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Propaganda

On les aura!



2^e EMPRUNT
DE
LA DEFENSE NATIONALE

Souscrivez

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By George M. Baude

Propaganda." We say the word with a sneering tone. We dismiss the subject preemptorily; we easily recognize an attempt to persuade us to believe something our better judgement causes us to reject. But in reality, propaganda has many purposes, and not all are either abominable or readily recognizable.

The word "propaganda" originally meant an act of spreading the faith; it applied specifically to the College of Propaganda founded by Pope Urban VIII (1613-1644) to prepare priests for foreign assignments. It carried none of its implications of deceit and deception, and did not until this century.

Propaganda serves many purposes: it informs and misinforms, brings good news, words of warning, words of hope and encouragement, persuasion, threats, and a variety of other intents. Propaganda, as we define the word, combines all these elements and then disseminates them by the printing press, radio and television — and by perhaps the oldest method of all. That will be the subject of this study.

Almost from the time mankind began using the specific bits of metal of established weight and value we call coins, these artifacts have been used to recognize the accomplishments of the state or ruler, to venerate or invoke the favor of the dieties and often, especially in

the cases of military leaders, to let the troops know who was meeting the payroll.

World War I was the first war in which modern propaganda, with its invidious connotation, was consciously implemented state policy, exploited as a potent and effective means of influencing public opinion. Though propaganda offices often masqueraded under such innocuous names as The Ministry of Education or The State Information Service, the war prompted a rise of national propaganda machines as well as unofficial political and economic groups formed to influence public views.

It would be misleading to say that World War I was the first time propaganda was used with the deliberate intention of deception. That might be impossible to trace, but for our purpose a good starting point is the fourth century B.C.

There are coins of Alexander the Great (356-323 B.C.) which bear a portrait considered by some to be Hercules but thought by others to be Alexander himself. The coin shows a young man with a ram's horn curling against his head. Could this mean that Alexander was casting himself as the son of Ammon, the ram-headed Egyptian god known as Zeus to the Greeks? The evidence is found in an account by Arrianos, a second-century writer who researched the records of Ptolomy and Aristobulus, two

of Alexander's generals.

According to Arrianos, after a perilous crossing of a stretch of desert during which Alexander and his party were saved by a few timely "miracles," they arrived at an oasis surrounding a shrine to Ammon; here Alexander was informed by the priests that he was the son of the god. Shortly afterward, the news was announced by the Oracle of Apollo in Asia Minor; Arrianos wrote that at this time Alexander took to wearing the two ram horns characteristic of his "father." They were worn attached to a fillet around his head, so they appeared to be growing from just above his ears. This is not really conclusive evidence, but since Alexander faced strong opposition at home, isn't it conceivable that he would resort to this subterfuge to solidify his position?

Many Roman coins bear inscriptions or allegorical scenes meant to impress by commemorating an event or exalting a personage. The Roman general Mark Antony (83-30 B.C.), while commanding forces in the western Mediterranean as a member of the second Triumvirate, struck a series of denarii bearing a picture of a galley. The galley suggested that ultimate power rested upon sea power, a subtle stroking of the naval forces. His name is also featured prominently on the coin, a reminder to those who served under him that Antony saw to it that they were paid. The reverse carries a legionary designation (Leg I, II, III, and so forth) and a representation of the legion's standards. This recognized the land forces as well, for the standards were objects of great pride to the army, inspiring a deep feel-

From the God-as-man coins of Alexander the Great (right) to Mark Antony's legionary issues (lower right) to the *Lusitania* and wartime counterfeits, a look at the media and the messages



ing of esprit de corps. In A.D. 9, when the Germanic hordes under Arminius annihilated three legions commanded by Publius Quintillius Varus, the loss of the legionary standards was mourned almost as much as the destruction of the legions themselves, and great shame was cast upon the name of Varus that extended even to distant kin.

Let us jump almost 2,000 years in our examination of propagand. It has been noted that the word was not always so odious. The distaste and distrust it generates may have had its origin in the days just prior to America's entry into the first World War. The outbreak of hostilities in August 1914 was followed by intense propaganda competition between the Allies and the Central Powers — and one brilliant British-conceived coup that we must consider.

Friday, May 7, 1915, the Cunard liner *Lusitania* was torpedoed off the Irish coast by a German submarine, the U-20, and sunk 18 minutes later with a loss of 1,201 lives. The vessel had not been requisitioned for government war service, but kept its regular place in the Cunard Line sailings. The ship left Liverpool in April 1915, arrived in New York safely, and departed on its final voyage May 1. In advance of the sailing, warnings (threats, to the English press) were published in American newspapers predicting that the vessel would be sunk. During the inquiry that followed the sinking, these warnings were brushed aside by Lord Mersey:

"So far from affording any excuse, the threats only serve to aggravate the

crime by making it plain that the intention to commit it was deliberately formed *and the crime itself planned before the ship sailed.*" (The italics have been added to highlight a point to be examined later.)

The ship sailed, and despite the "threats" the passenger list was filled with non-combatants — men, women and children, many of them American. At 2:30 p.m., off the coast of Ireland, a torpedo struck between the third and fourth funnels, a second and third torpedo may have followed, and the great ship went down.

The British press presented the tragedy in the most emotional phrases they could summon:

"It is impossible to draw a pen picture of the heart-rending scenes that followed. Men, women, and children caught like rats in a trap were vainly fighting for their lives... Still the Hunnish pirates had performed their task, proving to the civilized world that the whole gamut of barbarism had not been exhausted in the interest of German Kultur. The Belgian atrocities... all these dwarfed to insignificance in the face of the foulest act of wilful murder ever committed on the high seas. The crime will forever remain a blot on the history of a civilized(?) nation..."

The verdict of the coroner's jury at the inquest, held at Kinsale, Ireland, was: "This appalling crime was contrary to international law, and we therefore charge the German Emperor and the Government of Germany with the crime of wilful and wholesale murder."

In the German press the sinking received different treatment. "With

Joyful Pride We Contemplate This Latest Deed of Our Navy" was the way the *Kolnische Volkszeitung* expressed it. They said the victory was greeted with shouts of delight in every quarter of the German Empire; school children were granted a holiday. This reaction is to be expected in a nation at war, where, like Pearl Harbor in 1941, a heinous atrocity to one side is regarded as a noble victory by the other.

But there was a strange twist to the *Lusitania* case that cast the entire matter in a different hue. The prominent German medalist Karl Goetz produced a medal to commemorate the event. The British Intelligence Service learned about it before their German counterpart, and when they revealed it in the press, the *Kolnische Volkszeitung* indignantly denied that German artists would create so gruesome a souvenir. The German Press Bureau had to admit later that such a medal had been privately executed; Goetz had made 44 copies that he distributed to friends. He had intended it to be a satirical comment on the German government's contention that the *Lusitania* carried contraband. The British obtained one of the medals and featured this description in the newspapers:

"On the obverse, under the legend 'No Contraband' (Keine Bannware) there is a representation of the Lusitania sinking. The designer has conveniently omitted to put in the women and children which the world knew she did carry. On the reverse under the legend Business Above All (Geschäft Über Alles), the figure of

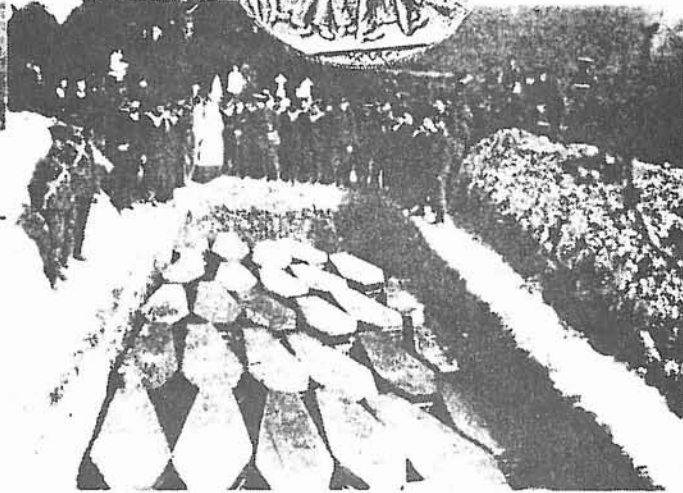
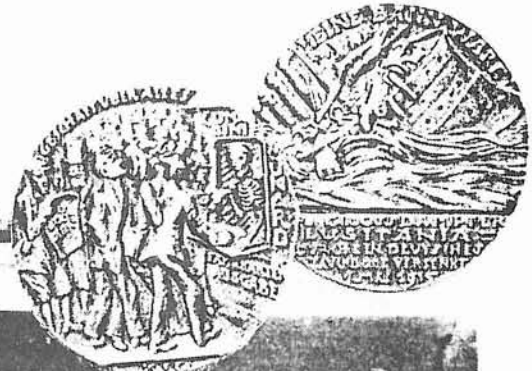
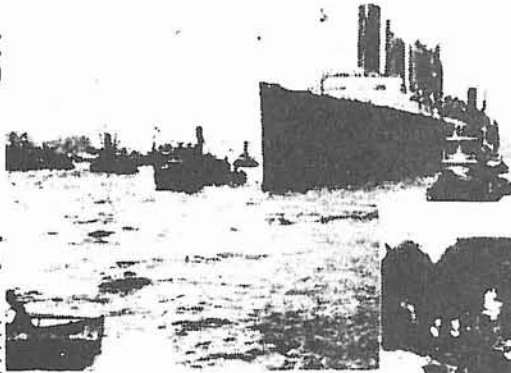
(PROPAGANDA, Next Page)

SCHEFF STRASSBURG
CUNARD



**EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL
LUSITANIA**

Fastest and Largest Steamer
now in Atlantic Service Sails
SATURDAY, MAY 1, 10 A.M.
Transylvania, Fri., May 7, 5 P.M.
Ordnburg, .. Tues. May 16, 10 A.M.
Tuscunia, .. Fri., May 21, 5 P.M.
LUSITANIA, Sat., May 29, 10 A.M.
Transylvania, Fri., June 4, 5 P.M.
Gibraltar-Cenos-Naples-Pisces
& S. Carpathia, Thur., May 13, Noon



Above, right and left: 1,201 deaths and a propaganda coup were the bottom lines of the Lusitania sinking. Next page: Counterfeit and propaganda notes include a Japanese occupation \$10 note proclaiming the strength of British currency (top), a "Hitler's toilet paper" note (bottom left) and a "Reichsmark death" note (bottom right).

NOTICE!

TRAVELLERS intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or of any of her allies, are liable to destruction in these waters and that travellers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.

IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY
WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 21, 1915

PROPAGANDA

(From Page 154)

Death is shown at the booking office giving out the tickets to passengers who refuse to attend to the warning against submarines given by a German. This picture seeks apparently to propound the theory that if a murderer warns his victim of his intention the guilt of the crime will rest with the victim, not the murderer.

The medal worked to the serious disadvantage of Germany in several ways: Goetz designed the medal privately and the British learned of it first and publicized it; Germany indignantly denied it, then had to make a humiliating back-down when it belatedly learned the medal did exist; Goetz had meant it to be satirical, but the British persuaded world opinion to accept it as a triumphant, gloating commemorative piece, picturing Germany exulting over the deaths of 1,201 people. But the worst indictment of all was that the date on the original medal seemed to prove Lord Mersey's words ("and the crime itself planned before the ship sailed"): The date of the sinking was May 7, but the date given on the medal is May 5!

The British copies bear the same date and can be distinguished from their

German counterparts by the spelling of the month; British medals read "May" and the German medals read "Mai."

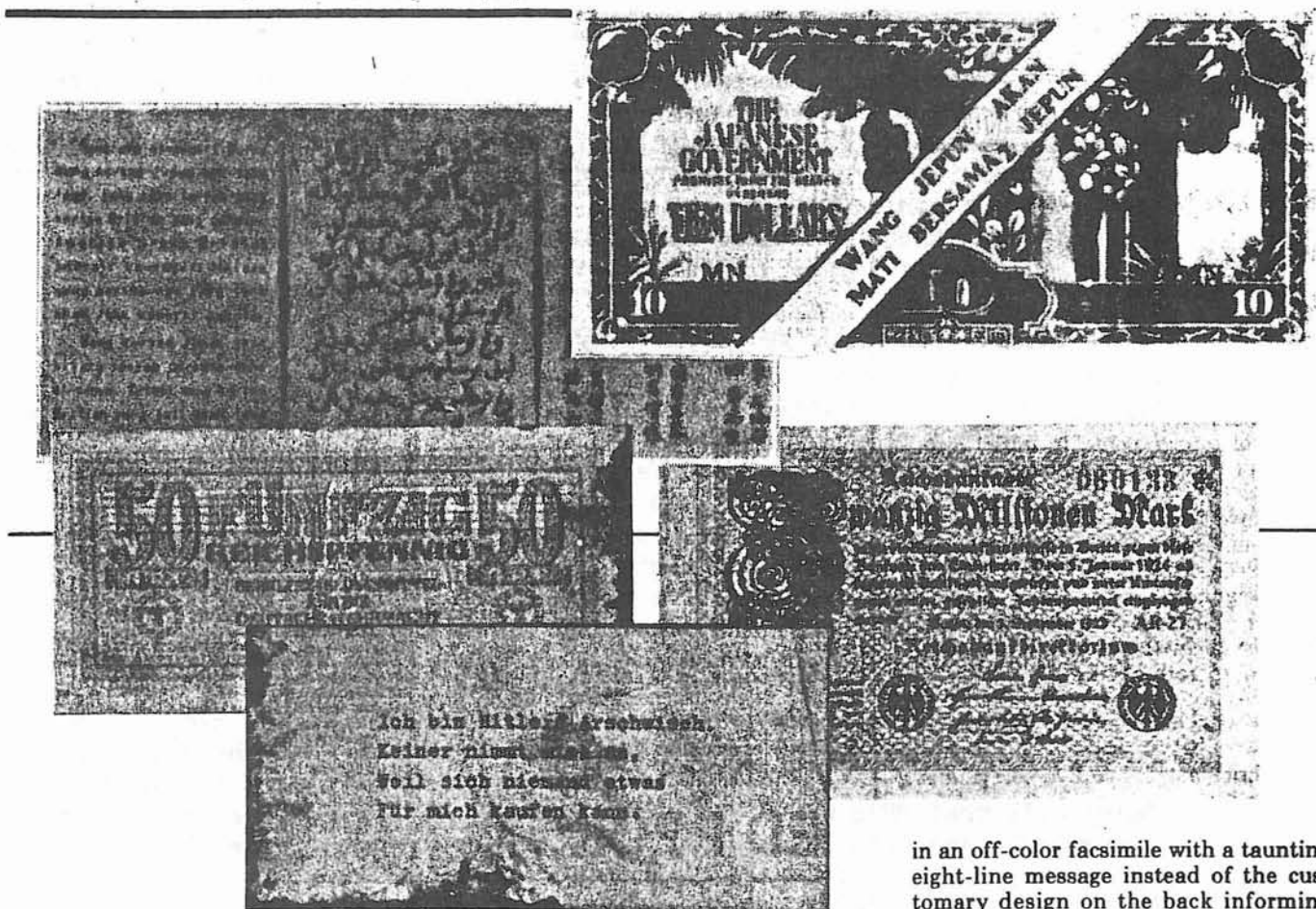
The resulting international revulsion against Germany caused it to make a hasty and clumsy attempt to regain lost prestige. They struck a medal similar in every respect except for the date, which was corrected to May 7, 1915, but this proved futile, and the attempt was quickly abandoned. The numismatic gain from this misfortune and subsequent propaganda coup is that there are not one, but three *Lusitania* medals: the original (Mai 5, 1915), the British copy (May 5, 1915), and the German follow-up, dated Mai 7, 1915.

Throughout history the British have frequently shown an aptitude for clever deception. An amusing example that happened during World War II is worth telling, though it has no real numismatic relevance. The German army published an information bulletin, known as "Skorpion West," that had been delivered by truck. However, an air drop was found to be more efficient, so this was used. British Intelligence quickly took advantage of the change, putting out a "London edition" to be dropped from a captured German plane.

The British version was identical in every respect with the German original, but with a few minor alterations. There would be news of a couple of "glorious victories," victories that the troops receiving the bogus Skorpion had firsthand knowledge of as being disasters. This soon put Skorpion West out of business.

During World War II, the British refrained from falsifying German currency. They were well aware that the enemy had the capability of reproducing English paper money, a capability amply demonstrated after the war, when it was discovered that the Nazis had produced \$600 million worth of bank notes that were so perfect that the British withdrew the entire series from circulation. However, against the Japanese they did not exercise similar restraint. They forged notes of the "puppet" banks that were operating in the Japanese-occupied areas, producing deliberately sloppy and crude copies so as to undermine confidence in the genuine currency.

To further develop the native population's distrust of the invasion money distributed by the Japanese, the British copied the occupation \$10 bill used by Japan in Malaya. The copy was obviously for obvious propaganda purposes, for the British added a diagonal strip across the front of the note stating,



"Japan and Japanese money will soon disappear." The reverse carries the message that Japanese money is no longer recognized in Malaya, and that British currency is the only legal tender. The country was still under Japanese occupation, but these notes at least let the people know that they had not been forgotten and that the hour of liberation was at hand.

In 1941, following the collapse of France, the British began dropping humorous reproductions of 50-franc notes. The original note shows Jacques Coeur, a 15th-century French financier, checking his accounts with a treasure chest on his desk. The British version shows an empty treasure chest and the startled Coeur totaling the breathtaking costs of the German occupation — 400 million francs a day. The note is signed by "The Traitor, Laval", the premier of Vichy France, and by "The Spy, Abetz", the German ambassador. The reverse points out to the French that they are supporting an incredibly expensive occupation army with these words:

"This is a facsimile of the new 50-franc note. It illustrates the story of the systematic pillage of France that is deliberate and planned. The cost of the occupation is 400,000,000 francs per day or 400 francs for each of the 1,000,000 German soldiers.

This is enough to put each of them up at a deluxe palace on the Cote de Azur. This amount is double the budget of all of France — for 40 million French. One German costs the Treasury as much as 80 French."

The message continues, telling them the economy of the country is undermined by a false and forced exchange rate between the mark and the franc, and pointing out that their industries are being dismantled and relocated in Germany.

Considering the British reluctance to counterfeit German currency, this effort was handled mostly by the American "psywar" team, although the Americans also avoided actual counterfeiting. Instead, they produced rather imprecise copies of German bank notes, including the 50-reichpfennig note from the Auxilliary Payment Series of the German armed forces. The genuine notes had blank reverses, but the American issue bore four different propaganda messages. One states (in doggerel verse that loses rhyme and meter in translation):

*I am Hitler's toilet paper
No one accepts me
Also no one can buy
Anything with me*

The 1929 10 reichmark, still in use in Germany at the time, was reproduced

in an off-color facsimile with a taunting eight-line message instead of the customary design on the back informing the German people:

"This is a souvenir of Hitler's 1000 year reich. Hitler promised a thousand years but it only seemed that long. It has lasted 10 years and soon that will end. The Nazi tyranny was maintained only through suppression of your freedom. Throw off your chains; we will protect the people and punish the guilty."

Because information on these matters is always sketchy and unreliable, it cannot be positively stated that this is an American leaflet. R.G. Aukland, in his booklet, "Air Dropped Propaganda Currency", states that an analysis of the wording suggests it might have been intended to mislead the German people into thinking it to have been Russian. The phrase "throw off your chains" is a cliché from the socialist past and "the people will be protected" seems to lack an American ring. Aukland goes on to say, though, that a highly placed official in the Psychological Warfare Department was of the opinion (again no positive statement) that the work was that of the Americans.

The Axis Powers did not accept this passively; they were well equipped to reply in kind. The next installment of this article will examine their replies, along with Germany between the wars and the subsequent development of the Nazi state. ■

Archery, the shooting of arrows by a bow, is undoubtedly one of the oldest of arts still being practiced today. Typical weapons of hunting peoples throughout the world, bows and arrows were valuable alike in food quest, in survival defence and in aggressive war. Stone arrowheads from the later palaeolithic culture of western Europe confirm the age of this activity. Other widespread historical evidence shows their evolution and impact on many societies and cultures around the world. The following general notes attest to this:

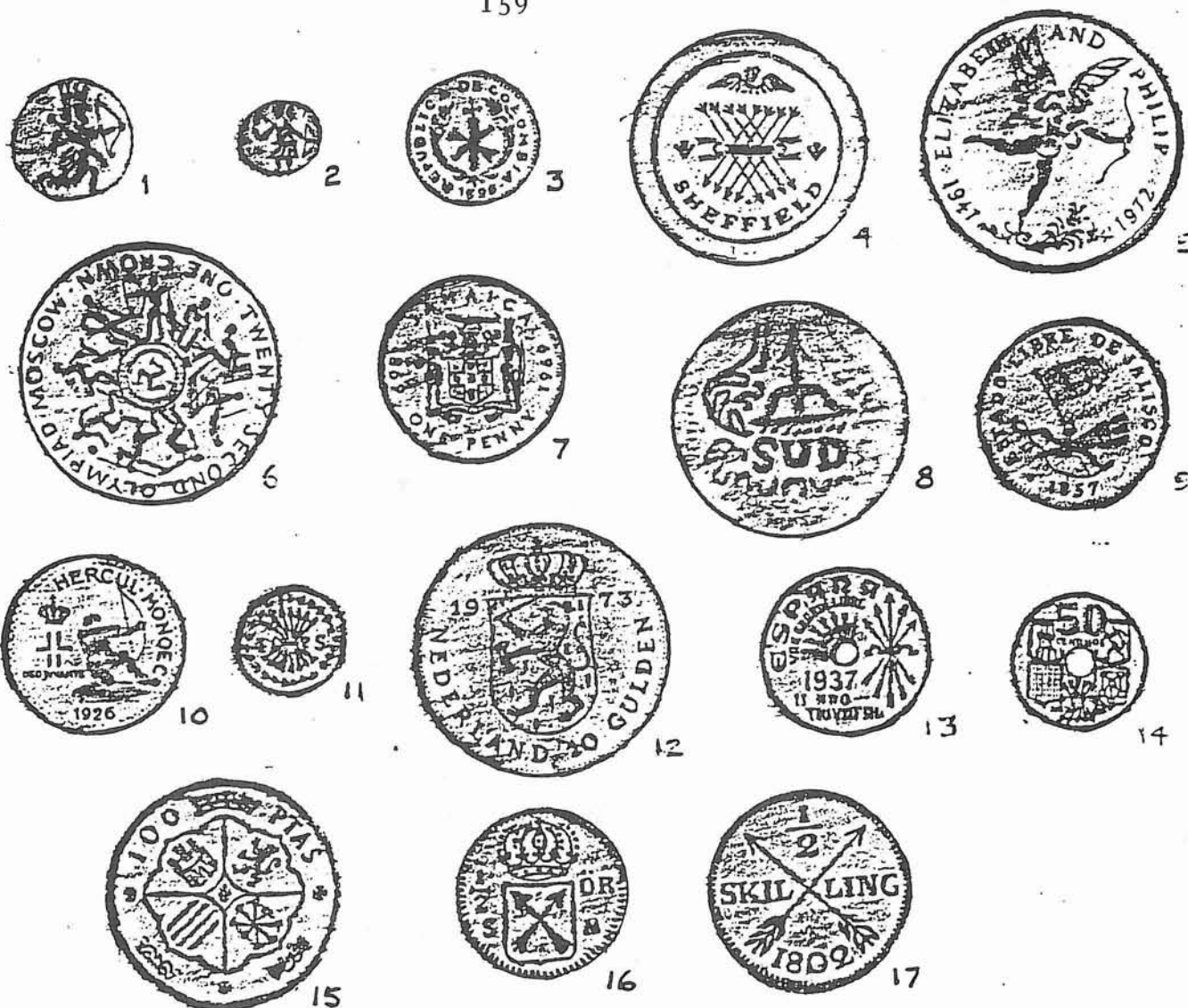
- The ancient Chinese pictorial origin of the current script character for "middle" 中 CHUNG, was an arrow in the centre of a target, which is still evident to the present. The sound even resembles the impact of an arrow. This character is sometimes used as an abbreviation for "China" - the middle country. (centre of the world).
- In Korea, archery evolved from use in war, to be a classical sports activity of the wealthy. Each estate had its own archery range.
- The effectiveness of the short powerful composite bow of the Mongols is evident in numerous and extensive conquests by Jenghiz Khan's horsemen.
- In Japan, firearms replaced bows and arrows at the start of the Tokugawa shogunate (early 17th century), as it also did elsewhere in the Orient. Archery then became an activity to develop concentration and control.
- English archers were renowned for their effectiveness in such battle victories as Crecy (1346), Agincourt (1415) and Poitiers (1356) using stout longbows made of yew. Yeomen (yew men) formed the royal bodyguard of archers in former times.
- Former British royalty took an active part in archery. It is recorded of King Henry VIII that "His Grace shotte as stronge and as greate a lengthe as anie of his guard", and that he repeatedly shot in the centre of the white, though the marks were erected at the extraordinary distance of twelve-score yards apart!
- There are several English family names that are related to archery, viz: Archer, Arrowsmith, Bowman, Bownocker, Boyer, Butts, Fletcher, Stringer, Yeoman, etc. At least three of these are familiar to our local numismatic fraternity.
- In Greek and Roman mythology, some gods and goddesses are usually portrayed with bows, viz: Artemis (Diana) the huntress and moon-goddess, Apollo, the herdsman, and Eros (Cupid) the god of love. The legendary Heracles (Hercules) the powerful, is usually depicted with his weapons - a bow, quiver and a club.
- The mounted archers of Parthia were noted for their rearguard action - from which the expression "parting (Parthian) shot", for final repartee, is derived.
- Archery devices appear in the heraldic coats of arms, shields and seals of several countries, some of which are: Ryndine of Imperial Russia, Drummond of Scotland, Walsh of Ireland, Wolfe of England, O'Hanly of the U.S.A.
- Heraldic customs regarding archery items are that bows may be stringed of another colour but must be orientated, i.e., the blazon (description) must state whether they are to be pale-wise (vertical), fess-wise (horizontal), or bend-wise (diagonal). Arrows, unless otherwise stated are always pale-wise with heads in base (pointed downwards). A sheaf of arrows in the commonest form are one in pale debruised (overlaid) by two in saltire (crossed).
- One of the supporters of the shield of the province of Nova Scotia is a native indian holding a single arrow.
- A sheaf of arrows are clutched in the eagle's claw on the seal of the U.S.A. and on the 1680 arms of the New Hampshire. The national archery association of the U.S. is the oldest organization of amateur sport with continuous existence since its founding in 1879.
- The ninth southern zodiacal constellation, with the symbol ♐ is Sagittarius, the Archer - a centaur shooting an arrow. Sagitta is the Latin word for arrow, from which the related words, sagittal, sagittate, sagittilingual are derived.
- There is also a plant called sagittaria, with the English name, arrowhead, which has leaves of that shape.

- A broad arrowhead was used to mark British convicts' clothing. It was also used by the British Board of Ordnance to mark stores, and by the Canadian government to mark its property - surrounded by a capital C (C).
- There is an archer fish from Java and Sumatra (Indonesia) which has the power of shooting a drop of water at insects on plants near the water's edge so as to knock them down into the water where they can be eaten.
- Arrowroot is a nutritious starch made from the fleshy tubers of the Maranta plant, which derived its name from its ability to absorb the poison from arrow wounds.
- The skill with bows and arrows by our Canadian native peoples have largely been neglected, and our last coureur-de-bois, Paul Provencher, has hung up his bow in retirement. U.S. Indian flint arrowheads can still be purchased at the museum site of the Battle of Gettysburg in Pennsylvania.
- The Old Norse word for arrow was "ör", but this has now evolved to mean dizzy or confused. Ö was first used as a currency unit by Sweden in the 16th century. Today the Scandinavian countries use the word, "öre" which means "ear" for the hundredth part of their "crown".
- The first book on archery written in English in 1545 was called "Toxophilus". The title is of Greek origin (τόξον bow, τόξότης archer) from which such words as Toxarch (captain of the archers), Toxicum (poison for arrows), Toxology (the study of the bow; hence, archery), Toxon (a sponge spicule shaped like a cupid's bow) and Toxophilite (a devotee of archery) are derived.
- Today, archery has become a sport skill or art, with complex bows, sights and scientific effort to improve the efficiency of equipment expressed by the energy formula of the bow, i.e., $rW = 1/2(m + K)V^2$ which shows that half of the stored energy is wasted after the arrow leaves it.

The foregoing score of notes gave toxological connections with some of the arts, sciences and humanities of various cultures, but made only one brief reference to numismatics (Scandinavian currency). Actually there is a wealth of examples of archers and/or their equipment portrayed on coins down through the ages, from ancient Grecian, Roman, Parthian, Bactrian, Seljuk & Mongol periods, right up to the present day. A representative selection of such coins, mainly modern, are identified and illustrated herewith. They are as follows:

No.	Country, etc.	Metal	Denomination	Date	Symbol
1	Persia	Ag	Siglos	c BC 475	King Xerxes with bow and spear
2	Elam (Khuzistan)	Ae	Drachm	c 200 AD	Archer with bow, drawing arrow
3	Colombia	Ag	Real	1828	Crossed bow & arrows with fasces
4	Gr. Brit. (Yorks)	Ae	Penny token	1812	2 sets of 4 arrows crossed
5	Guernsey	CuNi	25 Pence	1972	Cupid with bow (Ag anniversary)
6	Isle of Man	CuNi	Crown	1980	Olympic archery sportsman
7	Jamaica	CuNiZn	Penny	1969	Shield supporter with bow
8	Mexico (Oaxaca)	Ae	8 Reales	1813	Bow with arrow
9	Mexico (Jalisco)	Ae	Octavo	1857	Bow & quiver of arrows with flag
10	Monaco	AlBr	2 Francs	1926	Hercules with bow
11	Neths (Hollandia)	Ag	Stuiver	1739	Sheaf of 7 arrows (up)
12	Netherlands	Ag	10 Gulden	1973	Sheaf of arrows in lion's paw
13	Spain	CuNi	25 Centimos	1937	Sheaf of 5 arrows (up)
14	Spain	CuNi	50 Centimos	1949(51)	" " " " (down)
15	Spain	Ag	100 Pesetas	1966(66)	" " " " (oblique)
16	Sweden	Ae	1/2 Ö	1720	2 crossed arrows on shield (*)
17	Sweden	Ae	1/2 Skilling	1802	2 crossed arrows

* Originally these were the arms of Dalarna, the mint location.



Some references which were consulted:

Analysis of Chinese Characters, by Wilder & Ingram
 The History of Korea, by Sohn, Kim & Hong
 Things Japanese, by Mock Joya
 Heraldic Design, by Hubert Allcock
 Heraldry, by Julian Franklyn
 Canada: Symbols of Sovereignty, by Conrad Swan
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 Provencher - Last of the Coureurs de Bois
 An Outline of Ancient Greek Coins, by Zander H. Klawans
 Roman Imperial Coins, by Zander H. Klawans
 Coins, by Martin Jessop Price (Ed)
 Standard Catalog of World Coins, by Krause, Mishler & Bruce
 The Ancient & Classical World, 600 BC - AD 650, by Michael Mitchener.

Frank Fesco 1985 04 08

NEWS & COMMENTS 85-19

- * One last coin reference from Charles Lamb before his essays go back on the bookshelf ... In his essay on "Papers Thirty-five Years Ago" he speaks of an editor, "the redoubted John Fenwick", who, without a guinea in his pocket, had purchased the rights and titles of a defunct newspaper, the Albion. He then spent several weeks going about borrowing seven-shilling pieces, and lesser coin, to meet the daily demands of the Stamp Office, which presumably distributed the paper to its hundred-or-so subscribers.

Most collectors are familiar with the British gold guinea - particularly the "spade" type (1787-99) of King George III, which was much imitated as gaming tokens, as advertising pieces and as outright counterfeits. However the seven shilling coin referred to is not so familiar. It is the contemporary 1/3 gold guinea (C43) which explains the 21 shilling definition of the guinea, in contrast to the later 20 shilling sovereign (gold pound).

- * The origins of many calendar systems are shrouded in national myths. One such tells of a bear and a tiger living in a cave who prayed to Heaven that they might become human. Hearing the prayer, Heaven ordered the two beasts to confine themselves in the cave for a hundred days, with only mugwort and garlic as food. The impetuous tiger ran out of the cave midway in the confinement period, but the patient bear faithfully stayed in the cave for the appointed period, taking nourishment only as instructed. Accordingly, the bear became a beautiful girl and married HWAN-UNG, the son of Heaven. Born of the bear-turned-girl and the Heavenly Son, was TAN-GUN, who founded KO-CHOSON (ancient Korea) in the year 2332 BC. This then became year 1 of the Korean calendar. (Year 0 = 2332 BC) The initial coinage of South Korea bears the date 4292, which, when minus Year 0 becomes 1959. (The myth is from the book, The History of Korea, by Sohn Fow-Kev, Kim Chol-Choon & Hong Yi-Sup, which was produced by the Korean National Commission for UNESCO in 1970). What AD date would Korean year 4318 represent?
- * Britannia Metal is the name for an alloy of Tin and Antimony which was much used for the striking of medals during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The proportions for the best were Sn 90% Sb 10%, but a common type was Sn 94% Sb 5% Cu 1%. It permitted exceptionally high relief, excellent detail, and had an attractive silverish sheen when new. Unfortunately it was soft, so dented easily, and if subjected to handling, became a dull leaden greyish colour. The firm of F.W. Ellis & Company of Toronto, engraved and struck many fine items of medallic art, some of which are illustrated in Dr. Joseph LeRoux's catalogue.
- * Another interesting alloy is "Nickel-Silver", sometimes called German Silver, which contains no silver! It comprises a range of alloys of copper, nickel and zinc, whose composition varies from 7-30% nickel. The alloy most widely used is Ni 18% Cu 62% Zn 20%. These alloys resist corrosion better than does brass, but tarnish slowly through the action of sulphur in the air. Examples of German Silver coins are the 10 Heller coins of Austria during 1915-1916. Y32 is shown at right.



Obv.



Rev.

Austria 10 Heller
1916

- * Margo Russell, editor of Coin World since 1962, retired on February 28th. She started her journalistic career in 1935, on the Sidney Daily News, and came to Coin World with no numismatic experience! Through study and hard work she achieved many of the top numismatic honours and awards. This should be encouraging to novices in the field. It is a fine example of what can be done!
- * Did you hear about the chap who put a lead slug in a scale and stole a weigh?

NEWS & COMMENTS 85-20

- * There was an informative article in the February issue of the Numismatist about "Balinese Shadow Money" by E.B. Banning & L.A. Pavlish. It described the 14.2 inch 309 gram uniform copper bars whose value was determined by the length of the shadow they cast during morning and evening marketplace transactions. These were not to be confused with "invisible money", the Yap stone rings lost at sea during rafting from the neighbouring Palau Islands. The article was complete with sketches, charts, 26 footnotes and a bibliography of 13 references. This delightful satire was evident from the name of these bars - "U'otabkid'n"!
- * For those who consider that one vote does not have much influence, consider this: In 1774, to make the separation of the colonies more emphatic, it was proposed in the American Continental Congress that the official language of the new political entity be changed from English to German. 27 voted for, and 27 voted against. Frederick Muhlenberg broke the tie by casting a negative vote. The reason for his dissenting vote was that he thought the antiquated German script would present unsurmountable difficulties to a thorough mastering of the language. (Ripley's - Believe it or not, "Book of Change")
- * Do you collect coins, medals or tokens which were produced primarily to serve your collector's instinct, or do you consider that items which are produced to facilitate trade & commerce, or to recognize service, to honour valour, to reward achievement, or to serve a useful purpose in society are more worthy of your attention and numismatic study?
- * The U.S. Treasurer, Katherine Ortega, announced that their Olympic coin program had reached its goal of raising \$65 million in Olympic contributions nearly two months ahead of schedule. This represents total sales of 4.5 million coins. Production of U.S. Olympic coins ceased on December 31, 1984, and the dies were destroyed. That is quite a contrast to the "male birth" in Montreal in 1976.
- * The British firm, Seaby, has changed its location to 8 Cavendish Square, London W1M 0AJ, and has also changed the format context its Bulletin. It reports that the new portrait of H.M. the Queen, by Raphael Maklouf, has appeared on Britain's 50-pence coins, and will appear on the 20-pence coins shortly.
- * The autonomy of the Azores, "in compliance with their own geographical, economic and social characteristics, and with the traditional autonomist aspirations of their people" is being commemorated by the issue of two silver coins - 25\$ and 100\$ escudos, 925 fine, 28.5 & 34 mm, 11 & 16.9 grams, dated 1980. Information may be obtained from: Imprensa Nacional - Casa da Moeda EP, c/o Numismatic Dept, Rue D, Francisca Manuel de Mela 5,6°, 1092 Lisboa Codex, Portugal.
- * The British Royal Mint is producing a new series of coins for Guernsey, in denominations of 1,2,5,10,20 & 50p and £1 & £2. These will mark the 40th anniversary of liberation from German occupation during World War II, in 1945. The book, "Islands in Danger", by Alan Wood & Mary Seaton Wood (Four Square) gives a vivid account of the occupation of the Channel Islands.
- * The recent military takeover in the Sudan brings to mind the nickname, "Bird Dollar" used there in former times in reference to the Maria Theresa thaler, because of the eagle depicted on the reverse. The British gold sovereign was called a "Cavalry Pound" because of Pistrucchi's mounted St. George on the reverse.
- * The Canadian Cents Club reported in its Nov/Dec 84 issue of Party Line, that it had chosen C.O.C.C. member, Howard Harris, as "Cent-er of the Month". It included a good photograph of Howard and his wife. Congratulations, Howard.

NEWS & COMMENTS 85-21

- * It was with regret that we learned of the death, on 29 March, of Peter Courchesne, who has long been active on the local numismatic scene. His latest contribution was a researched article on the Ottawa bakery tokens of the Dompierre family (reported in N&C 84-58). The C.C.C.C. expressed its sympathy with a suitable blue & white floral wreath. Three of our club members attended the funeral and offered condolences to his family.
- * Heat, Light and Sound used to be grouped in school physics studies. This is similar to the grouping of Heat, Light and Moisture as the hostile elements that can adversely affect collectables, including coins. How do you handle this problem which can be as destructive as acid rain?
- * The Welsh variant of the British 1-pound coin is being introduced this month in Britain. It depicts a leek - the national emblem of Wales - and the foundation of what I judge to be one of the finest cream soups.
- * Our former president and motivating force, Bernie Walker, has been elected as the 1985 president of the Calgary Numismatic Society. The Society meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month at the W.R. Castet Central Library, 616 McLeod Trail S, Calgary. Congratulations, Bernie.
- * Jerry Remick is of the opinion that there will be fewer issues of municipal Trade dollars this year (1985) than last. Is this fad now on the wane? Ottawa still proposes to continue with the issue of a new trade dollar. Ray Desjardins, who actively works at Tourism, supports this venture. It appears that the Nation's Capital has a healthy visitor influx to make these souvenirs attractive.
- * Major Sheldon S. Carroll was guest speaker at the T.I.C.F. (Toronto International Coin Fair) banquet on Saturday, March 28. "The Man From Lisbon" was his theme. It is the dramatic account of Artur Alves Reis, who, by daringly illegal means, ended up controlling the wealth of Portugal, and who upset the economy and almost bankrupted it. A book by Thomas Gifford relates the unbelievable tale.
- * The only privately held specimen of the 1911 Canadian pattern silver dollar has been purchased by Empire Numismatics Ltd., of Montreal. Michael Rozozinsky, the owner, will be displaying it during the May 3-5 MONEX Coin & Stamp Show in Montreal. (5500 Pare St).
- * October 12-19 is National Coin Week in Great Britain. An organizing committee is already well under way with its plans. The stated aim of the N.C.W. is to make the public more aware of coin collecting as a worthwhile hobby. The committee combines all the numismatic forces - dealers, societies, museum, Mint and News media - and in addition calls on the entire numismatic fraternity, via the Press, for new ideas to put these aims across. Contact point is: Wheel House, 5 Station Road, Liphook, Hants GU30 7DW, U.K.). Is there a lesson here, somewhere?
- * New Books:
The Image Maker: The Art of James Berry, by J.R. Tye (1984). A biography of a noted designer of stamps and coins from 'down under'. \$19.95 N.Z. from: Modern Coins Ltd., P.O. Box 50-193, Porirua, Wellington, New Zealand.
Currencies of the Anglo-Norman Isles, by A.L.T. McCammon. French currency and the double system, transition 1700-1800, token coinage, and private issues of the Channel Islands. Spink & Son, (1984), £ 25 (+£ 2 P&P.)
- * In a recent cartoon the Wizard of Oz asked what would help find a table in a crowded restaurant. The maitre d'hotel replied: "Perhaps a bit of green with a picture of a president on it". What did the trick? ... a \$3 bill with Gerald Ford on it! (Anachronistic but effective!)

- * The poet, Po. Chü-I (772-846), wrote the following about the philosopher Lao-Tzū:

'Those who speak know nothing;
Those who know are silent.'
These words, as I am told,
Were spoken by Lao-Tzū.
If we are to believe that Lao-Tzū
Was himself one who knew,
How is it that he wrote a book
Of five thousand words?

This has been extracted from the book: "One Hundred & Seventy Chinese Poems" translated by the noted British sinologist, Arthur Waley. In his introduction, he states: "I have aimed at literal translation, not paraphrase."

If this conundrum by the founder of the Taoist faith is correct, then there must be a mass of knowledge, wisdom and information among the club members that has never been expressed. I will ignore the inference of my ignorance! I should remind members that the club's bulletin is intended to be by the members and for the members, and not the monopoly of anyone. Articles or even paragraphs which are considered to be of interest to the members are always welcome. Surely you must be uncovering titbits in your investigation of your collections which you might like to share with others. Anonymity can be maintained if you so wish. It probably would be a refreshing change from the oriental flavour of my writings.

- * Tom McFerran has provided me with the following extracts from Hansard:

Friday March 1, 1985. Mr Fretz (Parliamentary Secretary to Indian Affairs Minister Crombie): "Canada should have a readily marketable and acceptable dollar coinage. Inco Limited ... has developed a gold-on-nickel material called nigold. The proposed coin would be multisided, slightly larger than a 25-cent piece, and would weigh less than half the weight of our existing silver dollar, which is not really silver. The nigold dollar coin would have a three-micron thick plate of gold on a nickel base, which would result in a beautiful golden product possessing great durability."

How many readers recall my suggestion in N&C 84-21 that a little gold be added to the dollar alloy, to add a little of the magic of that metal to the aura of the coin, similar to the Japanese KANEI TSUHO mun coin with a BUN on the reverse? I am not in favour of gold-plated or surface-bonded gold, because it should be evident that what man has put on, man can take off. Acid baths or abrasions would soon remove the gold and mutilate the coins to an unacceptable degree.

Monday March 18, 1985. Mrs Killens (Saint-Michel-Ahuntsic): "Does the Government intend to have issued dollar coins, and if so, will provisions be made ... for the visually handicapped?"

Mr Bradley (Parliamentary Secretary to Mr Andre): "Canada now issues about 2,300,000 dollar coins annually. The Miscellaneous Estimates Committee is reviewing the matter ... The Royal Canadian Mint is recommending a revised coin design that takes into consideration the needs of the visually handicapped."

- * Les Clayton, using a metal detector C-Scope Promet II discovered an old highwayman's lost hoard in a garden at Gads Hill near Strood in Kent. under the roots of a very old oak tree. Strood is an area which has a history of highwaymen, whose main victims were the sailors on their way to London, after being paid off from their ships in Chatham dockyard. Dates of the hoard ranged from mid-1600 to late-1700. The highwayman had apparently hidden his loot up in a tree so that he did not have to dismount and was always ready for a fast getaway. For some unknown reason he did not recover this lot. The centre of the tree had rotted away causing the money to fall down among the roots. Information on the detector can be obtained from Dept CN2, Wotton Road, Ashford, Kent, TN23 2LN, U.K.

* Press statement from the Bank of Canada, March 15, 1985.

The Bank of Canada announced today a change in the printing process for five dollar banknotes identical to the change made last year for one dollar and two dollar notes in order to reduce printing costs. The face of the five dollar notes will continue to be printed using the intaglio steel engraved process combined with lithography but the back of these notes will now be printed using only lithographic and letterpress processes.

This change does not affect the appearance or texture of the five dollar notes in any appreciable way.

Five dollar banknotes printed in this manner will begin to be issued in April.

* * * * *

The printing or publishing of a likeness of current banknotes is prohibited by Section 415 of the Criminal Code of Canada.

Comments: There does not seem to have been any adverse reaction to the changes made to the 1- and 2-dollar bills, so the Bank is on safe ground.

The Bank used opposite sides of a page to make this announcement. I personally prefer the side by side version above. Column widths can be adjusted to allow for the 20-25% greater length of French. It also encourages glancing at the opposite version to learn new turns of expression in the other language, and thereby encourages bilingualism in a palatable manner. Unfortunately my French is inadequate for a full bilingual version of these News & Comments. I have enough trouble with my English without doubling it!

* The element of surprise is important for the success of a military operation. Yet, the plans of many major operations have been known to the opposing forces, and still surprise is achieved. The Americans knew about the impending attack on Pearl Harbour, as well as the Communist threat in China. The Allies code-knowledge via Ultra revealed German plans, and their knowledge of Japanese codes alerted them to eastern plans. The Germans also knew of the allied plans to return to the continent by Operation Overlord!

The leakage of the Overlord plans was perpetrated by an enemy agent, codenamed Cicero, in the British Embassy in Ankara, Turkey. This story has been published by his German contact, L.C. Moyzisch, in the book, "Operation Cicero" (Wingate, London, 1950). Ironically, the agent Elvessa Bazna (Cicero) was paid mainly in German counterfeited British banknotes. If it was legal to possess them today, would they not make an intriguing display for a banknote collector? The story of the origin and ultimate disposal of these notes is equally interesting. In 1969, Bazna, then an unemployed 64 year old ex-nightwatchman in Munich, was pressing for a pension from the Bonn Government, without much success. I have not heard of him since.

Communiqué de la Banque du Canada
le 15 mars 1985.

La Banque du Canada informe le public que les billets de cinq dollars seront dorénavant imprimés selon le procédé utilisé depuis l'an dernier dans la production des billets de un et de deux dollars, et ce afin de réduire les coûts d'impression des billets. L'impression du recto des billets de cinq dollars continue de faire appel au procédé fondé sur la gravure en taille-douce sur acier ainsi qu'à la lithographie; toutefois, l'impression du verso est maintenant faite exclusivement suivant les procédés lithographiques et typographiques.

Cette modification du mode d'impression ne change de façon appréciable ni l'aspect ni la texture du billet de cinq dollars.

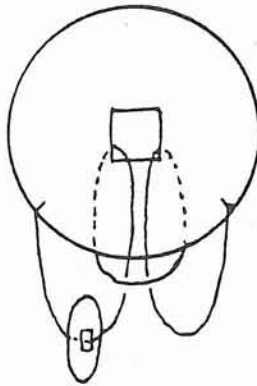
Les billets de cinq dollars imprimés selon ce procédé seront mis en circulation à compter d'avril.

* * * * *

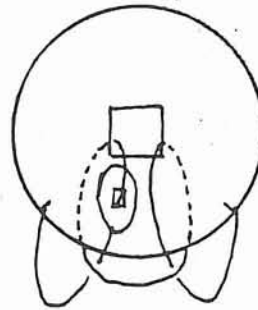
L'article 415 du Code criminel du Canada interdit l'impression et la publication de tout ce qui présente des ressemblances avec les billets de banque ayant cours légal.

* My puzzles and problems are catching up with me. I brought an example of the puzzle on 85-15 to the last club meeting. The only solution offered there was to rotate the large coin 180°, but that is not it. Here is a 5-step answer:

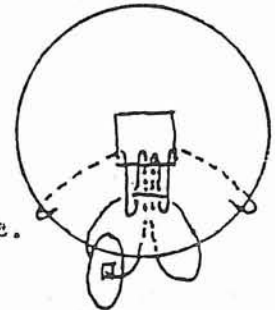
This is the start position. Follow the guides from sketch to sketch.



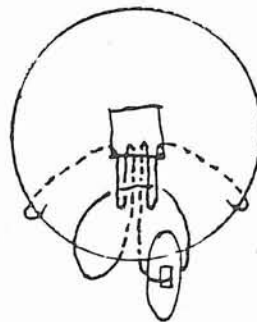
Pass the small coin up under the middle loop.



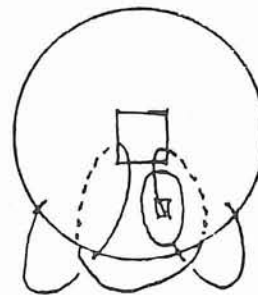
Gently pull on the two cords going through the centre. Bring the two loops through.



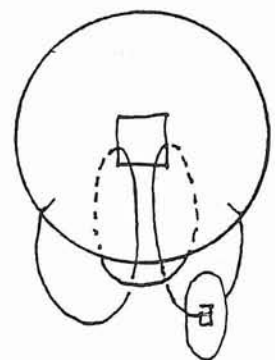
Pass the small coin through these two loops. (May be done one at a time)



Pull the middle loop back through the centre hole.



Pass the small coin down through the middle loop.



V
C
I
L
A
!

These problems seem to be taking up too much space. What say?

- * I have been offered a computer programmer's answer to the problem about half the area of a circular field (85-11) but it was not supported by rigorous proof. The answer, which appears to be an approximation, is that the rope is 20% longer than the radius of the field. By geometric inspection this figure appears to be too large. Is there anyone whose skill with definite integration is fresh enough to check this out, or must I go back several decades to refresh my own?
- * Since this is a puzzle page, here is another one to chew on: What is the least number of weights that can be used to weigh coins in units from one to forty grams on a two-pan balance type scale? What are their weights?
- * Norman Brownlee has produced a coin display that is being shown at Carleton University during the fortnight of 1 - 14 May. This was intended to coincide with Coin Week Canada, but it was the nearest period that he could get the facilities there. Norman also identified the coin prize that he received, as a 2 denari copper coin of Vittorio Amedeo III of Sardinia in his last year, 1706. This is an unillustrated C50 in Krause & Mishler's catalogue, with only the abbreviation VIC.AM.D.G.R.SAR to go by. Good show! Norman is hot on the trail of some new numismatic information that he will be publishing soon.
- * Paul Berry did not mention it, but the slides that he used to illustrate his excellent informative talk on the coinage of the Late Roman Empire were from his own carefully built collection. Paul has discriminating taste, and has prudently assembled an outstanding representation of the period, which demonstrated all the points of interest mentioned. Often examples from this period of decline are of crude quality and careless workmanship, and are overlooked by collectors. Paul not only knew his field intimately, but was able to demonstrate what patient search was able to uncover. Well done!
- * Ziggy cartoon caption - examining a banknote: "Hey. They've replaced 'In God We Trust' with 'Use Only as Directed'."

TO: ALL MEMBERS OF THE ONA

The Canadian Numismatic Association is currently in the process of electing a President for a 2-year term starting in July.

The next two years should prove very interesting, with the Executive having to deal with a number of major issues rearing their heads over the horizon. The leader of the CNA must be someone who is sufficiently aware of the direction the CNA has charted, must be someone who can diplomatically obtain the respect of the hobby as a whole, of the CNA and all CNA members and all its member-clubs.

What the CNA needs is a conciliator, a non-controversial leader who commands the respect of all collectors and dealers alike, who will see the CNA through the immediate period and reach new highs in membership and programmes.

It is my sincere belief that the person fitting the requirements of someone able to successfully lead as large and important a group as the CNA is Stan Clute, a member of the ONA and a former resident of Ontario, who has consented to stand for this position. Stan is a former Editor of the ONA, a recipient of the prestigious CNA Guy Potter Award for literary excellence, a Past-President of CAWMC, and has served in many other volunteer positions both within the hobby and in other worthwhile causes.

All CNA members should not take lightly the responsibility vested in them in making the right choice.

I urge all ONA members who are members of the CNA to cast their vote for Stan Clute!


John Regitko

* Stan Clute is no longer a member of the Ontario Numismatic Association. His membership was not renewed in the passed 2 years.

Editor.

New York firm low bidder

A New York firm was the low bidder on nickel for the U.S. Mint.

Philipp Bros. Inc. will provide 1,325,000 pounds of nickel for prices ranging from \$2.479 a pound to \$2.538 a pound, according to Michael Brown, Assistant to the Director of the U. S. Mint.

The shipments will be made to the Olin Corp., Reuters, Ill., from May 13 to May 27. Bids were opened April 22.

JULY AUCTION & SHOW OFFER CHANCE
TO VISIT CANADIAN CAPITAL

An unusual opportunity to visit Ottawa, Canada's National Capital and home of the National Currency Museum, is offered by the timing of Nadin-Davis Numismatics' "Auction 18" and the July edition of the Ottawa Coin and Stamp Dealers' Association's "Nepean Show".

Saturday, July 13th, Nadin-Davis will conduct an auction of approximately 750 lots covering the entire numismatic spectrum. On the following day is the Nepean Coin and Stamp show on the outskirts of Ottawa. The Hotel Roxborough, location of the Nadin-Davis auction, is situated in the heart of downtown Ottawa only three blocks from Parliament, and is offering weekend rates to collectors and dealers planning to attend both events.

The Nadin-Davis auction commences with viewing at 11:00 a.m.: the sale session kicks off at 2 p.m. with a nice consignment of original, lustrous large cents. Canadian coins follow in abundance, including key date cents and five cent silvers, several nice 10¢ pieces including an 1887 in Fine plus condition, and 25¢ pieces which include an 1880 Wide O in VF condition but with a scuff mark, an unevenly toned 1937 Proof and a run of Prooflike quarters from 1956. Silver dollars offered cover most dates except 1948, including a nice EF 1947 Maple Leaf variety and several examples of the commoner dates in higher grades.

There is a brief offering of Canadian gold five and ten dollars, including two very low grade pieces: a 1913 \$5 in VG, and a 1914 \$10 in Fine!

Provincial coinage is also represented, including several rarities: Newfoundland 1872H 1¢ Specimen, 1¢ 1880 "Oval 0", described by the cataloger as "very under-rated in Canadian trends", and 5¢ 1873H, low-grade. The rare New Brunswick coinage is represented in three specimens: a 1/2 cent of 1861, AU with lustre, and one each of the 5¢ and 10¢ pieces.

Canadian exonumia is well-represented. Several rare trade dollars are offered including several silver strikings with very low mintages, followed by over 100 lots of Breton tokens in better grades. Included is the rare Br-903 "RS" token in choice AU and a Br-717 Lesslie 2d, a very scarce and popular token which should be affordable in its about VG condition. Breton enthusiasts will also have an unusual opportunity to acquire three original printing blocks for illustrations from the Breton volume!

Gold coins of the world offered include several sovereigns of Britain and Imperial mints, a Hamburg 10 marks 1907J, an engraved guinea given to a police sergeant in 1863, and miscellaneous proof gold.

A highlight of the auction will undoubtedly be the sale of a large collection of Canadian and U.S. Numismatic Association medals, mainly in groups. This is followed by an exonumismatic miscellany including astronomical medals in one lot, an excellent collection of 58 pieces relating to the Canadian Confederation, and a good group of Hudson's Bay tokens.

Militaria is next, with a group of 23 cap badges and several medals and decorations from Britain, Canada, Germany and Italy. Paper money follows with a selection of Canadian items, mainly 1937-issue with various signatures.

Foreign coins are another strong area of the auction, with a choice set of Danish Commemorative Two-Kroner pieces stealing the limelight for completeness and condition, which German States, early British hammered coins and milled British in high grades all complement the offering. Among rarities are two counterstamped pieces of the 1813 issue of St Lucia, a Sumanep counterstamp on a Maria Theresa Thaler, and several low mintage Maltese pieces.

Numismatic literature forms an important part of the sale, with seventy-six works offered from "the library of a gentleman". These cover Ancient numismatics (37 lots), British numismatics, world numismatics and military history. Included is the 8-volume set of Forrer's "Biographical Dictionary of Medallists, BC 500-AD 1900, several volumes of the Sylloge of British Isles coins, and a good assortment of other specialised works and auction catalogs.

The catalogue concludes with a "mail bid only" section of large and heavy lots, including Canadian and world groups, ancient coinage and exonumia.

Catalogues for the July sale are available at \$2.00 from Nadin-Davis Auctions, PO Box 95 Stn A, Ottawa Ont K1N 8V1. A 1985 subscription to all their publications including the Fall Toronto International Coin Fair Auction may be purchased for \$6.00. Dealers interested in tables at the July Nepean Coin Show may contact Allan Davies at (613) 820-3435.



Association News:

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

169

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z6



FOUNDED - 1962

O. N. A. SUPER CASH DRAW

WINNERS

PRIZES

1st Prize	Dave Rigney 89 Sylvan Ave. Scarboro, Ontario	\$ 750.00
Seller	A. Bliman Toronto, Ontario	50.00
2nd Prize	Ed. Stahley 64 North Drive Kitchener, Ontario	500.00
Seller	Bruce H. Raszmann Waterloo, Ontario	50.00
Consolation	V. Monk 3 Woodland Tillsonburg, Ontario	1969 Canadian P.L. Set
	Andrea K. Wait 1153 Northridge Oshawa, Ontario	1971 Canadian P.L. Set
	Alex Orlik R. R. #5 Niagara-on-the-Lake	1972 Canadian P.L. Set
	Sylvia Trottier 12 Rue Lapalme Embrun, Ontario	1974 Canadian P.L. Set
	W. L. Roy Hollingshead 258 London Rd. W. Guelph, Ontario	1975 Canadian P.L. Set
	Lori Stephens R.R. #4 Scotland St. Thunder Bay, Ontario	1976 Canadian P.L. Set
	D. Dunn 610 Cowan Cr. Pickering, Ontario	1977 Canadian P.L. Set
	Bud Deering 88 Bond Cres. Box 2099 Oak Ridges, Ontario	1979 Canadian P.L. Set

Our congratulations go to all the winners and we only wish it would be possible to award the cash prize to all.

Thomas Masters
Draw Chairman

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z6



FOUNDED - 1962

1985 O.N.A. /STRATFORD COIN CONVENTION
 SUPER CASH DRAW
 RECORD OF TICKET SALES BY CLUBS

<u>CLUB</u>	<u>BOOKS SOLD</u>
Brantford	8
Cambridge	4
Canadian & Collectors	1
C.A.W.M.C.	4
Champlain	5
Hamilton	1
Huronia	1
Ingersoll	85
Lakeshore	1
Lake Superior	20
Markham	-
McKay Clement	2
Mississauga	12
Nickel Belt	13
North York	4
O.N.A.	27
Oshawa	8
Ottawa	20
Peterborough	6
Richmond Hill	3
Sarnia	18
Scarborough	8
Simcoe	5
St. Catharines	10
St. Thomas	4
Stratford	90
Thistle town	1
Tillsonburg	9
Timmons	2
Toronto	8
Waterloo	23
Welland	1
Windsor	2
Woodstock	5
Don Thomas Mem. Fund	<u>3</u>
Total Books Sold	414

ONTARIO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BOX 33, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA N2J 3Z6



FOUNDED - 1962

NOTICE OF AUCTION TENDER

The Ontario Numismatic Association are calling for Tenders for their Numismatic Auction at the 24th Annual Convention at the Holiday Inn, Brantford, on April 19, 20, 1986.

This Auction to take place on Saturday, April 19, from hours 1:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. if necessary.

Those interested in conducting this Auction should reply in writing, stating number of lots, terms, and commission, to the undersigned before September 14, 1985.

Thomas Masters
Secretary, O.N.A.
823 Van Street
London, Ontario
N5Z 1M8

MEMBERSHIP

The applications which appeared in the March 1985 issue of the ONTARIO NUMISMATIST have been accepted.

The following applications have been recieved. If no objections are received, acceptance will appear in the September, 1985 issue of the ONTARIO NUMISMATIST.

1250 OWEN HOWELL, 307-195 Natchez Rd., Kitchener, N2B 1W2.

1251 RICHARD SIMPSON, 62 Windemere Rd., Winona, Ontario,
LOR 2L0

1252 EARLE HUBBS, 11-245 Graff Ave., Stratford, Ontario,
N5A 5L9

1253 MICHAEL CAHILL, 156 Wellington St., Bowanville,
Ontario L1C 1W1.

Have you used your O. N. A. Library lately?

IF NOT, CONTACT.....

TOM MASTERS
823 VAN STREET,
LONDON, ONTARIO,
N5Z 1M6

FOR UP TO DATE LIBRARY LIST.



world coin roundup

By Fred Borgmann

No. 85-19

GREAT BRITAIN

UNLISTED VARIETY: 2 pence 1859 Y-B12 (maundy issue). Obverse the second letter in Britannia is an "E" over and "R". All of the "A"s in the legend are doubled and all the "R"s show signs of deterioration. (Courtesy Alan J. Criswell, Crugers, N.Y. and Fredric R. Wachter, Annandale, VA)

NIGER

VARIATIONS: 10 francs 1968 KM-3, silver, 37.4mm, 19.96 grams, edge: reeded. Original strike: well struck with sharp details and a raised rim all around.

10 francs 1968 KM-3, silver, 37.3mm, 24.54 grams, edge: reeded. Later restrike: flatter strike with frosted dull details and a machined down rim.

(Courtesy Collector's Den, Hatboro, PA)

PANAMA



NEW TYPES: 20 balboas 1985 Y-97, gold .500 fine, 14.5mm, 2.14 grams, edge: reeded. Franklin Mint, mintage limit: 5000 proof. Theme: Harpy eagle. Issue price \$60. Obverse: coat of arms. Reverse: eagle in flight.



500 balboas 1985 Y-98, gold .500 fine, 45mm, 37.18 grams, edge: scalloped, plain. Franklin Mint, mintage limit: 500 proofs. Theme: national eagle. Issue price \$850. Obverse coat of arms. Reverse eagle with ribbon.

(Courtesy Franklin Mint, Franklin Center, Penn. 19091)

SINGAPORE



NEW TYPES: 10 dollars 1985 KM-44, nickel, 40.7mm, 28 grams, edge: reeded. Singapore Mint, mintage unc only. Theme: year of the ox. Estimated value \$10. Obverse: coat of arms, date and word singapore in four languages. Reverse: ox and two Chinese characters in center. Denomination below.

500 dollars 1985 KM-45, gold .916 fine alloyed with pure silver, 28.5mm, 16.96 grams, edge: reeded. Singapore Mint, mintage limit 4,000 proof. Theme: year of the ox. Issue price \$483. Obverse and reverse similar to KM-44.

(Courtesy Singapore Mint, 230-A Executive Guild Circle, Redwood City, CA 94065)

SWITZERLAND

NEW DATES: 1984 mint sets contain the following types, one rappen Y-54, five rappen Y-23b, ten rappen Y-24, twenty rappen Y-25, half franc Y-30c, one franc Y-31c, two francs Y-32c, five francs Y-36a. Estimated value \$10.

(Courtesy Coin Invest Trust, Vaduz Liechtenstein)

TURKEY

NEW DATE: 5 lira 1983 Y-217.

(Courtesy George Azuma, Cairo, Egypt)

NEW TYPES: 1984 mint sets contain the following new types.



1 lira 1984 Y-231, aluminum, 17.1mm, 1.1 gram, plain edge.



5 lira 1984 Y-227, aluminum, 21.2mm, 1.7 grams, reeded edge.

10 lira 1984 Y-228, aluminum, 25mm, 2.4 grams, reeded edge.



20 lira 1984 Y-232, copper-nickel-zinc, 23.8mm, 7 grams, plain edge.

50 lira 1984 Y-233, copper-nickel-zinc, 26.8mm, 9 gr .ms, reeded edge.

173



100 lira 1984 Y-234, copper-nickel-zinc, 29.6mm, 11 grams, reeded edge.

Each coin features a portrait of Ataturk facing left on the obverse and has the denomination within a wreath on the reverse. Estimated value \$10.

(Courtesy Coin Invest Trust, Vaduz, Liechtenstein)

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



NEW TYPE: 5 dirhams 1981 1401 Y-9, copper-nickel, fifteen sided, 31.7mm, 14.35 grams, edge plain. British Royal Mint. Theme 1500th anniversary of the Hegira. Estimated value \$4. Obverse perched falcon. Reverse legend.

(Courtesy George Azuma, Cairo, Egypt)

YEMAN ARAB REPUBLIC



NEW TYPE: 25 riyals 1981 (1983) Y-46, silver .925 fine, 38.6mm, 28.28 grams, edge reeded. British Royal Mint, mintage limits: 10,200 unc and 10,200 proof. Theme International Year of Disabled Persons. Obverse heraldic eagle with flags and ribbon. Reverse portrait of the blind poet Abdullah Baradoni. (Courtesy Collector's Den, Hatboro, PA)



foreign exchange

Currency

The foreign exchange fixed rates below apply to trade with banks in the country of origin. Courtesy of Texas Foreign Exchange Inc., Houston, Texas as of June 6, 1985.

Country	U.S. \$
Afghanistan (Afghani)	AFA .019763
Albania (Lek)	ALL .1244
Algeria (Dinar)	DZD .1947
Angola (Kwanza)	AOK .033425
Argentina (Peso-A)	ARP .001427
Australia (Dollar)	ALD .6622
Austria (Schilling)	ATS .046404
Bahamas (Dollar)	BSD 1.00
Bahrain Is. (Dinar)	BHD 2.6425
Bangladesh (Taka)	BDT .032
Barbados (Dollar)	BBD .505
Belgium (Franc)	BEF .016247
Belize (Dollar)	BZD .505
Benin (Franc)	XOF .002146
Bermuda (Dollar)	BMD 1.0043
Bhutan (Ngultrum)	BTN .0802
Bolivia (Peso-B)	BOP .000013
Botswana (Pula)	BWP .5619
Brazil (Cruzeiro)	BRC .000181
Brunei Darussalam (Dollar)	BND .4527
Bulgaria (Lev)	BGL .947
Burkina Faso (Franc)	XOF .002146
Burma (Kyat)	BUK .117
Burundi (Franc)	BIF .008161
Cambodia (Riel)	N/A
Cameroon (Franc)	XAF .002146
Canada (Dollar)	CAD .73
Cape Verde (Escudo)	CVE .011202
Cayman Is. (Dollar)	KYD 1.23
Central African Rep. (Franc)	XAF .002146
Chad (Franc)	XAF .002146
Chile (Peso)	CLP .006480
China, P.R. (R. Yuan)	CNY .3508
Colombia (Peso)	COP .007263
Comoros (Franc)	KMF .002146
Congo (Franc)	XAF .002146
Costa Rica (Colon)	CRC .020305
Cuba (Peso)	CUP 1.074
Cyprus (Pound)	CYP 1.6194
Czech. (Koruna)	CSK .1439
Denmark (Krone)	DKK .091233
Djibouti (Franc)	DJF .005456
Dom. Rep. (Peso)	DOP .3106
East Caribbean Ter. (Dollar)	XCD .3729
Ecuador (Sucre)	ECS
Floating Official	.008791 .01489
Egypt (Pound)	EGP .753
El Salvador (Colon)	SVC .20
Equatorial Guinea (Franc)	XAF .002146
Ethiopia (Birr)	ETB .481
Faeroe Islands uses Danish Krone	
Falkland Is. (Pound)	FKP 1.273
Fiji Islands (Dollar)	FJD .8425
Finland (Markka)	FIM .1572
France (Franc)	FRF .1073
French Polynesia (Franc)	XPF .005901
Gabon (Franc)	XAF .002146
Gambia (Dalasia)	GMD .2512
Germany, W. (Mark)	DEM .3273
Germany, E. (Mark)	DDM .3273
Ghana (New Cedi)	GHC .018868
Gibraltar (Pound)	GIP 1.273
Great Britain (Pound)	GBP 1.273
Greece (Drachma)	GRD .007391
Guadeloupe uses French Franc	
Guatemala (Quetzal)	GTQ .3226

Country	U.S. \$
Guernsey (Pound)	1.273
Guinea (Syli)	GNS .040113
Guinea-Bissau (Peso)	GWP .006788
Guyana (Dollar)	GYD .2427
Haiti (Gourde)	HTG .20
Honduras (Lempira)	HNL .50
Hong Kong (Dollar)	HKD .1286
Hungary (Forint)	HUF .019713
Iceland (New Krona)	ISK .024177
India (Rupee)	INR .0802
Indonesia (Rupiah)	IDR .000895
Iran (Rial)	IRR .010728
Iraq (Dinar)	IOD 3.2249
Ireland Rep. (Punt)	IEP 1.0256
Ireland, N. (Pound)	1.273
Isle of Man (Pound)	1.273
Israel (Shekel)	ILS .00093
Italy (Lira)	ITL .000512
Ivory Coast (Franc)	XOF .002146
Jamaica (Dollar)	JMD .1818
Japan (Yen)	JPY .003928
Jersey (Pound)	1.273
Jordan (Dinar)	JOD 2.50
Kenya (Shilling)	KES .062328
Korea-North (Won)	KPW 1.0638
Korea-South (Won)	KRW .00115
Kuwait (Dinar)	KWD 3.31
Laos (Kip)	LAK .028571
Lebanon (Pound)	LBP .065789
Lesotho (Maloti)	LSM .5015
Liberia (Dollar)	LRD 1.00
Libya (Dinar)	LYD 3.3772
Liechtenstein uses Swiss Franc	
Luxembourg (Franc)	LUF .016247
Macao (Pataca)	MOP .1238
Malagasy Rep. (Franc)	MGF .001536
Malawi (Kwacha)	MWK .5655
Malaysia (Dollar)	MYR .4063
Maldives Is. (Rufiyaa)	MVR .1429
Mali (Franc)	MLF .002146
Malta (Lira)	MTL 2.0886
Martinique uses French Franc	
Mauritania (Ougiya)	MRO .01489
Mauritius (Rupee)	MUR .063641
Mexico (Peso)	MXP
Floating	.004182
Monaco uses French Franc	
Mongolia (Tughrik)	MNT .298
Morocco (Dirham)	MAD .097087
Mozambique (Metical)	MZM .023098
Nepal (Rupee)	NPR .054645
Netherlands (Gulden)	NLG .2906
Netherlands Antilles (Gulden)	ANG .5587
New Caledonia (Franc)	XPF .005901
New Zealand (Dollar)	NZD .4505
Nicaragua (Cordoba)	NIC .020833
Niger (Franc)	XOF .002146
Nigeria (Naira)	NGN 1.1228
Norway (Krone)	NOK .1135
Oman (Rial)	OMR 2.8875
Pakistan (Rupee)	PKR .062893
Panama (Balboa)	PAB 1.00
Papua-New Guinea (Kina)	PGK .974
Paraguay (Guzarani)	PYG .001757
Peru (Sol)	PES .0001
Philippines (Peso)	PHP .054121
Poland (Zloty)	PLZ .007356
Portugal (Escudo)	PTE .005743
Qatar (Riyal)	QAR .2748
Reunion uses French Franc	
Romania (Leu)	ROL .2203
Rwanda (Franc)	RWF .009732
St. Helena (Pound)	1.2730
St. Pierre & Miquelon uses French Franc	
St. Thomas & Prince (Dobra)	STD .021883
Saudi Arabia (Riyal)	SAR .277
Scotland (Pound)	1.2730
Senegal (Franc)	XOF .002146
Seychelles (Rupee)	SCR .1369
Sierra Leone (Leone)	SLI .1667
Singapore (Dollar)	SGD .4527
Solomon Is. (Dollar)	SBD .717
Somalia (Somali)	SOS .027841
South Africa (Rand)	ZAR .5015
Spain (Peseta)	ESP .005736

Country	U.S. \$
Spanish West Africa uses Spanish Peseta	
Sri Lanka (Rupee)	LKR .037105
Sudan (Pound)	SDP .40
Surinam (Gulden)	SRG .5562
Swaziland (Lilangeni)	SZL .5015
Sweden (Krona)	SEK .1129
Switzerland (Franc)	CHF .3896
Syria (Pound)	SYP .2548
Taiwan (Dollar)	TWD .025151
Tanzania (Shilling)	TZS .056551
Thailand (Baht)	THB .03663
Togo (Franc)	XOF .002146
Tonga (Pa'anga)	TOP .662
Trinidad & Tobago (Dollar)	TTD .4151
Tunisia (Dinar)	TND 1.1589
Turkey (Lira)	TRL .001895
Uganda (Shilling)	UGS .001672
U.S.S.R. (Ruble)	SUR 1.1675
United Arab Emirates (Dirham)	AED .2728
Uruguay (New Peso)	UYP .010667
Vanuatu (Vatu)	VUV .009002
Venezuela (Bolívar)	VEB
Floating Official	.076628 .1333
Vietnam (Dong)	VND .009862
Western Samoa (Tala)	WST .4325
Yemen Arab Rep. (Rial)	YER .1361
Yemen, P.D.R. (Dinar)	YDD 2.9155
Yugoslavia (Dinar)	YUD .003736
Zaire (Zaire)	ZRZ .024644
Zambia (Kwacha)	ZMK .4187
Zimbabwe (Dollar)	ZWD .6365

Bullion

Quotations courtesy of Manfra, Torrella and Brookes, New York, N.Y., and A-Mark Precious Metals Inc., Beverly Hills, Calif.

Gold: London, oz\$320.00
 Palladium: N.Y. oz98.00
 Platinum: N.Y. oz276.00
 Silver: N.Y. mkt. oz6.26

	BUY	SELL	%
Austria, 100 Corona	\$309.10	\$315.10	.46
20 Corona	60.80	65.50	4.42
10 Corona	32.40	37.80	20.50
4 Ducat	141.60	155.00	9.42
1 Ducat	34.80	40.30	13.78
Canada, Maple Leaf	328.50	333.50	4.22
1/4 ML	84.90	88.40	10.50
1/10 ML	34.10	36.80	15.00
China, Panda	337.60	342.80	7.12
1/2 Panda	173.30	177.40	10.87
1/4 Panda	88.80	92.80	16.00
1/10 Panda	36.20	40.70	27.19
1/20 Panda	19.10	23.30	45.62
England, Sov. Old	75.00	79.40	5.40
Sov. QE II	74.80	78.10	3.68
1/2 Sov. Old	36.90	42.30	12.32
1/2 S. QE II	44.30	50.90	35.16
France, 20 Francs	61.10	66.80	11.82
Isle of Man, Angel	334.00	340.00	5.88
1/10 Angel	36.10	37.10	16.00
Noble (platinum)	291.00	296.00	6.76
Mexico, 50 Pesos	394.00	400.20	3.73
20 Pesos	157.60	164.10	6.34
10 Pesos	80.20	84.60	9.64
5 Pesos	39.10	42.60	10.42
2-1/2 Pesos	19.70	22.40	16.12
2 Pesos	16.60	18.80	21.84
1 Oz.	329.50	335.50	4.84
1/2 Oz.	166.20	171.30	7.06
1/4 Oz.	84.10	88.10	10.12
South Africa, KR	323.50	330.00	3.12
1/2 Krugerrand	167.30	169.90	6.19
1/4 Krugerrand	84.90	88.40	10.50
1/10 Krugerrand	34.10	36.80	15.00
Swiss, 20 Francs	61.00	67.20	12.49
United States MS-60			
20 Dollars Liberty	563.00	603.00	94.77
20 Dollars S.G.	666.00	706.00	128.04

NOTE: % — Approximate Percentage of "SELL" above actual bullion value.

Politics cause Krugerrands to lose luster

By Anne L. Adams
USA TODAY

NEW YORK — Believers in the ultimate security of gold are having their faith tested again — this time by politics.

The South African Krugerrand, traditionally the most popular gold bullion coin, is under siege as anti-apartheid sentiment snowballs in the USA.

Goldbugs already have been stung as bullion prices dropped under the pressure of low inflation and strong dollar.

They also are losing an arena as the American Stock Exchange, citing losses, phases out its Gold Coin Exchange.

And now congressional proposals for economic sanctions against the South African regime that practices racial separation are stirring panic among the 5 million USA owners of 20 million Krugerrands.

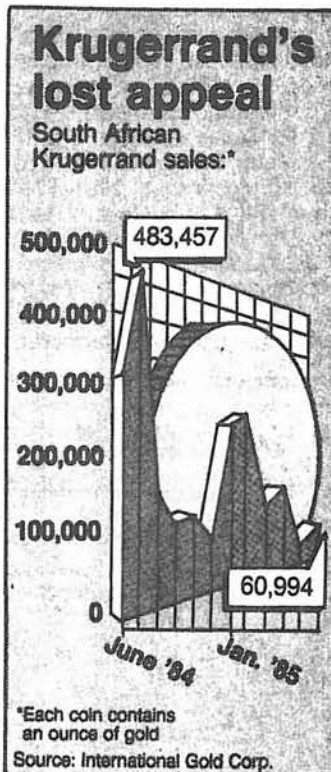
On June 5, the House of Representatives passed a bill banning Krugerrand imports and the Senate has a similar proposal pending.

Dealers report Krugerrand holders are trading their coins for Canadian Maple Leaf coins. They're paying up to \$5 to dealers to make the swap.

Both coins contain 1 ounce of gold. But Krugerrands had been more popular, in part because their higher copper content makes them more durable. They sold for \$1 to \$2 above the Maple Leaf.

But Monday, Krugerrands cost \$329, \$5 less than Maple Leafs, said Jesse Cornish of Investment Rarities in Minneapolis. He said Maple Leafs overtook Krugerrands "in the last few weeks as publicity surrounding the situation in South Africa grew."

In December 1984, Kruger-



By Karren Loeb, USA TODAY

rands outsold Maple Leafs by about 30%. Now, Cornish said, demand for Canadian coins is triple that for Krugerrands.

Bullion coins usually cost 5% to 6% more than the commodity price of gold. But the Krugerrand is only 4% above bullion.

Meanwhile, gold has crumpled since last June, from \$377 per ounce to \$315.60 Monday on the Commodity Exchange Inc.

The near-term outlook for gold is weak, said Ronald Schorr of Bear, Stearns & Co. His reasons:

- Inflation at 3% for 1985.
- Continued strong dollar.
- Depressed prices for all commodities.