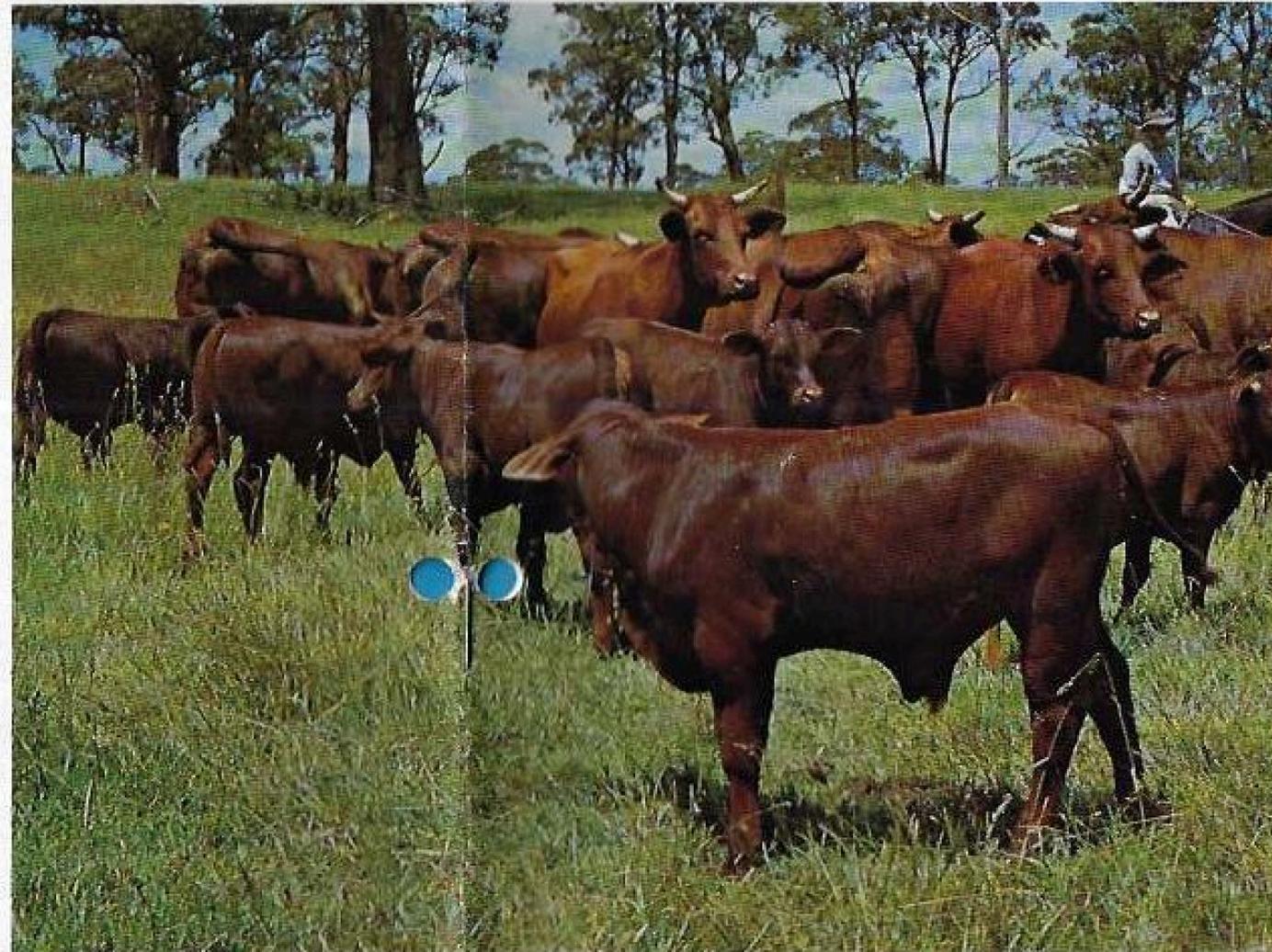
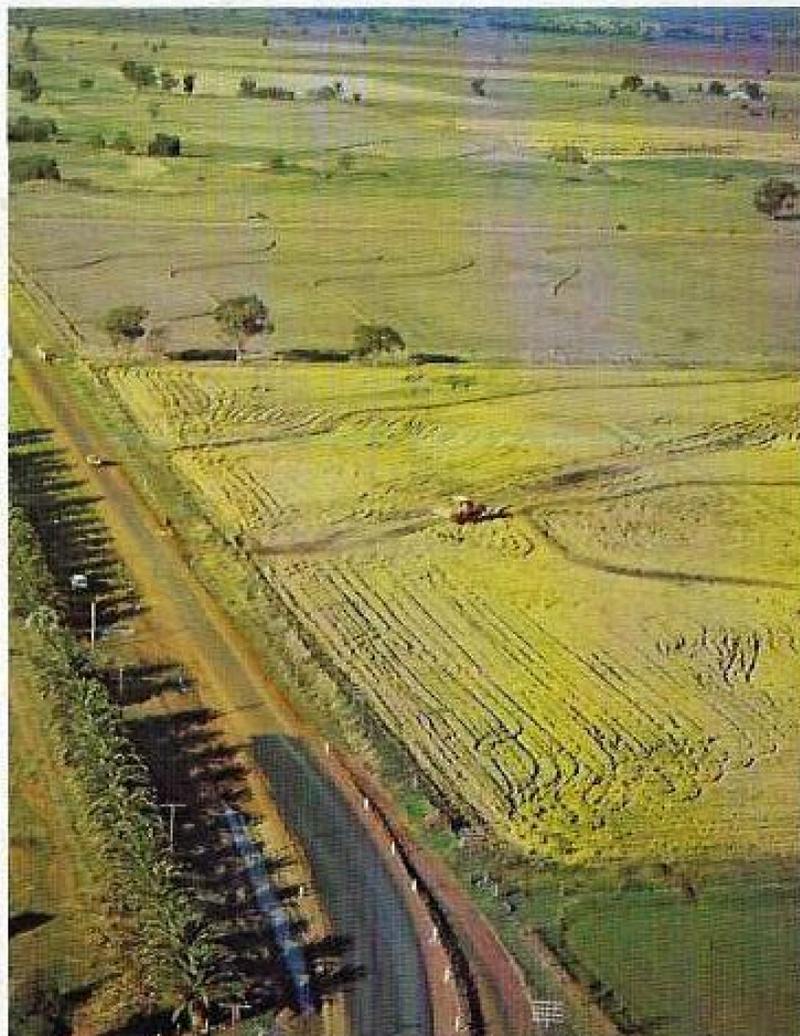
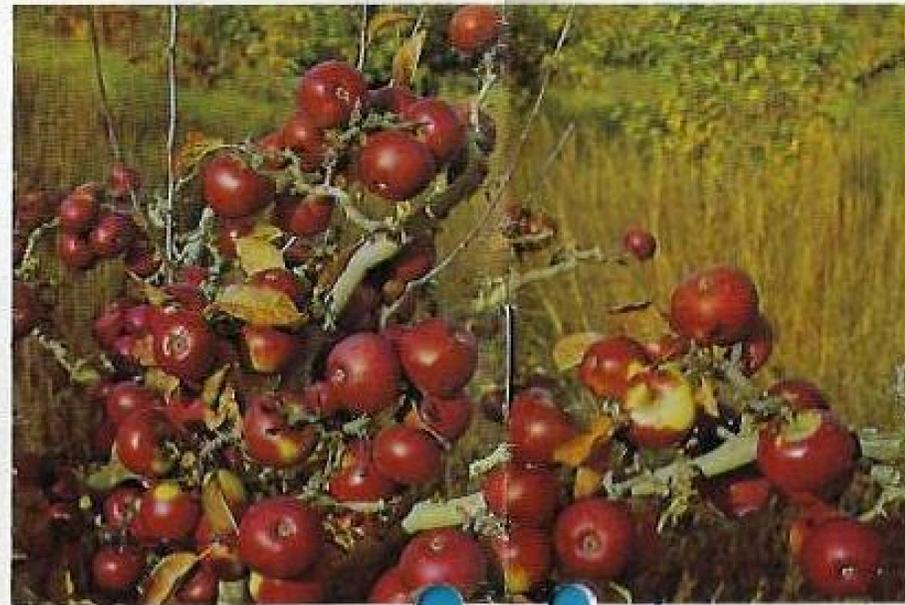
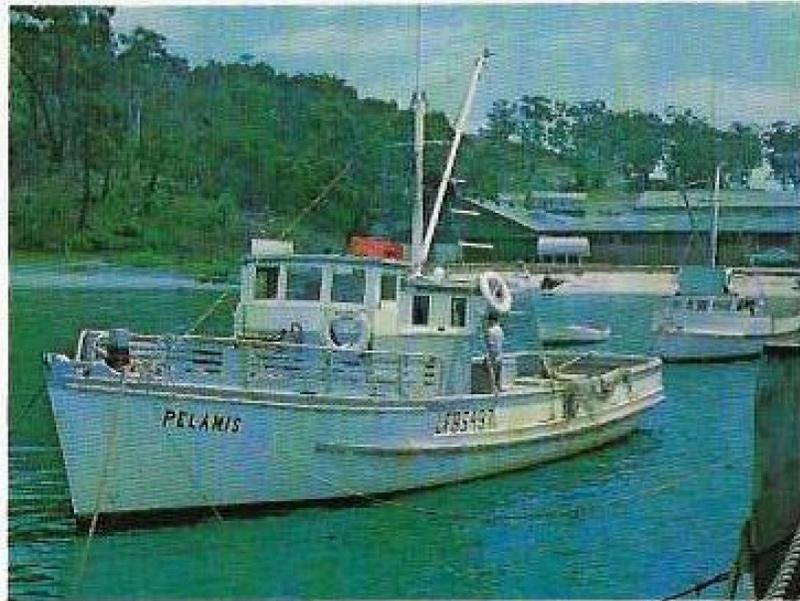


# PHILATELIC BULLETIN

Australian Post Office, June 1972



Vol 19 — No. 4  
Whole No. 112  
June, 1972

Published in the last week of  
March, June, September and December.  
Forwarded by surface mail free  
or by air mail if postage is prepaid.

#### CORRESPONDENCE:

*Bulletin Mailing List*—  
Box 259, Post Office, South Melbourne,  
Victoria, Australia 3205

*Mail orders for stamps — Overseas clients ONLY*  
Philatelic Bureau, 374 Bourke St., Melbourne,  
Victoria, Australia 3000

*Australian Residents*  
Philatelic Sales Section, capital city of State of residence:  
Box 3344, GPO Sydney, 2001  
Box 9000, GPO Melbourne, 3001  
GPO Brisbane, 4000  
GPO Adelaide, 5000  
GPO Perth 6000 or  
GPO Hobart 7000

*Enquiries which do not relate to mailing list  
or to stamp sales —*  
Stamps and Philatelic Section,  
Australian Post Office Headquarters,  
199 William St., Melbourne,  
Victoria, Australia 3000

Information herein may be reproduced in other  
journals provided that the source is acknowledged

COVER PHOTOGRAPHS,  
Rice, Lindsay Campbell and Associates.  
Fish, Beef, Fruit, Douglass Baglin Photography Pty. Ltd.

## CONTENTS

55	C.W.A. Jubilee Stamp
55	Primary Industries Stamps
58	Reproductions of Stamps
58	Australians design U.N. Stamps
58	Christmas Island — Stamps and Stationery
59	50th Anniversary of Aviation — Papua New Guinea Stamps
61	Papua New Guinea — National Day Stamps
62	Souvenir Pack from Western Samoa
62	Western Samoa — Roggeveen Series
63	Postage Stamp Quantities
63	Stamp Design Competitions (2)
67	Short Notes



Rice fields seen from the air.

### C.W.A. Jubilee Stamp

A 7c postage stamp to mark the 50th anniversary of the Country Women's Association of Australia was issued on 18th April, 1972, for post office sale for about two weeks, and philatelic sale for up to six months.

The design was the work of Mrs. Val Mason, of Melbourne. This was Mrs. Mason's first stamp design; her husband, John, has prepared a number of designs for Australia, Australian Antarctic Territory, Nauru, Western Samoa and United Nations.

The C.W.A. stamp design shows a woman's head on a gold-framed cameo brooch, symbolizing the femininity of a movement concerned with the welfare of women and children of rural communities. The stamp is in the usual commemorative size, 25 mm x 37.5 mm (including perfs.) and was printed in sheets of 100, by multicolour photogravure, at the Note Printing Branch, Reserve Bank of Australia, Melbourne. The paper was Wiggins Teape unwatermarked coated paper, incorporating heleon; four cylinders were used in the printing, and colours (in order of application) were yellow, magenta, cyan and sepia.

Mrs. Mason also designed the two official Post Office first day covers for the issue.

### COUNTRY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Farm women in Finland organised as early as 1797, but the modern rural women's associations stem from an incident in 1896 in Canada, when a country woman, Adelaide Hoodless, lost her child because of lack of medical assistance and ignorance of first aid. She realised that other mothers were in the same predicament, and set out to aid them; from this small beginning was born the Women's Institutes of Canada. In the early 1900s the movement spread to British Columbia and other parts of Canada, and extended to Great Britain about 1918.

The movement was founded in Australia in April, 1922, in New South Wales; Queensland followed in the same year, Western Australia in 1924, Victoria in 1928, South Australia in 1929, Tasmania in 1936, and the Northern Territory in 1960. The aims of the seven Australian Associations are "to improve the welfare and conditions of women and children living in the country, to promote a wise and kindly spirit, and to encourage co-operation and community effort; to extend to

women and children help in distress, emergency or affliction; . . . to bring opportunities for recreation and enjoyment . . ."

In reaching these objectives, the Country Women's Associations have established child welfare centres, girls' hostels, maternity hospitals, rest rooms, holiday cottages and flats, libraries, playgrounds, and servicewomen's clubs; members visit hospital patients and arrange outings for them; they provide tuition in cookery, dress-making and handicrafts; the Association is represented on the management of the Royal Flying Doctor Service and has donated transceiver radio sets to outlying areas; support has been given to the Bush Nursing Association, the National Trust, Freedom from Hunger Campaign, United Nations; in all parts of the Commonwealth, the C.W.A. is active in almost every worthy cause.

Perhaps one of the most interesting facets of C.W.A. is its Branches of the Air. There are six of these, holding their meetings by radio links between women on isolated cattle stations in the inland. Although often hundreds of miles apart, they try to meet personally once each year for the annual meeting, sometimes camping overnight to bridge the distances.

There are now 2,697 branches of C.W.A. in Australia, with a total membership of 93,000. The Associations are members of the Associated Country Women of the World, which has a membership of six and a half million, in sixty-five countries.

### Primary Industries Stamps

The fruit, rice, fish and beef industries are featured on 20c, 25c, 30c and 35c stamps issued on 14th June, 1972. They were designed by Mr. Douglas Annand, of Sydney, who previously designed the Australia-Asia series.

This set represents the second group issued in the Primary Industries series. The denominations 20c, 25c, 30c and 35c are air mail rates to different countries, and the stamps will thus be circulated outside Australia, as well as internally.

The first group in the Primary Industries series covered the sugar, timber, wheat and wool industries and was issued on 17th September, 1969.

The new stamps will be sold at Australian Post Offices for approximately six months. A souvenir pack has been produced containing all four stamps

and Mr. Douglas Annand, the stamp designer, also prepared the official first day cover for the set.

The Primary Industries stamps measure 37.5 mm x 25 mm and were printed in multicolour photogravure by the Note Printing Branch of the Reserve Bank of Australia, Melbourne, in sheets of 100 on unwatermarked coated paper incorporating luminescence.

#### FRUIT

The apple, banana and prunes pictured on the 20c stamp are only a few of the great variety of fruit grown in Australia. Cultivation of apple, pear and fig trees and grape vines dates back to the earliest settlement in Australia. During the voyage of the First Fleet to Australia Governor Arthur Phillip obtained seeds and plants from Rio de Janeiro and the Cape of Good Hope. Although the initial planting of fruit trees in Tasmania by Lieutenant Bligh of the "Bounty" was unsuccessful, that State is now the country's biggest producer of apples. Approximately half Australia's apple crop is exported. Other fruits exported in fresh or processed form include pears, peaches, apricots, pineapples and grapes.

Each State produces a wide range of fruits, the variety being governed only by climatic limitations.

Bananas, pineapples, paw paws, mangoes, avocados and custard apples are produced in Queensland and New South Wales. Bananas are also grown, on a lesser scale, in Western Australia.

Pears are grown in all Australian States, especially in Victoria. Strawberries, peaches, apricots and grapes are widely distributed throughout Australia.

The Australian citrus fruit industry owes much to the Chaffey brothers, the irrigation pioneers brought from California in the 1880s at the invitation of Alfred Deakin (later Prime Minister). New South Wales is the main State for oranges, mandarins, grapefruit, lemons and limes, the principal production areas being along the Murray and Murrumbidgee rivers and in the central coastal region; Victoria and South Australia are also important citrus producers, with smaller quantities in Western Australia and Queensland.

Production of olives has been stimulated by the keen demand for olives and olive oil from European migrants.

All the fruit mentioned were introduced. The only indigenous fruit cultivated commercially in Australia is the macadamia nut. Although local interest in this nut is increasing, it is more popular in Hawaii where it has been introduced.

#### RICE

The rice industry is located almost entirely in southern New South Wales in the Murrumbidgee, Coleambally and Murray irrigation districts. Even so, 20% of this production is sufficient to meet all home requirements and the remainder is exported, mainly to the United Kingdom, Papua New Guinea

and some Pacific islands. Australian rice production received some stimulus during World War II when there was a need to supply the commodity to nearby countries where rice cultivation had been interrupted by hostilities.

Until the introduction of the variety Caloro from California in the early 1920s all attempts to grow rice in Australia had been unsuccessful. Improved strains of Caloro are still amongst the most prominent rice varieties grown but a new variety, Kulu, is gaining in importance because of consumer preference for long-grain rice instead of the short-grain varieties.

The first commercial production of rice began in 1924-25 in the Murrumbidgee irrigation area. The yield of this crop was 1.4 tons per acre. Since, research and experimentation has lifted the average yield per acre to 2.8 tons — among the highest in the world. Individual crops may yield 4 tons per acre.

Successful rice growing in these areas is due in part to the system of rotating the crop in a minimum three-year cycle with wheat and oats, vegetables and pasture; however, an important factor is the absence of diseases which exist in other rice-growing countries. Strict quarantine regulations help to maintain this situation. Birds, especially wild ducks, damage the crops severely; another problem is weed control.

By-products of processing include rice pollard used for stock feed, rice hulls used for packing, rice chips used in the manufacture of starch, ground rice, rice flour and edible rice oil.

#### FISH

Each year Australians consume an average of 12 lb of seafood per head; only half of this is derived from Australian waters, the remainder is imported. Although Australia has 12,446 miles of coastline its production of fish (113.7 million lb in 1970/71) is small by world standards. Some of the reasons for this are the absence of a rich ocean current such as the Humboldt enjoyed by Peru, or the extensive continental shelf surrounding North Sea countries which provides an abundance of fish.

Of over 2,200 species of fish found in Australian waters, only 10 percent are exploited commercially. A great number of these fish species were first sighted, listed and sketched by the scientists and artists who were portrayed on the 5c Cook Bicentenary stamp. The Australian salmon (a type of perch) and the morwong were named by Cook's party. Cook named the snapper because of its resemblance to "snappers" he had seen in American waters, while the Endeavour's crew bestowed the name of leatherjacket on that fish because of its tough skin. Production of these fish and mullet, tuna, snoek (barracouta), sharks, flathead and whiting earns \$17.2 million a year for Australia. An important by-product is the extraction of vitamin A from liver oil of the school shark.

Australia is the world's largest producer of



crayfish. Stimulated by an expanding export market, fresh prawning areas are being trawled off the coast of Western Australia and the Northern Territory. The sale of crayfish, rock lobsters, prawns and crabs yielded \$46.2 million in 1970/71.

Abalone, also noted by Cook, is found in all Australian waters and since 1963 has become a valuable export. Annual production of abalone and other molluscs such as oysters and scallops is 57 million lb, worth \$11 million.

Pearl culture farms in Northern Australia provide most of the \$3 million per annum derived from all activities of the pearling industry.

Whaling, the nation's oldest fishing industry, is now restricted to sperm whales as Australia is party to a 1963 international agreement to spare the almost extinct humpback, blue and Bryde's whales.

The principal freshwater fish are callop (golden perch), Murray cod, tench, English perch (redfin), silver perch, and giant perch (barramundi). In Victoria and Tasmania eels are netted for the export market.

Prawn trawlers, tuna clippers and Danish seine boats are among the 8,000 vessels employed in the fishing industry. The majority are Australian-built craft of wooden construction, under 100 ft. long. Fish canneries are located in every State.

The problems now facing the Australian fishing industry are overfishing and prevention of pollution not only in estuaries and bays but also offshore.

#### BEEF

Early exploration in Australia and the beef industry are very closely linked. The purpose of many explorations of men like Major Thomas Mitchell, Edward John Eyre, John McDouall Stuart and Joseph Hawdon was to find fresh grazing areas or an overland stock route to distant markets.

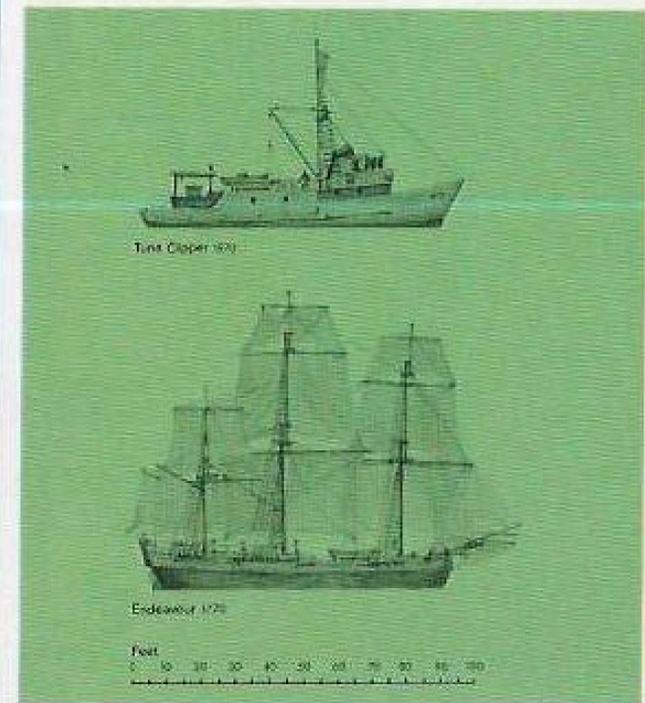
The cattle brought to Australia by the First Fleet were the Zebu breed from South Africa. Today the most numerous breeds are Hereford, Shorthorn and Aberdeen Angus, but the Brahman, Banteng and Santa Gertrudis introduced into the Northern Territory have demonstrated their value in resisting heat and insects in the tropical areas. Crosses between these breeds and Shorthorns and Herefords have led to new breeds such as Brangus, Braford and Droughtmaster. The breeds shown on the 35c stamp are Poll Hereford, Santa Gertrudis and Aberdeen Angus.

Australia is one of the world's leading exporters of beef. Approximately 40% of the country's total

production is exported. The industry extends to all States, but is most predominant in the northern regions. Introduced grasses and legumes such as the Townsville Stylo are increasing even further the grazing lands available.

Transport is a crucial factor in the industry. Railways stretch from the Queensland coast to the eastern fringe of the Barkly Tableland and up to Alice Springs from the south. From more outlying points, cattle movement is by droving and road trains.

The major movement of stock has been from the breeding areas of the Kimberleys and Northern Territory to Queensland for fattening and slaughter. The provision of export meat works at Broome, Derby, Wyndham, Darwin and Katherine in recent years has lessened the distance cattle have to be moved. This movement has been greatly assisted by the building of "beef roads". About 5,700 miles of these have been built under a continuing Commonwealth-State programme aimed at increasing export income from faster cattle turn-off, closer integration of breeding and fattening areas and greater security against drought.



This scale drawing indicates that Captain Cook's "Endeavour" was not much larger than some modern fishing vessels. The drawing, by Mr. Robert Ingpen, who designed the 1970 Cook stamps, was done for "Australian Fisheries", published by the Fisheries Division, Department of Primary Industry, by whose permission it is reproduced.



### Reproductions of Stamps

Australian stamps may be reproduced at any size in black and white without defacement of the illustration.

If reproduced in colour, defacement is necessary if the illustration's length and breadth is within the range three-quarters actual stamp size to one and one-quarter times actual stamp size (linear). The defacing line must be a straight line across the stamp, cutting the edges not less than one-quarter of the length or width of the illustration from the nearest corner.

Colour illustrations in any size intended to be produced without any wording printed on the reverse, e.g. exhibition souvenir sheets, must bear the word "FACSIMILE" clearly printed in black in at least 6 point type on the reverse.

Perforating of reproductions is not allowed.

The requirements set out above amplify and amend the previous reference in the August 1969 Bulletin.

### Australians Design U.N. Stamps

Australian stamp designers have again been successful in United Nations' world-wide design competitions.

Mr. George Hamori, of Sydney, designed a World Health Day commemorative stamp issued by the United Nations Postal Administration on 7th April, 1972. His design incorporates Leonardo da Vinci's drawing "Proportions of Man", the original of which is held by the Academy of Fine Arts, Venice.

Mr. Hamori was born in Hungary and graduated as a graphic arts designer from the Budapest Academy of Fine Arts. After working with printing houses in Budapest, and similar work in other European countries and London, he went to Israel, where he produced a number of stamp designs for that country. In 1955, he scored his first U.N. success with a UNESCO design.

Since settling in Australia in 1956, Mr. Hamori has produced many notable designs; for Australia, for Papua New Guinea, Christmas Island, Fiji, Ghana and other countries. During the same period, he has several times been successful in United Nations competitions.



Mr George Hamori

As a graphic artist, Mr. Hamori produces many kinds of artwork, but he would prefer to devote all his time to stamp designing. At present he is engaged on a number of stamp projects for the Australian Post Office and for other administrations.

On 1st May, 1972, the United Nations issued a new 9c air mail stamp designed by Mr. Lyell Dolan, of Melbourne. Mr. Dolan, an artist-engraver on the staff of the Note Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of Australia, has previously been awarded third prize and honourable mention in United Nations stamp competitions, and his air mail design was his first major prize.

In his capacity as an artist-engraver at the Reserve Bank of Australia, Mr. Dolan has been associated with other officers of the Bank in the preparation of artwork and the engraving of stamps for the Australian Post Office and for Nauru, particularly with regard to the Namatjira, Edgeworth David, Adam Lindsay Gordon and the Duigan stamps in the Famous Australians series, and the Nauru Poison Nut, Micronesian Pigeon and White Tern stamps.

### Christmas Island — Stamps and Stationery

The Territory of Christmas Island issued the second group of its Ships series definitive stamps on 5th June, 1972. On the same day, two postal stationery items in new denominations were issued: a 12c aerogramme and a 53c registered envelope (price 54c).

The Ships series features ships which have figured in the island's history. The values and subjects of the June issues are 1c "Eagle", 2c H.M.S. "Redpole", 3c M.V. "Hoi Houw" and \$1 "Royal Mary". In 1714 "Eagle" passed Christmas Island during a voyage from England to Borneo. H.M.S. "Redpole" made a brief visit to the island in 1890. M.V. "Hoi Houw" is at present in service carrying passengers and freight from Singapore to Christmas Island and passengers and phosphate on the return journey. Captain William Mynors of "Royal Mary" sighted and named Christmas Island on 25th December, 1643.

Each stamp measures 37.72 mm x 25.40 mm, and sheet content is 50. The series is being printed



A Junkers W34b seaplane at Rabaul in the 1930s. Photo: C. D. Pratt via Australian Aviation Historical Society.

in multicolour photogravure by Harrisons, London.

The 12c aerogramme and the 53c registered envelope were introduced to meet increased postal charges. The March Bulletin indicated that the aerogramme was already on issue at that time; however, more recent advice from the island administration indicates that 5th June was the issue date, as noted above.

The face value of the 53c registered envelope represents the rate for a registered letter from Christmas Island to Singapore and Malaysia. An additional 4c stamp is required on registered envelopes used postally from the island to Australia, to meet the relevant rate.

Mint specimens of the new Ships stamps and the postal stationery items are available to Australian collectors from Australian Post Office philatelic sales centres. Postmarked stamps are expected to be available some weeks later, depending on ship sailings from the island.

The 1c, 2c, 3c and \$1 Fish series stamps will be withdrawn from philatelic sale on 31st December, 1972.

Overseas clients should send all orders to the Philatelic Officer, Christmas Island, Indian Ocean.

### 50th Anniversary of Aviation — Papua New Guinea Stamps

On 7th June, 1972, Papua New Guinea issued four stamps depicting aircraft used in the early days of aviation in Papua New Guinea. Values are 7c, 14c, 20c and 25c, and the stamps were designed by Major L. G. Halls, and printed in multicolour photogravure by Helio Courvoisier.

Because of the extremely rugged landscape aircraft are the only possible means of travel in parts of Papua New Guinea, and many of the country's inhabitants are more familiar with aeroplanes than they are with motor cars.

In 1922 the well-known Australian explorer and photographer Capt. Frank Hurley planned his second and main expedition to Papua, to explore the coast between Port Moresby and the Dutch New Guinea border, the Fly River to Lake Murray, and the Torres Straits islands. Two aircraft were to support this expedition — a Curtiss MF6 Seagull flying boat, and a reserve machine, a Short Shrimp seaplane. On 5th September, 1922, with pilot Captain A. Long, the Seagull circled Port Moresby for half an hour, to the delight and amazement of the locals.



With the expedition under way, the aircraft flew west along the coast. The main area of operations at this stage was around the delta village of Kaimari whose inhabitants considered the Seagull somewhat of a deity. Later, the expedition proceeded to Daru, where it was discovered that the climate had taken its toll on the plane. The aircraft was flown out to Thursday Island, and the expedition continued without air support.

The presence of gold in New Guinea was known as early as 1908, and later several small prospecting expeditions operated in the Markham and Ramu river areas with varying success. The big strike came at the Edie Creek field in 1926. In that year C. J. Levien formed Guinea Gold No Liability in Adelaide to obtain capital for large-scale operations, and suggested to the directors of the company that aircraft would be the only way of solving the tremendous transportation problem.

In December 1926 ex-AFC pilot E. A. ("Pard") Mustar (who had flown with Ross Smith during the 1914-18 war) was approached to fly for the company, which had just purchased a single-engined De Havilland 37 biplane. At the same time Ray Parer, who had taken part in the 1919 England to Australia race won by Ross and Keith Smith, became interested in the possibilities of a goldfields air service, and shipped a De Havilland 4 biplane to New Guinea.

On 18th April, 1927, Mustar made the country's first commercial flight with two passengers to Wau, cutting the time for the trip from eight days to 40 minutes. In the first six months of operations the little plane carried 80,000 lb. of freight and 150 passengers between the two airstrips. In 1927 Parer began operating as Bulolo Goldfields Aeroplane Services Ltd. A third company, Edie Creek Gold Co., was also operating with an Avro 504K by the end of that year.

With the great volume of freight being carried, Guinea Gold N/L decided to set up a separate company to handle the air service, and on 1st December, 1927, Guinea Airways Ltd. was formed. A De Havilland 9 was obtained to relieve the pressure on the DH37. The first year of operations showed the effects of a tropical climate on wood and fabric aircraft. Consequently, three metal single-engined Junkers W34s were brought into service in 1928 followed by three G31s in 1930. In three and a half years' operations, aircraft of Guinea Airways and the Bulolo company made 6,987 trips and carried 12,000,000 lb. of cargo and 6,776 passengers — a unique chapter in the history of commercial aviation.

Initially, commercial aviation activity centred around the goldfields, but in December, 1927, Parer made the first crossing of the Owen Stanley mountains, flying from Salamaua to Port Moresby to escort Charles Pratt back with a new Bristol machine.

Pratt's own account of this flight highlights the pioneers' problems in difficult conditions. "There was no landing ground — we used the beach at low tide to take off. It was imperative that the mountains be crossed before they became clouded up; there were no blind flying instruments. We were ready before daybreak ... we hauled the planes through soft sand ... together we flew inland over the mountainous jungle, slowly climbing towards the main range. We were able to pick a gap through which we passed at 11,000 feet. Kokoda and beyond was already covered by a sea of cloud." They continued until they were sure they had crossed the coast, and descended through the cloud over the sea. "Ray in the DH9 was lost in the clouds but we met again following the coast ... Lae came into view. We received a great reception."



December, 1928, saw another pioneer flight when Guinea Airways' second Junkers W34 was flown from Pt. Cook near Melbourne to Lae via Cape York and Daru, opening a route which later carried much of the Australia-New Guinea traffic.

By 1932, Guinea Airways was expanding beyond the local goldfields services, with regular services between Port Moresby, Lae and Kokoda. In 1933, another company began flying the goldfields; W.R. Carpenter and Co. Ltd., merchants and ship-owners, introduced two De Havilland Fox Moths to handle the booming freight traffic. By 1934 business was so brisk they formed a new company, Mandated Airlines Ltd., and added more aircraft.

Missionary societies in New Guinea were quick to grasp the advantages of air transport to remote areas. The Lutheran Neuendettelsau Mission Society was already experiencing great difficulty in supplying outstations, and the missions board in Germany was requested to provide an aircraft. From donations, a Junkers F13 all-metal aircraft was obtained, arriving in Lae on 19th February, 1935.

The Catholic Eastern New Guinea Mission had two planes in service late in 1935, and by 1939 had a fleet of two Klemm monoplanes, a Fokker FVII and a Junkers, servicing 198 mission stations.

When the Pacific war broke out there was an abrupt cessation of civil air activity. Some aircraft were destroyed by enemy action, others were used in evacuating civilians, and eventually many of the surviving aircraft were impressed by the RAAF.

The four new stamps show:

- 7c Curtiss Seagull MF6 and sailing ship
- 14c De Havilland 37 and carriers
- 20c Junkers G31 and gold dredge
- 25c Junkers F13 and mission church.

Stamp size is 48.2 mm x 29 mm and sheet content is 50, in each case.

The stamps are available, in mint and post-marked condition, to Australian collectors from A.P.O. philatelic sales points. Overseas clients should forward orders to the Philatelic Bureau, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

#### Papua New Guinea — National Day Stamps

On 16th August, 1972, 7c, 10c and 30c stamps will be issued to celebrate Papua New Guinea's "National Day".

The artwork for the 7c stamp, by Mr. Richard Bates, features the country's new national flag. The other designs are based on the traditional call of the Kundu drum and the conch shell.

In 1969, the Executive Council fixed 15th September of each year as a public holiday called "National Day".

Previously, 11th September, known as "Commemoration Day", was celebrated to recall the 1884 proclamation of Papua (British New Guinea) as part of Her Majesty's dominion, the occupation of Rabaul in 1914 by an Australian Expeditionary Force, and the re-occupation of Rabaul by Allied Forces in 1945. Each of these events occurred in September.

In making the change to "National Day" the members of the Administrator's Executive Council had in mind the need for Papua New Guineans to look to the future rather than to the past.

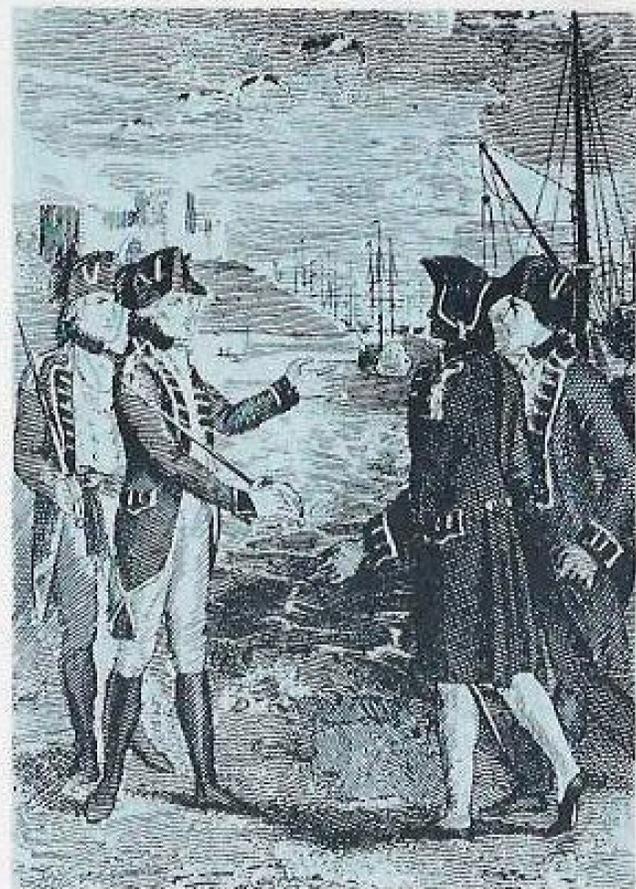
The National Day stamps are being printed in multicolour photogravure by Helio Courvoisier, Switzerland, in sheets of 50. Stamp size is 26 mm x 33.6 mm.

All orders for first day covers should be sent to the Philatelic Bureau, G.P.O. Port Moresby, P.N.G., to reach there by 11th August, 1972. A remittance by money order, bank draft or Australian or British postal order should accompany each order.

Covers cost 3c each; affixing stamps is 3c per cover; and addressing is 3c per cover. All-inclusive costs are:— (a) One full set of stamps on one addressed F.D.C. 56c; (b) One full set of stamps on one unaddressed F.D.C. 53c.

Unaddressed covers are dispatched under outer wrapper. A packing fee of 5c is charged for this service, but only one fee of 5c need be paid for any number of covers to the one address.

The stamps will be available to Australian residents from Australian Post Office philatelic sales centres.



Scene at the docks in Batavia on 4 October 1722, when officials of the East India Co. advised Jacob Roggeveen of the intention to confiscate his two ships.

(From Mavor's "Voyages and Travels" Vol. 4 published 10th December, 1796 — a line engraving by Richter).

#### Souvenir Pack from Western Samoa

Western Samoa issued its first souvenir stamp pack on 6th May, 1972, in connection with the first South Pacific Festival of Arts, Suva, Fiji.

The pack contains a mint set of four South Pacific Commission stamps (28 sene), a souvenir Festival of Arts cover with the set of four South Pacific Commission stamps cancelled with a 6th May special Suva Arts Festival postmarker (38 sene), and a mint copy of the 10 sene First South Pacific Judicial Conference stamp. The mint stamps are in a mount with all contents enclosed in a three-colour Festival card folder.

The pack is available to Australian clients from philatelic sales centres of the Australian Post Office, while stocks last, at \$1 (Aust.) each.



#### Western Samoa — Roggeveen Sries

In 1722 the Dutch explorer Jacob Roggeveen became the first European to sight the Samoan islands. To mark the 250th anniversary of his voyage, Western Samoa issued four stamps on 14th June, 1972 — 2 sene, 8 sene, 10 sene and 30 sene (3c, 10c, 13c and 38c Aust.).

Roggeveen's ships, "Den Arend", "Thienhoven" and "De Africaansche Galey", are shown on the 2 sene stamp. The 8 sene design is based on an old engraving showing the ships during a storm. "De Africaansche Galey" was wrecked before the expedition reached Samoa, and the 10 sene stamp shows the other two vessels. The 30 sene value shows Roggeveen's route and a map of Western Samoa. This stamp is unusually large — 88 mm x 28 mm. The others each measure 44 mm x 28 mm.

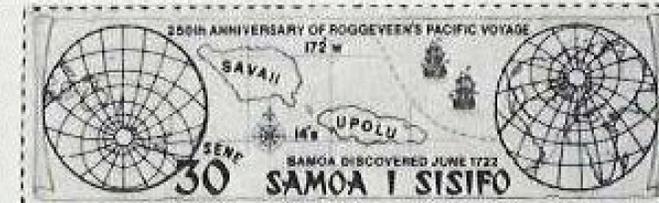
The stamps were designed by Mr. James Berry, of New Zealand, and were printed in sheets of 25 by the House of Questa, England.

Mint and postmarked stamps are available to Australian residents from Australian Post Office philatelic sales centres. Overseas clients should order from the Philatelic Bureau, Apia, Western Samoa.

Jacob Roggeveen was born at Middelburg, Zeeland, in 1659. He studied theology, then law, and qualified as a notary in 1693. From 1706 to 1714 he was in Batavia (now Djakarta).

In 1721 the West India Company accepted Roggeveen's proposal for a Pacific voyage to seek new trade routes, and appointed him commander of the three-ship expedition. "Den Arend" (Captain Jan Koster) had 32 guns and a crew of 110, "Thienhoven" with 24 guns and 80 men was under Captain Cornelis Bouman, and Captain Roelof Rosendaal's "De Africaansche Galey" had 14 guns and 33 crew members. Roggeveen sailed in "Den Arend".

The ships left Texel on 1st August, 1721. Via Trinidad, Brazil and the Falklands, they reached the Pacific on 15th January, 1722. On 5th April (Easter Day) they sighted land, which they named Paasch — Easter Island.



On 19th May, "De Africaansche Galey" ran aground on a reef. The crew was saved, but the ship was a total loss. A further problem was scurvy, with many men ill, and it was resolved to make for Batavia as fast as possible.

On 13th June, they sighted part of the Samoan islands. Next day, other islands were discovered as the ships manoeuvred carefully through the uncharted waters. To record as much as possible, a small boat made soundings close inshore, while Samoans paddled canoes to the Dutch ships.

Of Samoa, the explorers recorded that "it was very pleasant and delightful to behold, fruitful and surrounded with trees . . ."

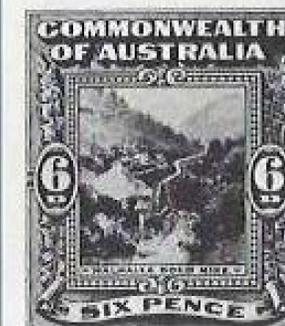
Men continued to die almost daily from scurvy, and by the time they reached Java on 9th September, 1722, almost half the original complement had died. At Batavia, in October, Roggeveen received a hostile reception; the East India Company regarded him and his West India Company ships as interlopers, and the two ships were seized. The crews were arrested, and then returned to Holland.

Subsequently, a court decision in Holland awarded the West India Company compensation.

#### Postage Stamp Quantities

Quantities of the first Primary Industries series stamps, and of commemorative stamps and the Qantas commemorative aerogramme produced during April–November, 1970, were as follows:

7c Sugar	3,609,000
15c Timber	5,009,000
20c Wheat	8,344,000
25c Wool	6,209,000
5c Cook Bicentenary	60,759,000
30c Cook Bicentenary	3,616,880
55c Cook Miniature Sheet	1,287,000
6c C'wlth Parliamentary Assoc.	17,308,900
6c XVIII Intl. Dairy Congress	17,908,900
6c Christmas 1970	98,726,950
6c 25th Anny. United Nations	16,208,900
6c 50th Anny. Qantas	20,109,000
30c 50th Anny. Qantas	6,956,400
10c 50th Anny. Qantas aerogramme	2,318,100



The accompanying illustrations are of essays which came to attention in England in 1966. The subjects and style suggest that they may have been prepared for a 1903 limited competition, open only to selected artists and stamp printing establishments. A number of essays were submitted to the Postmaster-General's Department during the period 1901–12, but the records now existing do not contain any reference to these particular designs. Illustrations courtesy of Stanley Gibbons Ltd.

#### Stamp Design Competitions (2)

Before Federation in 1901, each of the six Australian colonies was responsible for its own postal affairs, including the issue of postage stamps. The Federal Constitution provided that all postal matters within the continent, now designated the Commonwealth of Australia, became the responsibility of the Federal Government, and the six Post and Telegraph Departments of the former Colonies, now States, were amalgamated into the Commonwealth Postmaster-General's Department.

Operationally, of course, the postal and telegraphic departments continued as functioning services, and the six separate postage stamp series remained in use until 1913, as Commonwealth issues, even though they bore the names of the Colonies under whose jurisdiction they were originally printed.

Temporary clauses in the Constitution enabled postal revenues to be continued on separate State bases, to avoid financial inconvenience in the initial stages of the new structure. The continuance of stamps bearing the name of the State of origin thus enabled the resulting revenue to be allocated to the relevant State. However, these arrangements were intended to be terminated eventually, and it was recognised that a uniform series of Commonwealth postage stamps would need to be provided.

A special Board was appointed by the Postmaster-General, to consider "the best methods to be adopted to insure a suitable issue of postage stamps that will be available for immediate use during the 'book-keeping period' and thereafter for use as an issue for the Commonwealth, without distinction as to States." The Board members were Mr. H. B. Templeton, Chief Clerk, Postmaster-General's Department, who represented the Post Office and acted as chairman; Mr. J. B. Cooke (Stamp Printer to the Department in Adelaide) as the printing expert; Mr. Thomas T. Patterson, for advice on engraving and forgeries; Mr. L. Bernard Hall, Director of the National Gallery of Victoria, and a painter himself, to advise on artistic requirements; and Mr. Walter A. Hull, representing the philatelic interest.

The members met at the G.P.O., Melbourne, from 10th to 23rd October, 1907, and prepared a report which was submitted to the Senate of the Federal Parliament on 20th November, 1907.

Due to circumstances, the only part of the Board's report which could be implemented immediately related to the introduction of a uniform series of postage due stamps. The "book-keeping provisions" of the Constitution did not end until 1910, and the Commonwealth then conducted the 1911 stamp design competition.

However, the 1907 report contained many recommendations regarding stamp designs and other related features which foreshadowed the conditions set in 1911, and the membership of the Board - Departmental representation plus non-Departmental members from the printing, art and philatelic fields - also set the pattern for subsequent judging panels and the modern Stamp Advisory Committee.

The Board's 1907 report suggested that States' revenue from postage stamp sales could be calculated upon a formula basis, thus allowing a uniform Commonwealth series to be put into production for issue about 1910. It then went on to list specifications as to printing methods, denominations, design subjects and the methods of obtaining artwork.

The relevant portions of the report are quoted below.

#### Character of the Issue

Apart from the contention that it is desirable for Governments to set a high standard in such matters, it is thought essential for several reasons as well as for the credit of a country of such standing as that of the Commonwealth of Aus-

tralia, to secure the best possible issue of postage stamps.

The Board therefore recommends:-

(a) That the character of the issue be the best of its kind that art, skill, machinery, and the latest appliances can produce.

(b) That all of the stamps be printed from steel plates.

The cost of such an issue will be greater than if it were produced from electro (relief) plates, but the advantages more than outweigh the question of cost.

Formerly all postage stamps, not only in England, but in what were the Australian Colonies and elsewhere, were engraved on steel plates. Owing, however, to the enormous increase in the use of stamps, cheaper methods of production were introduced, with results which are satisfactory neither as regards security nor artistic beauty. Consequently the present tendency is to revert to the steel-plate process, and in important countries, such as the United States of America, Canada, and New Zealand, as well as in South American and other small States, the steel-plate process is used.

Moreover, the only practical security against forgery that can be given to a postage stamp is in the fineness and excellence of the engraving, and the finest engraving can be secured only by the use of steel plates.

On the other hand it is a fact that the electro or relief method actually lends itself to imitation by photo-lithography and other easy and cheap processes used in forgery, and it may be pointed out that a successful forgery of a Commonwealth issue would result in a loss to the Department, which might be greater than the extra initial cost of the method herein recommended.

Of still greater importance is the fact that a highly artistic issue of postage stamps will furnish an excellent, if not indeed the best, advertisement obtainable by the Commonwealth. All of the best stamps hitherto issued, and those which have attracted the most attention, have been produced from steel plates. Mr. Hull, in his supplementary report, says "The purchases of postage issues from all sources by four leading London dealers is probably over £300,000 per year. It is estimated that there are 5,000 collectors in Australia, and over a million in the world. There are over eighty monthly philatelic journals, two fortnightly, and one weekly, published, and the new issue would be illustrated and advertised in these, and the demands for the new issue would come from collectors in all parts of the civilized world."

It is therefore apparent that the issue recommended by the Board will result in returns largely in excess of the difference between the cost of the steel-plates and the electroplate method, and that consequently any idea of economy by the use of the electro-plate process would be false economy, and would indeed result in a considerable loss to the Department and to the Commonwealth.

#### Denominations of Stamps

It is obviously desirable that the denominations of postage stamps should be uniform in all the States. To secure this, it is better that all denominations now in use should be issued in all States, instead of discontinuing the issue of those denominations now in use in only one or more States.

The Board therefore recommends:-

That the denominations of postage stamps in all the States be as follows:-

½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 1s., 2s., 2s.6d., 5s., 10s., 20s., and 40s.

#### Design, Colour, and Size.

In order to secure variety in design, colour, and size with the view of making the several denominations easily distinguishable from each other, and to facilitate the inviting of competitive designs, the Board recommends:-

(a) That the postage stamps be divided into three groups as follows:-

Group 1. - ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., 9d.

Group 2. - 10d., 1s., 2s., and 2s.6d.

Group 3. - 5s., 10s., 20s., 40s.

(b) That the colours and sizes be arranged and distributed as follows:-

Group 1. - Size 18½ x 22 millimetres (upright).

Design A ½d. - dark green (blue green).

5d. - purple brown.

Design B 1d. - crimson red.

3d. - dark olive green.

9d. - warm (red) sepia.

Design C 1½d. - burnt sienna.

2½d. - dark blue (Prussian).

6d. - orange vermillion.

Design D 2d. - rich mauve (similar to U.S.A. 100 doll.)

4d. - ultramarine blue.

8d. - pink.

Group 2. - Size 22 x 27 millimetres (upright).

Design E 10d. - rich mauve (similar to U.S.A. 100 Doll.)

1s. - rich green (preferably olive green).

2s. - dark blue (Prussian).

2s.6d. - carmine.

Group 3. - Size 22 x 34 millimetres (oblong).

Design F 5s. - rich mauve (similar to U.S.A. 100 doll.)

10s. - rich brown.

20s. - rich green (preferably olive green).

40s. - dark blue (Prussian).

NOTE. - In producing these colours, the inks used must be ground to the finest grade, and in no case must there be anything in the ink that would be detrimental to the plates.

#### Competitive and other Designs

In calling for competitive designs, it is desirable to afford every opportunity for a general competition throughout Australia and elsewhere. But

in case this open competition should fail to produce any or a sufficient number of suitable designs, it is desirable to secure also the skill and experience of the best stamp-engraving firms who have made this class of work a specialty for many years, but who would not be likely to enter into an open competition. Definite inducement would, therefore, have to be offered to these specialists, but in providing such inducement it would be obviously unfair to allow them to enter into the open competition as well. In order to overcome these several difficulties, and to secure the best results the Board recommends:-

(a) That competitive designs be invited throughout the world.

(b) That designs and estimates for engraving be obtained, if possible, from four leading engraving firms - (who shall not be competitors in the open competition) - the names of the firms selected by the Board being furnished herewith.

(c) That the engraving firms supplying such designs and estimates for engraving be paid a sum estimated to be equal to the actual cost of furnishing the designs.

(d) That four (4) designs be invited, to be drawn of an approximate size of 3 x 3½ inches (upright) - one design 3½ x 4½ inches (upright), and one design 3½ x 5½ inches (oblong) - these sizes being approximately four times the size of the stamp intended to be issued.

(e) That the several designs should contain -

1. A representation of the King's head or figure.
2. A representation of the Queen's head or figure.
3. (In lieu of 2.) A representation of both the King and Queen's head, on one of the larger designs.
4. Characteristic features of Australia.
5. An emblematical head or figure, for which the second size is specially adapted.

In the designs submitted, the words "Australia" and "Postage" as also the face value of the stamp (numbers to be shown in Arabic figures, or in both figures and letters) must appear.

(f) That, for the guidance of competitors, it be notified that -

1. The treatment of all representations, either of the King or Queen's head or figure, or of the characteristic features of Australia, as also of the emblematical head or figure, should not be made too photographic or realistic, but in accordance with the traditional and more formal designs to be found in the best stamps.
2. In selecting the designs preference will be given to those which will best lend themselves to engraving on the reduced scale.

In order to secure variety, and also permit of the issue being characteristically Australian, as well as to give scope for original design, it is thought better not to limit the designs to a representation of the King's head or figure only. Provision has, however, been made for the inclusion in the issue of a representation of both the King and Queen's heads or figures. This will provide for an expres-

sion of the unity of the Empire under the King, whilst the remaining designs, if characteristically Australian, will represent or express its diversity.

#### Prizes and Payments

If the issue is to be "the best that art, skill, machinery, and the latest appliances can produce," it is obvious that the designs should be the best procurable. Much depends upon excellence and originality in design, as a poor design, however skilful the engraving and printing, will give a poor result. Moreover, the reasons which make it expedient to incur the extra cost of the best methods of engraving and printing apply equally to the payments hereunder recommended for securing the best designs. It is, therefore, thought necessary that prizes of adequate amount should be offered and awarded, so as to afford inducement to the very best class of competitors, and to secure the fullest competition.

Accordingly, the Board recommends —

(a) That in the open competition (particulars of which might be cabled to London, and all designs made returnable at the end of six months from the date of calling for same), an aggregate sum of £600 be awarded in six separate prizes of £100 each to be paid unconditionally for each of the designs selected as being the best whether such designs be used or not used by the Department; any competitor to be permitted to compete for one or more designs. The Department may purchase, at a price to be agreed upon, any design for which a prize has not been awarded.

(b) That a payment of £100 be made to each of the leading engraving firms before referred to who submit at least one set of six designs for postage stamps, and also a design for postal notes.

(c) That accepted designs in the open competition and the designs furnished by the engraving firms shall become the absolute property of the Department.

In order to economize time and to place competitors beyond Australia on a more equal footing, as regards time, with those within the Commonwealth, it is thought desirable that particulars of the open competition should be cabled to London.

#### Adjudication of Designs

In order further to attract the best class of competitors and to secure their confidence in the treatment of the designs submitted, it is desirable to appoint a Board of Adjudication, the character and constitution of which should be made known to competitors when calling for the competitive designs. To this end the Board recommends —

1. That the Board chosen to adjudicate on the designs should consist of —

(a) A representative of art.

(b) A representative of philately.

(c) A representative of printing.

(d) A representative of engraving.

(e) An officer of the Postmaster-General's Department.

2. That the constitution of the Board as above be made known to competitors when inviting designs.

#### Watermarking

The security gained by having the paper watermarked is chiefly applicable in the printing office, where it is useful as a check against the surreptitious introduction of other paper with intent to defraud the Department.

The Board recommends —

That postage-stamp paper be procured, lightly watermarked "Commonwealth of Australia, Postage Stamps," repeated on the sheet in large letters in such a manner that a portion of a letter may fall on each stamp when printed. This would obviate the necessity which would arise were a single watermark used for each stamp of ordering three sizes of paper and the cost of three dandy rollers. The paper already in stock in the respective printing offices, and bearing watermarks different to that suggested, to be used for postal notes.

The advantage of having the paper watermarked as set forth in the above recommendation is that, while it gives the required security in the printing office, it diminishes the cost of the paper.

#### Perforation

The Board recommends —

That the perforation of postage stamps should be done by machines of uniform gauge, say  $1\frac{1}{2}$  holes in the length of 2 centimetres, as used in the United Kingdom. For the better centering of perforation, and to improve the appearance of the stamps, a space of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  millimetres (about  $\frac{1}{10}$ th of an inch) should be allowed between each stamp on the plate in the smallest size, and 4 millimetres (about  $\frac{1}{6}$ th of an inch) in the intermediate and largest sizes.

The perforation recommended is considered to be the best, since it is neat and permits of the ready separation of the stamps without risk of tearing. It also secures uniform perforation with which officials may become familiarized and thus assist in the detection of fraud.

#### Printing

The advantages of having all of the stamps for the proposed new issue printed in one office, under the supervision of an expert Stamp Printer are too obvious to need more than mention — greater efficiency, reduced cost of production, better and more uniform results, safety to the Department in supervision, etc.

The Board therefore recommends —

That with a view to secure the best class of work, and to provide against variations in printing, and also to permit of better supervision, the postage stamp printing be done in one office under the supervision of an expert Stamp Printer.

(For further detailed references, see "The Early Federal Period 1901 to 1912-13", a 24-page illustrated handbook available from Australian Post Office philatelic sales centres, price 50c post free by surface mail).

#### Short Notes

Further to reference in the December Bulletin, 6,033 articles (including 12 registered) were processed in Sydney on 10th September, 1971, with the postmarker marking the opening of Martin Place.

\*\*\*\*\*

A special postmarker was used at Clayton (Vic.) P.O. to process mail lodged at Monash University during the First Australian Child Care Conference, 21st-25th February, 1972. An impression of the postmarker is shown; the design motif is the 6 ft. high bronze sculpture "The Children's Tree", which stands at the intersection of Collins and Elizabeth Streets, Melbourne, and was adopted as the conference emblem. The postmarker was used on 2,698 articles.

\*\*\*\*\*

The First Conference of the Commonwealth Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Victorian College of Pharmacy, Parkville, Vic., 21st-25th February, 1972; 2,820 articles posted at the conference venue were cancelled at Carlton South P.O. with the special postmarker illustrated. Its design shows a mortar and pestle, pharmacists' traditional implements.

\*\*\*\*\*

During the 1971-72 summer season, the letter receiver at the summit, Mount Kosciusko, was in use from 13th December, 1971, to 4th April, 1972; during the period, 8,033 articles were postmarked with the associated special postmarker.

\*\*\*\*\*

A special postmarker was used in Canberra during the 40th Executive Meeting of the International Commission on Large Dams, 17th-19th April, 1972, to cancel 2,489 articles.

\*\*\*\*\*

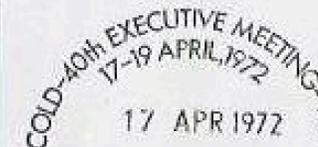
Thirty-six new first day of issue postmarker offices were introduced in Victoria on 18th April, 1972, the date of issue of the 7c 50th Anniversary of the Country Women's Association postage stamp.

The new postmarking points are at Belmont, Camperdown, Casterton, Chadstone Centre, Cobram, Doncaster, Echuca, Geelong West, Greensborough, H.M.A.S. Cerberus Westernport, Kerang, Korumburra, Kyabram, Kyneton, Laverton, Leongatha, Market Square Geelong, Maryborough, Moe, Newport, Nhill, Norlane, North Geelong, Numurkah, Northland Centre, Red Cliffs, Rochester, St. Arnaud, Seymour, Stawell, Southland Centre, Terang, Traralgon, Warracknabeal, Werribee and Yarram.

\*\*\*\*\*

A total of 6,987 articles, including 24 registered, were postmarked at St. Kilda Road Central Post Office, Vic., with the special postmarker provided for the Melbourne Conference of the World Council of Young Men's Service Clubs.

The conference was held from 6th to 13th September, 1971. An impression of the postmarker was illustrated in the September Bulletin.



A special postmarker was provided in connection with the Fifth National Australian Convention of Amateur Astronomers, Chevron Hotel, Melbourne, from 30th March to 4th April, 1972. The postmarker, used at St. Kilda Road Central P.O., was impressed on 11,041 articles, including 12 registered.