

THE NEW ZEALAND

STAMP MONTHLY



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★ LATEST NEW ISSUE NEWS

20c

VOL. 1 No. 4.

JULY, 1968.

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STAMP MONTHLY

Vol. 1. No. 4. July, 1968.

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NOTES FROM THE EDITOR

Watching prices is often undertaken by various sections of the community, but more often the house-wife is the one who keeps a good eye on costs with the need to make her budget spread to the items her family needs. Firms or companies, especially those who are manufacturers, again accept price watching as a constant facet of their business. However be it for business, necessity, or pleasure, price watching on stamps is as absorbing as the stock exchange.

Readers will remember the notes on Pacific Page of last month's N.Z.S.M. where the 1960 Norfolk Christmas was mentioned. 18/- is a far cry from the 47/6 one leading English firm was asking in the last month. Quite a number of other firms have this item for sale at 30-35/-. How long these prices will last can only be a guess.

The 3/- Ruapehu sepia of New Zealand shows no sign of slackening, although the 1960 Christmas stamp has come back a little from the prices it was fetching a month or so ago. Christmas stamps are becoming a more popular new issue theme each year. Somehow I have a feeling that this theme may take over from paintings or art in the future as the current "rage". New Zealand's issues have all been attractive, although the 1964 issue does not look in place with the rest. It will be interesting to see if the N.Z. Post Office follows the trend of U.K. and Australia and issues a special airmail value also. Most of our Christmas issues mint are still available for a few cents, so if you have any gaps, I doubt if they will ever be any cheaper.

Captain Cook Dollar

Talking of new issues, I see in the paper last week that the Treasury has announced details of a commemorative Captain Cook Dollar. A pity the Post Office cannot let us know details of New Zealand's contribution to commemorate this great explorer. I feel certain they would have something on the drawing board by now. The Postmaster General has also been reported as saying designs featuring various industries are being prepared—1970 issue??

5/- Comb Niue

Do you know a bargain when you see one? Well, often it is a case of being interested or being

able to afford the item. I was interested to read in different journals the numbers issued of three stamps. The \$2.50 and \$5 overprints of indepent AN-GUILLA have had frequent mention in the Philatelic press and for an issue of approx- 225 of each—prices now being asked are in the vicinity of £175 and £180 each. I doubt if they will go any higher for a while. Close to home and available at a small percentage over face until its discovery, the 5/- NIUE Arms with Sideways Watermark and Comb Perf. had a printing of only 240.

Originally stocks were offered at approx. the £30 mark, but I see in England, £50 is the price now being asked. This one I pick to jump with the new season's catalogues.

Remember the Pitcairn Bligh Shades reported in the N.Z.S.M. in the first number? The 1c is now catalogued at 5/6 each.

Why 20 Sene

Just arrived as I write is a cover of the Kingsford Smith overprint of Western Samoa. I am intrigued to know the reason why the 10 sene had to be overprinted 20 sene when a 20 sene stamp is in the current set?

New Issues

The Health Stamps and Fox Glacier Photos have arrived and on first impressions I cannot but feel disappointed with this year's Health designs. At this stage I shall leave further comment until I have seen the actual stamps. The 28c looks a winner and with subtle toning cannot fail in its secondary (or primary) job to act as an impressive salesman for New Zealand's Tourist attractions.

LEN JURY.

OBITUARY

MR. ERIC HOFFMANN

Stamp Market Corner
This and That from Auckland

On the 22nd May passed away one of the N.Z.S.M.'s keen supporters, and contributors. Mr. Hoffman has been in failing health for some time. He joined the Wellesley Society early in 1956 and was always a very active and enthusiastic member. From 1959-1967, he held the position as Exchange Superintendent until his health forced him to resign this position.

The N.Z.S.M. deeply regrets Mr. Hoffmann's death and offers their sympathy to the Hoffman family.

Franklin's Guide To Rare Australian Stamps. By Mark Franklin. \$1.50. A. H. and A. W. Reed.

This attractive, well produced booklet covers the subject set out by its author in a very readable manner—appealing not only to the stamp collector, but I am sure it would also hold the interest of non-stamp collecting persons.

The views he holds of particular stamps are sound and the illustrations of varieties cannot fail to arouse interest.

L. W. J.

NIUE NEWS

"Pacific Stamp Monthly" for May reports that the island Assembly has approved, in principle, the establishment of a Philatelic Bureau to boost stamp sales. The bureau will be run by a combine of Burt K. Tood & Co., and Finbar Kenny International corporation which also has rights in the Cook Islands. The bureau will be exempt from income tax and plans to operate a light aircraft between Niue and Western Samoa to service philatelic orders.

Preparation for an airstrip has commenced at Vaiola, Niue, and it is hoped that this will become operational by September, 1969. The airstrip, though not of international standard, will be capable of taking a R.N.Z.A.F. Hercules.

EXPORT PROMOTION

Mr. Scott, Postmaster-General, has been reported in the daily press as saying that designs featuring the wool, meat, fruit and fishing industries are being prepared.

N.Z. GOVT. LIFE 2½c WHITE PAPER

—A major variety has been purchased "over the Philatelic Bureau Counter", Wellington. A fold in the top left hand corner of the sheet results in the first stamp having no overprint, second stamp shows overprint as "½" and all other stamps in the block are normal.

N.Z. DEFINITIVE WITHOUT WATERMARK

This obsolete 6d. "Pikiarero" (flower) definitive of New Zealand has been found by G. G. Woollatt, the Chard, Somerset, dealer, without the usual Multiple N.Z. and Star watermark. Mr. Woollatt says that only one sheet has so far been reported and confirmation of this would be welcome.

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Tristan da Cunha: Birds 85c; Duke of Edinburgh 80c; Calshot 90c; W.H.O. 90c; WFC 50c; Garrison 90; 1965/67 Ships (19v) 7.95; 1967 add values (3) 4.35.

Gibraltar: Scouts 43c; Gen. Elliott 66c; Christmas 15c; Tourism 38c; 1967 Ships 5.95; to 1/- only 63c; Our Lady 1.50; Angling 45c.

Rhodesia: World Ploughing 95c; Nature 25c; Rhopex 1-05; U.D.I. 60c; Mardon Defins (14v) 7.35; Harrison defins, 50.

Ireland: 1968 Europa 33c; Swift 28c; Fenians 25c; Canada 30c; Tourism 24c; Balintubber 25c; Europa '67 or '66 32c; Casement 25c; Easter Rising 1.25.

Vatican: 1968 Airmail 6.60; Christmas '67, 1.60, '66 60c; '65 75c; Laity 75c; Fatima 1.35; St. Peter and St. Paul 85c; 1967 Air 2.00; Poland 1.20.

Thematics: Approval selections available of the following: Churchill, Paintings, Birds, Sports, World Football Cup, Flowers, Religious Topics.

New Issues: For all new issues described in the "N.Z.S.M." contact us first.

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WHEN REPLYING TO ADVERTISEMENTS SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE N.Z.S.M.

FOX GLACIER



1. 28c DEFINITIVE ISSUE

On 30 July, 1968 a 28c stamp will be issued as an addition to the current definitive set. The particulars of this stamp are:—

Design: As illustrated, this stamp finished in natural colours, features the Fox Glacier, in Westland National Park, in the South Island of New Zealand. The design is from a photograph supplied by the National Publicity Studios of the New Zealand Tourist and Publicity Department.

Printed By: Harrison and Sons Ltd., London, by photogravure.

Date of Issue: 30 July, 1968.

Period of Sale: To remain on sale as part of the definitive issue.

Size of Stamp: 21 mm x 37 mm (vertical format).

Sheet Size: 100 stamps per sheet (10 rows of 10).

Sheet Value: \$28 printed on top right-hand corner of the sheet.

Plate Numbers: 1A 1A 1A 1A. The Printer's imprint appears below stamps 1, 2, 3, and the plate numbers below stamps 4 and 5 at the bottom left-hand corner of the sheet.

Blocks of this issue will be sold as under:

Plate number and imprint block (corner block) 10 stamps. Plate number only (Not corner block) 6 stamps. Printer's imprint only (corner block) 6 stamps. Value block 6 stamps. Positional block 6 stamps.

First Day Covers: As this stamp features Fox Glacier, a special "First Day of Issue" datestamp cancellation service will be provided at Fox Glacier Post Office as an addition to normal first day cover services. Clients desiring first day covers cancelled with the Fox Glacier special date-stamp should forward their remittance to reach the Philatelic Bureau, General Post Office, Wellington, not later than 26 July, 1968. Remittances should include 2c servicing fee per cover and if the Post Office standard first day cover is required 2c per envelope should also be included.

ALBERT OR ALFRED ?

The Fox Glacier acquired its name when Fox visited the Glacier during his term of premier, and members of his touring party renamed the glacier as a compliment to Sir William.

However, reference books today seem to contradict each other as to the former name of this great scenic attraction. A Westland Tourist Guide and other reference books give a fleeting reference to Albert (Prince Consort of Queen Victoria) and that it was discovered by Sir Julius von Haast in 1865. This seems plausible as Haast had saved the Prince Consort from drowning in the Rhine when they were students together at Bonn and had maintained their friendship since. The name Albert, I understand, is still retained for the upper reaches.

On checking Von Haast's Biography however, to find if that was the reason the glacier was so named, I find no record of Von Haast visiting the glacier in 1865 and indeed his first recording was a sighting from some distance. In his writings, March 1868, he states that "the northern branch of the Weheka issues from the PRINCE ALFRED glacier.—The terminal face of which I calculated to be 702 feet above sea-level".

Haast's biography points out that should he have named the Glacier, it is more likely he would have named it the ALBERT for the reason I set out and so the name ALFRED (after the then Duke of Edinburgh) seems to have been in use before 1868.

The Glacier itself, today is one of the most wonderful scenes on the West Coast of the South Island, and it is most fitting that it should be pictured on the "Tourist publicity" stamp. From 9,000 ft., the glacier has an average gradient

of 1,000 ft. per mile until it reaches the Terminal face now at 800 ft. above sea level. In 1894-5, it was mapped in great detail and at that time the Terminal face was 1.6 miles further down. There has been also coupled with this, a great decrease in thickness since 1894. Ice was 1,200 ft. thick then, where the Terminal face is now situated. The Basin of the Fox Glacier is the largest in New Zealand.

SIR WILLIAM FOX (1812-93)

Born in England, he arrived in New Zealand in 1842 and became editor of the New Zealand Gazette and Britannia Spectator. In his early years he often partook in exploration trips, firstly in the Wairarapa and Nelson districts. The New Zealand Company also occupied his time at that early date—1843 he took over the post of Resident Agent and 1848 Principal Agent.

Taranaki as a province, was probably due to Fox's efforts when the act creating provinces was passed in 1852. From this time until 1885 he became involved in New Zealand Politics, but from that time he left little mark on New Zealand policy or legislation. One writer in summing up Fox, writes "Fox was a born leader of opposition, unequalled in his time in sarcasm and invective, eloquent and well informed; but his impulsiveness led him to extremes. He often headed governments, but never ruled them, falling under the influence of stronger of subtler men".

He was always a friend of the Maori, but his achievements fell far short of his aims on many occasions.

After his parliamentary life, he threw his efforts into liquor reform and in 1886 he was one of the principal founders of the "New Zealand Alliance."

Fox, always a man of great physical strength, climbed Mount Egmont at the age of 80, but shortly after, became ill and died in Auckland in 1893.

REMEMBER

AUCKLAND STAMP CONVENTION

16th SEPTEMBER, 1968

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WHEN REPLYING TO ADVERTISEMENTS SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE N.Z.S.M.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir,

I was disgusted with the article "Do You Collect Stamps—There's Money in it", in the last issue and amazed that you allowed it to appear in your magazine. I see nothing interesting or clever in cheating a man of £1,200, by appealing to his better nature.

So far I have found a lot of good reading in this magazine, but you cannot expect my enthusiasm to be maintained if you continue to waste good space on this type of material.

Yours faithfully,

C. Mathew (Jr.).

Dear Sir,

I am surprised that so many supposedly "Independent" states are content to let that roguish chiseling agency, the English "Crown Agents Stamp Bureau" handle their philatelic policies.

At first sight, such an institution as the Crown Agents seems capable of operating fairly and efficiently, but this is far from the case. The Bureau apparently discriminates against the collector by selling **only** to dealers, and is also responsible for fleecing the collector by forcing the dealers to charge high prices for the countries it runs. An analysis of Comems. issued by the Crown Agents controlled countries will show that high values abound, particularly in the infamous "Omnibus" issues, which that unworthy bureau began. In view of the damage done to their stamps by Crown Agents control, I hope these foolish countries will assume some of their supposed independence, and organise their own stamp issues.

Yours faithfully,

"Samoa Express".

STOP PRESS

28c ARMED SERVICES

Inverted watermark reported by the Pacific Stamp Journal "Porthole". Minor Variety R 6/9.

READERS QUERIES

Auckland.

Sir,

I read with interest and attention the article on "Delacryl Printing" reprinted from the "Crown Agents Stamp Bulletin, but do not agree with the statements made!

Delacryl, to my mind, has more to it than mere printing such as photogravure illustrated in the article under magnification.

No. There must be more to this process yet to be explained.

Take for example our own N.Z. stamps. Although no statements have been made, I am convinced that the 1d, 3d, 4d and 6d chalk surfaced stamps are "Delacryl" prints, the chalk surface being merely incidental and misleading.

I am of the opinion that "Delacryl" is a duplex job, with a base of paper similar to the 2/6 butter stamp and with an overlay of synthetic material which produces this effect. The top layer of a 3d chalk surfaced stamp can, with a bit of prolonged soaking, be peeled completely off the backing which presumably is a wood fibre base.

Yours sincerely,

T. L. Gardner.

Sir,

I was interested to see the illustration of the 8c N.Z. on page 7 of the May copy of the N.Z.S.M. I have a mint copy of this stamp which shows what you refer to as a "red smudge" in the R.H. bottom corner. It runs between the letters "L" to "D" and the curious part of it is that the "red smudge" on the stamp I have, is the exact shape, length and height of the one shown in your illustration.

It is to be hoped that if other collectors possess stamps with the identical type of smudge, they will make it known, so that some better idea can be obtained as to whether the variety has been constant, if only for a limited time. With best wishes for the success of your magazine.

Yours faithfully,

Eric Roe.

HAVE YOU SEEN THESE?



A striking offset on 1d Taupo shown to us by Mr. A. Acott, New Plymouth.



Particularly fine example of paper crease—2d Geo. VI. Sent by Mr. H. C. Barrington, Masterton. Do readers know of any other copies?



Spectacular silver line—caused by Doctor Blade? An interesting item exhibited in Mr. C. Hegley's collection, New Plymouth.

WANTED: This page is for collectors' use to publish their latest discoveries. We will be pleased to include any notes that collectors care to send. If particular outstanding items can be sent so that they may be photographed please send by registered mail. All letters to the Editor, P.O. Box 513, New Plymouth.

SEND YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO N.Z.S.M. TODAY

POSTMARK CORNER

A. F. WATTERS

With the closing of Hillsborough Post Office on the 31st May, an end came to a colourful era in the life of New Zealand Post Offices. It was situated in the factory Managers house and must surely have been the only one with private boxes. When this office opened (1st November, 1902) it served over 70 families, and addresses with "Box number so and so" Post Office, Hillsborough, would sound quaint for those early days. On the last day, Mrs. Signal signed almost all the mail.

There were over 40 Post Offices in Managers houses during the years that have passed, not to mention those where a shed on the property acted as the Office. Then there were those situated in Dairy Factories and many there were too, but Ahititi would be the most unusual here, for it was on the stage in one corner, before shifting to the Carrier's business when the factory closed.

The same day, 31st May, 1968, saw the closing of the Cardiff Post Office. This office had once been at the managers house, at the factory, and when the factory closed, at the store nearby, now however, the store is closed. This datestamp was unusual for it had two lines between the name and N.Z. instead of just one.



Otakeho Post Office was down graded last year and now is run as part of the local store. Prior to this, the office was in a small building with a full time opst-mistress. This district is fully serviced with a Rural Delivery and very little business goes through the office these days.

The time has come to send those covers away for some of the older Post Offices. All that is needed is a letter requesting that the envelopes you send be

cancelled and so long as each cover is marked "Philatelic Mail" all will be right. Wainihinihi, Greymouth, Chalto Creek—Dunedin, Tararaimaka—New Plymouth and Waipon Falls—Dunedin.

"Has New Zealand any island P.O.s?" asks a note I received the other day. Yes. There is one post office on Stewart Island called Halfmoon Bay, one on Durville Island called French Pass, one on Matakana Island, two on Rangitoto, one on Pakatoa Island, three on Great Barrier Island, eight on Waiheke Island, one on Kawau Island and one in the Bay of Islands. A year ago I received a very interesting letter from Mr. R. H. Traill re an enquiry about Ulva P.O. on Stewart Island. This gentleman is a very good age and I quote from his letter.

"The first Post Office on Stewart Island was opened on Paterson Inlet by my fathers elder half brother, Charles Traill. He had been in business in early Oamaru (see Whitestone Country) but had moved to Ulva where he started a trading store and carried out his interest in conchology and botany.

There were Maoris and half-caste families at the Neck and sawmills on the shores of Paterson Inlet. The office was opened 1st April, 1872. A flag was hoisted on a high point beside the bay whenever a mail came in.

As the arrival of these was haphazard, being dependent on chance Cutters from the Mainland, my uncle had a 20 ton Cutter built. The Ulva was launched in 1876 and was subsidized by the Provincial Government though the weekly mail was not properly established until 1st January, 1877.

William Jass was the first skipper of the Ulva. Later, one Williamson, then Jass again. D. Hanning still later on, but what vessel I do not know. Finally the Bluff Harbour Board tug Awarua took on the mail service in 1885.

From 1892, Halfmoon Bay, which shared the visits with Ulva, being established shortly after the former P.O., became the terminus of the service and Ulva continued as a subsidiary mail by fishing sailing boats and later launches.

I am indebted to "Rokiura" a history of Stewart Island by Basil Howard, for what I have written. . . .

Rolleston (Christchurch) used

a relief datestamp in April, however the postmaster advises that it has finished.

Mangere Central (Auckland) used a relief on the 21st May and as yet no word if that is still in use or not.

The Post Office advises that Whitiara (Hamilton) will close when the Hamilton North Post Office opens.

Coronet Peak re-opens July, so remember this seasonal office which opens for only a few weeks.

REMEMBER TO SEND IN THOSE QUESTIONS.

Southern Yemen

INDEPENDENCE

Release Date: 25th May, 1968. Designer: V. Whiteley. Printers: Thos. De La Rue and Co., Ltd. Process: Delacryl. Watermark: Nil. Set: 50.

The People's Republic of Southern Yemen was proclaimed when the South Arabian Federation, consisting of the former British colony of Aden and the Protectorates, achieved Independence on 30th November, 1967.

The 21 states of Aden's hinterland had long-standing treaty and protective arrangements with Britain. In 1959 six western protectorate states formed the Federation of the Arab Emirates of the South; others joined and in April, 1962, the group of 17 states became known as the Federation in January, 1963.

Britain's withdrawal from Aden last November left the area in the control of the National Liberation Front (N.L.F.) who established a provisional Government on 1st December, 1967, with Mr. Qahtan Muhammad al-Shaabi, as President, Prime Minister and Supreme Commander of the Armed forces. The Republic's foreign policy was stated by President al-Shaabi to be one of positive neutrality. Britain agreed to support the country with military and other aid worth about £12 million.

AREA: about 112,000 square miles. The largely barren and volcanic landscape forms one of the shoulders of the Arabian peninsula. Temperatures are generally high and rainfall scanty and irregular, except in certain highland regions which receive up to 30 inches annually. Population: estimated by Government to be about 1,500,000; outside Aden the people are almost entirely Arabs.

HEALTH STAMPS 1968



Health Stamp 1968

Design: The 1968 Health stamps will be the second issue of the new series depicting sport. The illustrations shown have been taken from the original designs. As the Olympic Games are being held this year, two of the most popular Olympic sports and ones in which children of all ages participate, athletics and swimming are depicted. The 3½c stamp (½c postage plus 1c Health) features the running figure of a boy athlete breasting the finishing tape. This stamp has a green background with the boy wearing a black singlet and black shorts. The 4c stamp (3c postage plus 1c Health) shows the head and shoulders of a young girl swimming. The background is blue, the girl's bathing cap is white and her costume black. Both stamps also feature the Olympic Games emblem of five interlocking circles coloured blue, yellow, black, green and red respectively.

Miniature Sheets: Miniature sheets for each denomination will be on sale. Each sheet contains 6 stamps and the Olympic emblem of five circles is also printed on the selvedge of each of these sheets.

Designer: Mr. L. C. Mitchell, Wellington, New Zealand.

Printed By: Harrison and Sons Ltd., London, by photogravure.

Denominations: 3½c and 4c.

Date of Issue: 7 August, 1968.

Period of Sale: Unless stocks are exhausted earlier, the stamps will be withdrawn from sale at all Post Offices and the Philatelic Bureau on 30 November, 1968.

Size of Stamps: Both denominations 33 mm x 25 mm (horizontal format).

Sheet Sizes: 50 stamps per sheet (10 rows of 5).

Sheet Value: Printed at top right-hand corner of sheet.

2½c and 1c sheets of 50 stamps \$1.75. 3c and 1c sheets of 50

stamps \$2.00. 2½c and 1c miniature sheets of 6 stamps 21c. 3c and 1c miniature sheets of 6 stamps 24c.

Plate Numbers: These are not yet available from the printers but will be advised in the next Bulletin. The Printer's imprint will appear below stamps 1 and 2 and the plate numbers below stamp 4 on the bottom row. Blocks of this issue will be sold as under:—

Plate number and imprint block 10 stamps. Plate number 10 stamps. Printer's Imprint 10 stamps. Value Block 10 stamps. Positional Block 10 stamps.

First Day Covers: The King George the Fifth Memorial Children's Health Camp Federation is again providing a souvenir envelope which will be on sale at most stores and stationers in New Zealand at a cost of 3c.

Health Camp Post Offices

Special date-stamps will be in use on the first day of issue at each of the six permanent Health Camp Post Offices. These camps are situated at Maunu (Whangarei), Pakuranga (Auckland), Gisborne (Gisborne), Otaki (Wellington), Glenelg (Christchurch) and Roxburgh (Dunedin). New Zealand residents wishing to have envelopes cancelled with the special date-stamp should forward their addressed envelopes under cover to the Chief Postmaster at the offices shown in parenthesis. A remittance to cover the cost of the stamps required plus a servicing fee of 2c for each envelope is to be forwarded with each order.

Commemorative Issues

A set of two stamps will be issued on 19 September, 1968. One stamp, value 3c, will commemorate the 75th Anniversary of Universal Suffrage in New Zealand and the other, value 10c, recognises the 20th Anniversary of the Adoption by United Nations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

AUSTRALIAN NOTES

Two Stamps planned for Mexico Olympic Games

Australia will this year, for the first time, issue stamps to commemorate Olympic Games held in another country. Two stamps have recently been announced to mark the games in Mexico.

Also recently detailed are stamps for the Building Societies' Congress in Sydney in October, the sesqui-centenary of the Macquarie Lighthouse, N.S.W., late this year, and a stamp for Adam Lindsay Gordon in 1970.

Olympic Games

Australia's participation in the 1968 Olympic Games will be marked by two Commemorative postage stamps.

In recently announcing this, the Postmaster-General, Mr. Alan Hulme, stated that the stamps, of 5c and 20c values, would be sold during the period of the Games. As a tribute to Mexico, the host country, the designs would show the green, white and red colours of the Mexican flag, together with the well-known Aztec "sunstone" symbol.

Both stamps were designed by Mr. Harry Williamson, of Sydney, who was responsible for the design of the 1967 Y.W.C.A. stamp; and will be printed by multicolour photogravure at the Note Printing Branch of the Reserve Bank of Australia.

Building and Savings Societies

The Post Office will issue a 5c postage stamp to mark the 11th Triennial Congress of the International Union of Building Societies and Savings Associations to be held in Sydney from October 20 to 27, 1968.

The stamp will portray a house based upon a foundation of money for which a dollar sign will be used. This will express pictorially the aims of Building Societies and Savings Associations of home ownership through savings.

The date of issue will be announced later.

Christmas Stamp 1968

The 1968 Christmas stamp will be issued on 1 October. This stamp will continue the series of reproductions of famous paintings and will have a value of 2½c.

THE GREAT TRANS-PACIFIC FLIGHT

It seems incredible that barely four decades ago the Pacific Ocean had never been crossed by air. In 1919 several attempts, some abortive, some successful, had been made to fly the Atlantic and in 1927 Colonel Charles Lindbergh was the first man to fly across that ocean non-stop, but up to that time the Pacific remained an unanswerable challenge to the aviators of the world. Two Australian veterans of the Royal Flying Corps, however, had long dreamt of flying from America to Australia but working independently lacked the means to turn their dreams into reality.

C. E. Kingsford Smith and C. T. P. Ulm did not meet each other until early in 1927 when they were both employed by Interstate Flying Services, an airline operating from Sydney, New South Wales. Together they planned to fly the Pacific, but wisely decided that a flight round Australia first would give them much-needed experience of long-distance flying, as well as providing some useful publicity and perhaps financial backing for the more ambitious flight.

Previously Captain E. J. Jones, of the Australian Department of Civil Aviation, had flown round the continent in 22 days 11 hours. Smith and Ulm were determined to complete the 7,500-mile circuit in half that time. Using a seven-year-old Bristol Tourer, they took off from Sydney on the 19th June, 1927 and flying via Camooweal (Queensland), Darwin, Broome (Western Australia), Perth and Melbourne, they returned to Sydney on the 29th June, having established a record flight of 750 miles on one stage of the journey. The resultant publicity had the desired effect and the Prime Minister of New South Wales announced that his government was prepared to provide £3,500 towards the cost of a trans-Pacific flight.

Smith and Ulm sailed to San Francisco on the S.S. Tahiti and arrived in the United States in August 1927, to begin the planning and preparations for the long flight back. The ensuing months were punctuated by numerous setbacks as the aviators attempted to raise the necessary money. On the one hand they secured admirable co-operation from the United States Navy and the British Ambassador, as well as gifts and loans from Australian

Businessmen and money raised in Sydney by the Returned Soldiers' and Sailors' Imperial League, but the biggest bombshell came when the New South Wales election of 1927 brought to power a new government which promptly cancelled the guarantee of its predecessor. The disastrous outcome of the Dole Race, an attempt to fly from San Francisco to Honolulu, made the Smith-Ulm project seem extremely foolhardy and the New South Wales premier strongly urged the fliers to abandon their project.

By this time they had bought a tri-motor okker, which they were now forced to sell to pay off their creditors. At the last minute an American millionaire, Captain G. Allan Hancock, came to the rescue, purchased the plane from them for \$16,000 and agreed to let them fly it to Australia. Not only was Hancock's generosity unbounded during the remainder of their stay in America but, on the successful completion of the flight, he made them a gift of the aircraft.

Preparations for the flight began in earnest in April 1928. The plane chosen for the flight was a Fokker monoplane similar to that used on several long-distance record flights. It was powered by three Wright Whirlwind J5C engines, each developing 220 horse power. This relatively large aircraft enabled the crew for the flight to be increased to four. Two Americans, Harry Lyon and Jim Warner, were recruited as navigator and radio operator respectively. At 8.45 a.m. on the 31st May, 1928 the Fokker, named the Southern Cross, took off from Oakland Airport and, flying over the Golden Gate, headed out to sea. Twenty-six hours later they sighted the snow-capped bulk of Mauna Kea, the extinct volcano in eastern Hawaii. An hour later the distinctive shape of Diamond Head on Oahu came into view and at 12.17 p.m. on the 1st June, they touched down at Wheeler Field near Honolulu, after a flight of 2,408 miles in 27 hours 25 minutes with 130 gallons of fuel still in reserve.

After a good night's sleep the aviators made the comparatively short hop to Barking Sands, on the island of Kauai. Shortly after 7 a.m. on the 3rd June a heavily-laden Southern Cross rose into the air and headed on a southerly course for Fiji. Bad luck hit the airmen on the second major leg of the flight. First the radio broke down, the violent rainstorms and exceptionally bad visibility added to the hazards of the flight. The weather im-

proved after they crossed the Equator just before midnight and the sight of the Southern Cross constellation glimmering on the port bow was taken as a good omen.

More violent storms hit the plane as dawn approached on the 4th June but still they battled on. Then, as the weather improved, they ran into the Trade Wind which threatened to blow them off course. The fuel tanks were beginning to get low, when, shortly after 1 p.m., Fiji showed up as a small brown dome on the horizon. At 3.45 p.m., after a flight of 34 hours 23 minutes, the Southern Cross landed on the Albert Park Sports Oval.

This was the trickiest landing of the entire flight. The sportsground was a mere 400 yards in length and the Fijian authorities had tried to improve the approach by uprooting the telegraph poles and cutting down the trees in the vicinity. An awkward problem was the fact that the park was twelve feet below the level of the road and Kingsford Smith narrowly missed it as he brought the machine in over the field at 65 miles an hour. The wheels touched the turf halfway down the field and the pilot just managed to "ground loop" the plane before hitting the tree-lined bank at the far end. The flight from Barking Sands to Suva was 3,138 miles in length. In terms of distance it had been surpassed by the Lindbergh flight from America to France (3,600 miles the previous year) but in view of the far greater hazards of weather and navigation involved, the flight to Suva must be regarded as one of the great achievements in the early annals of flight.

The aviators received a tumultuous welcome in Fiji. A crowd of more than 10,000 people turned out to greet them on arrival and during the next two days they were feted and garlanded wherever they went. The main problem, however, was to find a runway long enough for them to take off again with a heavy fuel load. They spent the next day prospecting for a likely site. Smith toured the islands in the government vessel *Andi Beti* and found an admirable runway on the beach at Naselai. On Wednesday evening, the 6th June, the crew of the Southern Cross attended a ball given in their honour and were presented with a tortoiseshell casket containing 200 sovereigns which had been collected by the people of Suva.

The following day the Southern Cross flew over to Naselai Beach and fuelled in readiness for the flight to Brisbane. Petrol was brought ashore by islanders in surf-

boats and the tedious business of filling the tanks took far longer than had been anticipated so that the take-off had to be delayed till the afternoon of the 8th June. At 2.52 p.m. they lifted from the beach with 900 gallons of petrol, after a run of 1,000 yards. After four hours flying the Southern Cross ran into the worst storm of the entire flight. Apart from the buffeting which the machine sustained, the intense cold began to affect the engine revs. and in order to keep the plane headed into the storm it was necessary to dive it at speeds up to 105 knots (its cruising speed was normally around 80.) This dangerous operation lasted for five hours, but shortly before midnight the weather improved and the storm abated.

Hours of blind flying had thrown the plane off course and the Australian coast was crossed at Ballina, 110 miles south of Brisbane. Just after 10 a.m. on the 9th June they landed at Eagle Farm airfield. The crew of the Southern Cross were greeted by the Governor of Queensland, Sir John Goodwin and the Premier, Mr. McCormack, and a cheering crowd of several thousands. The hooters and klaxons of 5,000 motor cars provided a deafening reception as the aviators stepped down from their plane. They were swept away to a tremendous civic welcome in Brisbane, followed by a State Reception that evening. The last lap of the epic flight was the comparatively uneventful flight to Sydney the following morning. When they arrived shortly after 3 p.m. they were greeted by a crowd of more than 300,000 at the airfield, while the entire million and a quarter inhabitants of Sydney turned out to cheer them on their triumphant drive into the city. Subsequently they got a heroes' welcome in Melbourne, Perth and Canberra.

Later in the year the Southern Cross set up another record, by flying the Tasman Sea to New Zealand, and in 1931 came the great flights linking England and Australia. Charles Kingsford Smith's services to aviation earned him a knighthood, the honorary rank of Air Commodore and the distinction of philatelic commemoration in his own lifetime. Australia issued 2d, 3d and 6d stamps in March 1931 showing the Southern Cross spanning the hemispheres and bearing the inscription Kingsford Smith's World Flight. Both Australia and New Zealand issued stamps in a common design in 1958 to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the trans-Tasman flight. The stamps

portrayed Smith in flying helmet and goggles and depicted the Southern Cross and the constellation.

Two territories are issuing stamps in honour of this occasion and the Fiji set of stamps is illustrated on centre pages. Western Samoa is the other territory issuing an overprinted 10 cent stamp for this occasion (Reprinted with acknowledgements to the Crown Agents Bulletin).

THE "TABUA"

In the early days of Fiji before the coming of the European the "tabua" was made from a special wood by the people of the Bua Province. Hence the name "Tabua"—"Ta" means CUT and "Bua" the NAME of the province.

When the early whalers first came to Fiji and the Fijian Elders saw the whale's tooth for the first time, they were delighted, as it was the exact replica of their sacred tabua and adopted it there and then as a replacement for their wooden one. The name "tabua" was nevertheless retained.

The tabua is a much prized possession in Fijian tradition and it takes precedence over anything else. It is used on state occasions, family affairs or inter-tribal negotiations, settlement of disputes and agreements. However, once an agreement is reached by the parties concerned and sealed with the solemn ritual of tabua presentation, any contravention of this in the olden days meant certain death!

Today the tabua is used as a symbol of peace and settlement of disputes or quarrels and family affairs, and still remains a prized possession.

During the presentation of the tabua, the person presenting it kneels and holds the tabua in his left hand, while his right holds the cord (mainly made of coconut fibre) which is attached to the tabua through a small hole in each end of the tooth. The person receiving it takes the tabua in his right hand and the cord in his left.

HUMAN RIGHTS

On the 10th December, 1948 the Declaration of Human Rights was promulgated by the United Nations, without any abstentions. The nations of the world thus pledged themselves to strive for the furtherance of the fundamental freedoms and human rights which had been outlined by the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, in his message to the

Congress of the United States in January 1941—The four freedoms—freedom of speech and religion and from fear and want—which he envisaged have now been accepted as the minimum of human rights and the Declaration of 1948 sought further to promote social and economic well-being especially among the less fortunate countries. To this end, the work of such U.N. agencies as the Food and Agricultural Organisation, UNESCO and UNICEF has gone far to bring the aims and ideals of Human Rights to fruition. Nevertheless, there are still large areas of the world whose inhabitants enjoy fewer of the rights which people in Britain and the United States take for granted. In an endeavour to focus world attention on the problems which have to be surmounted the United Nations have designated the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration as International Year of Human Rights. Many countries, including several Commonwealth states will be releasing special stamps during the forthcoming months.

In this relatively enlightened age it is difficult sometimes to realise how recently many of the basic freedoms which are taken for granted were secured. Religious freedom, universal suffrage, and the liberty of the individual, regardless of colour or birth, are all human rights which have been won within the past 150 years. The slave trade, for example was abolished in 1807, but slavery itself was allowed to continue in the British Empire for almost thirty years after that date. Much of the credit for Abolition rests with William Wilberforce, M.P., for Hull and latterly for Yorkshire, who campaigned incessantly against the evils of slavery. He successfully piloted the bill through Parliament by which the trade was stamped out. It has been estimated that only one out of every three slaves exported from the West African coast lived to set foot in the West Indies or the mainland of America. After 1807 the planters had to rely on existing slaves and their children and they fiercely resisted attempts by the Abolitionists for the emancipation of the slaves. In 1823 the Anti-Slavery Society was founded with Wilberforce as Vice-President, but another ten years elapsed before the Emancipation Act passed through Parliament. Wilberforce did not live to see his life's work fulfilled; he died barely a month before the Act became law.

It was fitting that Sierra Leone which, in the eighteenth century, was the headquarters of the slave



trade, should commemorate the centenary of Wilberforce's death in 1933 with a long set of stamps which also celebrated the hundredth anniversary of Emancipation. The 1d stamp depicted a slave casting off his manacles, symbolising emancipation. The 2d denomination showed the Old Slave Market which stood in the centre of the city, named Freetown after this obnoxious trade was abolished. The 2/- stamp featured Bunce Island "an old slavers' resort." The remaining stamps in the series depicted various subjects connected with the colony but without particular relevance to the abolition of slavery. The 3d stamp, however, which showed a native fruit seller bore the inscription Centenary of the Abolition of Slavery and of the death of William Wilberforce—the only stamp until now dedicated to the memory of this outstanding philanthropist.

The first Commonwealth country to issue stamps connected with Human Rights was the Irish Free State which, in 1929, released three stamps to celebrate the centenary of Catholic Emancipation. The Act establishing religious freedom, in fact, removed considerable disabilities on non-conformists of all kinds, but the body which benefited most were the Catholics. The leading protagonist of religious emancipation was Daniel O'Connell, the M.P. for County Clare. For his services in this respect O'Connell became known to his fellow-Irishmen as "The Liberator." The bust of him by the sculptor Hogan was reproduced on the three stamps.

Jamaica might have been the first Commonwealth country to have issued a stamp in this theme, but for unfortunate political events. A new definitive series was released between 1919 and 1921 which was not only pictorial in design but historical in concept, alluding to important landmarks in the island's development. A 6d denomination was prepared and printed by De La

Rue depicting the proclamation of the abolition of slavery being read in front of Government House in the old capital, Spanish Town, in 1838. The reason for the apparently discrepant date is that, following emancipation in 1833, a period of seven years' apprenticeship was substituted in order to make the transition to complete freedom with the minimum of inconvenience or hardship to the planters. The process of emancipation was hastened and the apprenticeship period cut by two years, so that in August 1838 slavery finally disappeared in the British dominions.

Supplies of the stamp reached Jamaica in April 1921 but at this time the island was going through a period of economic, social and political unrest in the aftermath of the First World War and this had been manifest in a series of strikes, riots and racial disturbances. The Governor therefore deemed it unwise to release a stamp which might inflame the community and as a result the entire stock was destroyed at Kingston Penitentiary. Approximately 740 copies had, however, been overprinted SPECIMEN and forwarded to the headquarters of the Universal Postal Union in Berne for distribution to member countries. The sole unoverprinted examples consist of three blocks of four in the Royal Collection at Buckingham Palace and singles in the British Museum and Crown Agents archives. The stamp was printed on both the obsolescent Multiple Crown C.A. and sideways Scrip C.A. papers, the overprint on the former being downward, and upward on the latter.

This design was eventually used for the 6d stamp in the series issued in 1965 to mark the tercentenary of the British occupation of Jamaica.

The United Nations issued stamps in honour of Human Rights Day between 1952 and 1958, the latter commemorating the tenth anniversary of the Declaration. The subjects of these stamps were allegorical and featured various representations of the globe and the Flame of Freedom, which is the international emblem of Human Rights.

Several countries in the Commonwealth issued stamps to mark the tenth anniversary in 1958. Ceylon released 10c and 85c stamps showing hands extended in supplication towards a globe surmounted by the letters UN. Pakistan released two stamps, in denominations of 1½a and 14a, showing the U.N. charter surmounted by the globe.

The fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights in 1963 witnessed sets of stamps from several Commonwealth countries. This event coincided with memorial stamps for Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of Franklin D. Roosevelt who had given impetus to the movement for Human Rights twenty years earlier. Mrs. Roosevelt had been a tremendous inspiration to her husband and encouraged and supported him throughout his long public life. After his death however, she entered into a career of her own, commencing with her appointment in 1945 as United States delegate to the United Nations Organisation. Subsequently she became Chairman of the UNESCO committee on Human Rights and in this capacity she travelled all over the world campaigning for improvements in the social and economic condition of people particularly in the underdeveloped or emergent nations. She died in 1962 and memorial stamps linked with her work for Human Rights appeared in 1963-64. India issued a 15np stamp showing her seated at a spinning wheel. Ghana



na released four stamps bearing her portrait, the Flame of Freedom, the U.N. emblem and various traditional Ghanaian symbols. Malaysia issued four stamps to mark the eightieth anniversary of her birth in 1964 but, instead of portraying her, depicted the Flame of Freedom and emblems of goodwill, charity and health. Trinidad and Tobago released a 25c stamp on the 10th December (Human Rights Day) 1965 to mark the inauguration of the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation. The stamp showed the Trinidadian flag, Mrs. Roosevelt's portrait, the Flame of Freedom and the U.N. emblem, and bore the inscription: Eleanor Roosevelt—Defender of Human Rights.

Nigeria commemorated the fifteenth anniversary with a series of four stamps illustrating the four freedoms. The 3d depicted the U.N. Charter and a broken whip, symbolising freedom from fear. The 6d stamp showed a man kneeling in prayer, representing freedom of worship, the 1/3 depicted a basket of bread and some fishes symbolising freedom from want, while 2/6 stamp showed an orator, symbolising freedom of speech. Pakistan issued a 50p stamp on the 10th December, 1963 showing a Globe and the emblem of UNESCO to mark the fifteenth anniversary of Human Rights.

Apart from the Human Rights issues one might also include such stamps as the recent Canadian 5c marking the golden jubilee of votes for women, which represents one of the more modern concepts of human rights—equality of the sexes Britain is issuing a stamp in June to mark the fiftieth anniversary of female suffrage.



Of the countries for whom the Crown Agents act, Bermuda was the first to issue stamps for International Human Rights Year. A four denomination set of common design was released on the 1st February, 1968. Other administrations to follow suit are: Abu Dhabi, Ascension Island, Barbados, Botswana, British Honduras, Brunei, Cayman Island, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nigeria, Pitcairn Islands, St. Kitts, Ct. Vincent, Seychelles Turks and Caicos Islands, Western Samoa, Zambia, Zanzibar. In addition, St. Helena will release a set of stamps very much in keeping with the International Human Rights theme—for the 150th anniversary of the abolition of slavery in St. Helena. This issue illustrated in last month's centre piece.

PRODUCING A PHOTOGRAVURE STAMP

The security photogravure process, developed by Harrison and Sons Ltd., is used for most of the finest stamps produced today and it has been accepted as the only process which not only combines fine line work with very fine gradations of tone, but also makes forgery virtually impossible.

Harrisons were the first company in Great Britain to use the photogravure process for stamps. During these early years, they printed about 100,000 stamps a day in one or two colours, and now up to 125 million a day are produced in up to nine colours. Time and again during this period, photogravure, with its accurate detail and quality of reproduction, has proved itself to be the finest method for long or short run stamp printing.

The process is exacting and demands a high degree of skilful, intricate work by highly trained craftsmen. Through every stage of production, from artwork to the finished stamp, quality is carefully controlled.

Master negative

The birth of a stamp at Harrisons begins when the idea or rough artwork is delivered from the customer to the studio. According to the customer's instructions, expert designers and typographers prepare artwork several times larger than the printed area of the finished stamp.

The first step in the production of a photogravure stamp is the preparation of the master negative, and it is a highly important one as mistakes on the original photograph are almost impossible to correct subsequently. Spotting and minor adjustments of tonal values are then carried out by highly trained technicians in the retouching room. Retouching is done on the master negative so that all positives produced from this negative will be the same which, in turn, guarantees that each stamp will be identical.

The master negative is then photographed up to 960 times by a 'step and repeat' camera which produces the images on a large glass sheet. Elaborate machinery, precisely linked to the timing of the camera shutter, moves the glass sheet between shots, producing

rows of pictures of the stamp. These are known as multi-positives.

After developing, fixing and checking, the multi-positive is taken to the planning room where certain other details, such as cylinder number, imprint and registration marks, may be added.

The next step is to transfer the complete design to the actual printing surface of the copper cylinder. This is done by means of a medium known as carbon tissue. This consists of a paper coated with light sensitive gelatine containing an orange dye. Before the image itself is printed on the carbon tissue, a screen is printed on the tissue which has the effect of breaking up the final image into a series of small squares. The graduated tones in gravure are obtained by the varying amount of ink on any given area. The screen breaks up the design into a series of separate cells which act as containers for the ink when this is applied to the paper on the printing machine.

The tissue is placed behind the glass screen in a specially constructed frame and is exposed to arc lamps.

After the screen has been printed on the tissue, it is printed in contact with the multi-positive and the combined print is then ready to be transferred to the cylinder.

Carbon tissue to printing cylinder

The carbon tissue is laid on to the copper cylinder, a film of water being directed to the point of contact. After the paper has been correctly mounted, it is ready for development.

This is the removal of the paper base from the gelatine and also that part of the gelatine which has not been affected by the light. This is done by immersing the rotating cylinder in hot water.

This process usually lasts about 15 or 20 minutes and when completed the cylinder is washed with a spray of very cold water and then dried in front of an electric fan. The margins of the cylinder and any other parts not required to be etched, are carefully painted over with an etch resisting varnish and the cylinder is then ready for etching.

Several baths of varying strengths of solution are used and the etching begins when the gelatine is fully saturated with ferric chloride. The etch penetrates most readily in the shadow portions where the gelatine is thinnest, the highlights being protected by the thickness of

gelatine. After etching, the etch-resisting varnish and gelatine are cleaned from the cylinder which is then ready for making a print.

Proofs are scrutinised

Proofs are taken from the cylinders and these are scrutinised and marked so that any flaws can be corrected by engraving. Many millions of cells are required for each printing cylinder and each cell has to be perfect and coincide exactly to give impeccable colour reproduction.

When the corrections have been made the cylinder is put on the printing machine again and further sheets are examined. If all the faults have been eliminated, the cylinder is chromium plated, before printing begins, to give it longer life.

Rigid paper control

Stamp paper needs special treatment. The adhesive, gum arabic, is applied and because this tends to make the paper curl after it dries, it is fed over a gum-breaking or fracturing machine to break the gum into a series of small particles. Humidity control is needed and consistency is maintained by air conditioning.

Photogravure machines can be fed with a continuous web of paper or with separate sheets. The printing is accomplished by the paper passing between a rubber impression cylinder and the copper printing surface. The cylinder is flooded with a liquid and very volatile ink which is then scraped off by a flexible steel blade. The blade and the printing surface are both ground to such a degree of precision that the knife completely cleans the surface of the cylinder, the ink being retained only in the hollow cells of the design.

When stamps are printed in more than one colour, the paper passes progressively from one printing unit to another and so receives a succession of colours. Finally the paper is collected as printed sheets or as a reel at the end of the machine.

Precise perforation

After printing, the sheets of stamps are perforated. No perforations may touch the printed area of the stamp and they are accurately placed to one hundred thousandth of an inch.

To ensure perfection in the finished sheets, 50 girls check and counter-check every sheet. Any

CANADA LACROSSE

The game of Lacrosse is known to have been an organised activity of Indians before Columbus completed his famous voyage to North America in 1492. White men, upon their arrival, renamed the pastime, then known as Baggataway, before they adapted it to their own pleasure; they likened the Indians curved webbed stick to a Bishop's crozier, this in turn became "La Crosse" and "Lacrosse". There is little evidence that the game became organised as a sport of white men before 1840.

Evolution of the game through the centuries brought major changes in the size of the playing area and the number of persons involved. The early Indian version, more of a battle training than sport for tribal warriors, had tribe pitted against tribe or village against village. As many as 1,000 men took part in these tests of endurance which are known, in some instances, to have lasted several days. Goals in the primitive era consisted of one or two poles set in the ground anywhere from 400 yards to five miles apart. Participants in the wild melees were exhorted to greater fury by women of the tribes who wielded stout switches as they followed the play on the sidelines.

Doctor G. W. Beers, a Montreal dentist who died in 1900, is generally recognised as having first been responsible for the writing of rules in the late 1860s to govern field Lacrosse as a modern sport. A major revision of rules in 1932 led to Box Lacrosse in which teams of six players compete in indoor arenas or enclosed outdoor boxes.

An interesting aspect of the sport in Canada is the continuing, almost exclusive, manufacture of Lacrosse sticks by Indians. An Indian company located on the St. Regis Res-

erved sheets are collected, counted, recorded and burned under the supervision of security officials.

Through every stage of production at Harrisons, security arrangements are extremely strict. At least 30 men are on duty, 24 hours a day, in the High Wycombe factory ensuring that no stamp is unaccounted for and that every order is completed with perfect safety.

erve, near Cornwall, Ontario, utilising methods as old as the game itself and manned by an all-Indian staff, is recognised as being responsible for the manufacture of 97 per cent of the world's production. Their products not only supply the major part of domestic requirements, but are exported to the U.S.A., England, Australia and other countries where the game is played.

CANADA COMMEMORATES 300th ANNIVERSARY VOYAGE OF THE "NONSUCH"

A four-colour 5c stamp was released by Canada on June 5th to commemorate the 300th anniversary of a perilous four-month voyage of discovery by the Nonsuch into Canada's northern waters. Success of the Nonsuch venture is credited by historians with the opening of Canada's West through the fur trade. The design was by the printers, the British American Bank Note Co. Ltd., Ottawa; 24 million were printed by a combination of recess and photogravure.

The originators of a scheme to tap a vast fur potential by explorations through northern waterways were Medard Chouart, Sieur des Groseilliers and Pierre Esprit Radisson, who enlisted, in Europe, the help of Prince Rupert who, recognising the feasibility of substituting a summer voyage for a year in the wilderness, enlisted the patronage of his cousin, Charles II.

Sailing from Gravesend, England, on June 3rd, 1668, the tiny 43-ton, 36-ft. ketch Nonsuch arrived on September 29th in James Bay at the mouth of a waterway which they named Rupert River, at a point which became Charles Fort and, in turn, Rupert's House. The indigenous Cree Indians proved friendly. After a winter immobilised by heavy ice, the Nonsuch, commanded by a New Englander from Boston, Captain Zachariah Gillam, returned to London in October 1669 with a rich cargo of prime furs. As a result, Prince Rupert and 17 associates obtained from Charles II their incorporation as The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay. The Charter, a lengthy document of some 6,500 words, has been referred to by historians as the most far-reaching commercial document in British history.

SEND YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO N.Z.S.M. TODAY

WOMEN'S CRUSADER HONOURED

The 50 cent stamp will be issued with first day ceremonies, August 13, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, where Lucy Stone, the 19th Century crusader for women's rights died in 1893. It is in the series of "Prominent Americans" regular stamps.

Lucy Stone's lecturing and writing career spanned nearly a half century and was directed against a man's world in which the legal rights of women were just one cut above those of minor children and lunatics. She lived to see the state of Wyoming grant franchise to her sex.

Mrs. Stone was also active in the anti-slavery and temperance movements.

The stamp was designed by Mark English, of Georgetown, Connecticut, who makes his debut as a stamp artist. He is known for illustrations in national magazines.

The maroon vertical stamp depicts a middle-aged Lucy Stone wearing a frilly blouse. Across the bottom of the stamp, in roman capitals, is "Lucy Stone" in maroon. Lower right, inset on the portrait, is "50c U.S. Postage" in white.

Hostile males, and these were in the majority, ridiculed Lucy Stone and sometimes assaulted her, but she continued to speak out for women.

Once as she lectured in a church in Connecticut a man pelted her with a hymnal. An Indiana newspaper assassinated her character by reporting falsely that she had been seen in a bar room, smoking a cigar and cursing like a trooper.

This soft-spoken, gentle woman never gave up her campaign against injustice to women and to Negroes.

She was born August 13, 1818, on a farm near West Brookfield, Massachusetts. Against the wishes of her father, she worked her way through Oberlin Collegiate Institute in Ohio, one of the few co-educational colleges of that day, and gave her first lecture on women's rights from the pulpit of her brother's church in 1847.

Her marriage eight years later to Henry Blackwell prompted a Boston newspaper to express the hope that this might be the man "who with a wedding kiss shuts up the mouth of Lucy Stone."



Instead, he joined the crusade and supplied money to subsidize the "Woman's Journal" of which she was an editor for many years. In protest of the inequality in marriage in those days, she retained her maiden name.

To focus attention on "taxation without representation" of voteless women, she once permitted her personal property, including her daughter's cradle, to be sold for unpaid taxes. A sympathetic neighbour bought it at auction and returned it to her.

In being honoured on a postage stamp, Lucy Stone joins three contemporaries—Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Stanton and Lucretia Mott—who were also active in the fight for women's rights.

AMAZING SCANDINAVIAN SALE

In a £72,557 sale of Scandinavian stamps on March 25th-26th, many new record prices were established. Top price was £4,600 for a remarkable Swedish cover franked with four examples of the 1855 3sk. An 8sk. used on the first day of issue made £950—the normal stamp catalogues £40.

The Norwegian "Gold Medal" collection comprising almost entirely examples of the 1855 4 skilling brought £48,780, undoubtedly a record for a collection of this country. The sale set a new level of prices for covers and multiples including figures up to £1,800 for blocks of four and the same for a strip of six.

On May 7 there was further excitement when £3,500 was paid for a pair of Saxony 3 pfennig on part wrapper. The piece was sold in one of the Ferrari sales in 1923 for £105 and again came on the

REGISTER AND VOTE ISSUE

The 6 cent stamp will be issued June 27 in Washington. It supports the efforts of the American Heritage Foundation and other groups concerned with increasing voter participation.

The stamp carries a message, Mr. Watson said that is "aimed" directly at every citizen who truly cares for his country and who wishes to keep the faith with past generations of Americans who made it possible for us to register and vote".

Mr. Watson noted that the 1960 presidential election was decided by less than 113,000 votes and that "your vote does count."

"Let your voice be heard," he said.

The Register and Vote stamp displays a gold eagle against a black background. The original eagle is a weathervane atop a house in the Russian Hill section of San Francisco.

The gold eagle will be printed offset, the black background and the inscription beneath, "Register and Vote U.S. 6c" will be applied on the Giori press. It is a vertical stamp.



market at Harmers in 1953 when it made £400. The four day sale made £44,467 and included a collection of rare War stamps which totalled over £7,000.

PACIFIC ISLANDS COMING ISSUES

British Solomon Islands

1969 University of the South Pacific.

Fiji

July 15th: Definitives set. 1968: 20th Anniversary of W.H.O. 1969: The Inauguration of the South Pacific University at Luacala Bay, Suva.

Gilbert-Ellice Islands

Nov. 21st: 25th Anniversary of Battle of Tarawa. 1969: University of the South Pacific.

New Hebrides

August 5th Concorde Maiden flight. October 9th: Correction of French Cyphers on the 10 and 20 gold centimes and 3 gold francs. 1969: Timber.

Norfolk Island

Sept. 25th: 25th Anniversary of the inauguration of the Qantas air service between Sydney and Norfolk Islands. Oct. 23rd: Christmas stamp.

Pitcairn Island

Aug. 19th, 1968, handicrafts. Sept. 17th, 1968, new definitives.

Papua and New Guinea

August 28th, October 30th and January 22nd: Shell Definitive series definitives in groups of five.

Western Samoa

12th August: International Human Rights. November Agricultural series. Christmas 1968. 1969: Robert Loius Stevenson.

DETAILS

Fiji. 40th Anniversary of Kingsford Smith's Landing in Albert Park, Fiji.

Release date: 5th June, 1968. Harrison & Sons Ltd. Process: Designer: V. Whiteley. Printer: Photogravure. Watermark: C.A. Block. Set: 60.

Western Samoa. International Human Rights.

Release date: 12th August, 1968. Designer: G. L. Vasarhelyi. Printer: Harrison and Sons Ltd., Process: Photogravure. Watermark: Kava Bowl. Set: 50. Values and designs: As illustrated in common design, 7, 20, and 25 sene.

Ross Dependency and Island Territory Stamps

Request for postmarked Ross Dependency, Niue and Tokelau Island stamps may be subject to some delay due to the infrequency of mails. There is no mail service to Scott Base, Ross Dependency, during the Antarctic winter and mails to Tokelau Island are dispatched only every four to six months. Mail to Niue is generally dispatched monthly.

P.-N.G. Marks Elections and Human Rights Year

Four stamps will be issued in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea at the end of June—two of them linked with the current United Nations "International Human Rights Year," and two associated with the Territory's recently-held second Common Roll Elections.

Details of the values, designs and First Day Cover arrangements are contained in this advice from Mr. W. F. Carter, Director of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs at Port Moresby.

Papua and New Guinea will issue a special set of four stamps in denominations of 5c, 10c, 20c and 25c on June 26. Two themes are represented in this issue—5c and 10c Human Rights, and 20c and 25c Universal Suffrage.

The designs for this series, which have symbolic motifs, were prepared by Mr. George Hamori of Sydney and were printed in multicolour offset-litho by Joh. Enschede & Sons, Holland, in sheets of 50. The size of the stamps is 36 x 28 mm.

In the words of the artist, the 5c stamp is depictive of "Human Rights" in Papua and New Guinea with symbolic native headdress. The 10c stamp represents the symbol of Human Rights surrounded by the world; the 20c and 25c stamps represent leadership and its projections and the growth of leadership surrounded by the community, respectively. Both Human Rights stamps feature a stylised flame—the United Nations Human Rights Year symbol.

The year 1968 was designated by the United Nations as the International Year for Human Rights, the aim of which is "to dramatise universal respect for the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."

5th August, 1968. Norfolk Island. 3c, 4c, 5c Definitive Coil Stamps

Advice has just been received that Norfolk Island will introduce three photogravure coil stamps on 5th August, 1968. Each coil will contain 1000 stamps but they may be purchased in any quantity. Denominations and colours will be: 3c, orange background, black and flesh tint; 4c, green background, black and flesh tint; 5c, purple background, black and flesh tint. The stamps will be the same size and design as the present Australian Queen Elizabeth II coil stamps.

AUSTRALIA TWO NEW ISSUES AUGUST 6th

The Postmaster-General of Australia has announced that two 5c stamps will be issued on August 6, printed in panes of 50 of each design in each 100-stamp sheet. One design will mark the 9th International Congress of Soil Science at Adelaide; the other commemorates the General Assembly of World Medical Associations meeting in Sydney.

Macquarie Lighthouse

The Macquarie Lighthouse, on Outer South Head, Sydney, New South Wales, will be shown on a commemorative 5c stamp to be issued later this year.

The original building was authorised by Governor Lachlan Macquarie, and was the first work of Macquarie's architect Francis Greenway (who is portrayed on current \$10 notes). The lighthouse went into operation on November 30, 1818.

The stamp is being issued to mark the 150th anniversary of Australia's first marine navigation aid and to draw attention to the considerable advances which had since been made in this field to highlight the important role played by the modern lighthouses around Australia.

Adam Lindsay Gordon

A postage stamp honouring one of Australia's most noted poets, Adam Lindsay Gordon, will be issued in 1970 to commemorate the centenary of his death.

The stamp will be one of a series to be issued over a period depicting Australians who have achieved distinction in many fields.

The stamp will feature a portrait of Adam Lindsay Gordon. Other design and colour details and the denomination of the stamp will be announced later.

FIJI

40th Anniv. Kingsford Smith
5/6/68



WESTERN SAMOA

Kingsford Smith
13/6/68



Human Rights
12/8/68



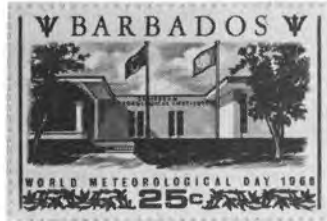
PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Human Rights Date of Issue 26/6/68



**WORLD METEOROLOGICAL DAY
BARBADOS**

4/6/68



ST. VINCENT

Met. Day
28/5/68



GUYANA

Savings Bonds and Efficiency Issues
1968



ZAMBIA

Trade Fair
29/6/68



GRENADA

Statehood Overprint



MALTA

Trade Fair
1/6/68



BERMUDA

Olympics
24/9/68



JAMAICA

Labour Day
23/5/68



New Definitive

CEYLON



Colombo Airport



ANGUILLA

BIRDS

ANGUILLA



ANGUILLA



ANGUILLA

SHIPS

(Sold out day of issue)



PITCAIRN IS.

HANDICRAFTS

19/8/68



BRITISH COMMONWEALTH NEWS

FROM THE CROWN AGENTS

JUNE RELEASES

1st June, 1968

Malta. International Trade Fair. 4d, 8d and 3/-.

3rd June, 1968

Cayman Islands. International Human Rights. 3d, 9d and 5/-.

4th June, 1968

Barbados. World Meteorological Day. 3, 25 and 50 cents.

St. Helena. 30th Anniversary of Tristan Da Cunha as a Dependency of St. Helena. 4d, 8d, 1/9 and 2/3.

17th June, 1968

Gibraltar. 20th Anniversary of the W.H.O. 2d and 4d.

29th June, 1968

Zambia. Trade Fair. 15n.

30th June, 1968

Ceylon. Opening of Colombo Airport. 60 cents.

Correction: St. Vincent World Meteorological Day was released on the 28th May not on the 17th May as stated in last month's May releases.

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

Definitive Issues

British Honduras: September 1968. **British Indian Ocean Territory:** 23rd October, 1968. **Brunei:** 1968. **Falkland Islands:** 9th October, 1968. **Hong Kong:** (65c and \$1 replacement), 1968. **Lesotho:** (Additional 3 cents val.), 1st August, 1968. **Malawi:** September, 1968. **Mauritius:** 1968. **St. Helena:** Late 1968. **Seychelles:** 3 Additional def. values, 1968. **Singapore:** 1968. **Swaziland:** (Independence O/P), 6th September, 1968. **Swaziland:** (2½c overprinted 3c), 6th September, 1968.

Martin Luther King—Issues Announced.

Commemorative Issues

Abu Dhabi: Anniversary of Accession of Sheikh Zayad, Ruler of Abu Dhabi, 6th August, 1968. **Antigua:** Opening of a Deep Water Harbour, October, 1968. **Tourist,** 1st July, 1968. **Ascension Island:** International Human Rights year, 8th July, 1968. **Barbados:** International Human Rights year, October, 1968. **Golden Jubilee of Girl Guiding in Barbados,** 1st August, 1968. **Bermuda:** New Constitution, 1st July, 1968. **Olympic Games,** 24th September, 1968. **Botswana:** Opening of the National Museum and Art Gallery, 30th

September, 1968. **Christmas, 1968.**

British Honduras: International Human Rights, 15th July, 1968.

Christmas, October, 1968. **British Virgin Islands.** National Development, 1968. **Carnival, August, 1968.** I.H.R. overprinting 2 definitive values, 1968. **Brunei:**

Opening of the New Building in the state Dewan Bahasa Dan Jabatan Penyiangan and Penerangan, 1968. **Opening of Dewan Majlis and Lapau Di-Raja, 1968.** I.H.R., 1968. **Birthday of the Sultan, 15th July, 1968.** **Coronation of the Sultan, 1st August, 1968.** **Cayman Islands:** Olympic Games, 1st October, 1968. **Christmas, 1968, 1st November, 1968.** **Ceylon:** Centenary of the Archaeological Department, December, 1968. **East Africa:** Olympic Games, October, 1968. **Water Transport: December, 1968.** **Falkland Islands:** I.H.R., 4th July, 1968. **20th Anniversary of the Islands Government Air Service, 1968.** **Gambia:** I.H.R., 26th August, 1968. **Christmas, 1st November, 1968.** **Guyana:** Opening of the Airport Terminal Building, 1968. **2nd Anniversary of Independence, 1968.** **Savings Bond and Efficiency, 1968.** **Olympic Games: September, 1968.** **Celebration of 1400 years of Al Quran, 1968.** **Christmas, 1968.** **Jamaica:** I.H.R., 1968. **Tourism, 1968.** **Lesotho:** Rock Paintings, 1st October, 1968. **Malawi:** Christmas, 1968. **Locomotives, July, 1968.** **Malaysia:** Rubber Conference, 28th August, 1968. **Malta:** Fourth Centenary of Grandmaster La Valette's Death, 1st August, 1968. **Christmas, 7th October, 1968.** **Montserrat:** I.H.R., September, 1968. **Christmas, 1968.** **Olympic Games, 1968.** **Muscat and Oman:** Oil issue, 1968. **Nigeria:** 5th Anniversary of Independence, 1st October, 1968. **I.H.R., December, 1968.** **Martin Luther King, 1968.** **St. Helena:** 150th Anniversary of the Abolition of Slavery, 1968. **St. Kitts:** Fish, 1968, I.H.R., 1968. **St. Lucia:** Bird Issue, 1968. **Martin Luther King, July, 1968.** **St. Vincent:** Statehood, 1968. **I.H.R., November, 1968.** **Seychelles:** I.H.R., July, 1968. **Singapore:** National Day, 1968, 9th August, 1968. **Southern Yemen:** Girl Guide, 21st September, 1968. **Swaziland:** Independence, 6th September, 1968. **Zambia:** I.H.R., 23rd October, 1968. **U.N.I.C.E.F., 23rd October, 1968.** **20th Anniversary of W.H.O., 23rd October, 1968.**

DETAILS OF NEW ISSUES

Ceylon. Definitive.

The government of Ceylon is to issue a 10 cents definitive postage stamp depicting the portrait of the late Prime Minister, the Honorable D. S. Senanayake. The stamps have been printed by Harrison and Sons Ltd. by the photogravure process on Lotus and Sri watermarked paper in sets of 100.

Swaziland. New surcharged 3 cent definitive value.

To meet a postal demand a quantity of the present 5 cent definitive value have been surcharged locally with the new 3 cent value. The stamps were released on the 1st May, 1968.

Ceylon. Opening of Colombo Airport.

Designer: Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Ltd. Staff Artists. Printer: Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Ltd. Process: Lithography. Watermark: Lotus and Sri. Set: 100. Value and design: As illustrated in centre pages.

Guyana. Savings Bonds and Efficiency issue.

Guyana will release a special set of four stamps to promote Savings Bonds and Efficiency. Designed by a local artist.

The stamps have been printed by Bradbury Wilkinson and Co. Ltd., by the lithographic process in four colours on unwatermarked paper in sheets of 50.

The 6 cents and 25 cents denominations are of common design promoting efficiency and the 30 cents and 40 cents are of common design aimed at promoting the sale of savings bonds.

The 6 cents and 25 cents denomi-

The 6 cents is the internal letter for revenue purposes and for over-postage rate, the 25 cents is used as sea letter rate mainly to Canada and the United States and the 30 cents stamp is the letter rate to the United Kingdom.

St. Helena. 30th Anniversary of Tristan Da Cunha as a dependency of St. Helena.

On the 4th June St. Helena are releasing a four value set of stamps. The stamps have been printed by Harrison and Sons Ltd., in the photogravure process on C.A. block watermarked paper in sheets of 60. The stamps were designed by Miss J. Toombs, in the horizontal format, values, 4d, 8d, 1/9, and 2/3. The 4d and 1/9 values are in common design as are the 8d and 2/3 values.

Tristan Da Cunha is to be found 1,300 miles south of St. Helena of which it is a dependency, 1,800 miles east of Uruguay and 1,500 miles west of Cape of Good Hope and north-east of South Georgia respectively, Tristan da Cunha is farther from the next inhabited island than any other island in the world.

1938 Tristan Da Cunha together with the other five islands was made a dependency of St. Helena by Letters patent, though for practical convenience administration of the group has continued to be directly supervised by the Colonial Office.

1950. First Administrator appointed.

1952. First general election for Island Council.

Under a St. Helena Ordinance of 1949 certain laws of St. Helena were applied to Tristan Da Cunha. The Tristan Da Cunha By Laws Ordinance, 1952 gave legal recognition to the Island Council and empowered the Administrator to make and enforce by-laws after consulting the Island Council and obtaining the approval of the Secretary of State. He was also empowered to levy local rates and taxes.

Zambia. Trade Fair.

Release date: 29th June, 1968. Designer: Mrs. G. Ellison. Printer: Harrison and Sons Ltd. Process: Photogravure. Watermark: Nil. Set: 50. Value and design: As illustrated in centre pages.

Barbados

On the 4th June the Government of Barbados will release a special set of three postage stamps of different designs to commemorate World Meteorological Day (the 23rd March, 1968). Designed by G. L. Vasarhelyi the stamps have been printed by Harrison and Sons Ltd. by the photogravure process on unwatermarked paper in sheets of 50.

The 3 cents denomination, in four colours, features a Radar Antenna on top of the old mill with sugar cane (agriculture is important to the economy) in the foreground.

The 25 cents value in five colours, features the Meteorological Institute Building in front of which flies the Barbados flag, in full colour, and the flag of the United Nations.

A Harp gun is the subject for the 50 cents duty. Printed in four colours the design includes the Coat of Arms of Barbados.

The creation of the United Nations provided a new framework for international collaboration in met-

eorology. The world-wide exchange of meteorological observations provides the basic information for forecasting the weather for the benefit of shipping, aviation, agriculture and the general public. The methods of observation and instruments have to be standardised to produce comparable results and to achieve this the

World Meteorological Organisation issues internationally agreed guides and technical regulations.

Bermuda. Olympic Games in Mexico, 1968.

On the 24th September, 1968, Bermuda will release a special issue of postage stamps to commemorate the Olympic Games in Mexico, 1968. These will be of common design and commemorate Bermuda's participation in the games. Each stamp features a Footballer, an Athlete, a Dragon lass sailing vessel and a Finn class sailing vessel in addition to a silhouette of the Queen and the Olympic Games symbol.

At international events the footballer's jersey is blue with white trim at the neck and sleeves with a small Bermuda crest on the left-hand side of the chest. The athlete has in the centre of the chest of the jersey a Bermuda badge similar to the one on the football jersey but much larger. The helmsman of the Finn class boat (No. 19) wears a blue windbreaker waterproof jacket with the name Bermuda in red letters across his back.

Sailing enthusiasts will be interested in the following information on the two sailing boats featured in these stamps.

International Finn Class Sail Boat. The Finn was designed by Rickard Sarby in 1950 as the single-handed boat to be used in the Olympic Games at Helsinki in 1952, and has now become the most important International single-handed dinghy Class, with fleets all over the world. It is still an Olympic Class.

Since 1950 the Finn has developed considerably and is now a boat of very modern design, even though the hull shape has not changed at all. Construction has been authorised for building in reinforced plastics as well as wood and plywood.

The unstayed flexible mast has been one of the biggest influences on yacht design and the flexible rig allows for very full sails to be carried to give exceptional performance in light airs, while in strong conditions the sail can be strapped down hard so as to give it a remarkable performance to windward. **Dragon Class Sail Boat.**

The Dragon was designed in 1929 by the Norwegian Johan Anker. The

Class developed reasonably quickly and in 1948 was made an Olympic Class, and as a consequence tremendous growth has resulted since. It is interesting to note that in the 1964 Tokyo Olympics the Class was numerically stronger than any other Olympic Class other than Finns.

Control over the Class has been in the hands of the International Yacht Racing Union since November 1949, and in 1962 the International Dragon Association was formed to assist the IYRU in its general control particularly with reference to rules.

The President of the International Dragon Class is H.R.H. King Constantine II of Greece and the Class membership roll includes some of the finest yachtsmen in the world.

St. Vincent. World Meteorological Day.

St. Vincent are issuing a three value set of stamps to commemorate World Meteorological Day. The values depict the Meteorological Institute Building in front of which flies the St. Vincent flag and the United Nations flag in full colour.

The technical details are the same as those for the Barbados stamp commemorating the same occasion. The St. Vincent stamps will, however, be printed on C.A. Block watermarked paper.

To organise the necessary international collaboration in making and collecting weather observation not only at sea but also on land, the international Meteorological Organisation was established in 1874 by the directors of national weather services. This organisation also set up a system for exchanging weather information between different countries.

During the past century, the birth and development of aviation created a new need for detailed weather information along air routes and at aerodromes. This gave a tremendous impetus to the study of weather. At the same time revolutionary advances in other branches of science and technology such as radio communications, greatly helped meteorologists in meeting this new challenge.

The creation of the United Nations provided a new framework for international collaboration in various areas including technical and scientific fields. So it was that in 1947 the World Meteorological Convention was adopted establishing a new organisation found on a formal agreement between governments.

THE MALTA INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR

1st July—15th July, 1968

From an exhibition of imported goods pioneered in 1951 by the General Retailers and Traders' Union, the Malta Trade Fair acquired in a few years a general and international character. During its very short span of existence it changed hands, place, image, status and name. These changes were affected in a logical sequence as dictated by its fast growth and expansion and the economic needs of Independent Malta.

In 1955, the Malta Trade Fair Corporation was established and, in 1960 the site of the Fair was transferred from San Anton Gardens to larger grounds at Naxxar.

Following Independence and the consequent need of the diversification of the economy of Malta, the accent of the Malta Trade Fair has shifted to local products and great efforts are being made to make the Fair the Mediterranean shop-window for Malta-made goods.

The participation of foreign countries had long given the Malta Trade Fair its international character, but this was only recognised in 1967 when the 34th Congress of the Union des Foires Internationales accepted the Malta Trade Fair as a full and active member of the Union.

To commemorate the recognition of the international status of the Malta Trade Fair, the Malta Post Office has issued a set of three postage stamps, details of which are:

Release date: 1st June, 1968. Designer: Chev. E. V. Cremona. Printer: Harrison & Sons Ltd. Process: Photogravure. Watermark: Maltese Cross. Set: 60. Size: 1.031 in x 1.197 in. Values: 4d, 8d, 3/-.

Jamaica. Labour Day, 1968.

On the 23rd May, 1968, the Government of Jamaica released two stamps to commemorate Labour Day, 1968. The stamps have been designed and printed in two colours with a different background colour by Harrison and Sons Ltd., by the photogravure process on Jamaica pineapple watermarked paper in sets of 60.

Of common design the stamps feature the portraits of Lady Bustamante and the Rt. Hon. Sir Alexander Bustamante G.B.E., L.L.D. and bear the captain Labour Day, May, 1938-1968.

SHIPS OF ANGUILLA

10 Cents

Ships preparing for the Annual Boat Race which takes place the first Thursday in August.

The Race starts at Meads Bay and the finishing line is a point north of Barnes Bay.

Vessels from all part of Anguilla participate; the majority come from Sandy Ground, Blowing Point, West End and Meads Bay.

The boats are grouped into three classes and the boat making the fastest trip in each class receives a prize.

15 Cents

Anguilla is the premier West Indian nation in terms of boat-building. Anguilla has for many generations been famous for her high standard of workmanship in boat building.

A trip around Anguilla's famous white sand beaches will show a great number of boats in varying stages of construction.

25 Cents

The "Warspite" named after "H.M.S. Warspite" which was active in the West Indies during the 1914-1918 War.

The "Warspite," a schooner built at Sandy Ground by Captain Arthur Carty in 1917. In 1929 she was cut in half and a new 14 foot midships section was added. In early days she carried passengers to Santo Domingo and was the fastest schooner built in Anguilla. One of her regular voyages is to Sombrero Light-house with stores and a relief staff of four.

The "Warspite" travelling from Trinidad in January 1954 sprang a leak and sank in a harbour in St. Vincent, was refloated, sailed to Anguilla put on the beach; a new engine installed and re-launched in 1955.

In September, 1960, she sank in harbour due to Hurricane Donna but with the assistance of a British Naval vessel was refloated again.

40 Cents

The "Atlantic Star", the largest vessel ever built in Anguilla has a cruising speed of 6 knots and is powered by sail and auxiliary motor.

She had a wooden hull some 86 feet in length and sails to most of the West Indian Islands.

WORLD STAMP EXHIBITION

Prague, Czechoslovakia, is the venue for this exhibition to be held from late June to September, 1968.

British Indian Ocean Territory

The Administrator for the British Indian Ocean Territory has announced that Postal Agencies will be opened on the islands of Farquhar, Diego Garcia, Peros Banhos and Salomon. The Postmarks for these agencies are as illustrated below.



Falkland Islands

The Postmaster General of the Falkland Islands has announced that a new date stamp will be introduced at the sub post office at Fox Bay on the 1st July, 1968.

During the latter part of the last century it was decided to improve postal facilities in the outlying districts and to implement this it was decided to open a sub post office on the West Falkland where there was a suitable officer for the performance of the duties of postmaster. The local Stipendiary Magistrate and deputy Collector of Customs, Mr. G. Hurst was chosen to carry out these duties and on the 1st July, 1899 the sub post office was opened.

A new date stamp has been obtained and will be used on the anniversary of the opening of the first post office on the West Falkland. The new stamp is neater, smaller, has no centre ring, no spacing blocks and the name Fox Bay is no longer hyphenated.

Both the new and old postmarks are as illustrated.



OLD

NEW

GREAT BRITAIN NEWS

G.B. SALES FOR 1966

The G.P.O. Philatelic Bulletin for May publishes the following as the final sales figures for commemorative and special issues of 1966:—

Robert Burns	4d.	77,905,176	8,738,520
	1s.3d.	5,685,096	1,226,160
Westminster Abbey	3d.	48,703,426	5,247,720
	2s.6d.	2,819,056	—
Pictorial Landscapes	4d.	80,326,440	11,283,720
	6d.	11,531,760	2,459,280
	1s.3d.	5,286,000	1,242,720
	1s.6d.	5,462,640	1,204,200
World Cup	4d.	129,764,160	16,397,880
	6d.	17,086,680	3,357,480
	1s.3d.	7,026,240	1,761,240
Pictorial Birds	4d.	88,047,742	14,613,120
World Cup Winners	4d.	12,452,640	—
Pictorial Technology	4d.	79,112,278	12,737,520
	6d.	11,087,516	2,388,720
	1s.3d.	5,199,900	1,431,000
	1s.6d.	5,284,069	1,414,320
Battle of Hastings	4d.	89,197,226	15,861,960
	6d.	12,012,328	2,820,360
	1s.3d.	5,721,426	1,646,280
Christmas Stamp	3d.	153,318,160	20,774,000
	1s.6d.	8,756,960	2,109,280

G.B. ANNIVERSARIES COMMEMORATIVES PRINTING DETAILS

The G.B. Anniversaries Commemoratives of May 29th are in three, four and five colours. The 4d value was printed reel-fed in double panes ("two-up" in printers' parlance); the 9d., 1s. and 1s.9d. were sheet-fed in single sheets.

The 4d. (T.U.C.) shows **Electronic Register Markings** in the shape of four thick, etched colour lines horizontally in the central gutter dividing the two panes, level with rows 4 to 6 and "Traffic Lights" changed to a new position, level with rows 1 and 2. These **Check Spots** as they are officially called, appear in the top margins on the other three values, level with vertical row 5, an arrangement similar to that on the recent "Bridges" pictorials. The **Cylinder Numbers** have more or less kept to their customary place, but even then fluctuate between rows 17 and 19 which makes it impossible to collect them in blocks of six including the lower margin. But this, is the case of the 4d., would be most important since that value, the only one of the set, shows **no Jubilee line**. It would be unkind to say that this was an oversight. The cylinder numbers seen on the day of issue are: 4d., 1A-1B-1C-1D, without and with stop; 9d., 1A-1B-1C; 1s., 1A-1B-1C-1D-1E; 1s.9d., 2A-1B-1C.

The 1s. 9d. (Capt. Cook) is thus printed in three colours, not two, as officially announced and also pre-listed by Gibbons), namely blackish-brown, yellow-brown and ochre.

It should be explained that the placing of the Traffic Lights and the Cylinder Numbers on the sheets has nothing to do with the G.P.O.; it is left entirely to the discretion of the printers.

Artists' and printers' names are shown individually on each stamp. The unusual arrangement "AB-BOTT/HARRISON" to the bottom left or the left side of the stamp indicates that the three higher values were submitted by the printers and the artist commissioned by them. The miniature Machin portrait of the Queen is again in evidence but, for reasons of good taste—the juxtaposition against Sylvia Pankhurst's statue—it exceptionally takes the form of a silhouette on the 9d. (Suffragette) value.

The perforation is normal, i.e. vertical from the lower margin on the 4d., horizontal from the right-side margin on the other three values.

Lastly, the **Phosphor Bands** which were produced 9.5 mm. wide throughout in gravure and appear over the vertical stamp perforation. In many cases their application is so very faint as to make them barely visible, if at all, which makes

it advisable to check all suspected "no phosphor" discoveries under the lamp.

The very attractive **Presentation Packs**, at 1s. over face, may be considered an integral part of the set, as well as the official **First Day Covers** designed by Clive Abbott. The G.P.O. is continuing its policy of producing **pictorial First Day of Issue postmarks**, this time for Manchester, Aldeburgh, Hendon and Whitby, in accordance with the individual stamp theme, to win additional custom—at 1s. a postmark. The normal Day of Issue facilities have been further extended and included for the first time Lancaster and Morecambe (used in Lancaster, so why two town names in the postmark?) and King's Lynn, Norfolk. It stands to reason that such a new postmark from a comparatively small place is far scarcer than one applied in London by the ten thousand, but no collector will be able to even approximate completeness in this field.

A very large number of special machine and hand postmarks were created to mark one or the other of the four anniversaries, many for the R.A.F. I like the description of the square Scarborough mark "depicting three early-warning radomes upon a covered roadway on the moors", and also the wording of the Mill Hill (London, N.W.7) R.A.F. Post Office stamp "Royal Air Force's Escaping Society 1945-1968", both used for one day only on May 29th.

Stamp Collecting

BRIDGE STAMP VARIETIES

4d., printed on gummed side was purchased in a complete sheet and part sheet at a West End office in London, reports A.H.R. Grimsey (Ewell).

9d. Missing Blue. A first day cover of the Bridges issue, posted by the G.P.O. Philatelic Bureau in Edinburgh for a West Country customer, included a 9d stamp on which the blue colour was entirely missing. The cover is being handled by World Stamps, of Bristol.

1s 6d with the gold Queen's head dropped 2 mm. to show head in green below is submitted by a London dealer.

Non-phosphor. The 9d was purchased by W. B. Hogg, in Linlithgow, on the day of issue and a complete sheet of 1s 9d supplied by the G.P.O. Philatelic Bureau; both values without phosphor bands.

An Extract From

"IMPRESSIONS OF A DEALERS' DISPLAY- STAMPEX 1968"

By courtesy of "Recess" the Journal of the Oxford Philatelic Society.

Two years ago at the National Stamp Exhibition in London the World Football Cup disappeared on the first day. Stampex 1968 seemed set for a similar disaster when within an hour of the opening ceremony the Crown Agents' Senior Millbank Cup was lost. This prize had been presented to the Editor of RECESS for his display of Commonwealth telecommunication stamps which we shall no doubt see at some stage next term. After a celebration pork pie in the cafeteria downstairs, the eager Editor, with your correspondent in tow, set off to view the exhibits. It was several stamp dealers later that he realised he had left the Millbank Cup to be cleared away by the waitresses. A frantic search ensued. The cafeteria staff were helpful but did not quite seem to understand what was the matter and wondered whether a tin tray would do instead. The National Philatelic Society looked on pityingly and suggested that we come back next day. The P.T.S. information stand was unmanned, none of the collectors at the exhibition seemed to be hiding a bulky object under their raincoats, and the Postmaster-General's aides did not have brief cases large enough to smuggle away this treasure for melting down in aid of the nation's financial reserves. Under considerable pressure the disconsolate cup-winner was finally persuaded to approach the Crown Agents with news of his loss, only to find that the cup had been returned to them as soon as it was noticed in the cafeteria. The Crown Agents have retained possession of their prize since then, but they have promised Paul Griffiths a small replica which he may lose as often as likes.

WHAT ARE PHOSPHOR LINES

Although written for non-philatelic readers of "Harrison Forme", the house journal of Harrison & Sons Ltd., for which it is reprinted, this short article will help the philatelic tiro as well.

An increasing number of letters arrive at High Wycombe and head office asking such questions as: Why is there a variation of colour on the surface of stamps? Why is there a line down the centre of some stamps or two lines down the sides of others? Some stamps have no lines, why is this?

For some years the G.P.O. has been bringing in a programme of mechanised letter sorting. The system is based on letter handling machines capable of "reading" postage stamps by the use of ultra violet light.

In conjunction with the post office, Harrisons developed a transparent printing ink containing a phosphor pigment which could be applied to stamps during a normal production run. This ink is virtually invisible on stamps, but when exposed to ultra violet light of certain frequencies, it emits a glow which lasts long enough for the machines to recognise first and second class class mail, and sort it accordingly.

All British stamps are marked with phosphorescent ink, known commercially as Lettalite B3. The 3d. values have one strip down the centre, and all other values have a strip on each side of the stamp. The automatic letter facing machines detect the glowing lines on the stamp and separate their values. The letters are then arranged with their stamps in one corner ready for cancelling and sorting.

It is not always easy to detect phosphor ink on stamps. The simplest way is to hold a stamp face upwards and horizontal at eye level. The matt area seen in the centre or on both sides of the stamp is the phosphor ink and this contrasts with the slightly shiny unmarked portion in the centre.

After a time, phosphorescent inks lose their peculiar qualities. The precise length of active life of the ink on a stamp varies greatly

with its treatment. Kept in a cool dry room, the shelf life will be several years, but exposed to bright sunlight or ultra violet light the phosphor can die very quickly.

"TEN PENNY" BLACK COVER, £4,800

A top figure of £4,800 was paid for the now famous block of Penny Blacks used on 6th May, 1840.

This recently discovered letter was inherited by Thomas Tait, a retired Scottish architect some ten years ago and the price established a new record for a British cover. The previous lot, a black single on a Liverpool 6 May entire also brought a record price at £650.

The sheet of P.U.C. £1 went to a Continental buyer at £1,100. Amongst the modern rarities £280 was paid for the N.P.Y. 3d head omitted and £155 for the 3d. Tower omitted. A used E.F.T.A. 1/6d pair, red omitted sold at £220.

1/6d "MISSING COLOUR" FIND

Stamp sheet cost £18, worth £3,600

A lucky Birmingham lady purchased on March 27th, at the City's Head Post Office, a sheet of the current 1/6d stamps with the green printing omitted. (The normal is blue and green.)

Her business involves posting numerous packets of documents, each requiring at least 1/6 postage. After buying the sheet she noticed the different appearance compared with the few others she still held. This is the first British non-commemorative to be found with a colour missing.

Harmers have been instructed to sell the stamps by Private Treaty in blocks of four or larger multiples at £15 per stamp.



Note dot missing in panel.

UNITED NATIONS — AERIAL VIEW

The United Nations Postal Administration issued a new 6c definitive stamp featuring an aerial perspective of the United Nations Buildings in New York.

Olav S. Mathieson of Denmark designed the stamp, which was printed by the offset process in shades of blue and green. The stamp was issued on 31st May, 1968.

STAMPS OF GUYANA

—Cont. from June

An inset portrait of King George V by Vandyke Studios was incorporated on the 1c, 2c, 4c, 6c, 24c, 50c, 60c and \$1 stamps. Thus the remaining denominations were retained for the series which came into use after 1938. The colours of the 48c and 96c stamps were altered from black to orange and purple respectively, but, apart from variations in perforation, the 3c and 12c denominations were retained until 1954. The other values in the set had the portrait of King George VI substituted and the designs were changed round to other denominations. Two new designs were introduced for the 4c and the \$3. The former depicted a map of South America showing British Guiana clearly marked, while the latter featured a group of Victoria Regalilies. This series was subject to numerous changes of perforation, particularly during and after the war.

British Guiana participated in the various colonial omnibus issues between 1935 (Silver Jubilee) and 1953 (Coronation of Queen Elizabeth). In addition, two stamps were released in the uniform designs depicting the Chancellor (Princess Alice) and coat of arms of the University College of the British West Indies, inaugurated in February 1951.

A new definitive series, bearing the profile of Queen Elizabeth inset, was recess-printed by Waterlows and put on sale on the 1st December, 1954. Many of the stamps featured subjects similar to those of the previous issues: Botanic Gardens (2c), Victoria Regalilies (3c), Indian shooting fish (4c), Mount Roraima (36c) and the Kaieteur Falls (48c). The other stamps however, introduced new subjects, such as the G.P.O. Georgetown (1c) and felling Greenheart (12c) or brought earlier subjects up to date. These showed a combine-harvester cutting rice (6c), a modern sugar factory (8c) and a mechanical gold dredger (\$2). Since the Second World War the bauxite mining industry has been greatly expanded, symbolised by the crane loading trucks with manganese ore (24c). The wild-life of Guyana was represented by the colourful Toucan, distinguished by its bright plumage and outside bill (\$1) and the Arapaima, the largest freshwater fish in the world, which grows to a length of ten feet (72c). A map

of the country and its neighbours was shown on the 5c, while the coat of arms appeared on the \$5. These stamps were printed by Waterlows until 1961 when their contract was taken over by De La Rue; apart from blocks from the corner of the sheet with the printers' inscription in the margin, it is difficult to distinguish the two printings of these stamps. Stanley Gibbons' catalogue differentiates certain De La Rue printings of the 4c, 48c and \$5 denominations, recognisable on account of the single wide-toothed perforation at each side of the bottom of the stamps (whereas the Waterlow version had a single dice-toothed perforation at the top). Between 1963 and 1965 the 3c, 5c, 12c, 24c, 36c, 48c, 72c, \$1 and \$2 values were reprinted on the new CA Block watermark.

In recent years stamps were issued in the colonial omnibus designs for Freedom from Hunger (July 1963), the Red Cross centenary (September 1963), the I.T.U. centenary (May 1965), International Co-operation Year (October 1965) and the Royal Visit (February 1966). Distinctive issues have been made on several occasions in the past seven years. In October 1963 a set of three stamps was released to mark History and Culture Week and depicted a six-fold arm-clasp symbolising the unity of the six races.

Three diamond-shaped stamps were issued on the 1st October, 1964 in honour of the Tokyo Olympic Games. The common design, photogravure printed by De La Rue, featured a weight-lifter. On the 24th January, 1966, two stamps, in denominations of 5c and 25c, were put on sale in commemoration of Sir Winston Churchill. The design, by Jennifer Toombs, featured St. George's Cathedral, Georgetown, thought to be the tallest wooden building in the world. The foundation stone was laid in 1889 and the Cathedral was opened three years later. Its immense height shows off to great advantage the magnificent timbers for which the country is famous. Portraits of Queen Elizabeth and Sir Winston Churchill were depicted in the side panels.

The achievement of Independence was marked by a set of four stamps, designed by Victor Whiteley and photogravure printed by Harrison and Sons. The 5c and 15c values featured the new flag of Guyana waving over a map of the country, while the 25c and \$1 denominations depicted the coat of arms and the motto "One People, One Nation, One Destiny". Simultaneously the definitive series was

overprinted in three lines GUYANA INDEPENDENCE 1966 and released on the 26th May. This set caused a furore in philatelic circles when it was discovered that obsolescent stocks on the Script CA watermark had been used, as well as stamps on the CA Block watermark, both upright and sideways. A four denomination issue marking the second anniversary of Independence is being released later this year.

Recent issues have commemorated the inauguration of the Bank of Guyana (October 1966), the famous One Cent stamp of 1856 (February 1967) and the first anniversary of Independence (May 1967). The World's Rarest Stamp pair was designed by Victor Whiteley and printed in the Delacryl process by De La Rue. R. Granger-Barrett designed the four stamps in the Independence anniversary set, depicting Chateau Margot (6c), the Independence Arch (15c), Fort Island (25c) and the interior of the National Assembly (\$1). R. Granger-Barrett was also responsible for the fifteen denominations of the new definitive series released on the 4th March. The five lowest values feature fishes, the middle values depict birds and the five top values show animals indigenous to Guyana. The stamps were printed by photogravure by Harrison and Sons on unwatermarked paper.

Mr. Whiteley designed the Christmas 1967 stamps which depicted "Millie", the notorious bilingual parrot who had to be banished from the Guyana pavilion at Expo 67 in Montreal. Such was the popularity of this issue that a second printing in different colours had to be made.

Finally, the most recent commemorative issues made by Guyana have been for the Visit of the M.C.C. to the West Indies, which was printed in a most attractive nine-stamp sheet format, and for Easter 1968 when a two denomination set showing Salvador Dali's famous painting of Christ of St. John on the Cross was released.



THE SIEGE OF GIBRALTAR, 1779-1783

In the National Portrait Gallery in London there are two paintings, by J. S. Copley and Sir Joshua Reynolds, showing a remarkable man, General George Augustus Elliott, defender of the Rock of Gibraltar. On the 11th of this month Gibraltar releases a four value set of stamps commemorating the 250th anniversary of Elliott's birth.

These portraits give an accurate impression of this Scot; robust, obdurate, phlegmatic, resolute—all these characteristics can be seen and it is not surprising to learn that this man governed Gibraltar and successfully conducted its defence throughout four years of fierce siege by the combined forces of Spain and France, and against the depredations of disease and starvation.

Because of the stalwart defence, Elliott became known throughout England as the "Cock of the Rock" and, viewed across the intervening span of almost two centuries, he appears as nothing less than a veritable John Bull.

He was the seventh son of Sir Gilbert Elliott of Stobs in Roxburghshire, born on Christmas Day, 1717, a gentleman of a boarder family with Hanoverian affinities and estates in England. He studied at Edinburgh and Leyden and at the French Military Academy of La Fere. When he was eighteen he served as a volunteer in the Prussian Army and later entered the engineer establishment on which the Military Academy was founded at Woolwich, where he was commissioned as a field engineer. In 1739 he joined the second Horse Grenadier Guards, then commanded by his uncle and eventually became adjutant to the regiment. He served during the war of Austrian Succession, and was wounded at Dettingen. Military advancement followed and in 1758 he was commissioned to raise a regiment of light horse, similar to those employed by Frederick the Great. The first Light Horse (later the 15th Hussars), Colonel Elliott's, saw service during the Seven Years War and in 1761 Elliott was appointed Major-General and made second in command to the Earl of Albemarle in the expedition to Cuba, undertaken when Spain entered that war.



He returned a Lieut.-General and a wealthy man and settled in Sussex. At the outbreak of the American War of Independence, Lieut.-General Elliott was appointed Commander in Chief of Military Forces in Ireland, from whence he returned to England and, at the age of sixty, was sent to govern Gibraltar.

When the resentment of the colonists in America burst into flame, both France and Spain added fuel to the fire by sending money and arms to the insurgents. Spain was a reluctant partner of France but she wanted Gibraltar as part of Spain and the French promised that the war against Britain would not cease until Gibraltar was recovered by Spain. France signed a treaty with the United States under which she agreed to carry on war against Britain until independence of America was recognised. Thus Britain stood alone against powerful forces when on the 21st June, 1779, the first shots were fired in the Great Siege of Gibraltar.

The Siege followed the classic eighteenth century pattern. Bombardment from land and sea which flattened the town, skirmishing for strong points, blockade running by naval and commercial craft, rationing of food, discontent amongst both attackers and defenders, desertion, and outbreaks of scurvy and smallpox.

In addition to the standard ways of taking Gibraltar, various bizarre means were considered including providing every soldier with a ladder, raising the height of the isthmus joining Spain and Gibraltar so that soldiers could run along it, building a thousand cork horses

which could be ridden across the bay, replacing the guns with vast syringes which would throw water at the Rock and wash the defenders into the sea, dissolving the limestone rock with vinegar, poisoning the air, flying over the defenders in balloons and pouring down convulsion-making drugs. More realistic plans, such as landing engineers at night on the Eastern side of the Rock who could tunnel right through were also considered.

The defenders held out against all forms of attack, however, and in September, 1782, the besiegers tried a last desperate measure.

Ten specially built floating batteries, allegedly unsinkable and incombustible, were built and before an audience of two Royal Princes and 100,000 spectators, they crossed the bay for the final attack which would capture the Rock. The defenders met this onslaught as they had the others. Most of the batteries were sunk and the rest, burning and in disarray, returned to Spain.

Peace was signed in January, 1783, and Spain was forced to give up her claims to Gibraltar. Elliott was given the Order of the Bath and £1,500 a year and eventually he became Lord Heathfield, Baron of Gibraltar. He died on the 6th July, 1790 in Aix-la-Chapelle on his way back to Gibraltar, the scene of his glory.

A very entertaining account of Elliott's defence of Gibraltar is contained in the book *Gibraltar Besieged, 1779-1783* by Jack Russell published in 1965, by Heineman.

Great Britain New Definitive Stamps

The low value definitive series will be complete on 1 July, 1968, with the issue of the 5d, 7d, 8d, and 10d denominations.

The details are:

Designer: Arnold Machin, OBE, RA. Machine: Reel fed rotary. No. to sheet: 240. Perforation: 15 x 14. Printer: Harrison and Sons. Process: Photogravure. Paper: Coated unwatermarked phosphor lined. Colours: 5d Stewart Blue, 7d Paris Green, 8d Scarlet, 10d Olive Brown.



SOCIETY NOTES

THE WELLINGTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY (INC.)

The theme of the programme arranged by Mr. J. M. Gregson at the May meeting, of the Wellington Philatelic Society was "Carnival". It centred around a set of six stamps on the subject issued by Trinidad and Tobago.

Mr. Gregson explained that "Carnival", observed in many ways by Catholic countries, were the festive days preceding Lent. In Trinidad it had become a brilliant spectacle with steel band contests, the carnival king contest, the queen of the band contest and the calypso king contest. These were accompanied by splendid costumes, some of which cost at least £200. In fact some West Indian residents saved for a whole year to provide a suitable costume for carnival.

Trinidad, with an area of some 1,864 square miles, is the most southerly island of the West Indies, and with Tobago, forms an independent member state of the Commonwealth. It is mainly fertile, and low lying, with mountains up to 3,000 feet in the north. Oil is the principal export, others include sugar, rum, cocoa, asphalt and citrus fruits. Oil refining is the chief industry.

Discovered by Columbus in 1498 and colonised by Spain in the 16th Century, Trinidad received many French immigrants in the late 18th century. It was occupied by Great Britain in 1797, and was ceded to that country by Spain in 1802.

Mr. Gregson showed us some beautiful colour slides of the bush and countryside, the wonderful orchids, the colourful butterflies and the lovely beaches. These were followed by slides of six stamps in the Carnival set of Trinidad and Tobago interspersed with tape recordings of local musical items. Details of the designs of these six stamps are as follows:

5 cents: Masks, bongo drum, steel drums, guitar and gourd rattles.



10 cents: Calypso King (accompanied by tape recordings of three Calypso songs in different styles), "Two White Women and the Head Huntress", "Too Deep, Too Blue", and "Archie Warms Them Up".

15 cents: "Steel Band" (accompanied by tape recordings of the Road March etc.). Mr. Gregson described the band contest as "Non Stop Two Days of Rum Powered Effort".

25 cents: "Carnival".

35 cents: "Carnival King", featuring a marvellous costume entitled Jewel Peacock.

60c: "Queen of the Band" featuring the costume "Jewel Lotus."

We are indebted to Mr. Gregson for a novel programme, of exceptional quality. It was good to see Mrs. Gregson at the Meeting and we trust she enjoyed the evening as much as the other members. Mr. and Mrs. Gregson are both keen collectors, and although they have been in N.Z. only just over twelve months, they have already made an impact on local philately. Mr. Gregson is a life member of the Trinidad Philatelic Society, which is affiliated to the R.P.S., London.
M. G. Wing.

ROTORUA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The main feature of the meeting held on the 14th May, was an address by Mr. R. Kendall on two subjects, a, Your Library; b, The Power of the Stamp.

In connection with the Library, he detailed the books available and asked that greater use should be made of them.

The talk on the Power of the Stamp was summarised under six headings and he enlarged on each theme in a most concise manner, which made the address most entertaining and instructive. Very few members were aware that at one time an European country issued a "Floating Stamp". I wonder how many collectors can correctly answer what it was and by whom was it issued.

The main topic at our next meeting will be the matters raised in the circulars recently from the Federation.

Can any of your readers beat this: I have in my possession a portion of an envelope bearing the 4d Black Headed Gull Stamp (British) cancelled Peckham S.E. 15 8.15 p.m., 18th August, 1961.

W. W. Vinson

AUCKLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

OBITUARY

Frederick Karl Maseman.

It is with regret that we record the death of Frederick Karl Maseman at Auckland on May 30th, 1968. Mr. Maseman was President of the Auckland Philatelic Society from 1933 to 1936 inclusive, a Foundation Member as well as being a Life Member. His first display at the Auckland Society was presented in July, 1927, and his philatelic interests continued throughout the years as shown by his success in gaining a Bronze Medal at the Whakatane Exhibition, 1967. Also Mr. Maseman contributed to the success of the Presidents Night held over the last few years. His talk and display were most appreciated on this special occasion. To his wife and family we extend our deepest sympathy.

THIS AND THAT

An interesting meeting was held on "Ladies Night", 7th May, 1968. Mrs. D. C. Murray was the speaker and presented a portion of her collection "Saints on Stamps", twice a winner of a bronze medal, once in Germany and at Whakatane. An interesting story of the albums being sent overseas and points of interest in the collection was well received and enjoyed.

My "Favourite Page" evening was convened by the President Mr. K. V. Lellman on the 21st May, 1968, and six speakers displayed a variety of subjects, though not perhaps specifically "Favourite" items of interest. A meeting where several can make a contribution, provide interest for all and a good meeting to bring in new speakers to show their collection or portions commanding their attention at that time.

Mr. J. Regan entertained the members on 4th June, 1968, with a full description of "Birds on Stamps". The collection is arranged fully described and explained on each album sheet, each sheet being a different country. A collection fully explained, self explanatory and outlined.

Meetings are held at the Horticultural Headquarters Building, 57A Symonds Street, Auckland, on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at 8 p.m. Visitors are welcome at all time. Supper provided.

COMING EVENTS

July 16th.: Mr. K. Lellman, Sweden.

N. A. Williams.

TIMARU PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The 40th Annual meeting was held on 9th April. Officers elected for the forthcoming year were:

Patron: Mr. J. W. Grant. President: Mr. R. J. Comrie. Vice-Presidents: Mrs. V. Z. Harwood, W. McKellar. Immediate Past President: Mr. Hutcheson. Secretary: Mrs. F. Walker. Treasurer: Mr. R. J. Gill. Exchange Superintendent: Mr. W. W. Sides. Auditor: Mr. R. Holdgate. Sales Organiser: Mr. R. Trigance.

A larger than usual attendance was welcomed to the monthly meeting on 14th May, at which two new members were elected, A. S. Stray, and G. Warner, both of Timaru.

An invitation to visit the Ashburton Stamp Club was received and it was decided to make the visit in September. A visit to the Dunedin Philatelic Club will take place on 8th June, and members are looking forward to this trip, which had to be called off once before because of impassable roads!

The display for the evening was of Red Cross stamps, by Miss Osborne. A raffle held in aid of Club funds was won by Rev. Newman.

Perhaps the highlight of the evening was a brief look at two recent errors which a member was lucky enough to obtain and offered some to members. The errors were the 3c Maori Bible with GOLD OMITTED and the Niue Ams Type \$1 Perf. 111. Both of these were in large mint blocks. It is seldom that we have a chance to see, and buy, such prize items before they get onto the market.

B. R. Henderson.

NOTE: The Timaru Philatelic Society meets in the Congregational Church Hall, Church Street, West, Timaru, and not the Centennial Rooms, George Street, as stated on page 24 of the May N.Z.S.M.

THAMES VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

At the May meeting, the first part of our annual Pim's Cup Competition was held. Four sheets of Commemoratives were judged. Mr. Y. Deen of the Thames Post Office gave a very interesting talk on Postal Procedure.

F. J. Jans

NEW ADDRESS

TAURANGA STAMP CLUB Inc.
P.O. Box 545, Tauranga.

TARANAKI PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Mr. Ben Hutchinson displayed a very interesting block of \$1.00 stamps with a double perf. and also a first day cover from England of Captain Cook at our June meeting.

The speakers for the Convention at Palmerston North displayed their exhibits and the President later voiced his admiration for the work which had been done. It is hoped that these exhibits will spur the same interest at Palmerston North as it did within our own Society.

This prelude to Palmerston North was followed by an enjoyable supper and then a sale.

It was very pleasing to see at this year's Taranaki Winter Show that we were allocated more space and once again some very interesting items and collections were displayed. However, next year, if we are permitted the same amount of space it would be encouraging to see more entries in the competitions. Congratulations to those successful in obtaining a prize and thanks to the judges and those who helped to arrange, display and give time with the show.

I. R. Rutherford.

POVERTY BAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The May meeting saw new items from Mr. H. G. Nicholls' extensive collection of United Nations. I was going to say complete, but when is a collection complete when one also dabbles in Postal History?

Mr. B. J. Cowie showed some more pages from what he calls "Germany", which ranges from ancient to modern with items all States and Territories that have come under German domination.

July. This will be a combined programme of recently acquired covers from the collections of Miss L. Godfrey and Mr. H. G. Nicholls. There will also be a short talk on overprinted 1d Universals.

August. The A.G.M. and display from Miss D. Hawkins, our leading Postal History exponent.

M. B. Tombleson

HUTT VALLEY ELECTS LIFE MEMBER

Mr. J. Jowett has been elected to honorary membership of the Society. Mr. Jowett is one of the older members, both in years and in his association with the Society, and will be remembered as a keen supporter of club activities for as long as he was able to come to meetings.

HUTT VALLEY SOCIETY

At the last meeting a large attendance welcomed a group of visitors from the Upper Hutt Society. This Society was established a few years ago, and this is the first occasion on which there has been an inter-society visit between Upper Hutt and Hutt Valley Societies.

The evening was in the hands of the Upper Hutt President, Mr. J. B. Glasson, and was mainly devoted to a most interesting quiz. There were two parts to the quiz programme. One was along fairly orthodox lines, e.g. relating currencies, postmarks, or colonies to certain countries. Nevertheless there were many tricky questions, as well as some easier ones.

A great deal of interest was shown in the second series, where members inspected "mystery" stamps laid on a table. Some had pieces cut away, others had parts blocked out with paper. Some had strong clues, e.g. a Maltese Cross, or good hints could be gained through postmarks. A 5d Churchill stamp caused some head-scratching—was it N.Z. or Australia?

Mr. Glasson presented loose-leaf albums to the winners—Ash-ton Cook and John Sorensen.

John Sorensen won the junior section with a score that must have bettered a big proportion of senior members.

We look forward to a return visit to Upper Hutt in the not too distant future.

A. Cooke.

BIAFRA INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

Six multi-colour stamps were due for release on May 30th to mark the first anniversary of independence of Biafra, the breakaway province of Nigeria; the 2d value, showing the arms of the Biafran forces, will not now be issued.

Other values are: 4d., symbolising Biafran peaceful and military applications of science and engineering; 1s., a decapitated body; 2s.6d., nurse welcoming refugees; 5s., Bank of Biafra £1 note and the Arms of the province; 10s., war-wounded child crying, with the legend "Where is papa, where is mama" and an overall caption "Nigerian genocide 1966".

Each value features the Biafran flag in red, black and green, and the stamps are expected to be available through normal trade outlets. —Philatelic Exporter.

PAPUA and NEW GUINEA

AS OUR INTRODUCTORY OFFER

WE ARE ABLE TO OFFER THIS POPULAR COUNTRY AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Numbers quoted are from Stanley Gibbons Part 1 and from Scotts Catalogue.

S.G. Scott		Mint	Used	S.G. Scott		Mint	Used	S.G. Scott		Mint	Used			
		\$	\$			\$	\$			\$	\$			
1	122 1d.	0.10	0.05	59	186	1/-	Health	109	237	5c.	Beetle	0.10	0.07	
2	123 1d.	0.10	0.05	60	187	1/2	Health	110	238	10c.	Beetle	0.17	0.17	
3	124 2d.	0.15	0.10	57-60			Set of 4	111	239	20c.	Beetle	0.30	0.30	
4	125 2 1/2d.	0.60	0.40	61	188	1d.	Bird	112	240	25c.	Beetle	0.40	0.40	
5	127 3d.	0.15	0.08	62	189	3d.	Bird	109-112				Set of 4	0.90	0.90
6	133 3d.	0.20	0.10	63	190	5d.	Bird				1st Day Cover		1.50	
6a	139 3 1/2d.	0.70	0.70	64	191	6d.	Bird	113	5c.	Industry	0.10	0.10		
7	128 6d.	0.45	0.25	66	193	1/-	Bird	114	10c.	Industry	0.17	0.17		
8	129 7 1/2d.	2.75	2.50	65	192	8d.	Bird	115	20c.	Industry	0.30	0.30		
9	130 9d.	0.70	0.60	67	194	2/-	Bird	116	25c.	Industry	0.40	0.40		
10	131 1/-	0.70	0.50	68	195	2/3	Bird	113-116				Set of 4	0.90	0.90
11	132 1/6	0.80	0.70	69	196	3/-	Bird				1st Day Cover		1.50	
12	133 2/-	1.25	0.75	70	197	5/-	Bird	117	2c.	Pac. War	0.05	0.05		
13	134 2/6	1.25	0.75	71	198	10/-	Bird	118	5c.	Pac. War	0.07	0.04		
14	135 10/-	8.50	6.50	61-67			Set of 11	119	20c.	Pac. War	0.30	0.30		
15	136 11	11.00	8.00	73	200	1/2	Prow	120	50c.	Pac. War	0.85	0.85		
16	137 4d.	0.20	0.15	74	201	1/6	Prow	117-120				Set of 4	1.10	1.00
17	138 7d.	0.60	0.40	75	202	4/-	Prow				1st Day Cover		1.75	
18	140 4d.	0.15	0.04	72	199	4d.	Prow	121	5c.	Parrot	0.07	0.07		
19	141 5d.	0.15	0.04	72-75			Set of 4	122	7c.	Parrot	0.12	0.12		
20	142 7d.	1.25	0.50	76	2/3	2/3	Anzac	123	20c.	Parrot	0.30	0.30		
21	143 8d.	2.00	1.00	77	204	6d.	Lee Conf.	124	25c.	Parrot	0.35	0.35		
22	144 1/7	16.00	15.00	78	205	1/-	Lee Conf.	121-124				Set of 4	0.75	0.75
23	145 2/5	3.50	3.50	77-78			Set of 2				1st Day Cover		1.00	
24	146 5/-	2.75	1.75	79	2/6	6d.	U.N.O.	125	5c.	Headress	0.07	0.07		
25	147 5d.	0.20	0.10	80	207	1/-	U.N.O.	126	10c.	Headress	0.14	0.14		
26	148 5d.	0.50	0.40	81	208	2/-	U.N.O.	127	20c.	Headress	0.30	0.30		
27	149 2/3	9.00	9.00	79-81			Set of 3	128	60c.	Headress	0.75	0.75		
28	153 1d.	0.05	0.04	82	209	1c.	B'fly	125-128				Set of 4	1.15	1.15
29	154 3d.	0.06	0.05	83	211	3c.	B'fly				1st Day Cover		1.50	
30	158 1/-	3.00	0.40	84	212	4c.	B'fly	129	5c.	Frog	0.07	0.07		
31	159 2/-	0.45	0.30	85	213	5c.	B'fly	130	10c.	Frog	0.14	0.14		
28-31		Set of 4	3.25	86	215	10c.	B'fly	131	15c.	Frog	0.20	0.20		
32	164 5d.	0.30	0.18	86a	216	12c.	B'fly	132	20c.	Frog	0.30	0.30		
33	165 1/-	1.00	1.10	87	217	15c.	B'fly	129-132				Set of 4	0.65	0.65
34	166 2/-	2.50	2.50	88	218	20c.	B'fly				1st Day Cover		0.85	
32-34		Set of 3	3.50	89	219	25c.	B'fly				Issue 26/6/68			
35	167 5d.	0.30	0.18	90	221	50c.	B'fly	133	5c.	Hum. Rights	0.07	0.07		
36	168 1/6	1.25	1.25	91	223	\$1	1st Print	134	10c.	Hum. Rights	0.14	0.14		
37	169 2/6	2.00	2.00	92	224	\$2	2nd Print	135	20c.	Elections	0.28	0.28		
35-37		Set of 3	3.20	93	225	5c.	Noumea	136	25c.	Elections	0.33	0.33		
38	161 3/-	0.50	0.50	94	226	10c.	Noumea	133-136				Set of 4	0.75	0.75
39	171 5d.	0.40	0.20	95	227	20c.	Noumea				1st Day Cover		0.90	
40	172 5d.	0.40	0.40	82-92 ex 86a		1st Print F.D.C.					POSTAL CHARGES			
41		Joined Pair	1.40	96	222	60c.	Myths	D1	J6	6d.	on 7 1/2d.	150.00	150.00	
39-41		Perth Games	2.00	97	225	5c.	Myths	D1a	Ja	6d.	Double O/p		500.00	
42	155 5d.	0.12	0.04	98	226	10c.	Myths	D2	J1	1d.	on 6 1/2d.	2.20	2.20	
43	156 6d.	0.30	0.30	99	227	20c.	Myths	D3	J2	3d.	on 1d.	3.10	3.10	
44	162 10/-	4.50	4.50	93-96			Set of 4	D4	J3	6d.	on 7 1/2d.	3.50	3.50	
45	163 11	5.00	5.00	97	225	5c.	Noumea	D5	J4	1/3	on 3 1/2d.	6.50	6.50	
46	174 5d.	0.15	0.10	98	226	10c.	Noumea	D6	J5	3/-	on 2 1/2d.	9.40	9.40	
47	157 8d.	0.17	0.17	97-99			Set of 3	D2-D6				Set of 5	20.00	22.00
48	160 2/3	0.45	0.45	100	228	5c.	Flower	D7	J7	1d.	Orange	0.03	0.03	
49	176 5d.	0.40	0.20	101	229	10c.	Flower	D8	J8	3d.	Ochre	0.10	0.10	
50	177 1/-	1.10	1.10	102	230	20c.	Flower	D9	J9	6d.	Blue	0.15	0.15	
49-50		Set of 2	1.25	103	231	60c.	Flower	D10	J10	9d.	Deep Red	0.25	0.25	
51	178 11d.	0.20	0.20	100-103			Set of 4	D11	J11	1/-	Lt. Emerald	0.40	0.40	
52	179 2/5	0.55	0.55	104	232	1c.	H. Educ.	D12	J12	1/3	Viol.	0.40	0.40	
53	180 2/6	0.55	0.55	105	233	3c.	H. Educ.	D13	J13	1/6	Pala Blue	0.50	0.50	
54	181 5/-	1.00	1.00	106	234	4c.	H. Educ.	D14	J14	3/-	Yellow	1.00	1.00	
51-54		Mask of 4	2.10	107	235	5c.	H. Educ.	D7-D14				Set of 8	2.50	2.50
55	182 5d.	0.25	0.15	108	236	20c.	H. Educ.							
56	183 2/3	1.00	1.00	104-108			Set of 5							
55-56		Set of 2	1.05	104	232	1c.	H. Educ.							
57	184 5d.	0.10	0.08	105	233	3c.	H. Educ.							
58	185 8d.	0.20	0.20	106	234	4c.	H. Educ.							

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MEMBER AUSTRALIAN STAMP DEALERS ASSOC.

THIS AND THAT

... from WELLINGTON

A fellow collector was showing me some plate blocks she had purchased from the Philatelic Bureau. I happened to notice that she was using some nice German made tweezers. Where did you get those I enquired. Oh, down the road at a chemists shop she replied. As I had recently lost my own tweezers, I was interested in obtaining a replacement, but I never quite plucked up enough courage to enquire at the toiletry counter of the various chemist shops I surveyed. On my way up to the University, I decided to call in at my local stamp dealer's shop. "Tweezers? No we have not any in stock. Haven't had any for ages. Import restrictions you know." Where can I get them I pleaded. "We would advise you to go to a chemist shop." What a queer set up I muttered, if you want a pair of stamp tweezers, you have to go to a chemist. Fate must have been on my side, because the following Thursday evening, I went to a local stamp auction where some proper philatelic tweezers were sold ex a deceased estate. They were brand new, not even out of their wrapping. You never know your luck.

The above leads me to another observation I made as a result of a search throughout the city for imported stamp hinges. A large store where I used to buy some very efficient English hinges just does not stock any hinges now. The local stamp dealers are out of the imported commodity and do not seem to be able to offer any alternative. The various chain stores, however, seem to have plenty of the locally made hinges.

A suggestion for a prize to be awarded to the men on Ladies' Night—teatowel featuring N.Z. stamps (selling locally at 79c).

I still have not seen very many used copies of the current \$2 N.Z. definitives (Pohutu Geyser) around these parts. The selling price of the 1963 8d. Compac has hardened. Good used copies are fetching more than catalogue value. Sets (mint), of the 1965 11th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference are selling at 50 to 60 cents.

Mr. R. J. Searle—Patron and Life Member of the Wellington Philatelic Society—and his wife recently left N.Z. on an overseas visit. (Mr. Searle hopes to meet some of the pen friends he has

been corresponding with for more than twenty years.) We wish them "Bon Voyage".

Called on my old friend Colin McNaught at his new premises in Perrett's Building (entrance from Willis St.). Was pleased to see him looking so well. The McNaught family once lived in Masterton (my home town) and I will always be indebted to Mr. McNaught senior for a thorough grounding in book-keeping.

A recent development in Wellington has been the use of display cases for selling stamps by mail order. The latest newcomer in this field is located in an arcade leading to a parking building in Lambton Quay.

M. G. Wing.

... from AUCKLAND

PHILATELIC SALES SECTION —AUCKLAND

The Chief Postmaster, Mr. A. C. Jones, advises that this new section will be opened in the Auckland Chief Post Office this month (June) to meet the needs of collectors, dealers, and visitors. Provision will be made for an area where buyers could examine sheets and various philatelic publications. Mr. Jones says the new section will not handle mail orders. However, the N.Z.S.M. understands mail orders will be still handled by the Auckland Stamps Division.

OPEN

The New Section opened for business at 8 a.m., Monday 24th June.

NEW STAMP CLUB

A new stamp club catering especially for Junior collectors has been started in Auckland. The club will be known as the Suburban Stamp Club.

Sixteen keen collectors were present at the first meeting held on 5th June. Officers as follows were elected: Chairman, Mr. P. Gilchrist; Secretary, Mrs. J. M. Boxall; Treasurer, Mrs. U. McEwan; Exchange Secretary, Mr. P. Gilchrist; Committee member, Mr. G. McLean.

Monthly meetings will be held on the first Wednesday at 869 Mt. North Road, Mt. Albert. Subscriptions: \$1.00 town members, 50c country members, junior members (under 18 years) 25c. Sales circuits are to be in operation.

Anyone wishing to join can do so by contacting the Secretary, 136a Terry Street, Blockhouse Bay, Auckland.

AFTER EFFECTS OF A YOUTH PHILATELIC CAMP

The 11th May dawned fine and sunny, and I decided to take my wife and family to the Philatelic Youth Camp at Wainui-o-mata. Adrienne, who is eight, had been mildly interested in stamps for some time, whereas John, who is six, has shown no interest whatsoever. Both children sat through two talks and displays during the afternoon and unbeknown to me (whilst I was taking an injured camper to see the local doctor), had some various, serious discussions with young philatelists concerning projects they were working up.

The next morning (Sunday), Adrienne was up with the larks, busily sorting out her stamps and, incidentally, giving some to her young brother. Her next move was to prise out of me one practically new loose-leaf album. Then it was a fixed leaf one for John.

When I eventually emerged, I discovered that Adrienne had headed up several pages "Birds", "Fish", "Flowers", "People" etc. and with the aid of my hinges and Gibbons catalogue, had neatly mounted and annotated a large collection of stamps. She had also supervised the layout and mounting in John's album. Evidently, she had taken quite seriously and had indeed acted on all the tips given to her by the youthful experts at Wainui-o-mata.

Just as if to cap it all, the following day was Hobby Day at the local school, and Adrienne tells me she did a talk and display just like the grown ups did.

Young John has maintained his interest in stamps to the extent of "borrowing" one of my N.Z. catalogues. He has "discovered" topdressing aeroplanes, railway engines and the like on stamps. Things that he had not noticed before. He soon realised that there were two N.Z. ANZAC stamps, and that he only had one. (He now has two.)

As for mum, she regards most hobbyists as a race apart, but alas, she has three to cope with now.

M. G. Wing.

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Date

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	1967	Negri	Cent.	15c

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JUNIOR PAGE

By SIMON SAM



Who is this person on this stamp? Where did he live? What did he do? Questions we often ask. This is a brief study of two Maori chiefs—father and son—on the 2½d centennial stamp of 1940.

The "SIGNING OF THE TREATY OF WAITANGI, 6th FEBRUARY, 1840". The design was prepared by James Berry who made a drawing of a base relief of a statue of Queen Victoria in Kent and Cambridge Terraces, Wellington. The statue, unveiled by the Governor of the Colony in April, 1905, is the work of Alfred Drury A.R.A., but we have not been able to ascertain by whom the TREATY panel was drawn and made.

The persons in the foreground of the stamp are easily identifiable, one of whom is KAWITI of Ngati Hine hapu of Ngapuhi who is seen making his mark on the treaty.

Kawiti took part in the Northern War, one of his sons being killed at the sack of Kororareka and another shortly afterwards. Kawiti personally took part in the reconstruction of the pa at Ohae-awai where the British forces suffered a severe defeat. The great pa at Ruapekapeka (The Bat's Nest) was planned by him and built under his supervision. The shattered remains of a great gun today stands silent guard over this now deserted memorial of those early days, when Maori and Pakeha fought against each other as good soldiers, a place well worth visiting when next you travel to the Bay of Islands. Why does Kawiti have the place of honour on this stamp as Kawiti actually spoke against the treaty. "Go back, go back", he said to Hobson. "Go back, we don't want to be tied up and trodden down. We are free. Let the missionaries remain, but as for thee, return to thine own country." Although Kawiti's name is the first on the treaty, he was NOT the first to sign and his mark does not bear witness.

These two facts have excited the interest of students, and it is evident that the first chief to give his acceptance to the treaty, was NOT Kawiti, but the Ngapuhi chief, Hone (John) Heke. He was not of high birth and obtained his considerable influence by marriage to a daughter of Hongi Hika.

Heke's mark, along with those of other chiefs who signed that day, is witnessed by six pahekas, including Rev. Henry Williams, who is shown in the picture shaking hands with TAMATI WAKA NENE. Kawiti is given pride of place because his name is at the top of the list. He was probably wanting to "show off" his feelings of superiority to Heke—and in this he was followed by his friend TIRARAU., so that the Treaty has the names in the following order:

Kawiti, Tirarau, Pomare, Heke.

Pomare added his name on the 7th and this was witnessed by I. R. Clendon. Kawiti made his peace with Governor Grey, but still resisted the teaching of the missionaries. One day in 1851, he attended divine service for the first time, and so impressed was he with the message of his friend, Rev. Henry Williams, that he moved to Pakaraka to be near Williams. A year later he was received into the Church of England at a ceremony attended by a great gathering of Christian and Heathen who delighted to do honour to their old leader. Kawiti died 5th May, 1854 at the reputed age of 80 years.

The flag pole at Kororareka, which was the cause of the Northern War, was not replaced until 1858 when all the leaders of the war had passed away. The formidable task was under the direction of Maini Paraone Kawiti—son of Kawiti. It was a token of everlasting peace between the northern tribes and the Queen. A peace which has never been broken.

One of the conditions under which this task was done, was that only those whose ancestors had fought against the British, should have any part whatsoever in the cost and labour of this deed of reconciliation.

Kawiti junior took the name Maihi, after Edward Marsh, son of Rev. Henry Williams, the clergyman shown on this stamp.

His other name, Paraone (Brown) was given to him by Governor Gore Browne, during a visit to the Bay of Islands.

The Post Office says that the chief next to Williams is PATU-ONE, and next to him is PARA-UNE. This is Maihi Paraone Kawiti, son of the great chief who is shown in the place of honour on this stamp. According to one authority on Waitangi, Kawiti junior signed the treaty under the family name of Kuihanga, one of the last on that eventful day on Busby's lawn at WAITANGI. SIMON SAM may be heard from 2ZP and 2ZH (Radio Taranaki) SUNDAY, 14th and 28th JULY at 9.05 a.m.



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