Canada's military featured on commemorative stamps

LARRY MCINNIS

These stamp-issuing people are clever: They can issue stamps to mark an event, to commemorate a person, persons or happening, in such a way that historical accuracy is secondary to popular interest.

I mean, who can fault that Canada honored the Canadian Army last year, the Royal Canadian Air Force this year, and will do the same for the Royal Canadian Navy next year, even though none of those fine organizations exist, at least not right now.

Let's go back to the Nov. 10, 1983 issue of two-32-centers (Scott 1007-8) that was definitely for the army.

The first of the setenant pair showed soldiers in uniforms of the Royal Canadian Regiment (regular) and the British Columbia Regiment (militia). The other showed the same for the Royal Winnipeg Rifles (militia) and the Royal

(regular).
The inscription across the top of each stamp was "Regiments 1883-1983 Regiments". It didn't say "Canadian Army."

Canadian Dragoons

At the time, the issue

was to mark the centenaries of two regular and two militia units that are still in existence.

But as of this minute they're not in the Canadian Army:
They're part of the Land Element of the unified Canadian Armed Forces, as it's been called since 1968.

On Nov. 9, 1984, a 32-center was issued to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Royal Canadian Air Force, although it no longer exists as such.

The stamp design for the RCAF stamp, by William Southern and Ralph Tibbles, cleverly takes this into account also, as was done with the "army" issue.

The stamp inscription is "air force les forces aeriennes." It shows fliers as they were in the First World War, the Second World War (showing a Flight-Sergeant) and as one is today.

Future generations looking at this particular stamp will need to do some homework.

The brochure describing the release of this stamp left no doubt it was to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the RCAF.

The Canadian Aviation Corps was formed in 1914, with a



total strength of three: two officers and a noncommissioned officer. It didn't last long.

All those aces of the First World War, such as Billy Bishop, were part of the Royal Flying Corps, which was part of the British Army. Some others were part of the Royal Navy Flying Service.

Following the war, in 1920, the fledgling Canadian Air Force was formed, on a "non'permanent" basis.

It was a familiar term. There was a "Non-Permanent Active Militia" also. Madison Ave. terminology hadn't come to the Canadian forces.

In 1923, King George V bestowed the appellation "Royal" to the Canadian Air Force.

On April 1, 1924, the Royal Canadian Air Force came into being, a fact noted on the cornerstone of the Canadian Forces Establ-Photographic ishment at Rockcliffe, a Canadian Forces establishment at an Ottawa airport no longer used as a military flying field.

Rockcliffe is, however, the home of a major portion of the Canadian Aviation Museum, where visitors can see the actual aircraft that made Canadian aviation history.

Some of these aircraft have been shown, in one form or another on Canadian stamps, such as the Vickers Vedette, the Curtiss HS-2L (I can't give Scott numbers, because they're wrong in the Scott Canada catalogue, and in Scott Volume I the numbers under illustrations differ with the listings); the CF 100 (Scott 873), Lancaster (Scott 874), Curtiss JN-4 (Scott 875), Hawker

Hurricane (Scott 876).

Discovering a rare stamp or a stamp error must be exciting.

Discovering an error in catalogue listings is exciting, too, especially when I realize it goes

back to 1979 and has not been corrected. LETTERS Letters are invited. Please send enquiries to the writer at P.O. Box 40, Beauharnois, Que., J6N 3C1.



Lasagne with meat: a truly continental dish.

Scrumptious, meaty lasagne

(NC) — Expecting company tonight? Here's a truly continental dish that's quick and easy to prepare.

9 Primo Lasagne noodles (approx. 1/2 500 g package) 500 g (1 lb.) regular ground beef

1 medium onion, chopped 1 clove garlic, minced salt and pepper to taste 796 mL (28 fl. oz.) tin Primo Plain

Spaghetti Sauce 156 mL (5-1/2 fl. oz.) tin Primo Tomato Paste 156 mL (5-1/2 fl. oz.) tin

water
500 g (1 lb.) soft cheese
(ricotta, dry cottage)
2 large eggs, lightly
beaten

A PASSION FOR PASTA Chef Primo

500 g (1 lb.) mozzarella cheese, grated 125 mL (1/2 cup) Primo Grated Parmesan Cheese

Cook Primo Lasagne as package directs. Brown meat, onion, garlic in frying pan. Season with salt and pepper. Drain off fat. Combine Primo Spaghetti Sauce, Tomato Paste and water with meat mixture, simmer 20 minutes. Blend soft 'cheese with egg. Spread thin layer of meat sauce in bottom of 4 L (13" x 9" x 2") pan. Top with 3-

strip length-wise lasagne layer, overlay edges slightly. Place 1/3 of the following in order: meat sauce, soft cheese mixture and mozzarella cheese. Top with second layer of lasagne, continue layering using all ingredients. Sprinkle Primo Parmesan Cheese on top. Bake 180°C (350°F.) oven for 30 minutes before serving.

Suggested additions: chopped cooked egg; chopped cooked spinach; cooked sausage; sliced mushrooms; finely chopped ham.

Makes 6-8 servings.

Taylor will decide

Solicitor-General
George Taylor, Simcoe
Centre's MPP, will
decide in two weeks
whether to take the
issue of changing or
keeping store closing
legislation to the
Legislature, according
to a Toronto newspaper.

Numerous Toronto businesses opened for business, illegally, on Boxing Day. Summonses were delivered to 25 stores. Thirty-one other businesses were warned.

The decision to charge

The decision to charge is that of the local police, Taylor said. Stores are not allowed to be open on Boxing Day in the same way that stores are not allowed to be open on Sunday.



Mountainview Mall 526-2273

