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The main cover illustration shows a corroboree at
Mornington Island, Queensland. The four Aboriginal
Art stamps issued on 29th September, 1971, are
also illustrated.

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**PHOTOGRAVURE AND THE BIRDS SERIES —
DEVELOPMENT OF AUSTRALIAN GRAVURE**

Announcing the 5d stamp for the 50th anniversary of the Australian Inland Mission, which appeared on 5th September, 1962, the *Philatelic Bulletin* for August 1962 described the stamp as “the first locally-printed photogravure stamp issued.”

“Issued” was the operative word—it was not the first gravure stamp printed at the Note Printing Branch. During the developmental period of the photogravure press, several interesting essays were produced, and some values of the Birds series. Indeed, the photogravure project and the design development of the Birds stamps were closely linked.

The Australian Post Office had had the objective of production of multicoloured stamps from the late 1940s, and in 1955 decided to have two values of the 1956 Olympic Games series printed by multicolour photogravure by Harrison and Sons, Ltd., London, and Courvoisier, S.A., Switzerland. After these two stamps the Post Office's policy became firmly committed to the provision of further multicoloured stamps, produced in Australia, and the Note Printing Branch began moves to obtain the necessary printing press and associated equipment.

A series of stamps depicting Australian birds was planned as early as 1957, when designs showing an emu and a black cockatoo were obtained, for single-colour engraving. These were not developed to any great extent, because of the concurrent leaning towards multicolour.

In mid-1958 a representative of Chambon Ltd., London, visited Melbourne to discuss the installation of a photogravure press at the Note Printing Branch. Endorsing the proposal, the Post Office indicated that it was completely in accord, and was planning a multicolour series of stamps showing birds.

The head office of the Commonwealth Bank gave approval for purchase of a Chambon machine in October 1958, and the Post Office then sought and obtained approval from the Postmaster-General, Mr. C.W. Davidson, to go ahead with the bird subjects.

At that stage, the Department's Stamp Advisory Committee was considering the use of

various colour plates from Gould's classic works on the birds of Australia, and had consulted with the National Museum and Public Library of Victoria, which held a set of the rare Gould books. In particular, Mr. Alan McEvey, of the Museum's ornithological section, became increasingly involved in the project as it developed, and gave a great deal of help and advice over a long period.

The first actual artwork was prepared by artists of the Note Printing Branch, closely following Gould illustrations of the yellow-tailed black cockatoo, the red-backed kingfisher and the brush turkey. Two specialist bird artists recommended by the Museum were also commissioned; Mr. Robin Hill, of Melbourne, to prepare a design showing a brolga, and Mrs. Betty Temple Watts, of Canberra, to depict a black-backed magpie.

All the designs became available on various dates in 1959, and were evaluated by the Stamp Advisory Committee, with Mr. McEvey advising on ornithological accuracy.

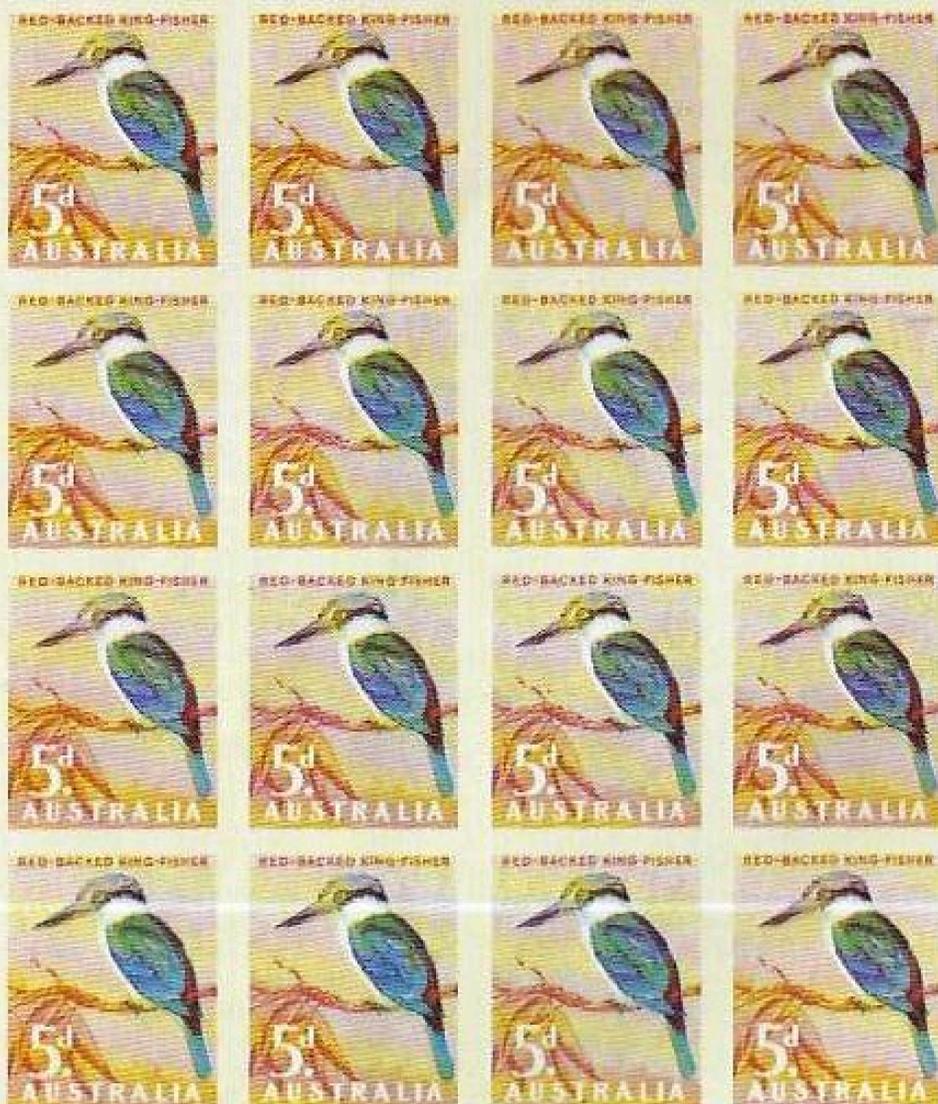
Eventually the kingfisher design was forwarded to Chambons in London, for advice on its suitability for photogravure reproduction. During their study, Chambons made cylinders and printed essays of this subject, which thus became the first actual printing, on the machine scheduled for delivery to Australia, of an Australian stamp design.

During the later part of 1959, the various designs were further developed. Meanwhile, necessary structural alterations were being made at the Note Printing Branch to accommodate the press itself, the camera equipment, and the cylinder-making section, and the machine was being run, under working conditions, in London. Two Note Printing Branch officers went to London in May 1960 to familiarise themselves with the press, preparatory to its despatch to Australia.

At the same time, the Note Printing Branch forwarded to Chambons artwork for the black-backed magpie stamp, for a Papua and New Guinea stamp, and an aerogramme essay. London-printed proofs of the magpie design became available in Melbourne in August 1960, and locally-printed proofs of the T.P.N.G. design in July 1961.

The earlier kingfisher essays had shown that the artwork for this subject was not entirely suitable for gravure reproduction, and the further 1960 and 1961 essays also showed some

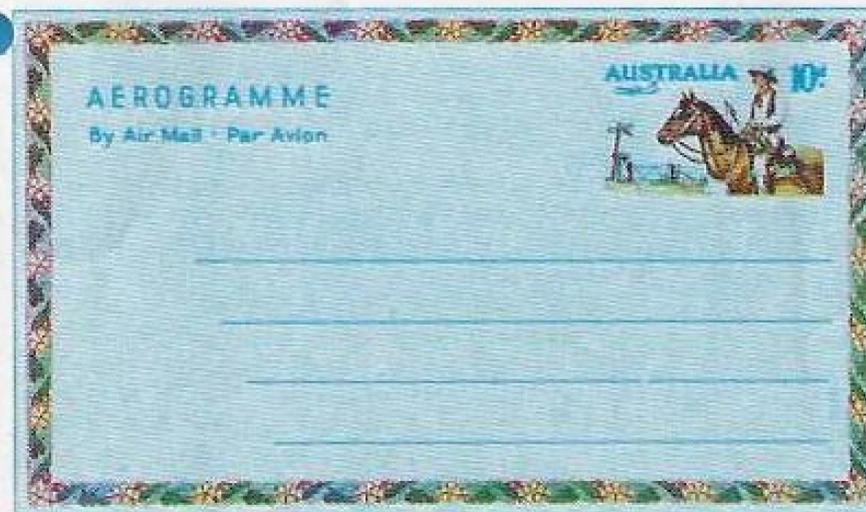
CHAMBON LTD.
LONDON
ESSAY FOR COMMONWEALTH BANK
OF AUSTRALIA



defects. In hindsight, these are not surprising; they were merely the result of inexperience and unfamiliarity with the process and with the art of designing for its strengths and weaknesses. Generally, the defects consisted of loss of small detail, such as feather texture and eye highlights, and it was obvious that such features would need to be exaggerated in future artwork. The brolga design was unsuitable technically, as it contained much fine linework, and was not further developed.

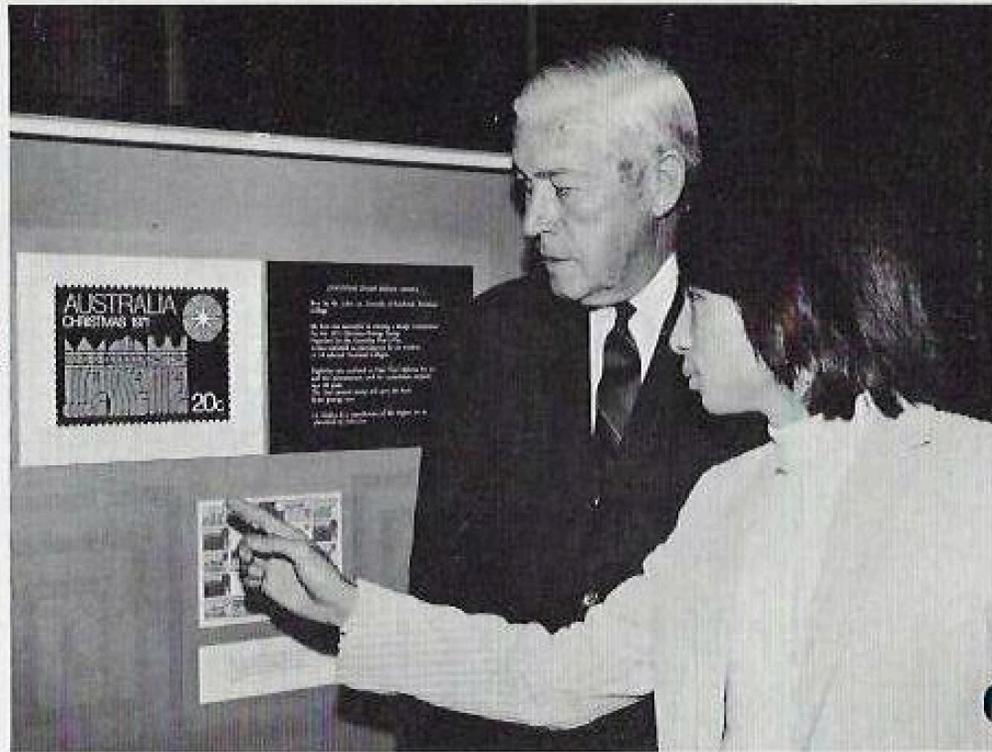
The Stamp Advisory Committee had been following the technical developments closely, and Mr. McEvey had also been shown the

proofs. He had already suggested that the Gould plates might not be entirely satisfactory; although the Gould paintings were important historically, they contained some ornithological errors, and also posed problems in accurate reproduction. In view of his advice, and taking into account the deficiencies noted in the proofs, the Stamp Advisory Committee recommended in September 1960 a new approach to the project. The subjects chosen should have sharply-defined and contrasting colouring, and all should be accurate from the ornithological viewpoint, and be specially designed for the gravure process. (To be cont.).





The successful entry for the students' Christmas 1971 stamp design competition. Entrants were asked to show the inscriptions "Australia", "Christmas 1971" and "20c" in their design, with the reservation that any design adopted for a stamp would be varied later, as necessary, to show the actual year and value.



Mr. John Lee discusses his prize-winning Christmas stamp design with the Postmaster-General, Sir Alan Hulme, at the official opening of the Sydney Philatelic Sales Centre.

NEW SYDNEY PHILATELIC SALES CENTRE OPENED

The new Philatelic Sales Centre in Sydney was officially opened at 8 p.m. on 26th July, 1971, by the Postmaster-General, Sir Alan Hulme. The Centre, in George Street adjoining the G.P.O., provides greatly-extended facilities for philatelic clients in the Sydney area. Plans of the Centre were published in the June 1970 Bulletin.

During the opening ceremony, the Postmaster-General presented a cheque for \$200 to Mr. John Lee, who won a Christmas stamp competition which the Post Office conducted among final year art students at 14 technical schools throughout Australia. Mr. Lee, 24, graduated last year from the Randwick Technical College, Sydney.

His winning design shows the heads of the Three Wise Men of the Christmas story, in graphic style. Printed in seven different colour combinations, the stamp will be issued in October. Full details will be announced through Stamp Preview. A similar competition for final year art students at the same schools is being held again this year.

In his speech at the opening ceremony, Sir Alan commented upon the growing interest in philately, and the Post Office's programme for improved and extended philatelic facilities; philatelic sales centres were now located at 62 city, suburban and country post offices, and the policy of providing facilities would continue.

"We receive more and more requests for special stamps," Sir Alan said. "In the past two years, 150 subjects for new stamps were suggested to us. In evaluating these proposals, we have developed a set of criteria because many of the subjects are quite important and worthy of adoption. We have placed more emphasis on life and development—for example, national development, primary industries and Asia-Australia relations—rather than on flora and fauna.

"Subjects which will be covered in future issues include those for the pioneer series, rehabilitation series, Australian paintings series, metric conversion and Australian architecture."

The number of new stamps each year was deliberately restricted, the Minister said. It was realised that collectors' budgets were not unlimited, and production facilities and the need to maintain output for postal purposes meant that designs could not be changed too frequently.

"We have been pleased with the public acceptance of the designs we have used," Sir Alan said. "In designing our stamps we are fully aware of the constantly changing style in art. We seek to be modern, but not excessively 'way out'; when we commission leading designers we insist on a judicious use of symbolism, bearing in mind that depth of meaning can be obtained through representational designs. We insist, too, that the designs must appeal to the community at large, not only to philatelists or art lovers. We believe, that by the



The reading area at the new Sydney Philatelic Sales Centre.



Commonwealth Arts Council's commendation of our recent issues, especially the Sydney Stock Exchange commemorative stamp, our design requirements are supported by expert authority.

"The Post Office has been most fortunate in having the services of noted Australian designers, artists and philatelists on our Stamp Advisory Committee since 1947. The present Committee, comprising Messrs. J. Gartner (Melbourne), A. Leydin (Sydney), D. Dundas (Sydney), E. Westbrook (Melbourne) and Dr. S. Hawkins (Melbourne) is giving valuable advice."

The new Sydney Centre was unique, Sir Alan said, in that it conducted philatelic sales only, dissociated from the other postal and telegraph business carried on at post offices.

"The new Philatelic Sales Centre gives us the opportunity, for the first time, to provide an atmosphere devoted wholly to philately—a place where our philatelic friends can peruse magazines, look at the unique historical displays, and make their philatelic purchases at the leisurely studied pace which philately engenders. The Centre provides a convenient central location, staffed by specially-trained people, a pleasant decor, local and overseas philatelic magazines, and displays which will be changed from time to time. I sincerely hope that the Sydney philatelic community will come to regard this Centre as one of its main focal points.

"I know, from letters I have received, that the space at Clarence Street Post Office was

insufficient, but we had to wait until a larger building became available. The Post Office is planning for a special centre in Melbourne, too, but again we are experiencing difficulty in getting suitable accommodation."

Guests at the opening ceremony included representatives from the Philatelic Exhibition Council of N.S.W. and the Philatelic Association of N.S.W.; from approximately 15 metropolitan and 10 country philatelic societies; from the Stamp and Coin Dealers' Association of Australia and the Australasian Stamp Dealers' Association; and from the Australian philatelic press; several members of the Stamp Advisory Committee, senior Post Office representatives; and officers of the Department of Works, which was responsible for the construction and decor of the new Centre. The decorations, incidentally, include a tapestry designed by Mr. John Coburn, who previously designed the 1969 25c Christmas stamp.

A souvenir cover featuring the entrance of the Centre went on sale from the opening day of business. For collectors desirous of obtaining an impression of the Philatelic Sales Centre postmark on the opening day, serviced souvenir covers bearing a 6c stamp will be available, while stocks last. Serviced covers cost 14c each with a 6c stamp affixed, 20c with two stamps and 32c with a block of four 6c stamps, from the Centre and from all first day of issue post offices in N.S.W. They may also be ordered by post from the Postmaster, Philatelic Sales Centre, Box 3344, G.P.O. Sydney, N.S.W. 2001.



ABORIGINAL ART SERIES

A series of four definitive stamps featuring aboriginal art subjects was issued on 29th September, 1971. The values and subjects are 20c Bark Painting, 25c Body Decoration, 30c Cave Painting and 35c Grave Posts.

The 20c, 25c and 30c stamps replace the equivalent values in the Floral Emblems series. The 35c is a new denomination.

The stamps and the two associated official first day covers were designed by Mr. John Mason, of Melbourne. The stamps were photogravure printed by the Note Printing Branch, Reserve Bank of Australia, Melbourne, in sheets of 100 on unwatermarked paper incorporating heleon. The 20c and 25c stamps, in horizontal format, measure 37.5 mm x 25 mm, and the other two, in vertical format, measure 25 mm x 37.5 mm (including perforations).

A souvenir pack containing the four stamps and a colour folder is available, priced \$1.10.

Mr. Mason worked from original material made available by the National Museum of Victoria and the Melbourne Cultural Centre. Mr. A.L. West, Curator in Anthropology at the National Museum of Victoria, and Mr. F.D. McCarthy, Principal, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, Canberra, gave valuable assistance in the project.

The 20c stamp features a bark painting, from Western Arnhem Land, of a long-necked tortoise; the 25c design shows body decorations used in the final mourning ceremony of the Warramunga tribe of the Tennant Creek area, from a photograph by the late Sir Baldwin Spencer; the rock cave painting on the 30c stamp is from an original in Western Arnhem Land; and the grave posts depicted on the 35c stamp are typical of those used at Bathurst and Melville Islands.



WESTERN SAMOA — NEW ISSUES

On 9th August, 1971, Western Samoa issued four stamps with the theme of tourism. The series was printed by lithography by John Waddington of Kirkstall, Ltd., England; stamp size is 43 mm x 28 mm, and sheet content is 25.

The subjects and values are 5 sene Samoan Siva (Samoan dancing), 7 sene Samoan Cricket, 8 sene Hideaway Hotel, and 10 sene Aggie Grey and her Hotel.

Myths and legends were featured on a series which appeared on 20th September, 1971. They were designed by English artist Jennifer Toombs, from photographs of wood carvings by Sven Ortquist, of Apia, and were lithography-printed by John Waddington. Stamp size is 24.13 mm x 60.96 mm.

Details of the values and designs are:
3 sene — Queen Salamasina

Salamasina, Queen of Samoa, is shown on her wedding day with her husband (top) and two chiefs (base). A maiden mixing kava also appears.

8 sene — Lu and his Sacred Hens

Tagaloa, greatest Samoan mythical god, is shown bringing his daughter to marry Lu, who had a number of sacred hens. It is said that the name Sa-Moa (sacred hens) came from this legend.

10 sene — Tagaloa fishes Samoa from the sea

Tagaloa, the legend says, made the earth by fishing it up from the sea.

22 sene — Mount Vaea and the Pool of Tears

Vaea, the strongest man of Samoa, lifted an invading Fijian canoe onto the treetops. He spared the occupants, who gave him the beautiful Apaula as his wife, but later kidnapped their child. The unhappy Apaula is depicted weeping.

When this Bulletin went to press in August, it was expected that four Christmas stamps would be issued on 4th October, but further details



were not available. Western Samoan stamps are available to Australian clients from Australian Post Office philatelic sales centres, but overseas clients should send all orders and remittances to the Philatelic Bureau, Apia, Western Samoa.

The Western Samoa post office provided a commemorative postmark for the splashdown of the Apollo 15 astronauts. Usual procedure in splashdowns is for the astronauts to be brought to Samoa from the recovery vessel.

Souvenir covers priced at 30 sene each (38c Australian) are obtainable from the Philatelic Bureau, Apia.

STAMP FOR OVERLAND TELEGRAPH CENTENARY

The Postmaster-General, Sir Alan Hulme, announced recently that commemorative ceremonies would be held on 22nd August, 1972, to mark the centenary of the Overland Telegraph Line.

On that date 100 years earlier, the first telegram travelled over its length from Darwin to Adelaide, marking a new era in Australian communications. Some months later it linked up with the cable system from the United Kingdom to Darwin, giving Australia its first telegraph link with the outside world. Previously, ship mail was the only link.

Sir Alan said that the centenary of the Overland Telegraph would be marked by a special postage stamp in August, 1972. A noted Australian artist had been commissioned to design the stamp and details would be announced as early as practicable.

The Minister said that the Post Office would be grateful to former staff and members of the public for any Overland Telegraph historical items which they would be prepared to make available for use in the commemoration, and for possible retention in postal archives.



PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA DEVELOPMENT SERIES

On 18th August, 1971, the Territory of Papua and New Guinea issued the second of its annual Development series of stamps. This set, of 7c, 9c, 14c and 30c values, depicts traditional trading and agricultural methods. Designed by Mr. Graham Wade, of Sydney, the stamps were printed in four-colour photogravure by Helio Courvoisier of Switzerland. Stamp size is 26 mm x 36 mm, and sheet content is 50, in each case.

The 7c and 14c stamps portray traditional trading activities in the coastal and inland regions of Papua and New Guinea. The 7c stamp depicts coastal villagers bartering fish for coconuts and taro. Although fast being replaced nowadays by currency, the age-old barter method is still widely used amongst villagers in the exchange of produce for their daily needs.

The 14c stamp features a market scene typical of the main towns of the Territory most days of the year. At these picturesque market places local produce from village gardens includes fruits such as bananas, coconuts, pineapples, pawpaws, avocados, mangoes and custard apples; sweet potatoes, the main diet of many Papua and New Guinea people; taro, yams, tapioca root, pumpkins, marrows, peanuts and betel nuts. Markets offer pig and local specialities such as venison, smoked wallaby and snake. In the coastal towns numerous varieties of fish and turtle or dugong can be purchased.

The 9c and 30c stamps depict everyday scenes showing local agricultural methods. The 9c stamp shows a man stacking yams and taro whilst another climbs a tree to collect coconuts. The 30c stamp features a man and his wife tending their sweet potato crop in a Highlands garden.

Coconut palms are grown in most coastal areas of the mainland and islands of Papua and New Guinea. The greatest concentrations of plantations are on New Britain, New Ireland and Bougainville and in the Madang and Milne Bay Districts. Acreage and volume of production are increasing. Coconut products—copra, copra oil, oil cake and meal—provide the Territory's major source of export income, about 22 per cent of the total value of export produce.



Papua and New Guinea agricultural practices are based on a system of shifting agriculture. This is well suited to yams, which are planted on freshly-cleared land, to obtain nutrients derived from burning the bush.

In yam culture, usually small tubers or slices of larger roots are planted. All yams which are used as food crops are climbing plants, usually supported on poles. The main species can produce from 20 to 40 lb. of tubers per plant.

Sweet potato propagation is mainly by slips of vines, planted in roughly tilled plots.

One of the most important subsistence foods in the Territory, the sweet potato is consumed in relatively large quantities in towns and on plantations.

In the Highlands, sweet potato is grown as the first crop in newly-developed tea land and the crop is partly consumed and partly sold for cash in order to build up a working capital for the village tea farmer.

The 2c coil stamp issued on 1st April, 1971, is also illustrated.

Australian residents may purchase Papua and New Guinea stamps from Australian Post Office philatelic sales centres. Overseas clients should forward orders and remittances direct to the Philatelic Bureau, G.P.O. Port Moresby, Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

R.S.P.C.A./ANIMALS SERIES: Background Notes

Four stamps featuring animals were issued on 5th July, 1971, and were illustrated in the June Bulletin. The 6c value marked the centenary of service in Australia by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals, which is linked by its interests and activities with the other stamps of the series—the 12c Animal Science, 18c Fauna Conservation and 24c Animals' Aid to Man subjects. These three denominations were required following the October 1970 rates changes.

The 6c stamp features a horse, a dog and a cat, the animals which come most frequently to the attention of the R.S.P.C.A., but the society cares for all animals. Inspectors investigate reports of cruelty or neglect, and make regular inspections of abattoirs, markets, laboratories, pet shops and rodeos; they are called to rescue injured or frightened animals from trees, drains, or under houses; and bushfires bring the grim duty of destroying burnt domestic and native animals.

The first such society in Australia was founded in Melbourne on 4th July, 1871, under the title of the Victorian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty. An early member was Alfred Deakin, later Prime Minister of Australia, who was featured on a 1969 stamp. Deakin introduced several protective bills in the Victorian Parliament to enlarge the Cruelty to Animals Act.

The Animal Science stamp shows a scientist tending a lamb. Each year many lambs die in Australia, usually through exposure in cold snaps or from mis-mothering following multiple births. Scientific studies by the several States' Departments of Agriculture are providing methods of reducing this mortality rate. Australia, with its many sheep, is very active in research into sheep diseases, and veterinary scientists have contributed considerably to knowledge of other livestock ailments. Animal husbandry stations throughout the Commonwealth are conducting research on many aspects of sheep, cattle, pig and poultry culture, and the stamp draws attention to all of this work.

With the extension of settlement and cultivation, some species of native animals and birds have become extinct. Legislation to protect native fauna dates back to 1846, and some unique species, such as the koala, platypus and lyrebird are completely protected by law.

Public awareness of the need for conservation has increased in recent years, and Governments are responding. Each State is responsible for fauna protection and conservation within its borders, and governments are being aided by bodies such as conservation and preservation societies and field naturalists' clubs. In 1970, Australia had 1,037 fauna reserves and parks, covering nearly 35,000,000 acres, 1.8 per cent of the Total Australian land mass.

Many native animals, especially the kangaroo, deprived of their natural feeding grounds, have come into conflict with pastoral interests.

The 18c Fauna Conservation stamp features a Red kangaroo (*Megaleia rufa*) a species found in the drier inland parts, and the largest living marsupial in the world. Approximately 45 species of kangaroo have been recorded, ranging from some the size of rabbits to the Red Plains kangaroo and the Grey Forester kangaroo, which are as large as a man.

Association with animals has provided man with protection, transport, food, clothing and companionship. The fourth stamp of the series serves as a reminder of the debt owed by man to animals, and shows a guide dog.

The first specific attempt to train dogs for guiding blind people was made in Germany in 1916. By the 1930s the scheme had developed and had spread to Britain. The idea was introduced to Australia in 1950 by Mr. (now Dr.) Arnold Cook, a blind university lecturer, who returned to Perth with a trained dog from Britain. A guide dog training centre was set up in Perth, and in 1962 this was transferred to Melbourne, a more convenient centre for national operations. There are now two training centres, where dogs are trained to respond to commands, and to guide blind owners through obstacles and traffic. After four or five months, the dog undergoes a further month of training with his new owner.

Guide dogs wear a special harness with a rigid U-shaped handle through which the owner can feel the dog's movements. Although a Labrador is shown on the stamp, other breeds are also used.

In printing the stamps, the normal number of cylinders—four—was used for each value. Colours, in order of printing, are: 6c, orange, maroon, brown, black; 12c, yellow, green, burnt sienna, black; 18c, burnt sienna, brown, green, black; 24c, yellow, brown, blue, black. All are on Wiggins Teape unwatermarked coated paper, incorporating heleon.

POSTAGE STAMP QUANTITIES

The following figures show the quantities of Australian definitive postage stamps and other postal material delivered by the Note Printing Branch to the Postmaster-General's Department during the 1970/71 financial year.

Denomination	Subject	No. of Stamps
1c	Queen Elizabeth II	52,330,000
2c	Queen Elizabeth II	11,235,000
3c	Queen Elizabeth II	5,100,000
5c	Queen Elizabeth II	121,900,000
6c	Queen Elizabeth II	531,109,000
6c	Kangaroo Paw	1,770,000
7c	Humbug Fish	1,215,000
7c	National Development	5,258,900
8c	National Development	6,300,000
8c	Coral Fish	750,000
9c	Hermit Crab	3,500,000
9c	National Development	8,908,900
10c	Anemone Fish	1,750,000
10c	National Development	14,509,000
13c	Pink Heath	4,350,000
15c	Blue Gum	5,545,000
20c	Desert Pea	5,200,000
25c	Cooktown Orchid	6,940,000
30c	Waratah	16,725,000
40c	Tasman	7,077,500
50c	Dampier	9,445,000
75c	Cook	990,000
\$1	Flinders	3,834,400
\$2	Bass	1,425,000
\$4	King	467,100

Postal Stationery, Coils and Booklets.

5c	Envelopes, small	1,634,000
5c	Envelopes, large	440,050
5c	Lettercards	629,000
5c	Wrappers	346,000
6c	Envelopes, small	5,868,100
6c	Envelopes, large	1,161,050
6c	Wrappers	556,000
6c	Lettercards	788,100
10c	Qantas aerogrammes	2,318,100
10c	Aerogrammes	23,823,600
4c	Desert Rose coils of 1,000 stamps	146
4c	Queen Elizabeth II " " "	278
5c	Golden Wattle " " "	7,945
6c	Desert Rose " " "	15,923
\$1	Booklets (Prime Ministers)	1,572,000
\$1.20	Booklets (Famous Australians)	6,259,800
50c	Booklets (Q.E. II)	3,000



CHRISTMAS ISLAND - CHRISTMAS STAMPS

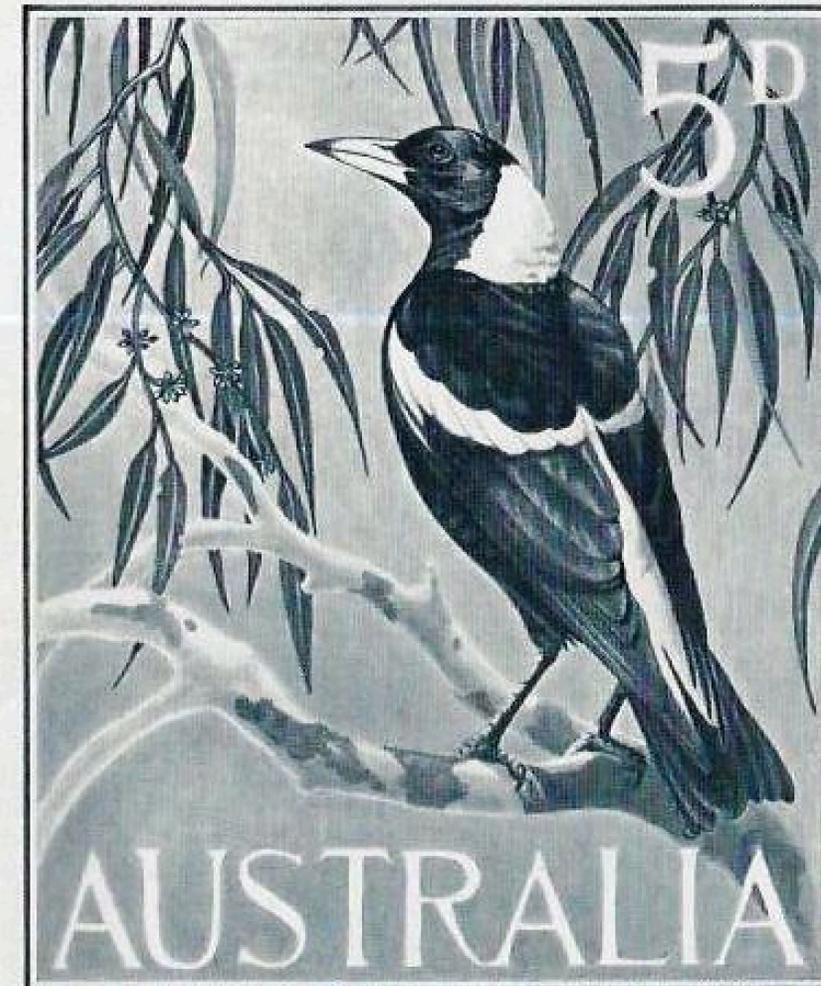
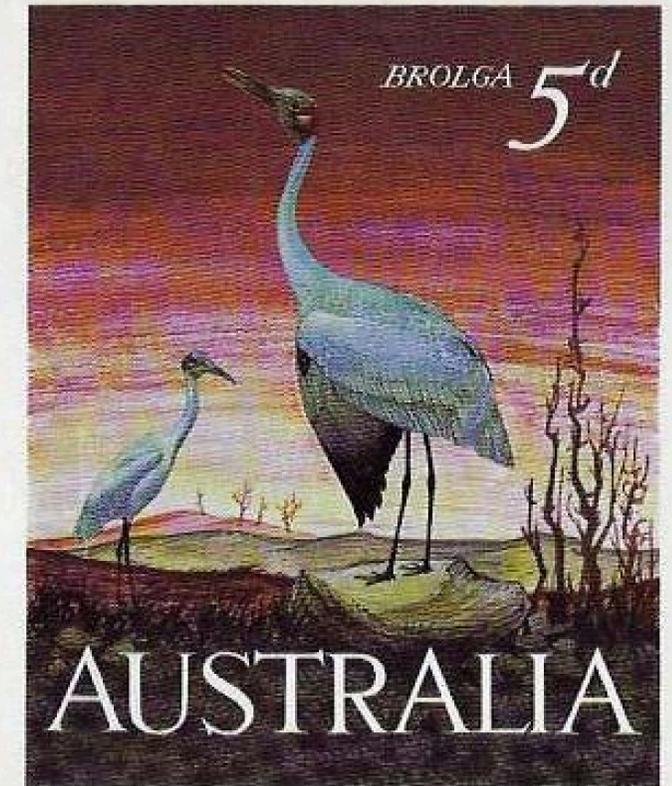
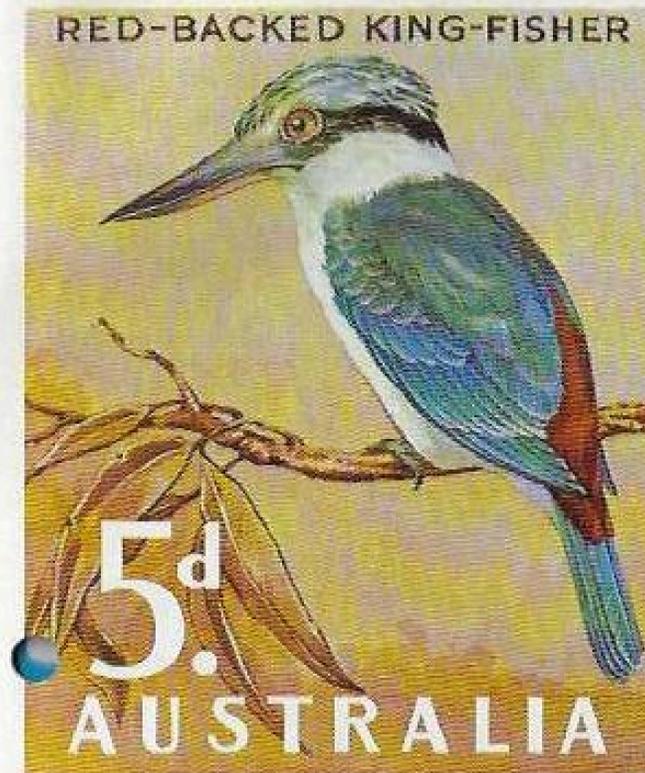
The Territory of Christmas Island will issue 6c and 20c Christmas stamps on 4th October, 1971. Both are reproductions of works of art depicting the Adoration of the Shepherds; that on the 6c value is ascribed to the School of Seville, 17th century, and that on the 20c is by Guido Reni (1575-1642). Both are in the National Gallery, London.

The stamps were printed in multicolour photogravure by Harrisons, London, in sheets of 50. The size of each stamp is 44.45 mm x 27.94 mm. The stamps will be withdrawn from sale on 31st March, 1972.

As usual, they will be available to Australian residents from Australian Post Office philatelic sales points, and clients outside Australia should send orders and remittances direct to the island.

The Territory post office will use a special seasonal greeting postmarker from 5th October to 24th December, 1971. The steel hand postmarker has the date inside a map of Christmas Island, and the words "CHRISTMAS GREETINGS CHRISTMAS ISLAND INDIAN OCEAN" in a circle.

Clients may forward their own covers, or purchase a standard philatelic cover priced at 4c plus the face value of the stamps to be affixed. There is no affixing fee. Orders for covers bearing the special postmark must be forwarded to the Philatelic Officer, Christmas Island, Indian Ocean, to reach him before 24th December, 1971.



SHORT NOTES

A total of 4,631 articles, including 35 registered, were postmarked at the temporary post office provided in the Treasury Gardens, Melbourne, during the Moomba festival, 26th February to 8th March, 1971. An illustration of the postmarker used at the temporary post office appeared in the April Bulletin.



Special postmarkers with a common design were used at 22 post offices during the 1970 Royal Visit. The following figures indicate the numbers of articles postmarked at the various points:

N.S.W.		
Sydney	31 March-2 April,	
	29 April-2 May, 1970	9,335
Canberra	23-28 April	5,760
Newcastle	10 April	5,016
Armidale	28 April	5,363
Coffs Harbour	11 April	5,451
Grafton	11 April	4,575
Orange	1 May	4,585
Port Kembla	10 April	4,675
Wollongong	10 April	5,861
VIC.		
Melbourne	6-8 April	4,461
Portland	7 April	4,935
Swan Hill	7 April	5,607
QLD.		
Brisbane	13-15 April	5,507
Cairns	23 April	5,105
Cooktown	22 April	4,431
Longreach	15 April	5,126
Mount Isa	15-16 April	4,361
Mackay	16 April	4,484
Proserpine	17-19 April	4,433
Townsville	20 April	6,795
TAS.		
Hobart	2-3 April	4,475
Launceston	4 April	4,747



A temporary post office was provided at Hobart for the 12th International Conference on Cosmic Rays (16th-25th August, 1971) and at Canberra for the Twelfth Pacific Science Congress (18th-27th August, 1971). The special postmarkers used at each office are illustrated.



A special posting box was provided at the Chevron Hotel, Melbourne, from 6th to 13th September, 1971, for the convenience of delegates attending the Melbourne Conference of the World Council of Young Men's Service Clubs. Mail posted there was canceled with the pictorial postmarker illustrated.



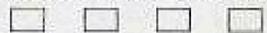
A special postmarker was used from 26th to 28th July, 1971, at a temporary post office at the Park Towers Hotel, Perth, Western Australia, for the convenience of delegates to the Australian Federation of Travel Agents Convention. The postmarker shown was used to process a total of 840 articles, including 21 registered.



Further to reference in the June Bulletin, the 6c Norfolk Island coil stamp issued on 25th August, 1971, is shown above.



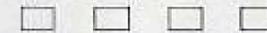
Further to reference in the June Bulletin, 3,921 articles, including 30 registered, were postmarked with the special postmarker provided for the Goondiwindi Stamp and Coin Club Exhibition, 30th April and 1st May, 1971.



A special posting box was provided at the Lake Tyers (Vic.) Aboriginal property on 24th July, 1971, on the occasion of the presentation of Land Title to the Lake Tyers Aboriginal Trust, by His Excellency, the Governor of Victoria, Sir Rohan Delacombe. Mail posted in the box was processed with a pictorial postmarker, an impression of which is shown.

The Lake Tyers Aboriginal Trust arranged

for the printing of special souvenir covers, sold at Lake Tyers on the day of the ceremony. In order to ensure that collectors in Australia and overseas have the opportunity of obtaining impressions of the postmarker on the special souvenir covers, the Australian Post Office has purchased a quantity of covers which are available through the Philatelic Bureau. Each cover bears a 13c postage stamp, depicting the Victorian floral emblem, the pink heath, postmarked with the special pictorial postmarker. Collectors desiring these covers should forward orders to the Philatelic Bureau, 374 Bourke Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, 3000, with remittances of 20c per cover (7c for the cover and 13c for the stamp affixed).



Further to earlier reference, the pictorial postmarkers associated with the 50th anniversary of the R.A.A.F. are illustrated.



Further to reference in the April and June Bulletins, 10,944 covers, including 31 registered, were carried on the vintage steam train Leschenault Lady from Bunbury to Wonnerup and return on 6th June, 1971. The journey marked the centenary of the first

railway in Western Australia. The postmarker used to cancel the covers depicted Ballarat, the first locomotive used in that State. Ballarat has been preserved and is on permanent display in Pioneer Park, Busselton.



As announced in the June Bulletin, there were two special postmarkers associated with the issue of the 6c 50th Anniversary of Rotary in Australia postage stamp. A total of 29,853 articles was postmarked between 15th and 20th May, 1971, at the temporary post office established at the Sydney Showground for the 62nd Rotary International Convention and 6,741 articles were postmarked at Kilkenny North Post Office, South Australia, during the Rotary Philatelic Exhibition which was held from 17th to 23rd May, 1971, in the nearby Arndale Shopping Centre.



The recent 6c and 30c Antarctic Territory commemorative stamps were both printed on Wiggins Teape coated unwatermarked paper incorporating heleon. Colours were: 6c, poster blue, process blue, prussian blue, black; 30c, yellow, magenta, cyan, black.



The same paper was used for the 6c Rotary and 6c R.A.A.F. stamps. Colours were: Rotary, yellow, green, blue, black; R.A.A.F., red, blue, gold, black.



Stocks of the 30c Waratah stamp became in short supply at post offices in mid-1971. New printing cylinders had to be made because the original set was unserviceable, and the resultant printing shows some colour variations from the earlier stamps. In the new printing greater areas of white are shown in the pink tones of the petals.

The 30c Waratah, 20c Sturt's Desert Pea and 25c Cooktown Orchid were withdrawn from sale on 29th September, 1971, when equivalent values in the Aboriginal Art series were issued.



A total of 6,490 articles, including 44 registered, were postmarked at Scone, N.S.W., with the special postmarker provided during the Scone railway centenary celebrations. The facility was provided from 10th to 17th April, 1971, and was described in the October 1970 Bulletin. The postmarker was illustrated in the December 1970 Bulletin.



A special postmarker was provided at Melbourne University post office for the Ninth International Conference on Medical and Biological Engineering, 23rd-27th August, 1971.

