



# KING GEORGE VI POST & MAIL

June/19– Aug/20

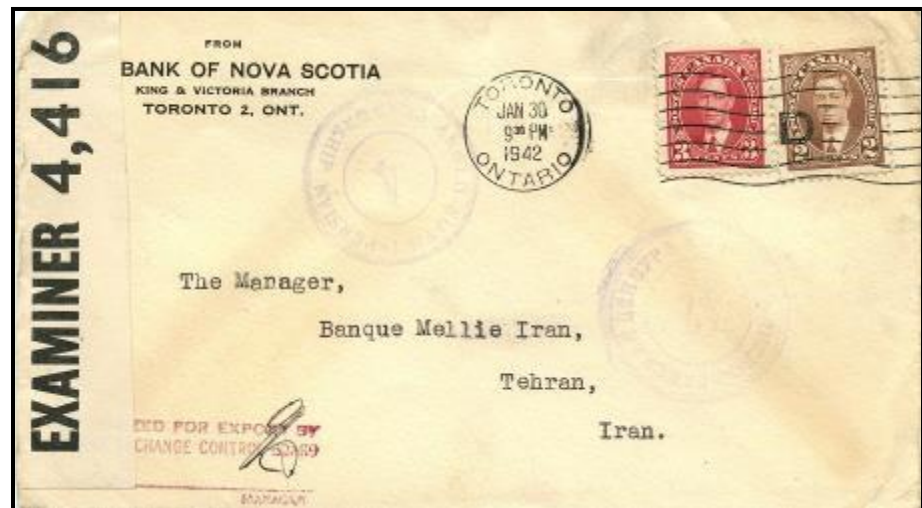
Issue 40

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## ► Cover Story — Gary Steele, OTB

1 During the last 40 years and over 130 destinations approximately there are still some countries and territories I have yet to obtain of the 1937-1938 issue. The attached cover is to Iran dated January 30, 1942 franked with a 3c and 2c Mufti paying the 5-cent 1st ounce surface rate. There are several interesting aspects showing the handling of this cover. First is the Passed for Export FECB handstamp, applied over that is censor tape by Examiner 4,416. There are also two undated Anglo - Sevilt - Persian censorship handstamp and a backstamp on May 21st, 1942 almost five months delivery time. I find it amazing that mail service to Iran during the war was yet to be suspended up to the end of the Mufti era June 30th, 1942.



## Chairman's Notes - by Gary Steele, OTB

Good day to all members from myself, our Editor, Webmaster, and treasurer. It has been a while since our last newsletter, but we have still had regular annual meetings and presentations at BNAPEX's up to 2019. I trust all are staying safe as possible with how the world has changed. Since we cannot hold a meeting in 2020 in person, I am hoping many of you will put an effort into helping our editor keep in contact with all concerned. Please send a note, paragraph, scan, or anything that will help keep our study group alive.

What do members of the George VI study group look for and expect from us as a group. I would imagine it is mainly the regular issue of the newsletter that has been in the capable hands of **Stephen Prest** and **Ken Lemke** over the last 17 years. With the handling of the Website by Stephen Prest and finances by **Simon Cloughton** plus the promotion of our group via BNAPS and individuals this is about it.

If you go back even 50 years or so in various Study Group newsletters the one consistent comment is a need for material from members. Stay safe.

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- *The Society for Canadian Philately.*

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**► Editors Notes**

I would like to first thank all the authors who contributed articles and made this issue of Post and Mail a reality.

As you read the newsletter, please note that some of the articles are quite different from past articles. Hopefully, they demonstrate the kind of article that will be of interest to our membership and prompt more members to submit articles.

I am finishing my term as BNAPS President and I will have a lot more time on my hands after September 6, 2020 and I would like to produce another newsletter by the end of the year. Please help me by submitting articles. Nothing would please me more than to have a backlog of articles.

**John Burnett** contributed two articles very interesting articles, both reporting on events of WW II. On page 3 is an article regarding prisoner of war mail and on page 5 an article about the repatriation of non-combatants by the ship M.S. Gripsholm.

**Russell Smith** on page 7 contributed a damaged but interesting cover which while posted after the KG VI era, it's creation was influenced by events of the KG VI era.

**Peter Kritz** shares a "Variety" (page 8) which he recently acquired and would appreciate comments as to whether others have seen a similar item.

Also on page 8, **Bill Longley** poses the question as to why King George VI collectors ignore postal routes. (see the next comments)

Starting on page 9 is article written by **John Watson** is a series of very interesting covers that illustrates rates and routes. Most of the covers are to destinations which aren't seen too often — at least by me and therefore I refer to them as "Eye Candy". John is asking for comments and feedback on some of his covers. All replies will be included in the next issue of Post and Mail.

On page 17 **Gary Steele** discusses the single use of the 50 cent Victoria Harbour stamp and there is a member request from **John Newman**.

Starting on page 18 is Issue XIX of Topics Revisited prepared by **Stephen Prest**.

In closing, I trust everyone is staying healthy and safe during this difficult time!

**The KG VI study group and the newsletter are intended to share information, research, discussion, and helping each other.**

**If we are to support this goal with quarterly newsletters, we need more contributions.**

**Comments, questions, want ads, items for sale are welcome.**

**A single cover or several that is/are interesting to you, or one or more of your favourites make great articles.**

**Find an interesting article, do some research — please share.**

**KING GEORGE VI POST & MAIL**

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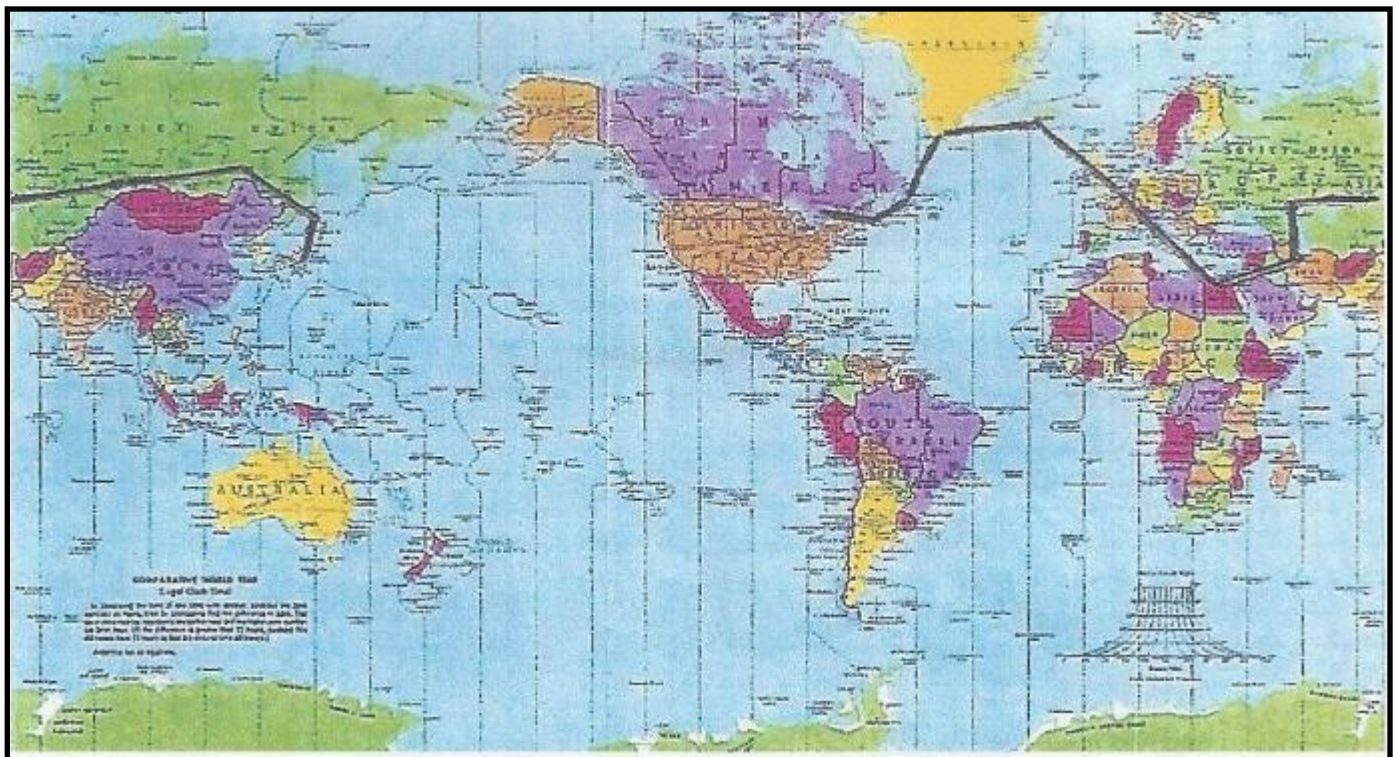
## Canada - Little Known Facts of WWII

John Burnett OTB

Have you ever wondered why you see so little mail from Canadian Prisoners of War held by the Japanese in Japan during WWII?

My example does not have a stamp on it but it is a KGVI era post card and does carry a number of important Canadian postal marks POW letters and cards that actually made it to Canada during the war are really quiet scarce and to understand why we need to look back at a little history.

On November 25, 1936 Germany and Japan signed the Anti – Comintern Pact which was directed at the Soviet Union and thus had a special relationship with each other. At the outbreak of war in September 1939, Japan's mail route to the west via an over-land route was through Russia on the Trans Siberian railroad. Shown below in figure 1 is an outline of that route. I have shown it as a straight line for convenience but travel over occupied France or Italy was not done and so the mail usually went out into the Atlantic and then north to Great Britain.



**Fig. 1 — Shown is Japan's overland route for mail from Japan through Manchuria, pick up the Trans Siberian rail at Harbin, through Russia, down the Caspian Sea to Tehran, (Iran), onto Cairo (or Alexandria), from there to London and finally Trans Atlantic to Canada.**

Japan further tightened its political ties with Germany when, on September 27, 1940, she signed the Tripartite Pact with Germany, and Italy which was to become known as the Axis Alliance. Now Japan was an ally of Germany who on June 22, 1941 declared war on Russia and invaded. Japan being an ally also declared war on Russia who immediately shut down all access to the Trans Siberian rail system for Japan's mails.

In December both Hong Kong and Singapore would fall to the Japanese and many Canadians were taken Prisoner and interned in Japan.

Japan was not a signatory to the Geneva Convention on the treatment and care of Prisoners of War and her record is atrocious! I have not been able to get an exact number of Canadians held POW in Japan but it is reported that 35,000 allied troops were held by Japan. I have also been able to glean out that the death rate of POW's, in Japanese camps, was 37% as compared to 1.1% in German POW camps.

In my WWII collection I have one POW card which I show in Figure 2.

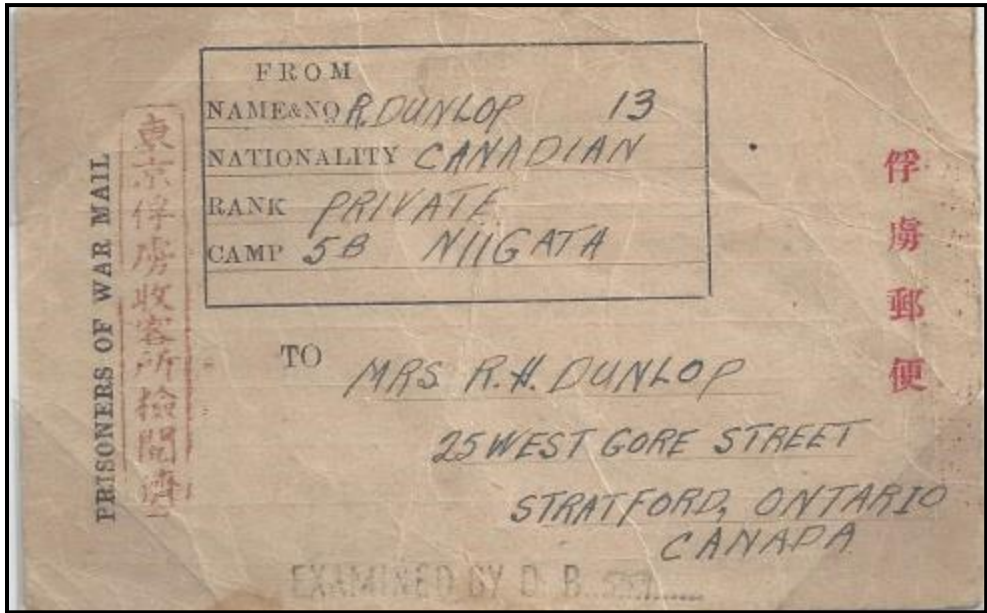


Fig. 2  
A POW card from Camp 5B Niigata, Japan which has travelled to Trans Siberian route all the way to Canada.

Niigata Camp was south of Tokyo and the prisoners were forced to mine coal. While in Ottawa some years ago I visited the Canadian Military Museum and was pleasantly surprised to see they also have a card from Niigata camp. Upon arrival in Canada this card has passed by a Canadian censor and is marked "PASSED BY DB 559" just below the address. The card has two sets of Japanese chop marks on the right side as shown in figure 3 are the mark signifying "PRISONER MAIL" and on the left, in figure 4 "TOKYO PRISONER ACCOMODATION INSPECTION"



Fig. 3 and 4  
Japanese chop marks on prisoner mail.

And now for the rest of the story! Japan never acknowledged that POW mail was not going out and so at the end of the war as prisoners were being liberated they were handed all the mail they had written in the previous four years and most simply threw them on the ground as they would be seeing their loved ones before any of this mail arrived home.

I know some of this because we experienced this first hand as my Uncle Bill was taken prisoner of the Japanese at Singapore he survived but was never the same person he was when he left for the war. I can remember our family welcoming him home during Christmas of 1945. He had been in hospital for nearly four months being "fattened up", when this 6 ft. 4 inch man arrived at our house on Christmas Eve he still only weighed 125 pounds

## Canada - Little Known Facts of WWII

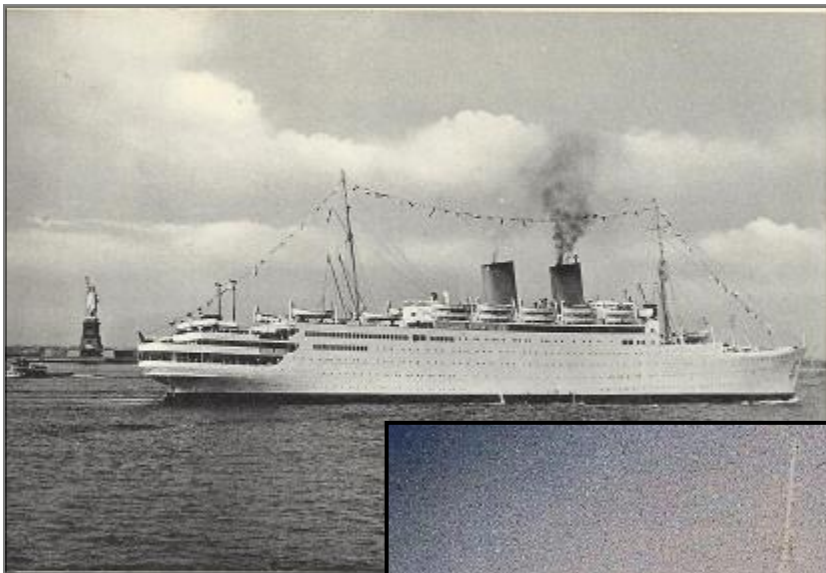
### Repatriated Non Combatants

**John Burnett OTB**

An American initiative but with a few Canadian postal history items available is the use of the USA State Departments 1942 charter of the Swedish American Line **M.S. Gripsholm** to repatriate Japanese non combatant internees held in the USA and Canada.

At the outbreak of hostilities between the USA and Japan on December 7, 1941 the USA and Canada found themselves with many Japanese non-combatants being interred in their respective countries. There were also many similar situations in Japan and in the Japanese held countries in Asia.

Under the auspices of the International Red Cross and much negotiating with Japan it was agreed that Japan would send two ships with a total of 1500 allied non combatant internees and the United States would send one ship with 1500 Japanese internees the ships would transfer the passengers on a one for one basis at Mormagoa, Portuguese India, later trips would utilize Loenco Marques, (present day Maputo) Mozambique.



**Fig. 1**

**Fig. 2**



Fig 1 and 2 M.S. Gripsholm shown in her pre-war days and decked out with her “diplomatic”

This location was deemed an appropriate neutral port for both sides. Shown in figure 3 is the round trip route of the Japanese ships in black and in red the round trip of M.S. Gripsholm

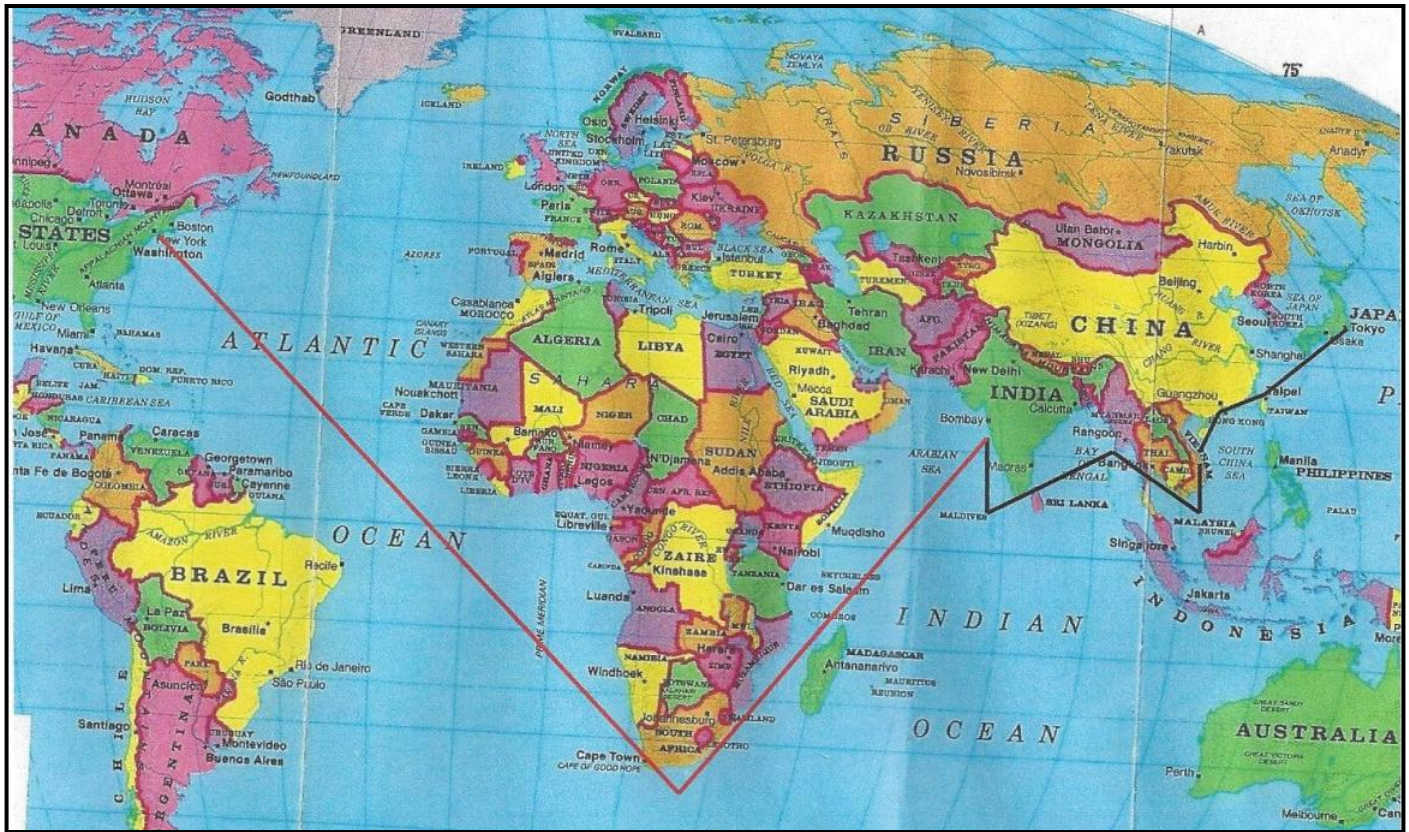


Figure 3

Round trip route of the Japanese ships in black and in red the round trip of M.S.

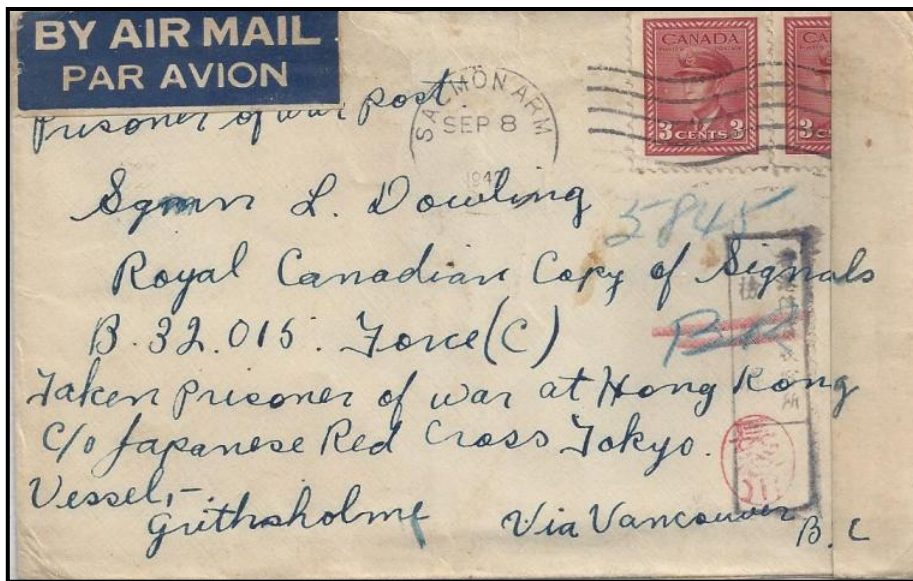


Figure 4

September 8, 1942 cover from Salmon Arm, B.C. to a Canadian held prisoner from the fall of Hong Kong. See Page 7 for more

The agreement was very specific; all ships would be clearly marked as diplomatic, would sail under full running lights at night, and would radio their individual positions daily to the International Red Cross. Both warring countries agreed to allow safe passage of the ships.

Canada was invited to embark some of her internees and also some 63 sacks of Red Cross supplies including mail destined for Canadians held prisoner of war in Japan and here is the Canadian philatelic connection. Canada had many soldiers taken prisoner at the fall of Hong Kong and soldiers (mainly officers) assigned to British regiments that were taken prisoner with the fall of Singapore late in 1941.

Shown in figure 4 is a September 8, 1942 dated cover sent from Salmon Arm, British Columbia to a Canadian held prisoner from the fall of Hong Kong. It is an air mail cover sent via Vancouver to pick up the Trans Continental flight from Seattle to New York to meet up with M.S. Gripsholm. The cover carries Japanese chop marks on the front indicating it did arrive in Tokyo; it has also been opened and re-sealed by a Canadian censor on the back.

A sad story did occur on this trip when a Japanese diplomat committed suicide enroute, when the ships arrived at Mormagoa the transfer very nearly did not take place as the Japanese had been very specific it was to be a one for one transfer. No transfers started until an American diplomat volunteered to return to Japan as a prisoner. He was never heard from again!

**Credit: Burke Library, Columbia University  
U.S. National Archives and Records Administration  
For much of the information contained in this article.**

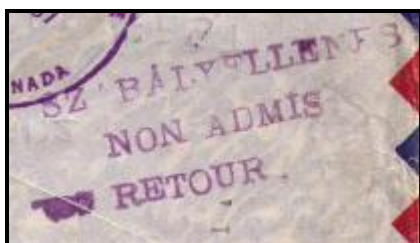
## ► Not quite King VI - Russell Smith

*Editors Note: The following cover is not from the King George VI era, but events from the KG VI era certainly had an impact on the events that created his cover.*

I remember watching Russian tanks rolling through the streets of Budapest.

After WWII Russia had countries under its control - Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Hungary come to mind. In 1956 the people rose up against the Hungarian People's Republic and its Soviet imposed policies. The uprising was short lived lasting only a couple of weeks.

The three line hand cancel are as follows: 1st line - service suspended, 2nd line refused and the 3rd line return to sender. Unfortunately someone has cut off the postage stamp and the due stamp.



► A Variety? —Peter Kritz



A new variety. A crack or a piece of fibre or piece of hair on the plate?

Has anyone else seen a similar stamp

Comments?

*All comments will be published in Letters to the Editor.*

► Ignoring George VI Postal Routes — Bill Longley

Why do George VI era collectors largely ignore the study of postal routes?

Stampless collectors check sailing and departure dates to determine which steamship company carried their letter. For example, collectors may chase the **Cunard Britannia** return maiden voyage Aug. 4, 1840 Halifax to Liverpool, or the 15c Cunard surtax rate via New York.

While postal rates in the George VI era attract considerable attention, little notice or research is given to postal routes, except in unusual or exotic foreign destinations. An example would be the Pan Am Clipper service via San Francisco, Guam and Manila to Hong Kong for the 90¢ per half ounce rate established in April, 1937. But again, this differentiation is because it is exotic. How was mundane mailed carried?

For example, I've lived in Waterdown, Ontario for 20 years but honestly don't know how the mail would have gotten here. In the stampless era, I presume in a wagon from Hamilton or Burlington. But how was the mailed delivered in the George VI era?

The answer lies in an often ignored and readily available inexpensive book called the "Distribution List for the Province of Ontario, 1941". It was printed by the Post Office Department Office of Chief Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, Ottawa (3,200 Bks. 21-10-41 Revised to List No. 35, Nov 29, 1941. Book 75). Other volumes are available for each province and for different years.

A list of railway abbreviations is given in a table, followed by another long table with an alphabetical listing of every town and how the mail arrived. For example, Waterdown is shown below on page 125 from the noted reference,

Waterdown.....	{ Toronto.....	.....	Dy. tr. 79.
	{ T. & H.....	.....	Dy. tr. 77.
	{ Hamilton.....	.....	Dy. 3.15 p.m.

The first column is the office name, the second column the postal car route or distributing office. The third column when used is the distributing office when the mail is not sent direct. The fourth column gives the frequency and train information.

Further information is provided where warranted including (S) for summer route, (W) for winter route and an (S) after the name to indicate a summer office. A cross before the name indicates the town is served by a catch post only. The frequency of delivery is also indicated with Dy as an abbreviation for service 6 days per week excluding Sunday, and Dy\* to indicate 7 day per week service.

So mail carried to Waterdown would be sent to the Distributing offices of Toronto or Hamilton with daily service (except Sundays) by train 79. It is carried by "T&H" which stands for the terminal points on the route of Toronto and Hamilton served by Canadian National Railway (London & Stratford Division).

The collector can then take the next step and explore the full route of the cover. For an exhibitor, this would show understanding of the subject matter, original research and represent information.



### Interesting covers by John Watson

#### **Firstly, three covers relating to the EAMS period.**

Philatelic item to Cyprus paid at the Empire Air Mail rate. Cyprus was not a member of this scheme, however the cover as incorrectly addressed to Ceylon which was a member, so the cover was not assessed for tax. It was subsequently redirected to Cyprus but still not penalised. **(Figure 1)**

A Royal Train cover to French India. It was initially assessed for tax as being 1 cent short paid for the Empire Air Mail rate. This rate was only applicable to mail to British India, and this cover correctly paid the UPU surface rate. The mistake was recognised and the tax charge was cancelled. **(Figure 2)**

A cover to the Falkland Islands paid at the Empire surface rate, since the Falklands was not part of EAMS. **(Figure 3)**

#### **Secondly, a few surface letters chosen for their destinations or other interest.**

5 cent UPU surface rate to Guinea (French West Africa). **(Figure 4)**

3 cent Empire surface rate to Zanzibar. **(Figure 5)**

5 cent UPU surface rate to Liberia with partial Monrovia receiver on reverse, re-addressed to Canada. **(Figure 7)**

4 cent Empire surface rate to Hong Kong, redirected to Thailand. Not upgraded to UPU rate, but allowed without postage due. Bangkok receiver. **(Figure 8)**

1942 5 cent UPU surface rate to Angola. Very delayed mail – Angola receiver for 1949. **(Figure 9)**

#### **Next, a few airmail covers, similarly chosen for destination, rate or other interest, including a couple I am not sure of the rating and would like advice from more knowledgeable members.**

1941 30 cent Transatlantic rate to Monaco with OAT marking. **(Figure 10)**

1943 30 cent rate to Niger via Lisbon. (This is one of the rates I am not sure about. As far as I have been able to tell, the rate to French West Africa was 75 cents at this time. Was it still possible to send airmail to Africa at the Transatlantic rate? It certainly reached Lisbon where it was stamped with a 23 Oct 1943 receiver on the reverse. Note also the somewhat faint CONTROL POSTAL censor of St. Pierre et Miquelon. **(Figure 10)**

1945 cover to China. Another rate I don't fully understand. It was initially paid at 40 cents, which according to the table published in the 1945 Postal Guide, paid the surface route to India thence onward by air. However it was marked RETURNED FOR POSTAGE . Another 80 cents was added. If this was to pay the postage of 75 cents for complete air transmission it was grossly overpaid. The only thing I can think of was that it was a triple weight surface/air rate. **(Figure 11)**

1944 60 cent airmail rate to Morocco. The same question applies here as in cover number 10. Is this a double weight Transatlantic cover? Since this question arises twice it leads me to suspect that the answer is yes, but confirmation from a more knowledgeable member of the study group would be welcome. **(Figure 12)**

1946 50 cent airmail rate to South Africa. I'm on surer ground here – this is the short lived (June – October 31<sup>st</sup> 1946) rate to Africa, Asia and Australasia. **(Figure 13)**

1946 \$1 airmail rate to New Zealand. This is the same rate as the last cover, only double weight .In addition it has been authorised for export by The Bank Of Montreal. **(Figure 14)**

1944 registered RCMP cover to India. Meters to the value of \$2.10 pay the double Miami, Brazil, West Africa route + 10 cents registration. **(Figure 15)**

#### **A rather nice domestic cover next.**

Late use (1948) of a single 20 cent War Issue stamp paying 10 cent registration + 4 cents 1<sup>st</sup> class + 6 cents for 3 extra ounces @ 2 cents per ounce. **(Figure 16)**

**To finish, three postage due covers.**

Although all – up airmail had been introduced in 1948, if a letter specifically asked for airmail service as this one does, it must be paid at the airmail rate of 7 cents. This cover was thus underpaid 3 cents and assessed 6 cents double deficiency tax due. Two different postage due marks were used to indicate the postage due. **(Figure 17)**

1943 airmail cover to Brazil. Although the surface rate to South American countries was the same rate as the domestic rate, the airmail rate was not. This cover has been paid by a meter at the 7 cents domestic rate instead of the 35 cents required. Rated 280 centimes in Canada (28 centimes @1 cent Can = 5 centimes x 2 double deficiency). This was converted in Brazil to Cr \$ 16,80, although stamps to the value of 2.8 Cruzeiros were added (2 x 5,400 Reis + 1 Cruzeiro). I presume this equates to the 280 centimes, but I am not sure. **(Figure 18)**

A very complex cover from 1951 to conclude. Although there is no address within the window of this cover, the meter payment of 3 cents pays the Local rate for a drop letter. It was redirected to London, England and so was taxed 1 cent single deficiency to make up the 4 cent preferred rate to England. It was rated 1 d and received a 1d postage due in London. From here it was redirected again to France with no additional payment. Although France was also given the preferred rate in Canada, it was not sent directly to France and therefore should have been made up to the rate to France from England. Since no additional payment was made in London it was assessed for postage due in France. This was not the end of the story, however. As it was addressed to a Post Restant there was an additional charge in France for this service, hence the manuscript notation in France +15

+10

Tax stamps to the value of 15 centimes were affixed to the front of the cover to pay the postage due and a tax stamp to the value of 10 centimes was affixed to the back of the envelope to pay the Post Restant fee. **(Figure 19 and Figure 20)**

**For the full text description of each cover, see pages 9 and 10**

**Figure 1**  
**Philatelic item sent to Cyprus but incorrectly addressed to Ceylon. Cover was re-directed to Cyprus**



**Figure 2**  
**Royal train cover to French India. Initially, assessed one cent short paid. As the cover was addressed to French India, the EAMS rate did not apply. Cover correctly paid the UPU surface rate/**

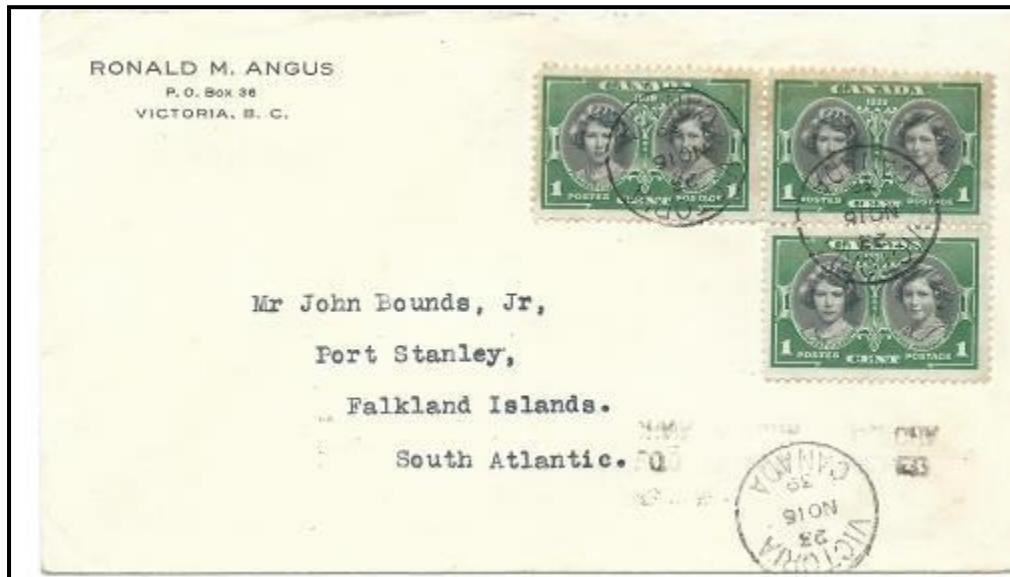


Figure 3  
A cover to the Falkland Islands paid at the Empire surface rate since the Falklands was not part of EAMS.

Figure 4

5 cent UPU surface rate to Guinea (French West Africa).



Figure 5  
3 cent Empire surface rate to Zanzibar.



**Figure 6**  
5 cent UPU surface rate to Liberia with partial Monrovia receiver on reverse, re-addressed to Canada.

**Figure 7**  
4 cent Empire surface rate to Hong Kong, redirected to Thailand. Not upgraded to UPU rate, but allowed without postage due Bangkok receiver..



**Figure 8**  
1942 5 cent UPU surface rate to Angola . Very delayed mail — Angola receiver 1949

Figure 8a  
Reverse side of  
Cover 8.



Figure 9  
1941 30 cent  
Transatlantic  
rate to Monaco  
with OAT



Figure 10  
1943 30 cent rate to  
Niger via Lisbon.

*Editors note; This is a cover where the author would appreciate feedback on the rate.*

*See the full text on page 9. Feedback will be published in Issue 41 of Post and Mail.*





**Figure 11**  
 1945 cover to China.  
*Editors Note: author would appreciate feedback on this cover. See text on page 9.*

**Figure 12**  
 1944 60 cent airmail rate to Morocco.  
*Editors Note: Author feels this may be a double weight cover Transatlantic cover. See page 9.*  
*Comments would be appreciated.*



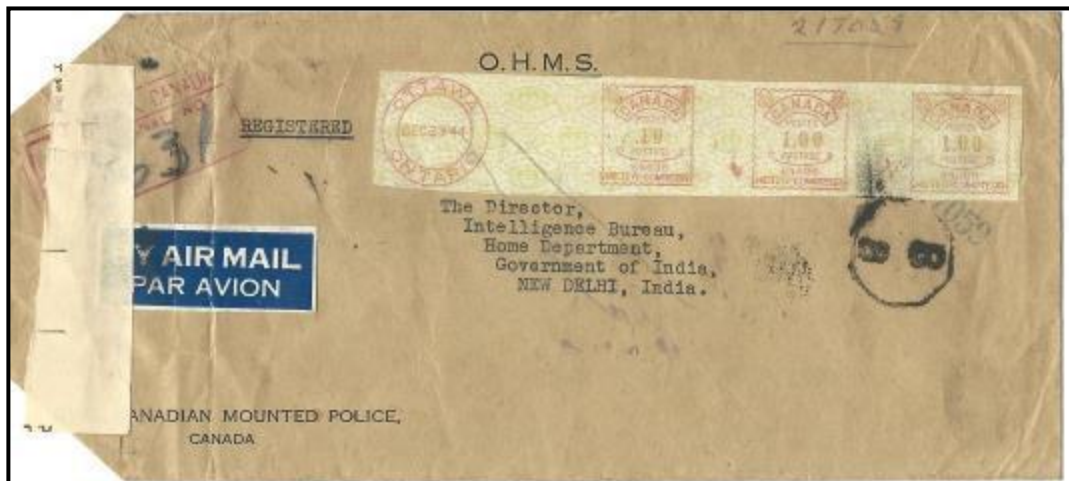
**Figure 13**  
 1946 50 cent rate to South Africa.  
 This was a short lived rate Oct June to Oct 31st 1946 to Africa, Asia and Australia.  
*Comments would be appreciated.*





**Figure 14**  
 1946 \$1.00 airmail rate to New Zealand. This is the same rate as cover 13 except it is double rate. In addition it has been authorized for export by the Bank of Montreal.

**Figure 15**  
 1944 registered RCMP cover to India. Meters to the value of \$2.10 pay double Miami, West Africa route



**Figure 16**  
 Late use (1948) of a single 20 cent War Issue stamp paying 10 cents registration, 4 cents first class plus 6 cents for 3 extra ounces.

Figure 17

Although all up airmail had been introduced in 1948, if a letter specifically asked for airmail service as this one does, it must pay the airmail rate of 7 cents. This cover thus was underpaid and assessed 6 cents deficiency tax due. Two different postage due marks were used.

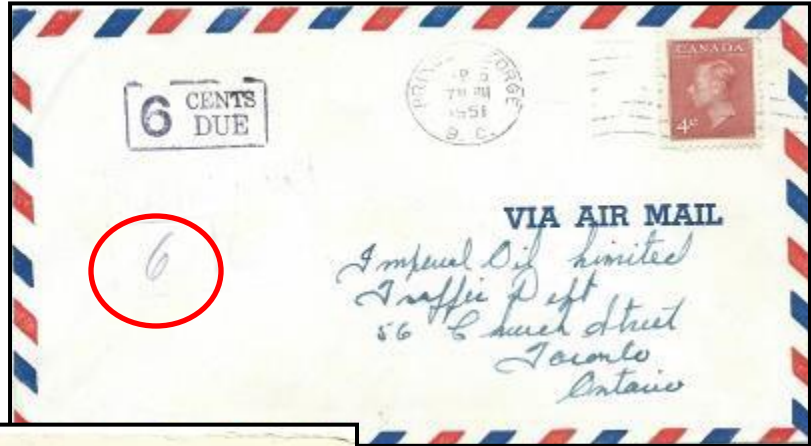


Figure 18

1943 airmail to Brazil

*See full text description on page 10.*



Figure 19 and 20 (below)

*See full text description on page 10.*





### ► Use of the 50 cent Vancouver Stamp by Gary Steele

Single use of the 50 cent Vancouver Harbour stamp is very rare, as I have only seen two such covers in 40 years of collecting the 1937-1938 issue. The only 50 cent rate I know of is to Guam for up to ½ ounce, the odds of getting one of these is zero. This leaves combination rates in multiples of 5c, 10c and 25c. Another possibility is to get a parcel or householder receipt that adds up to 50 cents too. See attached.

The attached cover is a 5x rate of 10 cents per ¼ ounce in effect from 15 December 1937 to 30 June 1942 and the householder receipt is for 50 x 1c printed matter rate envelopes with a bulk payment of 50 cents.



### ► Member request from John Newman

Hi Ken - I need but 4 stamps to complete my KGVI Canada collection. They are:

#### **BAR TYPES**

V-238-D, double - 1c green coil, perf 8

X-255-D, double - 5c Blue

#### **CITY TYPE**

Toronto 4530 - 15-249-D 1c, double

#### **PRECANCEL PERFIN**

Windsor 4940, P-5-231 (double) B1 (BSTAR)

If you know of anyone who may have one of these, please have them contact me. Also, it would be appreciated if you could add this to the want ads of the next Post & Mail.

Cheers

John 'Buck' Newman  
53 Thare Crescent

Ottawa ON K2J 2J1  
[newman.john@rogers.com](mailto:newman.john@rogers.com)

## ► TOPICS Revisited – Part XIX (BNA Topics Vol. 73 & 74) by Stephen Prest

### Introduction

The previous Part XVIII of TOPICS Revisited appeared in Issue 38 of the Post & Mail bringing the series up to BNA Topics Volume 72 published in 2015. This Part XIX edition of TOPICS Revisited reviews articles and references found in Volumes 73 to 74 (2016 & 2017) of BNA Topics.

The trend towards fewer articles related to BNA King George VI philately appearing in BNA Topics continues to be evident. However, important studies were authored by Study Group Members **Earle Covert** (“*The Development of Canadian Armed Forces and Civilian Air Letters 1942 to 1996*”, *BNAPS Exhibit Series (No. 90)*) and **Gary Dickenson** (“*Philatelic Views of the Peace Tower*” and also “*Canada’s Prime Ministers on Stamps and First Day Covers*”) in 2016 & 2017.

In all, nine publications were issued under the “Philatelic Literature” category containing material related to the KGVI Canada/Newfoundland period in whole or in part. A tenth publication, a self-published monograph by **Bill Pekonen** entitled “*Canada Re-use Labels and Envelopes*”, was identified by Study Group member **John Burnett** and will be incorporated in the next edition of the Bibliography of King George VI Canada and Newfoundland Philatelic References. Each of these publications provide adds to the foundation of philatelic knowledge and information that will serve as valuable reference for philatelists and postal historians in the future.

### Etiquettes & Labels

**John Burnett’s** article entitled “*Canada: Little-known facts of WWII – Part V: Paper as a munition of war*” appears in **BNA Topics Vol. 74, Whole No. 551** (Apr-June 2017) pp. 45-48 and describes the introduction of Re-Use labels to encourage the re-use of envelopes resulting in the saving of paper. John’s article notes that **Bill Pekonen’s** self-published monograph entitled “*Canada Re-use Labels and Envelopes*” (1995) is the only comprehensive document he could find previously published on the subject.

### Military Mail & Postmarks

**John Burnett’s** article entitled “*Canada: Little-known facts of WWII – Part 3: POW Mail from Japan*” appears in **BNA Topics Vol. 73, Whole No. 546** (Jan-March 2016) pp. 9-10. **John** follows up with an article in the “Readers Write” column in **BNA Topics Vol. 73, Whole No. 547** (Apr-June 2016) p 66 about being contacted by a relative of one of the POWs identified as a writer of one of the covers in John’s Part 3 article.

**John Burnett’s** article entitled “*Canada: Little-known facts of WWII, Part 4*” in **BNA Topics Vol. 73, Whole No. 549** (Oct-Dec 2016) pp. 23-24 describes the voyages of the MS Gripsholm which was used to transport non-combatant Japanese internees to be exchanged for and collect mainly US and a few Canadian citizen internees held by Japanese authorities in 1941 and 1942.

**Charles J Labonde’s** article entitled “*US World War II chemical censorship of Canadian mail*” appeared in **BNA Topics Vol. 74, Whole No. 553** (Oct-Dec 2017) pp. 5-8

### Papers & Gums

**A. B. (Anthony) Thompson’s** article in **BNA Topics Vol. 73, Whole No. 546** (Jan-March 2016) pp. 34-38, entitled “Paper stuff” describes in great detail the detection of the different raw materials found in the papers of Newfoundland stamps and changes to stamp papers used to produce Newfoundland stamps during the WWII period. (*cross-reference: Newfoundland*) A follow-up article appearing in **BNA Topics Vol. 74, Whole No. 550** (Jan-March 2017) pp. 21-26 entitled “*Newfoundland’s second resources issue on thin paper (?)*” describes Anthony’s research into paper thickness of, among others, the 1942-49 Second Resources Issue 1¢ “Codfish” stamp. (*cross-reference: Newfoundland 1942-49 Second Resources Issues (Waterlow Printings)*)

### Philatelic Literature

**Bill Pekonen’s** monograph entitled “*Canada Re-use Labels and Envelopes*” (1995) is a self-published document.

**Kyle Taylor** reviews “*The Standard Canada Precancel Catalogue*” by David Marasco and Bruce Field, Unitrade Press (2015) 108 pages in **BNA Topics Vol. 73, Whole No. 546** (Jan-March 2016) p. 49 (*cross-reference: Precancels*)

**Kyle Taylor** reviews “*The Standard Canada Precancel Catalogue*” by David Marasco and Bruce Field, Unitrade Press (2015) 108 pages in **BNA Topics Vol. 73, Whole No. 546** (Jan-March 2016) p. 49 (*cross-reference: Precancels*)

### Philatelic Literature (cont'd)

The BNAPS Book Department New Titles notes the publication of “*Blackout Postal Markings of Canada*” by **Cecil Coutts**, BNAPS Exhibit Series #84 (2015) in **BNA Topics Vol. 73, Whole No. 546** (Jan-March 2016) p. 50. (*cross-reference: Blackout Cancellations*)

The “BNAPS Book release notes” column reviews “*Philatelic Views of the Peace Tower*”, by **Gary Dickinson**, BNAPS Exhibit Series #90 (2016), 104 pages, in **BNA Topics Vol. 73, Whole No. 548** (July-Sept 2016) p. 36, which features a section on the 1942 10¢ Parliament Building stamp. (*cross-reference: 1942-43 War Issues*)

The “BNAPS Book release notes” column describes “*The Development of Canadian Armed Forces and Civilian Air Letters 1942 to 1996*”, by **Earle L. Covert**, BNAPS Exhibit Series #90 (2016), 104 pages, in **BNA Topics Vol. 73, Whole No. 546** (July-Sept 2016) pp. 36-37. (*cross-reference: Air Letters & Airgraphs*)

A review of **Peter Motson’s** book “*Newfoundland Airmail Stamps and Air Mail Flights: 1918-1949*” published by BNAPS, Exhibit Series #54 (2009) appears in **BNA Topics Vol. 73, Whole No. 548** (July-Sept 2016) p. 38-39. Further notes about this book appear in **BNA Topics Vol. 73, Whole No. 549** (Oct-Dec 2016) pp. 50-51) (*cross-reference: Newfoundland*).

**Ken Ellison** is recognized for his authorship of “*Japanese Internment in Canada 1941-1945: A Postal History*”, BNAPS, Exhibit Series #39 (2006) in **BNA TOPICS Vol 73, Whole No. 548** (July-Sept 2016) p. 71.

A summary of two books compiled by **Brian Stalker**, edited by **Ross Gray** appear in BNA Topics as follows: “*Travelling Post Office Postmark of Newfoundland & Labrador (Second Edition 2016) – A Study of the Postmark Hammers. 2016*” and “*Travelling Post Office Postmarks of Newfoundland & Labrador - Compendium of Related Information, 2106* both in **BNA Topics Vol. 74, Whole No. 550** (Jan-March 2017) p. 53-54

The “BNAPS Book release notes” column reviews “*Canada’s Prime Ministers on Stamps and First Day Covers*”, by **Gary Dickinson**, (2017), 90 pages, in **BNA Topics Vol. 74, Whole No. 553** (Oct-Dec 2017) p. 63 features sections on the 1951/52 Prime Ministers issues. (*cross-reference: 1951/52 Prime Ministers Issues*)

### Postal History

Further examples of prohibited (1937) and censored (1942) mail markings appears in **Mike Street’s** “Cover Stories (18) - Intercepted Mail – Part 3” column in **BNA TOPICS Vol. 73, Whole No. 547** (Apr-June 2016) p. 17.

### Postal Stationery

**Dr. John K. Courtis’** extensive article entitled “Canada Post Office postal stationery post bands and wrappers” in **BNA TOPICS Vol. 74, Whole No. 551** (Apr-June 2017) pp. 10-22. contains information about the KGVI era post bands and wrappers including 4-Hole and 5-Hole perforated OHMS postal bands on pp. 18 & 19 of the article. (*cross-referenced: Official Stamps - Perforated*)

### Bibliography of of King George VI Canada and Newfoundland Philatelic References

The BNAPS George VI Study Group was formed in 2003 with the objective to expand and make more widely available the body of philatelic knowledge and postal history relating to postage stamps issued and used in Canada and Newfoundland during the reign of King George VI. The Bibliography was established in 2005 as a way to bring together a concise and searchable form of the growing body of philatelic knowledge of the BNA KGVI period.

The 1<sup>st</sup> Edition of the Bibliography was posted on our Study Group website in November 2005 and listed over some 14 pages of references to articles appearing in BNA Topics Nos 1 to 10 and Post & Mail Issues 1 to 6. The 5<sup>th</sup> Edition posted in April 2020 now features over 60 pages of references. Many members have contributed to the listings over the years but many sources remain to be reviewed for references to be included in the Bibliography.

The Bibliography, together with the Post & Mail, form a bridge between current and future George VI Study Group members as well as the worldwide philatelic community. Any member wishing to become a Contributor to or take on an Editorship role vis a vis the Bibliography should contact Stephen at [stephen.prest@gmail.com](mailto:stephen.prest@gmail.com)

### ► Member's Sale Corner

**Pre-cancel plate blocks, pre-cancel varieties and pre-cancels on cover wanted:** Gary Steele, is willing to trade for anything he has listed on E-bay under Sportster.

**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 reached by email

### ► Members' Wants

**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.

#### **Patriotic Postage Meter Slogans**

World War II Patriotic Postage Meter Slogans.

Contact Steve Friedenthal at [sfriedenthal@shaw.ca](mailto:sfriedenthal@shaw.ca)

### **Members**

***Your Want Ad or For Sale List Could be Here***

**Contact Ken at [kwlemke@sympatico.ca](mailto:kwlemke@sympatico.ca)**

### ► Members' Wants

**Covers Wanted** Eldon Godfrey is seeking "Mail Suspended Service" and "Foreign Exchange Control Board" covers. His e-mail address is [ecg@godfrey-godfrey.ca](mailto:ecg@godfrey-godfrey.ca)

**KG VI Patriotic Covers** Bill Verbruggen is assembling a collection of KG VI Patriotic Covers for the purpose of studying the Postmarks used. He's 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](mailto:verbill@dccnet.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. Also looking for #285 Plate #4 UR. Peter can be contacted by email at

**Postmarks on KG VI wanted** Patrick Moore in Bonn, Germany, is looking for a nice large collection or collections of clear and readable postmarks on KG VI stamps. Geographic diversity rather than scarcity is important. His e-mail address is [patrick.moore@snaflu.de](mailto:patrick.moore@snaflu.de)

**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](mailto:g.m.spring@asch.co.uk).

**KGVI Period Articles Wanted** 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 List ad. Detailed want lists can be published on the Study Group website. Contact Ken or Stephen for further info at snail mail or email addresses given on page 2