



KING GEORGE VI POST & MAIL

April-August 2011

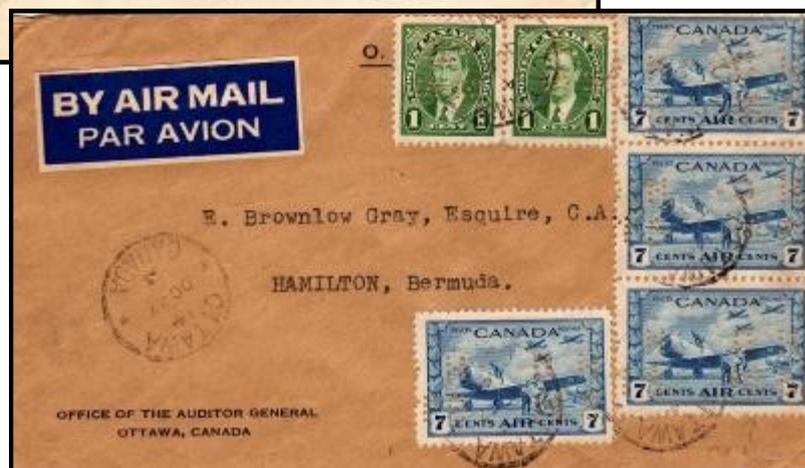
Issue 23

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► Geographic "Oddities" created by Canada's Post Office Dept.

By Derek Smith



Story on page 2

► Chairmans' Notes by Gary Steele

We are gradually heading towards Issue # 25. It will be some years before we reach Issue # 100. I hope that we have as many members that can contribute at least a few articles between now and that point in the future.

I can only speak from my own personal perspective that there are new collectors of the King George VI period still coming on board. Maybe because a lot of research has already been done in earlier issues, maybe due to the fact that few know little regarding Edward VII or George V, but King George VI is the father of the reigning monarch Queen Elizabeth II.

Each issue has its' own characteristics both with stamps and covers. Some have coils, pre-cancels, booklets and others do not. Some go from 1¢ to \$1.00 and some do not. We have the depression period, air mail period, the beginning of the WW II era transitioning through the middle to the end of WW II. New countries were formed after the war and air mail started to take over.

Continued on page 2

King George VI Study Group

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► Chairman's Notes cont'd

Recently, I have been sending the latest newsletters to various new contacts. They have received many favourable comments of which we should all be proud.

I'm looking forward to our Study Group meeting at the BNAPS Convention in North Bay. Please bring along an item of interest that you feel others may not have seen.

► Geographic Oddities cont'd

Greenland was governed as part of Denmark in the 1940's. The surface mail postal rate from Canada to Denmark was 5¢ per ounce to a UPU country with no particular treaties affecting postal operations. The rate to Greenland, however, was set at 4¢ per ounce, since we considered it to be part of North America. Thus the 4¢ proper rate for this letter to Godhavn mailed in 1945 from Toronto.

The air mail rate to Greenland was set at 10¢ per 1/4 ounce, the same as to all countries in "North America" other than Canada, the U.S.A., Newfoundland and St. Pierre/Miquelon.

Surely Bermuda is as much North America as Greenland or the Canal Zone which were entitled to a 10¢ air mail rate? Well, yes—but The air mail rate to Bermuda was 15¢ per 1/4 ounce from 1938 until August 31, 1945, as per this double rated example mailed at Ottawa on October 27, 1943 with a mixed 4 hole OHMS Mufti /War Issue franking totalling 30¢.

► Articles Needed

Your Editor's cupboard is getting very bare. As of this writing I have only two feature articles and one short article for our next issue of Post and Mail!!!!

(Due to an unavoidable personal situation this issue is well behind schedule. The good news is that things have returned to normal and I expect to get Post and Mail back on schedule, although there will only be three issues in 2011.

If we are to continue to have 16 plus pages per issue and four issues per year, your editor needs material to publish., and a steady flow of material.

It doesn't have to be a large article; one page, half page articles are most welcome, in fact are needed.

What's your interest? FDC's, booklets, errors, varieties, Mufti's, War issue, Peace issue, Postes-postage? Have a question, ask away. Someone in the study group is sure to have an answer.

Do you have special knowledge (see P. Kritz's article on page 11) you can share with the Study Group?

KING GEORGE VI POST & MAIL

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► **EFO's and Varieties – Donald J. Leblanc**

Below is the next in the amazing paper folds from Donald J. Leblanc's collection. Shown (Figure 1) is the Upper Right (corner block of 9) of Plate 40 of the 4¢ dark carmine (Unitrade 254) from the KG VI War Issue. A major corner fold-over results in the UR corner stamp almost entirely printed on the gummed side (Figure 2) as well as half of the inscription in the margin.

Figure 2 is a photocopy of the gummed side.



Figure 1



Figure 2

► **Editor's Desk**

Issue 23 of Post and Mail features part five of **Donald J. Leblanc's** KG VI War Issue series. This instalment continues the discussion of plate cracks and the cause of the cracks/fissures. Please note that Donald has also asked whether members have images of War Issue imperforate plate blocks they will share with him.

Gary Steele (page 9) discusses the use of the eight cent Mufti and the absence of proper single usage.

Peter Kritz (page 11) offers a very interesting article documenting the production of the die for the 1950 KG VI 2 cent issue (Unitrade 290) and the treatment of the "Kings ear".

The cover story by **Derek Smith** questions why Greenland would receive a preferential rate over Bermuda. The editor suspects we may get some responses to the question.

Donald J. Leblanc continues with another spectacular paper fold from his collection.

On page 8 you will find a list of the latest awards achieved by members of the study group.

On page 14 there are very colourful 1937 Coronation Cinderella's images sent to the editor by **Mike Street**.

If you have wondered where **Gary Dickinson** and his FDC articles have gone, you will find the answer on page 10.

Finally, your editor would like to share with you (see page 15), his latest collecting interest.

THE WAR ISSUE 1942 – PART 5

By DONALD J. LEBLANC

As mentioned in my last article, the "Cracked Plates" are mostly associated with the War Issue. One obvious reason for these varieties is certainly the great quantity of stamps printed between 1942 and 1950. The constant pressure, over and over again, on the clamps holding these plates into place, caused these fissures.

One theory mentioned in a few articles is based on the use of 2nd grade steel since the first grade was reserved exclusively for the war effort. According to this reasoning, this would explain why so many plates would "crack" and it also explains why there was so many different plate numbers.

I do not agree with this explanation and I will refer to one stamp in particular: #254, the 4¢ red, to help explain my conclusions. We already know that 50 different printing plates were prepared but only 49 were used (Plate 29 was never used). In the 2011 Unitrade Catalogue, 9 different cracked plates are listed. That number will almost double at the end of this article. It is therefore an excellent stamp to analyze.

I will start with a part of the Schedule, that was printed in my 3rd article (*Post and Mail Issue 21*) concerning Control Numbers, but only refer to one stamp, the 4¢ red, #254.

<u>Sequence of orders</u>	<u>Control Numbers Printers</u>	<u>Plate Number</u>	<u>Possible date of Issuance</u>
1	1285AA	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	Prior to April 9, 1943
2	1305	7&8	
3	1311	9&10	
4	1366	11	
5	1391	12,13,14,15	
6	521	16	
7	589	17&18	
8	613	19&20	
9	616	21&22	
10	654	23&24	
11	695	25&26	
12	713	27,28,30	
13	725	31,32,33,34	
14	784	35&36	
	892	Peace Issue (8¢ to \$1.00)	Prior to Sept16, 1946
15	914	37&38	
16	932	39,40,41,42	
	977	Alexander Graham Bell	Prior to March 3, 1947
17	1097	43&44	
18	1148	45&46	
19	1221	47, 48, 49	
20	1285	50	

We know that 3,149,000,000 stamps were printed between 1943 and 1949. Since there were 400 stamps per sheet, we know that 7.9 millions sheets were printed.

If each printing plate produced the same number of sheets (which is not the case), the 49 plates would produce at least 161 thousands sheets per printing plate. These quantities are mind-boggling!

Canada's involvement in the Second World War was from 1939-1945. For the 4¢ red, plates 1 to 36 were used from 1943 to September 1946, prior to issuance of the Peace Issue. It is safe to assume that plates 1 to 30 were used during the war, the first twelve orders. Only plates 25, 26 and 30 have reported cracked plates, thus at the very end of the war. In other words, during the major production of armament and war equipment, there are no reported cracked plates.

In summary, the cracked plates #31, 32, 35, 36, 43, 45 and 48 were on sheets that were printed after the war, between 1945 and 1949. So much for the theory of 2nd grade steel!

Why then were 50 plates required? We know that the 1st order was for a very substantial amount of stamps, since the Canadian Bank Note Co. Limited prepared and used 6 different plates to complete this first order (Plates 1 to 6 all have the same Control or order number).

How would one explain 19 different orders between 1943 and 1949? I am of the opinion that the Post Office vastly under-estimated the quantity that they would require and continually ordered insufficient stamps. When inventory was low, they would order more, but the quantities would be so low that the printer could complete it with only two plates per order. By checking the Schedule, we see that 14 of the 19 orders were completed with only two plates or less, the 5 others, with only 3 or 4 plates. The printer never received such a large order as the original one which required 6 plates to complete it.

One other possible explanation is that during the war, paper was rationed and the Post Office had to make smaller orders than they required. If this was true, there would have been a change after the war and the orders would be for larger quantities. This is not the case, since the printer was able to complete all the orders with only 2 plates most of the time right up to 1949.

In summary, between April 9, 1943 and 1949, the Canadian Post Office sent 20 different requests for the 4¢ stamp to satisfy the public's demand. Each request was given a different Control Number by the printer, as indicated on the LL plate pane of each sheet. These 20 orders were prepared with 49 different plates.

Now, let's continue with our list of "cracked plates". For stamp #251, 3¢ red, the Unitrade Specialized Catalogue only lists one position, a Plate 5 LL, block of 20. Going over my collection, I would add two new positions and the full list should now include: #251: plates 5 LL, block of 20, 7 LL block of 20 and 8 LL. Figure 1 is a photo of Plate 7 LL, block of 20.



Figure 1

Concerning stamp # 252, 3¢ mauve, Unitrade lists 7 items, all blocks of 4 stamps: 10 LL, 12 UL, 12 LL, 18 LL, 19 LL, 20 LL, and 28 UL. The only ones that I can add to this selection are 10 LR and 27 LL, both blocks of 20. Figure 2 shows a block of 8 of plate 27 LL. A block of 20 would be preferable, but a block of 8, 10 or 12 does show the "cracked plate" with the plate number.



Figure 2

None are listed for stamp #253, 4¢ block, the grain elevators, and I haven't found any to include in the list.

For stamp # 254, 4¢ red, Unitrade lists 9 corners of 4 stamps namely 25 LL, 26 LL, 30 LL, 31 LL, 31 LR, 32 LL, 35 LL, 45 UL, and finally 48 UL. I can add to this list the following: 12 UL, 24 UL, 27 UL, 28 LL, 36 LL, 43 UL, and 48 UR all corners of 4 stamps and a block of 20, namely 38 LL. Figure 3 shows plates 28 LL and 36 LL. Figure 4 is a photo of a photocopy of a block of 20 stamps, of plate 38 LL.



Figure 3



Figure 4

To complete the list, we have to add #255, plate 4 UL and # 257, plate 3 UL, which was added to the 2011 Catalogue. This last item was illustrated on page 18 in *Issue 6 of the King George VI Post & Mail*, 18 and originates from our **Stephen Prest** (past Editor of Post and Mail) private collection.

I have already mentioned that I try to collect more than one example of each position to show the progression of the crack/fissure. The most common "cracked plate" to accumulate is the 4¢ red, plate 31LL. This fissure occurred at the very beginning of the printing process and probably never crossed over into the printed stamp design, until the very end of the printing order, if at all. It is therefore the easiest one to collect many varieties. Figure 5 is a "montage" of part of my collection of this same plate number and shows the gradual deterioration of the plate.



Figure 5

I have included an appendix of the complete list at the end of my article. However, I am aware that my list is not complete. If anyone has other positions, please email me a photocopy at: jeanmall@hotmail.com. Let's hope that these new additions are included in future editions of The Unitrade Specialized Catalogue of Canada.

What's next? I will submit an article on the Imperforate Plate Corners of the War Issue with a list of all known positions. Another article listing the Perforated O.H.M.S. plate positions and lastly an article listing the known plate positions of the Pre-cancel plate block positions will terminate my articles on the War Issue.

If anyone has any photos of the Imperforate Plate Blocks of the War Issue, please send them to me and they will be included in the next article.

Good hunting!

Appendix

LIST OF "CRACKED PLATES" OF THE WAR ISSUE

- #249- 1¢: Plates 7 UL, 10 LL, 11 LL, 16 LL, 18 LL, 18 LR, 20 LL, 21 LL, 23 LL (block of 20), 23 LR (block of 20), 24 UL, 24 UR and 31 UL.
- #250-2¢: Plates 3 LL (block of 20), 5 LL (block of 20), 5 LR (block of 20), 6 LL (block of 20) and 6 LR (block of 20).
- #251-3¢ red Plates 5 LL (block of 20), 7 LL (block of 20) and 8 LL.
- #252-3¢ mauve: Plates 10 LL, 10 LR (block of 20), 12 UL, 12 LL, 18 LL, 19 LL, 20 LL, 27 LL (block of 20) and 28 UL .
- #254-4¢ red: Plates 12 UL, 24 UL, 25 LL, 26 LL, 27 UL, 28 LL, 30 LL, 31 LL, 31 LR, 32 LL, 35 LL, 36 LL, 38 LL (block of 20), 43 UL, 45 UL, 48 UL and 48 UR.
- # 255-5¢: Plate 4 UL
- #257-10¢: Plate 3 UL

► Study Group Members' Awards

- * **John Wynns** — Gold, BNAPS Best BNA Exhibit at Rocky Mountain, Denver, May 13-15, 2011
Exhibit—Canada Confederation Issue of 1927
- * **Gary Steele**—Gold, Reserve Grand, BNAPS Best BNA, Herbert L. McNaught Memorial Award
Orapex, Ottawa, April 30—May 1, 2011
Exhibit—1937-1938 Definitive Issue (of Canada)
- * **Earle Covert**—Vermeil, Edmonton Spring National, Edmonton, March 25-27, 2011
Exhibit—1897 Tobacco Stamps of Canada
- * **John Wynns**—Gold, Aripex, Tuscon, January 14—16, 2011
Exhibit—Canada Confederation Issue of 1927

Usage of the 1937 Eight cent Mufti stamp

By Gary Steele

After the NOVAPEX 2010 exhibition in Halifax this past fall, as a dealer, collector and exhibitor of the 1937-1938 Definitive issue that includes the 8 cent Mufti stamp and its usage, I found myself reflecting on many more questions than answers. This stems from a judge having written on my exhibit report a note about wanting to see more 8 cent single usages in my exhibit.

Over the past 31 years of collecting this material I have seen a handful of covers with a single 8 cent Mufti stamp on them. Only one appeared to be a legitimate single use item (Fig. 2). There were no special rates, such as Special Delivery or Registration, requiring the use of an 8 cent stamp during the Mufti period of use.

With the one exception, all 8 cent items I have seen were either underpaid, overpaid for convenience or nowhere in the ballpark of a proper rate. Take, for example, a very small cover with an 8c stamp attached and mailed within Canada or to the U.S. There would have been no way it would have been heavy enough to require that fee except, perhaps, if the envelope contained a thin 4 ounce bar of gold. Who would have mailed such a valuable item without registering it, which would have required an additional 10 cents in postage?

There are a few combination rates that might require an 8 cent stamp as a single usage. All are legitimate, but all would be rare. The first that comes to mind is the double UPU weight rate of 5 cents for the first ounce and 3 cents for each additional ounce. An example of the rate is my cover to Norway, shown in Figure 1. It is a larger cover, nicely franked with a 5 cent and 3 cent stamp.

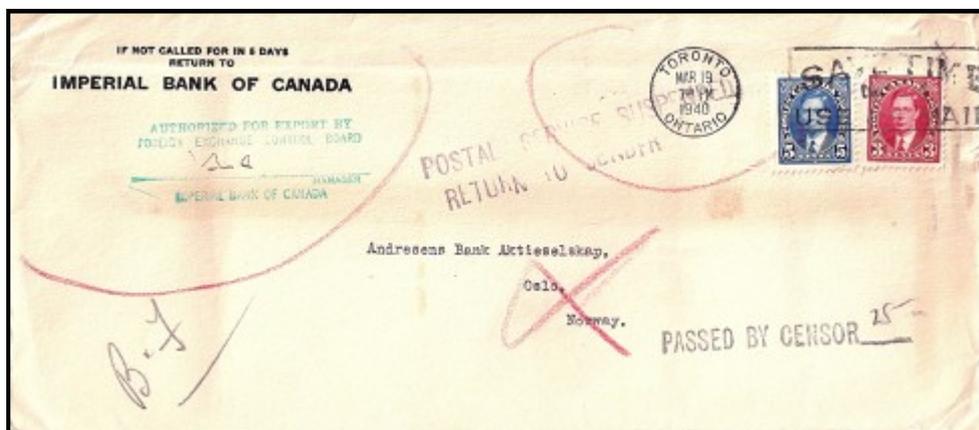


Figure 1 Double weight surface rate letter to Norway, 5 cents 1st ounce + 3 cents 2nd ounce

The only domestic letter rate requiring 8 cents postage would have been for a drop letter weighing between 6 and 7 ounces. Not likely.

A parcel post item is possible. Shown in Figure 2 is the only 8 cent Mufti single use item I know of. Note the manuscript "8" circled in pencil under the roller cancellation. Since there are no foreign imprints or customs labels visible, I am assuming it was a domestic parcel post item, for which there were only a few rate options.

Parcels mailed between post offices under 20 miles apart would have been charged 8¢ for over 3 pounds up to 4 pounds. Alternatively, the minimum rates for parcels mailed between any two post offices in Canada was 8¢ for up to 8 ounces at the rate of 1¢ per ounce.

One very unlikely possibility would be for a 8×1 cent per 2 ounce printed matter, commercial papers or samples item. Another could be a double payment for 8 cents to pay for postage due on Business reply mail. I have never seen regular issue stamps pay for this service, but it is always possible.

It's easy for a judge to pretend to be knowledgeable and say, "Where are the 8 cent uses?" As can be seen above, they should know better. Anyone with single use 8 cent Mufti items is asked to contact me. It would be a very good to show a legitimate use on a letter.



Figure 2

► **Gary Dickinson and FDC'S**

I'm sure that by now members have noticed that **Gary Dickinson** and his wonderful FDC articles have disappeared from the pages of Post and Mail.

Gary is still a member of the study group, but he has taken a sabbatical from Post and Mail and his FDC cover articles now grace the pages of the Canadian Stamp News (CSN).

In the January 18-31, 2011 Issue of CSN, pages 16 and 17, he wrote an article which provides an overall review of the FDC's that were issued during KG VI's reign.

Gary points out that only 82 definitive and commemorative stamps were issued during KG VI's 15 year reign, which is comparable to about 2 years of current Canada Post production.

Although the reign was short and relatively few stamps were issued, a large variety and range of FDC's for issues such as the 1937 Coronation stamp, and the 1939 Royal Visit each saw more that 200 different FDC's issued.

The article discusses cachet makers such as A.C. Roessler as well as FDC's for the various issues.

This is an excellent reference article which all collectors of KG VI material should have in their collection.

In the August 16-29, 2011 issue of CSN, page 10, Gary has written another FDC article from the KG VI era. This article reviews various FDC's that were issued on the occasion of the visit of then Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip.

If you are missing Gary's articles, you can satisfy your hunger in the pages of the CSN.

The King's Ear

By Peter Kritz

A very popular movie making the rounds and recognized at the most recent Academy Awards is the Oscar winning "*The King's Speech*". It draws attention to the constant stammer with which King George VI was fraught. This reluctant King, who led the Monarchy through the trials of WWII, ascended to the throne upon the abdication of his brother Edward the VIII in 1936. In September of 1948, with the War over; the post office department requested and received a new series of photo's of the King in civilian clothes to replace the war time issues. The photos had been taken by the famous London Studio of **Dorothy Wilding**. On the 16th of September the Director of Financial Services, Post Office Department directed the Vice-President of the Canadian Bank Note Company to create a new series of 5 stamps of the King in civilian clothes. Being thrust unto the throne and having a stammer were not the only challenges for this unfortunate King. It would appear he also had a protruding left ear that caused the Post Office Department in Ottawa to request alterations to the die for the 2 cent denomination originally created from these photos. In the Wilding photo (Figure 1) you can see the left ear standing out from the head somewhat and as well the photo is shaded on the King's left side.



Figure 1.



Figure 2

The original die for the 2 cent was engraved as XG878. The only example of this die known to exist is in the form of 4 Gelatine rubbings on transparency film. With the aid of a Lindner Electronic Microscope it was possible to lift a pretty good image so that we can all see what the fuss was about.

The image in Figure 2 is a bit grainy but you can see how closely the shading and the shape of the ear have been reproduced by the engraver **John Hay**. The Post Office Department did not believe this was the representation of the King that they were looking for and in a letter to American Bank Note on Dec. 22, 1948 from **P. J. Wood** of Canadian Bank Note the following was stated.

"The officials of the Post Office Department have rejected the proof as quite unsatisfactory and call our attention to the ugly appearance of the left ear and made the further comment that they think the entire left side of the face is too dark, although the portrait shows it as such". In fact below (Figure 3) you will see that the engraver actually caused the ear to stand out slightly more than in the photo.



Figure 3

The close up below (Figure 4) shows the detail of the eye shading as well as the ear for the original die XG878 as compared to the Wilding Photo.



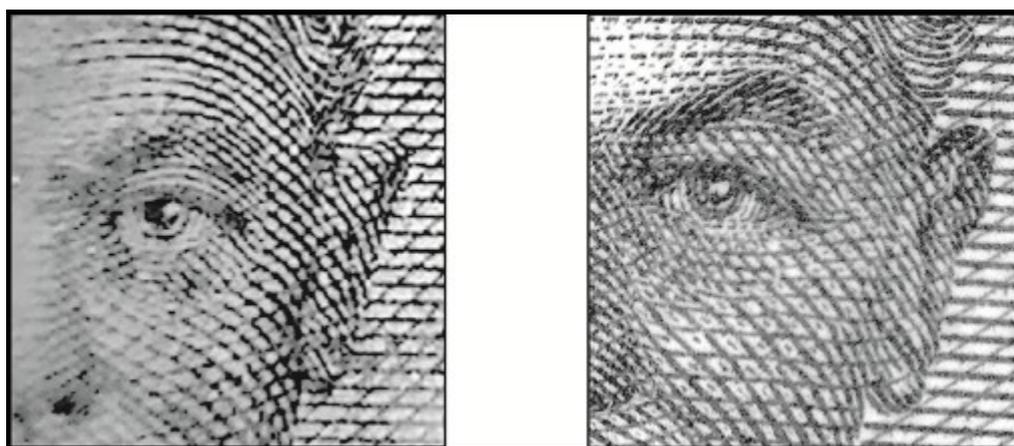
Figure 4

The Engravers went to work to make the King look more regal and a new die XG886 was approved by The Post Office Department on January 16th, 1949.



Figure 5

You will note that on this new engraving shown in the close up above (Figure 5), the ear is now quite close to the head and the amount of shading has been reduced.



XG 878

Figure 6

XG 886

The close up's (Figure 6) on page 12 clearly shows the comparison between the original work and the altered ear and shading. The shading above and below the eye as well as the shape of the ear clearly show the amount of alteration required to the original die.



Figure 7

The finished design with the prettier ear and reduced shading is shown on above (Figure 7). On the 11th of March 1949 Canadian Bank Note Company was authorized to begin the printing of the approved designs. On the 29th of April, 1949 the Postmaster General announced that the newly designed and manufactured postage stamps would go on sale to the public on the 6th of June.

In a strange irony that was typical of his reign things just did not seem to go in the King's favour.

From the "Cabinet Conclusions" dated May 27th 1949 the Prime Minister (**Mr. St. Laurent**) mentioned that the proposal for a new issue of postage stamps to be printed in only one language had aroused criticism in some quarters and enquired what were the considerations that prompted this change in policy. The Post Master General (**Mr. Bertrand**) explained that, by international agreement, excess wording was being eliminated from stamps. The departmental decision to dispense with both "postage" and "postes" was taken pursuant to this agreement. It followed similar action being taken in other countries.

The Cabinet after discussion concluded that the words Postes and Postage needed to be included and ordered the Post Master general to give effect to this decision.

On the same 27th of May 1949 the Postmaster General directed Canadian Bank Note to cease production of the new issue as it did not contain the words Postes-Postage. All stocks of the printed stamps which were already distributed to meet the June 6th release date were recalled and returned to Ottawa.

The stamp was re-designed with the words Postes-Postage and was eventually released to the public in November of 1949. Canada's only ever issue to be announced and then subsequently withdrawn was released for sale in January of 1950 to save the Post Office department from loss for the costs of printing.

One final note of irony; the King had been told that smoking cigarettes would help control his stammer. He died at the young age of 56 from Lung Cancer.

God Save the Queen.

1937 Coronation Cinderella's
Overprinted for the 1939 Royal Visit to Canada



The above were forwarded to me by **Mike Street**, who had received them from **David Jones** who received them from **Chris Wren** (owner of the Cinderella's). Note: **Doug Lingard** was also copied on David Jones' e-mail.

The e-mail thread (below) tells the story.

David Jones (Jan 29, 2011) wrote:

"These very interesting items showed up on Stamp Community this week. I offered to buy them from the owner but he wouldn't part with them. They are nevertheless very interesting, yes? If you have any thoughts please pass them on to Chris who is in the UK. Chris—we three are with BNAPS".

Chris Wren had written:

"Hi there. I regret that I would not part with these as they are the only examples I have ever seen. No-one else seems to have come across them and I'm not at all sure how they came to be done—whether in the UK and taken/sent over in 1939 (perhaps with the Royal part and intended to be sold from the Royal train?) or maybe they were overprinted in North America/Canada on stock left over from the coronation—although I am not aware that this Poster Stamp Publicity/Poster Stamp Association Cinderella issue (unlike the Parkshaw Publishing/Vallency Press/Colonial Distributors 60 stamp sheet in brown envelopes which were sent to the Canada/US market with the 25¢ overprint or in an envelope with the price at 25¢ in lieu of the UK 1 shilling; similarly the UK Harrison regalia sets marketed in USA by Tatham Stamp & Coin Co of Massachusetts) was specifically sold in the USA/Canada for the coronation although sets undoubtedly ended up there as I have bought them from US/Canadian sellers. It is interesting to speculate! Regards, Chris Wren."

Editor's note: If you can contribute further information regarding these Cinderella's, please forward to me at kwlemke@sympatico.ca and I will publish the information in Post and Mail.

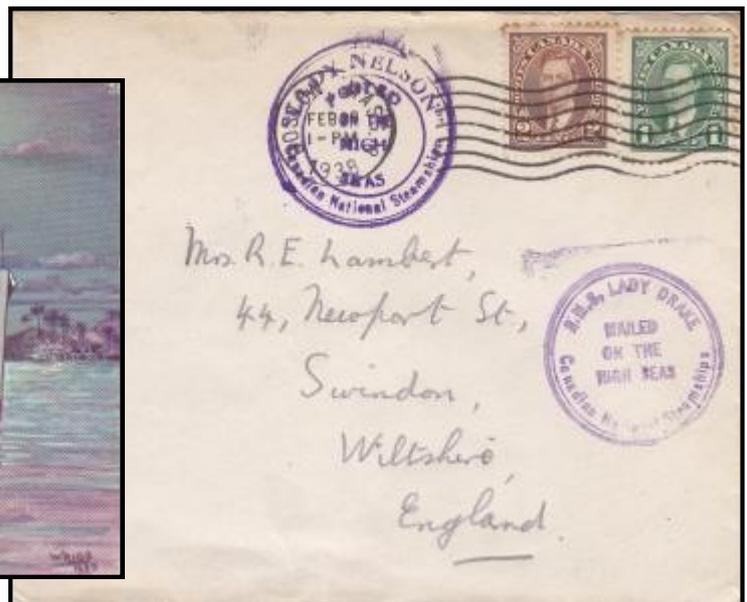
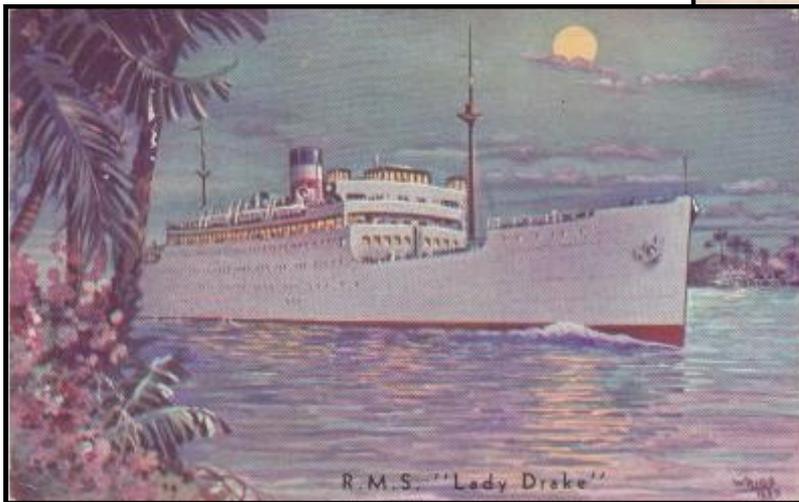
► A New Collecting Interest

The thing which I find so exciting about our hobby is that you can constantly find new areas/items to collect even if you have a fairly narrow interest such as the KG VI Mufti issue.

I'm always on the search for Mufti covers that have been mailed on a ship. Recently I obtained a cover (below) mailed at sea on the Lady Drake. A bit of research discovered that the Lady Drake was sunk off Bermuda by U-106 on May 5, 1942.

It then occurred to me that my collection wouldn't be complete without a photograph of the Lady Drake. I was fortunate to find a lovely post card (below) on e-bay and from the writing it appears the individual who wrote the card was a passenger on the Lady Drake, in May of 1939.

Needless to say, I'm now searching for other postcards to match up with my other "Mufti ship covers".



Large Inventory of George VI material for sale

Gary Steele has acquired a large inventory of George VI material including plate blocks, coils, complete booklets, booklet panes, pre-cancels, pre-cancel plate blocks, varieties, imperf pairs, large die proofs, errors, used stamps, mis-perfs, large quantities of used per 1000 and covers.

Gary can be reached by telephone at 902-864-3976 or e-mail at gwsteele57@gmail.com



► Members' Wants

KG VI Patriotic Covers

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

- * Postmarks used during the KG VI era
- * Cachets produced during the era.
- * Any references pertaining to the above mentioned subject.

His e-mail address is verbill@dccnet.com

For Sale - George VI Plate Blocks, 35% off Cat.

Mufti Issue, War Issue, Peace Issue and Post Posters. Including many OHMS and G overprint. E-mail with want list to gwsteele57@gmail.com

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

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

1937 3 cent Mufti Issue Ken Lemke is looking for the following pre-cancel on the 3 cent mufti (Unitrade #233) # 4940 – Windsor. Varieties and errors of Unitrade #231, 232 and 233 are also sought. [He is also seeking private perfins of Unitrade 231—236.](#) He can be reached at kwlemke@sympatico.ca

Special Delivery stamps and usage David Whiteley is working on Special Delivery stamps, usage and regulations during the King George VI era. His special focus is Air Mail Special Delivery Express Issues (Unitrade CE1-4). Any input from members would be appreciated. His e-mail address is david-whiteley@hotmail.com

For Sale –George VI Booklets, 35% off Cat.

Large inventory of Mufti and War Issue Complete Booklets. E-mail with want list to gwsteele57@gmail.com or write per address in George VI Newsletter (page 2)

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

Covers Wanted

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

1937 - 42 Mufti, Pictorial Issue etc. Gary Steele is looking for covers, proofs, plate blocks, misperfs etc. of all issues in the Mufti period.

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

KGVI Covers with Foreign Postage Dues Gary is also interested in underpaid Canadian covers to foreign destinations charged/marked Postage Due and paid with foreign dues or regular stamps. Gary can be contacted by mail at 6 Braemont Court, Lower Sackville, Nova Scotia, Canada B4E 3A1 or by email at gwsteele57@gmail.com

George VI Postes-Postage production materials

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

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

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