

THE NEW ZEALAND

STAMP MONTHLY



★ NEXT NEW ZEALAND ISSUES

★ COOK ISLAND CAPTAIN COOK SET

20c

VOL. 1 No. 6

SEPTEMBER, 1968.

NEW ZEALAND AND BRITISH PACIFIC ISLANDS

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NOTES FROM THE EDITOR

HEALTH STAMP COMMENT

Surely among the most poorly designed, rank this year's Health stamps. Last year the Post Office, to commemorate the 75th Anniversary of the Rugby Union, pictured Rugby players, although no mention of the specific event was allowed.

This year the Olympic Games were taken as a very ideal topic, but did we have to have the five Olympic rings splattered across the stamps? Could not the ruling as last year have been applied and the artist given much more latitude in depicting the young athletes in action.

FEDERATION

Many stamp societies may wonder what the Federation is to them. Simply—they are the Federation. The Federation was set up to serve your interests and wishes. Unfortunately many societies feel that the Federation is a "God" of its own.—No.—It is answerable to all its member societies. It will carry out its duties in the same manner as to the degree of interest shown by its member societies.

The member societies will be as interested as the interest you care to take.

LEN JURY.

LATEST VARIETY— INVERTED WATERMARK 3c BIBLE

First reported in Campbell Pater-son's Newsletter, a small number have been found in Auckland on Plate 2.A.



NEW ZEALAND JAPANESE PRINTED NEW 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.



75th Anniversary of Universal Suffrage in New Zealand

Design: The illustration shown is taken from the original design. This stamp depicts a male and female hand placing voting papers in a ballot box. The surround is finished in olive green and the background of the inset is light blue. The ballot box and hands are in shades of brown.

Designed by: Mr. J. Berry, Wellington, New Zealand.

Printed by: The Japanese Government Printing Bureau, Tokyo, Japan, by photogravure.

Denomination: 3c.

Date of issue: 19 September, 1968.

Period of sale: Unless stocks are exhausted earlier, the stamp will be withdrawn from sale at all Post Offices on 31 December, 1968, but will remain on sale at the Philatelic Bureau, Wellington and the Philatelic Sales Sections, Chief Post Office, Auckland and Christchurch until 30 June, 1969.

Sheet Value: \$1.50.

1968 Christmas Stamp

Design: The illustration shown is taken from the printer's proof. This stamp continues the series of reproductions of famous paintings by old masters. The painting selected for this year's Christmas stamp is "Adoration of the Shepherds" by van Honthorst, the original painting being held at the Pitti Art Gallery in Florence, Italy. It is interesting to note that the



20th Anniversary of the Adoption by United Nations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Design: The illustration shown is taken from the original design. The central feature of the stamp portrays the flame which has been adopted as the symbol of human rights encircled at the base by the wreath of the United Nations. The flame is red with a yellow halo, the background is emerald green and the lettering white.

Printed by: The Japanese Government Printing Bureau, Tokyo, by photogravure.

Denomination: 10c.

Date of issue: 19 September, 1968.

Period of sale: Unless stocks are exhausted earlier, the stamp will be withdrawn from sale at all Post Offices on 31 September, 1968, but will remain on sale at the Philatelic Bureau, Wellington and the Philatelic Sales Sections, Chief Post Office, Auckland and Christchurch until 30 June, 1969.

Sheet Value: \$5.00.

Dutch painter van Honthorst lived in Italy for a long time and was known there as Gherardo delle Notti. He painted a similar work under this name entitled "Adoration", the original of which is held in the Uffizi Gallery in Florence.

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

Denomination: 2½c.

Date of issue: 1 October, 1968.

Period of sale: Unless stocks are exhausted earlier, the stamp will be withdrawn from sale at all Post Offices on 31 December, 1968, but will remain on sale at the Philatelic Bureau, Wellington and the Philatelic Sales Sections, Chief Post Offices, Auckland and Christchurch, until 30 June, 1969.

Sheet Value: \$1.25 printed on top right hand corner of the sheet.

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12. 1907 Official. Mint block of 6 of the 6d value imperforate between vertically. \$150. Alternatively, horizontal strip of 3 all imperf. vertically. \$75.
14. 1960 Pictorial. The 2d flower with all black colour omitted. (No name of flower. No country.) Mint or fine used at \$100.
15. 1960 Pictorial. The 2½d value with green and red colour omitted. Fine used on piece \$70.
16. 1960. Pictorial. 1d value orange colour omitted. We can offer a mint strip of 4. Two errors and 2 normals at \$150. Ditto but in blocks of 4. Block of 4 errors joined to block of four normals \$300.

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G.B. 1968 Paintings. Just arrived. Mint set of 4 posted at 75c.

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Vol. 1 Handbook by R. J. G. Collins compiled for the Christchurch Philatelic Society, 1924. This scarce book details all issues of the Pacific Island stamps to 1924. An invaluable guide. We have a few copies only at \$12.

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

The Campaign for Women's Franchise

It was in the election of 1893 that women in New Zealand who were aged over 21 first voted. The background to this achievement was many years of spirited campaigning by women (and some men) throughout the country.

Mary Muller started the campaign moving in 1869 with a pamphlet called "An Appeal to the Men of New Zealand". It created considerable interest both in New Zealand and abroad. Many of her ideas were given expression in the "Married Womens Property Act" of 1870. All of Mary Muller's appeal for Woman's Suffrage was done under a number of non-diplomes.

In spite of an early start, it was not until 1885 that an organisation was formed in New Zealand with women's suffrage as its main aim. This was the Women's Christian Temperance Union which was organised and encouraged by Mary Leavitt when she toured New Zealand in 1885. Her campaign resulted in the formation of 15 branches of the W.C.T.U.

The W.C.T.U. contained some of the most socially active and prominent women in New Zealand. It interested itself in all aspects of women's status, but the emphasis was, above all, political.

Kate Sheppard of Christchurch became the national franchise superintendent in 1887. For the next six years she led the campaign for the vote for women. In 1888, Mrs. Sheppard prepared the first of five petitions submitted by the W.C.T.U. to Parliament. They prayed that the definition of the "elector" in the Electoral Act be altered to include women. Sir John Hall (at the request of the Union) led the attack in parliament for women's franchise. His attack supported the earlier advocations in parliament by Stout, Ballance, Willis and Vogel for Women's Suffrage.

The second and third petitions in 1890 and 1891 bore more than 10,000 signatures, and the fourth in 1892, 20,000. It was in 1892 that many franchise leagues were formed in various centres on the initiative of the W.C.T.U. The

campaign thus gathered momentum and the 1893 petition obtained 31,872 signatures, "genuine and all of women", which was nearly one third of the adult female population of New Zealand. This fantastic number of signatures was due to the large number of letters to newspapers and the quantity of pamphlets sent to the female population.

Sir John Hall succeeded in getting the measure, a plank of the radical Liberal Platform, passed in 1893. This was due to pressure of back bench Liberals with Opposition support than to the ministry itself, which secretly opposed the Bill by every means possible.

Thus in the election of November 1893, the women of New Zealand, enrolling and voting in numbers that astonished the country, first exercised their right to use the ballot box in a state or national election.

ROB HUNT.

New Zealand and the World Health Organisation

New Zealand is a foundation member of the World Health Organisation and, since the inception of the Organisation, successive New Zealand delegates to its annual meetings have made a significant contribution to its activities. For instance, Dr. H. B. Turbott, former Director-General of Health, attended 12 World Health Assemblies, in 1960 being its President and in 1964 Chairman of its Executive Board.

The New Zealand contribution to WHO's budget is calculated on a percentage formula resulting for 1969 in an assessment of \$45,201,140. From its Effective Working Budget of nearly US\$61 million, WHO will implement its various programmes of health promotion. However, it has a number of voluntary funds to which contributions can be made in cash or in kind for special projects. For instance, in 1961, New Zealand gave US\$2500 to WHO's malaria eradication account and this year has donated 250,000 doses of smallpox vaccine to WHO's smallpox eradication programme.

There are a number of New Zealanders serving with WHO, but New Zealand specialists are also called on to undertake short-term assignments. For instance, during

International Human Rights

"Human Rights" is basically the right of every individual to strive for a "decent, civilised life in which the dignity and worth of each person will be acknowledged, respected and protected". There is nothing new in this concept. It has been extolled throughout the centuries by peoples of many nations. However, it was not until 24th October, 1945, when the United Nations Charter came into force that an international, world-wide document to reaffirm the need for, and protection of human rights, was written.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights which followed was unanimously adopted and proclaimed by the member countries of the United Nations General Assembly on 10th December, 1948, and this day is observed each year as "Human Rights Day".

the past 12 months senior officers from the Department of Health have been seconded to WHO to advise member governments on food sanitation, dental health services, radiation protection and occupational health services.

Because New Zealand has comprehensive and well-developed health services, WHO sends to us, under its fellowship programme, a considerable number of "students". These may range from a three year course in physiotherapy to brief observation tours to study our school dental service.

New Zealand does not only give to WHO however, although it does (apart from accepting a few fellowships) avoid calling on WHO for assistance which will call for funds to be expended. For instance, WHO issues a large amount of technical information which is carefully scrutinised and evaluated. WHO has formulated the International Sanitary Regulations (to which New Zealand subscribes) which assist the smooth flow of international travel. From WHO we receive regular bulletins about the incidence and spread of communicable diseases and warnings of undesirable side effects of drugs.

In a short note it is not possible to traverse the full range of benefits received and assistance given. Suffice it to say that WHO is a vital and vigorous organisation to which New Zealand is happy to be a member.

MR. K. E. SWAN,
Dept. of Health, Wgtn.

WANTED

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- Complete news and photo round-up of philatelic events in all parts of the world.
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- Cartoon story with cartoon oddities by Monty Wedd..
- Commonwealth Corner, Market Notes, Gossip, Quiz Kids, Junior Section, Society Notes, etc.

“Stamp News” is available from newsagents throughout Australia and New Zealand (price 20c per month) or may be obtained on direct subscription of \$2.40 per annum (2 years for \$4) postpaid to any address in the world. Send subs to “STAMP NEWS,” Sterling Street, Dubbo, N.S.W., Australia. 2830.

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

LETTERS FROM READERS



THE "RED SMUDGE" FIRST REPORTED TO THE N.Z.S.M. BY MR. I. RUTHERFORD

Dear Sir,

Like Mr. Eric Rowe, I also have a mint copy of the 8c current pictorial with the "red smudge" between the L and D and have seen several others, not always in the same position.

These marks are printing flaws caused by the wiper blade striking a piece of foreign matter on the printing cylinder. If this foreign matter is free, it is carried under the edge of the blade for some distance, forming the large streaks of colour across many, sometimes all the stamps on a sheet.

If however, the foreign matter becomes imbedded in the cylinder, the blade jumps over it forming the colour flaw under discussion. If the foreign matter remains imbedded in the cylinder, it will cause the same flaw in the same place until it either moves, when the same flaw may occur in a different place, or until it is removed. If it has damaged the cylinder, it could result in a small red flaw in the same place.

I have seen many wiper blade flaws on nearly every value since the 1960 Pictorial stamps were issued, but I have not seen similar flaws to these on any other values except the 8c.

This suggests that whether the foreign matter is of a different material or the printing cylinder is softer for this value. Possibly it has not been chromium plated. If the foreign matter was allowed to remain embedded in the cylinder for very long, it could damage the wiper blade, which would result in a red line running vertically through each sheet in this area.

R. A. Dexter.

SOVIET PENFRIENDS

Dear Sir,

Our Club, "The Young Philatelists", wish to establish contact with the philatelists of New Zealand, we ask you to help us establish such contacts and we promise to keep up such contacts in the usual way, we believe that our co-operation will strengthen the friendship of the people of the USSR and the people of New Zealand.

Our Club unites all philatelists of the Tumen region, in the Club we have 324 philatelists, all of them mainly collect postage stamps of all countries of the world. We can exchange stamps according to catalogues or stamp for stamp.

We are interested in the stamps of New Zealand and the Islands.

We are able to send stamps of the following countries; USSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania German Democratic Republic, Poland, Bulgaria, Norway, Finland, Algeria; some countries of Africa, Asia and many others.

Goodbye we wait for your letter dear friends, our address is:

E.E. Davidof,
Young Philatelists Club,
11 Kombinerov Street,
Isim,
Tumen Oblast,
U.S.S.R.

POOR POSTMARK FROM CORONET PEAK

Dear Sir,

After reading in your July issue of the Coronet Peak P.O. being open, I decided to write and enclosed S.A.E. for cancellation—stressing in my letter to the Postmaster, I was a collector.

I used the Armed Services set of stamps on the envelope. When it was delivered back to me, I was most disappointed. The first cancellation completely covers the 4c and 10c stamps with heavy black smudged print and the second cancellation has "COR" and "EAK" in barely discernable print, the remainder of the mark is off the envelope.

I just thought you and other collectors may be interested in my experience and realise that not all postal officials are helpful and sympathetic towards collectors.

Thank you for an enjoyable and informative magazine.

Yours faithfully,

Mrs. N. L. Pender.

COMMENT ON THE CROWN AGENTS

Dear Sir,

The letter from the "Samoan Express", July issue of N.Z.S.M., was read with much interest. I am afraid I cannot let it go unchallenged.

The "Crown Agents Stamp Bureau" is operated by The Crown Agent for Overseas Governments and Administrations, 4 Millbank, London S.W.1, and publishes a Stamp Bulletin each month. The Bureau operates and controls stamp issuing policy of the Crown Colonies and in my opinion, the opinion of collectors and dealers throughout the world, does an excellent job. Two countries who recently withdrew from the Bureau are Grenada and Dominica. Since their withdrawal, the quality of their stamps, **not** the quantity, have fallen far below the standard previously issued by these two countries when under the control of the Crown Agents Bureau. Grenada for instance have issued so far this year, Kennedy Set to \$1, Scout Set to \$1, Churchill Paintings and now the Overprint \$5 issue. Dominica has now had her definitive overprinted and has come up with a set of six for Human Rights.

The writer from the "Samoan Express" should look at a few other instances. St. Lucia left the Crown Agents Bureau, but soon returned when the sales figures of her stamps dropped. Other countries have returned to the Bureau after trying these private agencies who are out to make a quick dollar by exploiting collectors. Let's get a little closer to home and take the sickening issues from the Cook Islands over the last two years. Now, Niue is going the same way, what a pity.

All mint stamps purchased by collectors is a profit of 100% for the Postal Authorities of each Government. One has only to read the sale figures from the respective Philatelic Bureaus to see the huge profits made. These exploiting countries are soon forgotten by collectors. I am all for the Crown Agents Bureau.

Neil Rogan,
Warragamba, N.S.W.,
Australia.

See Crown Agents Article—Pages 21 and 22.

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BLOCK LETTERS PLEASE

READER'S LETTERS Cont.

Chalk surfaced Pictorials
1d, 3d, 4d and 6d.
Photogravure or Delacryl ?

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER FROM THOMAS DE LA RUE TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir,

We, in common with most stamp printers, are reluctant to become involved in philatelic queries because we are terribly involved in producing the requirements of many millions of stamps every day for Postal Authorities throughout the world. You will appreciate that however carefully we print, there is bound to occur the odd minute variation which becomes the pride and joy of eagle eyed philatelists with magnifying glasses. To a printer some of these variations appear to be inconsiderable trifles and we become embarrassed by the proliferation of notes which appear in trade journals about printers errors.

In reply to the letter on page 7 of your Journal, we are flattered by the statement that some of the New Zealand Flower Stamps were printed by Delacryl, but this is not so. All the Flower Stamps were printed by Photogravure. Delacryl is gradually replacing Photogravure because it gives better results and this is what the process is meant to do.

Dear Sir,

In reply to Mr. J. L. Gardner—July N.Z.S.M.—I would first state that I discovered and publicised the fact that the 1d, 3d, 4d and 6d 1960 Pictorials were being printed on chalk surfaced paper. I have also made a detailed study of the Delacryl process.

I would like to correct any wrong impressions that may arise from Mr. Gardner's letter. I agree that the article on "Delacryl Printed" reprinted from the Crown Agents Bulletin, gives no details of the Delacryl Process. Delacryl produces an inferior printing job, but has the main advantage of being easier and cheaper to produce. This process uses printing plates produced in a similar fashion to photogravure cylinders, but of different material.

The printing process is entirely different. Delacryl is surface printing on an offset press. Space does

not permit me to go into the details, of the various printing processes, which can be studied in appropriate text books.

Mr. Gardner has questioned the printing of the 1d, 3d, 4d and 6d Pictorial on chalk paper. I can state that these values were printed by De La Rue from the same cylinders and in the same presses as the printing on ordinary paper. Also it is the ordinary "N.Z. Star" vertical mesh paper chalk surfaced, not the Guard Bridge Horizontal mesh paper used by Harrison's.

The Proof: Photogravure is intaglio printing from recess cylinders necessitating the use of a wiper blade or doctor knife. This blade leaves tell tale streaks running in the direction of the printing and usually at a slight angle to this direction. Study of a few sheets will invariably reveal some of these marks. These marks appear on the 1s, 3d, 4d and 6d, on chalk paper.

Surface printing, either offset or direct, does not entail the use of a wiper blade. No sheets printed by Delacryl photo offset process show evidence of these wiper blade flaws. Any evidence of these flaws on a sheet rules out surface printing.

R. A. Dexter.

FAINT LETTERING

Dear Sir,

I have a 1966 4d plus 1d Health Stamp with the Weka on, where the 1966 is very faint, in fact the last six appears as an O, and the word Weka, all except the "W", are only partial letters, and very faint. The tail of the Weka is not complete either, and the colour of the bird is much lighter than other stamps I have seen. I would like to know if these flaws have appeared on this stamp held by other collectors.

Also, on two 3d Great Britain Christmas stamps I have recently received, there is a white line 3/16 inch wide the full length of one stamp and half the length of the other stamp. Has this flaw appeared on others of these stamps, and would they be of any value?

Mrs. E. Foster,
Auckland.

Has any reader a 4c Royal Society with a circular mark almost like an engagement ring at the tip of the fern in the side panel. Mr. H. C. Barrington, Masterton, has shown us a copy and we would be interested to know the position on a sheet of this variety.

NEW ZEALAND TITBITS

\$8 AND \$10 REPRINTS

The two top values of the decimal arms overprints were reprinted in June, 1968. One major change is the change from LINE PERF to COMB PERF Reprints of the \$4 and \$6 are expected soon.

JAPAN PRINTERS

Against world wide competition, the Govt. Printing Works of Tokyo won the N.Z. contract after supplying proofs acceptable to the New Zealand Post Office.

LIGHTHOUSE 2½c

This stamp is rumoured to be in short supply. Complete sets now.

1969 LIGHTHOUSE SET

Designs could again feature Lighthouses—but close-up views.

NEW ZEALAND STAMP DEALERS ASSOCIATION

Mr. L. Vernazoni—Acting Secretary. For further details write to Mr. Vernazoni, P.O. Box 949, Christchurch.

APPLICATION

We understand an application to the Government has been made for a tariff to be levied on stamps imported in made-up packets. An official Government statement is to be issued shortly.

WANTED

We hope collectors will take the opportunity to use this magazine as an open forum to air their stamp views. Please send all letters to **LETTERS TO THE EDITOR** P.O. BOX 513, NEW PLYMOUTH. Nom de plumes accepted as long as the writer includes his name and address with the letter.

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British Solomon Islands

NEW DEFINITIVE ISSUE
RELEASE DATE 20TH MAY 1968

This important new definitive issue, featuring local products and industries, is now on sale and can be obtained from your usual dealer.



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1 cent Vine Fishing



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3 cents Platform Fishing



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BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS
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\$2 Internal Air Service



BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS
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BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS
45 cents Harvesting Rice



BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS
35 cents Copra



BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS
24 cents Hauling Timber



BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS
20 cents Geological Survey



BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS
15 cents Road Building

TECHNICAL DETAILS

Release date	20th May, 1968
Designer	R. Granger-Barrett
Printer	Harrison & Sons Ltd.
Process	Photogravure
Watermark	CA Block
Set	50
Format	Horizontal

In case of difficulty these stamps can be obtained from:- British Solomon Islands Philatelic Bureau, Posts & Telecommunications Dept., General Post Office, Honiara, Guadalcanal, British Solomon Islands.



BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS
12 cents Boat Building



BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS
14 cents Cocoa

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

POSTMARK CORNER

BY A. F. WATTERS

This month we will look at the cancelling of stamps by a machine, for I have a note from a local person who asks about machine cancellations. It was always said that New Zealand pioneered this field, but I do think that for letters written in Egypt 5,000 years ago, bore the town's name, or a colour indicating the place of origin with the words "In the name of the Living King Speed", could be called a slogan.

On the 5th May, 1902, a Mr. D. Robertson of the General Post Office brought to the notice of the Postmaster-General's secretary, that the "World Fair St. Louis 1903", was advertising on American post-marking machines. It was decided that New Zealand would advertise the Universal Penny Postage so that all would know of the cheapest postage in the world, so on the 9th October, 1902, the Ban-Fyke Machine Company was asked to supply a machine similar to that ordered by Victoria, but with the words "N.Z. Penny Postage". By 1904, other machines were introduced, and things were going very well.

The Postmaster-General approved an application from the Auckland Industrial Exhibition committee for advertising on the Auckland machine, and it was October 17th that Messrs John Burns and Sons were asked to supply a new head for the engraving of a slogan. A second head was ordered, as the first didn't fit Auckland's No. 2 machine. There is no report on why Auckland had two machines and the mail figures for the year of 1912 at Auckland, were only that done by Spices the size of Masterton for 6-7 months the period these days.

From this time onwards, slogans were changing for many special events, and even the Government Departments were using them for all sorts of things, including the War Effort and Patriotic Fund.

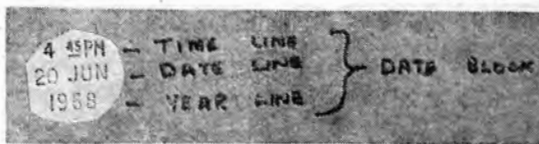
On the 16th November, 1922, a department memorandum was sent to all Chief Postmasters stating that "with the obtaining of favourable tenders, the advantages of this unique method of advertising, should be brought by personal representation to the notice of prominent business firms, particularly those who advertise freely".



DATE FRAME



SLOGAN



MACHINE CANCELLATION

A slogan also advertised this in Auckland and Wellington from 2nd to 15th December. The newspapers opposed it, as did the Chamber of Commerce etc., and it reached such storm, that cabinet reversed its decision.

In February, 1925, two new machines were imported from the U.S.A., and installed at Auckland and Wellington. They were manufactured by the Universal Stamping Machine Company, and were known as the "Universal" machine. This machine had two faces, one for the slogan, and one for the datehead. Sometimes through error in the fitting of the slogan or the datehead, they became inverted, and are sought by some collectors. Other errors can occur—namely inverted dateline, or year, or transposed of them, or the three inverted, or inverted date frame with those upright or visa versa.

At the present time, the post offices advise that there are 194 cancelling machines in use, or reserve in New Zealand, and the Post Office has a large bank of slogans available, however, at times no slogan is available, hence you will find six straight or six wavy lines used for a short period. Airmail machines are the exception.

Early in 1900, the post office issued "paid" slugs for the dateheads, and paid slogans. These were used for bulk postings of pre-paid mail, and saved not only the time of the customer in stamping,

but also the Post Offices supplies of stamps. For many years these were not used as "permit paid", and franking machines did away with the need, however the Kingsford-Smith covers of New Zealand to Australia and return, were enclosed in brown envelopes at Wellington and these had Paid, instead of the time.

A lady in Invercargill wants to know why she has a machine cancellation from Glen Innes on a New Zealand stamp with no N.Z. on the datehead? Is it New Zealand or not? The N.Z. Post Office had a number of Dateheads made in South Africa, and these were all made without the N.Z. There were about 10 from the smaller post offices, and all are now replaced. They are quite scarce.

Whitiara P.O. closed 22 July, 1968 and Hamilton North reopened that day. Coronet Peak reopened on the 10th July, and will close about the end of August. Canterbury University changed its name to University of Canterbury, 12th August, 1968. A new post office opened at Casebrook (Christchurch) on the 19th August. It is about 1 mile north of Papanui. On the 30th June, Auckland Airport became the first only N.Z. Post Office to open every day of the year with Postal Telegraph, Postal Note and Telegraph business.

With the closing of the Dobson coal mine, it could see the closing of this post office.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC

In Trafalgar Square of London stands a dramatic full figure bronze of Captain James Cook. With Admiral Horatio Nelson he stands as one of the two greatest naval heroes of England.

As described by the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*: "James Cook (1728-1779), English circumnavigator, hydrographer, and explorer of the Pacific and Antarctic oceans, in three great voyages from 1768 to his death did more to clarify the geographical problems of the southern hemisphere than had been done by all his predecessors.

"He was the first of the really scientific navigators and his voyages made great contributions to many fields of knowledge besides geography. His charting of the North American coast on its Pacific side alone is a work of considerable importance.

"No man was ever better fitted by character, training and native abilities to be a great nautical explorer, and his second voyage was possibly the greatest voyage ever made. He was a supremely good planner and administrator, and his management of seamen was masterly. No one was ever more greatly admired by men of his own calling.

Captain James Cook never commanded a ship of the line. His victories were over the great unknown sea itself. His explorations beginning in August 1768 focused on the Polynesian triangle: from New Zealand to Hawaii to the Easter Islands, which form the heart of the South Sea islands civilizations. He charted thousands of miles of the Pacific islands, atolls, and oceans, from the ice packs of Antarctica in the South, to the fogbound Bering Straits in the far North. He covered more sea distance, discovered more new lands and contributed more to the sum of human knowledge than any explorer of his time.

His quiet orderly competence brought him recognition in an age when family lineage still counted in the British Navy. Born on 27th October, 1728, in Yorkshire, England, the second son of a farm labourer, he was taught to read by an old lady for whom he ran errands, and at seventeen was apprenticed to a grocer and haberdasher of a neighbouring fishing village. His apprenticeship was transferred to a Quaker ship-owner, John Walker, who recognised Cook's ability, and sent him

to sea during the summer months while keeping him at home in the winter working hard at mathematics and navigation. Cook's friendship with Walker was lifelong. In 1755, with the outbreak of war with France, Cook volunteered into the Navy as an able seaman.

His attention to detail and ever improving technical competence saw him rise to a Master within two years. Described by James Boswell as a grave, steady man, he proved not only a superb seaman and commander, but a perceptive scientific observer. His later personal records which meticulously report his voyages of discovery spanned eleven years and hundreds of thousands of miles of the most fascinating adventures in the history of exploration.

THE FIRST VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY

It almost seems strange that as late as the mid-18th century, people wondered if a habitable continent lay at the bottom of the Southern hemisphere, or if ships could sail across the top of the world. Geographers were eager to know the shape and extent of such partially explored places as Australia, New Zealand and New Guinea.

Early in the 18th century the astronomer Edmund Halley had predicted that in 1769 the planet Venus would pass between the earth and the sun. If this were accurately observed, the astronomer said, it would be possible to calculate the exact distance between the earth and the sun. Three different vantage points were chosen to check the calculations: Hudson Bay in the Americas, the North Cape in Europe, and an unnamed spot in the uncharted South Pacific.

The Admiralty purchased and fitted out a ship to carry out the observation from the latter point, a deep waisted sturdy vessel of slightly over 100 feet. It was named the "ENDEAVOUR". James Cook was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant and took charge of the ship, setting sail from Plymouth for the South Pacific on 26th August, 1768.

His primary mission was to observe from Tahiti the transit Venus. His second objective was contained in sealed orders which Cook could not open until after the astronomical phase of the expedition had been completed.

On 13th April, 1769, the "ENDEAVOUR" anchored in Matavai Bay on the North side of Tahiti, and on 3rd June, 1769, the transit of Venus was clearly observed and the calculations carefully recorded.

Captain James Cook then opened up his secret orders. These instructed him to proceed with the exploration of the South and West of the Pacific.

The "ENDEAVOUR" was run ashore and tilted by means of ropes and winches and the bottom of her hold was scraped clean and her wood surfaces repaired and sealed. For the next two years, before returning to England, with 56 of her original 94 men crew, Cook charted and explored a large area of the world unknown to England, and the Continent of Europe.

HIS LATER VOYAGES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

After James Cook's triumphant return to England he was promoted to the rank of Commander and within weeks after presenting his reports was at work on new plans. It had been decided that the importance of the exploration justified two ships instead of one against the possibility of shipwreck or other disaster.

Two newly constructed vessels were purchased for Cook. One was somewhat larger than the "ENDEAVOUR" and was named the "RESOLUTION", and the other was slightly smaller and named the "ADVENTURE". The larger vessel was to be Cook's own ship for the rest of his life, and had a crew of 110 men, many of whom had sailed with Cook on his first voyage.

In addition to his achievements as an explorer, and he is considered by many to have been the greatest explorer of all time, Captain James Cook was noted for two scientific contributions: (1) a strict control of diet that conquered scurvy; and (2) the use of the newly discovered chronometer, by which it became possible, for the first time, to accurately fix a position in longitude as well as latitude.

Enthusiasm for the achievements of Cook was universal in the 18th century. Even at the height of the American Revolution, Benjamin Franklin issued orders that Cook's ships should not be fired on because of the international value of the explorer's findings.

COOK ISLANDS

SPECIAL STAMPS COMMEMORATING THE BICENTENARY OF CAPTAIN JAMES COOK'S FIRST VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY

On Thursday, 12th September 1968, the Post Offices of the Cook Islands will place on sale a multi-coloured series of eight exceptionally beautiful postage stamps commemorating the bicentenary of the departure of Captain James Cook, namesake of the Cook Islands, on his explorations of the South Pacific, in the following denominations:

Postage: ½c, 1c, 2c, 4c. Airmail: 6c, 10c 15c, 25c.

The designs of the stamps are based on paintings or drawings made from nature by artists during Captain Cook's voyages to the Pacific from authentic material in the collections of the Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. The Nathaniel Dance portrait of Captain Cook is incorporated in the designs of the first and last stamps of the series, and the 2c and 10c stamps include a portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

When Captain James Cook embarked on his first voyage of discovery, just two hundred years ago, the South Pacific was almost completely unknown to the Western world. The artists accompanying the great explorer on his three voyages produced drawings and paintings of events during the voyages, and this series of eight stamps reproduces eight examples of how the voyages of Captain Cook, and the South Pacific, were first seen by the Western world.

The stamps have been produced in five-colour photogravure, in sheets of ten. The designer of the stamps is James Berry, of Wellington, New Zealand, who has designed numerous other stamps for the Cook Islands since 1938.

DESCRIPTION OF STAMPS

½c: Matavai Bay, Otahiete (Tahiti), Cook's First Pacific Landfall, from engraving after a pen and wash drawing by Sydney Parkinson.

1c: View of the Island of Huahine, one of the Society Islands (Tahiti), from watercolour by John Cleveley based on a sketch from nature by his brother James Cleveley.

2c: View of Town and Harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul in Kamtschatka, by J. Webber.

4c: The Ice Islands (Antarctica), Seen 9 January, 1773, drawn from nature by W. Hodges.

6c: The "Resolution" beating through the ice, with the "Discovery" in most imminent danger in the distance, by J. Webber.

10c: The Island of Otahiete (Tahiti), painting by W. Hodges.

1c: A view of Karakakooa on Owyhee (Hawaii), by J. Webber.

25c: The landing at Middleburg, one of the Friendly Islands (Tonga), painting by W. Hodges.

The titles shown above are those of the original pictures. In some cases the modern names of the areas have been added (in parentheses).

This multicoloured stamp series commemorating the bicentenary of the departure of Captain James Cook on his South Pacific explorations has been printed in small sheets of ten stamps. Every effort has been made that this series commemorating the namesake of the Cook Islands be as beautiful as possible, and each sheet bears full colour portraits of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, and Captain James Cook, plus commemorative inscription.

AUTHENTIC PICTURES OF THE EXPLORATION OF THE PACIFIC

When Captain James Cook embarked on his first voyage of discovery, the South Pacific was almost completely unknown to the Western world. The artists accompanying the great explorer on his three voyages produced drawings and paintings of events during the voyages, and this series of eight beautiful stamps reproduces eight examples of how the voyages of Captain Cook, and the South Pacific, were first seen by the Western world.

On Cook's first voyage in the "ENDEAVOUR" were the landscape artist Alexander Buchan and the natural history draughtsman Sydney Parkinson. Unfortunately, Buchan died a few days after reaching Tahiti and was buried at sea. Parkinson produced some competent records of the scientific life encountered, but was not an artist. His sketch of Cook's first landfall, in Matavai Bay in Tahiti, is on the first stamp of the series (½c).

On the second voyage the experienced painter William Hodges was engaged as the artist of the voyage. Hodges was a man of very considerable talents whose seascapes were to prove his ability to come to terms with the bright colour and light of the Pacific. The romantic views current in the period are seen in Hodges's work, as well as his classical training, but his realism is also evident in his drawings from nature, such as scenes of the fragile ships amongst the huge threatening towers and pinnacles of the seemingly endless icepacks through which they travelled. All these aspects are shown on the three stamps reproducing his work (4c, 10c and 25c).

On the third voyage the artist John Webber, the son of the Swiss sculptor, was employed to pictorially record the places and events to be seen for the first time by Western man. His precise artistic records of the long third voyage beautifully represent the otherwise unknown part of the world, and some of the dangers of the voyage.

1768 - THEN AND NOW - 1968

Presently the New Zealand Government is arranging the construction of a new airfield in Raotonga, at a cost of NZ\$7,000,000, which will be able to accommodate all jet aircraft. Four of the stamps in the Cook Islands series honouring the bi-centenary of the first voyage of discovery of its namesake, Captain James Cook, are airmail denominations.

It is perhaps interesting to note that swift modern aircraft such as the Boeing 707, are over 150 feet long and can easily hold 160 passengers and crew.

In contrast Captain James Cook's ship, the "ENDEAVOUR", measured 106 feet from her figurehead to the tip of her stern and could hold a maximum crew of 94. This sailing ship, which today would be considered a fragile wooden vessel, and with no other power than the force of the winds in its sails, explored in areas of tremendous storms, sailed between ice flows and ice bergs, and for the first time accurately charted coral reefs and other areas of great peril on a voyage that lasted two years and ten months, with the ship having to put ashore at friendly islands for provisioning and often pulled onto beaches for repairs and reconditioning of the hull.

THIS MONTH
**AUCKLAND
 STAMP
 CONVENTION
 PROGRAMME**

LOGAN PARK HOTEL,
 AUCKLAND

SATURDAY, 14th SEPT., 1968

1.30 p.m. to 2 p.m.: General Get Together in the Conference Room.

2 p.m.: Official welcome by Mr. K. Lellman, President Auckland Philatelic Society, to the N.Z. Federation of Philatelic Societies, Inc., and visiting society members.

Reply, Mr. R. Herbison, President of the Federation.

2.10 p.m.: Mr. M. C. Stanley, F.R.P.S.N.Z., Wellington.

Address and illustrated display with colour slides and essay proof material showing the origin of some actual and proposed New Zealand stamp issues, including Chalon Heads, 1898 Pictorials, George V (Engraved) Q.E. 11 high values, Health Stamps, and Postal Stationery.

3 p.m.: Vote of Thanks, Mr. A. Dexter. View display.

3.30 p.m.: "Ladies Hour". Six ladies who have given outstanding service to Philately in N.Z. will give a short talk and display.

Mrs. E. Svendsen, New Plymouth. "The Story of the Air Mail Stamps of N.Z."

Mrs. P. McCarthy, Whangarei. "Pitcairn Island".

Mrs. E. Thompson, Wellesly P.S. "Scouts and Guides on Stamps".

Mrs. S. Craddock, Whakatane. "Opera Philatelic".

Mrs. N. Dennis, Whakatane. "Pot Pourri".

Miss N. Williams, Auckland P.S. "Queen Elizabeth Issues".

4.30 p.m.: Vote of Thanks, Mr. V. McFarlane. View displays.

4.45 p.m.: Mr. S. R. Dacre, F.R.P.S.N.Z., Christchurch.

An illustrated talk and display on Forgeries, with both genuine and forged stamps, illustrated by slides.

5.45 p.m.: Vote of thanks, Mr. G. Elliott, Wellesly P.S. View display.

6 p.m.: Mr. K. Lellman will close this section of the meeting.

8 p.m.: Dinner. Logan Park Hotel.

HAVE YOU SEEN THIS ?



23rd ANNIVERSARY OF V.-J. DAY

M. G. Wing.

The release of the New Zealand Armed Services set of three stamps on 7th May, 1968, (23rd Anniversary of V.E. Day) and the notes from the editor in the May issue of the N.Z.S.M. brings to mind the fact that the 2nd September, 1968, will mark the 23rd Anniversary of V.-J. Day.

One of the most prized items in my cover collection is a souvenir envelope sent to my father-in-law, (the late Mr. T. A. Barrow, CBE, JP, the first Air Secretary) by the then Chief of Air Staff, Air Vice Marshall Sir Leonard Isitt, who signed the surrender

document on New Zealand's behalf, and who brought back the envelope with him. (A similar envelope was addressed to the then Prime Minister, The Rt. Hon. Peter Fraser.)

The envelope (see illustration), bears the postmarks of the U.S.S. Missouri, flagship of Admiral Halsey, on which the surrender ceremony took place, and also of H.M.S. Duke of York, flagships of Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser.

Undoubtedly, there are a large number of American covers with the U.S.S. Missouri postmark alone, but there are believed to be only a handful with the dual postmarks. To effect this, it would be necessary for a person to have access to both battleships. This was so, in the case of Sir Leonard Isitt, who on so many historical occasions, has taken time off from the rush of official duties to remember our hobby of philately (he autographed this cover).

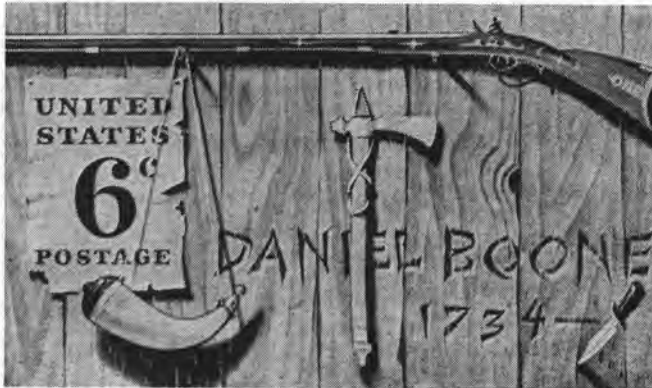
Mr. Barrow, wartime Air Secretary, will be remembered as one of the architects of the Empire Air Training Scheme, and as Vice-Chairman of Tasman Empire Airways Ltd. (now Air N.Z.), died last year almost on the 22nd Anniversary of V.-J. Day.

MOST WELCOME

The Auckland Philatelic Society would like all collectors to know that they would be most welcome to attend the Convention at Logan Park Hotel. Attendance is **not** restricted to Society members.

Roll up and enjoy yourselves. The Auckland members will be pleased to meet you. If you have any queries—just contact Mr. V. McFarlane, 1101 New North Road, Mt. Albert, or better still, give him a ring.

DANIEL BOONE - U.S.A.



The 6 cent stamp in the American Folklore Series will be issued with first day ceremonies September 26 at Frankfort, Kentucky, where the frontiersman of legendary exploits is buried.

Boone roamed the forest from Pennsylvania, where he was born, to as far south as Florida and there are indications that he may have hunted and trapped as deeply west as the Grand Canyon.

Louis Macouillard, of San Francisco, designed the horizontal stamp, which will be printed in two yellow inks by offset with black and red applied by the Giori press. Red mingles with yellow to produce light brown.

It is a non-portrait stamp. Attached to a wall of roughly-hewn boards are the tools of Boone's trade—a Pennsylvania rifle, a powder horn and a knife. So is a pipe tomahawk, a historical reminder that Boone had been adopted by the Shawnees. "Daniel Boone" and his birthdate "1734" are carved on the wall. A poster tacked to the wall reads "United States/6c/Postage." The denomination is black; all other elements are combinations of yellows and red.

Daniel Boone's ghost writer, John Filson, a Kentucky school teacher, brought the backwoodsman fame in Europe with an "autobiography" that was published in Paris, London and Frankfort.

Lord Byron wrote poetry about him. In America, James Fenimore Cooper was probably inspired by Boone's exploits when he created his fictional Leatherstocking.

This Pennsylvania born Quaker migrated to North Carolina in 1750, settling on the Yadkin River. He wandered, hunted, trapped and dodged Indians. In 1769, he led a party of settlers, including his wife and daughter, into Kentucky and founded Boonesborough.

Shawnees captured him and adopted him, but he escaped, making it back to town to warn of an impending attack. Later his daughter was also captured, but was rescued.

Boone took part in what is regarded as the last battle of the Revolutionary War, in which Indians and French Canadians were defeated at Blue Licks, near Lexington, Kentucky, in 1782.

Peace restored, Boone served as surveyor, sheriff and county lieutenant of Fayette county and represented his fellow settlers in the legislature at Richmond.

The rigours of pioneer life were well expressed in his "autobiography" in which Boone summed up his grievances against Indians with these words: "Two darling sons and a brother have I lost by savage hands, which have taken from me forty valuable horses and an abundance of cattle."

The great hunter and wily trapper was born November 2, 1734 near Reading, Pennsylvania, and died September 26, 1820 near St. Charles, Missouri.

80 YEARS THIS MONTH

The Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand this September celebrates its 80th year.

FIRST CANADIAN HOVERCRAFT MAIL

A new regular Hovercraft service goes into operation between Vancouver, B.C., and Victoria, Vancouver Is., in mid-August. It will be the longest open-water Hovercraft service in the world.

Capt. Cook Design Competition

Artists in all parts of the world submitted 235 entries in a competition seeking designs for a series of postage stamps to be issued by Australia in 1970 to commemorate the 200th Anniversary of the discovery of the east coast of the continent by Captain Cook.

The competition, conducted by "Stamp News", the monthly magazine for stamp collectors, attracted entries from all parts of Australia and from New Zealand, Canada, U.S.A., Great Britain, Austria and Africa. More than 500 additional entries have also been submitted to date by children in a special junior section which is still open.

A Sydney artist, Mr. Richard Bates, of 103 Felton Road, Carlingford, was awarded first prize of \$200 cash for a series of seven designs. Mr. Bates was also awarded a special bonus of \$50 for submitting the best single design in the competition.

The prize winning entries will be submitted by "Stamp News" to the Postmaster General (Mr. Alan Hume) so that the Stamp Advisory Committee of the P.M.G.'s Department can consider using them as the basis for the stamps to be issued by Australia in 1970 to commemorate Captain Cook's discovery.

Mr. Hume has already announced that the post office will issue a long series of stamps, released in batches, over several months, commemorating various aspects of Cook's discoveries.

The original art work of all the winning entries in the "Stamp News" competition will also be displayed at the National Stamp Exhibition to be staged in the Sydney Town Hall from March 9 to 14, 1970.



ONE OF THE PRIZE WINNING DESIGNS BY MR. R. BATES

PACIFIC ISLANDS COMING ISSUES

British Solomon Islands: End of Inaugural Year of the University of the South Pacific, 1969.

Cook Islands: Captain Cook, 12th September, 1968.

Fiji: 1968, 20th Anniversary of W.H.O. 1969, Inauguration of the South Pacific University at Lautoka Bay, Suva.

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

New Hebrides: 9th October, 1968: Concorde Project. 1969: Timber.

Norfolk Island: 25th September: 25th Anniversary of the inauguration of the Qantas air service between Sydney and Norfolk Islands. October 23rd: Christmas Stamp.

Papua and New Guinea: August 28th, October 30th, 1968, and January 22nd, 1969: Shell definitive series. 9th April, 1969: Heritage, Folklore. 25th June, 1969: South Pacific Games.

Pitcairn Islands: 17th September: new definitives. 25th November: 20th Anniversary of W.H.O.

Western Samoa: November: Agricultural Series. Christmas, 1968. 1969: 7th Anniversary of Independence. Robert Louis Stevenson.

UNITED NATIONS

WORLD WEATHER WATCH

The United Nations is to issue a stamp on the 19th September for "World Weather Watch". The Meteorological Organisation's "World Weather Watch" is a new global system designed to ensure that the observations as well as recent results in Meteorological science and technology will be shared by all nations.



BRANDING SEA ELEPHANTS AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY

The current (1966) series of postage stamps for AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY will be augmented by a new 5 cent stamp which will be issued at Australian post offices at Mawson and Wilkes in that Territory, and at Macquarie Island, on varying dates during the 1968-69 Antarctic summer season.

The new stamp is printed in sheets of 100 by the multicolour photogravure process at the Note Printing Branch, Reserve Bank of Australia, Melbourne. It is of vertical format and size of 25 x 37.5 mm. The artist was Mr. John Mason of Melbourne who designed the initial Australian Antarctic Territory 1966 decimal series' of stamps.

Its design represents the branding of elephant seals in the Antarctic where biologists have marked hundreds of seal pups, before their first season at sea, by branding them with code signs recording the year and location. By this means it is possible to assess their rate of growth and to estimate something of their movements from year to year.

NAURU INDEPENDENCE

Commemoratives

Symbolising a new era in 1968, the 5c value pictures a Nauruan woman looking towards sunrise. The other value, a 10c, shows a hand planting a seedling tree, signifying growth of the new Republic. The 5c stamp was designed by Mr. H. Fallu of Melbourne, and 10c by the Note Printing Branch Artists. Printing by multicolour photogravure at the Note Printing Branch, Melbourne.



NEW COIN ISSUES

Later this year new coin issues will be made by the Governments of Swaziland and Uganda.

Swaziland

A special gold coin to mark Independence, which is achieved in September, called a Lilangeni. 2,000 coins in proof condition will be struck and each will contain one ounce of fine gold. The size will be the same as the Kruggerand and the design shows on the obverse a profile head of King Sobhuza II with the wording Swaziland Independence and on the reverse appears the Swaziland coat-of-arms and the wording One Lilangeni and 1968.

At the same time 10,000 sets of silver coins will be issued. The set will comprise a Luhlanga which is equivalent to 100 cents, and 50, 20, 10 and 5 cents pieces. The coins will contain 80% silver and will be the size of the South African coins of the same value. Obverse of the design is as for the gold coin but the reverse shows a traditional Swazi shield and assegais with the denominations and 1968.

Uganda

A five shillings coin in connection with the Food and Agriculture Organization Coin Year 1968. A limited quantity will be of proof standard.

BARBADOS—GIRL GUIDES

29/8/68



SEYCHELLES—NEW VALS

1968



SINGAPORE
NATIONAL DAY
9/8/68



BRUNEI
CORONATION
1/8/68



ST. KITTS
CARIFTA
30/7/68



ST. HELENA
SLAVERY
4/9/68



Malawi New



Definitive Issue



MALTA—LA VALETTE

1/8/68



MONTSERAT

OLYMPICS

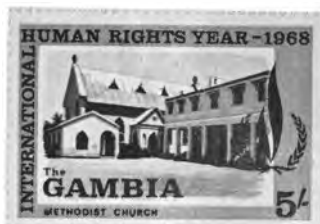
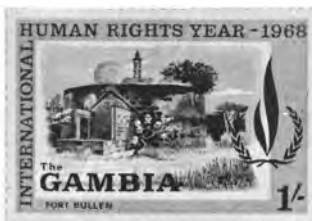
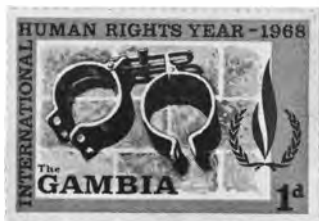
31/7/68



GAMBIA

HUMAN RIGHTS

15/7/68



BRITISH COMMONWEALTH NEWS FROM THE CROWN AGENTS

August Releases

1st August, 1968

Brunei. Coronation of the Sultan of Brunei. 4, 12 and 25 cents.

Lesotho. Additional 3c definitive value.

Malta. 4th Centenary of Grandmaster La Valette's Death. 1d, 8d, 1/6 and 2/6.

5th August, 1968

Ceylon. Opening of Colombo Airport. 60 cents. (Release postponed from 30th June).

6th August, 1968

Abu Dhabi. Anniversary of Ascension of the Ruler H. H. Sheikh Zayed. 5, 10, 100 and 125 fils.

9th August, 1968

Singapore. National Day 1968. 6, 15 and 50 cents.

26th August, 1968

Gibraltar. International Human Rights Year. 1/- and 2/-.

St. Vincent. In Memoriam: Martin Luther King. 5, 25 and 35 cents.

29th August, 1968

Barbados. Golden Jubilee of Girl Guiding in Barbados. 3, 25 and 35 cents.

Malaysia. Natural Rubber Conference. 25, 30 and 50 cents.

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

Definitive Issues

Bermuda: (Decimal) 2nd January, 1969. **British Honduras:** September, 1968. **British Indian Ocean Territory:** 23rd October, 1968. **Brunei:** 1968. **Cayman Islands:** 1st February, 1969. **Falkland Islands:** 9th October, 1968. **Hong Kong:** (65 cents and \$1 replacement), 1968. **Malawi:** September, 1968. **Mauritius:** Early 1969. **St. Helena:** Late 1968. **Singapore:** September, 1968. **Swaziland:** (Independence O/P), 6th September, 1968. **Swaziland:** 2½c overprinted 3c, 6th September, 1968.

Commemorative Issues

Antigua: Opening of a Deep Water Harbour, October, 1968. **Ascension Island:** Deep Sea Fish, 1968. **Barbados:** International Human Rights Year, October, 1968. **Bermuda:** Olympic Games, 24th September, 1968. **Botswana:** Opening of the National Museum and Art Gallery, 30th September, 1968. **British Antarctic Territory:** 25th Anniversary of Continuous Scientific work by the British Antarctic

Survey, 6th February, 1969. **British**

Virgin Islands: National Development, 1st September, 1968. **Brunei:** Opening of the New Building in the state Dewan Bahasa Dan Jabatan Penyariran and Penerangan, 29th September, 1968. **Cayman**

Islands: Olympic Games, 2nd September, 1968. **Ceylon:** Centenary of the Archaeological department, December, 1968. **Cyprus:** 20th Anniversary of W.H.O. 21st Anniversary of U.N.I.C.E.F., 2nd September, 1968. **East Africa:** Olympic Games, 14th October, 1968. **The**

Gambia: Centenary of the first two stamps issued by The Gambia 1869, January, 1969. **Gibraltar:**

Christmas, 1st November, 1968. **Guyana:** Opening of the Airport

Terminal Building, 1968; Celebration of 1400 years of Al Quran, 1968; Christmas, 1968. **Jamaica:**

International Human Rights, October, 1968; Tourism, 1968. **Lesotho:**

Rock Paintings, 1st November, 1968. **Malawi:** Christmas, 1968. **Malaysia:** Olympic Games, 1968. **Malta:** Christmas, 3rd October, 1968. **Mauritius:** Bi-centenary

of the visit of Bernardin de St. Pierre to Mauritius, December, 1968. **Montserrat:** International

Human Rights, 18th September, 1968, Christmas, 2nd October, 1968; Tourism, February, 1969. **Muscat and Oman:** Oil issue, 1968.

Nigeria: 5th Anniversary of Independence, 1st October, 1968; Olympic Games, 1968; Martin Luther King, 1968. **St. Helena:**

150th Anniversary of the Abolition of Slavery, 4th September, 1968. **St. Kitts:** Fish, 25th February, 1969; In Memoriam Martin Luther King, 30th September, 1968. **St. Lucia:**

Bird Issue, 1968; Views of Old St. Lucia, Christmas, October, 1968. **St. Vincent:** Statehood, 1968; International Human Rights, November, 1968; Free Trade Association. **Swaziland:** Independence, 6th September, 1968. **Turks and Caicos:**

In Memoriam Martin Luther King, 1968. **People's Republic of Southern Yemen:** Girl Guide Movement, 21st September, 1968; Martyr Day, 1969, 11th February, 1969; Archaeology in Southern Yemen, 28th December, 1968; Revolution Day, 14th October, 1968. **Zambia:** International Human Rights, 23rd October, 1968; U.N.I.C.E.F., 23rd October, 1968; 20th Anniversary of World Health Organisation, 23rd October, 1968; Natural Resources and Tourism, 5th February, 1969.

MONTSERRAT

OLYMPIC GAMES

Montserrat are issuing a four value set of stamps to commemorate the forthcoming Olympic Games depicting different Olympic events.

The 15 cent value features a woman athlete in one of the main track events. The 25 cent value features a weight lifter and the 50 cent value features a gymnast on the rings. All these values have the badge of Montserrat incorporated in the main design and the Olympic five ring symbol with the inscription "XIX Olympic Games Mexico 1968".

The \$1 value features a male runner with traditional totem figures in the background.

Mexico is to be the home of the forthcoming Olympic games. On October 11th the ceremony of the Olympic flame will be held at the pyramids of Teotihuacan, the great pre-Hispanic archaeological site, 25 miles from Mexico City. The former city of the Aztec Emperor, Montezuma and the Spanish viceroys, and now a modern metropolis of nearly seven million.

Some £30 million has been spent on preparations. An "Olympic Village" of 29 tall apartment buildings, five of them for the press, is growing.

Archiac pyramids from pre-Aztec days were revealed during excavations in preparation for the building of the "Olympic Village" where athletes competing in the XIX Olympiad will be lodged.

The ruins were uncovered when a thick crust of solidified lava thrown out centuries ago by the now extinct volcano Xitle was removed to lay the foundation of the new buildings. The pyramids form part of the nearby archaeological side of Cuicuilco.

The University stadium, which seats 80,000, has been modernised with special springy tracks of synthetic cork. Rowing events will be on an artificial canal being dug at Xochimilco, site of the unique "floating gardens" of the Aztecs. There will be a new swimming pool and a gymnastic stadium of monumental proportions. A dome of burnished copper crowns an imaginative "sports palace", which will afterwards become the world's only indoor bull ring.

MALTA

Fourth Centenary of Grand Master La Valette's Death.

Jean de La Valette (1494-1568) came from a noble and ancient Provençal family descended from the first hereditary Counts of Toulouse; among his ancestors were Knights who had fought in the Crusades with St. Louis.

He joined the Order of St. John of Jerusalem when he was twenty. He fought throughout the siege of Rhodes and when the Knights had to leave that Island in 1522, and until their settlement in Malta in 1530, he accompanied Grand Master Villers de l'Isle Adam in his visits to various Christian princes whose aid the Grand Master sought for the recapture of Rhodes. In 1541, in an action against Islamic Corsairs he was badly wounded, taken prisoner and had to serve as a galley slave, until released consequent to an exchange of prisoners some 12 months later.

During his long service he held nearly all the most important posts in the Order. He had been Governor of Tripoli, Lieutenant of the Grand Master, General of the Fleet and in 1557 he was elected Grand Master of the Order. He soon started reinforcing the fortifications of Malta as he was well aware that the day was not far distant when the Turks would attempt to repeat in Malta the success they had gained in Rhodes.

The heroic stand of the Island during the Great Siege of 1565 is well known. La Valette, who was undoubtedly one of the most remarkable Grand Masters who ruled the Order, received lavish praises from all the Christian world. Philip II of Spain presented him with a sword of honour and a rich poniard, and the Pope offered him a Cardinal's hat which he declined.

When the siege was over, Grand Master La Valette, knowing that the Turks would never accept their defeat so easily, decided to build a new strongly fortified city. Encouraged by the advice of experts and by the sympathy of all Christian princes, particularly the Pope who promised to help in every possible way, the Grand Master started the building of the great city on the 28th March, 1566. This city was eventually named Valletta after the name of its founder and became the proud capital of Malta.

La Valette died after a short illness on the 21st August, 1568.

150th ANNIVERSARY OF THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN ST. HELENA

St. Helena is issuing a set of four stamps, values 3d and 9d in common design featuring Sir Hudson Lowe, and 1/6d and 2/6d values, in common design, featuring Sir George Bingham.

It is of particular interest in this appointed year for Human Rights that it should also be an anniversary of the first step in the campaign for the abolition of slavery.

One of the first acts of the Governor, Lieut-General Sir Hudson Lowe, on taking up his appointment was to abolish slavery in St. Helena. Slavery had come to an end in all the dominions of the Honourable East India Company except St. Helena, though slavery persisted in Britain and her colonies till 1833. In August 1818, Major-General Sir George Bingham, Lowe's deputy, found a poor little slave girl, about 14 years old, limping down the road with fresh wounds caused by a whip. He subsequently brought the girl's owner to trial and inflicted the maximum penalty of £2, but stated that, were it in his power, he would fine the brutal owner £40 and give him a whipping. The owner then had the effrontery to complain to the Council about this. At the next Council Meeting, Sir Hudson Lowe raised the matter and proposed that slavery should be abolished. This was agreed in general principle after some discussion. Henceforward, children of slaves were to be born free, though apprenticed to their mothers' owners for a period of years. In this manner slavery died out gradually, without the serious upheavals caused in the West Indies twenty years later.

Release date: 4th September, 1968. Designer: M. C. Farrar Bell. Printer: Thomas De La Rue & Co. Process: Delacryl. Watermark: C.A. Block.

To commemorate the IV Centenary of the Death of La Valette, the Malta Post Office has issued a set of four postage stamps, the 1d—The arms of the Order and the arms of La Valette.

8d—Portrait of Grand Master La Valette in battle-dress.

1/6—La Valette's tomb in the crypt of the Conventual Church of St. John, Valletta.

2/6—Two "putti" bearing a cartouche with the date of La Valette's Death.

SINGAPORE NATIONAL DAY 1968

The annual issue this year consists of a three value set of stamps in common design with the theme "Work for Prosperity".

The design consists of an outline of the island with a symbolic design of heavy industries; electric pylons, radar, smoking chimneys and warehouses as well as signs of commercial industries such as sky-scraper buildings. Astride this, is a symbolic figure wielding a hammer symbolising the manual labour of the island.

"The industrial climate in Singapore is one of the best in that part of the world." This is the conclusion of eminent economists from five countries who took part in a seminar on foreign investment in Singapore in 1967.

This endorsement of Singapore's industrialisation policy and the effectiveness of her methods comes at a time when both trade and industrial investment are undergoing an unprecedented upward trend.

In Singapore today, the optimism that accompanied independence and the decision of 1960 to industrialise the traditional entrepot economy has returned. This new upsurge has counterbalanced the separation from Malaysia in 1965 and the loss of a common market with the Federation.

Trade has come out of the doldrums. The new economic and political understanding with Indonesia, the trade agreements with countries in various parts of the world and the spectacular upsurge in the tourist trade have encouraged vigorous new life in the entrepot sector of the economy. The setting up of Free Trade Zones will ensure that the entrepot trade will continue to play an important if not dominant role in Singapore's economic progress.

The primary objective, however, is to provide full employment and stable economic growth by turning Singapore into a massive manufacturing, assembling, servicing and distribution centre to supply and serve not only South-East Asia, or just Asia and Africa, but other countries further afield which are heavily industrialised but suffer from rising wage rates that increasingly make labour-intensive industries an impracticable proposition.

Release date: 9th August, 1968.

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF GIRL GUIDING IN BARBADOS

Guiding was started in Barbados at the end of 1918. The daughters of the Governor, Sir Charles O'Brien, had been Guides in England and Lady O'Brien started the first Company at Government House. Gradually the numbers grew, until now there are over 1,000 Guides, Rangers and Brownies. Because it is summer all the year round, all meetings are held out of doors, unless it is raining.

During the Second World War the Guides formed a "Flying Squad" which fed survivors from torpedoed ships who came to the Island. They also raised money for funds and some of the Rangers served in First Aid Posts.

In 1946 it was decided that the Guides must work for their own Headquarters, so annual fairs were started to raise money. Eventually the Association purchased some land, the Government gave an army hut, and in 1950 the Headquarters and camping site, called Pax Hill, was opened by Lady Rance. It was with great pride that the Guides showed their achievement to the Chief Guide when she visited Barbados for the third time in 1951.

In 1962 it was decided that a new Headquarters was essential and a building fund was started. In 1963 the foundation stone was laid and the building was opened by the Chief Guide when she visited the Island of Barbados in March 1964.

At Pax Hill, the new Headquarters, a very successful Caribbean Conference was held, attended by Island Commissioners from Antigua, Trinidad, St. Kitts, Jamaica, Grenada, Anguilla, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia and by the Chief Commissioner for Overseas Territories and the Secretary of the Overseas Department, Commonwealth Headquarters.

The highlight of 1966 was the visit of H.M. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh to the Island. Guide and Scout Colour Parties formed a Guard of Honour at the deep water Harbour.

The 3 cents value features a central figure of a guide cooking a meal over a campfire, the 25 cents value features the new Headquarters at Pax Hill and the 35 cents value depicts the trefoil which is the Girl Guide badge. All three designs are flanked by portraits of the Queen and Lady Baden Powell.

Release date: 29th August, 1968.

ST. LUCIA

IN MEMORIAM DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING

St. Lucia has issued a two value set of stamps in honour of this great man who was the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964, and who was assassinated whilst upholding the cause of the Civil Rights Movement in 1968.

Release date: 4th July, 1968.
Printer: Thos. De La Rue and Co. Ltd. Process: Delacryl. Designer: V. Whiteley. Watermark: C.A. Block. Set: 50.

Dr. Martin Luther King, the fighter for civil rights, was provoked to action by such incidents as the plight of a lady who was so tired that she refused a bus driver's order to give up her seat to a white woman and move to the back of the bus with other negroes. She was arrested and jailed.

In the maelstrom of racialistic strife, King's strict adherence to non-violence struck a point of respect for the negro struggle among millions. The essential dignity of the negro remained intact, King was a "kind of modern Moses to Southern Negroes".

Luther King was an apostle of Gandhi, holding the same principles of non-violence, but he went further to include the Christian element of love. He realised that the reconciliation of the negroes to the whites was just as important to his cause as was the reverse case.

Unlike Gandhi, King was fighting for the rights of the minority, he had no easily defined opponent such as an imperial overlord—he had to conquer racial prejudices and fears; this was the cause for which this man gave his life.

THE GAMBIA

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS YEAR 1968

On the 15th July, the Government of The Gambia will release a set of three special stamps to commemorate International Human Rights Year 1968. Designed by V. Whiteley, the stamps have been photogravure printed in 4 colours by Enschede en Zonen of Holland on unwatermarked security paper in sets of 60. The designs feature a handcuff on the 1/- value and the Methodist Church on the 5/- stamp. Each design also

BRUNEI

THE CORONATION OF THE SULTAN OF BRUNEI

His Highness, Sultan of Brunei, Bassanal Bolkia Muizzuddin Wad-aulah was born on the 15th July, 1946. His Highness was privately educated in Brunei and then attended a private tutorial establishment before entering R.M.A. Sandhurst. He left Sandhurst in 1967 in the middle of the final term owing to his succession to the throne on the abdication of his father—Sir Omar Saifuddin.

In 1965 he married Pengiran Anak Salema.

A set of stamps to mark this occasion is being released in denominations of 4c, 12c and 25 cents.

Release Date: 1st August, 1968.
Designer: V. Whiteley. Printer: Harrison & Sons Ltd. Process: Photogravure. Watermark: C.A. Block.

INSTALLATION OF Y. T. M. SERI PADUKA DULI PENGIRAN TEMENGGONG

On the 9th July, Brunei released a set of stamps to commemorate the installation of the younger brother of His Highness the Sultan of Brunei as the "Y.T.M. Seri Paduka Duli Pengiran Temenggong" of Brunei.

The three denominations, 4 sen, 12 sen and 25 sen, have been designed by Victor Whiteley and printed by Enschede en Zonen of Holland by photogravure on unwatermarked paper in sheets of 50.

The stamps each bear the portrait of His Highness the Sultan of Brunei, the Brunei Mosque, four flags coloured yellow, white, black and red and the caption "Perarakan Y.T.M. Seri Paduka Duli Pengiran Temenggong, 26 HB September, 1967".

The 4 sen and 25 sen values are in the vertical format and are of common design but with different colouring. The 12 sen denomination features the same subjects in a different presentation in the horizontal format.

bears the Human Rights symbol and the territorial name in gold.

We understand the Methodist Church, Bathurst, was a refuge for freed slaves known as Liberated Africans. The Church provided them with a new faith and taught them the rudiments of learning. Fort Bullen was built for the purpose of making the abolition of slavery effective.

GUERNSEY

A "NEW" COUNTRY

The news has just come out of Great Britain, that the British Government, by act of Parliament, has granted Guernsey, the Bailiwick in the Channel Islands, comprising several islands off the French coast, the right to take over its own postal services, including the right to issue its own postage stamps valid for international use. This important mile stone in the postal history of England means that an entirely new chapter in Channel Island philately is about to open. These stamps, which will begin to appear in the end of 1969, are, of course, no "local issues". They are legitimate, independent postage stamps fully authorised and internationally recognised. Thus collectors can start collecting a "new" country and start new album pages for the forthcoming stamps of Guernsey.

Guernsey belonged to the Norman rulers, long before William the Conqueror won the rule over England in 1066. Thus it can be said that Guernsey was part of the land that took over England, long before England itself. Guernsey-men will sometimes goodhumouredly say that they can call England their oldest possession!

French is still widely used in Guernsey and some official proceedings still are conducted in that language. Street names are in English and French. The Bailiwick of Guernsey also takes in the isles of Alderney, Herm, Jethou, and Sark, and the postage stamps of Guernsey will be officially used in all of these islands.

The tourist attractions of these islands are manifold: ancient parish churches, forts, monuments besides lovely beaches and bays. The Guernsey cow is well known the world over, and so are "guernsey wollens". Tomatoes, grapes, and cut flowers are exported widely.

Many famous men in history, including Julius Caesar, Clovis, Tandred de Hauteville, and Victor Hugo, are associated with the history of Guernsey. Guernsey-men are also associated with the early history of Canada and the U.S.A. This year, Canada will release a stamp issue honouring the memory of Sir Isaac Brock, a Guernseyman who contributed greatly to Canada's development 200 years ago.

Guernsey has had its own Coins and Paper money for some time. Its coins are especially popular

GREAT BRITAIN NEWS

G.B. PROGRAMME FOR 1969

The Postmaster-General, Mr. John Stonehouse, has announced Britain's 1969 stamp-issuing programme as follows:—

January. A pictorial issue on **British Ships.** (Comment: Probably connected with launching of the new Queen Elizabeth 11 Cunarder.)

April: Another notable **anniversaries** issue. (Comment: Popular demand should result in the inclusion of a stamp for the 50th anniversary of the Alcock and Brown Atlantic Flight.)

May. A pictorial issue devoted to **British Architecture.** This is planned as the first of a series of issues, extending over a number of years, featuring architecture of different periods in varying parts of Britain.

July. An issue to commemorate the Investiture of the **Prince of Wales.**

October. A series devoted to **Post Office** history and activities.

November. Christmas stamps.

Details of the values and actual dates of issue are to be announced later.

FULL COLOUR G.B. CATALOGUE

A new publication from Urch, Harris and Co. Ltd. is a specialised catalogue of Great Britain in **FULL COLOUR.** It covers all aspects of the special issues of Great Britain from the Coronation issue of 1953 to the Christmas issue of 1967. The catalogue is loose leaf and supplements will be available.

Intended for the specialist collector, the catalogue will possibly be of even more value and interest to medium and junior collectors who will probably find that they possess good varieties of which they were previously ignorant. The catalogue will sell at 55/- sterling. Further details will be available later.

among collectors. The new stamps of Guernsey, will feature the portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, since the Bailiwick remains under the British Crown. Collectors will therefore classify Guernsey's stamps as part of the area of Great Britain; yet they will start a "new Country" collection with Guernsey's forthcoming stamps.

The new stamps of Guernsey will be distributed to dealers of the Western Hemisphere by the Guernsey Philatelic Agency, soon to be established in New York.

STAMPS FOR AVIATION LANDMARKS CEPT AND NATO ALSO TO BE COMMEMORATED

The 50th anniversaries of two famous landmarks in the history of aviation will be commemorated in the series of four stamps to be issued in April next year.

The Postmaster-General, the Rt. Hon. John Stonehouse, MP, has decided on the following subjects:

50th anniversary of Ross and Keith Smith's first flight from England to Australia.

The brothers Ross and Keith Smith left Hounslow, England, in a Vickers Vimy aircraft on November 12th, 1919, and arrived at Darwin, Australia, on December 10th.

50th anniversary of the first trans-Atlantic flight by Alcock and Brown.

Alcock and Brown, flying a Vickers Vimy aircraft left St. Johns, Newfoundland, on June 14th, 1919, and landed at Clifton, Co. Galway, the following day.

10th anniversary of the founding of the Conference of European Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT).

The Conference of European Postal and Telecommunications Administrations consists of a group of 24 countries aimed at closer relations in their postal and telecommunications services.

20th anniversary of the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty and the formation of NATO

Details of the values and the date of issue will be announced later.



HIGH VALUE DEFINITIVE POSTAGE STAMPS

Because of technical difficulties in printing, the four new high value (2s 6d, 5s, 10s and £1) definitive postage stamps will not now be put on sale on September 9 as previously announced.

The new issue date will be made known as soon as possible.

THE CROWN AGENTS

In 1848, the Crown Agents for the Colonies, an organisation situated in London, received a naval request from one of the overseas territories from which it acted—the colony of Mauritius was asking for a supply of postage stamps. At that date the Crown Agents had been acting for a number of years as general purchasing agents for a number of Britain's overseas possessions and it may reasonably be conjectured that although this request for a new "store" occasioned a ripple of interest on the surface of their cosy Victorian lives, the staff of the organisation took the request in their steady stride and looked around for a printer able and willing to undertake the new type of work. The printer chosen was Perkins, Bacon and Co., who produced for Mauritius the famous "Britannia" series, and thus inaugurated the long association between the Crown Agents and postage stamps which continues to this day and which has become inextricably woven into the fabric of philatelic history.

By the late 1860s the Crown Agents were arranging for the design and printing of many of the colonial stamps, largely with the two firms Perkins, Bacon and Co. and De La Rue and Co. Twenty years later the first of the watermarks incorporating the letters "C.A." was introduced and it is probably because of the varieties of C.A. watermark which ensued and which continue until this day, that the Crown Agents are best known to collectors. Single C.A., Multiple C.A., Script C.A. and now Block C.A. watermarks provide a study in themselves and over the years have come to be regarded as a hall-mark of quality.

DO NOT CONTROL

In considering the Crown Agent's role in what are philatelically, rather than constitutionally, known as "British Colonials", it is as well to make it clear that the organisation does not determine the frequency of issues, the events commemorated, the design of stamps, or the printing methods used. They advise, but do not arbitrate—this being left to the country issuing the stamps—and they prefer to regard themselves as well informed friends who will willingly, but unobtrusively give of their experience and knowledge. Here it may be

said that the Crown Agents are not a department of the British Government and their main function is to carry out instructions received from their Principals. They may be regarded, therefore, as an extension of the stamp issuing authorities overseas and as such they do not control the issues of any territory.

This is not to say that the Crown Agents do not make recommendations about stamp issues, they do, but the governments are at liberty to accept or reject this advice as they wish. In giving advice, the Crown Agents are always conscious of the damage that can easily be done to the philatelic reputation of a country by considering only the possibilities of producing more and more revenue from sales to the collector. Most postal authorities throughout the world are also aware of this danger and it is to be regretted that in some countries financial considerations are given greater weight than the views of the postal services.

CONDITIONS

Conditions under which new stamps may be released are very carefully laid down for the "Colonial Ensemble" by the Dependent Territories Division of the Commonwealth Office, formerly known as the Colonial Office, which is the responsible Department of Her Majesty's Government. These conditions, govern the frequency of appearance of definitives and commemoratives, and cover such concomitant things as the need to relate denominations to postal needs. The existence of such a set of rules is one of the main reasons for the high reputation for philatelic integrity which is now enjoyed by the countries concerned.

The first step towards a new issue is normally taken by the territory which approaches the Commonwealth Office for approval in principle. With this given, the important question of theme and design arises. If the projected emission is to be a new definitive series, the artwork is clearly going to carry the flag of the country throughout the world for perhaps five or more years and, obviously, it is essential that the designs present the country's most favourable image. Each stamp can be an ambassador with implications for things as diverse as national prestige and the tourist trade.

Frequently, it is here that the assistance of the Crown Agents is first solicited. Views are exchanged

between London and the territory and eventually a decision on the theme and possibly the printing process is reached.

COMMISSION ARTISTS

The project is then passed firmly to the Crown Agents who commission an artist from their carefully selected list to prepare the artwork which the stamps will bear. Such designing is a very specialised field calling not only for considerable artistic ability, but also, for a detailed knowledge of the various printing processes and their imitations. Stamp art is a tight-rope of taste which is never likely to be walked to everyone's complete satisfaction.

Good composition is a topic upon which no two people will agree, and inevitably, the finished product will incur the adverse criticism of someone somewhere; this has to be accepted. However, it is possible to safeguard against errors of factual representation and the Crown Agents are rather proud of their record in this respect.

The importance of research into the subject to be depicted cannot be overstressed. This is particularly relevant where the theme is of an historical or natural scientific nature. Sometimes the territory provides photographs, pictures or specimens of the subject, but quite often, the best that can be expected is a reference or two to appropriate books.

With their long experience in building issues, the Crown Agents can obtain information and pictures on almost any subject and, accordingly, correspondence with museums, libraries, maritime authorities, etc., in all parts of the world ensues. Eventually it is possible to present to the artist adequate material upon which he can base his efforts.

TERRITORY APPROVAL

Before final artwork is produced, the designer prepares rough paintings, sometimes in two or three alternative versions, showing his ideas. These "roughs" are evaluated, and then forwarded to the territory for approval in principle.

If this is forthcoming, the artist proceeds with his essays. If manufacture is to be by photogravure or lithographic processes, they are drawn in an enlarged form, in exact proportion to the size of the projected stamp. If the production is to be by the recess-engraved process, a watercolour painting the size of the design is made. This is sent to the territory for approval.

To read the preceding paragraphs takes but a few seconds, but it will be appreciated that the work involved may take many months, often, with a definitive series, as much as a year. Artists are not to be hurried, and doubtless rightly so, although it is sometimes difficult for the Crown Agents to explain exactly why to the Postmaster General of the territory concerned.

ROYAL CRITIC

Artwork for stamps for the "Colonial Ensemble" is next submitted by the Crown Agents to the Queen, for her approval. This is no rubber stamp approval either, and the Crown Agents' files contain considerable evidence of Her Majesty's deep interest in stamp design.

Constructive criticism which has led to unquestionable improvement in the finished product has quite often accompanied these essays being returned from Buckingham Palace.

When it is finally prepared to the complete satisfaction of Her Majesty, the territory and the Crown Agents, it is sent to the printing house which has been entrusted with producing the issue, usually as the result of competitive tender submitted at the invitation of the Crown Agents.

The printers prepare colour proofs and submit them to the Crown Agents where they are examined, and normally, forwarded to the territory for approval or rejection.

If proofs are rejected, because they fail to match the artwork accurately, the printers submit revised ones, until it is clear to all that the best possible approximation to the artwork has been reached. One approved proof is then sent to the printers with instructions to manufacture, the Crown Agents having arranged in the meantime for the appropriate watermarked paper to be supplied.

PROOFS DESTROYED

The proof sent to the printers is destroyed with the waste at the completion of the job, one is retained by the Crown Agents in their archives, one is returned to the territory and one is presented to the Queen for the Royal Collection unless the stamp is for an independent country in which case this last proof is destroyed as neither Her Majesty nor the Commonwealth Office is concerned.

Paper is produced at various appointed mills to stringent specifications evolved over the years. It is delivered to processing firms for calendering, gumming, etc., once again to Crown Agents' specifications. It is then despatched in carefully measured quantities, in reels or cut reams as necessary, to the printers.

From the time the printers receive the paper it is subject to strict security control at all stages of production, until, ultimately, its disposal as good stamps or waste is accounted for down to the last square inch. Much of the paper used for issues of the independent countries is watermarked with other than the "Crown Agents" standard symbol. The design on the dandy rolls which puts the watermark in the paper, is another aspect of the work. The difficulties in evolving a symbol for a newly-independent country, which will be symbolic, yet functional can present considerable problems.

DESPATCH

Finally, a word or two about despatch of the finished stamp to the territory. After those destined for collectors have been delivered from the manufacturer to the Crown Agents Stamp Bureau for eventual distribution to the world's philatelic trade, the balance is shipped to the territory under arrangements made by the Crown Agents' Shipping Department for sale from local post office.

Under U.P.U. regulations, which are strictly observed, the Stamp Bureau cannot release its stocks

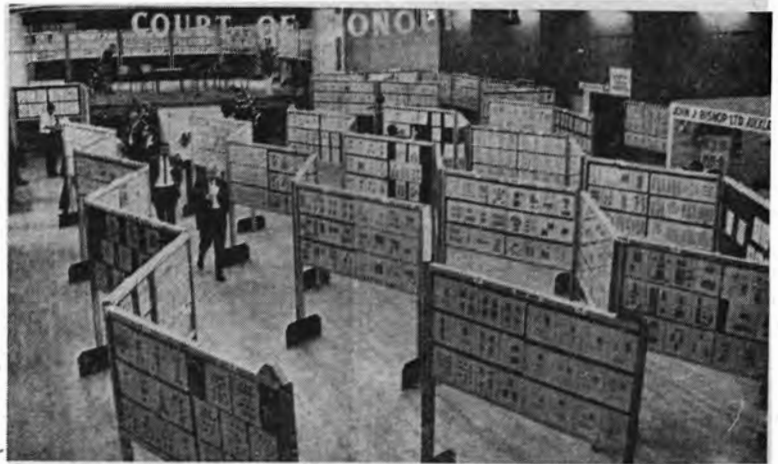
of a new issue until it is on sale in the territory. When it is remembered that some of the Crown Agents postage stamp territories are extremely remote places such as St. Helena, Tristan da Cunha and the British Antarctic Islands, where vessels call only infrequently, and where there are no air services, the difficulties will be realised.

Accordingly, the availability of communications is a factor which is investigated carefully before a start is made on many of the new issues produced. This, too, can bring headaches, for shipping schedules alter and dock strikes occur all too frequently for peace of mind.

PUBLICITY

It is not possible to close this brief survey of the Crown Agents without reference to the work of the section within the organisation concerned with publicity of new issues. Visitors to the major stamp exhibitions will doubtless recall the massed arrays of stamps, both old and new, of the countries represented by the Crown Agents and it is now accepted by organisers of philatelic exhibitions that they can always depend upon support from this quarter.

The foregoing, therefore, outlines the Crown Agents' role in the story of stamps. It is a story which is still being written, for every year more and more issues are produced and more and more collectors are attracted to what have been known as "British Colonials" ever since the hobby of stamp collecting began.



A view of the National Stamp Exhibition at Whakatane in 1967 at which the Crown Agents had a display.

WATERMARKS AND THEIR IDENTIFICATION

You may wonder what purpose watermarks serve on postage stamps. Their addition to stamp paper is found on the very first adhesive stamps, and was instituted primarily by the postal authorities as a means of preventing forgery. The identical reproduction of any particular watermark into the same stamp paper is a very difficult task for a forger to fulfill. Their inclusion also provides for protection against duplication of the same paper.

Initially, a watermark is a figure or pattern impressed on postage stamp paper during the course of its manufacture. Its impression is obtained by a process utilising an attachment of metal bits to a dandy roll (a wire gauze roller), which produces the required form of the watermark by pressing it into the wet paper pulp, causing a thinning, and consequent formation of pattern. The figure can be reduced to a size, where its impression can be repeated over an entire sheet of paper, so that one copy is made to appear on each stamp, when separated. This type of watermark is known as a **SINGLE or SIMPLE** watermark. Where several impressions of the same watermark appear on each stamp, this is called a **MULTIPLE** watermark.

Watermarks can be found in a variety of figures or symbols, and include lines, letters, crowns, stars, orbs, crosses, tortises, circles, lozenge and honeycomb designs, to mention but a few of the more common ones. Generally, each country has some distinctive symbol to assist its identification, although several, such as France, Canada and United States no longer use watermarks in their issues; a tendency which seems to be coming more acceptable to other countries. Whether their omission is beneficial from a philatelist's viewpoint is debatable.

A watermark may be **INVERTED**, which occurs when the sheet of paper has been put through the press with the correct side to the printing plate, but upside down. It will appear, therefore, inverted in relation to the design of the stamp. Specimens of this variety are listed only in specialized catalogues.

It can also occur as a **REVERSED** watermark, which is less common, and is produced when a sheet of paper has been placed into the press the wrong side to the printing surface, in which case,

the watermark reads the wrong way around.

Another arrangement can occur known as **SIDEWAYS**, and these generally originate from coil stamps printed for use in stamp vending or slot machines. Stamps prepared in roll form for use in these machines require a different arrangement of printing, being printed sideways to the paper. In consequence, the watermark reads vertically instead of horizontally across the stamp. This variety can command high prices as a casual perusal of any good stamp catalogue will indicate.

These are the main types of watermark that you are likely to encounter, but other early varieties such as the **Impressed** or **Opaque** form do exist, but are rarely found nowadays.

Some philatelists experience difficulty in "seeing" watermarks, however, be assured their detection can be particularly exasperating, even to the seasoned collector at times. Certain watermarks can be seen easily, but others are more elusive, and need more devious means of determination. Sometimes, an indistinct design will become apparent when held up to a strong light source, where the thinner composition of the paper in the watermark allows more light to pass through the paper, producing a clear illuminated effect. With practice, one becomes more proficient at "looking", and with the assistance of a black tile or tray, the addition of a few drops of benzine to the back of the stamp quickly reveals the hidden watermark. The identification of a watermark can be made much easier if you can picture in your mind, the type of design which you are looking for. This information can be readily obtained by reference to a reliable catalogue, such as Stanley Gibbons, or Scott's Standard, which list watermark varieties of all stamps. (Not their simplified editions though.)

A word of warning to those who may use the benzine drop method, be careful not to put this fluid on photoengraving stamps or those printed with fugitive inks, as the former sometimes shed their colour, whilst the latter tend to run. Smokers, please note, should you use benzine, be wary of a naked flame, as it is highly inflammable in the presence of heat.

To the discriminate collector, two otherwise identical stamps having dissimilar watermarks are con-

sidered as being distinctly different specimens, and require inclusion in a collection, if it is to be complete.
G. LAWSON.

SEYCHELLES THREE NEW DEFINITIVE VALUES

On the 16th April, 1968, the Government of Seychelles released three surcharged definitive values in denominations 30, 60 and 85 cents which replaced the 40, 45 and 75 cent values respectively to cover an increase in postage rates. These surcharged values are now being replaced by a set of three new definitives featuring new designs and incorporating the denominations of 30, 60 and 85 cents. The 30 cent design consists of the obsolete 35 cent design featuring Anse-Royale Bay.

The 60 cent design is based on the 5 cent flying fox of the preceding definitive issue.

The 85 cent issue denomination is based on the obsolete 70 cent sailfish design.

The stamps are being printed by Harrison & Sons Ltd. in the photoengraving process on C.A. Block watermarked paper in sheets of 50.

St Christopher- Nevis-Anguilla CARIBBEAN FREE TRADE AREA

St. Christopher-Nevis Anguilla are releasing a special set of postage stamps to mark the setting up of CARIFTA the Caribbean Free Trade. The stamps are in two denominations of common design and feature two means of transporting cargo by ship and aeroplane.

The member countries which have joined together to make a block of islands virtually self supporting are Guyana, Barbados, Antigua, Trinidad, the Leeward and Windward Islands and Jamaica.

The main aim is to cut the tariff trading restrictions amongst themselves. Co-operation is the main key point, in their efforts to stabilise the economy as well as endeavouring to vary and increase the number of industries and manufactured goods.

The stamps are being printed by Thomas De La Rue & Co. Ltd. in the Delacryl process in sheets of 50 on C.A. Block watermarked paper.

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SOCIETY NOTES AND NEWS

ROTORUA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The bad weather of the 13th August had its effect on the attendance at the meeting, only fourteen being present, but those there were very surprised to hear that there existed in the U.S.A., a gentleman by the name of Mr. Geo. Gatti of Ohio, who offered to re-perforate stamps for dealers, and what he offered to do was amazing. Furthermore, in the circular he had issued, he stated his action was legal. It takes very little imagination to foresee what bearing such procedure would have on the hobby should the practice become widespread. The speaker emphasised that in his opinion, this was a glaring and brazen effort to commit cunning fraud. This information was taken from a stamp magazine issued in the U.S.A.

Following this report, we were treated to a display of Government Life Insurance Department stamps by Mr. E. Roe. These stamps have been in existence since 1891, and the original design remained to some extent, until 1947, yet the variety in colours or shades he had accumulated was extraordinary. In a very few words he pointed out that these stamps were a must for a New Zealand collection, with the result, no doubt, many of us will be chasing and endeavouring to enlarge the few items we now possess. The collection shown had taken over 20 years to collect.

W. W. VINSON.

SOUTH AUCKLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Streeter, 6 Orchard Rise, Papakura, phone 84650. Meetings last Thursday of every month except December and January, at 8 o'clock at the Baptist Church Hall, (next to fire station) St. George Street, Papatooe.

South Auckland Philatelic Society held their annual general meeting on the 27th June, 1968. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. Phillips; Vice-Presidents, Mr. Gardner and Mrs. Williamson; Secretary, Ms. Streeter; Treasurer, Mr. Dobler; Circuit Superintendent, Mrs. Johnston; Librarian, Mrs. Scott; Publicity Officer, Mrs. McKay. Other committee members are Mrs. Eustace, Mr. Blakeman, Mr. van Noordt and Mr. McArdle.

ASHBURTON STAMP CLUB (INC.)

Meetings on the fourth Wednesday of every month in the Repertory Theatre, William Street, Ashburton. Secretary, Mr. A. C. Baird, 144 Moore Street, Ashburton.

THE WELLINGTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY (INC.)

The programme for the July meeting took the form of a Full Night auction, conducted by Mr. A. R. Rowell in a most efficient manner. He was assisted by the President (Mr. M. C. Stanley) and other members of the Executive Committee. Some 200 lots were put under the hammer and bidding for many items was keen. Total sales for the evening were just over \$200. Some of the highlights included spirited bidding for a used 1931 Blue Boy, which was finally knocked down for \$12. There was keen interest in stamps (used) on paper (mostly N.Z.) in plastic bags, about 1lb in weight. Prices ranged from \$1.30 to \$2.00 for some eleven such bags. After the sale one member indicated that he thought they fetched about double the usual market value. However, some finds have been reported amongst the more common N.Z. definitives, e.g. pair of 3/- 1960 pictorial sepia; pair of 2/5 Australian Blue Wren; 1960 Xmas relief postmarks; F.D.C. etc. You never know your luck.

The Wellington Philatelic Society has several husband and wife combinations on its membership list. It gives us much pleasure to chronicle the birth of bonny wee daughters to each of two such combinations in recent months. Both fathers are on the executive committee of the society. Other committee members no doubt will be wondering who is going to be the third lucky parent-to-be.

At the last Annual General Meeting a member suggested the use of name tags at Society meetings etc. A suitable brooch type badge (engraved formica) can be purchased by members at approx. 50c each. These will remain their own property. The society proposes to place a bulk order with the manufacturer shortly. This procedure of using name tags is commonplace at meetings of other organisations in the capital and goes a long way towards members getting acquainted.

M. G. WING.

MANAWATU PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The Society continues to enjoy a very successful year with a membership now in excess of 200. The highlight of the year so far, was the Annual Convention which was held in June at Palmerston North.

In June, a party from the Society visited the Horowhenua Philatelic Society at Levin and gave a programme including a talk on German forgeries of British stamps (R. R. Brooks) and an extensive thematic display of railways (T. Claridge).

The Horowhenua Society returned the visit by giving a programme at Palmerston North on 14th August. The evening also included a display of entries for the Pim Cup which was won by Mr. B. Ogier (Secretary of the Manawatu Society) with an extremely well annotated collection of British stamps.

Society members are keenly awaiting the forthcoming visit of Mr. Marcel Stanley on 11th September, who will be talking on "Full-face Queens, 1871-73". Another keenly-awaited programme will be a talk by Mr. L. Gurr of Massey University on November 13th. Mr. Gurr will be talking about birds on New Zealand stamps and will illustrate the talk with sides, films and recordings of the birds themselves. R. R. BROOKS.

TARANAKI PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The August meeting of the Taranaki Philatelic Society opened with a very good attendance of school children at the Junior Club. The Junior Club was very fortunate in being able to view a film strip of the designing and printing of the United Nations stamps. This film was kindly loaned and projected by Rob Hunt.

At the opening of the main meeting, the President, Mr. Len Jury, welcomed two visitors from Whakatane, Mr. J. Dennis and Mr. R. Herbison. Mr. Herbison later gave a display of his Falkland Island collection of stamps which was of a very high standard.

Possibly one of the most interesting sections of this collection were some specimens of the early bisect stamps, however, the general annotation and displaying of the stamps was one of the finest shown over the last few years in Taranaki.

After supper, the evening closed with a small sale ending a most enjoyable evening.

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SOCIETY NOTES Cont.**TAURANGA STAMP CLUB INC.**

The Annual General Meeting was held on the 1st July. Officers elected for the forthcoming year were: Patron: Mr. K. McNaught of Hamilton; President: Mr. A. C. Shanks; Vice-President: Mr. A. V. F. Allo; Hon. Secretary: Mr. G. F. Janes; Treasurer: Mr. G. F. Janes; Exchange Superintendent: Mr. L. J. Toner; Auditor: Mr. K. G. Baker; Committee: Mr. D. Hill, Mr. J. T. Jackson and Mrs. M. Douglas.

WHAKATANE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on August 8th. The officers elected were:-

President; Mr. L. Moore: Immed. Past President; R. S. Craddock: Vice President; N. Taylor: Hon. Secretary; A. D. Lonergan: Treasurer; R. Herbison: Committee; Dr. A. Cole, Messrs. Dennis, M. Ramson, D. Leslie.

After the A.G.M., Dr. Cole, as judge for our Annual Club Competition, gave his decisions. This competition is simply three pages from one's own collection. Juniors are those of school age, Novice entrants being all that have never won this class, the winners are then promoted to the open section.

Taking the entries one by one, Dr. Cole constructively criticised them, and gave much helpful advice for beginners and advanced collectors alike.

Results:

Open: Mr. R. S. Craddock, (Ceylon Geo. VI Definitives).

Novice: Mr. N. A. Taylor, (Guernsey 1941-44 Shield Issue).

Junior: Miss Christine Lonergan, (Orchids on stamps).

Following this, the remainder of the evening was taken up with a raffle, quiz and a small auction.

A coming event of great interest is on September 12th when Mr. M. Stanley of Wellington will attend our meeting, giving a talk and display on the "Chalon" portrait design and its other usages on Bank Notes etc., apart from the Full Face Queen issue of New Zealand.

R. S. CRADDOCK.

If you are not yet in membership with a local philatelic society, or the specialist society which caters for your particular interest—don't delay—Join Now!

THIS AND THAT

... from WELLINGTON

Fred Turner brought along an interesting cover to the recent meeting of Wellington Philatelic Society. Originally it was a First Day Cover with a complete set of N.Z. Armed Forces stamps issued on 7 May 1968. The N.Z. First Day Cancellations were superimposed by a Panama city datestamp and slogan in heavy type reading "Pray for Peace". As if to add insult to injury, the slogan postmark etc., were repeated on the reverse side of the cover.

Auctions are very much in the news in this area. The Wellington Philatelic Society's full night auction took place on 22nd July. The Hutt Valley full time sale is due in September. There are also the weekly Thursday evening auctions held by Tyson and Co. in Petone. Some interesting items are sold from time to time, e.g., recent sales have included a 6d 1899 Great Barrier Pigeongram Agency Triangle mint and a 1/- used. They sold for \$12.00 the pair; a block of six Q.E. II 10/- Blue mint sold for \$18.00; 1960 Xmas pair mint \$1.00; Parliamentary set mint in pairs \$1.15 set. According to local collectors the material offering at postal auctions in other centres is not as comprehensive as it used to be. This is attributed to the lack of material coming forward at present, and no doubt this is only a passing phase.

Local stamp collectors were privileged to see a fine display of Austria given by Mr. R. S. Von Kohorn at a recent meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society. Mr. Von Kohorn has won many awards in the U.S.A. for this collection, which covers all aspects of Austrian pre-war issues. There were pre-adhesive stamp covers from 1737 onwards, and many imperforate stamps from presentation sets. The collection included the very scarce Red (Scarlet) Mercury of 1856, S.G. N3 which alone is catalogued at some £2,500. Coming nearer to the present, we were able to see the classic miniature sheet of 1933 issued for the Vienna (Wien) International Philatelic Exhibition. (W.I.P.A.)

Local interest in stamp collecting continues at a high level. Latest development to come to my notice is that several Brownies are endeavouring to qualify for their

collector's badge, and have chosen philately as their subject. Not bad for 8-9 year olds!

Miniature Sheets for the 1968 Health stamps were in short supply in Wellington. One city post office sold out after two hours on the first day. Others ran out the next day. According to the postal authorities, fresh supplies were "due to arrive from overseas shortly."

The First day covers, which were available locally for the new 28c definitive, did not please some collectors. They expected that the opportunity would be taken to issue really "classy" views of Fox Glacier in keeping with the stamp itself, but they were disappointed. Another collector complains of the dirty and grubby condition in which her cover reached her.

Collectors in both the Hutt Valley and Wellington City are wondering what happened to the special posting box which was provided at the G.P.O. and Philatelic Bureau up till this year for the special postmarking of Health Covers at Otaki Health Camp. It seems that covers were supposed to be handed in for forwarding to Otaki rather than placed in the usual red letter box which we have grown so used to. To have this facility withdrawn without so much as a special notice, has made many philatelists wonder if those responsible are well versed in public relations. Some enterprising collectors took the trouble to enquire at the Post Office, a few days before hand, and had time to mail their covers to the Postmaster at Otaki. A few handed theirs in to the Bureau for the necessary action. Others were too busy in the all too short lunch hour on the 7th August, and missed out.

M. G. WING.

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372	1964	5d. Christmas	5c
373	5d.	Anzac	8c
376	5d.	I.T.U.	8c
377	5d	Churchill	8c
404	4c	Lifesaver	8c
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409	4c	Bible	8c

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61	1d	Bower Bird	35c
63	5d.	Blue Bird	30c
85	5c	Butterfly	25c

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642	3d	Red Cross	25c
661	4d	Churchill	25c
667	4d.	Lister	20c
671	4d	B. of B.	20c
672	4d.	B. of B.	20c
673	4d	B. of B.	20c
674	4d	B. of B.	20c
675	4d	B. of B.	20c
676	4d	B. of B.	20c

MALAYA

171	Johore	15c Flower	15c
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Fifty Years of Czechoslovakian Stamps

This year Czechoslovakia will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its first issue. Czechoslovakia was established as an independant nation on 28th October, 1918, at the end of the first World War. Its first postage stamps were issued on the 18th. December, 1918, and that day is annually celebrated as Czechoslovak Stamp Day.



The first Czechoslovak stamps were designed by Alfons MUCHA, founder of the modern school of decorative painting. Mucha Propagated his new art trend mainly in Paris and in America. He was an outstanding illustrator of books and created decorative paintings, posters, rugs, furniture etc. It was in May 1918 that Mucha designed the first postage stamp showing the Prague Castle, hereby expressing its historic and cultural mission.

The evolution of Czechoslovak postage stamps was greatly influenced by Max SVABINSKY, who was fond of this work and never refused any request for a new stamp design. He designed mainly stamps with portraits of prominent people such as musicians, poets, scientists, actors, artists etc. One of his best known stamps depicts Jan Amos Komensky, who was born in 1592 and was a Protestant Moravian, educated in Germany, he travelled in Holland and England and was a great educator of his time. He was driven from pillar to post by violent religious persecution and finally found a home in Hoiland where he died in Amsterdam in 1670 or 1671. This stamp was issued on 28th March, 1957, as part of a set of four depicting various aspects of his life. A 30 heller stamp depicts the Komesnky Mausoleum near Naarden in Holland; the 40 heller stamp shows Komensky at work; the 60 heller stamp is the engraving by Max Svabinsky and shows a por-

trait of Komensky; finally the Krown stamp depicts an extract from his work "Opera Didactica Omnia". The 60 heller stamp is of a large format and is superbly engraved.

Other stamps by this great artist were dedicated to Human Rights Day as well as many other subjects, but perhaps his most beautiful stamps date from 1961, when he, a nature lover himself, designed nine beautiful stamps showing coloured butterflies, these were proclaimed the best for that year.

A fine self portrait of this great artist appears on a stamp in the set commemorating the centenary of the Czechoslovakian Artist Guild, this is a 1K60 stamp and is inscribed 1873-1963 showing the artists tools and a butterfly.

G. VAN ZANTEN

FILMS OF PHILATELIC INTEREST

A film evening at a society meeting is always a change from the usual evening of speakers, auctions and other normal philatelic activities. Through organising the Youth Philatelic Camps, I have found quite a large number of films which are of interest to stamp collectors. A short list of these films I mention below.

Remember that a projector and screen can be hired quite cheaply from a camera shop or your local Film or Photographic Society. So go ahead and put films on at your next meeting.

The film which I rate as the best I have seen, and many others would agree, is "Postmark Impressions". This 22 minute colour film tells us the story of the stamps and the way of life, the people, the art, the tribal customs and the progressiveness in Industry and Science of Papua and New Guinea. The film is available, along with the 20 minute "Miniatures Magnificent" film of the Papua New Guinea butterflies, from the Postal History Society of New Zealand, P.O. Box 1605, Auckland.

The United Nations Postal Administration has two films available. The best of these is the 26 minute black and white film titled "26 x 36 Messenger." It gives a behind the scenes look into the Postal System and the production of stamps of the United Nations. "U.N., New York" is an older film and tells of the



HUMAN RIGHTS AND BUTTERFLY DESIGNS
BY MAX SVABINSKY

reason for the formation of the United Nations Postal Administration in 1951. It runs 13 minutes and is black and white. This film is available from the U.N. Postal Administration, New York, or the National Film Library, Auckland, Wellington or Christchurch, Number B 1654.

A good film, which is the only one I have not seen, is "East Africa" available from the Stamp Collecting Promotion Council, 6 Broadway Mansions, Brighton Rd., Worthing, Sussex, England. It is in colour and runs for 20 minutes.

For films on stamp printing, I would recommend two excellent films available from the Post Office Film Library, G.P.O. Wellington. They are "Photogravure Postage Stamp Reproduction-Harrison and Sons" (B28, 20 minutes, col.) and "Pens and Steel" (B20, 13 minutes, col.). Another film which shows stamp printing, designing and distribution is the Malaysian Film "Our Story in Stamps" (B 1956, 13 minutes, col.) which is available from the National Film Library or the British Information Service, Private Bag, Auckland.

A French film, with American commentary, on the formation of the Universal Postal Union and the work of a modern post office try "Beyond All Frontiers" (B 37, 20 minutes, col.) from the P.O. Film Library.

Finally, an interesting 16 minute colour film is "Netherlands Miniatures" which is available from the Netherlands Embassy, Wellington.

If you are requiring further information about films, where they are available, etc., drop us a line at the N.Z.S.M.

Rob Hunt.

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Industry (4)	.85	.85
Coral Sea (4)	1.10	1.10
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1968 Heritage (4)	1.15	1.15
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NORFOLK ISLAND

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NEW PLYMOUTH

JUNIOR PAGE

By SIMON SAM

The first New Zealand postage stamps to have a picture of a ship or boat is the 2½d Queen Victoria of 1891. The steamers in the upper corners symbolise overseas communication. New Zealand became a member of the Universal Postal Union on 1st October, 1891, on which date it was bound by the decision of the Union that letters to foreign countries should be charged at 2½d per half ounce. To provide for this reduction in postage, two new values were issued, 2½d and 5d. The dates of issue being 27th Dec., 1890, and 1st Feb., 1891, respectively.

Since that time, ships of various kinds have appeared on many New Zealand issues; yacht, rowing boat, canoe, sailing ship, steamer, war vessel. We shall try to list these vessels with a few notes, in the hope that you may be interested to make a further study of ships on New Zealand stamps.

SHIPS OF THE MAORI

1898 Pictorial 8d—canoe.

1906 Commemorative ½d—depicts the canoe Arawa in sight of land from a painting by L. J. Steele.

1d—Craftsmen working on the prow of a canoe. Specimens of this type of Maori art may be seen in several New Zealand museums.

1940 Centennial ½d—the arrival of one of the canoes of the "Great Fleet" of 600 years ago. The exact year in which the fleet sailed is not known. The date on the stamp, 1350, being merely an approximate figure. The number of canoes which came to New Zealand at that time is not known. Neither do we have a full list of their names. The better known canoes include Aotea, Kurahaupo, Mataatua, Tainui, Tokomaru.

1935 Pictorial 5d—The carved prow of a canoe has been used for the side panels.

ABEL TASMAN

1940 Centennial 2d—Abel Tasman had two ships for this voyage. The Heemskerck and Zaehaen. The former, depicted on this stamp, is from a painting by Captain T. M. Clayton. But you can read more of this ship in the Stamp Monthly for June.

SHIPS ON NEW ZEALAND STAMPS



HEEMSKERCK OF ABEL TASMAN



ENDEAVOUR—WHITBY COAL BOAT



H.M.N.Z.S. ACHILLES, RIVER PLATE FAME
H.M.N.Z.S. BELLONA, ALSO ON TONGA
STAMPS

ROYAL NAVY

H.M. BARK ENDEAVOUR is the subject of four stamps.

1906 Commemorative 3d—shows Cook landing at Poverty Bay with the Endeavour at anchor.

1940 Centennial 1d—this is a true and faithful representation of his Whitby built coal boat. On the 2/- value of the same series, the masts and rigging are seen on the left of the main picture.

1959 Marlborough Centennial 2d—In this stamp Endeavour is lying on her side on the beach at Ship Cove, Queen Charlotte Sound, January 1770.

1940 Centennial 5d—H.M.S. BRITOMART a 10 gun brig built at Portsmouth, launched in 1819.

Name is commemorated by Point Britmart, Auckland and Britomart St., Wellington. At the time of its arrival in New Zealand, Britomart was captained by Captain Owen Stanley, to whom a memorial can be seen in Christchurch Anglican Cathedral.

1906 Commemorative 6d—Artist Mr. Steele probably had in mind H.M.S. Herald of 600 tons built at Cochin in 1820, and named Ter-magent. Four years later it was renamed Herald. Captain (later Admiral) Joseph Nias was in command when he conveyed Captain Hobson from Sydney to the Bay of Islands in 1840. Herald was sold to shipbreakers in 1862.

1946 Peace 5d—H.M.N.Z.S. Achilles. A light cruiser of 7,030 tons built by Cammel Laird Birkenhead 1933. On loan from the Royal Navy from 1935-1946, during which time she earned a place in Naval history in the destruction of Admiral Graf Spee off the coast of South America in December, 1939. Achilles was sold to India in 1948 and renamed Delhi.

A ship of war well known in New Zealand is the Bellona on the stamps of Tonga.

To be Continued.

SIMON SAM may be heard from 2ZP and 2ZH (Radio Taranaki) SUNDAY 8th and 22nd SEPTEMBER at 9.05 a.m.

POST OFFICE DUMPED MAIL IN LAKE

In the course of a typical "outburst" in his house organ, Herst's Outbursts, Herman Herst, Jr., of Shrub Oak, N.Y., tells a remarkable story of how the Chicago Post Office "not too long ago", got into a postal mess and dumped tons of mail into Lake Michigan, undelivered, because "the Post Office felt the mail was so delayed that it would not interest intended recipients any longer".

Mr. Herst, discoursing on recent U.S. Postmasters-General, who use the position as a stand-by job pending higher political honours, gloomily forecasts that at the present rate of postal progress in the U.S., December 1968 will see "the biggest postal mess" in U.S. history.

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PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



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PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

NEW DEFINITIVE ISSUE (1st Instalment)

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