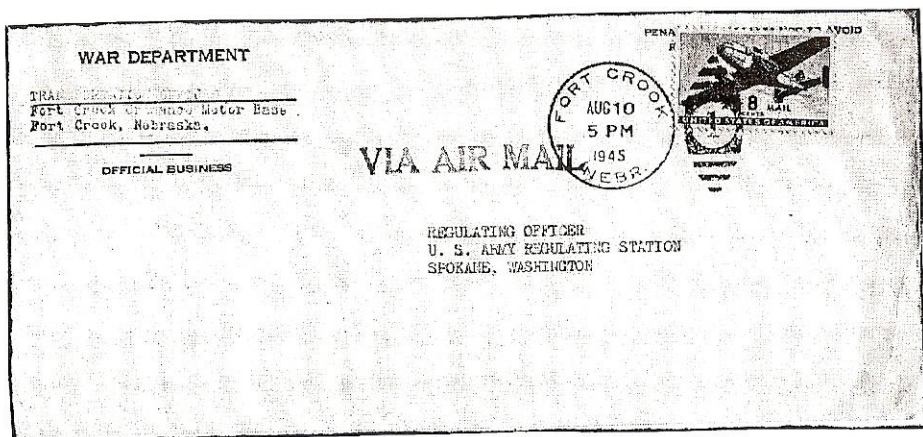


CALGARY PHILATELIST

Issue 73

September 2005



Inside this issue: Steve Davis looks at a cover sent just after the Nagasaki atom bomb ended World War Two.

Calgary Philatelist is published by the Calgary Philatelic Society. It is copyright by the CPS, except signed articles, which are copyright by the authors. Written permission is required to reprint articles.

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 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: www.calgaryphilatelicsociety.com 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.

2005/2006 EXECUTIVE

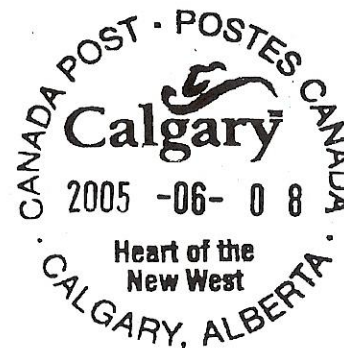
Past President	Penny Borrowman	686-2662
President	Walter Herdzik	238-3171
Vice President	Dave Russum	284-4775
Secretary	Donna Trathen	272-0804
Treasurer	Hans Jensen	252-7909
Directors - ex officio	Penny Borrowman	686-2662
- 1st year	Ken Lower	249-2202
- 1st year	Jerry Jones	289-9507
- 2nd year	Jan Brookes	251-1769
- 2nd year	Julius Szekrenyes	282-7982

COMMITTEES - see page 15 for list of committee chairpersons

On June 8th at 11h00, the 9th Avenue SW post office hosted a ceremony in the box lobby for its commemorative hand cancel. About 50 people attended the ceremony, plus one cameraman from Global TV. Only a couple were philatelists. The rest were mostly from the Calgary Economic Development agency, which sponsored the postmark, and a fair number from the 2005 Alberta Centennial commission.

Mayor Dave Bronconnier was the guest of honour. He had six Alberta Centennial postcards, addressed to each of the six cities around the world that Calgary is twinned with. He cancelled each postcard with the commemorative postmark and thereby officially inaugurated the use of the postmark. He also cut the cake, which had a Canada Post logo on it. As Calgary had just undergone a record rainfall over the past three days (the Glenmore Dam overflowed for the first time in its 75 year history), Bronconnier remarked that perhaps the postmark slogan should have read "Heart of the Wet West". A good time was had by all.

As a piece of incidental news, it was learned that the 9th Avenue post office will be moving out of its present location at the close of business on September 16, as the building has been sold. The new location will be 639 - 5 Avenue SW.



The envelope depicted on the front cover is an official envelope, often called a penalty envelope because of the penalty for improper use. In this case, an 8-cent Transport airmail stamp was affixed to pay the domestic airmail rate. Mailing was from Fort Crook, Nebraska, to the U.S. Army Regulating Station in Spokane, Washington.

Fort Crook, now called Offutt Air Force base, is located just south of Omaha. The fort was established between 1894 and 1896. It was named after General George Crook, a renowned fighter and Civil War hero. He commanded the forces that Apache war chief Geronimo surrendered to in 1896. An airfield was added in 1921, and became a refueling stop for military and government aircraft on cross-country flights, including airmail flights.

In late 1940, the Army Air Corps chose Fort Crook as the site for a huge new bomber plant. production operations under the Glenn L. Martin Co. commenced in January 1942, with the plant reaching full-scale production June 8 that year. A total of 531 Superfortresses (B-29) and 1,585 Marauders (B-26) were built before the end of the war. Aircraft built here included the Enola Gay and the Bock's Car, the two B-29s that dropped atomic bombs at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Production ended on September 18, 1945, when the last B-29 rolled out of the assembly building.

The cancellation on the cover is August 10, 1945, mailed the day after Bock's Car dropped the second atomic bomb. The destination of the cover was the U.S. Army Regulating Station in Spokane, Washington. A regulating station was an administration office responsible for the wartime transportation and allocation of men and materials. Just think of all this fascinating history from just one cover and a little research!

DUES ARE DUE

Please pay your next season's dues of \$15 by mail (CPS, Box 1478, Calgary, T2P 2L6) or to the Membership Director Isobel Attrell at the general meeting.

BACK ISSUES AVAILABLE

Paid-up CPS members looking to fill in their run of CALGARY PHILATELIST can get them free from Dale Speirs. Drop him a line (no phone calls, please) stating what issues are needed. Most issues of the last few years are still available.

Dunning Postal Cards.

When postal cards were introduced, the merchants and tradesmen quickly adapted it for advertisements and fill-in-the-blank receipts [65]. It didn't take creditors long to realize that dunning postal cards could be used to put the heat on recalcitrant debtors. Creditors were not only well aware that third parties could read dunning postal cards but relied on it as a means of embarrassing debtors into paying up. There is an April 1871 report from England [69] of an Oxford undergraduate who received a sealed letter from a tradesman which concluded "*Unless you pay the amount in the course of a week, I shall adopt the postal card service.*" Thus, only six months after Britain introduced the postal card, they were being used in ways never anticipated by the Post Office.

By 1871, there were public complaints about dunning postal cards, and by 1872 libel suits were arising out of them [22 and 23]. A correspondence in THE TIMES of London in early 1871 brought complaints that the only thing worse than being dunned by postal cards was being dunned by mistake [67 to 69]. Examples given were a man threatened with a summons for unpaid bills despite never having done business with the tradesman, and a clergyman who got a postal card asking for "balance of account" from someone he never heard of. In the letters column of the NEW YORK TIMES during July 1872, authors remarked that the use of postcards for dunning was spreading rapidly through the USA and ought to be discouraged since creditors had other means for collecting debts [24]. The rebuttal from another letter to the editor was that there was no American law against it as long as the postcards only stated the amount due [25].

Case law established that if a dunning postal card stated the basic fact of an amount now due, it was legal. Libel existed only if the creditor impugned the character of the debtor or made threats about collection agencies [26]. However, this only existed for libel law, and some prosecutions were made under postal laws. In the USA, an 1888 postal law prohibited injurious markings on the outside of letters or on postal cards. An 1889 case saw a Buffalo, New York, tradesman convicted for dunning postal cards under this law [27]. At about the same time a Cincinnati business that had done the same thing escaped because it had sent the postal cards before the law had been officially proclaimed [28].

For most creditors who ended up in courts over dunning postal cards, it was the libel law that did them in. The messages were often such that the tradesman shouldn't have needed a lawyer to advise him on libel, and one can only presume that they were written and sent while still in a rage (much like e-mails today).

A few samples follow.

Sent in 1877 by a San Francisco collection agency: "*Honest men pay their tailor bills. Messers. Bine & George's bill, \$65 (nearly one and a half years old) is in my hands for collection. Forward me immediate payment and no promises, no calls at office, no blowers, but coin..*" [29]

Sent in 1878 to a New York City resident who had moved house: "*You still owe me \$20 on a piano you stole away from here, and should turn over a new leaf and pay me the balance. For your example to your children, be honest and send it.*" The jury awarded \$300 for libel [30].

In 1890 in Montréal: "*Received the amount all right. Nicely caught in your own trap. Honesty is the best policy. Your confidence games will work no more. You do not need a diploma, rest on your laurels. Deeds go further than words, though your words of Saturday and Monday were strong enough. Au revoir.*" [31].

Circa 1890 in England: "*Your pleas of illness for not paying this trifle is mere moonshine. We will place the matter in our solicitor's hands, if we have not the stamps by return, if it cost us ten times the amount.*" This must have been a trifle indeed if the tradesman would accept stamps in payment, but it cost him more than a trifle in the ensuing libel case.

Not all cases involving tradesmen were a matter of saying things better left unsaid. It is also libel to send dunning postal cards for personal debts in care of an employer. An 1878 case in Rochester, New York, involved a bill collector who did that to a man subsequently discharged by his employer. The jury awarded \$450 in damages [32]. A 1953 case in Kentucky involved a store's advertising campaign gone awry [33]. The store sent postal cards in a feminine handwriting with a message to call Carolyn at the store. The recipient's wife left him and he sued the store. Court held that the message was not salacious and a reasonable person would not automatically infer the message was clandestine. In this case, it seems likely that the marriage was in trouble before the postal card and the wife was just looking for an excuse.

Personal Attacks.

The most vicious postcard libels as a group are those arising from personal disputes or divorces. Tradesmen sending dunning postal cards kept the subject focussed on the debt, but individuals who felt themselves wronged had no such restraints. Personal attacks by postal card began as soon as they were introduced, and by 1872 such cases were wending their way through British courts [41].

An Englishman, commenting on postal cards two weeks after they began to flow through the postal system, remarked "*It is hardly probable that anything of a libellous or improper nature could be circulated on a large scale by means of postcards written by hand.*" [63]. This was a major misunderstanding of the nature of libel. It is not necessary that libel be broadcast far and wide. Postcard libellers aim for a specific target audience, not the mass media. Libellous postal cards are sent to the recipient, his family, his employer, and close friends. That is where the maximum damage will be done, not by circulating on a large scale. Strangers do not care that a man is seeing a mistress, and would be baffled as to why they got a postcard telling them that, but his wife would be devastated and the marriage shaken.

In the USA, an 1881 postal card libel case arose when a man sent a message asking for information: "*Please send me your speech on that ----- dog Mahone.*" (dashes from original newspaper report) [42]. One unusual postcard libel case took place in 1882 in Atheney, Ireland [48]. A woman had written libellous postal cards which caused the recipient some financial distress. She later married, and shortly after was sued. The new husband was held liable for damages even though he had nothing to do with the matter and did not know of it. The court held that marriage vows "for better or for worse" were a binding contract (not like today obviously), and the husband was liable for his wife's debts.

One postal card that almost resulted in a divorce was in New York City in 1881. A news reporter was researching an article on a local divorce case and asked a lawyer for advice. The lawyer sent this reply by postal card: "*You could not get a divorce on the grounds you mention in New York; you might in Connecticut or Maine.*" The journalist's wife read the postal card and thought he was trying to divorce her, but he finally managed to calm her [50]. One hopes he made a complaint to the Bar Association, since any reasonable person reading that message would presume it the same way the wife did, and a lawyer, of all people, should have known that.

Postcard libel still goes on in our times. In rural Saskatchewan in 1988, a woman who didn't like the local school principal and one of the teachers, began a defamatory campaign to drive them out of their jobs, including handmade postcards with libellous messages and drawings [47]. She succeeded to some extent in that the principal asked for and received a transfer to a school in the next town. However, she ended up being assessed \$75,000 in damages. In a 1989 divorce case in Vancouver, British Columbia, a judge issued an injunction against the ex-wife for sending abusive postcards to her former husband at his new residence and place of work [49].

A 2003 case in Louisiana involved a man sending postcards libelling two sisters, one of whom lost her job [46]. His tactics included handwritten postcards supposedly from one of the women, purporting to notify neighbours that she was required by a court sentence to let them know she had been convicted of child molesting. The sister who lost her job got \$11,433 for lost wages and \$8,500 in damages, and the other sister got \$3,500. The emotional trauma was undoubtedly beyond measure.

It's Hard To Get Good Help.

Many postcard libels are committed by servants or employees dismissed for cause. As an example, a discharged coachman in New York City was arrested in 1881 for sending libellous postal cards to his ex-employer, family members, and the office [55]. He was traced by handwriting analysis and hauled into court.

In 1886, a French governess dismissed by an English lady began sending libellous postal cards to her and her brother-in-law [70]. One sample postal card read aloud in court was this piece of verse:

*"Look at your faded face, and think
As broken glass no cement can redress
So beauty, blemished once, forever's lost
In spite of physic, painting, pain, and cost."*

Not bad for a francophone. The governess plea-bargained a deal to leave for her native country and never darken English doorsteps again.

Public Figures And Postcards.

In most countries, public figures are expected to take more abuse than private individuals before being able to sue for libel. If you want the glory and fame, then you must also take the criticism and ad hominem attacks. There is extensive case law over the question of when someone becomes a public figure, but it is agreed that politicians are definitely so. Consequently, it is more difficult for an elected official to prove libel, and that applies to postcards as well. Postcards are a favourite type of campaign literature, not only for supporters but also for detractors.

In 1999, a New Jersey state senator sued for libel because his opponents had circulated a postcard alleging he had ties to the Mafia and calling him "Boss of Bosses". The court said that the postcard was *"best viewed as irresponsible political rhetoric, rather than actionable defamation"* and denied his claim [17].

In Colorado, a plaintiff running for the state legislature as a Republican sued Democrats who mailed out 9,000 postcards addressed to "Fellow Republicans" and accusing him of corruption and bullying [18]. The court held that while the postcards were defamatory per se, in political context they were constitutionally protected.

An interesting case was one where a judge himself was found guilty of postcard libel in 1975 in Kansas [19]. In the USA, many judges are elected, not appointed, and run for office in the same mud-slinging manner as other politicians. Robert M. Baker was running for District Judge against an older incumbent in his 60s. Baker mailed out postcards saying that his opponent was too ill to be re-elected and if a loser in the election, would get a pension to help him in his declining years. Both remarks were false. Baker won the election, but was censured by the Supreme Court of Kansas and assessed court costs.

American politicians and other public figures in that country suing for libel have to contend with the First Amendment, which guarantees their opponents freedom of speech. In 1974, a retired Supreme Court judge sued a man who sent postcards to certain third parties calling the judge a criminal. The Maryland court held that the First Amendment took precedent over criminal libel law [20]. A similar case appeared in Wisconsin in 2003 where an opponent distributed a postcard linking a candidate to a known corrupt Senator [21]. She sued for libel and he claimed the First Amendment. He probably would have won but the case was muddled by his other actions not of good character.

In England in April 1906, a bestselling author named Marie Corelli sued the postcard publishers A. and E. Wall [74]. She and her novels are forgotten today but back then she was definitely a public figure. The Walls were, without her permission, selling a series of picture postcards depicting her. The postcards showed her in fictitious home scenes around her garden and in her daily life. She sued for libel, but the case was dismissed. The judge, besides ruling the pictures weren't libel, also pointed out the obvious, that while she could claim for damages under some other law, it was incorrect to sue under this one. Use without permission may be illegal but it is not libel.

During the American Prohibition era, when Canada was still wet, postcards circulated depicting Windsor, Ontario, as the barroom of the USA [76]. The mayor of Windsor objected strenuously, but the city could not sue the postcard publisher for what was fair political comment.

Never Libel A Foreign Country While You're Still In It.

The fact that postal sorters read postcards was definitely proven in Bangkok when a Turkish citizen sent home a postal card to his wife, written in German and translated as follows [34].

"Bangkok, December 7, 1888. Here everything is wild and uncivilized. The women go about half-naked. All vices flourish here; a paradise for problematic existences. What a contrast to the highly civilized natives of China and Japan, where I have lately been! Siam is a genuine Wallachian country. It is the wildest country I have ever seen in my travels."

The author of this postal card was arrested on December 16, 1888, for libelling the Siamese government. He was released July 16 of the following year, and, needless to say, made a hasty exit from the country.

In October 1961, the newly-formed Peace Corps of the USA got off to a rough start when a young female volunteer libelled Nigeria in a postcard [35 to 40]. Margery Micheltore, 23 years old, lost a postcard on the campus of Ibadan University while en route to mail it. Unfortunately for her, a Nigerian student found it. The message read in part: *"Everyone except us lives in streets, cooks in streets, and even goes to bathrooms in streets."* The Students Union passed a resolution that she be deported, and the Prime Minister of Nigeria said she must be unequivocally condemned. American ex-President Dwight Eisenhower got into the act, calling the Peace Corps a juvenile experiment.

However, other Nigerian politicians were more forgiving of the Peace Corps, if not Micheltore. The Minister of Information appealed for calm and asked Nigerians not to judge Americans by the actions of one individual. The Premier of Western Nigeria, on a visit to New York City later that month, said he would be sending home many postcards praising the USA. Miss Micheltore was quickly hustled out of the country by the Peace Corps. A news report from Nigeria two years later showed the whole thing had blown over and been forgotten.

Oddball Postcard Libels.

In 1883, Oxford University was the subject of a complaint by students for sending out postal card notices that they had flunked their exams [61]. A more serious incident occurred in 1905 in Cincinnati, Ohio, when the Union Savings Bank and Trust suffered a bank run because someone had mailed out postcards advising withdrawal [62]. One woman was trampled in the bank run as depositors rushed to get their money out.

References.

17] Supreme Court of New Jersey (1999-07-27) Lynch v. New Jersey Education Association. Docket #161 NJ 152, 735 A.2d 1129.

18] Colorado Court of Appeals (1998-12-24) Arrington v. Palmer. Docket #971 P.2d 669

19] Supreme Court of Kansas (1975-11-08) In re Baker. Docket #218 Kan 209, 542 P.2d 701

20] United States District Court of Maryland (1974-10-24) U.S. v. Handler. Docket #383 F.Supp 1267

21] State of Wisconsin Court of Appeals (2003) Julie Lassa v. Todd Rongstad and The Valkyrie Group, LLC v. Alex Paul. DANE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT Case #03-CV-0177

22] Anonymous (1871-07-15) Personal, political, and general. NEW YORK TIMES, page 2

23] Anonymous (1872-11-02) Police. THE TIMES (London), page 11

24] Anonymous (as "A Layman") (1877-07-08) Dunning postal cards. NEW YORK TIMES, page 8

25] Anonymous (as "Clericus") (1877-07-10) The postal card nuisance. NEW YORK TIMES, page 5

26] McKinney, F.C. (1911 September) The hand of the law in the post office. SYSTEM 20:262-267

27] Anonymous (1889-11-08) Can't dun by postal card. NEW YORK TIMES, page 1

28] Anonymous (1890-02-21) Of interest to merchants. NEW YORK TIMES, page 2

29] Anonymous (1877-07-06) Dunning by postal cards. NEW YORK TIMES, page 8

30] Anonymous (1879-05-02) Libel on a postal card. NEW YORK TIMES, page 2

31] Mathieu, J. (1890-05-30) O'Brien v. Semple. MONTRÉAL LAW REPORTS SUPERIOR COURT 7:344-345

32] Anonymous (1878-10-21) Threatening by a postal card. NEW YORK TIMES, page 1

33] Taylor, James S. (1953) Torts: Invasion of right of privacy by postcard advertising. MICHIGAN LAW REVIEW 51:613-615

34] Anonymous (1889-10-11) An unfortunate postcard. THE TIMES (London), page 7

35] Anonymous (1961-10-16) Peace Corps girl stirs anger in Nigeria by alleging squalor. NEW YORK TIMES, page 10

36] Garrison, Lloyd (1961-10-17) U.S. to maintain group in Nigeria. NEW YORK TIMES, page 2

37] Anonymous (1961-10-22) Shriver applauds Peace Corps record. NEW YORK TIMES, page 52

- 38] Anonymous (1961-10-27) Nigerian, here on visit, hails U.S. on postcards. NEW YORK TIMES, page 11
- 39] Shuster, Alvin (1961-10-29) Peace Corps: The record. NEW YORK TIMES, section 4, page 10
- 40] Garrison, Lloyd (1963-08-18) Persuasive "Mister Ed" changes Nigerian outlook on Peace Corps. NEW YORK TIMES, page 21
- 41] Anonymous (1872-10-04) Sheriff's Court, Red Lion Square, Oct. 3. THE TIMES (London), page 11
- 42] Anonymous (1881-05-26) A scurrilous postal card. NEW YORK TIMES, page 5
- 46] Court of Appeal of Louisiana (2003-05-28) Johnson v. Lanoix. Docket #03-CA-143
- 47] McLellan, J. (1988-11-17) Kohuch v. Wilson. SASKATCHEWAN COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, Docket #QB 314/86
- 48] Anonymous (1882-07-08) Stories in Irish courts. NEW YORK TIMES, page 2
- 49] Maczko, J. (1989-03-23) Baker v. Baker. BRITISH COLUMBIA SUPREME COURT, Docket #Vancouver A880470
- 50] Anonymous (1881-08-21) Libel by postal card. NEW YORK TIMES, page 6
- 55] Anonymous (1881-10-10) Persecuted by postal cards. NEW YORK TIMES, page 8
- 61] Anonymous (1883-03-01) An Oxford and Cambridge abuse. THE TIMES (London), page 6
- 62] Anonymous (1905-03-26) Trample woman in bank run. NEW YORK TIMES, page 14
- 63] Johnson, J.M. (1870-10-14) Money market and City intelligence. THE TIMES (London), page 6
- 65] Anonymous (1870-10-08) The new post card. THE GRAPHIC 2:339
- 67] Maitland, W.F. (1871-03-10) Abuse of postcards. THE TIMES (London), page 11
- 68] Anonymous (1871-03-14) Abuse of postcards. THE TIMES (London), page 10
- 69] Anonymous (1871-04-05) The postal card abuse. THE TIMES (London), page 7
- 70] Anonymous (1886-04-30) The libels on a lady of title. DAILY MAIL (London), page 2
- 74] Anonymous (1906-05-11) Corelli v Wall. THE TIMES (London), page 3
- 76] Anonymous (1929-08-08) Protests liquor postcards circulated in Windsor, Ont. NEW YORK TIMES, page 5



CALGARY'S LARGEST STAMP SHOPPE

STAMPEDE CITY STAMPS

211 - 9th Avenue S.W.

(Located in the Main Post Office Building)

Open MONDAY thru SATURDAY

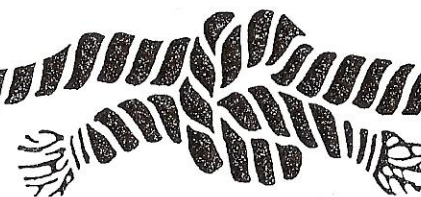
← R.D. MINER PHILATELICS
and
← THE STAMP GALLERY

OLD and NEW
• Worldwide Stamps •
• Postal History • Post Cards •

Full Range of Philatelic
Supplies - Accessories - Supplements

BUY - SELL - TRADE

Ph. (403) 233-7541



SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS

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 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: used Greece 2003 and 2004 Olympic related stamps and covers (other than FDCs), CTO and special cancels considered. Cash or Canadian coils in trade. Phone Gordon at 249-1094.

WANTED: USA stamps, MNH, VF. Singles, sets, and sheets between 1980 and 2004. Paying face value plus exchange rate and GST. Call Bob at 257-1942 or email bob.dahl@shaw.ca

FOR SALE: Stamps of Australia, fine used. Up-to-date issues of the last couple of years, stamps and miniature sheets, good selection. Call Michael Teekens at 286-7927

WANTED: Used postcards with messages on them written in secret code. Contact Dale Speirs at general meetings.

WANTED: Collector of stamps, books, and history. Special interest in submarine material. Contact Wayne at 295-3275 or kingwi@shaw.ca

FOR SALE: Canadian plate blocks and mint stamps at face value. Call Henning at 271-2596.

WANTED: Canadian military covers and postcards with hospital ships (white with red crosses). Contact Jon Johnson at 253-8411 or jcperfin@hotmail.com

WANTED: Tanna Tuva, especially covers. I used to have a few and now starting over. Phone Keith at (780)437-1787 (Edmonton)

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

WANTED: Owl stamps worldwide. Cash or trade. Call Pat at 238-3435.

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, People's Republic of China, and Taiwan. Special interest in overprints and bulk lots. Prefer postally used. Call Penny at 686-2662 or pkborrowman@yahoo.ca.

TRADE: Asia: Japan, Singapore ... British: GB, Ascension to New Zealand, and South Africa ... Europe: Scandinavia, Germany, France, Switzerland ... to trade based on Scott catalogue. Call Joe at 277-7006

COMMITTEES

Archives	Dale Speirs	701-0174
Auctions - regular	Doug Kollar	547-3838
- silent	Jim Senecal	547-7681
Bulletin - Editor	Dale Speirs	701-0174
Circuit books	Mike McPhail	239-9730
Library	Penny Borrowman	686-2662
Life Members	Jim Sadler	274-7015
Membership	Isobel Attrell	294-0935
Private Treaty books	Gerry Vader	293-0158
Programmes	Penny Borrowman	686-2662
Sergeant-At-Arms	Dave Russum	284-4775
Webmaster	Jan van Staden	285-1874

MEETINGS AND SPECIAL EVENTS

2005

September	7	General meeting
	7	Deadline for October bulletin
	21	Auction
October	5	General meeting
	14 to 16	CALTAPEX 2005
	19	Auction
November	2	General meeting
	2	Deadline for December bulletin
	16	Auction
December	7	Christmas social

2006

September 29 to October 1	Royal 2006 Royale
---------------------------	-------------------

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

SPRING STAMP SHOW and CALTAPEX are held at the Kerby Centre, main floor, 1133 - 7 Avenue SW. Details from Janice Brookes at 251-1769.

ROYAL 2006 ROYALE is at the Coast Plaza Hotel, 1316 - 33 Street NE. Details from Janice Brookes at 251-1769.

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 second Wednesdays. For details about meeting places and times, contact Ed Harris at 274-0021.

CALGARY ASSOCIATION OF PHILATELIC EXHIBITORS meets fourth Wednesdays. For details, contact Jim Taylor at 238-3698.