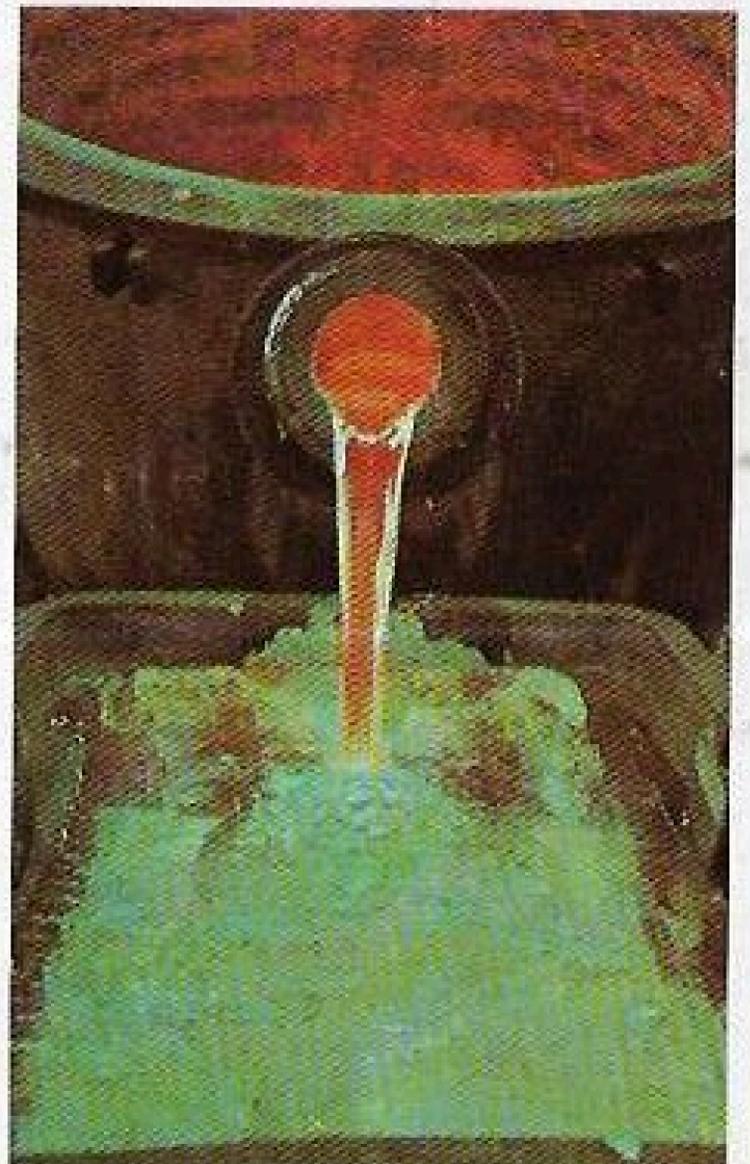


# PHILATELIC BULLETIN

Australian Post Office August 1970



**Vol. 18 — No. 1  
Whole No. 103  
August 1970**

Published in the last week of  
February, April, June, August, October and December.  
Forwarded by surface mail free,  
or by air mail if postage is prepaid.

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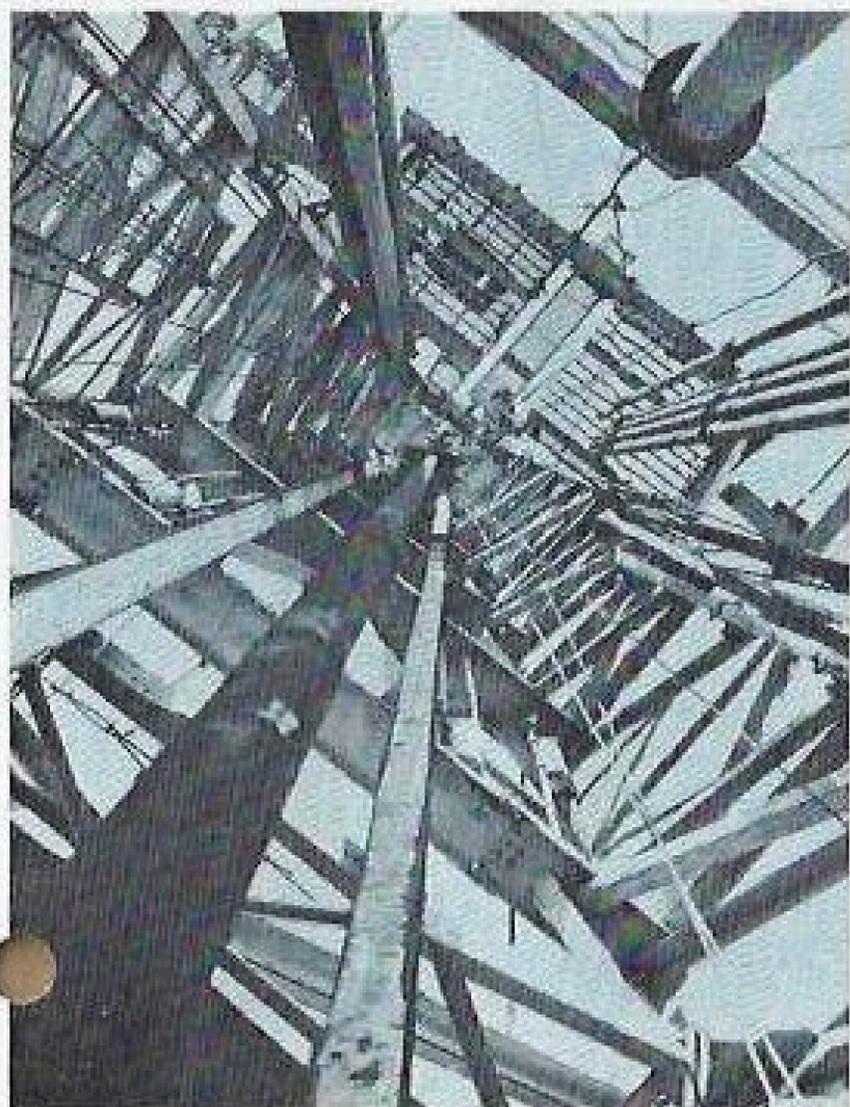
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**FRONT COVER:**

*The 7c, 8c, 9c and 10c National Development stamps  
are illustrated on the front cover.  
The color photographs show one of the dams of the Snowy Scheme,  
a mechanical cotton picker,  
an off-shore oil rig and molten aluminium.*

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#### New Definitives Show National Development

Four important aspects of Australian national development are shown on a new series of stamps being issued on 31st August, 1970, at all post offices. The subjects and values are:

- 7c Snowy Mountains Scheme
- 8c Ord River Scheme
- 9c Bauxite to Aluminium
- 10c Oil and Natural Gas

All four stamps were printed in four-colour photogravure by the Note Printing Branch, Reserve Bank of Australia, Melbourne. Sheet content is 100 in each case, unwatermarked paper incorporating helescon was used, and the stamps measure 34.5 mm x 22 mm, excluding perforations.

Three Melbourne artists prepared the designs, to a common format. In each stamp, a larger panel at the left-hand side shows the development of the natural resource, and a smaller right-hand panel shows utilisation.

Mr. Les Mason designed the 7c Snowy Mountains Scheme stamp, which shows the mountains, forests and one of the many dams of the Snowy complex, and a power pylon signifying the hydro-electric power derived. Mr. Mason previously designed the 4c Royal Lifesaving Society issue of 1966.

The 8c Ord River Scheme stamp was designed by Mr. Robert Ingpen, and shows the diversion dam at Kununurra, W.A., which releases the Ord water into the irrigated area. Below the dam, a pattern symbolizes the cultivated farmlands, with a cotton plant flower superimposed.

At right is a matured cotton boll.

The 9c Bauxite to Aluminium stamp was also by Mr. Ingpen. This shows bauxite being handled by conveyor belt; the right-hand panel is framed by an aluminium window, a familiar example of the many products now made from aluminium.

Mr. Brian Sadgrove, responsible for the recent Rail Link stamp, designed the 10c Oil and Natural Gas stamp. He has shown an off-shore drilling rig, and pipelines representing the refining and distribution of oil and natural gas. The colours signify heat and energy.

The new stamps will replace the 7c, 8c, 9c and 10c Barrier Reef stamps, which have been on issue since 1966. However, the Barrier Reef series will be sold concurrently until stocks are exhausted, and should be available from philatelic sales centres for some months yet.

Specially-designed official Post Office covers are available; unserviced and unstamped, they cost 8c each. Fully serviced official covers, bearing the four stamps and cancelled with first day of issue postmarks, are being sold at philatelic sales centres at 42c each, for a week from 31st August.

Souvenir packs, priced at 34c each, are also available from all official post offices.

#### *The Snowy Mountains Scheme*

North and south along the eastern coast stretches the Great Dividing Range, rising to 7,000-ft. snow-covered heights on the border of Victoria and New South Wales. In this area,

known as the Snowy Mountains, three main rivers rise — the Snowy, Murrumbidgee and Murray.

The Snowy Mountains Scheme was designed to capture water from the Snowy, which previously was lost into the Tasman Sea, and to divert it into the westward-flowing Murray-Murrumbidgee system, generating electric power in passing and providing irrigation water for the dry but fertile inland plains.

In 1949 the Commonwealth Government passed the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act, and set up the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority as the body responsible for the design and construction of the scheme, which was to become the largest single engineering project ever undertaken in Australia.

To date, in an area of more than 2,000 square miles of rugged mountainous country, there have been built 50 miles of aqueducts, 90 miles of tunnels, 16 large dams, seven power stations, and hundreds of miles of transmission lines.

Falling 2,600 feet through the tunnels and power stations, the waters generate electricity for the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales and Victoria, supplementing the power grid systems of these areas, especially at peak load periods. When completed in 1974, the Scheme will be producing 5,000 million kilowatt-hours annually. Revenue from electricity supply will meet all costs of the Scheme, expected to be \$800,000,000, and the additional water for irrigation is thus a bonus, made available without charge.

#### *The Ord River Scheme*

The Ord River flows northward from the East Kimberley Ranges of far north Western Australia, reaching the sea near Wyndham. The area is characterised by many ranges of hills, between which are large tracts of fertile land. During the "wet" season — January to March — from twenty to sixty inches of rain swell the Kimberley rivers, and during this period the Ord is capable of flows of more than one million cubic feet a second. The "wet" is followed by an almost rainless seven-eight month dry period,



ideal for agriculture watered by irrigation.

The Ord irrigation scheme was planned for many years, beginning with a small experimental agricultural establishment, and continuing with the Kimberley Research Station. In 1958, the Government of Western Australia was satisfied that the irrigation scheme was feasible, and with Federal Government assistance began the project. The first dam was completed in 1963.

This, the diversion dam, stores a large amount of water, and controls the flow to the farms already established. The main dam is now under construction further back in the mountains; when completed it will have a storage seven times the capacity of Sydney Harbour, and will permit irrigation of more than 170,000 acres.

The Ord Scheme is regarded as a stepping-stone to further developments on the nearby Victoria River in the Northern Territory.

The Ord Scheme centres on the new town of Kununurra — a modern community specially planned for the semi-tropical location. The name is an aboriginal word meaning "Big Waters".

The black soil plains are ideally suited to cotton, which is the main crop. The land is usually heavily irrigated in October and November, and seed is planted in December. The first flowers appear after about six weeks, and picking of bolls begins about June. Cotton flowers are yellow when they first open, changing gradually to pink.

Picking is done by mechanical pickers which cost about \$20,000 each. From the machines, the crops are transferred to the ginnery, which separates lint from seeds.

Besides cotton, some rice, safflower, linseed and cereals are grown. Apart from these modern innovations, the traditional Kimberley cattle industry continues on the big pastoral properties in the area.

#### *Oil and Natural Gas*

Petroleum — crude oil and natural gas — is the world's major source of energy, and the raw material for many products; cosmetics, perfumes, weed killers, crop sprays, artificial

fertilisers, plastics, synthetic rubber, printing inks, gramophone records and synthetic fibres are some of the diverse products made from oil. Crude oil is found in marine sedimentary basins, usually associated with natural gas.

Although almost half the land area of Australia-New Guinea is sedimentary rocks, oil and gas production began on a large scale only in recent years. Bitumen was found as early as 1839, by HMS Beagle, on the Victoria River, Northern Territory, and in the early 1900s natural gas was used to light the streets of Roma, Qld. In the years following the search for Australian oil continued, with some isolated small yields.

In 1965, extensive off-shore discoveries of oil and natural gas were made along the Gippsland coast of Victoria and natural gas from these Bass Strait fields is being piped to Melbourne. Shortly, the fields will also supply about half of Australia's total crude oil needs.

In Queensland, near Roma, further fields have been developed, and natural gas from there is supplied to Brisbane. The Moonie and Alton fields in Queensland and the Barrow Island field in Western Australia produced about 8 per cent of Australia's crude oil in 1968. In far north South Australia, the Gidgealpa-Moomba fields are producing natural gas for Adelaide.

Other areas have also shown good prospects, and the oil search goes on continuously, and intensively. The potential value of natural gas in Australia is still not fully realised — already used extensively for domestic and industrial fuel, it may also provide the means for developing new industries, and become a valuable export, in liquid form.

#### *Bauxite and Aluminium*

Aluminium is the most widely distributed material in the earth's crust, and the third most common element. However, it is difficult to separate from its ores, and was not isolated until 1827 — in fact, it was then so costly that it was made into jewellery. Only in the late 19th century, using more sophisticated chemistry and electricity, did quantity production become possible.

The commercial source is bauxite, which is heated under pressure with caustic soda, and converted (through several stages) to alumina. Aluminium is then obtained by passing an electric current through alumina. About four pounds of bauxite make two pounds of alumina, which makes one pound of aluminium.

Australia has vast resources of bauxite, the most notable being at Weipa, in Queensland;

Gove and Marchinbar Island, in the Northern Territory; and the Darling Range and Kimberley area of Western Australia. Production of bauxite has increased greatly in recent years, from 1.1 million tons in 1965 to 4.8 million tons in 1968. In the latter year, alumina production was 1.2 million tons, and aluminium production 95,000 tons.

At present, large scale mining is being carried on at Weipa and Darling Range. Bauxite from the Darling Range goes to an alumina plant at Kwinana, W.A., and the alumina is smelted at Point Henry, Vic. Ore from Weipa goes to alumina refineries at Gladstone, Qld., and Bell Bay, Tas. Preparations are being made to work the Gove deposits, and others in the Admiralty Gulf area.

The soft, silvery metal is being used more and more widely in most sectors of modern life: in domestic utensils, in buildings, in aerospace industries, in power cables, as foil for packaging. Bauxite is used in quick-setting cement, in steel-making and water purification; and alumina is used as an abrasive.

#### **Papua and New Guinea — Air Services Series**

Six stamps were issued by Papua and New Guinea on 8th July, 1970, to highlight the vital role played by Australia-New Guinea air services during the past 25 years. The series comprises four different 5c designs, within the one sheet of 100 stamps, and 25c and 30c stamps each in sheets of 50.

The series was designed by Mr. David Gentleman, and the stamps were printed by Harrison and Sons Ltd., London, in five and six colour photogravure. Stamp size is 34 mm x 26.7 mm.

#### *Douglas DC3*

Perhaps one of the most famous aircraft ever built, the DC3 was first produced in 1934. It entered service with airlines all over the world and during World War II was used extensively in all theatres of war, including the New Guinea campaigns.

Postwar, in 1945, Qantas commenced civil operations in the Territory. In a Douglas DC3, VH-AFA, Captain Harry Deignan left Sydney on 2nd April, 1945, and flew the route later known as the "Bird of Paradise" service, to Brisbane/Rockhampton. The next day they continued to Port Moresby and Lae.

By July, Qantas was making three flights weekly, and later extended to Rabaul and Madang. The DC3 was used on this route until March, 1950, when the DC4 Skymaster was



introduced.

Although Qantas withdrew from Territory domestic services in 1960, the DC3 continued in use. In mid-1960 Trans-Australia Airlines and Ansett-ANA began their Australia-New Guinea services using the DC3, until the coming of the Fokker F27 Friendship. Nevertheless, the trusty workhorse continues to be used within the Territory today, and twenty are still flying on internal services.

The DC3 is featured in Qantas' old colour scheme on the 25c stamp. Matupi Volcano, shown in the background, is situated near Rabaul, and is periodically active. In 1937, it erupted violently and Rabaul was evacuated temporarily. Matupi, incidentally, was shown on the 1963 10/- stamp depicting Rabaul.

#### *Fokker F27 Friendship*

Since 1960, this aircraft has been used by TAA on its North Queensland/Port Moresby/Lae/British Solomon Islands run, and by both TAA and Ansett-ANA on their North Queensland/Port Moresby direct routes. It was introduced on Territory domestic services in March, 1967.

One 5c stamp depicts this aircraft in current Ansett-ANA colours, with the 6,000-ft. Manam Island volcano in the background. Near Madang, this is one of the most active volcanoes in the Bismark Sea, and has erupted several times in recent years. The whole population of the island was evacuated during one emergency. A vulcanological observatory on the island now keeps a close watch on the volcano's activity.

#### *Douglas DC6B*

This aircraft commenced scheduled flights between Australia and New Guinea on 9th July, 1960, when the last Qantas service on the "Bird of Paradise" route terminated. From then on it was used by both TAA and Ansett-ANA on their Sydney/Brisbane/Port Moresby/Lae services until replaced by Lockheed Electras in August, 1965.

One 5c stamp shows this aircraft in old TAA livery, with Mt. Wilhelm behind. The Territory's highest mountain, the summit of this 15,000 ft. giant is often capped with snow, but passing air travellers rarely get the opportunity to view it because of dense cloud coverage.

#### *Lockheed Mark II Electra*

During 1959-61 Qantas used the turbo-prop Lockheed L188C on its route through Port Moresby to Manila and Hong Kong. The first Electra on this service was VH-ECB "Pacific Explorer" which arrived in Port Moresby from Sydney on 19th December, 1959.

It was not until the mid-sixties that the Electra was extensively seen in Territory skies, when Ansett-ANA and TAA introduced it on their services from Sydney to Port Moresby and Lae. It was partly phased out by both airlines in mid-1967, with the coming of the Boeing 727.

The Electra shown on one 5c stamp is in Ansett-ANA old colours, with Mt. Yule in the background. This 10,747 ft. mountain has a distinctive shape used considerably as a reference point by pilots flying between New Guinea and Papua.



#### *Boeing 727*

Introduced by TAA and Ansett-ANA in May, 1967, upon the discontinuance of their Electra services, this aircraft has since operated on both airlines' Sydney/Port Moresby runs.

A pure jet aircraft which has cut travelling time considerably, the 727 is unable to extend its route to Lae as yet, as that airport is unsuitable for pure jet operations.

Portrayed on one 5c stamp in TAA's new colours, the aircraft is coupled with cloud-enshrouded 13,660 ft. Mt. Giluwe, the Territory's second highest peak.

#### *Boeing 707*

This aircraft is now operated by Qantas on all its overseas routes. The model used is the 707/338C. Under the command of Captain D. Harden, the first Qantas 707 to land at Port Moresby upon the resumption of Qantas' weekly Far East Service on 14th September, 1967, was VH-EBS "Kalgoorlie". Since January this year this service through Port Moresby to Manila, Hong Kong and Tokyo has become a bi-weekly operation.

Featured on the 30c stamp in current Qantas livery, the Boeing 707 is depicted against Hombrom's Bluff, a well-known local landmark near Port Moresby.

#### **Papua and New Guinea — "ANZAAS" Series**

On 19th August, 1970, the Territory of Papua and New Guinea issued four stamps to mark the 42nd Congress of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Port Moresby from 17th to 21st August, 1970. Scientific discovery follows in the wake of geographical exploration and four men of science who studied Papua and New Guinea in the 19th century are shown on the stamps. The denominations are 5c, 10c, 15c and 20c, and they are printed in four and five colour photogravure by Helio Courvoisier of Switzerland, from designs by Mr. David Gentleman. Stamp size is 26 mm x 36 mm, in sheets of 50.

The 5c subject, scientist-explorer Nicolaus Nicolaevitch de Miklouho-Maclay, was born in Borovichi, Russia, on 5th July, 1846, and studied philosophy, medicine and natural science in Germany. In 1870, he left Kronstadt in the Russian warship "Vitiaz" for a scientific tour of South America and the Pacific, and landed at Astrolabe Bay, New Guinea, in September, 1871.

During his first stay of fifteen months, Miklouho-Maclay's calm exterior in the face of constant danger gained the trust of the primitive peoples of the area. After an ordeal by arrows and mock attacks, he was accepted and trusted, and was able to venture further afield along the coast.

During 1874-77 he made two more extensive journeys in the Triton Bay area in north-west New Guinea and along the Maclay Coast. As a result of these explorations, he published two works — the first an anthropological study, and the second an ethnological study — as well as many papers and reports, and botanical and zoological data. Unfortunately, the bulk of his material and specimens was lost in two separate accidents — a storm at sea, and a fire. Of the remainder, some went to Russia, from which four volumes in Russian were published in 1950, and other scientific papers are in the Mitchell Library, Sydney.

The last eight years of his life were spent in Australia and the South Pacific. He made two visits to his homeland; the first in 1880, when he was welcomed by the Czar, and the second in 1887. He died in Russia in 1888, from a tropical disease.

A foremost exponent in the development of modern social anthropology, Bronislaw Kaspar Malinowski, is shown on the 10c stamp. Malinowski was born in Cracow, Poland, on 7th April, 1884, and received his Ph. D. there in 1908. He later studied at Leipzig and London.

In 1914, at the outbreak of World War I, he was in Australia attending the British Association's Congress for the Advancement of Science. To avoid internment as an enemy alien, it was arranged that he should spend the war years in the then British Protectorate of Papua,



and between 1914 and 1918 he studied Melanesian society closely, firstly in the Trobriand Islands and later in North West Melanesia. This research was embodied in his "Argonauts of the Western Pacific", published in 1922. As a detailed study of the Trobriand Islanders it became a recognized classic in social anthropology, and gained him a world-wide reputation.

Other works followed. He never forgot the importance of the individual, nor that human cultures must be based on recognised values. These ideas ultimately led to a more enlightened approach by colonial administrations towards indigenous peoples.

From 1939, until his death at New Haven, Connecticut, on 16th May, 1942, Professor Malinowski was visiting Professor of Anthropology at Yale University.

The 15c stamp subject, Count Tommaso Salvadori, was perhaps the outstanding ornithologist of his time. He was born at Port San Giorgio on 30th September, 1835, and after completing his medical studies, fought as one of Garibaldi's volunteers. When he joined the Zoological Institute at the University of Turin in 1886, he was already a well-known author, having collaborated on the Catalogue of Birds of Sardinia.

Of his later works, three are regarded as outstanding: Catalogue of the Birds of Italy, Catalogue of the Birds of Borneo, and Ornithology of Papua and Moluccas. Salvadori named more than 100 species and forms of New Guinea and Australasian birds, and many of his names

still stand, almost a century later.

Besides this, he worked on the collections of many contemporary ornithologists, including D'Albertis, the early New Guinea explorer, in honour of whom Salvadori named several fine birds. In turn, Salvadori has been honoured by fellow ornithologists, and species have been named in his honour.

Salvadori was Vice Director of the Zoological Museum in Turin from 1879 to 1921.

Friedrich Richard Rudolph Schlechter, shown on the 20c stamp, was born in Berlin on 16th October, 1872. At an early age he turned to horticulture, and at 19 commenced the first of his botanical explorations which took him to Africa, and later to Sumatra, Java, Celebes, Borneo, New Guinea, the Bismark Archipelago and Australia. From 1891 to 1910, he was continually in foreign lands amassing botanical collections and acquiring a knowledge of orchids.

In New Guinea in 1907-1909 he collected approximately 1,350 species of orchids, of which 1,102 were new to science. One of these, *Dendrobium conanthum* Schlechter, was shown on the 30c stamp of August, 1969.

Between 1893 and 1925, Schlechter published more than 300 papers on botany. His writings in "Orchis" and his "Die Orchideen" represent substantial contributions to horticulture, and the latter work is one of the most useful books ever produced for orchid fanciers.

In the closing years of his life, Schlechter was curator of the Botanical Museum at Dahlem, near Berlin. He died on 15th November, 1925.



#### Norfolk Island Birds Series

On 22nd July, 1970, the second group of four stamps in the new definitive Birds series of Norfolk Island appeared. The stamps were illustrated in the June Bulletin.

The stamps were printed in photogravure by Harrisons, in sheets of 50; stamp size is 25 mm x 38 mm, including perforations. When the series is completed in June, 1971, a special folder will be issued containing the full series plus information about the birds on the stamps. Some details on the subjects of the recent group appear below.

The Norfolk Island Robin, shown on the 1c stamp, was once common but is seen these days only in the thick mountain bush. Robin eggs are oval, with a greyish or greenish ground, freckled with brown over the whole shell, but particularly at the larger end.

The 7c stamp shows the Norfolk Island Caterpillar-catcher. This bird, once common around houses near the forest, is bordering on extinction, probably due to the destruction of its habitat through intensive clearing of the bushland. The ornithologist A. F. Basset Hull described it in 1908 as present in considerable numbers.

The 10c stamp shows the Norfolk Island Owl. Owls were first noted by Lieutenant Philip Gidley King, who remarked on their handsome plumage and described their cries as resembling the sound made by one man calling to another. They are seldom heard nowadays, and as the clearing of bush continues, their chances of survival are small.

The Philip Island Parrot, shown on the 25c

stamp, is also known as the Norfolk Island Nestor, Long-billed Parrot and Wilson's Parrot. This bird, related to the New Zealand Kaka, was very plentiful when the island was first colonised, but became extinct by the middle of the 19th century.

#### Western Samoa — New Definitive Air Mail Series

On 27th July, 1970, Western Samoa issued four air mail definitive stamps showing pioneer and modern aircraft associated with air transport in Samoa. The stamps were designed by Mr. Ray Honisett, of Melbourne, and were printed in four-colour photogravure by the Note Printing Branch of the Reserve Bank of Australia, Melbourne. Stamp size is 50 mm x 37.5 mm, the same as that of the Moon Landing stamps issued in 1969, and sheet content is 25.

The values and subjects are: 3 sene, Sir Gordon Taylor's "Frigate Bird III"; 7 sene, Polynesian Airlines' Douglas DC3; 20 sene, Pan American Airways' "Samoan Clipper"; 30 sene, Air Samoa's Britten-Norman Islander.

Prices in Australian currency are 4c, 9c, 25c and 38c. These stamps (and Norfolk Island and Papua and New Guinea issues described on other pages) are available to Australian residents from Australian Post Office philatelic sales centres. Clients resident outside Australia should forward orders and remittances direct to the administration concerned. The addresses are: Philatelic Bureau, Apia, Western Samoa; Philatelic Bureau, Port Moresby, Territory of Papua and New Guinea; Philatelic Officer, Norfolk Island, South Pacific, 2899.

### The Southern Cross on Stamps

Under the above title, in the August 1967 Bulletin, reference was made to various Australian stamps which had depicted the Southern Cross constellation of stars. The article indicated that there were various conventional methods of portraying the Southern Cross and, coincidentally, three recent stamps have illustrated these methods.

The Cross as shown on the Australian national flag is prescribed by the Commonwealth Flag Act as having four stars of seven points and one star of five points, and in this form it appears on the 30c Royal Visit stamp, whose main motif is the Australian flag.

In the Australian Coat of Arms, the stars differ slightly from those in the flag. A Royal Warrant of King George V, dated 19th September, 1912, fixed the form to be shown in the Coat of Arms: "We do . . . by these Presents grant and assign for the Commonwealth of Australia the Armorial Ensigns following, that is to say . . . five mullets (stars), one of eight, two of seven, one of six, and one of five points." In the 20c EXPO stamp, the form fixed by the Royal Warrant has been used.

Although stars are frequently depicted as geometrical figures with a number of angular points, other methods of drawing them are also used; in astronomical maps, for instance, they are usually shown as white circles. This form was used in the Norfolk Island 5c Cook stamp, illustrated in the February Bulletin.

This stamp, and the associated 10c stamp, were developments of two designs by Mr. Richard Bates, of Carlingford, N.S.W., which were successful in a competition conducted by an Australian philatelic magazine. These designs (and other finalists' entries) were submitted by the magazine to the Australian Post Office, but were not adopted for Australian stamps as the Department was pursuing its own project which culminated in the series which appeared on 20th April, 1970, and which has been described at length in previous Bulletins.

When the Norfolk Island administration decided upon its Cook project, it asked the Australian Post Office for assistance, and the A.P.O. advised Norfolk Island of the competition entries. The Norfolk Island administration got in touch with the magazine, resulting in the adoption of the Bates designs for the island series.

### Further Souvenir Packs

Souvenir packs containing definitive stamps of Australia, Australian Antarctic Territory and

Cocos (Keeling) Islands are now available. Like earlier packs, each contains an attractive descriptive folder designed for album mounting, plus the relevant mint stamps in a transparent holder. Each is sold for the face value of the stamps enclosed; prices are: Australian definitive pack, \$10.32; Antarctic pack, \$2.39; Cocos pack, \$2.46.

Australian clients may obtain the packs from official post offices and philatelic sales centres. Overseas collectors should forward remittances and orders to the Philatelic Bureau, 12th floor, 374 Bourke Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, 3000.

### Commemorative Stamps — Quantities

Recent commemorative stamps were issued by the Note Printing Branch to the Australian Post Office in the following quantities (including stamps for packs):

3 x 5c 50th Anniversary of First England-Australia Flight	19,374,000
5c Standard Gauge Rail Link	26,609,000
5c Expo	20,209,000
20c Expo	7,209,000
5c Royal Visit	13,509,000
30c Royal Visit	1,559,000
5c XI International Grassland Congress	5,790,000

### 75c Cook Stamps — Sheet Format

The current 75c Cook stamps are normally printed, and perforated, in sheets of 200 on, each sheet comprising four panes of 50 stamps separated by vertical and horizontal gutters. After being perforated in this form, the sheets are cut horizontally into two sheets each of 100 stamps, with a vertical gutter between each pane of 50.

During a recent printing, it was found that one plate had stretched to the point that several thousand sheets (200 on) could not be perforated in this size without excessive spoilage. The sheets were therefore cut vertically, thus reducing them to sheets 100 on, but with a horizontal gutter instead of the normal vertical gutter. In this form, they were perforated satisfactorily, placed into finished stock, and subsequently issued for postal use.

As the sheet content was the same as that of the normal vertical-gutter sheet, exact figures of the number of horizontal-gutter sheets produced have not been established. However, limited stocks are available from philatelic sales centres and the Philatelic Bureau, Melbourne.



### Short Notes

The opening of the new Melbourne international airport at Tullamarine, Vic., on 1st July, 1970, was marked by a special philatelic mail and postmarker, illustrated above. Return covers for addresses in Australia and one-way covers for addresses in the United Kingdom and Europe were carried on Qantas Airways' inaugural flight on the opening day from the new airport to London.

One-way items comprised 23 aerogrammes and 2,557 letters, and the return items comprised 63 aerogrammes and 649 other covers.

A commemorative stamp will be issued in October to mark the XVIIIth International Dairy Congress to be held in Sydney. Details of the denomination, design and date of issue will be announced as soon as practicable.

A temporary post office will be provided at Canberra over the period 19th-22nd September, 1970, for the IIIrd Asian and Australasian Congress of Anesthesiology. Collectors in Australia may obtain impressions of the special postmarker by forwarding fully stamped and addressed envelopes, under prepaid outer cover, to the Postmaster, Canberra City, A.C.T., 2601, to reach him by 18th September. Thereafter, covers should be sent fully stamped and addressed and under prepaid cover to the Postmaster, IIIrd Asian and Australasian Congress of Anesthesiology, Canberra, A.C.T., 2600, to reach him by 22nd September, 1970.

As indicated in the June Bulletin, the Post Office is extending philatelic facilities to many additional centres. Further to the list of offices shown in the previous Bulletin, philatelic sales centres have been opened at Nundah and Coorparoo, Qld.

Further to previous reference, 2,015 ordinary and eight registered articles were processed with the special postmarker provided for the Townsville Pacific Festival, 6th-15th June, 1970. The postmarker was illustrated in the June Bulletin.

Further to reference in the June Bulletin, 41

registered and 4,588 ordinary articles were postmarked with the special postmarker provided for the Thunderbolt Centenary Celebrations, Uralla, N.S.W., 16th-23rd May, 1970. The postmarker was illustrated last issue.

A special postmarker is being used at a temporary post office at the Windsor Girl Guide Muster, 22nd-29th August, 1970. To obtain impressions, fully stamped and addressed covers must reach the Postmaster, 3rd State Girl Guide Camp, Windsor, N.S.W., 2756, not later than 29th August, 1970.

The popularity of the recent ANPEX Exhibition, and the number of visitors, are reflected in the statistics of business handled at the temporary post office. The office's hours of business were the same as those of the exhibition, i.e. 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., 27th April to 1st May, and it was extremely busy throughout the period, even when staffed by ten officers. A total of 155,593 letters received impressions of the special postmarker illustrated in the June Bulletin, and as many covers bore Cook stamps and miniature sheets, several impressions were required on such covers to cancel all stamps.

Further to reference in the previous Bulletin, the ELDO rocket F/9 was fired on 12th June, 1970. The special postmarker, illustrated above, was used at Woomera, S.A., on that day to postmark 23,566 ordinary and 69 registered articles.

A special stamp will be issued in 1972 to mark the 50th anniversary of the Country Women's Association of Australia. Announcing this recently, the Postmaster-General, Mr. Alan Hulme, said that the C.W.A. participated in a wide range of activities beneficial to the rural community of Australia and played a very important part in Australian life beyond the cities.

In the June Bulletin it was mentioned that Western Samoa expected to issue its Cook commemorative series on 24th August, 1970. As this Bulletin went to press, advice was received from the Government of Western Samoa that the issue date has now been set for 14th September, 1970. Values are 1 sene, 2 sene, 20 sene and 30 sene.

