



Toronto Coin Club

P.O. BOX 865, ADELAIDE ST. P.O.
TORONTO, ONTARIO M5C 2K1

(MEETS THIRD MONDAY OF THE MONTH @ 7:00 P.M.)

FEBRUARY, 1976 - OUR 40TH YEAR

TORONTO COIN CLUB EXECUTIVE (term expires December 31, 1976)

PRESIDENT:	Ingrid Smith	RECEPTIONIST:	Retta Frampton
1ST VICE-PRESIDENT:	Marvin Kay	Directors:	Herschel Howard
2ND VICE-PRESIDENT:	Herman Gordon		Ray Pleau
TREASURER:	Harvey Farrow		Sam Rogozinsky
SECRETARY:	Terry Campbell	EDITOR:	John Regitko
LIBRARIAN:	Gordon Vanson	PAST PRESIDENT:	Charly Danby

FUTURE MEETINGS

LOCATION: Confederation Room #3 unless otherwise indicated on the Royal York Hotel's bulletin board prior to the meeting.

DATES OF NEXT THREE MEETINGS: February 16, March 15 and April 20, 1976.

TIME: Doors open at 6:30 p.m.; Business meeting and program at 7:45 p.m.; Meeting adjourns at approximately 10:00 p.m.

NEXT MEETING

The scheduled program for the February 16 meeting, to be held in the Algonquin Room on the Main Mezzanine (MM) floor of the Royal York Hotel (unless otherwise indicated on the Hotel's Function Board), will be an interesting talk, a slide presentation and a display of medals and plaster casts by internationally-known medallist Dora de Pedery-Hunt.

Receiving her training in Budapest, Hungary, at the Royal School of Applied Art, her stature in the field of medallic art has grown to astounding proportions. She has received numerous awards and commissions both in Canada and abroad, and her work is currently on exhibit in Ottawa, Brussels, the Hague and Washington.

Among her recent works are the official medal presented by the Canadian Government at Expo '70, the medal for the Association of Adult Education, a medal for the Royal Society of Canada, a medallion for the Governor-General's Award for Engineering Design, and is currently heavily involved assisting in the preparation for the striking of a Canadian \$100 gold coin which she designed. She sculpted the medal of Dr. N. Bethune which was presented by Prime Minister Trudeau to Mao Tse Tung. The sculpturing of a cast for the striking of a medal for a fund-raising dinner involved her in many meetings and private sittings with the Prime Minister at his residence to get the "character" into the portrait.

When the recent Chinese Exhibition was officially opened at the Royal Ontario Museum (ROM), the Chinese Delegate, in a speech, spoke very highly about this great artist "Dora".

Mrs. Hunt is a frequent and popular lecturer to university, community and specialized groups, including the prestigious and world-renowned Federation Internationale de la Medaille where she represents Canada. An Officer of the Order of Canada, she has also published MEDALS, the first book on art medals completed in Canada.

With all of these commitments, Mrs. Hunt has still found time to accept the TCC's invitation to speak to our group.

MARCH MEETING

The March 15 meeting, also scheduled for the Algonquin Room of the Royal York Hotel, will present comments and suggestions by a gentleman that will be known to members of the Toronto Coin Club only as "Mr. X".

Mr. X, it is claimed, used to accept orders for rare and scarcer numismatic items, found out by various means who owned such items and then by not-so-legal means "acquired" the items for sale to a willing buyer at bargain pricing.

Let members of the Toronto Coin Club fear that they may become Mr. X's next target, we have assurances from reliable sources that he has squared all accounts with the Law

This meeting is also being designated as "TRADE NIGHT". You are invited to bring your duplicates so that you can do your share in assisting fellow members to acquire material they need, while at the same time acquiring something for your own collection. And if the two of you don't see eye to eye on a trade, you might even enrich your pocketbook by selling something.

The success of "TRADE NIGHT" depends on the members! Won't you do your share? There is no charge for the use of the bourse tables.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Applications for membership for the calendar year 1976 have been received from the following:

- #387 G. H. Bishop, Toronto
- #388 Myer Price, Willowdale
- #389 Wilf Sandall, Scarborough
- #390 Alan S. Macnab, Ingersoll
- #391 Bruce R. Watt, Oshawa
- #392 Roland Albert, Sudbury
- #393 James Cartwright, Toronto
- #394 Robert Voaden, St. Catharines
- #395 Ed Verkaik, Islington
- #396 Virgil Hancock, Bellaire, Texas
- #397 John L. Wichman, Toronto
- #398 Mrs. Dorothy Arseneau, Markham
- #399 Major Sheldon S. Carroll (Ret.), Ottawa
- #400 William English, Waterloo
- #401 Debra Fennell, Toronto

If no objections are received by or at the next regular meeting, they will be accepted to membership.

LAST MEETING

The January 19 meeting of the TCC was held in the Algonquin Room of the Royal York Hotel. The meeting consisted of the presentation of the Treasurer's Report and the voting on the proposed changes to the Club's Constitution & By-Laws.

The Treasurer's Report, presented by Harvey Farrow, TCC Treasurer, covered the 1975 operations of the Club as well as a separate report on the Counterfeit Detection Seminar account and the Fall Rally.

On the basis of the voting on the proposed changes to the Constitution & By-Laws, attached is the 1976 CONSTITUTION & BY-LAWS of your Club, as approved at the Annual Meeting. The attached cancels and replaces all Constitutions & By-Laws previously issued.

COUNTERFEIT DETECTION SEMINAR NEWS

Another Counterfeit Detection Seminar is planned for Toronto for March 30 & 31 and April 1. To be co-sponsored by the Toronto Coin Club, the Canadian Association of Numismatic Dealers (CAND) and the Organization of International Numismatists (OIN), it will be held at Charlton Numismatics, 299 Queen Street West, Toronto.

The basic fee for the three-day course is \$125.00. Hundreds of samples of counterfeit coins will be on hand for study under the stereo-zoom scopes provided.

The OIN teaching team will consist of Virgil Hancock of Bellaire, Texas and our very own Ingrid Smith, who is a fully accredited Instructor for OIN.

This seminar is not only recommended for both novice collectors and professional numismatists, but also for those who have taken the course previously, to serve as invaluable "refresher" training.

The seminar is scheduled for a Tuesday-Wednesday-Thursday period so that those people (both collectors and Dealers) who will be attending the CAND Show (March 26-28 weekend) and/or TOREX (April 2-4 weekend) can plan on attending the Counterfeit Detection Seminar. Since we expect the demand from both the CAND and TOREX groups, we urge those TCC members who wish to attend, to sign up promptly.

In view of the unprecedented numismatic happenings scheduled for Toronto during the March 26 through April 4 period, the Mayor of Toronto, the Honourable David Crombie, has proclaimed the period as TORONTO COIN WEEK.

Application forms can be obtained from the Toronto Coin Club, P.O. Box 865, Adelaide St. P.O., Toronto, Ontario, M5C 2K1.

MEMBERS IN THE NEWS

Congratulations to the following TCC members who have been appointed to serve on the committee sponsoring the Ontario Numismatic Association's (ONA) convention to be held at the Westbury Hotel, Toronto, on May 15 & 16, 1976:

General Chairman:	Louise Graham, #31
Bourse Chairman:	John Regitko, #371
Registration Chairman:	Harvey Farrow, #35

Congratulations to our President, Ingrid Smith, for being certified as an official instructor for the Organization of International Numismatists (OIN). She will get the chance to show her talents at the Counterfeit Detection Seminar which the TCC is co-sponsoring on March 30 & 31 and April 1. Details on the Seminar appear elsewhere in this Bulletin.

Congratulations also to member #380. Tom Beckett, for taking on the Editorship of the Richmond Hill Coin Club bulletin.

RESIGNATIONS

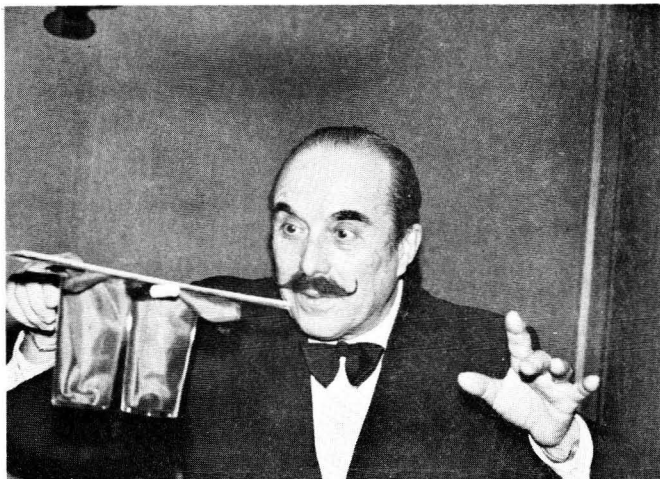
It is with regret that we announce the resignations of two TCC Executives:

Terry Campbell, Secretary, has found it necessary to resign from the Executive due to Monday evening work-shifts, while Sam Rogozinsky, a Director, has also tendered his resignation for the same reason.

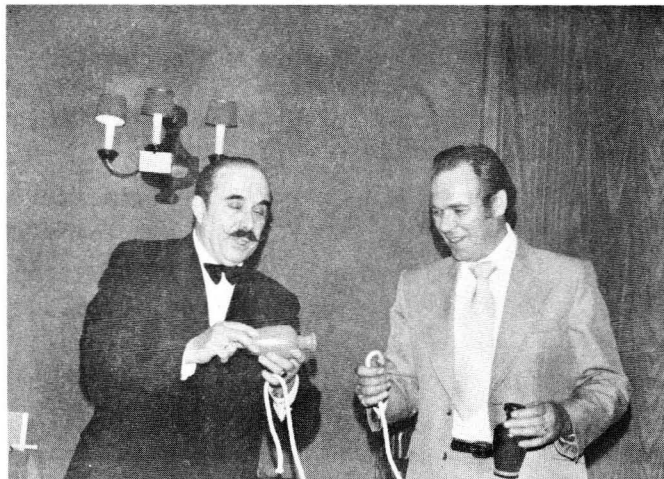
We take this opportunity to thank Terry and Sam for their support and dedication and hope they will be able to resume their involvement with the Club sometime in the future.

THE DECEMBER MEETING

In the last bulletin we promised you photos of the December meeting and here they are:



Magician Fred Ruby performed numerous tricks at the December meeting that both delighted and astounded his audience.



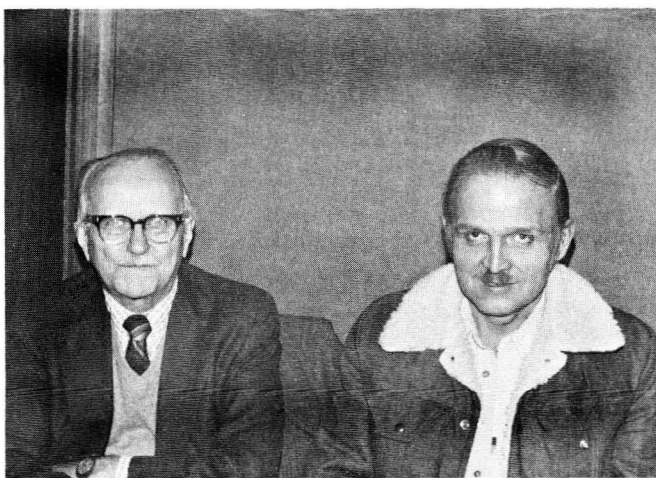
Reanus Holtman (TCC Member #369) gets into the act. The audience yelled for Fred to make Reanus disappear.



Receptionist Retta Frampton (#75), right, with her "assistant", Louise Graham (#31).



Harvey Farrow (#35), Treasurer of the TCC, chaired the December meeting.



Charlie Danby (#336), 1st Vice-President, poses for camera with Corie Gowlett (#386).



That's Reanus Holtman again with the Club's 2nd Vice-President, Herman Gordon.

COUNTERFEIT COINS AND CANADIAN LAW

by Robert Aaron, TCC #342

Why is it legal in Canada to own counterfeit United States gold coins? Why was a Canadian once charged with possessing counterfeit U.S. trade dollars when in fact the coins were genuine? When does a coin cease to be money? Can a Canadian be convicted of selling counterfeits when there are no genuine originals of the item in question? What happened to the man from Windsor, Ontario, who tried to buy a plate to print his own bank notes from an agent of the United States Secret Service?

Counterfeiting is not an uncommon criminal offense. Everyday, someone, somewhere, tries to pass off as currency something which isn't. Some succeed, some are caught and convicted, and some are caught and acquitted.

Every few years a case occurs which raises an interesting legal point or an unusual fact situation, and these cases are recorded in the law books. Browsing through them can make fascinating reading.

One of the first recorded Canadian counterfeiting cases arose when Canada was barely five months old. On November 27, 1867, three brothers named John, Michael and Murtagh Tierney, and a friend Danil Buckley were busily occupied at a farmhouse near Ottawa making American half dollar coins. When the police arrived, they found 500 pieces of Liberty seated half dollars, together with dies, presses, molds, matrixes, tools, machines and five tons of metal.

The section of the Canadian laws under which they were charged made it an offense to possess counterfeit foreign gold or silver coin. The four men were charged with having in their possession counterfeit United States half dollar coins, contrary to the relevant statute. The charge inadvertently omitted including the fact that the coins were "gold or silver", an essential element of the offense. Their lawyer naturally took objection and the court agreed with him. The charges were quashed, but the judge gave the Crown attorney (the prosecutor) the right to relay the charge using the correct language specifying the content of the coins.

Some years later, in 1895, one George G. Corey was tried in New Brunswick on charges of selling counterfeit notes resembling and intended to resemble United States government Treasury Notes. Originally, Corey was tried on nine charges, but he was acquitted of all but the ninth. On this charge, he appealed to the New Brunswick Supreme Court.

It turned out that Corey had defrauded a Canadian of \$800 by selling him some United States bank notes, or what looked at least like American notes. Specimens of the notes were introduced into the Canadian court. The five dollar note read: "A United States 5/Pay the bearer on demand/Charleston, June 1862/Five Dollars/James Smith, President/W.R. Hoyied, Cashier." The face of the note carried, in the upper left corner, a vignette of Washington, and in the upper right, the figure "5". In the lower right, an Indian seated, and in the lower left a husbandman leaning on a scythe. On the reverse were the following words: "Receivable in payment/United States of America/of all dues." The 10 and 20 were all similar, and similarly bogus.

The Canadian Criminal Code at the time made it illegal to engrave, possess or dispose of anything intended to resemble any bond or undertaking for the payment of money used by any foreign state. The Code defined "counterfeit token of value" as including any spurious or counterfeit coin, paper money or other evidence of value. It was also (and still is) illegal to print, utter, publish, sell or distribute any counterfeit token of value.

The defense argued that since there were no original notes of the kind Corey allegedly counterfeited, therefore, the notes were not counterfeits. If there were not originals, the argument went, there could not be, or purport to be, any counterfeits. The judges, both at trial and on appeal, ruled otherwise. They ruled that these notes were counterfeit tokens of value. Even though there were no originals, they still professed to be, on their face, evidence of value. Although a banker wouldn't be fooled, Mr. Justice Tuck said, the notes "are meant to pass from hand to hand as evidence of value, and are calculated to deceive and cheat the unthinking and unwary. Then they are false and spurious. They are not what they profess to be."

The judge noted that the Canadian who was buying Corey's notes was getting eight or 10 dollars for every one he paid. The buyer knew he was buying counterfeits, the judge continued, "but he has a right to believe, dishonest though he is, that he is getting a counterfeit of good money, and not a piece of paper, which is a counterfeit of nothing. Corey professed to sell counterfeits of United States Government or Treasury notes when in reality they were nothing of the kind. It is not too often that a judge defends one criminal against another in this manner!

In another interesting case in the 1890's, the accused was more fortunate. The case was tried in Toronto in 1891. A man named Attwood was charged and, at first, convicted of offering to purchase counterfeit tokens of value. These were genuine, but unsigned, Canadian Bank of Commerce notes. The notes were shown to him as counterfeits, however, and believing them to be so, he offered to buy them.

The appeal court ruled that Attwood could not be convicted on evidence showing the notes were genuine, but unsigned, even though he believed they were counterfeit and offered to buy them under such belief. The court noted that what was said to Attwood about the quality of the notes, and, what he believed, was irrelevant. An offer to purchase genuine notes was not illegal.

Shortly before the turn of the century, another Canadian was charged with illegally possessing money which turned out to be genuine. In 1899, a man named Benham was charged in Hull, Quebec, with having in his possession a counterfeit coin intended to resemble a silver dollar of the United States of America, knowing it to be counterfeit and intending to pass it off. A large number of genuine trade dollars of the U.S. were found in Benham's possession, and the Crown sought to prove that the accused had attempted to pass these off as worth one dollar when in fact they were worth 60 cents.

Trade dollars had been issued from 1873 to 1885. They ceased to be legal tender in the United States in 1876, but coinage continued to meet overseas demand. Benham's attorney objected to the evidence as it was essential, he said, that the coins offered in evidence themselves be counterfeit. The judge agreed and freed Benham. Since the coins were all genuine, no evidence was available that he knew they were only worth 60 cents.

In 1905, a Nova Scotian named James Tutty was convicted of possessing two counterfeit bank notes even though no policeman ever caught him with them. Tutty was hunting with his friend Edward Proctor one day, when he decided to show Proctor two bank bills. Proctor must have known they were counterfeit, but said to Tutty, "Let me have the bills and I will take them home and show my wife, and let her believe I have had a big pay."

The notes in question were two Bank of Montreal \$10 bills. Proctor unfortunately got drunk that night, so drunk that he didn't remember anything the next day. In his stupor, he had purchased a sweater from one Maurice Gold for \$8.75, using Tutty's \$10 bill (Proctor had no \$10 bill of his own). Gold took the note to the bank where it was spotted, and investigation led the police to Tutty. Eventually, Tutty broke down and admitted ownership to the chief of police. The Nova Scotia Supreme Court ruled that Tutty had been rightly convicted of having two forged bank notes in his possession knowing them to be forged.

Another interesting case arose in Ontario in 1938. An entrepreneur named Graveline went to a well-known engraving company in Detroit, Mich., and attempted, unsuccessfully, to buy a plate suitable for making Canadian \$5 bank notes. The note he wanted copied was the 1935 Bank of Canada issue bearing the Prince of Wales, later Edward VIII and the Duke of Windsor.

As a result of his inquiry, officials of the engraving company immediately communicated with the United States Secret Service and one of its members, Guy Spaman, later contacted Graveline in Detroit. Spaman met Graveline six times during the next month in both Detroit and Windsor, Ont. Spaman testified at the trial that they had concluded a bargain whereby Graveline would pay for the cost of security a plate suitable for the production of Canadian five dollar bank notes, at a cost of \$125, also pay for the paper and ink required and buy the finished product of the plate at the rate of \$5 per \$100 in notes.

On appeal by the Crown from the dismissal of the charges, counsel for Graveline argued for a second time that it was not against the law (as it stood at the time) to attempt to purchase a plate to make Canadian paper money. The court agreed, saying that it was not possible to convict someone of negotiating to purchase a counterfeit token of value if the tokens were not in existence at the time.

In the case of King v. Haggarty, a mold capable of being used in the manufacture of counterfeit coins was found in an ice cream freezer buried in the garden of the home occupied by the accused, his wife, mother and brother. The British Columbia Court of Appeal ruled on the case in 1946 and decided that in the absence of some evidence indicating knowledge of its existence or consent to its remaining in that place, the mere finding of an article buried in a householder's garden does not, in itself mean that an accused person is guilty of making or beginning to make counterfeit money, or having materials in his possession for that purpose.

By far the most important judicial decision in Canadian counterfeit law is that of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of Richard Robinson v. Her Majesty the Queen. On the afternoon of May 14, 1969, three police officers uncovered a cardboard box which had been hidden in Robinson's Toronto apartment in a chesterfield. The box contained 711 U.S. gold coins and 146 1941/42 U.S. dimes. None of the coins were genuine.

At the trial before County Court Judge Harry Deyman, the question arose as to whether the coins involved, if genuine, would be current. Canada's Criminal Code, section 408, makes it offense, without lawful justification or excuse (the proof of which lies on the accused) to buy, received, introduce into Canada, or have in one's possession or custody, counterfeit money. The maximum penalty is 14 years imprisonment.

Counterfeit money is defined in section 406 as including a false coin that "resembles or is apparently intended to resemble or pass for a current coin". "Current" is the key word here, and is defined to mean "lawfully current in Canada or elsewhere by virtue of a law, proclamation or regulation in force in Canada or elsewhere as the case may be". The key question at trial was whether the gold coins and the dimes were "current" U.S. coins.

Robert Goff, legal counsel for the U.S. Secret Service, testified as to the state of the law in the U.S. on behalf of the prosecution, and Professor Samuel Dash, then with the Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., testified on the same subject for Robinson. Goff testified that in his opinion the Coinage Act of 1965 was broad enough to include gold coins in its scope as having legal tender. Professor Dash, on the other hand, believed that the Gold Reserve Act and the Presidential directive made under that Act removing the legal tender status of gold coins were both still in force in 1969.

Judge Deyman accepted Dash's evidence, saying that he believed that the state of the U.S. law at the time was that gold coins had ceased to be legal tender, and this status was not reinstated by passage of the Coinage Act of 1965. This finding of the state of a foreign law in a Canadian court is a finding of fact (as opposed to a finding of law) and as such it was not subject to appeal. Robinson's acquittal of possessing counterfeit gold coins still remains on the books. The state of Canadian law today is that it is perfectly legal to possess or deal in any counterfeit, non-current coins.

Judge Deyman's findings are not binding, however, and it is open to another judge trying another case to find on the basis of evidence presented to him that American gold coins are current and legal tender today. If this were the case, another accused might be found guilty of possession of counterfeit copies of such coins - notwithstanding the Robinson decision. With respect to the dimes, Judge Deyman found that they too were not copies of money.

Robinson's lawyer had read a definition of money from an 1899 British decision called *Moss v. Hancock*. The definition, which Judge Deyman approved of, reads: "Money as currency (is) ... that which passes freely from hand to hand throughout the community in final discharge of debts and full payment for commodities, being accepted equally without reference to the character or credit of the person who offers it and without the intention of the person who receives it to consume it or apply it to any other use than in turn to tender it to others in discharge of debts or payment for commodities."

Judge Deyman ruled that since the coins would have, if genuine, a numismatic value of between \$100 and \$800, they could not fall within this definition, and hence were not money. On a Crown appeal, the Ontario Court of Appeal overturned the acquittal and sentenced Robinson to two years less one day in prison for possession of the counterfeit dimes only. Mr. Justice Arthur Kelly, delivering the unanimous judgment of the Court, ruled that the dimes were still current legal tender since no subsequent enactment affected their legal monetary status. Once they were issued as lawful coins, their status as coinage remains unless change is effected by legislation.

The intention of the owner of the coin from time to time (whether to use the coin as money or as a numismatic curio) was irrelevant. Dealing with the submission that the status of the original coins had changed and that they had become articles of virtue instead of money, the Justice referred to the case of *Moss v. Hancock*. In that case, a thief stole in 1887 five pound gold piece from his employer. He traded it to a dealer in curiosities for five sovereigns, the face value of the larger coin. The employer sued the dealer for the return of the coin, and won.

The British court found that the coin had not been received by the dealer as current coin but as a curio, and accordingly, since it was not being dealt with as money, the dealer would have to give it back. The Ontario Court of Appeal found nothing in the *Moss* case to indicate that the five pound coin had lost its status as money merely because it has a value of more than five pounds. By analogy, the Court said that genuine 1942/41 dimes were still money even though they had an increased numismatic value.

The court said that in the absence of the termination of the monetary status of the coin by the sponsoring government or the disappearance of the sponsoring government (as in the case of the Roman empire) every coin issued as such remains a current coin and the unauthorized replica is a counterfeit. Robinson again appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada. In the judgement of Mr. Justice Ritchie dated February 28, 1973, the Supreme Court again rejected the contention of Robinson that the dimes were not money, agreeing on this point with the Ontario Court of Appeal.

The Court then dealt with the submission that proof of men's rea (guilty mind, or guilty intention) was essential to the success of the Crown's case, and that Robinson's belief stated to the arresting officers that the coins were genuine constituted lawful justification or excuse for possession. This argument was also rejected on the ground that the statement did not amount to a sufficient explanation. (A statement by an accused that he did not know the coins were counterfeit, if believed by the Court, is considered legal justification or excuse for possessing a counterfeit.)

In a separate, concurring judgement, Mr. Justice Bora Laskin, now chief justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, said that the lack of intention to use counterfeit coins as currency, if properly established in evidence, is as much a lawful justification or excuse as proof that the accused was unaware that the coins were counterfeit. The Supreme Court upheld Robinson's conviction.

What is the state of counterfeit law in Canada now? It seems that it is perfectly legal to collect, own, buy, sell or trade counterfeit coins or paper money in Canada, provided the items in question have been demonetized or are no longer current; or the items, if genuine, would be current legal tender, but the owner can prove he did not intend to use them as currency.

The counterfeit sections of the Criminal Code were apparently designed only for the punishment of those who pass, or intend to pass, counterfeit money as the genuine article. Police and prosecutors, in future, when dealing with numismatic counterfeits in Canada (where the collector value is higher than face value) will probably look to other sections of the Criminal Code under which to lay charges.

Sections relating to fraud, attempted fraud, false pretenses or conspiracy have been suggested. It is doubtful whether another Canadian would ever be acquitted of possessing counterfeit U.S. gold pieces.

Now that gold ownership is legal again in the United States, the way is open for repeal of section 12 of Executive Order 6260 which prohibited the use of gold as currency. But even if gold remains demonetized in the U.S. (and this is still a matter of opinion, notwithstanding Judge Deyman's ruling), the air has not been cleared over the Canadian counterfeit laws by the Supreme Court decision, and Canadian lawyers and law enforcement agencies now have a better understanding of the way the Criminal Code works in counterfeit matters.

In the absence of the termination of monetary status of a coin by the sponsoring government or the disappearance of the sponsoring government (as in the case of the Roman Empire) every coin issued as such remains a current coin and the unauthorized replica is a counterfeit, the Court added.

Robinson again appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada. In the judgement of Mr. Justice Ritchie dated February 28, 1973, the Supreme Court again rejected the contention of Robinson that the dimes were not money, agreeing on this point with the Ontario Court of Appeal.

The Supreme Court ruling was a step in the right direction, but there is still a long road to travel. Some Canadian collectors are agitating for a law similar to the U.S. Hobby Protection Act which would clamp down on the presence of counterfeit coins in Canada. In time such a law may be passed by our Parliament, and the hobby will be better for it.

TORONTO COIN CLUB

1974 CONSTITUTION 1974

As amended and accepted at the Annual Meeting on January 19, 1976. This renders all previous Constitutions null and void.

ARTICLE 1: This organization shall be known as the Toronto Coin Club.

ARTICLE 2: Its objects shall be to encourage and promote the collection and study of all numismatic items, including coins and tokens, paper money and medals; to cultivate fraternal relations among those interested in the science of numismatics; and to acquire and dispense numismatic knowledge.

ARTICLE 3: The membership of the Club shall consist of the following:

- (a) Regular members who shall be 18 years of age or over.
- (b) Junior members who have not attained their eighteenth birthday at time of application.
- (c) Honorary members. Honorary membership for one year may be granted by the Executive upon two-thirds majority vote, for any special reason at a regular membership meeting.
- (d) Honorary life members. Honorary life membership may be granted, with the approval of two-thirds majority vote of the Executive Committee, for outstanding service to the Club or to the science of numismatics. It may only be conferred at an Annual meeting.
- (e) No Club, Business or Company, whether incorporated or not, can become a member. Individuals within these organizations may apply for membership strictly on their own behalf.

Recognized non-profit numismatic clubs may receive the Club's bulletin, on a complimentary basis, without benefit of membership, at the Executive's discretion on a reciprocal basis.

Recognized numismatic publications, editors and writers of numismatic articles may also receive the Club's bulletin on a complimentary basis, without benefit of membership, at the Executive's discretion.

- (f) Award of Merit. An award of merit certificate may be granted by the Executive upon two-thirds majority vote, for any special reason at a regular membership meeting.
- (g) Applications for membership may be submitted at any regular meeting and notice thereof shall be published in the next Club bulletin. The applicant shall be declared elected to membership at the next regular meeting upon receipt of a two-thirds majority vote of the general membership.

ARTICLE 4: The elected Officers of the Club shall consist of: President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and three Directors.

The President shall appoint, with two-thirds majority approval of the Executive, a Librarian, Receptionist, Program Director, Publicity Director, Auction Manager, and Editor. The same person may be appointed to more than one position.

The elected officers and the appointed persons shall comprise the Executive Committee and the immediate Past President shall be ex-officio a member thereof.

No member of the Executive Committee shall have a double-vote by reason of holding more than one position on the Executive, whether elected, appointed or ex-officio.

Should any vacancies arise, the following changes or appointments will be made:

Should the Presidency become vacant, the First Vice-President will assume the Presidency and have the same authorities and responsibilities as if he/she had been elected to that position.

Should the First Vice-President's position become vacant, the Second Vice-President will assume the position.

Should the Second Vice-President's position become vacant, the President shall appoint, with two-thirds majority approval of the Executive Committee, one of the Directors to the position.

Should any other position become vacant, the President shall appoint, with two-thirds majority approval of the Executive Committee, any member of the Club. This does not include the ex-officio position of Past President which will remain vacant for the duration of the term of office.

ARTICLE 5: No business may be transacted or voted upon at a regular, annual or special general meeting without a quorum which shall consist of nine members. The only exception shall be the reading of and voting on the acceptance of the minutes.

No business whatsoever may be transacted or voted upon at an Executive meeting without a quorum which shall consist of five members of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE 6: The President shall preside at all meetings of the Club and Executive Committee and shall be a member of all committees except the Nominating Committee.

The Vice-Presidents shall assist the President and either may occupy the chair in the absence of the President.

ARTICLE 7: The Secretary shall keep the minutes of the meetings of the Club and the Executive Committee, attend to correspondence and issue all notices, etc., that may be required.

ARTICLE 8: (a) The Treasurer shall keep a full and true account of all money received and spent, issue membership cards, keep a complete register of the members and list the names of members present at each meeting.

(b) All funds shall be kept in the name of the Club and cheques shall require any two signatures of either the President, Vice-President or Treasurer.

ARTICLE 9: The Librarian shall have charge of all books, catalogues, literature and other property in the Club's Library and Archives, and shall keep a record of borrowed items to ensure their return. A library list shall be made available to members periodically.

ARTICLE 10: The Executive Committee shall meet between regular meetings of the Club on the call of the President or majority of the Committee.

ARTICLE 11: Whenever notice has been received by the Executive Committee of charges against any member for conduct prejudicial to the welfare of the Club, the Executive Committee, after due investigation, if the charges are substantiated, shall forward to the accused member particulars of the charges. The accused member shall be afforded reasonable opportunity to enter a written defence to such charges and the matter shall then be referred to the Executive Committee for disposition. The Executive Committee shall have the power to dismiss the charges, to censure the accused member, to suspend him for not more than two years, or to expel him. A member who has been suspended may apply to be reinstated to good standing in the Club after time of suspension has expired.

- ARTICLE 12: When presiding over a regular, annual or Executive meeting, the Chairman shall have full authority to regulate or terminate discussion and to determine the order of business on the agenda.
- ARTICLE 13: This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds majority vote at an Annual meeting or a special general meeting called by the President, or by any three members of the Executive Committee, written notice of the amendment(s) having been given the Secretary and published to the members prior to the meeting.

BY - LAWS

1. Annual dues will be as follows:
 - (a) Regular Membership: \$5.00
 - (b) Family Membership: \$7.50. Two votes may be exercised, but only one bulletin will be sent to the designated address.
 - (c) Junior Membership: \$2.50, with full voting rights.

Changes in the annual dues shall be determined by a vote of two-thirds majority of members present at a meeting of the general membership prior to October 1.
2. All dues shall be on the basis of a calendar year. New members will be assessed dues upon joining on the following basis:
 - If application for membership is made between January 1 and June 30 inclusive, the full year's dues are applicable.
 - If application for membership is made between July 1 and September 30 inclusive, one half of the annual dues are applicable.
 - If application for membership is made between October 1 and December 31 inclusive, a 15-month's dues are payable with the application, to cover the remainder of that year as well as the full following year.
3. Meetings shall be held at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, at 8:00 p.m. on the third Monday of each month unless otherwise decided by majority vote at any meeting of the general membership. The January meeting shall be known as the Annual Meeting.
4. The funds of the Club shall be kept in a Chartered Bank or Trust Company authorized to conduct business in the Province of Ontario.
5. A Nominating Committee shall be named by the President at the October meeting. The Committee shall report at the November meeting at which time additional nominations may be made from the floor. Balloting, if necessary, shall take place at the December meeting. Executive Committee members shall hold office for a term of one year or until their successors are elected, and they may seek re-election.
6. The books of the Club shall be audited annually by a member or members other than the Treasurer, to be named by the President.
7. A member may vote by proxy only at an annual meeting providing the following stipulations have been met:
 - (a) The member must indicate in writing, the person's name who shall exercise the vote-by-proxy.
 - (b) Such person exercising the vote-by-proxy shall also be a member of the Toronto Coin Club.
 - (c) The proxy must indicate the specific Annual meeting at which the vote-by-proxy may be exercised.
 - (d) The proxy is duly signed by the member.
 - (e) Should the member be present at the specified meeting, the proxy is null and void and no other person may vote on his/her behalf.
 - (f) Proxy votes may be exercised at regular meetings or Executive meetings.
8. These By-Laws may be amended by a two-thirds majority vote at any regular or annual meeting, written notice of the amendment(s) having been submitted to the Secretary and published in the next subsequent bulletin. The amendment(s) shall be voted on at the meeting immediately following mailing of the said notice.
9. Bourse tables at regular Club meetings, including the Annual meeting, will be provided free-of-charge to members, including the use of one display case. There will be a nominal charge of \$1.00 per table for non-members.

Changes in the charges for bourse tables shall be determined by the Executive Committee and published in the bulletin prior to implementation.
10. The auction rules at regular Club meetings are as follows:
 - (a) The Auction Manager's duty is to call and sell the auction material submitted by members. He will assure that all auctions are conducted in an orderly manner.
 - (b) The Auction Manager, after due deliberation with the President, may restrict the total number of lots in any auction or restrict the number of lots submitted by any one member. He may refuse any lot submitted providing reason for such refusal is given.
 - (c) Only members in good standing or those whose applications are in the process of being published may submit material for auction. However, anyone may bid on and purchase material offered in the auction.
 - (d) Members whose lots are sold in the auction shall be paid at the conclusion of the auction. The Club will hold back 10% of the selling price of any lot, to a maximum of \$1.00 per lot.