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Canada Post: Fall 2020 Stamp Issues

As of this writing (early August), I don't believe any 'official' word of the remainder of the stamp issues for 2020 has been published on the Canada Post website. However, the August 2020 West Toronto Stamp Club *Bulletin* has the following information from Ian Robertson (who also writes for *Canadian Stamp News*):

- Sep 10 – Medical Groundbreakers
- Sep 21 – Canada Post Community Foundation semi-postal
- Oct 15 – Diwali
- Oct 18 – Mary Matilda Riter Hamilton (1867–1954)
- Nov 2 – set of religious-theme Christmas commemoratives showing Nativity scenes
- Nov 2 – secular Christmas-theme commemoratives with folk art by artist Maud Kathleen Lewis (1903–1970)
- Nov 5 – Hanukkah

If the above list is correct and that is the final group of stamps being issued by Canada Post in 2020 then they have once again left out some 'important' recognitions for this year, including the 150th anniversary of both Northwest Territories and Manitoba. If stamp collecting is still around in another 50 years perhaps they will be commemorated at that time.

Your 2020–2021 interest in ESG membership is due by June 30. There is no charge for the annual membership but confirmation of interest is required.

A notice will be sent shortly.

[The ESG 'year' ends June 30th]

Quiet Summer

I have been racking my brains for another 'cover' story for this issue ... but nothing. Been a quiet *stampie* summer, what with the COVID-19 pandemic still among us.

This issue has a reproduction of ESG member Peter McCarthy's Mountain Sheep exhibit and our annual 'It Seems Like Yesterday' listing of Canada's stamps from 50 years ago. Other than that, not much else in this issue.

Please ... send us your articles. Not sure how more direct I can get with that request. Especially read the "Wanted" notice on page 3 regarding a call for 1970 Christmas articles what we hope will make for a special November-December *Corgi Times*.

With this issue we begin our 29th year as a study group of BNAPS. How many amongst us were charter members when John Arn started things rolling?



Perhaps some of our membership have gone fishing this summer!



50 Years Ago
See page 19



... or visited a local landmark!

Who are We?

We are the Elizabethan II Study Group under the auspices of the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS) — The Society for Canadian Philately.

Our journal, the *Corgi Times* is published 6 times a year.

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Annual Dues

All addresses is C\$10.00 for a one-time application fee charge; free for all following years for distribution of *Corgi Times* via a PDF download.

Payment by PayPal is preferred:
ESGTreasurer@rogers.com

If by cheque, please make cheques payable to "The Elizabethan II Study Group" and send to Derek Fleming, Treasurer at the address noted above.

Articles with no by-line are written or compiled by the Editor. All articles are ©2020 by the author and/or the Elizabethan Study Group.

Canada Post News

Here is what Canada Post is up to these days...

► 2020/2 Quarterly Pack

The second quarterly pack of 2020 was available for online ordering at the end of June. It is advertised as having the stamps issued from April through June.

There are only four stamp issues included:

- Eid
- Victory in Europe
- Group of Seven
- History of Radio in Canada

Interestingly, the image of the Veronica Foster stamp (Victory in Europe) shown on the front of the packaging mistakenly cuts off the right hand side of the stamp.

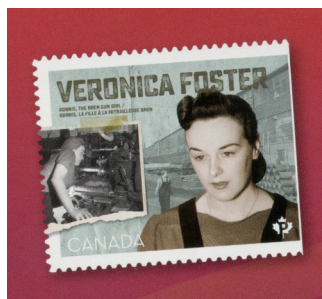


Image shown on 2020/2 Quarterly Pack



Issued stamp

► 2020 Issues

As of this writing (end of July 2020; superseded by the front page story!), it has been just over two months since Canada Post issued its last set of stamps (History of Radio in Canada). The only information we know about the stamp issues for the remainder of the year is the following:

Sep 21: Canada Post Community Foundation
Oct 15: Diwali

Legends of Ballet: Postponed until further notice
Medical Groundbreakers: Date to be confirmed
Vintage Travel Posters: Rescheduled for June 2021

Corgi Times

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Corgi Times is produced with Adobe InDesign CS6® for Windows. Manuscripts should be submitted to the Editor at the address above. Electronic format is preferred but not required. Scanned illustrations (300dpi, colour, actual size, JPEG or TIFF, black background) should be sent as separate files from text files. Lower quality images will not be printed and will likely result in the article not being printed.

Study Group Business

❖ Welcome new members

- Michael Harris (BC)
- Michael Pierce (NS)

Planning Calendar

This is a listing of major exhibitions and bourses with a large content of both Canadian Exhibits and Canadian dealers.

The goal is to list events far in advance to encourage either exhibiting or attendance and preferably both.

2020

~~BNAPEX 2020: Halifax, ON, Sep 4-6~~ SHOW CANCELLED

More Projects

by: Robin Harris

Are you guilty of making more stamp projects that you can handle? I certainly am.

Here are just *some* of the projects on my 'to do' list, which I seem to start in earnest and then put them aside as something else comes along:

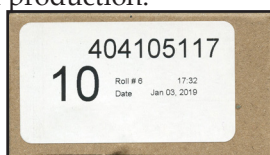
- update my Canada stamp database with details on the 'hidden' features found on Canadian stamps: dates, initials, micro-printing, etc.



- prepare plating information on the over 7,000 different Lowe-Martin produced coil die cutting varieties.



- scan and record the hundreds of Lowe-Martin coil box 'ends' that identify various printing dates, etc. of their coil production.



- scan and produce a USA-based library of stamp images. Ok, not Elizabethan-related, but my first stamp collecting was United States stamps*.



- create a chronological Canadian history guideline based on only stamps issued by Canada.

What's on your list?

* I don't get the opportunity very often to show a non-Canadian Elizabethan II related stamp/topic ... although this image is a joint issue with Canada from 1976 (USA Scott 1690). When I can, I take advantage of it!

Wanted!



2020 marks the 50th anniversary of the "What Christmas Means to Me" Christmas stamp issue of 1970 — twelve stamp designs chosen from tens of thousands of submissions in the Canada Post Office stamp design project.

It would be great to dedicate the November–December 2020 *Corgi Times* to this stamp issue.

Won't you write a short (or long) piece on some aspect of this stamp issue? Suggested topics include:

- * my favourite design (and why)
- * first day covers
- * constant varieties
- * biographies of the twelve under-13 year old children
- * se-tenant combinations used on cover
- * what I remember about the day the stamps were released
- * anything!

Please submit by November 1 (or even now!).

[I've heard from a couple of members; look forward to receiving everybody's submissions!]

Canada Post 2020 Stamp Program

Issue dates are subject to change by Canada Post. Shaded entries are changed/new from the last time we presented this list.

Issued	Description	Scott#
Jan 13	From Far and Wide definitives (9 designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 (5 designs) • Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive coil of 100 (5 designs) • Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive roll of 5,000 (5 designs) • \$1.07, self-adhesive roll of 50 • \$1.30, self-adhesive roll of 50 • \$1.94, self-adhesive roll of 50 • \$2.71, self-adhesive roll of 50 • \$1.30, self-adhesive booklet of 6 • \$1.94, self-adhesive booklet of 6 • \$2.71, self-adhesive booklet of 6 • \$11.62 gummed souvenir sheet of 9 • \$2.71 postal cards (one of each design) [set of 9 for \$21.68] 	3221–25 3212–16 3207–11 3220 3217 3218 3219 3226 3227 3228 3206
Jan 17	Lunar New Year: Year of the Rat (2 designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (92¢) pane of 25 • Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet pane of 10 • \$2.71, self-adhesive booklet pane of 6 • \$2.71 souvenir sheet • \$2.71 (Rat) and \$2.65 (Pig) “transitional” souvenir sheet • \$32.52 uncut press sheet of 12 souvenir sheets • \$2.71 postal cards (one of each design) 	3229 3231 3232 3230 3230a
Jan 24	Black History Month <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 	3233
Mar 2	Flower: Dahlia (2 designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 • Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive roll of 50 • \$1.84 gummed souvenir sheet of 2 	
Apr 24	Eid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 	
Apr 29	V-E Day, 75th Anniversary (2 designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 	
May 7	Group of Seven, 100th Anniversary (7 designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 7 • \$6.44 gummed souvenir sheet of 7 	
May 20	History of Radio in Canada (2 designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 	
Sep 21	Canada Post Community Foundation	
Oct 15	Diwali	

Issued	Description	Scott#
Following rescheduled, due to COVID-19		
	Legends of Ballet	
	Medical Groundbreakers	
	Vintage Travel Posters	

Articles Urgently Needed

Elizabethan II Marketplace

Classified listings in the Market Place are \$1.00 for 25 words. Additional words are 5¢ each. Camera ready display ads (preferably 300dpi, black and white tiff scans) pertaining primarily to the Elizabethan era will be accepted at the following rates: 1/8 page \$5.00; 1/4 page \$8.00; 1/2 page \$15.00 and a full page at \$30.00. 25% discount for four consecutive insertions of the same ad. Full payment must accompany ad. Payment in Canadian funds to: Elizabethan II Study Group. Mail to Editor: Robin Harris, PO Box 2243, Beausejour, MB R0E 0C0, Canada.

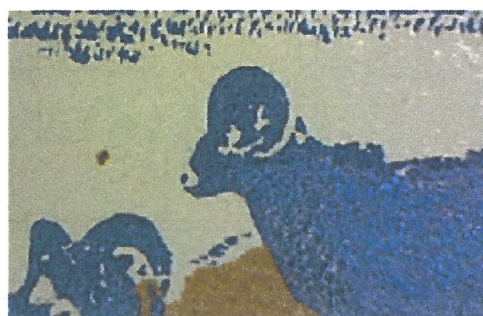
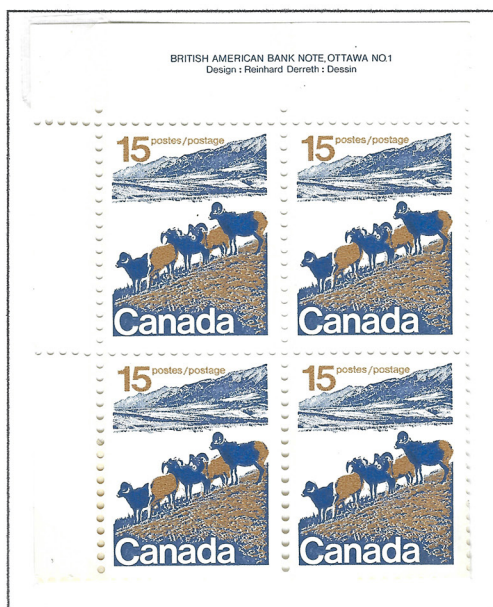
15¢ Mountain Sheep

Exhibit by Peter McCarthy

Mountain Sheep

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Dot in the water upper left stamp position D-4 on the Thirkell Position Finder. This is a flaw in the paper

Type 1 perf 12.5 x 12 General Tag OP2 – 3mm. Designer Reinhard Derrah, printed by the British American Bank Note Company

Mountain Sheep

From the 1972 – 1977 Caricature & Landscape Issue

The medium values of 1972 referred to as the Landscapes were issued September 8, 1972 and included a ten cents, fifteen cents, 20 cents, twenty-five cents and fifty cents denominations. The issue is unique in the fact that it bears all the tagging formulas used on Canadian stamps; phosphorous bars known as Winnipeg tagging and fluorescent bars known as Ottawa or General tagging. The latter came in an experimental tag referred to as OP4 with a 3mm width tag that migrated onto anything and everything. A new formula was developed referred to as OP2. Again 3mm bars were used that was eventually changed to a 4mm width still in use today.

Within the series the exhibitor considers the fifteen cent denomination depicting Mountain Sheep the most unique and challenging of the stamps in the series to study. The issue was printed using the intaglio and photogravure methods in two types and two styles of perforations. The basic use of this denomination was for airmail and acknowledgement of receipt cards. All the different taggings are shown on cover.



Type I OP4 – 3mm perf. 12 ½ x 12



Type II OP 2-4 mm perf. 13.3

Scratch In the Mountain



The variety occurs on the upper right stamp position A-7 on the Thirkell Position Finder.
Type II perf. 12.5 x 12 tagged OP2-4mm



Mountain Sheep Varieties



Type II Perf 12 ½ x 12
Hi-brite
OP 2 – 4mm



Note the brown photogravure in the left stamp looks like a subdivision road map compared to the more natural layered hair on the deer to the right. The brown intaglio is lighter in the stamp to the left. The left stamp is the Blue Tail variety while the example to the right although a comparative is also the raised rump variety.



Type II Perf. 12 ½ x 12
comparative
OP 2 – 4mm

To be filled in by office of origin – A remplir par le bureau d'origine						
Mailed at the Post Office of Déposé au bureau de poste de <i>Sundridge Ont.</i>						
On <i>April 5</i> 19 <i>75</i>		under Registered no. <i>331</i> sous le n° de recommandation				
Name of Addressee Nom du destinataire <i>Norman Veillette</i>						
No. and St., P.O. Box or R.R. No., Apt. No. N° et rue ou case postale; n° de R.R. ou d'appartement <i>2039 McKeown</i>						
City – Ville <i>North Bay</i>	Province <i>Ont</i>	Postal CODE Postal	Country Pays			
To be completed at office of destination – A compléter à destination						
(1) I acknowledge that this registered article was delivered on <i>April 7/75</i> Je déclare que l'envoi recommandé susmentionné a été dument livré le				Date stamp of office of delivery		
Signature of addressee OR authorized representative Signature du destinataire OU de son représentant <i>Dorothy Robidas</i>						
Signature of Postmaster at office of delivery Signature de l'agent du bureau destinataire <i>Mem. (encl.)</i>						
(1) This advice should be signed by the addressee or authorized representative of if the regulations of the country of destination so provide, by the Postmaster of the delivery office and returned by first mail to address shown on other side.		(1) Cet avis doit être signé par le destinataire ou son représentant ou, si le règlement du pays de destination le comporte, par l'agent du bureau destinataire, et renvoyé par le premier courrier à l'adresse indiquée au recto.				

Type II perf 12 ½ x 12 OP 2 – 4mm, low fluorescence

The brown photogravure is smooth with a slightly raised rump and a slight blue shift to the right.

Upon request an A-R (*acknowledgement of receipt*) card was attached to registered mail to be signed by recipient and returned via quickest way. The rate for this service between June 1, 1967 and August 31, 1976 was fifteen cents

Mountain Sheep Varieties



1






2



3

All three examples are type II tagged OP 2 – 4mm. Note the indent on the forehead of the leading sheep in example 2 and compare with 1 and 3. Also note the body separation between the first and second sheep in example 3 and partial separation in example 1. There should be no white space between the first and second sheep.

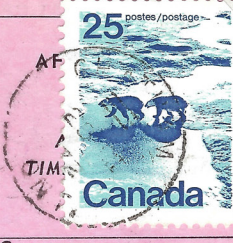
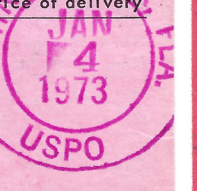
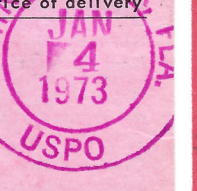
Acknowledgement of Receipt

To be filled in by office of origin – A remplir par le bureau d'origine			
Mailed at the Post Office of Déposé au bureau de poste de <u>Lemoyville</u>			
On le <u>Aug 6</u> 19 <u>75</u>	under Registered no. sous le n° de recommandation <u>67</u>		
Name of Addressee Nom du destinataire <u>Niagara Finances</u>			
No. and St., P.O. Box or R.R. No., Apt. No. N° et rue ou case postale; n° de R.R. ou d'appartement <u>117 Wellington St N</u>			
City – Ville <u>Sherbrooke</u>	Province <u>Que</u>	Postal CODE Postal.	Country Pays
To be completed at office of destination – A compléter à destination			Date stamp of office of delivery
(1) I acknowledge that this registered article was delivered on Je déclare que l'envoi recommandé susmentionné a été dûment livré le <u>7/8/75</u>			
Signature of addressee OR authorized representative Signature du destinataire OU de son représentant <u>[Signature]</u>			
Signature of Postmaster at office of delivery Signature de l'agent du bureau destinataire <u>Daniel Rouillard F-2</u>			
(1) This advice should be signed by the addressee or authorized representative or if the regulations of the country of destination so provide, by the Postmaster of the delivery office and returned by first mail to address shown on other side.		(1) Cet avis doit être signé par le destinataire ou son représentant ou, si le règlement du pays de destination le comporte, par l'agent du bureau destinataire, et renvoyé par le premier courrier à l'adresse indiquée au recto.	

Type II, OP 2 – 4mm perf 12 ½ x 12

Upon request an A-R card was attached to registered mail to be signed by recipient and returned the quickest way. The fee .15

Subsequent AR card to the U.S.A

To be filled in by office of origin – A remplir par le bureau d'origine			
Mailed at the Post Office of Déposé au bureau de poste de <u>Matheson Ont</u>			
On le <u>Nov 22</u> 19 <u>72</u>	under Registered no. sous le n° de recommandation <u>33</u>		
Name of Addressee Nom du destinataire <u>Robert Noble</u>			
No. and St., P.O. Box or R.R. No., Apt. No. N° et rue ou case postale; n° de R.R. ou d'appartement <u>Box 931</u>			
City – Ville <u>Kintor Park</u>	Zone <u>32789</u>	Province <u>Que</u>	Country Pays <u>USA</u>
To be completed at office of destination – A compléter à destination			Date stamp of office of delivery
(1) I acknowledge that this registered article was delivered on Je déclare que l'envoi recommandé susmentionné a été dûment livré le <u>11-29-72</u>			
Signature of addressee OR authorized representative Signature du destinataire OU de son représentant <u>[Signature]</u>			
Signature of Postmaster at office of delivery Signature de l'agent du bureau destinataire <u>RICHARD L. SCHWEIZER, POSTMASTER</u>			
(1) This advice should be signed by the addressee or authorized representative or if the regulations of the country of destination so provide, by the Postmaster of the delivery office and returned by first mail to address shown on other side.		(1) Cet avis doit être signé par le destinataire ou son représentant ou, si le règlement du pays de destination le comporte, par l'agent du bureau destinataire, et renvoyé par le premier courrier à l'adresse indiquée au recto.	

Type 1, OP 4 – 3mm perf. 12 ½ x 12

The request for an acknowledgement of receipt of registered mail was able to be made by the sender at a later date than at the time of mailing. The fee for this service was .25

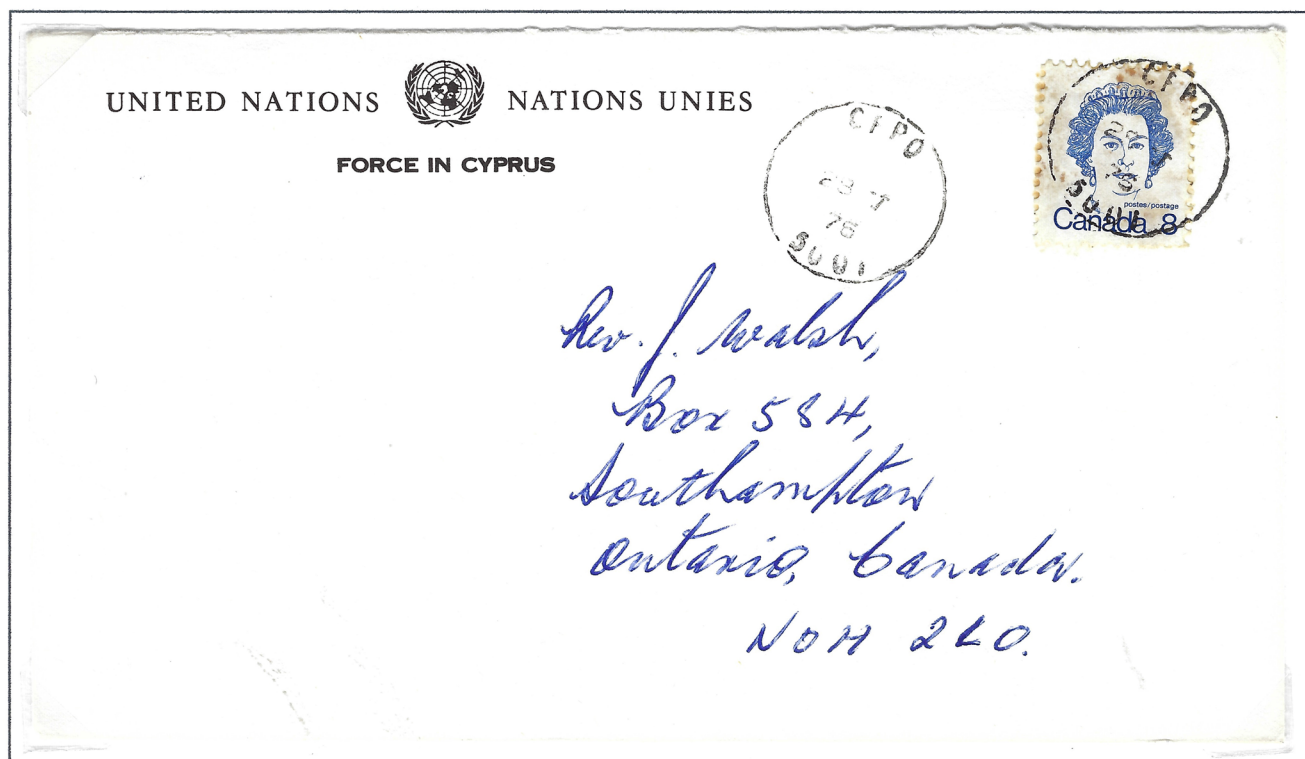
The fee was in effect from June 1, 1967 to May 31, 1976

The only recorded example addressed to the U.S.A, within this period

Canadian forces Mail



15 cents pays the air mail rate for Canadian Forces, CFPO 5002 Cairo.
This post office was opened November 13, 1973 and closed July 23, 1974
Type I OP 2 – 3mm Perf. 12 ½ x 12

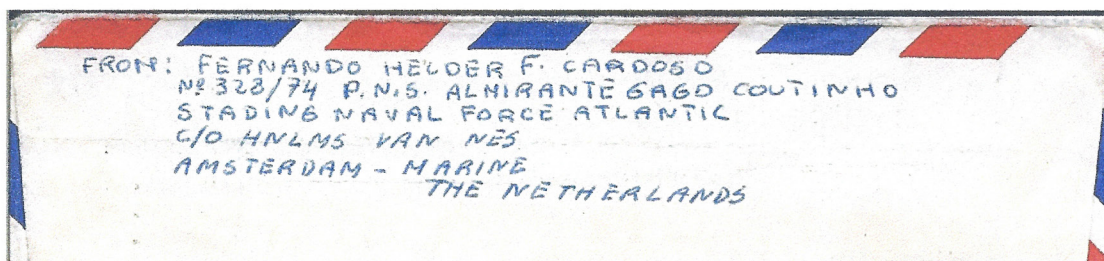


Canadian forces overseas were entitled to mail at domestic first class rates
CFPO 5001 was opened in Nicosia, Cyprus January 1, 1965 and closed July 30, 1993
No fluoresence

Armed Forces – International Airmail



Type I OP 2 – 3mm dull fluorescence plain paper perf 12.5 x 12



Cover mailed by a Portugese sailor to Portugal from the port of Halifax while serving on a Dutch frigate that was part of the Standing Naval Force Atlantic. HNLMS Van Ness was a guided missile frigate numbered F805

International Airmail



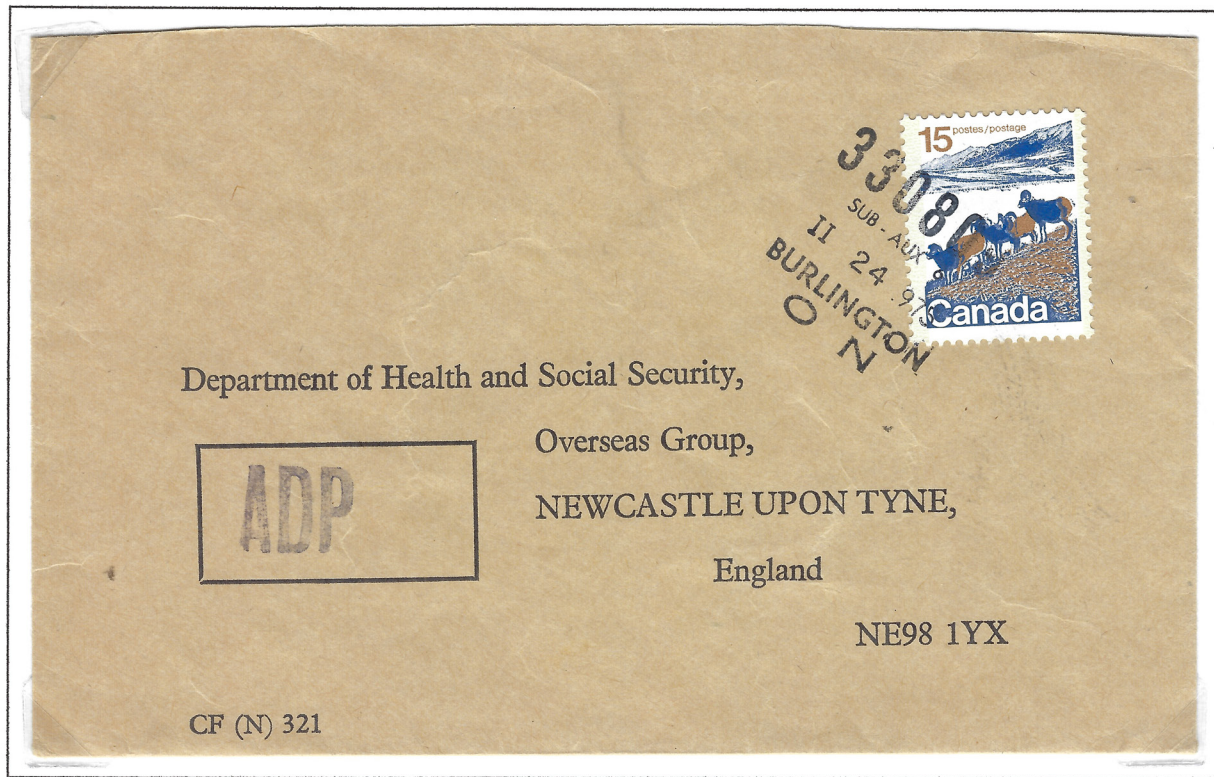
Type 1 perf. 12.5 x 12 general tag OP2 - 3mm on ribbed paper



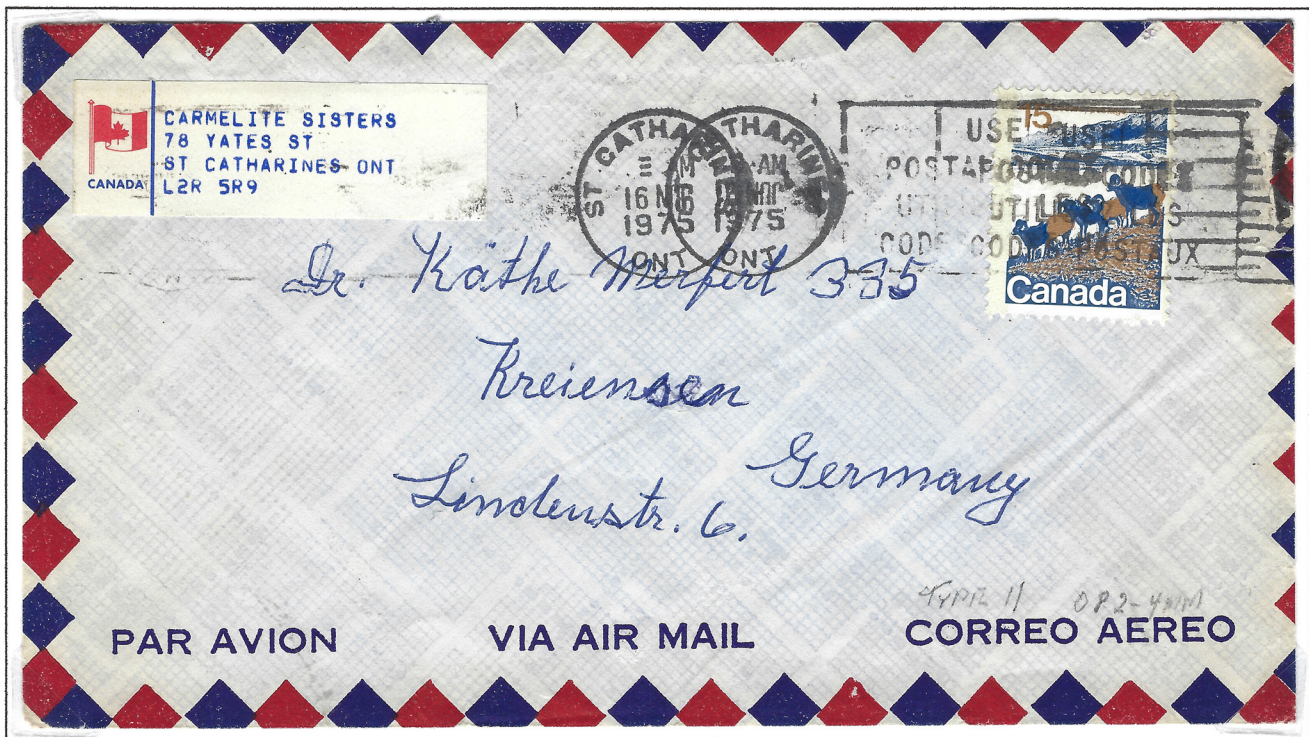
Type 1 perf 12.5 x 12 general tag OP2 – 3mm

Several differences between these two .15 stamps exist. On the cover above a print shift has caused a white face on the second sheep from the right, The first sheep on the left of the top cover has no distinct indent between nose and forehead

International Airmail



Type II PO2 – 4mm Perf. 12.5 x 12

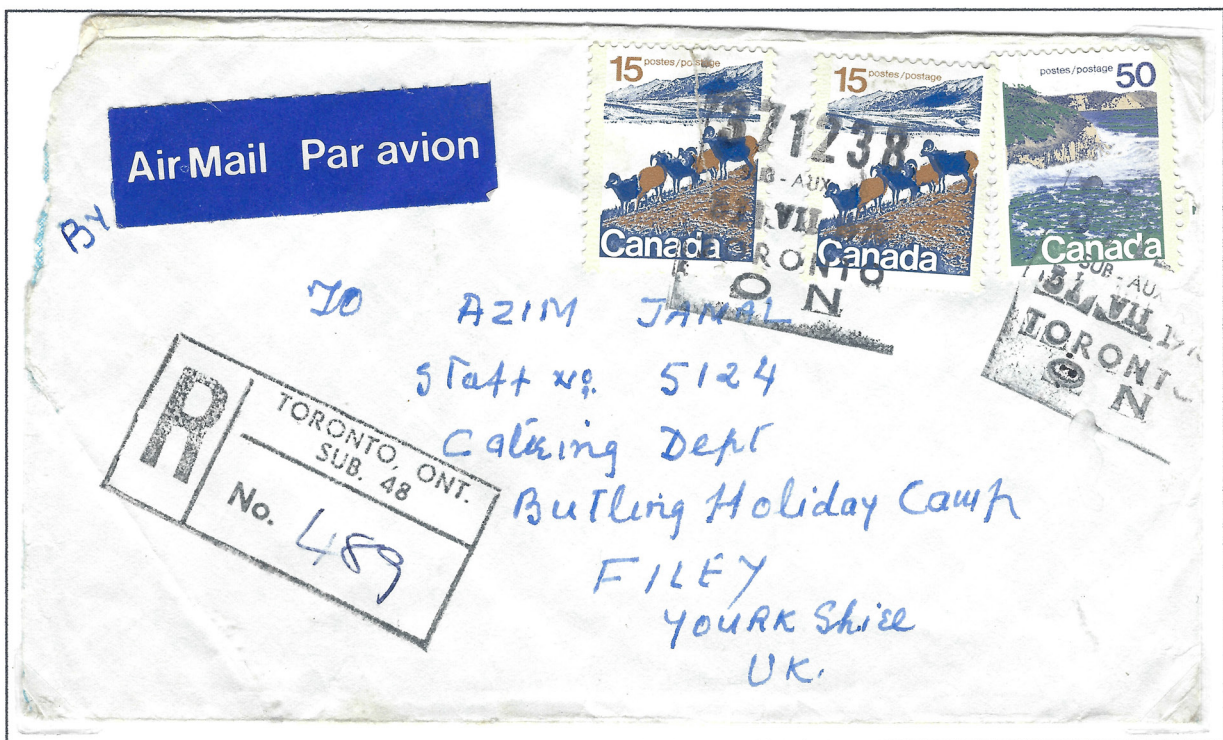


Type II OP2 – 4mm Perf. 13.3

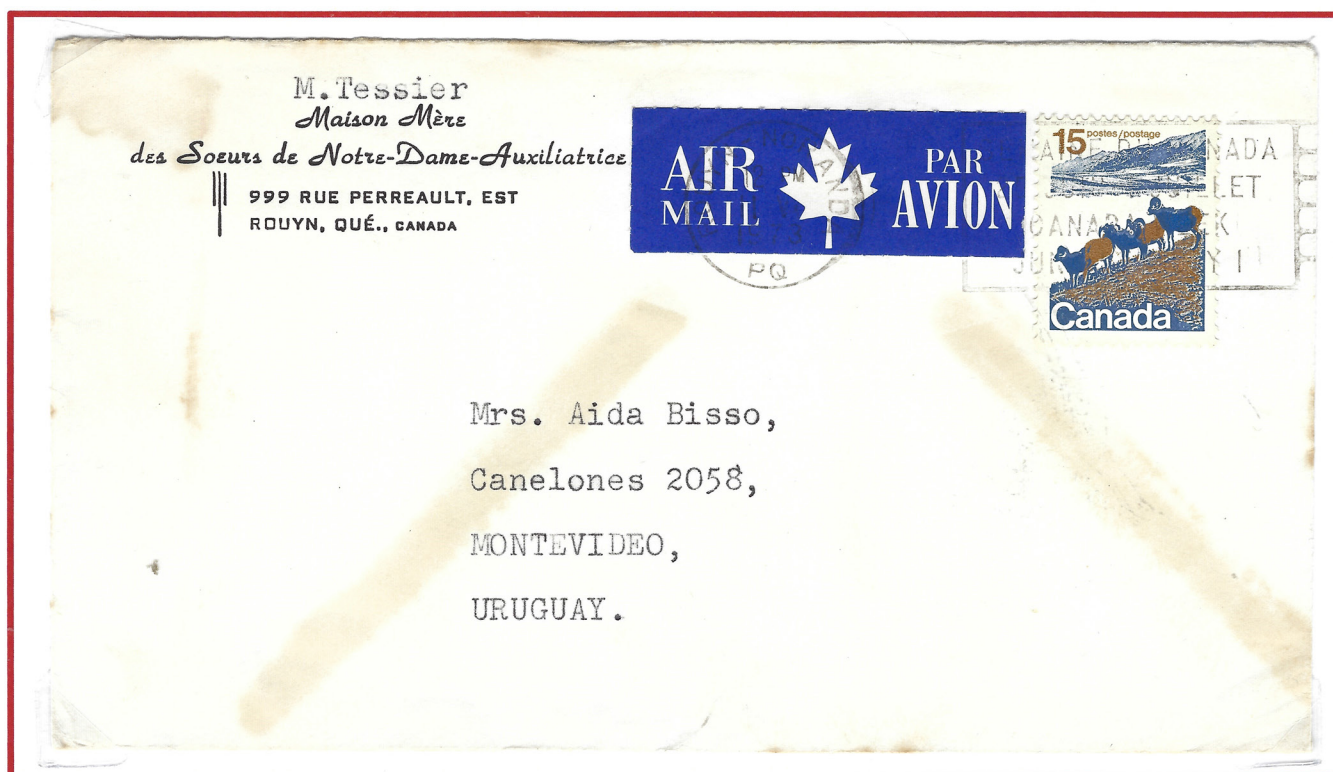
Registered International Airmail



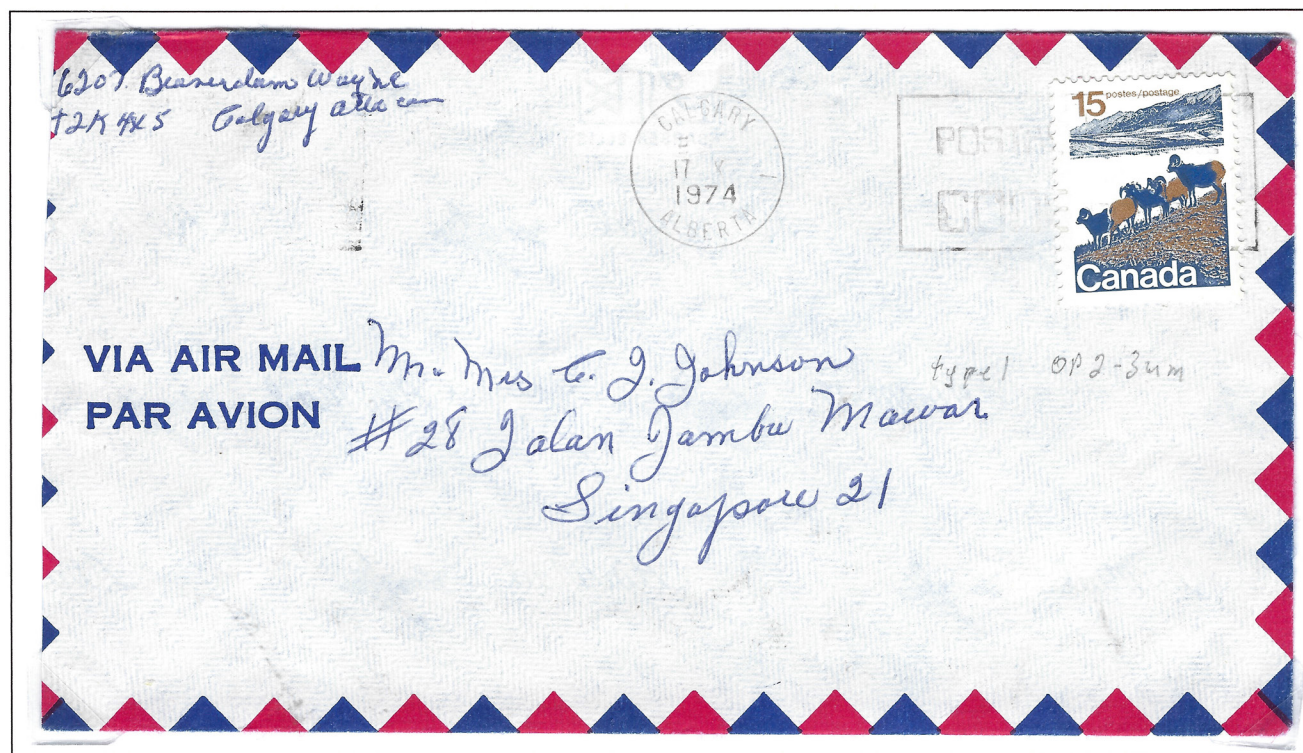
Type II OP2- 3mm perf. 12.5 x 12 posted Sept. 8, 1975



Type II OP2 - 3mm perf 12.5 x 12
.30 pays airmail rate up to and including 2oz .50 pays registration fee



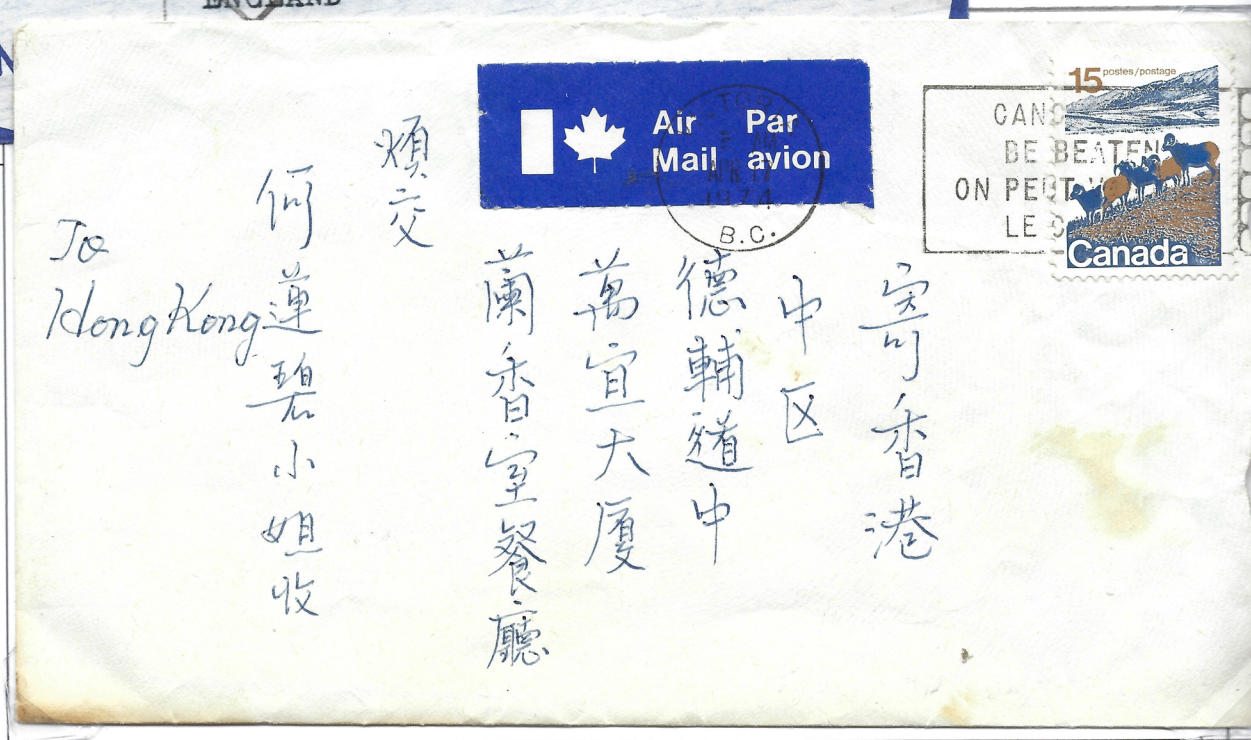
Type I **Winnipeg Tag** Perf. 12.5 x 12, ribbed vertical, no fluorescence June 11, 1973
Stamps of this issue with Winnipeg tagging are extremely difficult to find on cover



Type I, OP4 – 3mm blue tail variety November 7, 1972
(see chart for rate)



Type I tagging OP2 – 3 mm
Perf 12.5 x 12
Oct. 17, 1974



Type I OP2 – 3mm

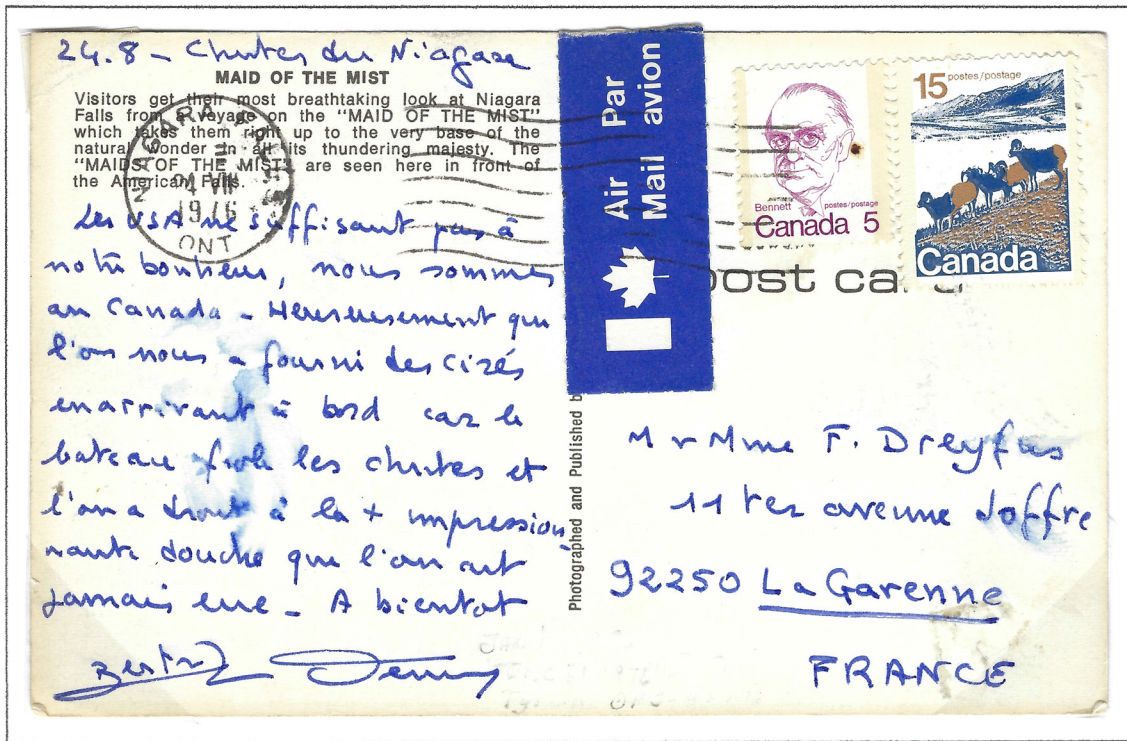
Perf 12.5 x 12

This cover was inserted for destination purposes

	71/07/01	76/01/01	77/01/01
1 oz	.15	.20	.25
2 oz	.30	.35	.45
4 oz	.40	.50	.60

International airmail rate chart

International Airmail



Type II perf. 13.3 tagged OP2 – 4mm

On January 1, 1976 the airmail rate went from fifteen cents to twenty cents. On the same date the Landscape portion or middle denominations of the issue had a perforation change from 12.5 x 12 to 13.3.



This is as close to being an excellent stamp as there is

It seems like Yesterday – 50 Years ago

Here is a look back at 50 years ago in Canadian philately...

In terms of stamps, 1970 was a bit heavier year than 1969. The thirteen commemoratives and twelve Christmas stamps that were issued had a total face value of \$2.47 (82¢ more than in 1969).

The 1970 Commemoratives



Manitoba Centennial
January 27/70

Manitoba, the first province to enter Confederation after the original four in 1867, occupies a central geographic position justifying the term of Keystone Province. It was Lord Dufferin who predicted that "Manitoba" is destined to be the keystone of a mighty arch of sister provinces stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific".

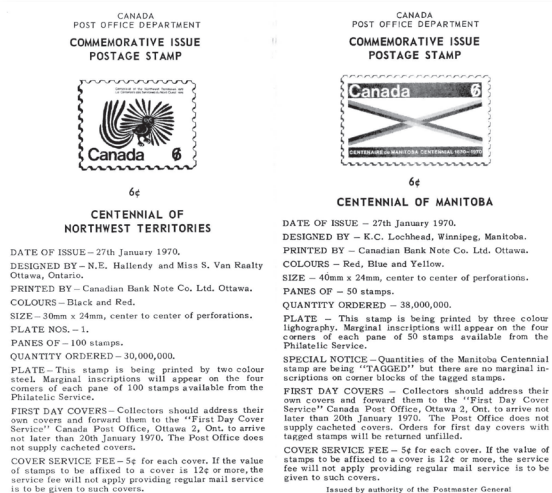
When it was created in 1870, Manitoba, by reason of its small area, quickly acquired the affectionate title of "the postage stamp province". Subsequent extensions of its boundaries, principally by Acts in 1881 and 1912, created today's province of 251,000 square miles extending some 761 miles northward from the international border. Although centrally located in the breadth of North America it has a 400 mile coastline on Hudson Bay with docking facilities at Churchill. The concept of Manitoba as a Prairie Province is questionable when statistical information reveals that 40,000 square miles of fresh water and 123,000 square miles of forest land jointly comprise nearly 65% of the province's total. Of the 100,000 lakes in Manitoba, there are 38,500 that are 80 acres or more in area. The modern, thriving capital city of Winnipeg, with a metropolitan population of more than one half million, can be regarded as the cross-roads of Canada. A diversification of the economy brings increasing prosperity to this young land, the population of which, nearly one million, is equally diversified. The names of settlements in Manitoba read like a roll-call of far away lands, their centres of population or their national heroes.



Northwest Territories Centennial
January 27/70

The relatively sparsely populated Northwest Territories' 1,304,903 square miles of Canada's nearly 4,000,000 square miles reflect an image of ever increasing importance as the area embarks upon 1970 festivities to mark its Centennial. Events of recent years have focussed the eyes of the world, on this resources-rich northern land. The extraction of nature's wealth for the economic good of the region has been accelerated by rapidly advancing technology. By an Act which also created the Province of Manitoba, given assent on the 12th of May 1870, the Northwest Territories came into being. It was not until 1963 that a full time Commissioner was appointed and charged with building up a territorial administration, located initially in the nation's capital, Ottawa, but to move into the Territories as soon as possible. In 1967, coinciding with Canada's Centennial celebrations, the administrative seat of government for the Territories was moved to Yellowknife, a capital which has since provided increasing evidence of man's success in creating a friendly environment in a frequently severe and sometimes hostile climate.

A reproduction of Kenojuak's Enchanted Owl, one of the most prized prints to come from Eskimo artists in the Territories, was chosen for use on this stamp. The mother of four children, Kenojuak, in recognition of "merit, especially service to Canada and humanity at large", was awarded the Medal of Service of the Order of Canada in 1967. Most of her life has been spent at Itigajuak some thirty miles from Cape Dorset, Baffin Island.



Canada Post Office Department PS14
brochure (combined for two issues)



EXPO '70
March 18/70

The enthusiastic participation of the governments and people of the world in Canada's Expo 67 makes it fitting that our country should undertake to play a prominent role in Japan's Expo 70, Asia's first World Exposition.

Our four pavilions, erected by the Government of Canada and the Governments of the Provinces of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec, represent the largest number of structures built by any country, other than Japan. It is in recognition of this four-fold participation that the Canada Post Office has prepared four commemorative stamps, three of which associate the provincial floral emblems with the symbol of Expo 70, a stylized cherry blossom the five petals of which symbolize the five continents. Centred in the symbol a circle representing the sun of Japan. Canada's fourth stamp associates the Expo 70 symbol with that of our Centennial year World Fair in 1967.

A country recognized to have taken giant steps forward since the beginning of the 20th century, Japan and her some 100 million people entered into the preparation of a \$2,000,000,000 World Fair with zest and energy. It was with characteristic foresight that in the planning of the 815 acre fair site, folded in the hills about ten miles from the nation's second largest city, Osaka, it was so structured that it would later be suitable for conversion to a model city of the future. Although 80% of Japan's total land area of 142,727 square miles is virtually uninhabitable mountainous terrain, her over-all density of population is more than 650 persons to the square mile.

Canada's national pavilion, with an area of 60,000 square feet on a site area of 103,000 square feet, is described as a truncated pyramid with 45 degree inclined walls sheathed with mirrors terminated at a height of 65 feet. The slanting exterior walls, with a mirrored surface of 65,000 square feet, present a constantly changing image. At some angles of vision the reflected sky can cause the pavilion to virtually disappear. Entering the visitor is engulfed in the autumn colour grandeur of a maple tree forest. Exhibits relate to the chosen theme of "Discovery" by illustrating the size of Canada and the structure of the population. Each of the three other Canadian pavilions relay information about the sponsoring province. British Columbia's reflects the majesty of the Rockies and the province's timber industry with giant Douglas fir trunks soaring to the height of a sixteen storey building. Quebec's contribution is a structure in the form of a prism with a habitant pitched roof through which four supporting columns emerge as representative of the chimneys of industry. Ontario's pavilion, a rectangular blue steel structure supported by white pillars, features a screen some sixty feet wide on which a battery of projectors throw colour images of the province's way of life.

Exhibits from about seventy-six countries will await visitors to the 1970 World Fair commencing on 15th March. As the host nation, Japan has five major pavilions arranged in the circular pattern of cherry blossom petals, a flower synonymous with the culture of her people. Their exhibits will present the possibilities of tomorrow, the present, and an insight into the nation's long and colourful past. For the theme of her World Fair Japan chose "Progress and Harmony for Mankind."

CANADA
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE
POSTAGE STAMPS

CANADA BRITISH COLUMBIA

Canada 25c Canada 25c

Canada 25c Canada 25c

QUEBEC 25c ONTARIO

EXPO 70

DATE OF ISSUE - 18th March 1970
DESIGNED BY - R.R.C. Bellamy, Vancouver, B.C.
PRINTED BY - Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd., Ottawa.

COLORS
CANADA - Blue, Red and Black
QUEBEC - Blue, Red, Green, Black and Yellow
BRITISH COLUMBIA - Blue, Red, Green, Black, Yellow and Purple
ONTARIO - Blue, Red, Green, Black, Yellow and Purple

SIZES - 38mm x 26mm, center to center of perforations.
PANELS OF - 50 stamps.
The four different designs, all of 25c denomination, are printed on each single pane of 50 stamps.
TOTAL QUANTITY ORDERED - 10,000,000

Issued by authority of the Postmaster General

CANADA
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

1	3	1	3	1
2	4	2	4	2
1	3	3	3	1
2	4	4	4	2
1	3	1	3	1
2	4	1	4	2
1	3	4	3	1
2	4	3	4	2
1	3	2	3	1
2	4	1	4	2

The pane illustrated above displays actual arrangements of the four stamp designs by the use of numbers to indicate such design.

No. 1 Canada No. 2 Quebec No. 3 British Columbia No. 4 Ontario

PLATE - These stamps are being printed by lithography. Marginal inscriptions will appear on the four corners of each pane of 50 stamps available from the Philatelic Service.

SPECIAL NOTICE - Quantities of the Expo 70 stamps are being "TAGGED" but there are no marginal inscriptions on corner blocks of the tagged stamps.

FIRST DAY COVERS - Collectors should address their own covers and forward them to the "First Day Cover Service, Canada Post Office, Ottawa 2, Ontario" to arrive not later than 15th March 1970. The Post Office does not supply cancelled covers.

Orders for first day covers with tagged stamps will be returned unfilled.

COVER SERVICE FEE - Not Applicable.

Expo 70

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United Nations Biological Programme
February 18/70

Canada is making a significant contribution to the preservation of the habitability of the earth through research performed by scientists in conjunction with the five-year International Biological Programme in which some sixty countries are participating. The Programme, which commenced on the 1st July, 1967, has as its theme "The Biological Basis of Productivity and Human Welfare."

It is recognized that the rapidly increasing human population and the wide extent of malnutrition call for greatly increased food production coupled with rational management of natural resources. This can be achieved only on the basis of scientific knowledge, which, in many fields of biology and in many parts of the world, is considered to be inadequate. Human activities are creating, rapid and comprehensive changes in the environment, therefore, in terms of human welfare, the reason for the IBP lies in its promotion of basis knowledge relevant to the needs of man. The Programme calls for comparative studies of selected forests, grasslands, deserts, tundra, freshwater lakes, marine bays and estuaries, at different elevations and latitudes. The standing of the underlying factors which limit or regulate the ability of plants and animals to grow and multiply in different environments. Parallel studies on human welfare are concerned with such topics as growth, development and adaptability to changing conditions, conservation of ecological and genetic resources and biological control of insect pests.

Probably the most important process which determines biological productivity is photosynthesis. This is the process which, directly or indirectly, provides all living systems with the necessary energy for growth and metabolism. In designing Canada's stamp, the artist has, therefore, symbolized the productivity theme of IBP by a microscopic view of the inside of a leaf, the familiar light-capturing organ where photosynthesis takes place. The thin section of leaf tissue which is depicted shows many cells containing tiny green bodies, called chloroplasts. The chloroplasts absorb light and convert a small percentage of it into sugar. Besides cells with chloroplasts, the microscopic view shows leaf veins. Some of the vein cells are reinforced with ribbing and are used to supply the water needed for photosynthesis which comes from the roots. Some of the other, more ordinary-looking vein cells are specialized for collecting and moving the sugar produced by the chloroplasts to other parts of the plant where it is used for growth and development.

This stamp is issued in recognition of the fact that Canada is one of the major supporters of and contributors to the IBP. The cooperative effort of more than one hundred and fifty scientists, students, and assistants in different disciplines from Canadian university and government laboratories are engaged in detailed studies of the functioning of prairie grasslands, temperate and arctic lakes, marine bays and estuaries, as well as in studies of circumpolar peoples and other aspects of the Programme. The Canadian Committee for the International Council of Canada is responsible for coordinating the planning, financing and reporting of the Canadian participants in the programme.



Henry Kelsey
April 15/70

Henry Kelsey, credited with being the first white man to travel the vast western plains of Canada, accomplished his purpose because of a facility to identify with the native Indians, to travel and live with them and to endure on equal terms. Although time has led to the acceptance of Kelsey as a trail-blazing explorer of Canada, he did not look upon himself as such. True to the conditions of his employment with the Company to which he had been apprenticed, Kelsey considered himself only as an agent to open new avenues of trade. Fragmentary documentation for years inhibited his acceptance as a true explorer of Canada. Even after his death in England in the 1720's there were determined attacks on the Hudson's Bay Company questioning the rights granted in the famous Charter of 1670 and charging that the obligation to explore had not been fulfilled. Suggestions were made that Kelsey, instead of being despatched by the Company from their Post on the Bay, has, as an impulsive twenty-year-old, rebelled and run away to travel aimlessly with the Indians.

Prominent in the agitation against the Company was Arthur Dobbs who, in 1754, left his ancestral castle in Northern Ireland to become Governor of North Carolina. Eventually, in 1926, during cleaning operations in the Dobb's Castle library in Ireland, papers of great historic significance were uncovered, and, with an immediate acceptance of their value, turned over to the Public Records Office in Belfast. These documents, 128 handwritten pages by Kelsey, jointly published as "The Kelsey Papers" by the Public Records Office of Northern Ireland and the Public Archives of Canada, did much to dispel all doubts. They were a meticulously written record kept by Kelsey, some describing his far-reaching travels into areas of Canada's West where no white man had previously trod. The care with which he had provided detailed descriptions of the varying vegetation and geographical features permitted little doubt in the validity of claims regarding his journeys. Confirming earlier beliefs in his achievements, these papers contained a first hand record of human courage and endurance. There was now detailed recorded experience from a white man who had been the first to live and travel on the prairies, and the first to see the immense Buffalo herds on those plains.

The actual date is uncertain, but it is generally accepted that Kelsey's year of birth was 1670, the year of the granting of a Charter to "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay". There is evidence that he came from humble parentage, however, it is recognize that some person with his welfare in mind had provided him with an education above average for a boy of that era. His facility in acquiring new languages and his grasp of mathematics in learning navigation are recognized as requiring an educational base not possessed by an untrained waif of the streets. At the estimated age of 14, in 1684, he was apprenticed to the Company. Embarking on the "Lucy" on England's Thames River in the same year, he sailed for Hudson Bay and into a period of forty years of life during which he was to earn lasting fame in Canada's history.



United Nations
May 13/70



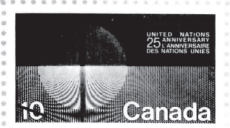

As a Charter member dedicated to international peace, security, the development of friendly relations between nations and the achievement of a spirit of world cooperation, Canada joins with fellow member-countries in celebrating the 25th Anniversary of the United Nations for which "Peace and Progress" has been selected as the theme.

It has been said that the concept of the United Nations sprang from the Atlantic Charter, drafted by President Roosevelt of the United States of America and Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain, and issued on the 14th August 1941. This famous Charter speaks of the need to establish a permanent system of general security, the abandonment of the use of force and a desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field. At the beginning of 1942, in a world still torn by war, Canada was one of twenty-six nations subscribing to these purposes in the Declaration of the United Nations. Representatives of four of the world's great powers, meeting in Moscow in October 1943, recognized "the necessity of establishing at the earliest possible date a general international organization, based in the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, and open to membership of all such states, large and small for the maintenance of international peace and security".

The Dumbarton Oaks conversations, extending from August to October 1944, laid the foundation for a wider Conference, convened in San Francisco in April 1945, which was attended by fifty sovereign states. Many weeks of searching deliberations culminated on the 26th June in the unanimous adoption and signing of the Charter which came into force on the 24th October 1945. In 1970, with a membership of 126 nations and with varied Agencies touching the lives of countless millions, the Organization reflects on a quarter-century of efforts to preserve the peace and looks ahead to an even greater fulfillment of the objectives and principles laid down in the preamble to the founding Charter. Although the United Nations does not legislate, it provides the machinery for member states to cooperate in the furtherance of peace and the promotion of the welfare of humanity.

Firm support of the United Nations is regarded as an essential element of Canada's foreign policy. To this end our nation has played a confident, willing and active role in the affairs of the Organization. At the opening of the San Francisco Conference, Canada's Prime Minister, after emphasizing his delegation's preoccupation with the creation of a strong and flexible organization, added, in Part: "Experience has shown that the contribution of smaller powers is not a negligible one, either to the preserving of peace or to its restoration when peace has been disturbed".

In creating a design for the Canadian United Nations 25th Anniversary stamps, the artist symbolically represents a sense of emergence and illustrates the tremendous force and energy being focused towards a unification of the world.

<p>CANADA POST OFFICE</p> <p>UNITED NATIONS</p> <p>DATE OF ISSUE - 13th May 1970 DESIGNED BY - Brian Fisher, Vancouver, B.C. PRINTED BY - British American Bank Note Co. Ltd., Ottawa.</p> <p>PANES OF - 50 stamps.</p> <p>COLOURS</p> <p>10¢ Blue 15¢ Violet and maroon</p> <p>SIZE</p> <p>40 mm x 24 mm 40 mm x 24 mm center to center of perforations</p> <p>QUANTITY ORDERED</p> <p>12,500,000 12,500,000</p> <p>Quantities of the 10¢ and the 15¢ United Nations stamps are being "TAGGED" but there are no marginal inscriptions on corner blocks of the tagged stamps.</p> <p>SPECIAL NOTICE - The designer's name appears in the marginal inscription corners of Philatelic stock.</p> <p>PRINTING PROCESS - These stamps are printed by lithography. Marginal inscriptions will appear on the four corners of each pane of 50 stamps available from the Philatelic Service.</p> <p>The Philatelic stock of these stamps will appear with one straight edge on each pane of 50 stamps.</p> <p>FIRST DAY COVERS - Collectors should address their own covers and forward them to the "First Day Cover Service" Canada Post Office, Ottawa 2, Ont. to arrive not later than 6th May 1970. The Post Office does not supply cacheted covers.</p> <p>COVER SERVICE FEE - Not applicable.</p>	<p>CANADA POST OFFICE</p> <p>COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE POSTAGE STAMPS</p>  <p>10¢</p>  <p>15¢</p> <p>25th ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS</p> <p>Issued by the authority of the Postmaster General</p>
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Louis Riel
June 19/70

The commemoration of Louis Riel occurs during the year which is widely recognized as the one hundredth anniversary of the apex of his career.

The offspring of a respected family whose roots were deep in the Red River country, Riel, referred to by historians as one of the decisive figures in Canada's formative years, was an articulate and intelligent but enigmatic figure endowed with a deep sense of "mission". Although some have placed his birthdate as 1847, by his own account he was born at St. Boniface on the 23rd October 1844, the son of Louis Riel, a métis, and Julie de Lagemaundière, the daughter of the first white woman in the North West. Beginning in 1858 he spent several years in Montreal attending a college to which he had been sent by Bishop Taché of St. Boniface.

The influx of settlers from eastern areas of the country into what was to eventually become the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan provoked opposition among the predominantly métis populations, first in the Red River Rising of 1869-70 and later in the North West Rebellion in 1885. In the first instance, the Government of Canada and the Government of Great Britain were negotiating transfer of western territories from the Hudson's Bay Company to the control of the Canadian Government. In an administrative vacuum to which transitional events had contributed, Louis Riel accepted his role as leader among his people and became head of the Council of Assiniboia.

It is clear that the métis regarded the negotiations for transfer of the area as a threat to their established customs, rights, land titles and to the very fabric of their society. Riel and his people insisted upon their right to be heard and pressed upon the Government of Canada the principle of consultation before annexation. The procedure to which they subscribed subsequently proved to be fundamental to the Canadian Federal System.

In the Red River Rising, the advance of military forces sent by the Canadian Government jeopardized Riel's safety and ended his temporary control of Fort Garry. But this was not to be the end of his leadership in the métis' cause. Intervening years saw his election to the Federal Parliament, from which he was eventually expelled. In 1884 he returned to Canada from the United States to lead his people who considered their new settlement on the banks of the North Saskatchewan River endangered by the continuing advance of agricultural settlers and the construction of a railway from the east. Armed rebellion in this instance brought swift reaction from the Canadian Government and the newly constructed railway meant forces could be quickly transported to the "end of steel" at Regina. Sharp and bitter clashes ensued but in the end Riel became a prisoner of the Government forces whose leader General Middleton was then able to make terms with the rebellious faction.

Riel's turbulent life ended on a scaffold at Regina on 16th November 1885. He had been tried and convicted in the same city on a charge of treason.



Sir Alexander Mackenzie
June 25/70

Alexander Mackenzie, whose trailblazing journeys place him in the forefront of North American explorers, died 150 years ago in his native Scotland. Mackenzie's most spectacular achievement came in July, 1793 when, at the age of 29, he completed the first crossing of the North American continent north of Mexico.

It was in 1774, at the age of 10, after the death of his mother, that Mackenzie was taken by his father to New York and, in 1778, to Montreal where, one year later, he entered the service of a fur trading company. Not long after his arrival at Athabasca in 1787 he commenced planning a trip which, in 1789, was to make him the first to reach the Arctic at the mouth of the mighty river named in his honour. Bitterly disappointed at not finding the Pacific, he spent four years studying and planning before he set out through mountainous and unmapped terrain leading to the goal which he achieved years in advance of any other explorer. Impressed by the mighty volume of the Fraser River, he eventually turned westward from its course on a route which brought him to Dean Channel, a few miles from the present day community of Ocean Falls, B.C. Here, in contrast with the wooden marker he had erected at the mouth of the Mackenzie, he used a mixture of vermilion and melted grease to paint the now famous inscription on the southeast face of a rock on which his party had rested overnight. The inscription, since chiselled on the rock face and filled with red cement, carries the simple message "Alex Mackenzie from Canada by land 22nd July 1793". Nearby, a monument, erected by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada in 1936, bears a bronze tablet on which is printed, "This rock is the western terminus of the first journey across the continent of North America. It was made by Alexander Mackenzie of the North West Company, who, with his nine companions, arrived at this spot on the 21st July 1793. Mackenzie, by observations, ascertained his positions, spent the night here, and, after writing on the southeast face the words now cut therein, retraced his course to Lake Athabasca. This transcontinental journey preceded by more than ten years that of Lewis and Clark".

Mackenzie, having accomplished his objective, wasted little time in setting out on his return trip unaware that his arrival on the Pacific coast had been within a very short time of Captain Vancouver's survey voyage in the same general area. News of his achievements preceded his return to Britain where he was rewarded with a knighthood conferred by King George III in 1802. Later in the same year Mackenzie returned to Montreal to pursue his interest in the fur trade. From 1804 to 1808 he sat as a member of the Lower Canada Assembly, retiring in the latter year to Scotland. In 1832, subsequent to his death in 1820, his retirement home, Avoch House, was gutted in a fire which destroyed the major part of his personal relics and papers.



Sir Oliver Mowat
August 12/70

Oliver Mowat, one of Canada's Fathers of Confederation, was born on the 22nd July 1820 at Kingston, Ontario, a community then regarded as the most important town in Upper Canada. He served his province and his country in many important roles before his death on the 19th April 1903 at Government House after some six years as Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Ontario.

A man who took pride in being regarded as a Christian statesman, Mowat's success in public life was widely attributed to a popularity and prestige gained through his tact and integrity and his firm espousal of provincial rights. He was the eldest of five children whose parents, John Mowat and Helen Levack, both Scottish-born, had settled as colonists on a two hundred acre grant of land near Kingston. The grant had been secured by John Mowat who, having first come to Canada with British forces in 1814, secured his discharge in order to take up life in the pioneer land to which in later years he brought his bride from Scotland.

Oliver Mowat embarked upon a legal career when, as a sixteen year old student-at-law, he entered the Kingston office of John A. Macdonald, a man destined to be Canada's first Prime Minister after Confederation in 1867. Mowat was called to the Bar of Upper Canada in 1841 and his elevation to Q.C. came in 1856. He first entered public life when he was elected as an alderman in the city of Toronto in December 1856, an office which led to his recognition as founder of the parks system. His entry into the political arena came in 1857 when he was elected to the legislative assembly to represent South Ontario. He served as provincial secretary in 1858 and as Postmaster General in 1863-1864. As a delegate from Upper Canada to the historic Quebec Conference, commencing on 10th October 1864, he played a significant role in defending the right of the provinces to retain substantial powers. At this assemblage leading to Confederation, he is recognized to have contributed greatly to the relatively swift adoption of 72 resolutions prior to October 29th.

Oliver Mowat's efforts in support of Confederation were terminated by a retirement from politics on the 14th November 1864 when he was appointed to the Bench as a vice-chancellor of Upper Canada. Almost eight years later, in October 1872, he re-entered political field to become Premier of Ontario on the 29th November. He remained at the head of Ontario's Government for almost a quarter of a century before his efforts on this field were terminated by his appointment to the Senate in 1896. In addition to serving as Government leader he held the portfolio of Minister of Justice before he again retired from politics to accept his final role as Lieutenant-Governor in 1897.

In 1892 Oliver Mowat was created Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. On 22nd June 1897 he received the Grand Cross of the same order.



Group of Seven
September 18/70

The passage of time has resulted in an enthusiastic acceptance and appreciation of the Canadian identity portrayed so vividly in paintings by the Group of Seven which, since its founding fifty years ago, has influenced if not dominated Canadian landscaping paintings.

The Group of Seven's formative years could be best be described as 1910 to 1913, in an era of expanding trade and increasing immigration. However, the coming of World War I, in 1914, temporarily dimmed the "national movement" in art which was then taking place. It was not until 1919, with war a thing of the past, that members of the yet to be named group resumed interpreting Canada's rugged wilderness terrain while living in the equally rugged environment of a railway freight car. Their style eventually brought distinction to Canada and to them undying fame. Today, their works, so well known, could almost be regarded as national symbols.

In the years immediately preceding 1920 the same group of kindred spirits became known as the Algonquin school because of the frequency with which they painted in Ontario's wilderness Algonquin Park. And it was in Algonquin Park, too, that tragedy struck with the 1917 canoe accident drowning of Tom Thomson, a gifted artist who painted with members of the eventual Group of Seven. Thomson's paintings created during a brief six years career are frequently associated with those of the Group formed three years after his death.

Original members of the Group of Seven in 1920 were Franklin Carmichael, Lawren Harris, A.Y. Jackson, Frank Johnston, Arthur Lismer, J.E.H. MacDonald and F.H. Varley. Johnston's withdrawal in 1922 reduced the membership to six until Alfred Casson joined in 1926. Two more, one being Edwin H. Holgate in 1931 and the other Lemoine FitzGerald in 1932, joined the ranks. There was little if any organized structure but it is recognized that the Group existed in a very real sense until it evolved into another and broader body, the Canadian Group of Painters, in 1933. Results achieved by the Group of Seven, with its concentration on design and colour, were far removed from the impressionism of the day. As described by Canada's National Gallery in Ottawa: "... they brought to the Canadian landscape the buoyant post-impressionism of Van Gogh and they painted Canada as nobody had ever thought of painting it before. The wild colours of a Canadian autumn; the solitary lakes of northland; the monolithic islands of Lake Superior; the glacier-tortured landscape of the Laurentian Shield; the grim exhaustion of a hillside emerging from four months of winter snow - this was Canada as it is, a land like none other, and Canadians abruptly recognized it as their own."

Although paintings created by the Group of Seven now occupy an extremely high place in Canada's artistic heritage, public acceptance was far from unanimous in the Group's early days. A derogatory "hot mush" was frequently resorted to in describing the fresh, bold concepts used in interpreting the rugged landscapes peculiar to Canada. In some instances public concern was reflected in statements that the distribution of such paintings would render a disservice by discouraging immigration to our shores.



Christmas
October 7/70

The meaning of Christmas to the under thirteen year old children of Canada has been captured in the representative group of twelve delightful drawings chosen from tens of thousands of submissions in the Canada Post Office stamp design project. The designation of 1970 as International Education Year places an added significance on the use of children's designs on Canada's Christmas stamps.

It was in mid-November 1969 that this venture was announced. The timing was a happy choice since it made possible an expression of "What Christmas Means to Me" based on actual experiences and happenings during the season which holds a special magic for the young. The cooperation of Departments of Education throughout Canada lightened the administrative burden, similarly the willing assistance of art gallery directors and other educators smoothed the path in the preliminary selection of designs. Some forty or fifty paintings and drawings were referred to Ottawa from each of the regional judging centres established at the Vancouver Art Gallery, the Edmonton Art Gallery, the Norman Mackenzie Art Gallery in Regina, the Winnipeg Art Gallery, the Art Gallery of Ontario in Toronto, the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, the Owens Art Gallery at Fredericton, the Nova Scotia College of Art at Halifax, the Confederation Art Gallery and Museum at Charlottetown and the Arts and Culture Centre at St. John's.

The final adjudication of approximately five hundred representative submissions at Post Office Headquarters, Ottawa, performed by the Department's Design Advisory Committee, resulted in the selection of twelve brush and crayon creations. These have now been reproduced with great fidelity as postage stamps. The five-cent issues are based on submissions by Lisa Wilson age 8, of Kamloops, British Columbia; Donna Niskala, age 9, of Macrorie, Saskatchewan; Anthony Martin, age 5, of Marius, Manitoba; Dwayne Durham, age 7, of Fort Erie, Ontario, and Manon Lecompte, age 9, of Laprairie, Quebec. On the six-cent stamps are drawings by Jean Pomperleau, age 8, of St. Paul, Alberta; Janet McKinney, age 8, of Saint John, New Brunswick; Nancy Whatley, age 10, of Armdale, Nova Scotia; Joseph MacMillan, age 12, of Summerville, Prince Edward Island, and Eugene Battacharya, age 7, of St. John's, Newfoundland.

The ten-cent denomination has a drawing by Corrine Fortier, age 10, of St. Leon, Manitoba, and the fifteen-cent value is based on one by Tanis Dojcak, age 10, of Flin Flon, Manitoba. These children, in addition to enjoying that special experience of seeing their drawings on their nation's stamps, received special treats arranged by the Post Office Department. Included was an expenses paid trip to see their national capital city, Ottawa.

The uncontrived and innocent beauty of art fashioned by talented youngsters gives ample evidence that this special project was a spark which ignited the imagination and ready cooperation of children and gave them encouragement at an early age to participate in the affairs of their country. That the challenge to the young was so effectively grasped is a source of tremendous satisfaction.

