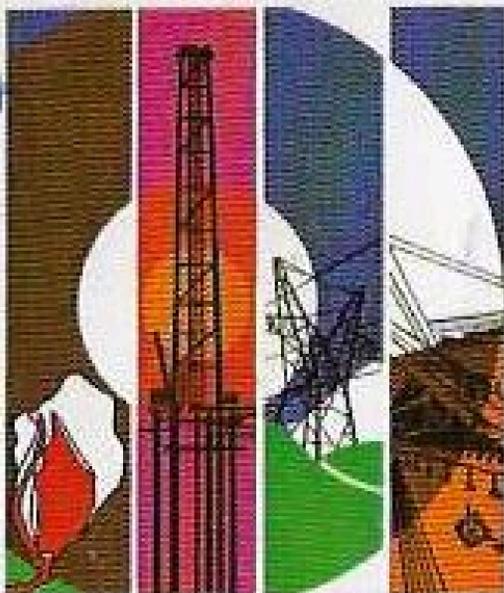# PHILATELIC BULLETIN

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
First day of issue 31st August 1970

Australian Post Office

FIRST DAY OF ISSUE
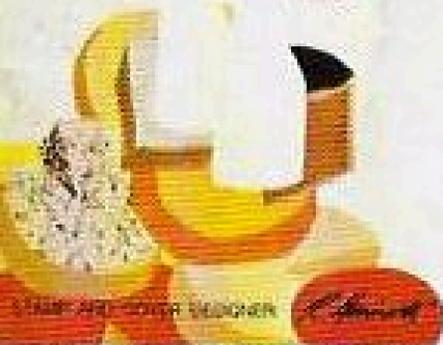G.P.O.
MELBOURNE
31 AUG 1970
VIC 3000
FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

Official Post Office Cover

XVIII INTERNATIONAL
DAIRY
CONGRESS   Date of Issue
7th October
1970

EXPO 70

CONTENTS

New Postal Charges from 1st October, 1970.

Revised postal rates were introduced on 1st October, 1970, resulting in an increase in charges for many services and alterations to the number and size of weight steps in various categories. At the same time, the fees for some philatelic services were abolished. The following sets out the major changes.

Letters and Postcards — within Australia:

The former rate of 5c for the first ounce was increased to 6c. The incremental charge for each additional weight step is now also 6c, instead of 4c as formerly, but this increase will be offset to some extent by the combining of several weight steps to simplify the rate structure. The number of weight steps will be reduced from seven to five. This simplified structure is identical to that adopted recently at the XVIth Congress of the Universal Postal Union in Tokyo. The maximum weight for a letter is now 1 lb and parcel rates and conditions apply to articles over 1 lb.

Overseas Letter Rate:

The letter rate to British Commonwealth countries and to certain countries in Asia and Oceania was formerly the same as the Australian basic postage rate, but this rate has now been increased to 7c for the first ounce. The letter rate to all other overseas countries is now 9c for the first ounce.

Other Articles:

The rate for other articles has been increased to 6 cents for the first and successive weight steps. The effect of introducing the simplified Universal Postal Union structure will be to reduce the number of weight steps from five to four.

Air Mail:

No major changes. Aerogrammes remain at 10c each.

Registered Post:

Ordinary fee increased from 25c to 30c.

Postal Stationery:

(Prices shown in brackets.) 6c lettercard (8c); 6c embossed envelopes, 5¾ inches x 3½ inches and 9 inches x 4 inches (7c); 6c wrapper (7c). The reply-paid postcard category previously provided in the international post has been abolished by the Universal Postal Union and will no longer be available.

Philatelic Services:

Standard first day covers are now 4c each. The price of the special first day covers for specific stamp issues remains at 8c each. The service of affixing stamps to philatelic covers and addressing the covers is now free. The sale of $2 specimen sets has been discontinued and all postmarked stamps will be sold at face value.

Australian Philatelic Services

The Australian Post Office is aware of the increasing popularity of stamp collecting both in Australia and overseas and in order to meet customer demand, several philatelic services have been introduced over recent months.

Official First Day Covers:

Special decorative covers are now provided with the issue of each new stamp. Some are designed by the same artist who prepared the stamp design and bear a facsimile of his signature. Some also feature alternative but unadopted stamp designs. The price of the official first day cover, without stamps, is 8c. Prepared covers with stamps postmarked on the first day of issue are available too but only for the first week of the stamp issue while stocks last. These are sold for the face value of the stamp(s) affixed plus 8c for the cover.

Souvenir Packs:

Attractive packs containing Australian stamps including those used in the Australian Antarctic Territory and Cocos (Keeling) Islands have been produced for collectors and as a unique Australian gift item, especially for Christmas, birthdays and for business people overseas. An information folder in each pack lists the technical details of the stamps as well as background information relating to the stamp issue. No additional charge is made for the souvenir packs above the face value of the mint stamps contained in them. A limited supply of earlier issues is still available.

Philatelic Handbooks:

Two handbooks have been published dealing with the history of Australian stamps; "The Early Commonwealth Period and the Kangaroo and Map Series" and "The 1913-14 Recess-Printed Series and the King George V Sideface and Pictorial Definitive Stamps". A third booklet "The Early Federal Period, 1901 to 1912-13" is at present with the printers and several more are being prepared. Each booklet costs 50c.

The new philatelic centre, 374 George Street, Sydney, which should be opened late this year, was described in the June Bulletin. It is intended to open a similar centre in Melbourne as soon as practicable.

First day of issue postmarker facilities are provided at more and more post offices in a continuing programme to meet the needs of collectors.

New Definitive Stamps

Two new stamps, a 6c Queen Elizabeth II and a 6c Floral coil stamp were issued on 28th September, 1970, to meet the need for large quantities of stamps in this denomination following the new postal charges introduced on 1st October, 1970.

The 6c Queen Elizabeth II is an engraved stamp of the same design as the current 1c-5c Australian stamps, the colour is orange. The stamp is recess-printed in sheets of 100 at the Note Printing Branch, Reserve Bank of Australia, Melbourne.

The design of the 4c Sturt's Desert Rose coil stamp has been altered to provide a 6c denomination for use in stamp vending machines now being converted to take three two cent coins. No further printings of the 4c or the 5c coil stamps are to be made and these items will be discontinued, although they will remain on sale at philatelic sales centres for some time.

Both of the new stamps contain helecon.

No fixed date of issue has been determined for postal stationery items embossed in red with the 6c denomination, but they are expected to be placed on sale at post offices during November, 1970, as stocks of old stationery, with extra postage affixed, become exhausted.

Parliamentary Conference Stamp

The 6c stamp to mark the Sixteenth Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference was issued on 2nd October, 1970, the day on which the Conference opened in Canberra.

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association was founded in 1911 and consists of members of the various British Commonwealth Parliaments. It exists to promote Commonwealth understanding and respect for parliamentary institutions. In the pursuit of these objectives, it organises annual Commonwealth and regional conferences and the interchange of parliamentary delegations.

The stamp design shows a rising flame symbolising man's aspirations towards parliamentary democracy and freedom of speech. The different colours of the flame symbolise the many races of man. Mr. George Hamori of Sydney prepared the stamp design and the two official first day covers provided for the stamp.

The illustration on one first day cover shows a stylised version of a conference group around a table. The conference emblem is reproduced on the other cover. The conference group motif was used by Mr. Hamori in an alternative preliminary design for the stamp.

Dimensions of the stamp are 25 mm x 37.5 mm (including perforations) and printing was by multicolour photogravure by the Note Printing Branch of the Reserve Bank of Australia in sheets of 100.

Dairy Congress Stamp

Dairying ranks fourth among the Australian rural industries and is an important source of export income for the nation.

The history of dairy farming in Australia began with four cows, brought to Sydney by Governor Phillip in 1788. Some years later the first commercial dairy herds were established south of Sydney in the district of Illawarra.

In this early period, dairy farming was confined to comparatively small operations with dairy farmers retailing milk and home-made butter around the main centres of population.

Major changes resulted from the introduction of cream separators which assisted in overcoming local transport problems and of refrigerated shipping which opened up overseas markets.

Dairy farming made rapid progress in the period between the two world wars. This resulted from a combination of factors, including closer settlement, improvements in roads and vehicles, pasture improvement, greater use of fertilisers, and the introduction of milking machines.

In addition, the orderly production and distribution of city milk brought about by the establishment of separate Milk Boards in each State, was an important factor in developing high standard dairy farms.

A 6c commemorative stamp was issued on 7th October, 1970, to mark the XVIII Inter-

national Dairy Congress which was held at the Sydney Showground from 12th to 16th October, 1970.

A temporary post office was provided at the Showground for the benefit of delegates to the congress and a special postmarker was used there.

International dairy congresses are held every four years to discuss common problems to world dairying such as contagious diseases to cattle, the nutriment value of milk and dairy products and the present and future economic position of the dairy industry.

The stamp was designed by Mr. Ray Honisett of Melbourne and it illustrates a laboratory technician conducting an analysis of milk products and a rural scene of a dairy herd of Australian Illawarra Shorthorns. This breed was established in the Illawarra district 150 years ago and is the only breed of dairy cattle to be developed in Australia.

Stamp size is 37.5 mm x 25 mm (including perforations) and printing was by photogravure at the Note Printing Branch of the Reserve Bank of Australia. Sheet content is 100. Mr. Honisett also designed two covers for use on the first day of issue of the stamp. One cover displays the emblem of the congress while the other depicts various dairy products including milk and a variety of cheeses.

Christmas Stamp for 1970

The first day of issue for the 6c Australian Christmas 1970 stamp was 14th October, 1970, but sales of the stamp at post offices is on a "request" basis for the benefit of philatelists and for customers who wish to use the stamp on Christmas greetings posted to overseas countries by surface mail.

The stamp will commence general sale at all post offices on 1st December, 1970, and will be withdrawn at the end of the year, although it will continue to be available for a further period from philatelic sales centres.

The design of the stamp was prepared by Mr. William Beasley, an art student of Melbourne. Mr. Beasley has created a conventional Nativity scene and employed a black texture over the colour areas to produce an antique oil painting effect. The colours in the stamp were produced by using tricolour inks, yellow, cyan, magenta and black.

Towards the end of 1969, Mr. Beasley and his fellow final art students at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology were set the assignment of designing a Christmas stamp as part of their final examination for the Diploma of Graphic Arts in Illustration. The results of the assignment were so pleasing to the Lecturer in Graphic Illustration that he sought to have five of the designs viewed by the Australian Post Office's Stamp Advisory Committee. As a result of the Lecturer's representations the Committee viewed the five designs together with those prepared by artists commissioned in the normal manner. Following adoption of Mr. Beasley's design, he was then further commissioned to do the difficult task of preparing working drawings for the printing of the stamp. Mr. Beasley was assisted in this work by technicians of the Note Printing Branch.

Printing of the stamp was by photogravure at the Note Printing Branch of the Reserve Bank of Australia, Melbourne. Sheet content is 100 and the stamp dimensions 25 mm x 37.5 mm (including perforations).

A special first day cover was prepared by the Australian Post Office and the Christmas 1970 stamp was also included in the souvenir pack of selected issues for 1970.

25th Anniversary of United Nations

Illustrated above is the preliminary design for the 6c stamp issued on 19th October, 1970, by the Australian Post Office to mark the 25th anniversary of the United Nations.

The stamp design was the work of artists of Monad Design and Visual Graphics, a Sydney design firm headed by Mr. Richard Eaton. It shows the traditional dove of peace, on a blue background with progress symbolised by a growing plant with the United Nations emblem as its flower.

The size of the stamp is 25 mm x 37.5 mm (including perforations) and printing was by photogravure in sheets of 100 at the Note Prin-

ting Branch of the Reserve Bank of Australia.

The first day cover for the stamp was also designed by Monad and featured design elements from an alternative preliminary design submitted by the firm for the stamp project.

The United Nations was formally established on 26th June, 1945, with the completion of the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco and the signing of the United Nations Charter, although its origins date back to various conferences held during the Second World War.

The Charter gave explicit form to an international organisation of 51 original member nations, including Australia, banding together "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war", declaring their object to be the maintenance of international peace and security and the achievement of international co-operation in economic, social, humanitarian and cultural matters.

The structure established by the Charter to pursue these aims is made up of six principal organs: a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat. Of these, the General Assembly composed of all the members of the United Nations, has the widest powers.

Australians have served as president of both the General Assembly and the Security Council.

Postmarkers Used to Commemorate the Centenary of the Commencement of the Overland Telegraph Line

In June, 1870, an agreement was reached between the South Australian Government and the British-Australian Telegraph Company providing for the Company to lay a cable between Darwin and Java which was already linked with Europe, and for South Australia to construct a land line across the continent from Darwin to Port Augusta.

The South Australian Government promptly introduced a bill authorising a preliminary loan of £120,000 to commence construction of the land line and soon afterwards the first parties left Adelaide. The Postmaster-General of South Australia, Mr. Charles Todd, who was knighted in 1893, planned and supervised the work.

The line was to follow the route taken by John McDouall Stuart when he crossed the continent from Adelaide to Darwin in 1862 and it was built in three main sections.

The erection of the first pole in the northern section took place at Darwin on 15th September, 1870, and the first pole in the southern section was erected at Stirling, five miles north of Port Augusta, on 6th October, 1870.

To mark the centenary of the first poles at these two points special postmarkers (illustrated) were provided at Darwin and Port Augusta, which was the nearest official post office. The postmarker design illustrates an insulator used on the Overland Telegraph Line. The facility was available at both post offices for one week, Darwin 14th-19th September, 1970 and Port Augusta 5th-10th October, 1970.

Souvenir Stamp Packs

A pack of selected 1970 stamp issues, containing eight mint stamps issued during 1970 and which have not previously been presented in a souvenir pack is now available at all official post offices. The stamps in this pack are comprised of the following —

Stamp	Issue Date
5c Standard Gauge Rail Link	11.2.70
5c XI International Grassland Congress	13.4.70
5c Golden Wattle Floral Coil	
4c Sturt's Desert Rose Floral Coil	27.4.70
6c Sixteenth Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference	2.10.70
6c XVIII International Dairy Congress	7.10.70
6c Christmas 1970	14.10.70
6c 25th Anniversary of United Nations	19.10.70

The price of the pack is 43c. It also contains a descriptive folder and gift card.

This brings the number of souvenir packs now available at post offices to ten. One further pack will be issued in 1970, which will contain the two commemorative stamps for the 50th Anniversary of Qantas Airways and will sell for 36c. Sales of the Qantas packs commence on 2nd November, 1970.

*Cobb and Co. Coach
which brought and
collected the Mail on
the opening day of the
new Swan Hill Folk
Museum Post Office*

Post Office in Folk Museum

The Horseshoe Bend post office and Cobb and Co. coach station, an interesting example of early Australiana in the seven acre Swan Hill Folk Museum, has been converted into a working post office.

Now officially named the Swan Hill Folk Museum Post Office, the non-official office observes normal post office hours and provides a postal service and philatelic souvenirs to patrons who visit the museum to inspect the tiny township of houses, shops, workshops and farm equipment which have been recovered from various parts of the Victorian countryside and reassembled inside the grounds of the museum.

The Swan Hill Folk Museum Post Office has been conducting sales since 17th August, 1970, but it was officially opened on 31st August, 1970. The ceremony was conducted by the Mayor of Swan Hill, Councillor Harrison, in the presence of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Mr. J. L. Knott; the Director, Posts and Telegraphs, Victoria, Mr. H. S. Robertson; and a gathering of some 700 visitors. Over 5,000 people visited the Folk Museum in the four days prior to 31st August, 1970.

From a philatelic viewpoint, the official opening on the 31st August, 1970, was of special significance in that the date was chosen to coincide with the release of the 7c, 8c, 9c and 10c National Development stamps.

Two philatelic displays depicting the theme of the development of Australia from six colonies to a nation with its own territories, were arranged in specially prepared display cabinets inside the post office.

The first display featured colour photographs of stamps issued by the Colonies during the period 1853 to 1907 and were taken from stamps held in the official collection of the Australian Post Office.

The second display contained actual stamps and souvenir stamp packs of recent issues of Australia, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and the Australian Antarctic Territory.

The scales, clock, telephone and, as far as possible, furniture, equipping the post office have all been selected to blend with the vintage atmosphere of the museum. Two "Lowdoor Round" type cast-iron letter receivers of the 1860-70 period have been erected in the museum grounds.

A pictorial postmarker is used at the post office as well as a standard first day of issue postmarker.

Design of the pictorial postmarker is similar to that used since 1966 on covers posted in the special letter receiver at the entrance to the Folk Museum. It shows a stylised drawing of the paddle steamer "Gem", another of the museum's exhibits.

Collectors in Australia desiring impressions of the pictorial postmarker should send fully addressed and stamped covers under prepaid cover to the Postmaster Swan Hill, Vic., 3585, (not to the Swan Hill Folk Museum Post Office).
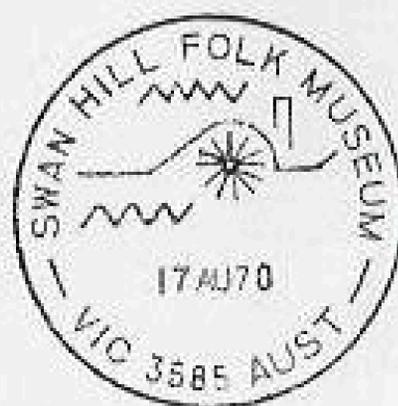
Overseas requests for postmarks should be addressed to the Philatelic Bureau, 374 Bourke Street, Melbourne, Australia, 3000. Remittances should cover the cost of the stamps and covers required.

30c Royal Visit Stamp

Stocks of commemorative stamps and discontinued definitive stamps are normally available from philatelic sales centres up to 12 months after the date of issue. An exception has been the 30c Royal Visit stamp. This stamp proved so popular with the public and amongst collectors that stocks did not last very long at post offices and philatelic sales centres. However, although sheets of the stamp are no longer available, single stamps are included in the Royal Visit souvenir packs which are still obtainable from all post offices. In fact, a full range of souvenir packs is still available, as well as the Cook miniature sheet (the first miniature sheet issued in Australia since 1928).

New Guinea Artifacts

On 28th October, 1970, the Territory of Papua and New Guinea issued four stamps featuring examples of artifacts unique to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. The denominations are 5c, 10c, 15c and 30c, and they are printed in four colour photogravure by Helio Courvoisier of Switzerland, from designs by Mr. Paul Jones. Stamp size is 26 mm x 33.6 mm, in sheets of 50.

ting Branch of the Reserve Bank of Australia.

The first day cover for the stamp was also designed by Monad and featured design elements from an alternative preliminary design submitted by the firm for the stamp project.

The United Nations was formally established on 26th June, 1945, with the completion of the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco and the signing of the United Nations Charter, although its origins date back to various conferences held during the Second World War.

The Charter gave explicit form to an international organisation of 51 original member nations, including Australia, banding together "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war", declaring their object to be the maintenance of international peace and security and the achievement of international co-operation in economic, social, humanitarian and cultural matters.

The structure established by the Charter to pursue these aims is made up of six principal organs: a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat. Of these, the General Assembly composed of all the members of the United Nations, has the widest powers.

Australians have served as president of both the General Assembly and the Security Council.

Postmarkers Used to Commemorate the Centenary of the Commencement of the Overland Telegraph Line

In June, 1870, an agreement was reached between the South Australian Government and the British-Australian Telegraph Company providing for the Company to lay a cable between Darwin and Java which was already linked with Europe, and for South Australia to construct a land line across the continent from Darwin to Port Augusta.

The South Australian Government promptly introduced a bill authorising a preliminary loan of £120,000 to commence construction of the land line and soon afterwards the first parties left Adelaide. The Postmaster-General of South Australia, Mr. Charles Todd, who was knighted in 1893, planned and supervised the work.

The line was to follow the route taken by John McDouall Stuart when he crossed the continent from Adelaide to Darwin in 1862 and it was built in three main sections.

The erection of the first pole in the northern section took place at Darwin on 15th September, 1870, and the first pole in the southern section was erected at Stirling, five miles north of Port Augusta, on 6th October, 1870.

To mark the centenary of the first poles at these two points special postmarkers (illustrated) were provided at Darwin and Port Augusta, which was the nearest official post office. The postmarker design illustrates an insulator used on the Overland Telegraph Line. The facility was available at both post offices for one week, Darwin 14th-19th September, 1970 and Port Augusta 5th-10th October, 1970.

Souvenir Stamp Packs

A pack of selected 1970 stamp issues, containing eight mint stamps issued during 1970 and which have not previously been presented in a souvenir pack is now available at all official post offices. The stamps in this pack are comprised of the following —

Stamp	Issue Date
5c Standard Gauge Rail Link	11.2.70
5c XI International Grassland Congress	13.4.70
5c Golden Wattle Floral Coil	
4c Sturt's Desert Rose Floral Coil	27.4.70
6c Sixteenth Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference	2.10.70
6c XVIII International Dairy Congress	7.10.70
6c Christmas 1970	14.10.70
6c 25th Anniversary of United Nations	19.10.70

The price of the pack is 43c. It also contains a descriptive folder and gift card.

This brings the number of souvenir packs now available at post offices to ten. One further pack will be issued in 1970, which will contain the two commemorative stamps for the 50th Anniversary of Qantas Airways and will sell for 36c. Sales of the Qantas packs commence on 2nd November, 1970.

*Cobb and Co. Coach
which brought and
collected the Mail on
the opening day of the
new Swan Hill Folk
Museum Post Office*

Post Office in Folk Museum

The Horseshoe Bend post office and Cobb and Co. coach station, an interesting example of early Australiana in the seven acre Swan Hill Folk Museum, has been converted into a working post office.

Now officially named the Swan Hill Folk Museum Post Office, the non-official office observes normal post office hours and provides a postal service and philatelic souvenirs to patrons who visit the museum to inspect the tiny township of houses, shops, workshops and farm equipment which have been recovered from various parts of the Victorian countryside and reassembled inside the grounds of the museum.

The Swan Hill Folk Museum Post Office has been conducting sales since 17th August, 1970, but it was officially opened on 31st August, 1970. The ceremony was conducted by the Mayor of Swan Hill, Councillor Harrison, in the presence of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Mr. J. L. Knott; the Director, Posts and Telegraphs, Victoria, Mr. H. S. Robertson; and a gathering of some 700 visitors. Over 5,000 people visited the Folk Museum in the four days prior to 31st August, 1970.

From a philatelic viewpoint, the official opening on the 31st August, 1970, was of special significance in that the date was chosen to coincide with the release of the 7c, 8c, 9c and 10c National Development stamps.

Two philatelic displays depicting the theme of the development of Australia from six colonies to a nation with its own territories, were arranged in specially prepared display cabinets inside the post office.

The first display featured colour photographs of stamps issued by the Colonies during the period 1853 to 1907 and were taken from stamps held in the official collection of the Australian Post Office.

The second display contained actual stamps and souvenir stamp packs of recent issues of Australia, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and the Australian Antarctic Territory.

The scales, clock, telephone and, as far as possible, furniture, equipping the post office have all been selected to blend with the vintage atmosphere of the museum. Two "Lowdoor Round" type cast-iron letter receivers of the 1860-70 period have been erected in the museum grounds.

A pictorial postmarker is used at the post office as well as a standard first day of issue postmarker.

Design of the pictorial postmarker is similar to that used since 1966 on covers posted in the special letter receiver at the entrance to the Folk Museum. It shows a stylised drawing of the paddle steamer "Gem", another of the museum's exhibits.

Collectors in Australia desiring impressions of the pictorial postmarker should send fully addressed and stamped covers under prepaid cover to the Postmaster Swan Hill, Vic., 3585, (not to the Swan Hill Folk Museum Post Office).

Overseas requests for postmarks should be addressed to the Philatelic Bureau, 374 Bourke Street, Melbourne, Australia, 3000. Remittances should cover the cost of the stamps and covers required.

30c Royal Visit Stamp

Stocks of commemorative stamps and discontinued definitive stamps are normally available from philatelic sales centres up to 12 months after the date of issue. An exception has been the 30c Royal Visit stamp. This stamp proved so popular with the public and amongst collectors that stocks did not last very long at post offices and philatelic sales centres. However, although sheets of the stamp are no longer available, single stamps are included in the Royal Visit souvenir packs which are still obtainable from all post offices. In fact, a full range of souvenir packs is still available, as well as the Cook miniature sheet (the first miniature sheet issued in Australia since 1928).

New Guinea Artifacts

On 28th October, 1970, the Territory of Papua and New Guinea issued four stamps featuring examples of artifacts unique to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. The denominations are 5c, 10c, 15c and 30c, and they are printed in four colour photogravure by Helio Courvoisier of Switzerland, from designs by Mr. Paul Jones. Stamp size is 26 mm x 33.6 mm, in sheets of 50.

In Papua and New Guinea there is an ancient culture generally termed primitive, but this does not mean that the people were not capable of expressing themselves. Although they did not have writing — they had language. Such being the case, they had no way of leaving behind them a history except by the evidence which has come down to us in examples of stone, bone, shell and sometimes wood.

In many instances then, as it is today, these examples in permanent form were the expression of the religious and philosophical outlook of the people. Gods, ancestral beings, totemic and mythical spirits being sculptured and engraved in images of worship and veneration. With the advent of European and Western culture the old arts and crafts and spiritual and philosophical outlook have brought change. Some of these forms have already disappeared completely, others are dying out, whilst a few are being adapted to meet the new environment of western civilization.

The examples of artifacts shown in the stamp series depict the character of the old traditional arts and craftmanship characteristic of pre-European culture. Only the example featured on the 15c stamp depicting an Aibom Sago Storage Pot is still being made in its original form, for the Wogeo Island Food Bowl on the 5c stamp has now become an inferior example of the original version; the Lime Pot represented on the 10c stamp is now not so elaborately decorated and the Manus Island Bowl featured on the 30c stamp is no longer produced.

Wogeo Island Food Bowl

This is a fine example of wood carving produced near the mouth of the Sepik River. It is characterised by stylised forms of man and animals with engraved totemic designs and deeply pecked patterns.

Although the people who inhabit this area are mainly seafarers and lake dwellers, their art style is related to that found in the region of the Middle Sepik, for the long nose portrayed on the human faces and the Hornbill bird depicted on this artifact are characteristic of both areas.

This handsome bowl stands 11 inches high and has a diameter of 10 inches. It is made from soft wood and was mainly used for mixing food.

Lime Pot

Lime pots are found in use in almost all the lowland villages in the Territory, particularly where betel nut chewing is a common practice. They vary in style from simple undecorated bamboo tubes to elaborately engraved gourds like the specimen illustrated on the 10c stamp. Lime sticks also vary considerably in form and decoration. A stick may be used or a bone decorated with engravings, weaving and shells. The lime acts as a catalyst to free the alkaloids from the crushed betel nut while it also brings out the bright red colouring so often seen in the mouths of betel nut chewers.

The example depicted on this stamp is a very elaborately decorated gourd standing 12 inches high with a diameter of 9 inches. The lime stock is made from the bone of a cassowary. The decorations are cowry shells (giri-giri) and dogs' teeth attached to woven string with pieces of shell attached at the ends. Shells are also used to decorate the woven collar. The engraving on the gourd is a pattern of traditional designs although the meaning is not known.

Aibom Sago Storage Pot

This is one of the most spectacular styles of pottery produced at Aibom village on the Chambri Lakes in the East Sepik District. Aibom is famous for its pottery, not only for its variety of shapes and sizes but also for its expressive decorations. Although many of the pots are painted in attractive colours to highlight certain features, it is the faces and totemic designs modelled onto the pots which attract attention.

The pot shown on the 15c stamp is approximately 30 inches high and 18 inches wide. It is a typical example of the sago storage pot with a pig face design. The pig is a most important item of value and prestige in Sepik village life. Its face of full form is found on the decorations of these and many other types of pottery either used as a utility item or for ceremonial purposes.

The Chambri Lakes is a centre for pot making and their products are traded to many villages along the Sepik River. Nowadays, miniatures of these pots are made for sale to tourists and
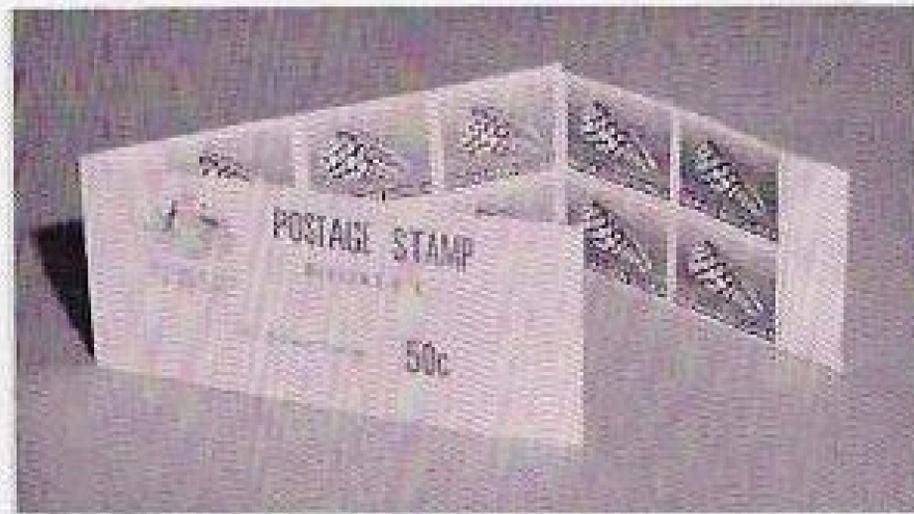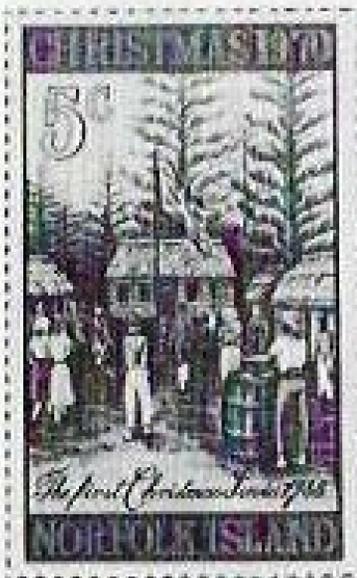
to provide a cash income for the people.

Manus Island Bowl

The traditional wood carvings of the Manus Islands are now almost non-existent. The wooden bowls of the Admiralty Islands, of which Manus Island is the largest, are interesting not only from the point of view of their form and decoration, but also because they are among the very few bowls with legs made in the Territory. The decorations on these bowls are similar to those depicted on other objects, such as are found on houses, decorative boards, ancestral figures, ornaments and utensils.

These decorations take the form of paintings or sculptures or engravings of fish, birds, pigs and human forms. Pigeons (balus) and Frigate birds are the predominant bird motifs. The bird represented on this artifact which is portrayed on our 30c stamp is probably a pigeon, whilst the engraved design around the edge of the bowl may be either totemic or a copyright clan design.

The artifacts portrayed in this stamp series forms part of the collection of the Papua and New Guinea Public Museum.

Postage Stamp Booklet

The Postal Administration of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea has supplied the following details of its postage stamp booklet.

The booklet contains ten 5c Shell stamps in a horizontal strip, two rows of five stamps. The strip is gummed to the centre of the cover by the selvedge on the left hand side of the strip while the block of four stamps on the right hand side of the strip folds back inside the booklet cover.

The cover measures 4¼ ins x 2⅛ ins and is printed by the Government Printing Office, Port Moresby. The cover is buff coloured and lettering is in green. Air mail postage rates for the Territory and overseas are printed inside the front cover.

The stamps have been treated with a special tropic-proof gum coating which gives them added protection and alleviates the necessity for interleaving the stamps.

The booklet was placed on sale at all major post offices in the Territory of Papua and New

Guinea on 28th January, 1970, and retails at 50 cents.

Norfolk Island Christmas Stamp

The Christmas stamp issued by Norfolk Island this year presents a scene of how the first Christmas service held on the Island in 1788 might have appeared. The 5c stamp was designed by Mr. Richard Bates of Carlingford, N.S.W. As well as referring to old prints, Mr. Bates was influenced in his design by the entries in Lieutenant Philip Gidley King's journal, which reads, in part:

"Moderate gales and dark cloudy weather. At sunrise hoisted the colours in observance of Christmas Day and gave the convicts a double allowance of pork and half a pint of rum. At 11 am performed divine service."

At the time the Commandant's house was used as a church and the congregation summoned by a substitute church-bell *"a man beating on the head of an empty cask"*. At the signal everyone was required by general orders to *"come clean and orderly, and behave themselves devoutly"*.

King was superintendent and commandant of the settlement in Norfolk Island. In 1800 he became the third Governor of New South Wales.

The Norfolk Island Christmas stamp was issued on 15th October, 1970; printing was by Harrison and Sons Ltd., London, in photogravure. Stamp size is 28 mm x 43 mm and sheet content 50 stamps.

Mr. Bates previously designed the 5c and 10c Captain Cook stamps issued by Norfolk Island on 29th April, 1970.

Old Masters on Christmas Island Stamps

Christmas Island issued 3c and 5c Christmas stamps on 26th October, 1970, depicting famous religious paintings. The 3c design shows "The Ansidei Madonna" by Raphael and the 5c design portrays "The Virgin and Child, St. John the Baptist and an Angel" by Morando. Both of these works are in the National Gallery, London.

The stamps were printed in sheets of 50 in multicolour photogravure by Harrison and Sons Ltd., London. Stamp size is 24.5 mm x 41 mm, including perforations. A special first day cover

for the stamps was designed by Harrison and Sons. A pictorial postmarker is being used by the Christmas Island Post Office to postmark mail posted during the Christmas Season. The postmarker design shows an outline of a map of the island.

Paolo Morando (1486-1522) also referred to as Cavazzola belonged to the Verona school of painting and was a pupil of Bonsignori and Francesco Morone. His earliest dated work is of 1508. His canvas "The Virgin and Child, St. John the Baptist and an Angel" measures 29¾ inches by 25½ inches.

Santi Raphael (1483-1520) was one of the most celebrated painters of the golden age of Italian art and was a contemporary of Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo.

The "Ansidei Madonna" or "The Madonna and Child with St. John the Baptist and St. Nicholas of Bari" was an altar piece painted in 1506 for the Ansidei family of Perugia and placed in the Service Church of St. Fiorenzo on the altar of the St. Nicholas Chapel.

The panel measures 94 inches x 61 inches and the painted area 82½ inches x 58½ inches.

New Fish Stamps

Two new values will be added to the Christmas Island Fish series definitive stamps on 14th December, 1970.

The new stamps will be the 15c Chaetodon ephippium and the 30c Solenostomus cyanopterus. Both stamps were designed by Mr. George Hamori of Sydney who prepared the designs for the original ten subjects in the Fish series.

The stamps will be printed in sheets of 100 in multicolour photogravure by the Note Printing Branch, Reserve Bank of Australia. Stamp size is 37.5 mm x 25 mm, including perforations.

A first day cover service will be provided by Christmas Island. Covers are 3c each; affixing 3c for up to 4 stamps and 6c for 5 or more stamps. First day covers are not addressed but a fee of 3c is charged for addressing the outer

envelope in which a single unaddressed first day cover is enclosed. When two or more first day covers are enclosed in an outer envelope, a fee of 5c is charged for each separately-addressed outer envelope.

Australian clients may obtain mint and post-marked stamps from philatelic sales centres of the Australian Post Office; overseas clients should forward all orders to the Philatelic Officer, Christmas Island, Indian Ocean. Re-mittances should be by international money order or bank draft. Australian postal orders are acceptable. Mails are carried by surface be-tween Australia and Christmas Island and some weeks may elapse before orders are returned to clients.

Western Samoan Stamps Honour Captain Cook

Illustrated above are the four stamps issued by Western Samoa on 14th September, 1970, to honour Captain James Cook's three voyages of discovery in the Pacific Ocean.

The design of the one sene stamp shows Cook's sextant and Kendal's chronometer. The sextant, by an unknown maker, was presented to the McNab collection in the Dunedin Public Library in 1936. Kendal's chronometer or K1, a marine timekeeper used for determining longi-tude, was an exact copy made in 1769 by Larcum Kendal of Harrison's fourth chronometer of 1759. John Harrison was the inventor of the instrument, the first being made in 1735 after six years of experiments. Printed in three colours, maroon, silver, and black, stamp size is 27 mm x 42 mm.

John Tweed's bronze statue of Cook at Whitby, Yorkshire, the birthplace of the great navigator, is shown on the 2 sene stamp. This stamp is printed in four colours, blue, yellow, brown and black and measures 31 mm x 44 mm.

A profile portrait of Cook is on the 20 sene stamp. Stamp size is 31 mm x 44 mm. Colours, blue, gold and black.

The large 30 sene stamp measures 85 mm x 31

mm and depicts Cook, a typical island scene and Cook's vessel for his first voyage into the Pacific, the 368 ton H.M. Bark Endeavour. The Endeavour was formerly called the Earl of Pembroke and was a Whitby-built collier before it was extensively refitted at H.M. Dockyard Deptford, near Greenwich, for the voyage which would take Cook, his crew and party of scientists two years to complete, during which time they would observe the transit of the planet Venus, circumnavigate New Zealand and discover the eastern coast of Australia. Bark was a general name given to small ships which carry three masts without a mizzen topsail but to sailors in the coal-trade the term meant a broad sterned ship which carried no ornamental figure on the stern or prow. The four colours used in the printing of the 30 sene stamp are purple, yellow, orange and brown.

Sheet content for all stamps is 25.

All of the stamps were designed by Mr. James Berry, O.B.E., the veteran designer of New Zealand stamps. Mr. Berry also has an art association with Samoa which dates back to 1935.

Printing of the Cook stamps was by the lithographic process at Questa Colour Security Printers Ltd., England.

Christmas Stamps and Miniature Sheet from Western Samoa

In 1969, Western Samoa produced a set of Christmas stamps reproducing religious themes of medieval Spanish painters; however, this year, the Christmas stamps were the designs of modern artists, all residents of Samoa.

The set of four stamps issued on 26th October, 1970, were 2 sene "Peace for the World" by F. P. Eccles, 3 sene "The Holy Family" by W. E. Jahnke, 20 sene "Mother and Child" by F. P. Eccles and 30 sene "Prince of Peace" by Sister Meleane Fe'ao. Western Samoa has also issued a miniature sheet containing each of the four stamps.

Printing was by multicolour photogravure by Heraclio Fournier, S.A., Vitoria, Spain, and sheet content is 25.

Short Notes

A special postmarker will be used at a temporary post office at the 9th Australian Scout Jamboree, Leppington, N.S.W. 29th December, 1970, to 9th January, 1971. To obtain impressions, fully stamped and addressed covers must reach the Postmaster, 9th Australian Jamboree, Leppington, N.S.W. 2900, not later than 9th January, 1971.

Local celebrations will be held at Scone, N.S.W to mark the centenary of the extension of the railway from Muswellbrook to Scone and a special pictorial postmarker will be used at the Scone Post Office from 10th to 18th April, 1971, in connection with this anniversary. The design of the postmarker will be similar to that provided at Muswellbrook in 1969 during its railway centenary celebrations.

Further to reference in the August Bulletin, 10,230 ordinary and 120 registered articles were postmarked with the special postmarker provided at the Windsor Girl Guide Muster, 22nd-29th August, 1970. The postmark is illustrated above.

The postmarker used at the temporary post office for the IIIrd Asian and Australasian Congress of Anesthesiology is illustrated. This facility was announced in the August Bulletin.

The Philatelic Bureau, Melbourne, has replaced its steel first day of issue postmarker with a rubber-faced one. An impression from the new postmarker is illustrated.

First day of issue postmarker facilities were extended to an additional 181 offices throughout Australia on 31st August, 1970, the date of issue of the National Development stamps. This brings to a total of 273 post offices where this facility is available. The postmarker for Claremont, Western Australia, one of the new first day of issue offices, is illustrated.

XI INTERNATIONAL
GRASSLAND CONGRESS
FIRST DAY OF ISSUE   APRIL 19, 1970

Official First Day Cover

6 cent Queen Elizabeth II
First Day of Issue
28 September 1970

OFFICIAL POST OFFICE COVER

Sixteenth
Commonwealth
Parliamentary
Conference

DATE OF ISSUE 2nd OCTOBER 1970

STAMP AND COVER DESIGNER

Official First Day Cover

6 cent Floral Emblem - Sturt's Desert Rose
First Day of Issue 28 September 1970