the world of Canada's heart. Its symbolisms have been beautifully adapted to this great end. It has been well named the Response. One sees at a glance, the answer made by Canada when the world's peace was broken and freedom threatened in the fateful years of the Great War. It depicts the zeal with which this country entered the conflict.

"But the symbolism of the memorial is even more profound. Something deeper than chivalry is portrayed. It is the spontaneous response to the voice of the nation's conscience. The very soul of the nation is here revealed.

"Surmounting an arch through which the armed forces of the nation are pressing onward are the figures of Peace and Freedom. To win peace and secure freedom, Canada's sons and daughters enrolled for service during the Great War. For the cause of peace and freedom, 60,000 Canadians gave their lives, and still larger number suffered impairment of body or mind. This sacrifice, the National Memorial holds in remembrance for our own and succeeding generations. This memorial, however, does more than commemorate a great event in the past. It has a message for all generations and for all countries- the message which called forth Canada's response. Not by chance do the crowning figures of Peace and Freedom appear side by side. Peace and freedom cannot long be separated. It is well that we have in one of the world capitals, a visible reminder of so great a truth. Without freedom, there can be no enduring peace, and without peace, no enduring freedom."

TOPICS Revisited – Part XVIII (BNA Topics Vol. 71 & 72)*by Stephen Prest***Introduction**

The previous Part XVII of TOPICS Revisited appeared in Issue 33 of the Post & Mail bringing the series up to BNA Topics Volume 70 published in 2013. This Part XVIII edition of TOPICS Revisited reviews articles and references found in Volumes 71 to 72 (2014 & 2015) of BNA Topics.

The number of articles related to BNA King George VI philately appearing in “BNA Topics” Vols. 71 & 72 were lower than prior years. However, Study Group Members **Gary Dickenson** (*1937 Coronation Issue and 1949/50 KGV Definitive Issues First Day Covers*), **Gary Steele** (*1937-38 Canadian Definitive Issue – BNA Exhibit Series (No. 76)*) and **Mike Street** (*The Rates and Postal History of Canada’s Peace Issue 1946-52*) in the BNAPS Handbook Series all published important studies during the 2014-2015 period. Each of these publications provide a comprehensive foundation of philatelic knowledge and information that will serve as valuable reference for philatelists and postal historians in the future.

Mike and the two **Gary’s** are to be commended for the excellent work they have done in recording their research and findings for the benefit of BNAPS members and worldwide philately.

1937 Coronation Issue

A review of **Gary Dickenson’s** book entitled “*First Day Covers of Canada’s 1937 Coronation Issue*” published, 2014, appears in the BNAPS Handbook Series in **BNA Topics Vol. 71, Whole No. 538** (Jan-Mar 2014) p 14. (*cross-references: First Day Covers & Philatelic Literature*)

1937 Mufti Issue

A review of **Gary Steele’s** book entitled “1937-38 Canadian Definitive Issue”, published 2014, appears in the BNAPS Exhibit Series (No.76) in **BNA Topics Vol. 71, Whole No. 541** (Oct-Dec 2014) p 54. This book provides readers with a comprehensive review of the stamps and postal history during the KGV “Mufti” period between 1937 and 1942. (*cross-references: 1938 Pictorials and 1939 Special Delivery Issues & Philatelic Literature*)

1946 Peace Issue

A review of **Mike Street’s** book entitled “*The Rates and Postal History of Canada’s Peace Issue 1946-52*” published, 2015, appears in the BNAPS Handbook Series in **BNA Topics Vol. 72, Whole No. 545** (Oct-Dec 2015) p 54. (*cross-references: Postage Rates, Postal History & Philatelic Literature*)

1949/50 Revised/Unrevised KGV Definitive Issues

A review of **Gary Dickenson’s** book entitled “*First Day Covers of the King George VI Issue of 1949-50*” published, 2015, appeared in the BNAPS Handbook Series in **BNA Topics Vol. 72, Whole No. 545** (Oct-Dec 2015) p 52. (*cross-references: First Day Covers & Philatelic Literature*)

“Blackout” Cancellations

A review of **Cecil Coutts’** book entitled “*Blackout Postal Markings of Canada*” published, 2015, appeared in the BNAPS Exhibit Series (#84) in **BNA Topics Vol. 72, Whole No. 545** (Oct-Dec 2015) p 51.

Coil Stamps

Julian Goldberg’s article entitled “*Canada – coil stamp perforation 8 measurements*” that appears in **BNA Topics Vol. 72, Whole No. 543** (Apr-Jun 2015) pp. 46-48 describes the machines used to produce KGV coil stamps up to 1948.

Military Mail & Postmarks

Eric P Yendall’s article entitled “*World War II: Veterans Guard of Canada in Bahamas and British Guiana*” appeared in **BNA Topics Vol. 71, Whole No. 538** (Jan-March 2014) pp. 25-28.

Paul Binney’s article entitled “*Circular Army censor markings used by the Canadian Army in Newfoundland, WWII*” appeared in **BNA Topics Vol 71, Whole No. 539** (April-Jun 2014) pp. 10-21 (*cross-reference: Newfoundland*)

Military Mail & Postmarks (cont'd)

John Burnett's article entitled "*Canada: Little-known facts of WWII – Part 1*" appearing **BNA Topics Vol. 72, Whole No. 544** (July-Sept 2015) pp. 42-44 describes the "CANLOAN" operation where Canadian Army Officers were loaned for service with British units during WWII.

Newfoundland

Reference to **Cliff Brown's** book entitled "*Newfoundland Postage Stamp Designs*" published by Terra Nova Publishing appears in **BNA Topics Vol. 72, Whole No. 543** (April-Jun 2015) p 45. This volume contains details on the designs origins of the KGVI era postage stamps of Newfoundland. (*cross-reference: Philatelic Literature*)

Newfoundland – 1937 Coronation Issues

A. B. Thompson's article in **BNA Topics Vol. 72, Whole No. 543** (April-Jun 2015) pp. 18-30 entitled "Small differences in *Newfoundland's intaglio stamps printed by Perkins Bacon in the 1930s*" contains information related to the production of stamps in the early KGVI period including, late printings of the Resources issues, the 1937 Long Coronation & the 1938 Royal Family Issues. Article has 26 references to earlier work in this area. (*cross-reference: Newfoundland 1942-49 Second Resources Issue (Waterlow Printings)*)

Newfoundland 1942 – 49 Second Resources Issue (Waterlow Printings)

A. B. Thompson's article in **BNA Topics Vol. 71, Whole No. 541** (Oct-Dec 2014) pp. 22-29 entitled "*Newfoundland Industrial Issues and the 'Coat of Arms' watermark layout – The Waterlow printing revisited*" updates information contained in Anthony's article that appeared in **BNA Topics Vol 68, Whole No. 526** (Jan-Mar 2011) pp. 8-20.

Official Stamps - Perforated

The Perfins section of the "Study group centreline" column in **BNA Topics Vol. 72, Whole No. 545** (Oct-Dec 2015) p. 58 featured a cropped illustration of what is believed to be the largest number of 1938 Pictorial \$1 Chateau de Ramsey (13) perforated four-hole OHMS on cover.

Philatelic Literature

Mike Street's review of "*A Guide to Canadian Military Postal History 1636-1970*" by Lt. Col. Roland H. Webb, edited by Robert Toombs, Gray Springmeour and Brian Plain, 2014, Postal History Society of Canada appears in **BNA Topics Vol. 72, Whole No. 543** (April-Jun 2015) pp. 60-61.

Postal History

Eldon C. Godfrey's article entitled "*A 'Little' cover story*" that appeared in **BNA Topics Vol. 71, Whole No. 541** (Oct-Dec 2014) pp. 60-61 describes the circumstances of an airmail cover sent from Toronto to the Office of the Inspectorate General – Shanghai China in early 1949.

John Burnett's article entitled "*Canada: Little-known facts of WWII – Part 1*" appearing **BNA Topics Vol. 72, Whole No. 544** (July-Sept 2015) pp. 42-44 describes the "CANLOAN" operation where Canadian Army Officers were loaned for service with British units during WWII. John published a further article in the "*Canada: Little-known facts of WWII*" series entitled "*Part 2: Pan American Clipper Route established because Churchill asked for it!*" in **BNA Topics Vol. 72, Whole No. 545** (Oct-Dec 2015) pp. 19-21. (*cross-reference: Military Mail & Postmarks*)

► Member's Sale Corner

For sale –KG VI Stamps and Postal History

Member Dealers can help you find that special item you are looking for

See the back page of Issue 30 for further details

Dave Jones has a few hundred MNG Unitrade 285 plate blocks (3, 6, 7 and 8); 286 (plates 12, 13 and 14) for sale and a few 306 (plate 18) also some mint and NG singles for these issues. If of interest to anyone studying these issues please email shibumi.management@gmail.com Not looking for a million dollars.

► Members' Wants

Pre-cancel plate blocks, pre-cancel varieties and pre-cancels on cover wanted: Gary Steele, is willing to trade for anything he has listed on E-bay under Sportster.

Dead Letter Office Covers - All Issues Gary is also looking for DLO covers for the 1937 - 52 period.

KGVI Covers with Foreign Postage Dues Gary is also interested in underpaid Canadian covers to foreign destinations charged/marked Postage Due and paid with foreign dues or regular stamps. Gary can be reached by email at gwsteele57@gmail.com

Mufti Pre-cancels Bruce Field is seeking any values of Mufti pre-cancel warning strips of 20. Bruce can be contacted by e-mail at a.b.field@sympatico.ca

Peace Issue Rates and Destinations Mike Street is looking for Peace Issue Stamps (Sc #s 268-273, C9, CE 3-4 and E11) on mail to China and the American Pacific (Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, Philippines) up to June 1952 but especially Sept 16-Nov 15/1946. Also Parcel post anywhere, legitimate paquebot and unusual foreign destinations, including Russia and components of the USSR from 1946 to June 1952.

Members

Your Want Ad or For Sale List Could be Here

Contact Ken at kwlemke@sympatico.ca

► Members' Wants

Covers Wanted Eldon Godfrey is seeking "Mail Suspended Service" and "Foreign Exchange Control Board" covers. His e-mail address is ecg@godfrey-godfrey.ca

KGVI Booklets - All Issues Eirwyn Jones is looking to buy/sell/exchange KGVI booklets and has duplicates to offer. Eirwyn can be contacted by mail at 10 Low Green, ATHERTON, Manchester, United Kingdom M46 9HS or by email at jennifer.jones45@btinternet.com

KG VI Patriotic Covers Bill Verbruggen is assembling a collection of KG VI Patriotic Covers for the purpose of studying the Postmarks used. He's interested in corresponding with study group members who can assist him with:

* Postmarks used during the KG VI era

* Cachets produced during the era.

* Any references pertaining to the above mentioned subject.

His e-mail address is verbill@dccnet.com

George VI Postes-Postage production materials

Peter Kritz is asking for members' help in locating any production materials for the George VI Postes-Postage or withdrawn issues including any press releases or correspondence they may have for these issues. Also looking for #285 Plate #4 UR. Peter can be contacted by email at pkritz@coldwellbankerpbr.com

Postmarks on KG VI wanted Patrick Moore in Bonn, Germany, is looking for a nice large collection or collections of clear and readable postmarks on KG VI stamps. Geographic diversity rather than scarcity is important. His e-mail address is patrick.moore@snaflu.de

1949 - 51 Postes-Postage Greg Spring is looking for in period postal history items featuring the last Canada KGVI issues incl. overprints postally used to destinations outside of Canada and the US particularly, dated 1949 but no later than Feb 6, 1952 (the King's death). Greg can be contacted by email at g.m.spring@asch.co.uk.

KGVI Period Articles Wanted Your Editor is always looking for articles or images of special items from Members for future Post & Mail Issues. Also this space is available for any member who wishes to place a Want List ad. Detailed want lists can be published on the Study Group website. Contact Ken or Stephen for further info at snail mail or email addresses given on page 2 of the Post & Mail.