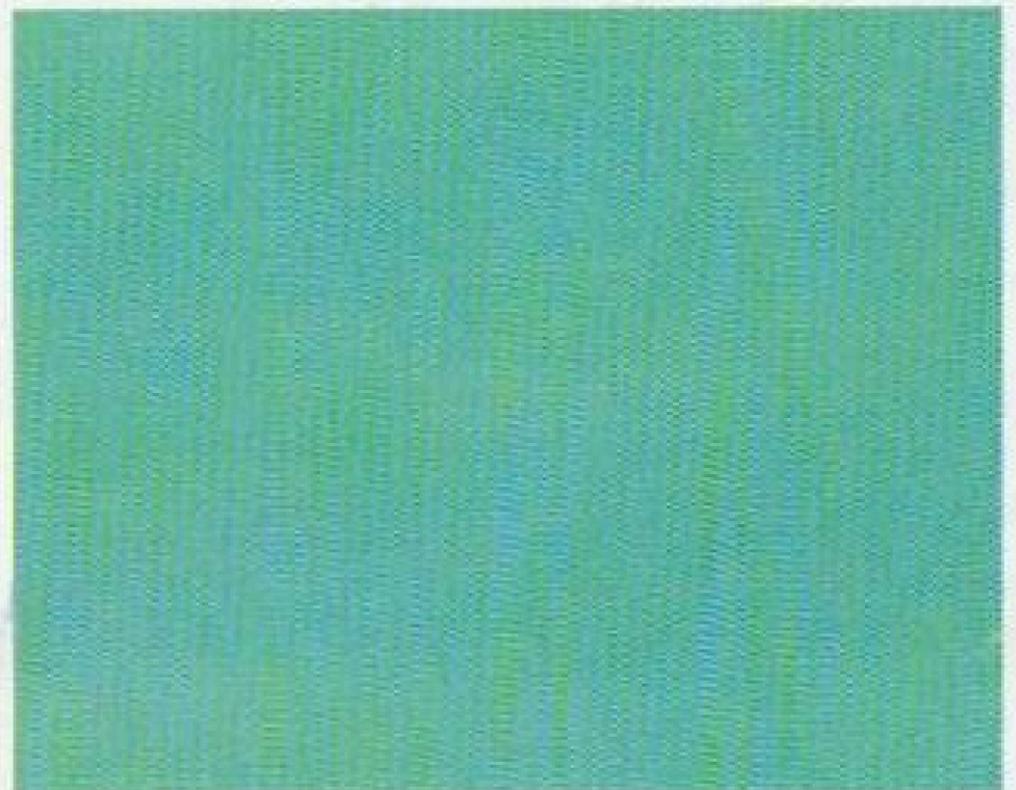
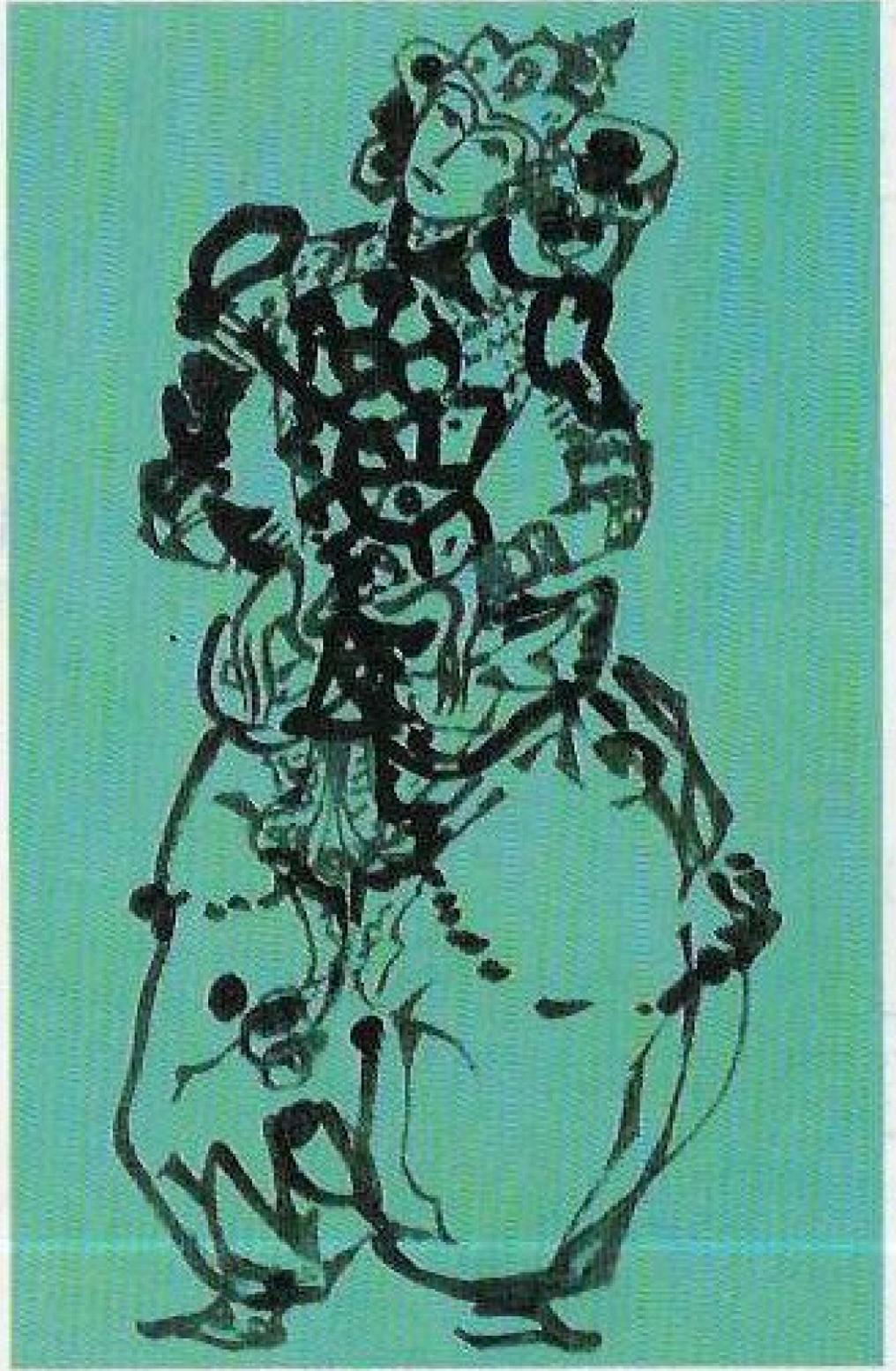
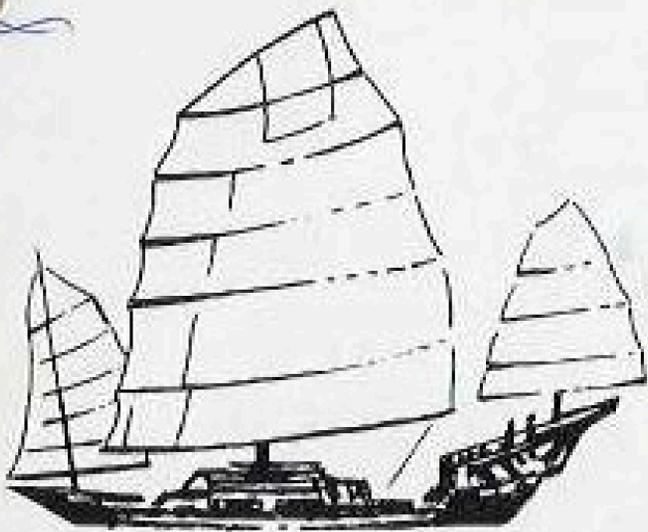
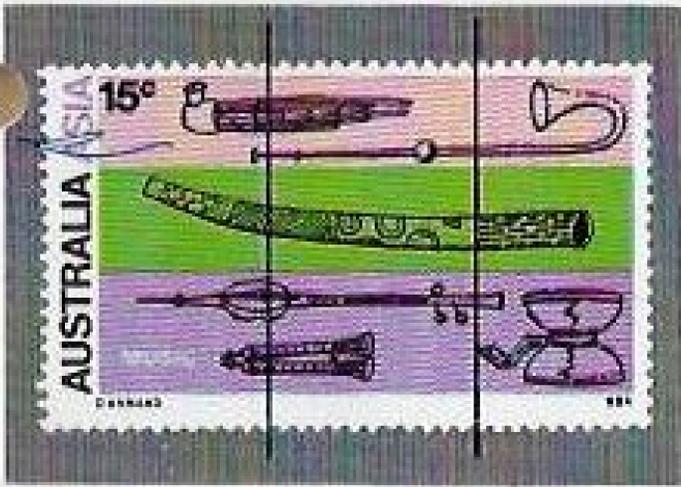


# PHILATELIC BULLETIN

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**COVER:**

*The three Australia-Asia stamps issued on 6th January 1970.  
Also shown is an Annand sketch from an early version of the  
Theatre subject.*

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### Australia-Asia Series of Stamps

New 7c, 15c and 20c stamps issued on 6th January, 1971, draw attention to the increasing links between Australia and its Asian neighbours. The stamps will remain on sale for about six months.

The designs were prepared by Mr. Douglas Annand, of Sydney, and incorporate many drawings he made during his travels in Asia. The denominations represent the surface mail rate and two air mail rates to Asian countries.

The stamps are in a size larger than the usual large gravure size; they measure 50 mm x 30 mm, including perforations. Printing was by photogravure at the Note Printing Branch, Reserve Bank of Australia, Melbourne, in sheets of 50 on unwatermarked paper incorporating heleon.

Special first day covers were provided by the Australian Post Office, and a souvenir pack, priced at 42c, is also being sold.

In each stamp design, Mr. Annand has used an Australian motif centrally, surrounded by Asian motifs. The 7c stamp features "Theatre". The figure on the left is an actor in a Japanese Noh play, a highly-stylised dramatic art form dating from the 13th century, and originally performed exclusively for the Imperial Court. An Australian dancing the role of the lyrebird in the Australian ballet "The Display" is shown in the central panel. This ballet was created by Sir Robert Helpmann, and had its premiere in Adelaide in 1964. The music was composed by Malcolm Williamson, and the sets designed by Sidney Nolan. "The Display" is part of the repertoire of the Australian Ballet Company which has toured a number of Asian countries. At right, completing the theatrical motif, is a singer from a classical Chinese opera.

Various musical instruments are shown in the 15c design. Two instruments from China, a mouth organ and a trumpet, are at the top. In the centre is an aboriginal didgeridoo from northern Australia. This instrument is a drone pipe, without reeds, serving as an amplifier for a droning noise produced from the performer's mouth. The didgeridoo is made from a hollow branch, or from bamboo with the inter-nodes removed. It is usually about five feet long, and undecorated, but special ceremonial varieties are profusely decorated, and may be ten feet or more in length. The musical instruments in the lower panel are a Thai spiked fiddle, a Tibetan drum, and an Indian double oboe.

Riverboats and ocean-going craft are featured on the 20c stamp. An Arab dhow from the Red Sea area is coupled with a three-masted junk from Canton in the top panel. At lower left is a riverboat sketched at Kuantan, on the east coast of Malaysia, and a wallam, a south

India riverboat from the Ernakulam area. Australia is represented by a surf boat, of the type used by life-saving clubs in the ocean waters off Australia's coasts. The first surf boats were broad-beam clinker-built craft about 20 feet long, made of kauri, maple or cedar. Modern surf boats are constructed of moulded plywood, light enough to be carried by the five-man crew, but robust enough to withstand the pounding of the surf. They now measure about 25 feet in length, and are steered by a long oregon oar through a closed rowlock bolted to the stern post. Each of the four rowers wields a 14-ft. oar, and the boat is equipped with a life-saving belt and about 200 yards of line.

The date of issue of the three stamps coincided with the 28th International Congress of Orientalists, held at Canberra from 6th to 12th January, 1971. A temporary post office, with a special postmarker, was provided for the Congress.

The First International Congress of Orientalists was held at Paris in 1873, and meetings have been held at three- or four-yearly intervals ever since, except during the two world wars. Until after World War II, the Congress was concerned with linguistic, literary, philosophical and historical studies, but changing contexts of world politics have been reflected in patterns of interest in Asian studies, and recent meetings have seen a developing attention to the social sciences and the problems of the modern world.

The Canberra Congress study programmes and seminars, therefore, concentrate largely on contemporary Asia, particularly those areas with which Australia is most closely connected by geography, economics and natural interests.

### Stamps and Aerogramme for Qantas 50th Anniversary

Six cent and 30c postage stamps and a 10c aerogramme were issued on 2nd November, 1970, to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of Qantas Airways.

The stamps were designed by Mr. George Hamori, of Sydney. Both designs contrast a modern Qantas Boeing 707 with the first aircraft operated by the company — an Avro 504, powered by a Sunbeam Dyak engine. The Hamori aerogramme design also features a Qantas Boeing 707.

The stamps were printed by photogravure at the Note Printing Branch, Reserve Bank of Australia, Melbourne. Both stamps are of the usual commemorative size, 37.5 mm x 25 mm, including perforations, in sheets of 100 on unwatermarked paper incorporating heleon. The aerogramme was printed by letterpress, and the red-orange background of the stamp area has heleon in the ink.

The stamps were available from post offices

for approximately two weeks, and the aerogramme a little longer. A souvenir pack containing the two stamps was placed on sale from 2nd November, 1970, at 36c per pack. An official Post Office cover, designed by Mr. Hamori, was also provided.

To mark the 50th anniversary, philatelic mail was carried by Qantas on a Sydney-London flight which began on 16th November, 1970 — the actual anniversary date. A pictorial post-marker was used on all covers included in the special mail. One-way and return covers were accepted.

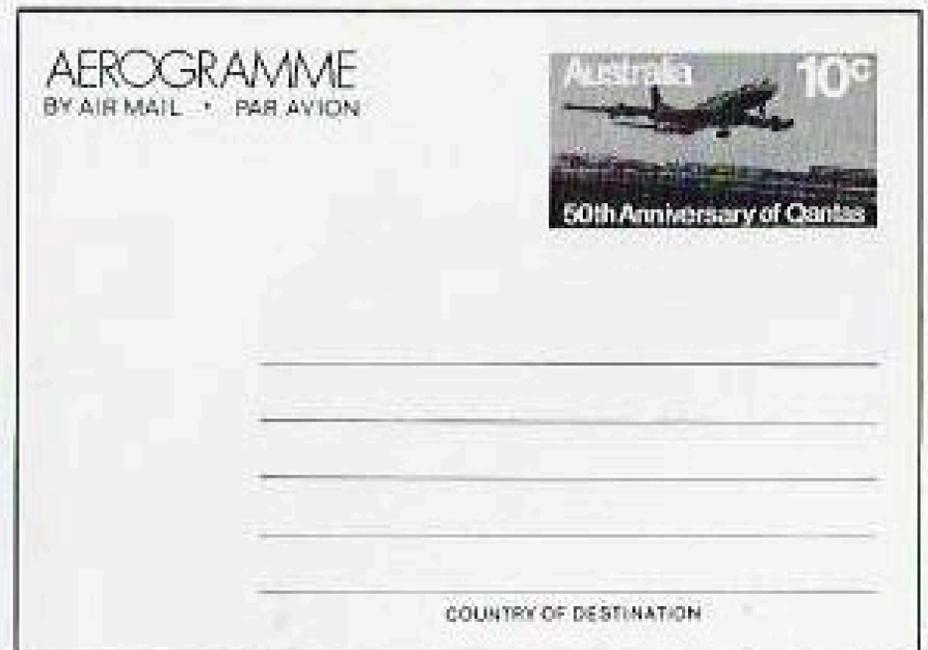
Arrangements could not be made for the items to be back-stamped in London, but all return items were back-stamped in Sydney upon receipt. Statistics were: covers addressed to the United Kingdom, 8,188 letters and 249 aerogrammes; returned to Australian addresses, 2,641 letters and 591 aerogrammes; to addresses other than U.K. and Australia, 214 letters and 161 aerogrammes.

#### Qantas, 1920-1970

Now Australia's oldest airline, and the second oldest in the world, Qantas' official birthday was on 16th November, 1920, when the company was registered as Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd. Its real beginning occurred somewhat earlier, and was connected with the England-Australia air race won by Ross and Keith Smith.

Lieuts. Hudson Fysh, D.F.C., and Paul McGinness, D.F.C., D.C.M., had been wartime partners in No. 1 Squadron, Australian Flying Corps (in which Ross Smith had also served, incidentally) and had hoped to take part in the great air race. However, the death of their backer ended their chances, but they were then commissioned by the Australian Government to survey an air route through northern Australia, in preparation for the arrival of race competitors. This aspect of the Smiths' flight was shown on one stamp of the 1969 series commemorating the 50th anniversary of that event (Philatelic Bulletin, October, 1969).

Following their ground survey, Fysh and McGinness were convinced of the need for aerial services in the outback. While waiting at Cloncurry, Queensland, for the Smiths' aircraft, they made the acquaintance of Mr. Fergus McMaster, a pastoralist, and his interest led to the formation of Q.A.N.T.A.S. McMaster became the first Chairman, and one of the first Directors was Mr. Alexander Kennedy, then 83 years old. On 3rd November, 1922, Kennedy was issued Ticket No. 1 on the first regular Longreach-Cloncurry service, and flew, at 70 m.p.h., over country which he had first traversed



fifty years before at the plodding speed of a bullock wagon.

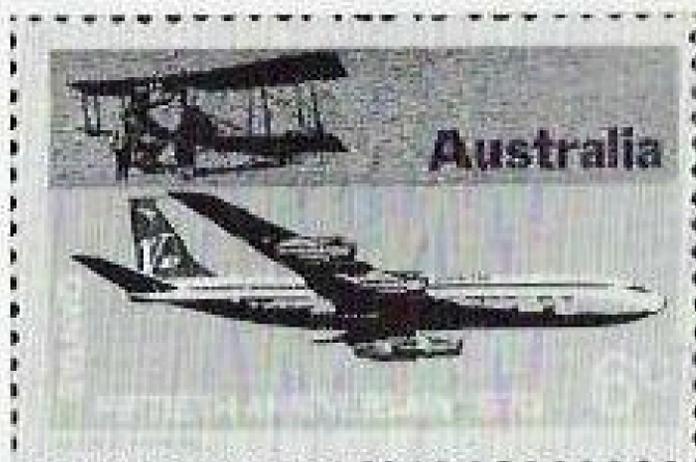
The company began operations with two ex-W.W.I. machines — an Avro 504K and a B.E. 2E. Pilots Fysh and McGinness, with Arthur Baird (also ex-No. 1 Squadron) as engineer, operated from Longreach, Qld., mostly on air taxi and joy-riding work. In 1922 the company secured a subsidy for the Charleville-Cloncurry route, capital was increased from the original £6,850 to £31,620, and more aircraft were obtained. Gradually, the air routes were pushed out over western Queensland.

In May, 1928, Qantas began to operate for the Australian Inland Mission the first flying doctor service, with a company D.H.50 aircraft, pilot Arthur Affleck, and Dr. St. Vincent Welch. Qantas logged its first million miles in 1930.

By the 1930s, air travel was moving from the open cockpit, helmet and goggles era towards increased passenger comfort, in enclosed cabins. The year 1934 saw a slight change of name, Qantas Empire Airways, and the first regular air mails between Australia and England.

In May, 1931, the company had flown the first organised overseas airmail, on the Brisbane-Darwin section of the route. However, this mail was experimental only, and the regular service did not begin until 1934, when Qantas operated four-engined D.H.86 aircraft over the Brisbane-Singapore link. In 1938 the company purchased Short Empire flying boats for this service, bringing new standards of comfort for passengers.

At the start of World War II, most of the flying boats were impressed into the Royal Australian Air Force. Meanwhile, due to war needs, Qantas had extended its section of the route to Karachi, but Japan's entry into the war cut this route. On 30th January, 1942, the company suffered its first loss due to enemy action, when the flying boat "Corio" was shot down near Koepang.



A new 3,500-miles non-stop route was then initiated from Perth to Ceylon, using Catalina flying boats. Each flight meant 24 hours in the air, and passengers who flew on the "Cats" were awarded the unique "Order of the Double Sunrise".

During the war Qantas made more than 750 flights to New Guinea, ferrying troops and supplies to the battle areas, and evacuating casualties.

Postwar, expansion was rapid. On its 25th birthday, in 1947, Qantas introduced four-engined Lockheed Constellations, then the most modern passenger transports in operation, and one of these aircraft was depicted on a 2/- stamp issued on 20th November, 1957, to mark the inauguration of the first Australian round-the-world air service. Qantas routes then linked up in a global service, with the acquisition of transit facilities across the United States.

Today, Qantas ranks amongst the world's largest airlines, operating a fleet of 21 Boeing 707 jets, with four 747 "jumbos" scheduled for delivery next year. Its staff is more than 11,000, and assets are more than \$240 million.

Having been associated with Australian air mails for most of its life, Qantas figures largely in Australian aero-philately. Besides the stamps mentioned above, a Qantas Superconstellation was depicted on the 5d. Cocos (Keeling) Islands stamp of 1963, and a special aerogramme of 1960 marked Qantas' 40th anniversary. Many special postmarkers have also been provided for Qantas inaugural flights.

Of the pioneering personnel mentioned above, Alexander Kennedy died at the age of 99 in 1936; Sir Fergus McMaster died in 1950; Paul McGinness died in 1952; and Sir Hudson Fysh, for many years chairman and managing director, retired recently from active participation in the airline's management.

#### Stamp for 50th Anniversary of Country Women's Association

The Australian Post Office will issue a special postage stamp in 1972 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Country Women's Association of Australia, an organisation first formed in New South Wales in 1922.

The C.W.A. participates in a wide range of activities beneficial to the rural communities of Australia, and plays a very important part in the Australian way of life beyond the cities.

As an association of country women's societies, the C.W.A. is affiliated with the International Organisation of the Associated Country Women of the World, which is active in 65 countries.

Details of the stamp's denomination, design and date of issue will be announced later.

#### Posting Box, The Summit, Mount Kosciusko

The letter receiver at the summit of Mount Kosciusko was opened again on 14th December, 1970, for philatelic mail during the 1970-71 summer season. All letters posted in the box up to 29th March, 1971, will be postmarked with a special pictorial hand postmarker. The facility does not provide for the handling of registered mail.

Australian collectors wishing to obtain impressions of the postmarker may lodge fully stamped and addressed envelopes at the Philatelic Sales Section, Clarence Street Post Office, Sydney, N.S.W., 2000, or send them under prepaid cover to the Postmaster, Cooma, N.S.W., 2630, with an appropriate request.

Overseas collectors should forward fully addressed envelopes to the Philatelic Bureau, 374 Bourke Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, 3000, with a remittance to cover the cost of the Australian stamps to be affixed.

### Famous Australians Stamp Booklet

The second stamp booklet in the Famous Australians series was issued on 16th November, 1970, and will remain on sale for approximately 12 months. The stamp subjects are the Duigan brothers, pioneer aviators; explorer Edward John Eyre; poet Adam Lindsay Gordon; and Governor Lachlan Macquarie. Following the format established with the first Famous Australians booklet and the Prime Ministers booklet, each subject is shown in a separate pane containing five 6c stamps and a "title tab". Each booklet, containing twenty 6c stamps, is priced at \$1.20.

The stamps each measure 20.25 mm x 24.05 mm, including perforations, although like all booklet stamps they are partially imperforate. They were engraved and printed at the Note Printing Branch, Reserve Bank of Australia, Melbourne, on unwatermarked paper incorporating helecron. Each stamp is a bicolour, having a paler lithographed background colour and the portrait and lettering in a darker recess print.

All four portraits were specially drawn for the stamp series. Artists of the Note Printing Branch prepared the Duigan and Gordon portraits; Mr. Alfred Cook of Sydney painted the Macquarie portrait; and Mr. Tate Adams of Melbourne prepared the Eyre portrait by medium of a woodcut.

A special first day cover was produced by the Australian Post Office for the stamps.

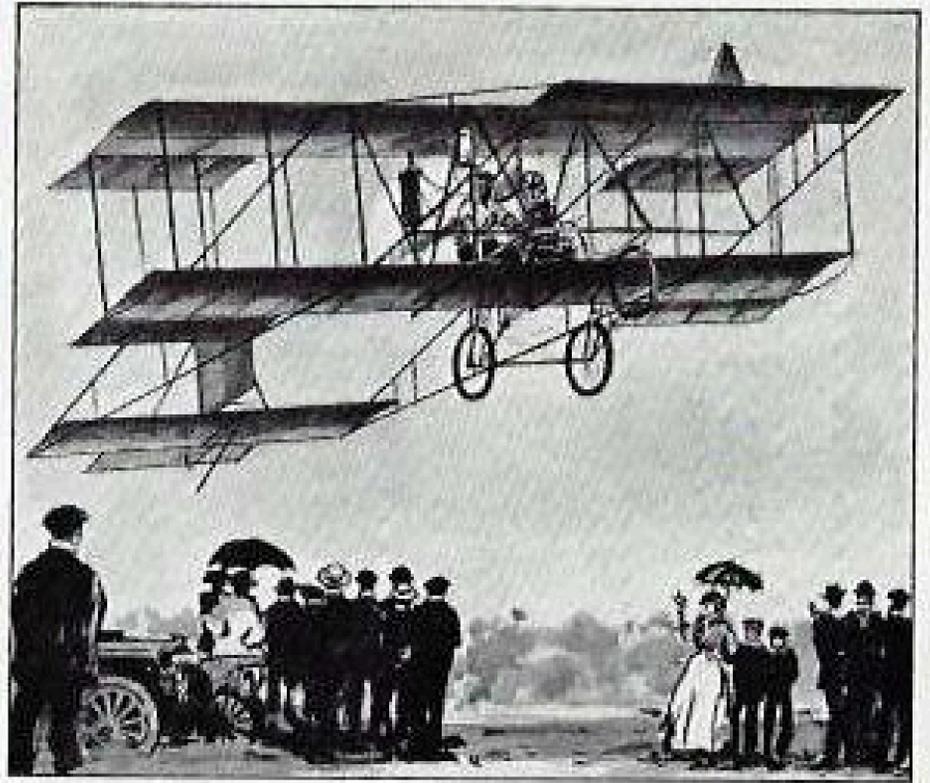
#### The Design Subjects

##### *The Duigan Brothers*

John Robertson Duigan and Reginald Duigan collaborated in the construction of the first successful Australian-built aeroplane. John Duigan, born at Terang, Vic., in 1882, was educated in Melbourne and then in London, where he took an engineering course. Returning to Australia, he joined his brother Reg (born 1888) at their father's farm at Spring Plains, near Mia Mia, Victoria. John became interested in flying, and in March, 1909 (at which time no-one had yet flown in Australia) he constructed a glider from which he gained useful experience.

In June, he obtained a copy of Sir Hiram Maxim's textbook on aerodynamics, and using the data therein, designed a powered machine, and began construction, aided by his brother Reg. As the nearest aircraft and aircraft factories were 10,000 miles away, the brothers had to construct every single item themselves . . . doing all their own carpentry, fitting, turning, and tool-making.

The engine was made in Melbourne, but proved under-powered, and was extensively modified by John Duigan before it gave satis-



*J. R. Duigan flying his aircraft at Bendigo Racecourse on 3rd May, 1911.*

factory performance. In the early months of 1910, the machine was given a number of trials, running over the ground while the brothers gained handling experience. On 16th July, 1910, a short hop of 24 feet was achieved, and on 7th October, 1910, John Duigan made a flight of 196 yards, at a height of 12 feet, which he regarded as his first real flight. It must be remembered, of course, that the brothers were necessarily teaching themselves to fly, also, and they made many local flights at the farm. On 3rd May, 1911, John made five demonstration flights at the Bendigo racecourse.

Both brothers went to England in 1911, where John gained the Royal Aero Club's pilot's certificate, No. 211. On their return to Australia, they built another aircraft in late 1912.

During the 1914-18 war John served in No. 3 Squadron, A.F.C., and was awarded the Military Cross. Neither brother continued in aviation after the war, and in 1920 John presented his original aircraft to the Melbourne Technological Museum, where it is still preserved.

##### *Edward John Eyre*

Edward John Eyre (1815-1901) was born in Yorkshire, England, and migrated to Australia in 1832. He became one of the "overlanders" who drove sheep and cattle, on behalf of pastoralists, into new country, and thus moved gradually into exploration.

In 1840, South Australians were seeking an overland stock route to Western Australia, and a Governmental-private fund was subscribed for an expedition, of which Eyre was appointed commander.

Eyre's experience (he had previously been north through the Flinders Ranges and to the



By courtesy of  
Wing Cdr. B. L. Duigan

shores of the lake which bears his name) led him to think that the country to the north offered better possibilities, and in June, 1840, he set off in that direction. His party comprised five whites, three aboriginals, 13 horses and 40 sheep.

He was blocked by Lake Torrens, which his horses could not cross because of bogs, nor by-pass, because of lack of feed and water. Eventually, Eyre decided to attempt the original plan of an east-west crossing, and proceeded to Fowler's Bay. Because he had insufficient provisions for the whole party, and foresaw further privations, he divided the party, and continued with one white man—James Baxter—and three aboriginals, including one named Wylie. He retained 11 horses and six sheep. The reduced party left Fowler's Bay in February, 1841, in mid-summer heat.

Moving through practically waterless country, they were sustained only by what they could obtain from native wells and soaks, and the sheep and horses had many long marches without sufficient feed or water. The sheep were killed for food, and the horses' loads were lightened by abandoning all equipment except essentials, but men and animals still weakened.

On the night of 29th April, 1841, Eyre was wakened by a gunshot. Investigating, he found Baxter dead, the stores plundered, and two aboriginals missing. Fortunately, some flour and water were left, and some horses. Accompanied only by Wylie, Eyre moved on westwards, still skirting the shores of the Great Australian Bight.

On 2nd June, they encountered a whaling vessel anchored off-shore, and were able to replenish their provisions, and a little later the

country began to improve. It was now winter, and they began to suffer from an excess of water, as rainstorms swept over them. They reached the settlement at Albany, Western Australia, on 7th July, 1841, after a journey of almost 1,000 miles across unexplored arid country. Eyre was later awarded a gold medal by the Royal Geographic Society for this epic journey, which had proved that there were no south-flowing rivers in the area, and thus its unsuitability for pastoral pursuits.

Eyre later took up land in the Murray valley, and was appointed magistrate and protector of aboriginals, in which post he was generally considered to have combined sympathy with extensive understanding of native customs. In 1846 he was appointed Lieutenant Governor of New Zealand, and from 1854 he held various official positions in the West Indies.

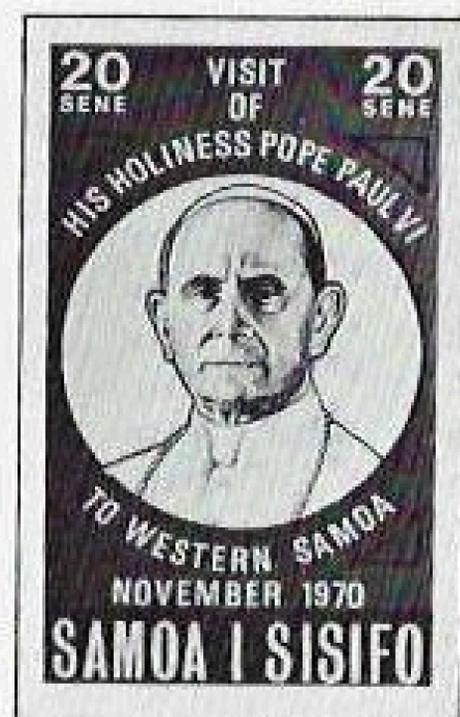
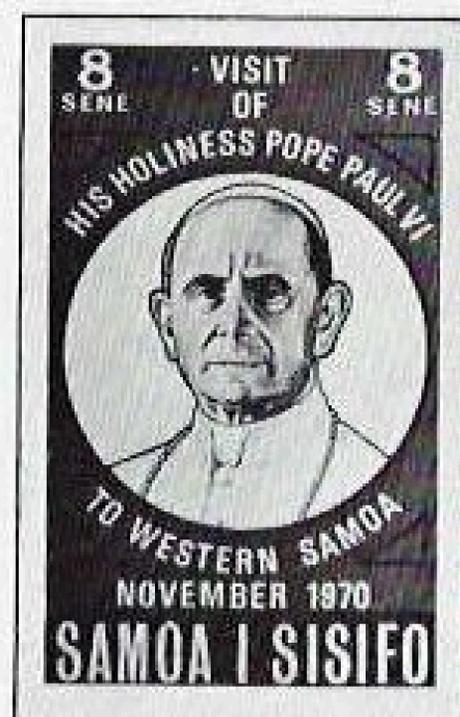
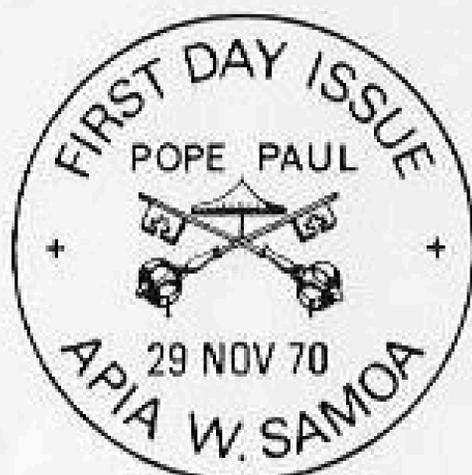
Biographical details of the other two subjects, Adam Lindsay Gordon and Lachlan Macquarie, will be printed in the February Bulletin.

#### Philypia International Philatelic Exhibition, London

The two photographs on the back cover of this Bulletin show the Australian Post Office's stand at the recent PHILYMPIA Exhibition, which was held at Olympia, London, 18th-26th September, 1970.

The exhibition was the largest ever held in Britain, and included displays from the Royal Collection, stamp printers, the British Post Office and overseas postal administrations, and 3,600 frames of competitive entries. It was officially opened by Mr. Christopher Chataway, M.P., the British Minister of Posts.

The A.P.O. stand was designed by Depart-



mental display artists, and was constructed by an English contracting firm. The material exhibited was specially selected to provide different levels of viewing interest, ranging from modern issues and souvenir packs to early Commonwealth and colonial classics and rarities. The material, all drawn from Departmental archives, included essays for the first stamps of New South Wales, various N.S.W. stamps of the period 1851-56, die proofs of unissued stamps of the Commonwealth, entries in the 1927 Canberra stamp design competition, a sheet of the 2d Sydney Harbour Bridge forgeries, and artwork for recent photogravure stamps, including the approved designs for the Cook Bicentenary series.

Post Office films were shown continuously on a small screen, and viewers could listen to the sound track via cordless earphones, which picked up the broadcast from an induction loop around the top of the stand, thus avoiding any objectionable noise level associated with loud-speaker broadcasts. The earphones were a tremendous "hit" with visitors, and the Departmental representatives on the stand found that technical information about the 'phones was required almost as frequently as philatelic information! Much interest was shown also in the archival material on display, and in Australian philatelic services generally. Approximately 15,000 visitors passed through the Australian stand during the exhibition, which had an overall attendance of about 60,000.

#### Australian Stamp Bureau in London

The Postmaster-General, Mr. Alan Hulme, announced recently that an Australian Stamp Bureau would be established in London, to begin operations on 1st January, 1971. The Bureau would improve Australian philatelic services to United Kingdom stamp dealers.

The Australian Stamp Bureau will have its own staff, but will be using the expertise and

other facilities and officers of the Crown Agents. It will sell Australian, Australian Antarctic Territory and Cocos (Keeling) Islands stamps, to dealers only.

Dealers who formerly purchased direct from Australia will now be able to obtain their requirements from the Australian Stamp Bureau in London. The Australia-Asia series of 6th January, 1971, will be the first issue so handled.

The arrangement for collecting and paying for orders at Australia House, London, will be discontinued after orders received up to 31st December, 1970, have been fulfilled.

#### Recent Gravure Stamps — Notes on Printing

##### *6c 25th Anniversary of United Nations*

Two types of paper were used in this printing; both manufactured by Wiggins Teape, coated, and unwatermarked, but one variety incorporated Derby Luminescence and the other heleon.

Ink colours were yellow, blue, magenta and black, and the usual number of four cylinders, one for each colour, were employed.

##### *6c Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference*

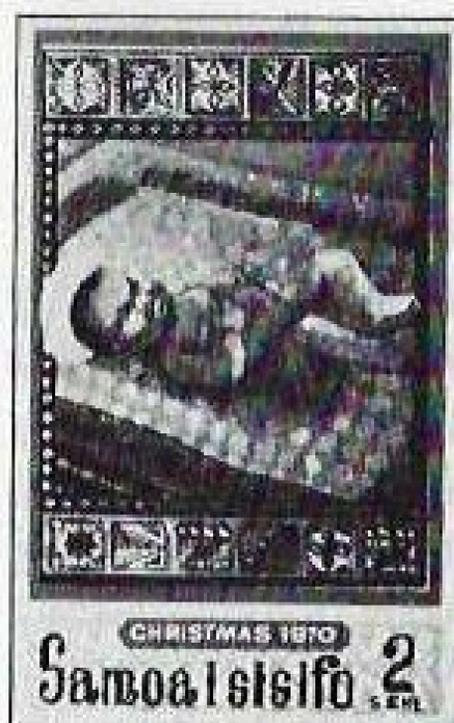
Wiggins Teape coated unwatermarked heleon paper was used for this stamp. Colours were yellow, red, blue and black, from four cylinders.

##### *6c XVIIIth International Dairy Congress*

Wiggins Teape coated unwatermarked heleon paper was the stock in this case also. One set of four cylinders applied blue, green, brown and black.

##### *6c Qantas*

Wiggins Teape coated unwatermarked Derby Luminescence paper was employed. Four cylinders were used, and colours were blue, gold, red and black.



### 30c Qantas

This stamp was also on the Derby Luminescence paper. Green, gold, red and black inks were used, from four cylinders.

### National Development Series

All four stamps of the series were printed on Wiggins Teape coated unwatermarked heleon paper, and four cylinders were employed in each case. Colours were: 7c, light green, light blue, dark green, dark blue; 8c, yellow, blue, red, black; 9c, yellow, blue, red, black; 10c, orange, purple, red, black.

### New Stamps for Western Samoa

Western Samoa issued two stamps — 8 sene and 20 sene — on 29th November, 1970, to mark the visit to Samoa of His Holiness Pope Paul VI. Special first day covers and a first day of issue postmarker were also provided.

The stamps, priced at 10c and 25c (Aust.) respectively, are available from Australian Post Office philatelic sales centres for clients resident in Australia. Overseas clients should order from the Philatelic Bureau, Apia, Western Samoa.

Western Samoa plans to issue a Timber Series on 1st February, 1971. The values will be 3 sene, 8 sene, 20 sene and 22 sene. A special issue is also proposed in March, 1971, to mark Samoa's first participation in an international stamp exhibition — the annual Interpex show in New York — but details were not available when copy for this Bulletin closed in November.

All first day cover orders, with remittances, should be sent to the Philatelic Bureau, Apia. The usual arrangements will be made for mint and postmarked stamps to be available to Australian clients through A.P.O. philatelic sales centres.

The four Christmas stamps announced in the October Bulletin are illustrated in this issue.

### Townsville Stylo — A Migrant Without a Passport

The central motif of the 5c XIth International Grassland Congress stamp was the legume Townsville Stylo, also called Townsville lucerne, as it was first discovered in Australia in the Townsville area in the early 1900s. As the plant is a native of Central and South America, it is thought that its seeds arrived in Australia in packing material from overseas ships. The plant's scientific name is *Stylosanthes humilis*.

It soon became established in the north Queensland areas, and spread to the Northern Territory and New Guinea, preferring tropical and sub-tropical regions with an annual rainfall of 25 or more inches. Although some graziers and agricultural scientists recognized its value earlier, large scale research and commercial development of the plant did not begin until fairly recent years.

Native pasture grasses in the northern areas of Australia provide an inadequate diet for cattle for much of the year. The summer rains produce good growth in these grasses, and for a few months cattle find them palatable and nutritional. However, during the dry months of winter, the grasses lose their food value. In these conditions, northern pastoralists were accustomed to having to run cattle for four to six years before the beasts reached market condition, and there was also a comparatively high death rate among breeding cows and calves.

Agricultural scientists believe that with the aid of Townsville lucerne, many millions of acres of tropical lands can be improved to carry much larger herds of beef cattle.

Townsville lucerne is a free-seeding annual legume which provides high protein year-round feed in tropical areas with 25 inches or more rain annually. As it has a remarkable ability to extract nutrients from soils of low fertility, it is especially useful in poor soil areas, but it can also flourish on a wide range of better soils.



Studies of the plant began in the early 1930s, by the Queensland Department of Primary Industries. After the second world war, experimental plots were established in Queensland and in the Northern Territory, and the developments which followed involved three major organisations: the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, the Queensland Department of Primary Industries, and the Northern Territory Administration. Current scientific work on the plant includes research into use of fertilizers; cross breeding of different strains, to extend its range on different types of soils; and investigation of aerial sowing techniques. Meanwhile, the pastoral industry is using Townsville lucerne on a rising scale and it has been estimated that the plant's full potential may not be realised for about 30 years, enabling northern Australia to carry about 12 million cattle compared with about 2½ million at present.

#### Papua and New Guinea — National Heritage Series

Four typical examples of traditional native architecture are featured on National Heritage series 5c, 7c, 10c and 40c stamps to be issued by the postal administration of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea on 27th January, 1971.

The stamps were printed in three and four colour photogravure by Helio Courvoisier of Switzerland, and were designed by Mr. Graham Wade of Sydney. Stamp size is 26 mm x 41 mm, and sheet content is 50.

In accordance with the usual arrangements, mint stamps will be available to Australian collectors on and from the date of issue, through Australian Post Office philatelic sales offices. Postmarked stamps are expected to be available a little later. All orders for first day covers, whether from Australian collectors or from overseas collectors, should be forwarded to the Philatelic Bureau, Port Moresby, Territory of Papua and New Guinea. Overseas collectors' orders for stamps should also be directed to

that address.

The 5c stamp shows several Eastern Highlands round houses. Such dwellings are circular, each with a conical roof topped with an upright pole which is itself topped with clumps of orchids or leaves. The only opening is a small entrance. The walls are double rows of vertical stakes, stuffed with grass held by strips of bark. The roof is thatched with grass over stakes.

A Milne Bay house is shown on the 7c stamp. Most houses in this district have decorations of carved and painted panels. The discs or capings on the supporting poles are a protection against rodents. In the cool space under the houses, villagers may sit and talk, work at pottery, or store equipment.

A Purari Delta house, of the type shown on the 10c stamp, is found in the Papuan Gulf, and may be over one hundred feet long and thirty feet wide. Usually there is a central corridor with cubicles on each side. "Ravi" was the name given to very large houses in this style, used for ceremonials forbidden to women. There were few, if any, cubicles in Ravi houses, and the large floor space was used for meetings of the elders, or for initiation or other ceremonies.

The 40c stamp shows a Sepik-Maprik Haus Tambaran or men's spirit house. The distinctive facade with its masses of faces and animal motifs is one of the best-known art styles of the Territory. There may be up to six rows of painted faces on the largest houses. The faces represent ancestral spirits and legendary heroes. The houses are used by men only for sacred ceremonies.

#### Short Notes

Further to reference in the August Bulletin, 3,773 ordinary and 39 registered articles were processed with the special postmarker provided at the temporary post office for the III Asian and Australasian Congress of Anesthesiology, Canberra, 19th-22nd September, 1970.

Articles postmarked at the Windsor Girl



Guide Muster, 22nd-29th August, 1970, totalled 11,308, including 131 registered. The postmarker was illustrated in the October Bulletin.

Further to October references and illustrations, 3,292 ordinary and 25 registered articles were postmarked at Darwin, and 2,565 ordinary and 40 registered articles at Port Augusta, with the special postmarkers commemorating the centenary of the commencement of the Overland Telegraph line.

A special postmarker will be used at a temporary post office at the Haydon-Allen Building, Canberra, for the Fifth Commonwealth Education Conference, 3rd-17th February, 1971. Australian collectors may obtain impressions by forwarding fully stamped and addressed envelopes, under prepaid cover, to the Postmaster, Canberra City, A.C.T., 2601, to reach him by 2nd February. Thereafter, covers, fully addressed and stamped, and under prepaid wrapper, should be sent to the Postmaster, Fifth Commonwealth Education Conference, Canberra, A.C.T., 2600, to reach him by 17th February, 1971.

A special postmarker was used at a temporary post office in the Queen Victoria Building, York Street, Sydney, from 30th November to 3rd December, 1970, during the visit to Australia of His Holiness Pope Paul VI.

At the XVIII International Dairy Congress, Sydney, 12th-16th October, 1970, a total of 8,800 articles (including 46 registered) were postmarked with the special cancellation illustrated in the October Bulletin.

Mr. Thomas Keneally, a member of the special Cook Bicentenary stamp project team, has shared first prize in the novel section of the literary competition associated with the celebrations. The co-winner was Mr. Barry Oakley, of Melbourne. Results were announced in November by the N.S.W. Chief Secretary, Mr. Willis, Minister in charge of the Cook celebrations. Mr. Keneally's successful entry was "The Survivor", published in 1969. He has written

five novels since he began writing about eight years ago.

Postal stationery gummed with PVA adhesive, in lieu of gum arabic, was first distributed as shown below:

	Lettercards <i>Date of Initial Supply</i>	Wrappers <i>Date of Initial Supply</i>
Victoria	4.6.70	4.6.70
New South Wales	1.6.70	1.6.70
Queensland	2.6.70	2.6.70
South Australia	4.6.70	4.6.70
Western Australia	2.6.70	2.6.70
Tasmania	3.6.70	3.6.70

Further to references in the October Bulletin, the special postmarkers for the 9th Australian Scout Jamboree and the Scone railway centenary are illustrated.

Further to reference in the April Bulletin, the special postmarkers associated with the 10th International Veteran and Vintage Car Rally were used to cancel covers as follows: Sydney 5,200 (including 20 registered); Canberra 6,217 (including 10 registered); Wagga Wagga 4,514 (including 6 registered); Albury 5,522 (including 7 registered); Shepparton 5,552 (including 8 registered); Melbourne 4,148 (nil registered).

The Republic of Nauru issued a 10c aerogramme on 30th November, 1970. This is the first stamped aerogramme of Nauru; previously unstamped aerogramme forms, to which it was necessary to affix adhesive 10c stamps, were provided on the island. The new form was printed at the Note Printing Branch of the Reserve Bank of Australia, Melbourne, and it is similar in size, shape and colour to the current Australian form. The stamp design, showing palm trees, is an adaptation of the 5c Nauru definitive postage stamp. The Nauru aerogramme is available, in mint condition only, from philatelic sales centres of the Australian Post Office.

# Australian Post Office

