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Copies distributed: 117

Canada Post: Write Here Write Now

Canada Post mailed each Canadian residential address (about 13.5 million) a free postage-paid postcard that can then be mailed to anyone, anywhere in the country.

Households randomly received one of six different designs. Each design appears in English/French and French/English text, thus giving twelve cards required to complete a full set.



This was a COVID-related initiative by Canada Post to encourage people to connect with others.

See page 226 for examples of all six designs.

BNAPLEX 2021 *Cancelled*

The BNAPLEX 2021 show, scheduled for September 2–5, 2021 in Winnipeg, MB has been cancelled.

This continues the year-long trend of stamp shows being cancelled due to the ongoing Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

Here is hoping that this pandemic is nearing its peak in Canada and things start getting back to ‘normal’ in the very near future.

In its place, a BNAPLEX 2021 Virtual show will be held from September 2–6. See the BNAPS website for more details as they become available.

The ESG is looking at having a virtual meeting; details will follow.



October Stamp Collecting Month Cards
See page 233

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.

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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.

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Canada Post News

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

► Canada Post's *Thanks Merci!* Picture Postage™

In late November 2020, Canada Post distributed a complimentary *Thanks Merci!* package to all of their employees.

The box included a card, lapel pin and two booklets of Picture Postage™ stamps. The stamps use the "dots" border that was first introduced November 5, 2012 (Scott 2586) when twelve new themes were made available to the public.



Stamp collectors first heard of this item when post offices received their shipments around November 25 or so. The stamps were not sold or made available in any other form.

Corgi Times

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Study Group Business

❖ Welcome new members

- Alexandre Ajami (QC)

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.

2021

CANPEX 2021: National Virtual One Frame Philatelic Exhibition, April 7-30
(see canpex.ca)

~~**BNAPEX 2021:** Winnipeg, MB September 3-5~~ CANCELLED

2022

CAPEX'22: International One Frame Stamp Championship Exhibition, Toronto, ON, June 9-12 (see capex22.org)

"Award-winning" Stamp

Released today (April 8, 2021)

Canada Post's so-called "award-winning" stamp, as noted in the February-March 2021 *Details* magazine is ... you guessed it ... commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Juno Awards.

The stamp is being issued in a booklet of five, not ten as is customary for a Permanent™-valued stamp issue.



From Wikipedia: The Juno Awards, more popularly known as the JUNOS, are awards presented annually to Canadian musical artists and bands to acknowledge their artistic and technical achievements in all aspects of music. New members of the Canadian Music Hall of Fame are also inducted as part of the awards ceremonies.

As of this writing (11:15am CDT), the *Details* magazine announcing this issue (and also the upcoming Insulin and Eid stamps) is still not yet available on-line. These three stamp issues are illustrated and available for ordering via the "Shop" area of the Canada Post website.

Canada Post 2021 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 15	Lunar New Year Cycle (36 values/designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (92¢) pane of 12 Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet pane of 12 \$32.52 uncut press sheet of 12 souvenir sheets 	3259 3261–72 3260
Jan 22	Black History Month (2 designs: Willow Grove, NB and Amber Valley, AB) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 	
Feb 16	Snow Mammals (5 designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 \$4.60 gummed souvenir sheet of 5 	
Mar 1	Flower: Crabapple Blossoms (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 8	Juno Awards 50th Anniversary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 5 	
Apr 15	Discovery of Insulin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 	
Apr 22	Eid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 	



Snow mammals — February 16, 2021

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.

Barcoded Stamps Coming to Canada?

Great Britain has just released its first barcoded stamp, as illustrated at right (shown beside a typical Machin stamp). Some 20 million of these barcoded 2nd-class Non-Value Indicated stamps were printed.

The barcodes (more precisely 2D data matrix codes; see details below) will ensure that the stamps in question can be uniquely identified. The barcode is printed as part of the stamp; each barcode is unique, making each stamp unique in its own way.

Will we see something included on Canadian stamps in the near future? Actually, we are seeing these data matrix codes already on meters and other forms of mail!

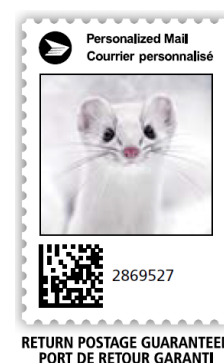
France introduced stamps in 2015 with this type of coding. Germany introduced these in February of this year. The United States had a similar code used on machine vended stamps as far back as 2001.

One feature of this coding would be to allow business clients the ability to track any piece of mail.

Another feature is certainly security-related. Once scanned by the post office, the stamp can be recorded as being used. Any attempt at re-use of the same stamp would trigger 'alarms' and allow for the specific mailing to be pulled out of the mailstream.

Yet another use could be to put an "end date" on the usage of stamps! It would be quite easy for the sorting equipment to scan each piece of mail (i.e. the unique barcode) and determine when the stamp was issued and refuse any that were, say, over five years old and reject the mailing.

Time will tell what other innovative features these barcoded stamps can provide mailers.



From Wikipedia

A Data Matrix is a two-dimensional code consisting of black and white "dots" or dots arranged in either a square or rectangular pattern, also known as a matrix. The information to be encoded can be text or numeric data. Usual data size is from a few bytes up to 1556 bytes. The length of the encoded data depends on the number of cells in the matrix. Error correction codes are often used to increase reliability: even if 15 or more cells are damaged or unreadable, the message can still be read. A Data Matrix symbol can store up to 2,335 alphanumeric letters.

Data Matrix symbols are rectangular, usually square in shape and composed of square "dots" which represent bits. Depending on the coding used, a "light" cell represents a 0 and a "dark" cell is a 1, or vice versa. Every Data Matrix is composed of two solid adjacent borders in an "L" shape (called the "finder pattern") and two other borders consisting of alternating dark and light "cells" or modules (called the "timing pattern"). Within these borders are rows and columns of cells encoding information. The finder pattern is used to locate and orient the symbol while the timing pattern provides a count of the number of rows and columns in the symbol. As more data is encoded in the symbol, the number of cells (rows and columns) increases. Each code is unique. Symbol sizes vary from 10×10 to 144×144 in the new version ECC 200, and from 9×9 to 49×49 in the old version ECC 000 – 140.

The most popular application for Data Matrix is marking small items, due to the code's ability to encode fifty characters in a symbol that is readable at 2 or 3 mm² and the fact that the code can be read with only a 20% contrast ratio.[1] A Data Matrix is scalable; commercial applications exist with images as small as 300 micrometres (laser etched on a 600 micrometre silicon device) and as large as a 1 metre (3 ft) square (painted on the roof of a boxcar). Fidelity of the marking and reading systems are the only limitation. The US Electronic Industries Alliance (EIA) recommends using Data Matrix for labeling small electronic components.[2]

Data Matrix codes are becoming common on printed media such as labels and letters. The code can be read quickly by a barcode reader which allows the media to be tracked, for example when a parcel has been dispatched to the recipient.



"Write Here Write Now" Postcards

Canada Post mailed out, for free, one of six random designed "Write Here Write Now" postcards to nearly 13.5 million households. A "French" version (with French text first) was also distributed, giving a total of 12 cards to collect.

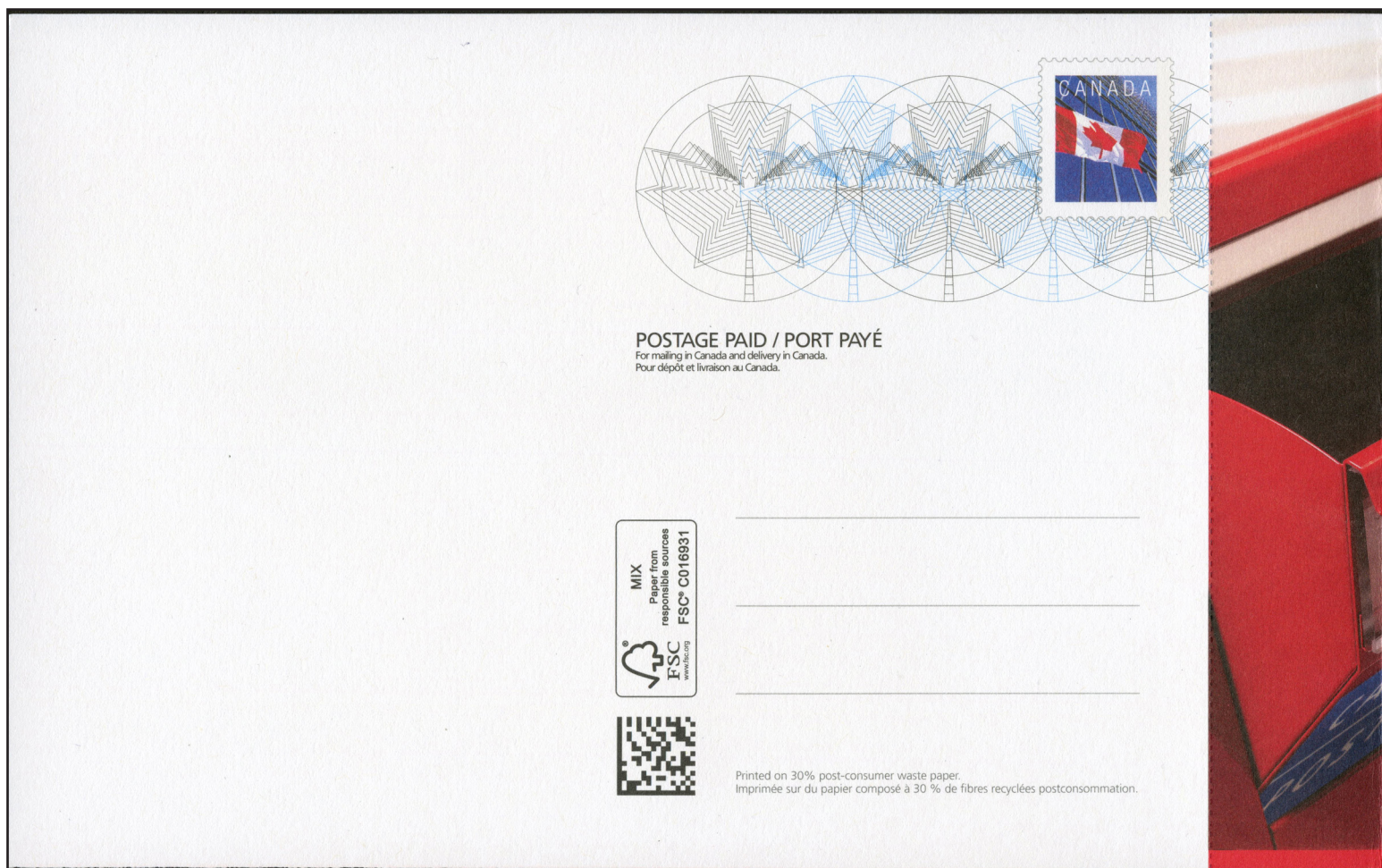
The postage paid card indicia is the "Flag over Building" used previously on many postcards. This is illustrated below at full size, opened; one would remove the postcard (rouletted) prior to mailing. The 'stamp' has a single tag bar down the right side of the design.

Shortly after these began appearing in mailboxes on March 1, I happened to be walking into my local post office in Beausejour, MB. A postal clerk was emptying one of the mail boxes in the building's foyer ... I noticed *many* of these cards being used by the public. What a great initiative on Canada Post's part.

I was able to get a couple of pictures of a full bundle of 100 cards as distributed to post offices. The pictures (next page) show both sides of the bundle.

The table at right gives a count of the cards that I was able to obtain from a couple of sources (most from my mom, who had a great time asking friends and neighbours). The table also notes the quantity of each of the six cards that were in the bundle I observed. I suspect that each bundle would have had a different distribution of the six designs.

	English text first	Random	Bundle
Green	From me to you	10	18
Blue	Sending smiles	1	28
Purple	I've been meaning to write	2	4
Blue	I miss you	5	18
Red	Wishing I were there	2	28
Red	Sending hugs	3	4
			100





Bundle of 100 cards (front and back sides)



#writeherewrittenow
#unmotunmoment

A short note can go a long way

Please use this **free postage-paid postcard** to reach out to a friend or family member, whether they're in town or anywhere in Canada, courtesy of Canada Post. It's always the right time to share special moments with the people you love. Make their day by sending this card from you to them.

Un tout petit mot fait souvent grand bien

Utilisez cette **carte postale port payé**, que Postes Canada vous offre gracieusement, pour donner de vos nouvelles à un proche, où qu'il soit au pays. Écrire un mot, c'est créer un moment pour mieux se rapprocher. Égayez la journée d'un être cher en lui adressant cette carte.





Je t'envoie un mot



From me to you

Je t'embrasse. Sending smiles.

Je voulais t'écrire



**I've been
meaning to write**

Je m'ennuie de toi



I miss you

Tu me manques



Wishing I were there

**Je t'envoie
des câlins**

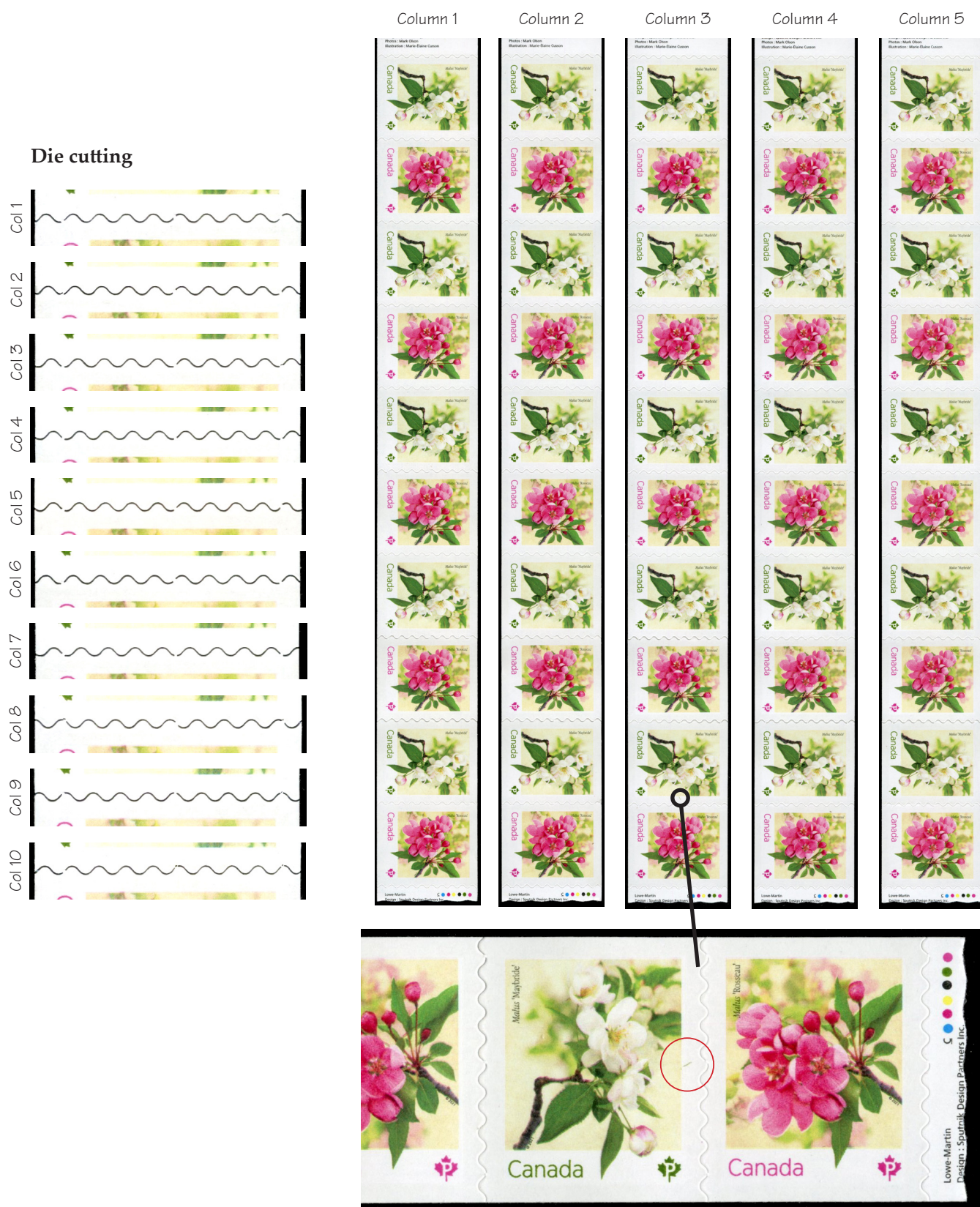


**Sending
hugs**

Crabapple Blossoms

The March 1, 2021 stamp issue features two designs of Crabapple Blossoms. A constant variety has been found on one of the rolls, while some constant (?) tagging anomalies have also been recorded.

The die cutting is the same as has been seen on Lowe-Martin produced coils since late 2012.





Column 8, row 1
Smudge inside of tagging



Column 9, row 1–2
Scratch in vertical tag bar



Column 10, row 2–3
Scratch in vertical tag bar



Column 10, row 5
Tag seeping out at top and left



Column 8, row 9
Smudge inside of tagging

Coil Box Labels

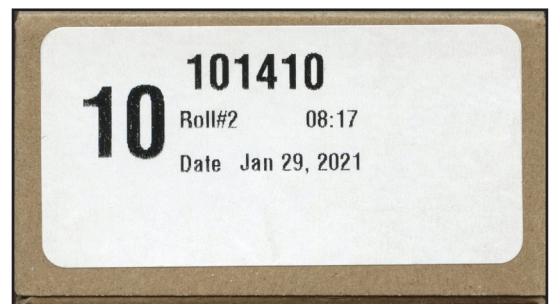
Coils produced by Lowe-Martin are distributed to post offices in boxes of 10 rolls. The end of each box has some printing data that can be very informative to collectors. The white label has seen some changes over time, including two changes just in the last nine months.

In the examples below, the six-digit number is the product number. In this case, '101410' corresponds to the Permanent™ From Far and Wide stamps of 2020; '101415' corresponds to the \$1.07 Carcajou Falls stamp. [The commemorative coils have a nine-digit number, as seen on the box illustrated at right.]

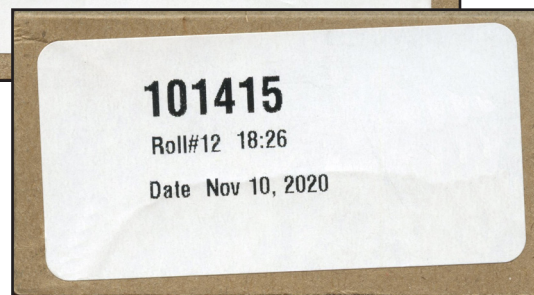
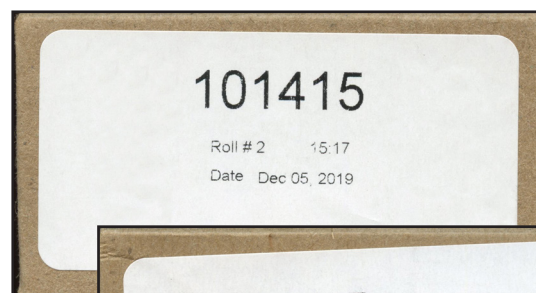
All Permanent™-valued box labels also include the quantity of rolls within the box — always '10'. In fact, all boxes contain 10 rolls so it is not known why the Permanent™ stamps are singled out with this notation.



Style first seen in June 2020



Style first seen in November 2020



'October Stamp Collecting Month' Trading Cards (?)

While attending stamp shows over the years, I came upon examples of these cards (produced by Canada Post), which were targeted towards youth. Thanks to Andrew Chung for supplying the complete (?) set of cards.

Does anyone know when the "Stamp out Danger" set of twelve cards were made available? Are there others?

UN International Year of Mountains; stamps released October 1, 2002



Reverse (sample)

Canadian Astronaut stamps; released October 1, 2003



Reverse (sample)

Pets; stamps released October 1, 2004



Reverse (sample)

Youth Sports; stamps released October 1, 2005



Reverse (sample)

Endangered Species; stamps released September 29, 2006



Common
Reverse

Stamp Out Danger

(obviously a set released at the same time; when?)



Water Sports:
Feb 5/75

Ontario Street
Scene:
May 11/82

Year of Family:
Jun 2/94

Comic Book:
Oct 2/95

Winnie the Pooh:
Oct 1/96



Actual size



Supernatural:
Oct 1/97



Grizzly Bear:
Oct 15/97



RCMP:
Jul 3/98



Pan American
Games:
Jul 12/99



Firefighters:
May 30/03



Reverse (sample)



It seems like Yesterday – 50 Years ago

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

In terms of stamps, 1971 was a bit lighter year than 1970. The fourteen commemoratives and four Christmas stamps that were issued had a total face value of \$1.36 (\$1.11 less than in 1970). Two rate changes occurred in the span of six months. Rates increased 1¢ on July 1 (from 6¢ to 7¢) and another 1¢ increase on January 1, 1972.

The 1971 Commemoratives



Emily Carr
February 12/71

Almost until her death on 2nd March 1945 Emily Carr remained unrecognized as one of Canada's greatest artists and writers. Commemorating the 100th anniversary of her birth, this stamp reproduces one of her most famous paintings, "Big Raven". All through her life she went to the forests of British Columbia, to listen and look, and to paint them as they had never been painted before. Unlike her paintings, which were slow in gaining acceptance, her first book, "Klee Wyck", a series of tales and sketches of West Coast Indians, won the Governor General's Award for non-fiction in 1941. Klee Wyck, "the laughing one", was the name given to her by the Indians whose way of life she enjoyed recording with brush or pen. Born in Victoria, B.C., on 13th December 1871, Emily matured with a spirit of revolt against authority. Her independence of mind and natural artistic talent led her to art schools and studios from San Francisco to Paris. In 1912 she returned from a trip to Paris where she had learned about impressionism, experimenting with light and colour to paint what was felt as well as what was seen. She splashed paint until it glowed with life to make bright, light-filled canvases. When Emily held an exhibition of paintings she had completed in France, she was ridiculed by both critics and publics. Schools where she had taught now refused to employ her. Victorians labelled her a 41-year-old failure. For the next fifteen years Emily Carr's talents went unrecognized because she had returned to Canada at a time when there was no sympathy with modern painting. She turned her back on life as a full-time artist to become a landlady, dog-breeder, and pottery-maker. In 1927, a telephone call from Eric Brown, then Director of the National Gallery, persuaded her to come east and lend fifty canvases for an exhibition in Ottawa. She found that critics and artists, notably Lawren Harris of the Group of Seven, understood her work and liked it. The group's interest gave her new life. She began painting again, her theme all British Columbia. She went again and again to the sea, Indian villages, and to her beloved woods, sketching steadily for the large canvases that she painted later in her studio. In 1933 she became a member of the Canadian Group of Painters. Heart disease crippled Emily in later years, but she was not angered, only saddened when she had to give up some of her favourite pets after a heart attack at 70. Her creative urge was stronger than ever, and she stole away from her doctor and sister into the woods, to put on canvas startling, vivid sweeps of dancing trees. When she was hospitalized, she wrote "Klee Wyck", and soon other books followed, written from her experiences of childhood and life in early Victoria. "Growing Pains", her autobiography, was not published until after her death in 1945. She painted and wrote about her own province because she loved it so passionately. Emily Carr was a Canadian who sought to interpret her country to others and succeeded.



Insulin
March 3/71

Fifty years ago, medical history was made in Canada when insulin, the hormone used in the treatment of diabetes, was isolated. millions of doomed diabetics were given the gift of life and Canada took a giant step into this century's medical research as a result of the work of two medical scientists, Dr. Frederick G. Banting and Dr. Charles H. Best. They laboured through the hot summer of 1921 in a laboratory of the University of Toronto Medical School to find a remedy for diabetes, a condition in which the body is unable to efficiently use sugars and other food materials. With insulin, the life expectancy of diabetics increased to near normal for most sufferers. Almost overnight the picture has changed as the death rate began to drop. Children, formerly the worst sufferers from diabetes since it was invariably fatal to them, have become the greatest beneficiaries of insulin. In 1923, one of the co-discoverers, Dr. Banting, was awarded the Nobel Prize in Medicine, the first Nobel Prize won by a Canadian in any field. This recognition was an inspiration to Canadian medicine in that a more realistic amount of the nation's resources was devoted to medical research. Dr. Banting perished tragically and prematurely on 21st February, 1941 in the crash of an R.A.F. Ferry Command Hudson aircraft in the bleak wilds of northern Newfoundland. "He died as he lived, in the service of his country and of humanity". The unique characteristics of this stamp prompted the following comments from members of the Canada Post Office Design Advisory Committee: We recognized an immediate difficulty in trying to find a design to commemorate the discovery of something that in itself could not be illustrated. One possibility which occurred to us was a drawing or photograph of the original laboratory in which Banting and Best worked and which is now preserved at the Ontario Science Centre. We turned to Mr. Ray Webber as a man who is particularly able to give life to inanimate objects and he certainly surpassed our expectations. In this photograph, which we believe is a first in stamp design, Webber has taken actual instruments and materials used by Banting and Best to create a still life of charm and beauty. It contains moreover, a feeling about the human act of discovery and it puts the viewer in direct touch with the minds and the hands of the scientists themselves.



Ernest Rutherford
March 24/71

The broad and fruitful research program in the field of radioactivity undertaken by Ernest Rutherford at Montreal's McGill University provided a tremendous impetus to physical research in Canada in the late 1880's and early 1900's. Knighted in 1914, this native of New Zealand, born on 30th August, 1871, was created Baron Rutherford of Nelson, New Zealand, in 1931, some six years before his death at Cambridge, England, on 19th October 1937. He came to McGill to begin his teaching career as professor of physics in 1898 and remained until 1907. Returning in England he continued his teaching and research at the University of Manchester. In 1908 he was awarded a Nobel Prize and in 1919 he accepted an invitation to continue his work at Cambridge University. He received the Copley medal of the Royal Society in 1922, in turn was President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science and the Royal Society, and was appointed to the Order of Merit in 1925. Energetic, robust and dynamic, he was a man of compelling personality possessed of a bright lively nature.

With the remarkable capability of devising the precise experiment to prove a specific theory, he is recognized as one of the men who triggered the chain reaction of atomic research which so radically changed the world. Of his work at McGill in Canada, it has been said that he made this institution at that time the world centre of research in atomic physics. Describing their utilization of Ray Webber's imaginative photographic techniques for this stamp, members of the Canada Post Office Design Advisory Committee said: Rutherford's work on nuclear science was a problem of trying to make the invisible real in a symbolic and visible way. Although none of us can see atoms, most of us have an image of them as a sort of miniature planet circling around a nucleus. Mr. Webber has caught this image with great skill, and has added to it the sense of energy which is contained in the burst of light. It symbolizes the great energy that the harnessing of the atom has given to us and which, unseen, affects so much of all our lives. We think it is a very fitting and demonstrative recognition of Rutherford and his work.



Spring
April 14/71



Summer
June 16/71



Autumn
September 3/71



Winter
November 19/71

The evolution of symbols comparable to Canada's Maple Leaf has a deep-rooted significance in the minds of man. References to the maple leaf are interlaced in the annals of Canada's comparatively short history and researches have concluded that our symbol was looked upon as a fit emblem as early as the seventeenth century. Many years were to pass before the formalization of these passing references, however, in 1868 the maple leaf appeared in the Coats of Arms granted to the provinces of Quebec and Ontario by Queen Victoria. The Canadian Coat of Arms, authorized in 1921, included a similar sprig of maple leaves as a distinctively Canadian symbol. On the 15th February 1965 Canada's National Flag, centred by a stylized red maple leaf, first flew from the mast heads of Federal establishments throughout the world. Recommended by the House of Commons on the 14th December and by the Senate on the 17th December 1964, it had received Royal approval on Christmas Eve of the same year. It is recognized that the genus *Acer*, common to the northern hemisphere, once had a natural habitat extending into the Arctic regions. The genus *Dipteronia*, also part of the maple family of plants, is found in central and southern China. Ten species of maple trees native to Canada are the Vine, Broadleaf, Douglas, Mountain, Striped, Red, Silver, Sugar, Black and Manitoba. The winged seeds or Samaras, the fruit of the maple, often referred to as "Keys", mature, depending on the specific species, at varying periods throughout the months of growth. Falling to the ground, those that find suitable soil germinate as fledgling plants which, in some species, eventually lead to tall timber with a valuable commercial usage. The re-birth of life after a winter hibernation is exemplified in the setting of a maple key in the fresh, delicate greens of early spring. The full-bodied summer greens lead in turn to the glory and splendour of autumn red and golds which have a magnificence seldom excelled in nature. In winter snow the maple leaf remains an object of infinite beauty. Maple syrup and sugar, products concentrated from the sap of the maple tree, is a crop unique to North America. Delicious confections, they are also one of the oldest crops yielded by Canada's forests. Native Indians in the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River regions are known to have tapped trees for their succulent products prior to the arrival of white settlers. Legend has it that an Indian woman discovered the peculiar qualities of maple sap when she accidentally used it instead of water to boil venison provided by the hunters of her tribe. Today, with a fluctuating yield because of varying year to year climatic variations, maple syrup production, principally in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, has a yearly value of between ten and fifteen million dollars. As one of the great food producers of the world, it is appropriate that Canada has a leaf as a national emblem. Leaves, the basic food producers, manufacture food for plants which ultimately nourish all creatures of the land.





Louis Joseph Papineau
May 7/71

Louis Joseph Papineau, a great but enigmatic figure in Canadian history, is remembered as a leading spokesman of French Canadian aspirations. Elected to the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada in 1809, Papineau early took a prominent role, becoming Speaker in 1815, a post which he held for the greater part of the next twenty years. He led the parti canadien in a battle of constitutional reform that was to last until the Rebellions of 1837. To Louis Joseph Papineau politics was a painful duty, a burden that separated him from his family and seclusion at Montebello, his seignior. Born in 1786, he chose to become a lawyer but soon left the profession and was at loose ends until asked to run for the legislature. Papineau inspired the famous Ninety-Two Resolutions of 1834, an extreme presentation of grievances coupled with the demand for elective institutions. The Resolutions were Papineau's last attempts to gain reform constitutionally before 1837. That year he began a tour of the rural counties to drum up popular support and to promote a boycott of imported products. Events moved too rapidly for the boycott to work and the ensuing armed rebellion failed. His effective political career was over, although he did return to public life in 1847. Encouraged by his wife and former supporters he entered the assembly and sat as an isolated oppositionist until retirement in 1854. He died in 1871, having fathered a tradition of political leadership that was carried on by his grandson Henri Bourassa.



Samuel Hearne
May 7/71

In July, 1771, two hundred years ago, Samuel Hearne became the first European to reach the Coppermine River and Canada's Arctic coast overland. His carefully written record of his five thousand mile trek, through one of the most forbidding territories in the world, was a great contribution to early knowledge of the northern Indians, Arctic wildlife and geography. Born in London, England, in 1745, Hearne went to sea while still a child. In the service of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Prince of Wales, he was commissioned to search for a north-west passage and to locate a copper mine, the existence of which was claimed in the earlier reports from Indian leaders. Two abortive attempts to reach his goal, one covering a span of nine months, failed to discourage Hearne. The third venture was inspired by a chance meeting with Matanobbee enabled Hearne to reach his destination but his expectations of finding a north-west passage or a mine rich in copper were not fulfilled. In 1774 Hearne founded the Company's first inland post, Cumberland House, in what is now east-central Saskatchewan. He retired in 1787, living in London until 1792 when he died at the age of 47. His journal, published three years after his death, remains a classic in the annals of Canadian exploration.

<p>CANADA POST OFFICE COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE POSTAGE STAMP</p>  <p>6¢ LOUIS-JOSEPH PAPINEAU</p>  <p>6¢ SAMUEL HEARNE</p>	<p>100TH ANNIVERSARY, DEATH OF LOUIS-JOSEPH PAPINEAU</p> <p>DATE OF ISSUE: 7 May 1971 DESIGN: Laurent Marquart of Jacques Guillon Designers Inc., Montreal, P.Q. PRINTER: British American Bank Note Co. Ltd., Ottawa SIZE: 24mm x 40mm QUANTITY: 12,000,000</p> <p>PRINTING PROCESS: This stamp is printed by three colour gravure and one colour steel. Marginal inscriptions including the designer's name will appear on the four corners of each pane of 50 stamps available from the Philatelic Service.</p> <p>200TH ANNIVERSARY, SAMUEL HEARNE'S EXPEDITION TO THE COPPERMINE</p> <p>DATE OF ISSUE: 7 May 1971 DESIGN: Laurent Marquart of Jacques Guillon Designers Inc., Montreal, P.Q. PRINTER: British American Bank Note Co. Ltd., Ottawa SIZE: 40mm x 24mm QUANTITY: 12,000,000</p> <p>PRINTING PROCESS: This stamp is printed by two colour gravure and one colour steel. Marginal inscriptions including the designer's name will appear on the four corners of each pane of 50 stamps available from the Philatelic Service.</p> <p>FIRST DAY COVER: Collectors should address their own covers and forward them to the "First Day Cover Service", Canada Post Office, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0C4 to arrive not later than 30 April 1971. The Post Office does not supply cacheted covers.</p> <p>COVER SERVICE FEE: 5c for each cover. If the value of stamps to be affixed to a cover is 12c or more, the service fee will not apply providing regular mail service is to be given to such covers.</p>
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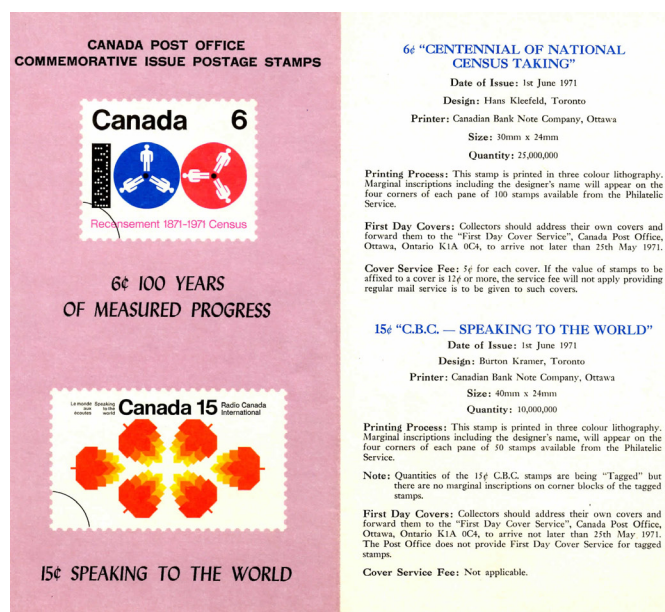
Radio Canada International
June 1/71



Census
June 1/71

Entering the second quarter century of its existence, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's shortwave transmission service, Radio Canada International, embarks upon a programme of improvements in 1971 with the inaugural of powerful new transmitters. "Speaking to the World" is an apt phrase in describing shortwave programmes provided by Radio Canada International. The Service, officially inaugurated on the 25 February 1945 as the result of an Order in Council signed some two and one half years previously, was founded on multiple recognized needs. As expressed at the time of inception, the existing needs were not only to provide members of the Canadian Armed Forces abroad with news and entertainment from home, but to project Canada to listeners in other countries. Other factors were the stimulation of an interchange of trade and the promotion of an exchange of programmes with other countries. In addition to providing service to the peoples of other lands and the Canadian Armed Forces, the transmitters near Sackville, New Brunswick, have a domestic usage in providing daily broadcasting to people in Canada's remote northern regions. In response to multi-language broadcasts, Radio Canada International has received more than one million direct reports from listeners, some 82, 722 tabulated in 1969 alone. For more than seven years philatelists around the world have been learning about Canada and Canadian Stamps through a regular programme created for their interest.

In 1971, during the 100th anniversary of national census taking, most Canadians by completing their own questionnaires are personally involved in the gigantic decennial task more than ever before. This massive project, conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, requires the recruitment of some 48,000 temporary workers. Cost of the 1971 census in Canada, recognized as the biggest peace-time operation of its kind the country has ever experienced, is estimated at some thirty-five million dollars. Providing information on which electoral representation is determined, the original constitutional purpose of census taking in Canada, remains of paramount importance. Beyond this, the census today becomes the principal source of information for the measurement of social and economic progress and needs. Not only does the census tell us who we are and what we have been, it also tells us what we are becoming. Although the idea of census taking can be traced some five or six thousand years to the Babylonians in 3,800 B.C., the modern concept is recognized as having been originated in 1665 by Jean Talon, Intendant of New France. Contrasting methods of achieving the great enumerations are evident throughout the world. In some countries, citizens are reminded of their obligations on census day by church bells, booming gong or wailing sirens. In others, the law requires virtually all persons to remain in their homes for a specific period to await the census taker.





Definitive
June 30/71



Paul Kane
August 11/71

Canada's new 7c. definitive postage stamp, based on a "Communications and Transportation" design originally employed on 1st November 1968, will extend a series which dates back to 8th February 1967. A tone of green utilized on the new stamp has given evidence of a quality in colour which is effective in a system of mechanical facer-cancelling equipment. The stamp design, in a format similar to other values illustrating the five major economic regions of Canada, pays tribute to the importance of transportation and communications as vital services linking vast reaches of our country. The microwave tower, part of a coast-to-coast system supplementing land-line and cable connections, is symbolic of communications. Transportation is illustrated by a variety of land, air and water vehicles. Extraordinary transportation statistics become commonplace in a land approximately 5,000 miles by 3,000 miles. Canada's vital transport needs in the commercial development of a near 22 million population are served by an estimated 60,000 miles of railway tracks, more mileage per capita than any other country in the world. Nearly 500,000 miles of highways and streets, mostly surfaced, are available for some 8,500,000 registered motor vehicles. "Main Street" in Canada, a dream for decades, became a reality in 1962 with the completion of the Trans-Canada Highway. This vast one billion dollar project, coordinated by an Act of Parliament passed in 1949, stretches more than 4,800 miles from St. John's, in the island Province of Newfoundland, to Victoria, on British Columbia's Vancouver Island. Herculean engineering feats in the construction of Canada's "Main Street" recall epic achievements in the 1880's when the nation's Pacific coast province, British Columbia, was first linked with the eastern provinces by a transcontinental rail line. Approximately 65 miles of railway track were in existence in all British North American Colonies in the year 1850; by 1860 the ribbons of steel exceeded 2,000 miles. Since Alexander Graham Bell's "Silver Dart" achieved Canada's first airplane flight in 1909, conquest of the air has made vast contribution to the nation's economy and to communications with remote areas. Powerful jets today speed passengers and goods from ocean to ocean in the matter of a few hours. By contrast, on 1920, the first coast to coast flight, organized by the Canadian Air Board, required a flying time of 45 hours from October 7th to October 17th. Waterways had been the first highways and a development of these natural routes was synonymous with the spread of commerce. Nature's barriers in the form of waterfalls and rapids have been overcome by vast engineering works, the most notable being the St. Lawrence Deep Waterway's project. Completed in 1959 at a total cost of \$470,000,000, Canada's share of which was \$330,000,000, the Seaway transformed inland lake cities into seaports and enables all but the largest seagoing vessels to steam 2,000 miles inland.

One hundred years ago, on 20th July 1871, the four year old Canadian Confederation was extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific by the entry of British Columbia as the sixth province. With an area of 366,255 square miles, more than one third of which is forested, British Columbia ranks third in size among the provinces. Shores washed by Pacific waters warmed by the Japan current, a back-drop of the towering Rockies and almost 7,000 square miles of inland waters contribute to an environment of beauty in which the people of the province have made giant strides. The land destined to become British Columbia is thought to have been sighted by Sir Francis Drake during the period of his circumnavigation of the world in the years 1577-1580. Nearly two centuries passed before Juan Perez, a Spaniard, explored the coastal waters during a voyage which took him as far north as the Queen Charlotte Islands. In 1775 Quadra followed Perez but historians doubt that either landed on what is now Canada's Pacific province. Ownership of the coast was in dispute for years after Captain Cook's voyage of discovery in 1778 when he traded with the native Indians. Captain George Vancouver, in whose honour Canada's third largest city is named, surveyed the coastal waters in the years 1792-1794. It was during this period that Alexander Mackenzie completed his epic overland crossing from eastern Canada to the Pacific Ocean. Vancouver Island, site of the present Provincial Seat of Government in the city of Victoria, became a British colony in 1849. Formally assuming office as "Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Vancouver and its dependencies" on the 11th March 1850, Richard Blanshard became the first Governor of the first Crown Colony to be established in British territory west of the Great Lakes. The year 1858, a period in which the discovery of gold caused an influx of fortune seekers, saw mainland territory established as the Colony of British Columbia. James Douglas, sworn in at Fort Langley as the first Governor, issued a proclamation on the 14th February 1859 naming New Westminster as capital of the Colony of British Columbia. New Caledonia was the name by which the mainland territory had been known. Choosing the name "British Columbia" reflected a wish to avoid a possible confusion with the island already bearing the name "New Caledonia". It was in 1806 that Simon Fraser, for whom one of British Columbia's mighty rivers is named, chose to call part of the area New Caledonia, although his knowledge of Scotland was restricted to what he had learned from his mother. A final step in the evolution of British Columbia, with boundaries as they now exist, occurred in the 19th November 1866. On that date a proclamation united the colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island. Victoria emerged as capital on the 25th May 1868. E. R. C. Berthune, a native of Kamloops, British Columbia, creator of the B.C. stamp, sought to convey a "now" celebration with inspiration from memories of boyhood days and parades in which bicycles were decorated by strips of coloured paper. His work represents an abstraction of British Columbia joining the new nation of Canada.



Paul Kane
August 11/71

to Canada he pursued the boyhood dreams about which he wrote "I determined to devote whatever talents and proficiency I possessed to the painting of a series of pictures illustrative of the North American Indians and scenery". That Kane achieved his ambition is evidenced by the respect in which his paintings are held today. His works, the original sketches made under conditions which would discourage a less ardent craftsman, gain particular recognition for an accurate recording of facial types and the details of costume. Reflecting a style acquired during years overseas, his paintings illustrate subjects and scenes which are completely Canadian. Constantly risking great danger and utilizing virtually every known pioneer form of transportation, Kane secured the principal part of his sketches of Indian life during two journeys, one commencing in 1845 and a more ambitious expedition from 1846 to 1848 which took him to the Pacific coast. On one occasion, riding with his friends the Indians in a buffalo hunt, Kane dismounted from his horse to make a quick sketch of an outstanding bull in the herd. The enraged beast charged, forcing the artist into a lifesaving retreat. Undismayed, Kane reorganized his approach and eventually obtained the sketch he desired. It has been said that Kane gave increasing evidence of a quiet and reserved manner reminiscent of the Indians with whom he spent many years. He died on the 20th February 1871. In the quiet of midtown St. James's Cemetery, Toronto, a stone was erected to commemorate one of Canada's most remarkable pioneer painters.

Boyhood dreams of Paul Kane, brought to fruition by dogged perseverance, provided by Canada with a remarkable pictorial record of early life among the native peoples. Widely recognized for his paintings of Indians and their way of life, Kane also gave a vivid insight into the same subject through what is now regarded as a classic descriptive journal "Wanderings of an Artist Among the Indians of North America from Canada to Vancouver's Island and Oregon through the Hudson's Bay Company's Territory and Back Again". Paul Kane came to this continent at an early age from Ireland where he was born in County Cork in 1810. Researchers have agreed that his family name, changed to Kane at an unknown date, has been shown in early family records as Keane. His days as a boy in York, a tiny pioneer settlement later to become the city of Toronto, provided him with frequent friendly contacts with the Mississaugas who then frequented the shores of Lake Ontario. Kane undoubtedly made comparisons between his pioneer settlement area and the more picturesque aspects of life among the Indians. Dreams of a sojourn through the hinterlands to record the affairs of Indians in remote areas, implanted in his mind at an early age, were not to be realized for a quarter of a century. In his 26th year, having already executed portrait commissions for notables of the day, Kane travelled to the United States where he spent some four years preparatory to journeying to Europe in 1841. For another four years he visited many areas of the Continent, Africa and Britain in seeking a refinement of his natural talent. Returning



Christmas — Snowflakes
October 6/71

Snowflakes, tiny gossamer crystals whose myriad variety of forms defy man's efforts to find and identical pair, provided the inspiration for designs on 1971 Canadian Christmas stamps. This is the eighth consecutive year in which the Canada Post Office has produced special issues for use on the nation's Christmas mail. Through centuries of time, men and women have responded to the infinite beauty of snow. Some, amidst the hush of a winter storm, have recalled the words of the Lord in The Book of Job (Verse 22, Chapter 38) - "Hast thou entered into the treasures of the snow? or hast thou seen the treasure of the hail." Many have devoted virtually all of their lives to analysing and classifying snow crystals. With photographs or drawings they have recorded their findings for the information of others. Here, too, the inherent ingenuity and inquisitiveness of man comes into focus in the development of a technique that permits the trapping of snow crystals between thin layers of fast-setting plastic to preserve forever their beauty in the form of a permanent cast. Harmless in the palm of the hand, fragile and delicate snow crystals, by sheer volume and weight, can paralyse modern communities as they fall in countless millions. Offsetting any disadvantages of the snows, the people's health and the nation's economy gain from a mushrooming snow-sport industry that capitalizes on a phenomenon of nature to which there is not such an easy access in many parts of the world. The vast reaches of Canada include areas of comparatively little precipitation in the form of snow. Most regions receive moderate to very heavy snowfalls, the latter including interior areas of British Columbia where the yearly average approaches thirty feet. Snowflake designs reproduced on the 1971 Christmas issues are creations of Miss Lisl Levinsohn, of Toronto, whose intricate pen drawings are considered by many among the best of the kind in the world. In reproducing the snowflake designs, the contemporary style and fine delineation of line have been preserved by special attention to printing techniques. The lower denominations are examples of creating a reverse image through the use of engraving. Higher values employ the technique of engraving to superimpose lines of silver ink upon a ground and field printed in two colours by the lithographic process. Responding to the potential serenity of life on the shores of Lake Ontario, Miss Levinsohn emigrated to Canada in 1964 from the United States where she had lived after leaving her native Vienna, Austria, as a young child in 1937. Prior to adopting Canada as her home, professional figure skating, advertising, drafting, designing and mathematics had occupied her time, principally in the New York area. Although youthful aspirations pointed her to a career in writing, two years after leaving the United States she began to produce the drawings, frequently consisting of some sixty-seven thousand carefully plotted lines, which have since gained international recognition.



Pierre Laporte
October 20/71

Pierre Laporte, a Canadian who gave unstintingly of his talents during years of service in public office, is commemorated during the 50th anniversary of the year in which he was born. In 1970, Mr. Laporte suffered a tragic and untimely death at the hands of kidnappers. On 10th October of that year he was abducted by members of the Front de Libération du Québec while playing with his son and a nephew in front of his St. Lambert home. Several days later his assassination was announced by the F.L.Q. Born on the 27th February 1921, Mr. Laporte obtained his B.A. at the Collège de l'Assomption. He studied law at the University of Montreal and was admitted to the Bar of the Province of Quebec in 1945. He twice won the Villeneuve trophy for debating in inter-university competitions. As a young man he served as Chairman of many Montreal Young Chamber of Commerce committees before being elected Vice-President of the organization. For many years, commencing in 1947, he was employed as a journalist with a Montreal daily newspaper, "Le Devoir", where he acquired the reputation of a well-informed and objective writer while serving as parliamentary reporter at the Quebec Legislative Assembly. A natural interest in parliamentary affairs was heightened as he reported debates of the Assembly, various committees, the Legislative Council and different departments of the provincial administration. Mr. Laporte's entry into Quebec provincial politics came when he gained a seat in a by-election on 14th December 1961. In the following year, having retained his seat in the general election of 14th November, he won dual honours by being appointed Minister of Municipal Affairs and becoming the first man appointed to the office of Parliamentary Leader of the Government. Three years later he was appointed Minister of Cultural Affairs. Re-elected in the general election of 1966, Mr. Laporte was named President of his party's Caucus and Parliamentary Leader of the Opposition. The attainment of a majority by his party in the provincial election of 1970 coincided with his re-election in the County of Chambly. He assumed a prominent role in the new Cabinet and was named Minister of Labour and Manpower, Minister of Immigration, and Parliamentary Leader. Widespread respect was won by Mr. Laporte by his dedication to the political career to which he had committed himself. The determined pursuit of his aims, coupled with a tremendous attention to detail and a capacity for hard work, won the admiration of a wide circle of people with whom he was acquainted. In private life he was a man devoted to his family. The son of a physician, he was married in 1945 to Françoise Brouillet. The couple had two children, Claire and Jean. The design and engraving of the Pierre Laporte commemorative issue is by George A. Gundersen, British American Bank Note Company Limited, Ottawa. The finely engraved portrait sympathetically portrays the inner human qualities captured in a photograph by Michel Giroux, of Montreal.



Definitive
December 30/71



The year 1972 was proclaimed International Book year by the United Nations Economic, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) at the 16th session of its General Conference. In issuing this new 8c. definitive stamp, the design of which includes the Library of Parliament, Canada is paying tribute to International Book Year and recognizing the importance of the role books play in society. The UNESCO resolution that established International Book Year pointed out the importance of the written word for the progress of human civilization. Books and periodicals make an essential contribution to social life and its development and in addition have a fundamental role in the realization of UNESCO's objectives - peace, development, the promotion of human rights and the campaign against racialism and colonialism. The resolution also invited member states to initiate programmes to encourage the writing, production and distribution of books, to carry out activities which will stimulate the habit of reading, and to celebrate International Book Year at a national level. The Library of Parliament is an appropriate national symbol of Canada's participation. The Library of Parliament was established in 1871 by An Act in relation to the Library of Parliament. It was formed initially by the amalgamation of the legislative libraries of Upper and Lower Canada after the two provinces united to become the Province of Canada in 1841. The Library is a separate building to the rear of the Centre Block of the Parliament Buildings. Construction of the original building was completed in 1876. When the Centre Block was destroyed by fire on February 3, 1916, heavy iron doors in the corridor connecting the two buildings saved the Library. In 1952, however, the Library was the victim of the same enemy, and much of it had to be rebuilt. The original interior woodwork was carefully preserved, but fireproof and fire-resistant materials were used as much as possible in the reconstruction. The Library was reopened in 1956. The Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons are responsible for the direction and control of the Library. They are assisted by a joint committee appointed by the two Houses at each session. The day-to-day operations of the Library are in the hands of the Parliamentary Librarian. The Library supplies the Senate and the House of Commons with both reference and research material. It currently houses some 300,000 volumes and receives all 103 Canadian daily newspapers, almost all the Canadian weeklies, 1,800 periodicals and all federal and provincial publications, as well as the publications of international organizations such as the United Nations. The Reference Branch answers inquiries, selects and provides source material for use in speeches and papers, prepares bibliographies, indexes and abstracts, and lends library material. Because of the quality and size of the collection, this branch also provides substantial assistance to Royal Commissions, government departments, the academic community and other non-parliamentary groups and individuals. The Research Branch was established in 1965. It complements the Reference Branch, but serves only Senators and Members of Parliament. Its lawyers, economists and other professional personnel prepare research papers and notes at the request of Senators, Members of Parliament, Parliamentary Committees and Parliamentary Associations. The Library of Parliament is the public's main information centre for parliamentary information. If International book Year is successful in stimulating the interest of Canadians in reading, especially reading Canadiana, it could well give an important boost to our publishing industry.