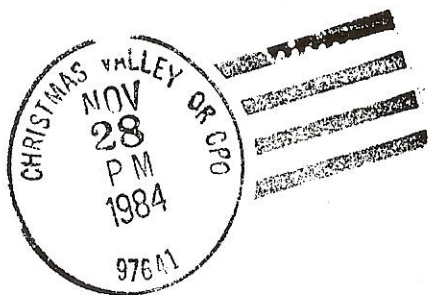
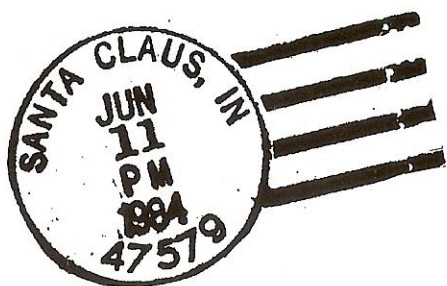


CALGARY PHILATELIST

Issue 57

December 2002



In this issue: Last year, at the December 2001 CPS Christmas party, Patricia Prevey gave an interesting talk on collecting Christmas topicals. At the request of the Editor, her talk has been transcribed for this issue of the bulletin.

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Articles or advertisements for Calgary Philatelist should be sent to the Editor, Box 6830, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2P 2E7. Small ads are free to paid-up CPS members. Display ads are \$10 per full page per issue for camera-ready copy (photographs extra). No partial-page ads accepted.

Membership dues for the 2002/2003 season are \$15, plus an initiation fee of \$10 for new members. Send to the CPS, Box 1478, Calgary, Alberta T2P 2L6. Notice of address changes or enquiries about missing copies should be sent to the Membership Chairman, not the Editor.

The CPS mailing address is Box 1478, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2L6. The Web site is: <http://members.shaw.ca/calphilso> All articles as hard copy only, mailed to Box 6830, Calgary, T2P 2E7, or handed to Dale Speirs at meetings.

The CPS was founded in April 1922 by Dr. Edward George Mason. It is Chapter 66 of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, Chapter 1360 of the American Philatelic Society, and Chapter 91 of the American Topical Association.

A cumulative subject index from issue #1 to date for the CALGARY PHILATELIST exists but because of its length is too long to be published in this bulletin. A copy can be had for free from the editorial address at Box 6830.

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COMMITTEES - see page 13 for list of committee chairpersons

COLLECTING CHRISTMAS STAMPS

by Patricia Prevey, CPS

Years before I took up stamps as a hobby, I had collected anything Christmas, so it seemed only natural that when the USA issued its first Christmas stamp in 1962 that I would put it aside. When a transfer to Toronto in 1983 left me without my day job, I looked around for something to fill my free time. Coming across an old beginner's album given to my son about twenty years earlier, I thought of my Christmas stamps resting in their box. By a happy coincidence I also discovered that Canada had issued the very first one on this topic and I was hooked.

Toronto had some very friendly dealers in the city core where we lived and they allowed me all the time I wanted to go through their stock. I had no idea there were so many countries in the world and that a good many of them issued Christmas stamps. My first plan was to collect everything there was and that I could afford. That was easy at first, because when you have only twenty or so stamps, the chances of finding lots at low prices are very good. By the time I had a few hundred, I realized collecting everything was financially impossible and was turning my hobby into a lot of hard work.

Defining What A Christmas Stamp Is Not.

Since then I have limited myself to trying to secure the first stamp from each and every issuing country and to those stamps which have a definite Christmas theme. Several countries issue stamps at the end of the year, calling them Christmas but which really aren't. A series of native birds, plants, or animals aren't even seasonal. Landscapes of the country to which the Christmas star has been added is stretching things. Something like Malawi's 1995 series of government initiatives but having the inscription "Peace to all humanity" and "Christmas 95" are also outside my criteria.

Canada's 1898 map stamp is generally cited as the world's first Christmas stamp, but because it was not specifically issued to honour the holiday but rather its release date of December 25, purists don't accept it. One list I have compiled by James Bie and published in 1988 has Italy as the first in 1889. SCOTT'S catalogue has six regular and six parcel post stamps for that year, all definitives with the Arms of Savoy or portrait of King Humbert I. To date I have found no collaboration that any of these issues or an earlier re-issue was a Christmas stamp. If anyone can shed some light on this matter, I would be pleased to hear from them [write in care of Editor]. This same list has New South Wales issuing a Christmas stamp the same year as Canada's. Again I have found no collaboration.

The purists who don't accept Canada's map stamp to be the first have other reasons besides what "XMAS 1898" signifies. First off, the stamp isn't truly Canadian. It was designed by an American (Warren L. Green), and engraved and printed by his American Bank Note Company. Second, because the inscription reads "XMAS" instead of "Christmas", the whole argument is moot. While "X" the Greek letter for Xristos and Xmas signify Christ's Mass, and the use of this shortened form was very popular in the 16th century in Europe, by 1898 it had fallen into disfavour. Many Christians felt, and some still do, that it has taken Christ out of Christmas. Even the original reason for inscribing "XMAS 1898" has become hazy. While December 25 was the official issue date, the Postmaster General authorized sales upon receipt of supplies by post offices. The earliest confirmed date is December 6. A copy with a Kingston, Ontario, cancel is known to exist.

The First Christmas Stamps.

Twenty-three countries, mostly in Europe, issued one or more Christmas stamps before Australia issued the first regular series in 1957. Of these, some consider Hungary's 1943 set of three, depicting the nativity and adorations of the shepherds and Wise men, to be the first. Others take Cuba's set of two, issued in 1951, as the first. Printed in red and green, they show a single poinsettia flower and the word "Navidades" inscribed at the bottom.

Regardless of which country was first, all Christmas collectors agree that Australia started the modern era. It was followed by New Zealand in 1960, USA in 1962, and Canada in 1964. Other countries issued single Christmas stamps during these years but none on a regular basis as the four mentioned. After 1964 the flood gates opened. E-mail hadn't been invented, Christmas mail proliferated, and most of it was sent using Christmas stamps. When I started collecting them in 1987, 180 countries or territories issued Christmas or New Year's stamps. This number has remained relatively constant with some additions (the countries resulting from the breakup of the USSR) and some deletions (the unification of Germany). Since 1964, Canada has issued 133 Christmas stamps, some in sheet format, some only in booklets, and some in both.

Religious Controversies.

In the USA, there has always been some controversy over issuing a stamp to celebrate a religious event. When the USA began issuing them in 1962, the first stamp had candles and a wreath, the second the White House and Christmas tree, the third a block of four different Christmas related plants, and the fourth a heralding angel. As non-religious as these were, some people still objected.

In 1966 when the stamp featured a reproduction of Hans Memling's "Madonna and Child", the Organization of Protestants and Other Americans United For the Separation of Church and State sued the Postmaster General. Their lawsuit was based on a clause in the Constitution and, because Memling had been a Roman Catholic, claimed the painting was a form of proselytizing for that religion. The case was dismissed on the grounds that the plaintiffs suffered no violation of their rights and that the Postmaster General had a legal right to approve a stamp's design. After an appeal, the case was reviewed and rejected a second time, on the grounds that a taxpayer did not have the right to challenge expenditures on purely religious grounds. By 1970 when the decision was handed down, the point was purely academic, as all the 1966 stamps had been issued, sold, and used, hence no loss of expenditure. Although the plaintiffs lost their case, the Postmaster General decided that the 1969 stamp would be more neutral in tone. Since 1970 both a contemporary and religious design have been issued in the same year. It's rather ironic to note that the issue of a religious stamp after the court case was the result of complaints by the religious right.

Due perhaps to the American court case, Canada didn't issue an explicit religious theme until 1976, when stained glass depicting the Nativity was reproduced. Until that year the Christmas theme was either simply implied or a secular design like a family walking in the snow, praying hands, or snowflakes. However, unlike the USA which gave up inscribing the word "Christmas" in 1981 and even the words "Season's Greetings" by 1995, Canada still inscribes its stamps with "Christmas/Noel" or "Merry Christmas/Joyeux Noel". The only exceptions were in 1989 when "Season's Greetings" was inscribed and in 1990 when "Peace on Earth" was inscribed, together with a translation in the corresponding native language appropriate to the design.

Canada's Christmas Stamps.

Canada, even in its Christmas stamps, has been faithful to its multicultural heritage. 1968's two stamps were Inuit soapstone sculptures showing mother and child. The 1977 trio featured scenes from Canada's first Christmas carol, a Huron message written by Father Jean Brebeuf around 1641. This interpretation of Christ's birth is unique to Canada. The song was passed verbally to Huron children until the late 18th century and translated into English only 60 years ago. The 1990 quartet celebrated native art from four different First Nations: the Cree, Ojibwa, Inuit, and Haida.

In 1991 a series of different gift-givers was begun and continued for the next two years. These included Santas or saints from Holland, Britain, France, Germany, Poland, Australia, Russia, and Estonia, as well as a benevolent witch from Italy. A side note I'd like to mention is that three members of the Christmas Philatelic

Club were instrumental in the selection of the designs for these gift-givers. Asked by Canada Post to suggest materials to the designer, one Canadian and two Americans supplied the titles of books and sent a set of illustrated Santa postcards to the artist.

The 1996 trio was important because it was the first time a stamp was issued to honour two celebrations, Christmas and the 59th anniversary of UNICEF. Canada's Christmas cards and the stamps shared the same design.

Canada doesn't always make a big deal of the date of the release for its stamps, but many of us will remember the 1997 stamps, which included reproductions of stained glass windows from Vancouver, Leith (Ontario), and St. Stephen's Ukrainian Church in Calgary. It was at Royal 97 Royale in Calgary that a framed reproduction of the 90-cent stamp was presented to the pastor of St. Stephen's.

Stamp Controversies.

While controversy over Canadian Christmas stamps has never been as strong as in the USA, there have been a couple of disputes. The first was in 1992 when the 42-cent stamp showed the Estonian Santa smoking a pipe. Anti-smoking advocates objected on the grounds that it set a poor example for children. The matter was raised by an M.P. from Manitoba, who suggested the stamp be withdrawn because it portrayed a contrary viewpoint for a government trying to make the public aware of the dangers of smoking. Even I got involved. My vision of Santa Claus has always been that of Clement Moore's little old fat man with "the smoke from his pipe encircling his head like a wreath", and I didn't like anyone messing with my image. In response to a Peter Smith column in the CALGARY SUN, I wrote my second-ever letter to them, stating whereas my Santa was more than 150 years old, I guessed it hadn't affected his health. Also, I wrote, children gave up on Santa long before they might think of smoking, and would never connect their hero with smoking.

This same set had a second controversy, over the 48-cent illustration of La Befana, the gift-giving witch from Italy. Most of its opponents didn't realize that the legend referred to an old woman who misdirected the Wise Men when they asked for directions. She later repented and now travels alone carrying presents for the deserving and pieces of coal to warn those who err.

Christmas Stamp Variations.

Canada is often criticized for following the American lead, but it has never issued a precancel Christmas stamp (with the minor exception of a few of the 1898 stamp). The USA has issued three, all of which have been total failures. Canada

never issued a self-adhesive until the procedure had been perfected. Some of you might have the USA 1974 weather vane atop Mount Vernon stamp, where the glue leaked through the uncoated paper, thus ruining the whole stamp. Canada has never issued a non-denominated Christmas stamp, which makes it hard for the user a few years later to remember its value.

Of more importance to the Christmas collector, Canada did not refuse to issue a holiday stamp in the millennium year. What you see on the 2001 USA first-day cover are some of the 2000 stamps. These were designed and approved for 2000, but the Postmaster General decided unsold stamps from 1999 were too numerous and costly to be destroyed, so they were held over and sold in 2000. This after then Postmaster General J. Edward Day remarked at a 1962 ceremony that "We now plan to use a different stamp each year." To the USA, Christmas stamp collectors have joined together to say "Bah, humbug!".

Canada is the only country to issue a stamp to be used on domestic mail with specially designed envelopes pre-printed with a postal code matrix. Many of you will remember the discount stamp with a three or four bar code and the envelopes with red spaces to block in the postal code. Started in 1986, they were discontinued in 1996. I have no official explanation for their demise but speculate that today's modern scanners can read written codes and don't require the aid of a matrix. There is also the possibility that users found the discount insufficient to cover the cost of the special envelopes. They were generally more expensive than the plain, and people were reluctant to buy them on sale for use the next year in case Canada Post didn't continue the programme. Also, it took extra time to fill in those boxes.

Canada was the first country to print a stamp with an open centre. Though the first ones were not specifically designed for Christmas, they offer endless possibilities to creative users. For those who weren't, Canada Post offered a booklet of 15 Santa stickers for 50 cents to fill in the blanks.

New Zealand and Niue shared the same stamp design one year. Russia and Sweden released a joint issue in 1992. Israel and Palestine, while not Christian nations, have issued ATM labels with the denomination printed by the buyer. These feature scenes from Bethlehem and are primarily for tourists visiting the Holy Land during the holidays.

Christmas Covers And Postmarks.

Christmas collectors don't limit themselves to stamps alone. Many collect first-day covers, especially from the USA, where each issue's location is related to the stamp, such as a city having a Christmas-related name, or, in case of a painting, the

museum at which the original is held. I attended a ceremony on October 20, 1994, in Harmony, Minnesota, the home of the founder of the Christmas Philatelic Club and the year of its 25th anniversary. In a town of less than 2,000, more than 1,000 attended the ceremony, together with postal officials from Washington and Minnesota, a member of the Citizen's Stamp Advisory Committee, the designer of the stamps, and 28 postal employees from around the state to help in cancelling of the stamp. In a four-hour period, \$14,000 worth of the new stamps were sold. Minneapolis/St. Paul's local stamp club hosted the Second Day ceremony; not as impressive as the first but still outstanding.

Others collect Christmas-related postmarks. The most sought after are Christkindl in Steyr, Austria; Oberndorf, Austria, the home of the Silent Night chapel, Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean, and Santa Claus, Indiana, the site of the 1963 and 2001 releases. The USA has over 150 cities or towns with a Christmas-related name, and collectors want them all. Research needs to be done for Canada as I could only find three: Noelville, Ontario; Noel, Nova Scotia; and Christmas Island, Cape Breton. Others collect postage meters and cancellations with a holiday theme. While plentiful in the USA and Canada, foreign ones seem to be the most sought after.

Societies and Sources.

To anyone wanting to start collecting Christmas, membership in the Christmas Philatelic Club is a good place to start. Its members and newsletter are very helpful. There is also an American Topical Association publication on Christmas stamps issued from 1898 to 1990, with addendums for 1991 to 1993. The CPC newsletter has listings of later issues.

HELP NEEDED WITH SHOW FRAMES

Some of the exhibit frames are starting to show wear and tear, and need to be renovated. Don Wilson would like to arrange a working party to fix them up. Please call him at 284-4479 for details.

THE ECKVILLE, ALBERTA, POST OFFICE FIRE OF 1928 by Dale Speirs

Every settlement in Canada has had its Great Fire. Indeed, some have had two or more, depending on how long it took the citizenry to learn from their mistakes, such as failure to cut fireguards around their towns in forested areas, or the bad habit of erecting wood-frame buildings shoulder to shoulder. The village of Eckville had its Great Fire on July 30, 1928.

Eckville is located in the west central district of Alberta, roughly halfway between Red Deer and Rocky Mountain House [1]. Its business district on main street, then as now decades later, was about two blocks long, if you go around the corner and include the side street. The buildings were jammed in close together, so that in the early hours of the morning of July 30, when one caught fire, the spread was uncontrollable. Before noon the east side of the main block was nothing more than embers and foundations. The fire destroyed a hotel, Chinese restaurant, numerous stores, and the post office.

Postmaster Dan Clausen, assisted by volunteers, saved all the mails from the fire, as well as most of the fixtures and paraphernalia. The building was a total loss. Along with the other businesses, the post office moved into the town hall. Because everything had been saved, Clausen was able to re-open the post office by 13h30 that same day [2]. A remarkable recovery! The post office was originally set up in a small corner of the town hall, but pending completion of a new building, the post office was given better quarters a few weeks later, sharing its new location with a pool room. An amusing article from the September 9 issue of the RED DEER ADVOCATE reported as follows [3].

"The new office has a good appearance, being about 16 feet wide, and the whole depth of the building. The entrance for the public is from the main street, while on the north side there is a door to Mr. Clausen's office and the mail-sorting department. During the time since the fire, as is known, the office has been in a corner of the old hall, while the rest room was fitted up as a restaurant. The barber had his chair on the stage. We heard remarks that that arrangement was very convenient; you could have a shave, sit down at a table, have a lunch, and reach over and get your mail. All facilities in the same room."

References.

- 1] Speirs, Dale (1982) An early mail route in rural Alberta. PHSC JOURNAL 31:50-55
- 2] Anonymous (1928-08-02) Serious fire at Eckville. RED DEER ADVOCATE, page 1
- 3] Anonymous (1928-09-13) Eckville. RED DEER ADVOCATE, page 9

BNA Topics (2002 Q2) (\$25 per year plus initiation fee of \$5, from British North America Philatelic Society, c/o Peter Jacobi, 5295 Moncton Street, Richmond, British Columbia V7E 3B2) Illustrated quarterly for Canada and provinces philately. This issue has articles on the history of British Columbia's postal system, the town of Aweme, Manitoba (whose address was forever being mis-written as Avenue), Newfoundland to Norway mail, law stamps, and the Magdalens barrel mail (it wasn't just the Pacific islands that had it).

La Posta (2002 November) (US\$28 per year from La Posta, 33470 Chinook Plaza, Suite 216, Scappoose, Oregon 97056) Illustrated bimonthly for American postal history, with articles on local and state post offices, the use and abuse of the mails, and history of the development of the post office.

Topical Time (2002 Sep/Oct) (Available from the CPS Librarian at general meetings) The CPS is a chapter of the American Topical Association, and one of the benefits is this illustrated bimonthly. Articles in this issue include a history of the calendar, a memorial to Princess Margaret, and a collection of stamps by size and shape of the stamp (and some very bizarrely shaped ones indeed). Regular columns include literature reviews, checklists, and lists of recent topical postmarks.

PHSC Journal (2002 September) (Sample copy \$5 from Postal History Society of Canada, c/o Roger Narbonne, 216 Mailey Drive, Carleton Place, Ontario K7C 3X9) This illustrated quarterly is devoted to Canadian postal history. The issue at hand has articles on the post offices of Shakespeare (Ontario), Edmonton, Bragg Creek, the Lake Simcoe steamer 'Emily May', the new postage meters which have two-dimensional codes, customs duty on incoming mail, and many other oddments. Please note that postal history is not confined to esoteric pre-1900 mail; it includes new developments in postmarks and routes as recent as yesterday.

Postal History Journal (2002 October) (US\$35 per year from Postal History Society, c/o 8207 Daren Court, Pikesville, Maryland 21208-2211) Published three times a year, slick-paper, illustrated throughout. This journal is devoted to worldwide postal history. Topics in this issue include a Flanders author discussing mail carried by the legendary Thurn & Taxis along a Roman road near his home, with examples of letters dating from the 1500s. I found this impressive; we here in Calgary live in a city that didn't exist until the Mounties arrived in 1874 and didn't get a post office until 1883. Elsewhere, there are articles on convict mail, missionary mail from the Pacific, anthrax mail bombs, and folding postal cards, as well as lots of reviews and bibliographies.

Background: To promote interest and participation of younger people in stamp collecting, the CPS has recently amended its constitution and launched a programme specifically designed for its junior members.

Meetings: The programme will consist of monthly meetings on Saturdays at the Edgemont Community Association (33 Edgevalley Circle NW, take the exit onto Edgevalley Drive off Edgemont Blvd) in their conference room. meeting starts at 10h00 and will conclude by noon. Meeting frequency may be increased if sufficient interest is shown. If there is a variety of age and levels of expertise among those attending, the group will be divided to cater to areas of interest.

The activities at the meeting will be adjusted to the interests of those attending. It is intended that each meeting will include a short educational presentation and question-and-answer period. The majority of the period would be for those attending the exchange stamps and to search through large accumulations of donated stamps.

Many of the CPS members have volunteered to assist the organizers during the meetings and by providing instruction in areas of their collecting interest. The organizers would strongly encourage parents to attend the meetings in order to enhance their own understanding of this great hobby.

Support: In addition to the strong support provided by the CPS Executive, this programme has been enhanced by the loan of a new 2003 set of Scott catalogues from Clyde Vincett Ltd, and the donation of large quantities of stamps from R.D. Miner Philatelics and Zatka Philately Ltd.

Contacts: For further information on meeting dates and content, please contact Jim Senecal (547-7681) or Marge Hunt (274-2259).

SPECIAL NOTICE ABOUT THE JANUARY 2003 CLUB MEETING

Because the first Wednesday of January 2003 is New Year's Day, the general meeting will instead be held on the second Wednesday of the month, on January 8. The auction will still be in its usual third Wednesday position on the 15th.

CALTAPEX 2002 PALMARES

Jim Taylor (St. Pierre and Miquelon)	Grand Award
Dave Russum (British postal rates 1660-1971)	Bob Monilaws Award
Ed Harris (Prairie pioneer post offices)	Gold
Earle Covert (Canada money orders)	Vermeil
Walter Herdzik (Northern Rhodesia)	Vermeil
Nino Chioveli (Canada balloon post)	Silver
Earle Covert (Canada permit mail)	Silver
Hugh Delaney (Canadian RPOs)	Silver
Hugh Delaney (Canada short-paid mail)	Silver
Orrin Esau (Track and field)	Silver
Kelly Liusz (Christmas)	Silver
John Powell (IGY Year)	Silver
Donna Trathen (Horses)	Silver
Don Wilson (Australian errors and oddities)	Silver
Andrew Avromenko (Donbas, Ukraine)	Silver-Bronze
James Barron (Flying through the century)	Silver-Bronze
Alexander Malucky (Lviv, Ukraine)	Silver-Bronze
Ursac Mircea (Greece and the Olympics)	Silver-Bronze
Andre Chaplain (Mini Topicals)	Certificate of Participation
Ed Schultz (Settlement of Canada)	Certificate of Participation
Zoltan Tauber (Arts in stamps)	Certificate of Participation
Zoltan Tauber (Cosmos)	Certificate of Participation
Ed Harris (Articulated postcards)	Non-competitive class

SHOW VOLUNTEERS

Many thanks to these people for their work at the club tables at CALTAPEX:

Isobel Attrell	Louise Johnson	Jim Senecal
Penny Borrowman	Linda Kot	Julius Szekrenyes
Geoff Butt	Gordon Lawrence	Michael Teekens
Marge Hunt	Andy Puczko	Donna Trathen
Greg Laloge		

CALTAPEX 2002 EXHIBITS

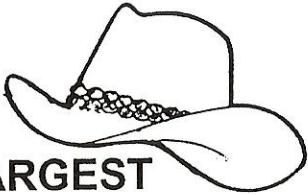
by Michael Teekens

The exhibition part is always an important feature for any stamp show. In CALTAPEX, there were many competitive entries, some shown before but with improvements in the general layout. This year we had a special guest and judge from New York. Mary Ann Owen is a judge par excellence. She is well known in philatelic circles in the USA and is a member of many societies. It was my first time working with her. We worked hard the Friday afternoon from 1:30 to 7:30 pm, with a few breaks in between. Every exhibit was thoroughly judged for various aspects of each exhibit. I learned a tremendous lot from this wonderful woman.

Saturday night we had our banquet at the Ramada Hotel, where some 40 people enjoyed one another's fellowship and a great buffet-style meal. Those who did not attend missed a great time. Something new was the silent auction where mostly literature was auctioned off. On certain items there was some brisk bidding. Our guest speaker was Mary Ann Owen, who spoke of her collecting interests. She is basically a thematic exhibitor and has won several gold medals. She is now collecting "Ladybugs on Stamps"! As part of the evening, the awards were handed out. (See the Palmars on page 12.) Congratulations to all the winners. On Saturday and Sunday, Mary Ann gave seminars on exhibiting for newcomers and for the advanced exhibitor. In all, it was another successful event, and could only have been accomplished by all the volunteers, exhibitors, and dealers. Those who have never exhibited before may want to consider giving it a try next year.

COMMITTEES

Archives	Dale Speirs	243-1752
Auctions - regular	Doug Kollar	547-3838
- silent	Jim Senecal	547-7681
Bulletin - Editor	Dale Speirs	243-1752
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These ads are free to paid-up CPS members, and will also appear on the CPS Website at no additional cost. Mail your ads to Dale Speirs, Box 6830, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2E7, or hand them to me at meetings.

NOTE TO INTERNET VIEWERS: Unless stated otherwise, telephone numbers are area code 403. Alberta is on Mountain Standard Time. Any advertiser can be reached through the CPS e-mail at calphilso@shaw.ca, but please allow time for forwarding to offline members.

WANTED: Urgent - Canada recent kiloware. Will pay cash. Call Rose at 279-1755.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: Worldwide stamps, old and new issues, dozens of countries to trade for same, based on Scott catalogues. Call Joe at 288-1267.

WANTED: Stamp show catalogues, Canadian and international shows. The older the better. Please contact Ed at 274-0021 or harrise@shaw.ca

WANTED: Advanced collector of World Wildlife Fund (anything with the panda logo) stamps, postally-used covers, FDCs, postcards, maximum cards, even cookie cans. Top dollar paid! Phone Jan at 251-1769.

WANTED: Private collector pays cash for larger stamp collections. Phone Willi at 239-2273.

TRADE: Need automotive work done on your car? Let's trade my labour for your stamps that I need. I am a licenced mechanic with 20+ years experience. Phone Doug Kollar at 547-3838.

FOR SALE: Ukrainian and Russian stamps new and used. Also Ukrainian FDCs and special cancels from 1991 to date. Call Andy at 236-2037.

WANTED: Stamps and covers from China to 1949. Special interest in overprints. Prefer bulk lots. Call Penny at 686-2662.

WANTED: Calgary Stampede philatelic memorabilia. I collect all phases of this fascinating field. You may have just the cover or cancel I need. Cash or generous exchange. Call Ed at 274-0021 or harrise@shaw.ca

FOR SALE: Australian stamps, mostly VF postally used, recent years. Contact Michael Teekens at 286-7927.

MEETINGS AND SPECIAL EVENTS

2002

November	20	Auction
December	1	Sunday bourse
	4	Christmas social

2003

January	5	Sunday bourse
	8	General meeting
	8	Deadline for February bulletin
	15	Auction
February	2	Sunday bourse
	5	General meeting
	19	Auction
March	2	Sunday bourse
	5	General meeting
	5	Deadline for April bulletin
	19	Auction
April	2	General meeting
	6	Sunday bourse
	16	Auction
May	4	Sunday bourse
	7	General meeting
	7	Deadline for June bulletin
	21	Auction

MEETINGS and AUCTIONS are at the Kerby Centre, 2nd floor, 1133 - 7 Avenue SW, at 19h30. Auction lots should be in before 19h30 to allow bidder viewing

SUNDAY BOURSE is at Palliser Community Centre, 2323 Palliser Drive SW, from 10h00 to 16h00. Details and table rentals from Bill Szaroz at 337-3260.

CALGARY REGIONAL GROUP OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY meets on the second Wednesday of the month except July and August. For details about meeting places and times, contact Ed Harris at 274-0021.