

# SA Philatelist

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# Federation meets Minister

**THE Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Mr Marais Viljoen, is giving the postage stamp design advisory committee two years in which to fulfil expectations. Failing this, the committee may be abolished.**

Mr Viljoen told a delegation of the Philatelic Federation in Pretoria on 23 November 1973 that he agreed that many things could be done better without a committee, but because of considerations involved he did not see his way clear to abolish the committee.

He would rather have the stamp design committee streamlined, with leeway and liberty to "do things". The committee should include an official representative of the Philatelic Federation.

Mr Manfred Weinstein RDPSA, President of the Federation, replied that the proposal was reasonable and since the Federation's policy was to do everything possible to assist, it was willing to give the proposal every chance on the conditions set by the Minister.

Mr Viljoen had invited the Federation's delegation of Mr Weinstein, Cmdr Cyril Enoch RDPSA, Prof Casper Schutte and Mr Joh Groenewald to put collectors' views of South African stamps to him. The 90-minute meeting was attended also by Mr Louis F Rive, the Postmaster General, Mr F J Theron, the Deputy PMG, and Mr Herman Steyn, head of Philatelic Services.

Mr Weinstein said the Philatelic Federation desired South Africa to have stamps of which all could be proud, and a progressive issuing policy which would project the image of the country and satisfy collectors both here and abroad.

### Supported policy

The Federation supported the declared policy of a definitive set every five years and 15 commemorative and special stamps per annum, excluding the definitives, but was unhappy about the application of this policy. It opposed the 1974 reduction just announced, the motivation for which was unimpressive, and felt that the Post Office was now acting on misguided advice.

"Collectors want to collect and if their attention is not held by regular and interesting issues, they easily turn to other countries," Mr Weinstein said.

The Federation did not necessarily agree with the choice of stamp subjects (onderwerpe) and believed the time was ripe for regular special issues highlighting features of the country such as tourism, art, nature conservation, sport, scientific achievement, flora and fauna, etc.

The SA Philatelist  
wishes you a Merry Christmas  
and a prosperous New Year  
wens u 'n Geseënde Kerstyd  
en 'n voorspoedige  
Nuwe Jaar toe

Mr Weinstein said significant progress was made during the last two years in philatelic services, marketing of South African stamps, improving FDCs, stiffener cards and publishing of supporting material (colour pamphlets).

### “Failed miserably”

“Our Federation believes that the stamp design advisory committee should be scrapped and we have motivated our conviction in *The S A Philatelist*,” Mr Weinstein told the Minister. “We know a stamp is a miniature propaganda poster, a medium for visual communication, and its design should be simple, meaningful, distinctive, dramatic and warm. The committee’s record proves that it has failed miserably.”

The alternative was that only one person should be responsible for the selection of future designs. The principle should be that the Post Office finds the best and pays for it (e.g. SWA Jentsch and definitives). The best creative artists had to be commissioned as they did not enter competitions – and if the Post Office could not find the local talent which the Federation believed existed, the proven overseas stamp designers should be approached.

The production of South African stamps was unsatisfactory and the ordinary public was also commenting unfavourably on this. Unfortunately, Mr Weinstein said, the Government Printer was neither the best nor the cheapest printer in the country and if the Post Office was not prepared to use other local quality printers, it should have stamps printed in Europe. It was pleasantly surprising that the Government Printer had shown what he could do with the litho press (for SWA) and a greater use of this press was a partial solution.

“South Africa’s philatelic image overseas is less than

poor among collectors, dealers and the public. We have a tremendous, unequalled potential which must be exploited,” Mr Weinstein said.

Prof Schutte thereupon tabled the SA and SWA stamps of the last two years and also showed some unaccepted designs. In his detailed comment he pointed out that the single outstanding stamp of the last two years was the UNISA 15c. The recent SWA issues stood in sharp contrast and it was wondered why South Africa had to remain in the philatelic doldrums.

Perhaps the world’s finest stamp producing countries were Austria, Sweden and France, countries without committees. There was character, distinctiveness and quality around the stamps of these countries. Germany, Holland and Switzerland had good designs but the varying influences of their stamp design committees was evident when their issues were viewed together (Prof Schutte showed Mr Viljoen and Mr Rive large groups of stamps of these countries).

Mr Groenewald said the best judge of designs and artwork was the man dependent on that visual communication, the man paying for it. This was clearly the reason for the stamp design committee’s failure: a committee could not do this. He also objected to the briefing procedures of the committee – creative artists should be instructed about the theme and not how the finished product should appear.

The Post Office should not remain inactive but should scout around for creative talent, and should not hesitate to commission advertising studios.

### Harming the country

Cmdr Enoch said not only the designing but the production and usage of our stamps were harming the country. He referred to poor perforating, hard-surfaced paper not absorbing canceller ink, wilful overcancellation, centring, registration in printing, blue lines for registered letters, etc.

He added that overseas kiloware buyers had lately cancelled South African orders because of the high wastage, of which he showed examples to Mr Viljoen.

Mr Viljoen thanked the delegation and asked for written copies of their comments, much of which he felt should receive departmental attention.

After discussing the stamp design advisory committee, which he said he had recently met, the Minister said the Government Printer should be given time to prove his new multi-process stamp press recently installed.

“I myself and Mr Rive decided to reduce next year’s issues due to the issue of the new definitives,” Mr Viljoen said. “We do not want to abuse collectors by having too many stamps or overflow the market – unlike some other countries we must limit our issues to a minimum.”

### Common goal

Mr Rive said the Post Office and the Federation had a common goal – “We want stamps of good quality and of character, stamps to be proud of” – and for this reason he appreciated the opinions of the Federation delegates.

The Post Office was agreeable to a proposal for the issue of miniature sheets sold at a premium for a special philatelic fund, Mr Rive said. Such a fund would be used to stimulate philately and assist in its development. Mr Viljoen said the suggestion required careful consideration, and asked the Federation’s written comment on this.

At the close of the meeting, Prof Schutte gave Mr Rive a tabulation obtained from Holland on the number of issues, value per issue and total annual values of issues of European countries.

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Editorial  Redaksioneel

## Moving forward

As this year draws to its close one is tempted to reflect on what has been accomplished during it in our particular fields of interest and endeavour. We do believe that our hobby has taken a further step forward and that it continues to be supported by, and give infinite pleasure to, an ever-widening circle of adherents. To a not inconsiderable extent this is complemented by our being able to share with, and learn from, our colleagues, and in this respect organised philately especially makes its vital contributions through philatelic societies, stamp clubs and specialised study groups. Here progress continues to be made, and with the energetic spirit that pervades most organised gatherings we have full confidence that this will continue to gather momentum in the years ahead.

The future bodes well for the hobby. The goodwill shown to us by our postal authorities, and which we heartily reciprocate, may, and indeed should, lead to considerable progress in the spheres of mutual interest that link us. To the year ahead we raise our glasses in a spirit of mutual goodwill and, dare we say it, a trace of adventure. — **The Editor/Die Redakteur.**

## New R1 stamp

by Dr. H.J. Raubenheimer, RDPSA

**R1 Definitive Postage Stamp**

555-554-553 A B 8 October 1973

*Design:* as before, Strelitzia.

*Paper:* Harrison, phosphorescent, no watermark, PVA gum.

*Sheet format:* horizontal, measuring about 340 x 260-270 mm 2 panes, A and B, B having been above A. 100 stamps per sheet (10 rows x 10).

*Stamp format:* horizontal, measuring 30,2 x 23,9 mm, 3 mm shorter than before, vertically.

*Cylinders:* three, new cross lined screened, numbers 555 blue-green, 554 bright orange and 553 pale blue. These coloured numbers with the pane letter A or B in blue are shown on the bottom margin below stamp no 5. From new master negatives and multipositives. Printed on the Goebel 840 machine.

*Sheet numbers:* five figure black, type II, are on the right margin of both panes opposite rows 9 and 10.

*Arrows:* blue, conventional design, are centrally placed on all four margins.

*Colour register:* is on the right margin of pane B opposite rows 2 and 3. Consists of two concentric circles, divided by a cross in the colours superimposed.

*Step wedges:* 15 in number, from 2 to 16 left to right, are on the bottom margin of pane B and the top margin of pane A below and above stamps 2, 3 and 4 respectively. The figures on them are reversed.

*Perforations:* by the Grover two row machine, gauge 12,5. The top margin of A is imperforate; the bottom margin of A and the top and bottom margins of B are perforated through. The left and right margins of both panes are imperforate except for the single extra hole at each end of the horizontal rows of perforations.

*Perforation register punch holes:* are on the left and right margins of pane B opposite rows 6 and 7. The one on the right is within blue concentric circles divided by a horizontal line.

### Varieties

Pane B

Row No

8.8 two blue dots to the right of the central orange petal.

9.9 faint white dot to the right of the central orange petal.

10.3 small green dot at the left of R of R1.

Pane A

Row No

2.6 blue smudge above the tip of the left blue petal.

6.8 tiny blue dot in the centre of the left orange petal.

### Correction and addition

In the description of the 4c wool stamp from cylinder 546-545-544-543 the colour of the densitometer colour patch no 15 is given as blue: it should be rosine.

Another interesting tiny feature was seen on the B pane of this issue. In the top margin just above the horizontal line of perforations above RSA of stamp no 5 of row 1, in tiny letters is faintly printed KOBUS ESTERHUYSEN. Its purpose is obscure.

## First Israel stamps

Mr Frank E. Read's article on the production of the first Israel postage stamps, published in *The S A Philatelist* in January 1973, has generated tremendous interest and has been republished elsewhere.

Mrs Hilda Jeidel, FRPSL, of Cape Town, a student of these stamps, noted a similarity in lay-out between the Israel airmail and festival issues and wrote to Mr Read that she thought the airmail printing sheet consisted of 300 images, not 400.

Mr Read replied that he unfortunately had not retained any fullsize printing sheets and could only draw from memory. The statement in the article that the first Airmail printing sheet consisted of 400 images was an error, and he confirmed that the lay-out of the first Airmail and Festival '48 issues were similar, consisting of six post office panes of 50 stamps plus tabs, making a total of 300 stamps on a sheet.

"As far as I can remember, post office panes were printed on the sheet all heading one direction. This made checking and control easier in the earlier stages. The Coinage stamps, being of a smaller image, were the ones printed 400 to the sheet, i.e. four panes of 100 images," Mr Read stated.

## Future of congress

At the Executive Committee meeting of the Philatelic Federation last month the special subcommittee investigating the future of congresses and exhibitions recommended that a philatelic congress should be held once every two years, and not annually.

The subcommittee members, Messrs H. Godwin, H.R. Savage and Leo Buchen RDPSA, supported many of the points raised by Mr Jack Creewel RDPSA (as published in our October issue). The subcommittee's report is now being studied.

The Executive Committee noted that three societies — Aerophilatelic, East London and Maritzburg — have responded to Federation Secretary Ken Lydall's call for comment on South African stamps.

## 170 000 Different stamps

If you were to collect one of every stamp issued in the world you would have just over 167,000 stamps, reports Stanley Gibbons Publications Limited in the 39th edition of their famous "Stamps of The World" catalogue published in September.

This giant catalogue has been a consistent reference work since it was first published in 1934. It provides a simplified listing with prices for all the recognised postage stamps of the world.

The latest edition contains over 33,600 illustrations, 1,312 large pages and weights 6 lbs.

# With respect, Management

In our September issue we referred to the article on "stamp investment" published in "Management" in August, and also commented editorially.

Your Hon Assistant Editor, whose name was mentioned in Management's article, wrote a letter to that journal along the lines of our report in September. This letter was published by Management in November, with editorial

comments which your Editors felt should not go unanswered.

Your Hon Editor has replied to these comments, and Management's comments as well as The S A Philatelist's reply are published below, with the permission of the editor of Management.

## Stamps for investment

**Joh Groenewald, hon asst editor of The South African Philatelist, writes:**

The report in your August issue ("Philately: A fortune in your hip pocket") includes "facts" which are inaccurate.

"The Philatelic Society, London" (as the Royal Philatelic Society of London was known) was founded in 1896. In 1906 permission to use the prefix "Royal" was granted to it by King Edward VII.

Membership of the Royal Philatelic is not "by invitation only." The society to which that reference obviously should have been made is the Society of Postal Historians.

Stamps, your writer alleges, appreciate on average by about 15% a year. This is wholly unsupported by facts or statistics.

The 3 000-strong philately society in South Africa to which reference is made, doesn't exist. It follows that the figure quoted for sales by this organisation must also be suspect . . .

Finally, the lengthy chronicle of the monetary values, at various stages in their

careers, of many of the world's classic pieces often contains romantic and interesting background stories. But I may suggest that this sort of information in this context could best be summarised as useless!

As far as I know, not a single one of the rarities mentioned in the article is today in the hands of a collector in this country.

*A Johannesburg philatelist comments: Stamps are a medium to long-term investment. While some specimens hardly appreciate in value as the years pass, there are many rarities the prices of which have in the short history of "professional" philately soared beyond the wildest hopes of even the most materialistic collector.*

*As Kenneth R Lake points out in his Stamps for Investment (Pan Books), there are "blue chips", and while appreciation annually cannot be guaranteed, the normal process of inflation (and, one should now add, currency uncertainty) will push up values.*

*Philately is primarily a hobby, and not*

*a get-rich-quick operation. But there is money to be made from it if you're an expert.*

*As for the "useless" information about monetary values, I bet most philatelists in this country would throw a champagne party if they could get their hands on just one of the rarities mentioned. Also, Mr Groenewald fails to mention the considerable space given in the article to Southern African rarities. Are there really none of these in South African collectors' hands, Mr Groenewald?*

*Finally, let Management record a casual conversation I had with a stamp dealer in Durban a few years ago. He was asked why he dealt in stamps and not some other commodity. The answer was simply this: "In my shop, I display a wealth that I can fit into a suitcase and take to any part of the world without having to declare it to any customs official anywhere. If things go wrong here, I have no obligations — I can just pack up and leave."*

*Surely not even share certificates offer that flexibility?* □

## The Editor Management

Come, come, Mr Editor, admit that your story was not only superficial but also very garish in its presentation.

The catalogue of glaring inaccuracies in the original article (see "Management" of August 1973) to which we drew attention has not been challenged, for very obvious reasons. May we suggest that the author did not research his subject nearly as carefully as one would expect when addressing an audience of the intelligence and social level of Management. A comparison between this article and one which appeared in another financial weekly a short while later highlights the differences between a report which contains several obvious absurdities, and one which strove for factual accuracy. The reflection is not to Management's credit, we regret to record.

The editorial comment that most philatelists would throw a champagne party if they could acquire one of the rarities quoted in the original article, shows ignorance of the mentality of most philatelists, and a gross overestimate of the purchasing power of the local breed. At the price levels quoted by your contributor for his chronicle of "investment" items we know of precisely one person who qualifies by virtue of his bank balance and his philatelic knowledge. No doubt there are a number of "investors" and speculators who have the wherewithal to risk this level of currency and who would celebrate any purchase with a case of Dom Perignon, but we philatelists per se do not

compete in this league, and hence are delighted rather to share our especial little treasures with our wives/husbands and families, and perhaps a bottle of Douglas Green's St Augustine.

As we are criticised for omitting mention of the space given to Southern African rarities we hasten to remedy this omission. The first £1 stamp issued by South Africa in 1913 would have cost "Dad" exactly that 60 years ago. Had "Dad" taken the £10, in lieu of 10 copies of that stamp, and bought De Beers shares or some real estate in almost any town in the country or an Oorder, a Wenning or a Pierneef, we would have an asset today worth every bit and more of the R1 700 that the stamps today would cost. So that as an investment there were innumerable better buys to be had in 1913!

Catalogue values of two recent R1 stamps are indicated in the article. But the fact that market values, or the figures at which these stamps would actually change hands, are substantially less than these catalogue values is a notable absentee in the commentary.

As for the three items that were illustrated in the article, the values of the two South African rarities are intriguing simply because we cannot trace the authority for these interesting amounts, in spite of our being considered somewhat of an expert in this particular field. We rate the values as suspect, to say the least, and most certainly not market or collector values. The third item illustrated, presumably the "CC" sideways watermark De La Rue, in

the condition it is with one margin badly cut into (as per the photograph) would possibly be worth one-quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of the figure quoted in the text, which rather shames the R4 000 tag, and further reduces the credibility of the author.

So much for the South African rarities quoted . . . of which there are considerable quantities of the first two in our collectors' hands, where hopefully they will remain, safe from the clutches of those whose sole desire is to "invest" in them.

As regards the Durban dealer who traded in stamps for the reason that he advanced, what he stated was an oversimplification of the position as we understand it from our limited knowledge of customs regulations and officials abroad . . .

May we voice the opinion that in the long term money may be made from stamps, if one knows precisely what one is doing. And that applies equally to any subject that one studies, be it the stock market, the art and antique markets, company balance sheets and, apparently, gold and other coins. But not one offers the pleasures of our hobby, which we respectfully request that we be left to enjoy away from the covetous stares and glances of those with only a mercenary interest in the subject.

J M Weinstein

Editor, The S A Philatelist

*P.S. We welcome authoritative comment, but condemn roundly when the level does not do justice to the subject.*

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## An interesting press release...

"The Department of Posts and Telegraphs announces that as a result of technical problems the new definitive series of 16 stamps for the Republic of South Africa can now only be issued during May 1974. This has obliged the Department to review its stamp programme for next year in order to maintain its policy of conservatism.

"The programme has been amended as follows:

"The commemorative issues for the Republic of South Africa now provide for 9 instead of 15 stamps as was previously announced.

"The Tulbagh restoration series has been reduced from 4 to 2 stamps.

"The series of 5 stamps to commemorate important events remains unchanged and consists of 1 stamp each for:

- the commemoration of Dr D.F. Malan's hundredth birthday;
- the centenary of the Burgers pound;
- the World Congress of Sugar Technologists;
- the inauguration of the 1820 Settlers Monument, and
- fifty years of public broadcasting.

"The centenary of the Universal Postal Union will now be commemorated with 1 instead of 4 stamps.

"One stamp will be issued to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Voortrekker Monument.

"The series which would have depicted South Africa as a developed country now falls away.

"The stamp issues for South-West Africa remain unchanged but the number of commemorative stamps has been decreased from 15 to 11.

"The series of 4 stamps depicting rare birds remains unchanged.

"There will be 3 instead of 4 stamps for the Twyfelfontein rock gravures.

"The diamond industry and Dorslandtrek series have both been reduced from 4 to 2 stamps."

*This was announced in August 1973, when it was said that the postponement was "due to circumstances beyond the control of the Department". We fail to see from the policy statements of December 1971 and the PMG's address to the Philatelic Congress in May 1973 how the issue of a **definitive** series is linked to the limitation of "not more than 15 **commemorative** and **special** stamps per year".*

*Regretfully, because the Historical Homes Foundation has done a good job and knows its art.*

*No change in the anniversaries set. We agree that one stamp is sufficient for each of the subjects mentioned and have in the past voiced reservations about the practice of "three stamps to commemorate one event".*

*To this we agree. The Post Office seems to have had difficulty already in trying to create three stamps for the ITU issue this October.*

*This is a new one which has crept in since Mr Rive's announcement in May. We are delighted that previous inflexibility is bending. But somehow it seems we shall never cease philatelically to commemorate Settlers and Voortrekkers.*

*More is the pity.*

*The decrease in the number of stamps is justified – we have editorially pointed out a problem area in "filling" 15 stamps for South West Africa every year.*

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**An invitation** – The Ceylon Philatelist has invited South African stamp collectors wishing to exchange stamps, FDCs, etc, to write giving name, address, age, sex, occupation and interests. The particulars will be published in that journal as a service to Ceylonese readers.

Mr K D Jayasekera, the Editor, added that anyone

wishing to receive a copy of the journal, an acknowledgment or other information, should send two international reply coupons to cover return airmail postage.

The address is The Ceylon Philatelist, 44 Love Lane, Trincomalee, Sri Lanka.

# The Ladysmith siege cards

The various types of Ladysmith Siege Postcards were discussed and viewed when the Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society met in Durban on 30 May 1973 under the chairmanship of Mr Bill Hart, Hon. Treasurer of the society.

Mr A. Leslie Leon, RPDSA, read a talk in which he highlighted the five basic questions about these cards – who designed them, who printed them, how many types were there, when were they produced, and to what extent were they used?

Mr Leon said he had no doubt that the cards were designed by Earl Robert, who came to South Africa in 1882 as correspondent of the Illustrated London News. During the siege he published the “Ladysmith Bombshell” to boost the morale of the people in the town, and this was reprinted after the war in Durban and London.

Robert was an artist who received commissions from the Portuguese government and from the De Beers Company to paint pictures. The De Beers boardroom was decorated with his works. In 1906 he and another artist started an early art monthly.

It could be accepted that Robert designed the cards, but there was no information as to who printed them. It must have been a jobbing printer in Ladysmith.

He classified four types, Mr Leon said, as follows:

<i>Obverse Type</i>	<i>Boer Soldier</i>		<i>Natal</i>	<i>Natal Soldier</i>
A	“Piet” with sword Z.A.R. on cap		Does not appear	Shown
B	ditto		Natal above arms	Shown
C	No “Piet” or sword. Rosette or pom-pom on cap		Natal below arms	No soldier
D	No “Piet” or sword. Badge on cap.		Natal below arms	No soldier

<i>Reverse Type</i>	<i>Cross on flag</i>	<i>Word Railway</i>	<i>Shading of hills</i>	<i>Word Ladysmith</i>
A	Red Cross	2 m high.	Little of it	1.3cm & stop
B	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
C	St George type	1 m high	More of it.	3.2cm. long
D	ditto	ditto	ditto	1.45cm long

In the 2nd type there is a little squiggle on the “o” of “Postcard”, from the top downwards. This was not found in any other type.

As to the production of the first Ladysmith Siege Cards, S.G. Rich, that Anglo-Boer War authority, stated that it was printed to celebrate the victory at Wagon Hill on 6 January 1900. One card on show was written on 6 January, and the writer stated that he could hear the guns rattling.

Another card was written on 25 December 1899, and it could be assumed that the cards were in existence before Christmas 1899.

Why were there four different types of cards? The obvious answer would be that stocks ran out and new ones were printed but he did not think so, Mr Leon said. This explanation did not account for the usage: the card used in December 1899 was of the same type often found dated on the day of relief, 28 February 1900, and posted at that stage.

## Dates of use

There are more cards dated 28 February 1900 than those of all other dates put together. The 4th type was in use at Christmas 1899 and until after the raising of the siege, and the other types in between.

The use of the cards was largely philatelic, but he had two examples which were used genuinely in the town. One was to a nurse in the Army Medical Service, and the other, on the last siege day, to Major Karri-Davis giving orders about the supply of water. The Major was a well-known mining engineer who incorporated the word “Karri” in his name on account of the family business of importing karri for railway sleepers.

Mr Leon said an interesting siege cover was used to Pietermaritzburg on 23 February 1900, with a Siege Post Office postmark of the previous day. It was franked with a Natal Telegraph stamp, which was actually cancelled.

Dr Frank Drusinsky said he had a local card addressed to a Mr Allsop; the local engine driver. He had noted that the Siege Post Office handstamp was sometimes spelt “Siege” and sometimes “Seige”, and enquired whether the latter form was only used on official mail. Mr Hart said it was only a matter of one of the postal officials not being able to spell.

## Fifth type

Mr C E S Arbuckle said he appeared to have two different cards of type D. One card, the usual type D, was franked with a GB 1d lilac cancelled with an Army postmark and written by E R Day, a Forces chaplain. The other card appeared to have the “Post (arms) Card” masthead placed much more to the right. It was written by the grandfather of a Pietermaritzburg solicitor, to his father, then Master Tyrone Tatham.

Mr Leon said Mr Tatham, to whom this apparently fifth type of card was addressed, had recently published his father’s diary of the Ladysmith siege.

Mr Leon said he had seen yet another kind of card, printed in blue. It was in the collection of Mr Kenneth Griffith. Mr Hart stated this card, the only copy recorded, was thought to have been a proof or an essay.

The discussion then closed, without reaching a firm conclusion as to whether there was a fifth type of card, or whether the Tatham card was a printing misplacement.

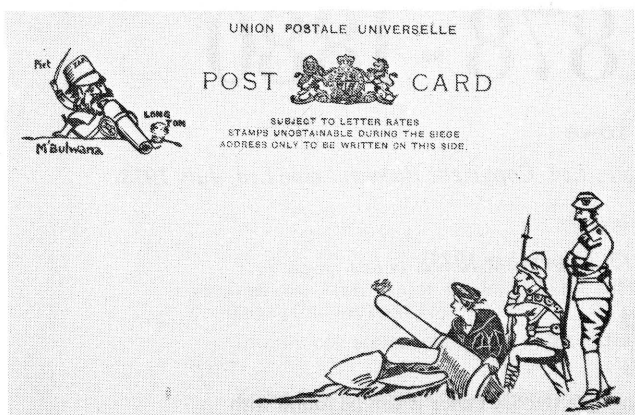
Subsequently Mr Manfred Weinstein RDPSA found another copy of the fifth type, type E, written from Ladysmith on 4 March 1900. Type E is identical to type D but for the positioning of the masthead, confirming Mr Arbuckle’s findings:

in type D the P of POST CARD is placed about 31/32 mm from the left of the card, and

in type E the P of POST CARD is well over 40 mm from the left of the card (in the two instances measured 46 and 42 mm respectively).

Other features of the two types, for instance the positioning of the Boer gun, are similar. A variation has, however, been found in the length of the last line of the masthead, reading “Address only to be written on this side”. In type D the line is 53/54 mm long, in type E it is 57 mm.

All five types of cards are illustrated.



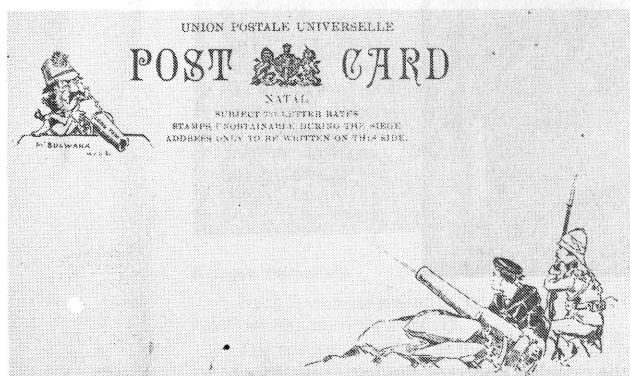
Type A



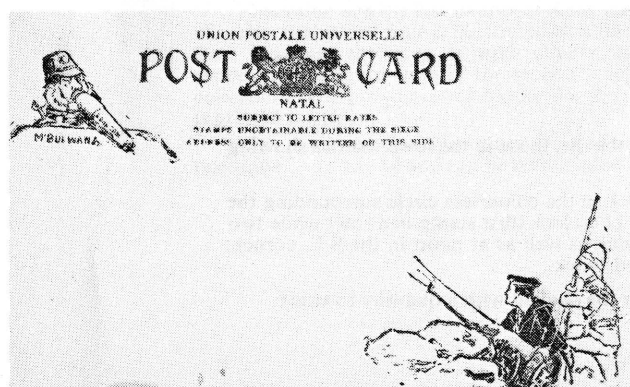
Type E



Type B



Type C



Type D

# S.W.A. Report

by Prof Casper Schutte

## Reprint of 3c

Last month I announced that there was a reprint of the 3c (Swakopmund light house) of the 1st decimal definitive set of S.W.A. shortly before the new definitive set was issued. The date of issue is 28 May 1973 and it is so peculiar that it will be the best to describe it in words and not in the usual tabular way.

In the first place, it is printed on Harrison *fluorescent* paper – the first S.W.A. definitive to be printed on this *unwatermarked* paper with PVA gum. The stamp was printed from new master negatives and multipositives as well as the new cylinders 359 (*rosine*) and 360 (*deep violet blue* is the nearest colour on the Gibbons' 200 colour key) in R5 x C20 format.

There is a pair of punch holes, one in the upper margin (no target circle) and one in the lower margin (blue target circle) between C6/7; the right margin is perforated through while the others are imperforate, i.e. it was perforated by the Grover. The two-colour stamp was printed by the Goebels 840 machine and the blue colour square is in the lower margin beneath C5, while the red square is below C6. There are two sets of colour-intensity squares, numbered from 1 (invisible) to 16 (very dark) in the bottom margin, the red under C8-11 and the blue under C13-17; these colour squares and colour-intensity squares do not usually occur on SWA sheets.

The cyclometer number is 5-digit black (type II) of the Goebels 840 and is repeated twice in the lower margin C1/2 and C12/13; on some sheets "ghost" numbers appear in the lower margin due to the cyclometer not properly lifting off the sheet. There is a pair of overlapping colour adjustment circles-cum-cross underneath C18/19 in the lower margin, and broken blue colour bars in the right and left margins.

One of the most peculiar features of this sheet is the occurrence of a pair of numbered ("1") arrows, one in the top and one in the bottom margin between C10/11. It is the first time that this numbering has occurred on a SWA stamp (it occurs also on the current RSA 50c stamp sheet), and I fail to see why it was put in – it serves no purpose whatsoever! It is to be hoped that this will not be repeated in the future!

There were only 8 000 of this stamp printed (Job No. 1197961), and it is quite a collector's item. It is not known how many sheets were put into circulation, and I have not yet seen an example used upon a cover.

# Transvaal 1878 - 1880

by Robson Lowe

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(Continued from page 313, November 1973)

TRANSVAAL 1878

ONE SHILLING

Most examples of this value are beautifully printed and like the Six Pence it can be found with both perforated and imperforate sheet margins. However, it is a rare stamp in blocks and only Major Criddle's one of four has been available besides some twenty singles. Commentary is therefore limited (but see page 14).



*Either positions 21-22, 31-32 or 31-32, 41-42. The lower pair show the 'dot below A' variety, and constant marks in the corner circles are indicated on the lower right stamp.*

## TRANSVAAL

There is but one example that shows a dot in the T, the position shortens the left arm. Much more important is a constant variety with a dot below the first A which shows clearly on the lower two stamps in the Criddle block and in all there are four examples in twenty-four stamps. Possibly one whole row on the sheet had this variety (but see the similar variety on the Half Penny).

## SHILLING

There are two examples with a dot over the N.

### Corner numerals

All four numerals have been individually engraved on the die, those in the lower corner showing marked individual characteristics.

All the stamps examined show a small dash at 6 o'clock in the colourless circle surrounding the N.E. 1. Some examples also show a dot at 4 o'clock and at 11 o'clock (first stamp in a row) while two of the dots below A variety show additional dots at 2 o'clock as well as at noon in the S.E. corner. The latter is constant in all four positions on the illustrated block.

An interesting stamp with considerable possibilities for the student with a quantity to study.

## TRANSVAAL 1878-80

### TWO SHILLINGS

This stamp shows considerable variation in shade but all those examined were excellent clear impressions. Alas, Major Criddle's block of four and a dozen singles are the sole evidence for the comments (but see page 16).

In only one stamp did I note a dot in the T of TRANSVAAL and this was in the right arm of the letter.

There seems more scope for investigation in TWO SHILLINGS as over half the stamps examined showed some marks in or adjoining the letters, one example apparently showing traces of a re-entry in TWO.



*Positions A B C D, note the dash at 6 o'clock in the colourless circle in the upper right corner. The head on position B appears to be from a different die to the other positions.*

#### Corner numerals

Each 2 was individually engraved on the die, that in the N.E. corner being the most distinctive in relation to the other corners.

The colourless circle in the N.E. corner shows a dash at 6 o'clock in all examples examined and in two examples there was an additional dot at 1 o'clock.

There are apparently two different head dies.

### HALF PENNY

This value was the last to appear being issued in September 1880. The plate proof in deep brown, of which a block of four is illustrated, is a fine clear print so one can presume that the plate was perfect. However, the stamp is rarely clearly printed and the orange ink was probably unsuited to the process as the illustration of the second block shows, taken from the complete sheet in the Hutson collection. The pen-cancelled block, like the proof in deep brown, is from the Criddle collection and is printed in yellow.

This is an exasperating stamp for it should be very easy to plate. The proof in brown is from positions 3 - 4 - 13 - 14 and can be readily identified by the dot in the lower right of the T in TRANSVAAL

HALF PENNY



*Positions 3-4, 13-14 plate proof. Dots in the  $\tau$  of TRANSVAAL on 13 and 14. The constant marks in the N.E. and S.E. corners are indicated on position 14.*

on position 13 and by the dot in the left arm of the  $\tau$  on position 14. The block in yellow is either positions 5 - 6 - 15 - 16 or 6 - 7 - 16 - 17 but until one can confirm by comparison with a clearly printed sheet one cannot be certain.

The block of four of the issued stamp that has been chosen for illustration is from positions 3 - 4 - 13 - 14.

The following observations are made bearing the following facts in mind. Firstly, the imperforate proofs are clearly printed and any constant variety should be easily recognised. Unfortunately, these blocks only cover eight positions. The woolliness of the impression of the issued stamp with so many accidental splashes of colour makes comment on the positions unreliable. It is for this reason that the block of issued stamps chosen for illustration is from the same positions as the proof block in brown.

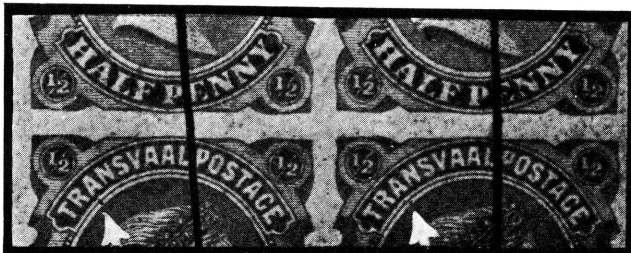


*Positions 3-4, 13-14 from the same positions as the block of plate proofs showing the poor result obtained by printing in deep orange.*

HALF PENNY

TRANSVAAL

The only dot near the  $\tau$  of which one can be certain is on position 14 where it appears in the left of the top of the letter; on position 13 there is a constant dot in and near the base of the letter.



*Dot below A in TRANSVAAL on the lower pair*

There is one constant variety that may indicate that at least two different medallion dies were used for making this plate. Below the first A of TRANSVAAL there is a dot or dash in the uncoloured space between the frame lines. This shows on the sheet on positions

11	12	—	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	—	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
—	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60

They show clearly on the block of the proof in yellow which is the reason that they have been plated at 15 - 16 or 16 - 17. The reason for this variety, unless it appears on the die, is less obvious. A similar variety has been noted on the One Shilling, the plate of which may have been adapted for the Half Penny. (See pages 14, 16-19.)

**Corner numerals**

From the plate proofs it is easy to establish that the  $\frac{1}{2}$ 's in the four corners of any one stamp were engraved separately. However, comparison between stamps on adjoining positions suggests that the  $\frac{1}{2}$  may have been engraved 240 times on the plate of sixty.

Consider the imperforate block of positions 3 - 4 - 13 - 14. Most of the fractions show signs that they were engraved twice, the fraction bar being doubled on the left. This suggests that the engraver had difficulty in squeezing in two figures and a fraction bar in a circle 2.25 mm. in diameter.

In the N.E. corner the fraction bar is broken and the lower right serif of the 1 partially fills the break. However, there are such differences between the fraction bars in this corner in each position that it is hardly credible that the corner numerals stemmed from the same original. Comparison between the fractions in the other corners only tends to confirm this theory. If the latter is incorrect then the effect of printing is more extraordinary on this stamp than on any other stamp that I have ever studied.

As far as the uncoloured circles containing the numerals are concerned, it appears that there is a dash or dot at 6 o'clock in the N.E. corner and one at 12 o'clock in the S.E. corner. It looks as if these were constant marks in every sheet position.

**Marginal dots**

There are some below the S.W. corner of the stamps in the bottom row but such is the coarseness of the impression that they are difficult to identify with certainty. They all apparently merge with the design and can be found on positions 51, 52, 53, 54, 56 and 57. On the sheet examined, position 51 appears to be re-entered.

Can someone produce a proof sheet?

At the commencement of this study I mentioned that the attraction in studying the Six Pence was my attempt to reconstruct a sheet of the 1879 One Penny surcharge, during which exercise two more constant varieties\* turned up.

It is my hope that the notes that I have written, exhausting if not exhaustive, will inspire others with more of this issue, to investigate the lines of enquiry that have been suggested and produce a gold-medal study of these lovely and interesting stamps.

\* 32 left side of the first N of PENNY short.  
45 right arm of Y short.

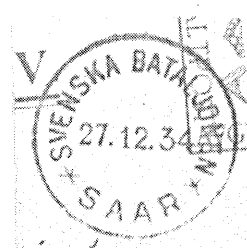
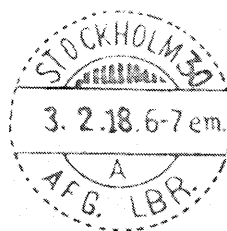
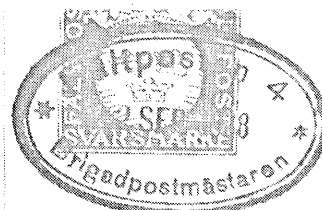
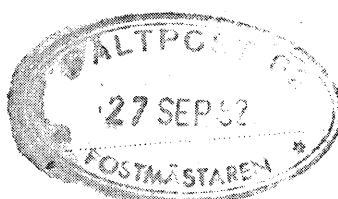
# Sweedse militêre pos

deur Fanie Vermaak, RDPSA

(Vervolg van bl 315, November 1973)

Uit dit alles spruit natuurlik ook vlootbedrywighede en gevolglike vlootstempels. Dit is egter 'n aparte onderdeel van ons onderwerp wat later miskien ook behandel kan word.

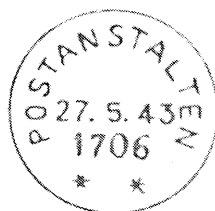
Intussen is daar filatelisties gesproke ander belangrike militêre posfasette wat ons onmiddellike aandag nodig het. Ons vind dat Swede, vanweë sy militêre paraatheid, maar altyd gewillig is om behulpsaam te wees om opstootjies te help onderdruk. Die gevolg is buitelandse Sweedse militêre poskantore met 'n afsonderlike reeks stempels. Dié bereidwilligheid gaan terug sover as 1918 toe 'n afdeling na die Finse eiland Aland gestuur is. Daardie gedoente het minder as twee maande geduur (Februarie-Maart) maar dit het 'n militêre posstempel afgegee wat deesdae heelbo aan die lys van militêre seldsaamhede staan. (Tipe I.)



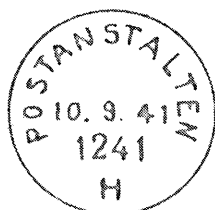
XVI a



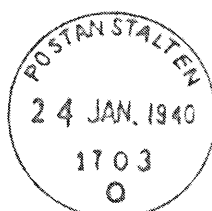
XVI b



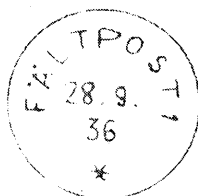
XVI c



XVI d



IX



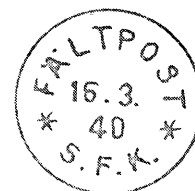
X



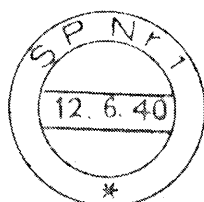
III



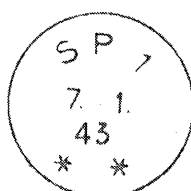
IV



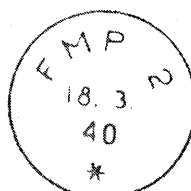
XIII



XIV



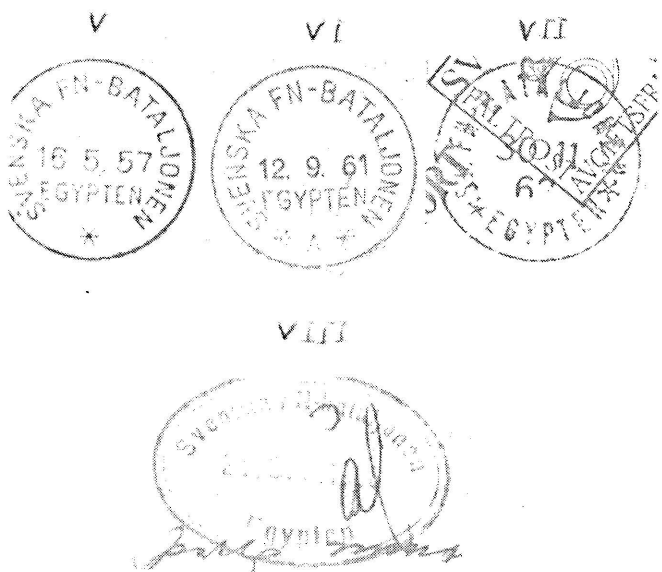
XV



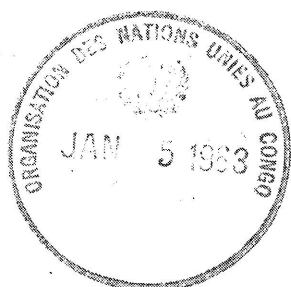
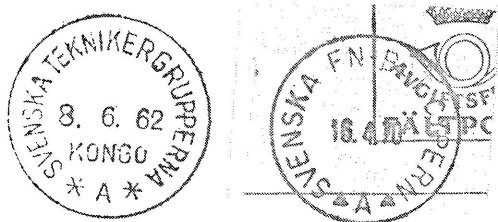
Jy sal miskien onthou dat daar in 1935 'n volkstemming gehou is om die lot van die Saargebied van Duitsland te beslis. Dit was 'n warm affêre wat gedreig het om handuit te ruk. Weer is 'n Sweedse bataljon ingeroep om die vrede te help bewaar (23 Desember 1934 tot 17 Februarie 1935). Vanselfsprekend nog 'n stempel (tipe II). Stempels van die dag van die volkstemming (13.1.35) is in die meerderheid, dog ver van maklik – 'n mens kom hulle darem so hier en daar teë, maar tussendatums is skaars om nie eens van die eerste gebruiksdatum te praat nie. Veel moeiliker is egter stempels wat gebruik is gedurende die 100-daagse Russies-Finse Winteroorlog van 1939-1940 toe 'n Sweedse legioen van duisend man ook aldaar 'n ogie moes gaan hou. In hoofsaak was twee stempels aangewend, een soos tipe III wat te Haparanda, 'n Sweedse grensdorp vanwaar die troepe verskeep is, in diens gestel is en tipe IV wat in Finland self gebruik is. Dan was daar ook nog sekere cachette en sensormerke om die ding vir die versamelaar meer opwindend te maak (sic).

Hierna kom ons binne almal se heugenis: Die VVO vra Swede om 'n bataljon vir diens in die Midde-Ooste (Gaza) beskikbaar te stel. Die gevolg is 'n stempel SVENSKA FN-BATALJONEN (datum) EGYPTEN (Sterretjie), soos tipe V wat vir die eerste keer op 9 Desember 1956 in diens

geneem is. Later is hierdie stempel tweemaal effens gewysig (tipe VI en VII). 'n Ander posmerk is vir amptelike doeleindes ook daar gebruik. Dit is ovaalvormig en in pers stempelink. Eintlik is dit ook 'n bataljonstempel (tipe VIII) en redelik skaars. Hierbenewens is 'n groot 37 mm. ronde pers stempel UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE ook deur die FN-bataljon gebruik.



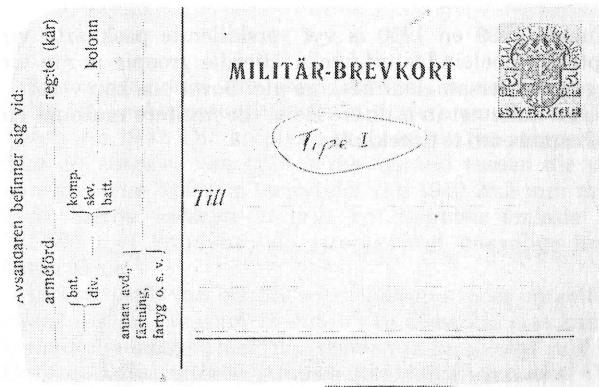
Die Kongolese het probleme. 'n FN-seksie maak inderhaas spore daarheen, van Gaza af. Dit lol in Cyprus. Weer stuur Swede hulp en dit word nou nog verleen. Natuurlik nog stempels. Vir die gewone gebruik van die soldatery is die Gaza-stempel gewysig deur die vervanging van die gebiedsaanduiding. Daar is egter ook weer 'n VVO-stempel met die inskrip ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES AU KONGO. Dit is ook 'n groot 37 mm ronde pers



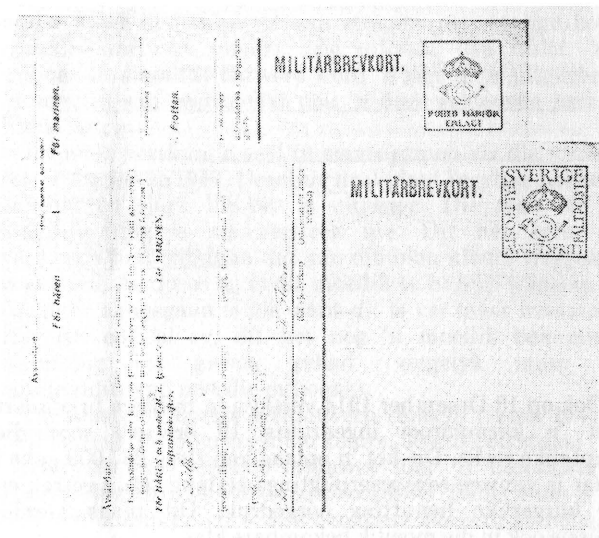
stempel wat in November 1960 ingevoer is. 'n Spesiale tegniese groep wat onder andere met 'n helikopter toegerus was aanvaar diens in Januarie 1962 en het 'n stempel meegebring wat veelgesog en baie skaars is. Die inskrip lees SVENSKA TEKNIKERGRUPPERNA (datum) KONGO en die letter A tussen twee sterretjies. 'n Amptelike ovaalvormige pers bataljonstempel soos die wat in die Midde-Ooste gebruik was, was ook in diens en is betreklik skaars.

Die Eerste Wêreldoorlog het 'n interessante era in Sweedse militêre filatelie ingelui. Tot dan was daar maar net die gebruikelike jaarlikse opknappingsmaneuvers van 'n week op 'n slag, met skaars rede vir briefskryfery. (So was dit van 1871 af en kan ons dus verstaan waarom militêre stempels so knaend ontwykend is). Negentienvertien het alles egter verander. Daar was landswye mobilisasie en 'n verdedigingsmag van duisende man is op die been gebring.

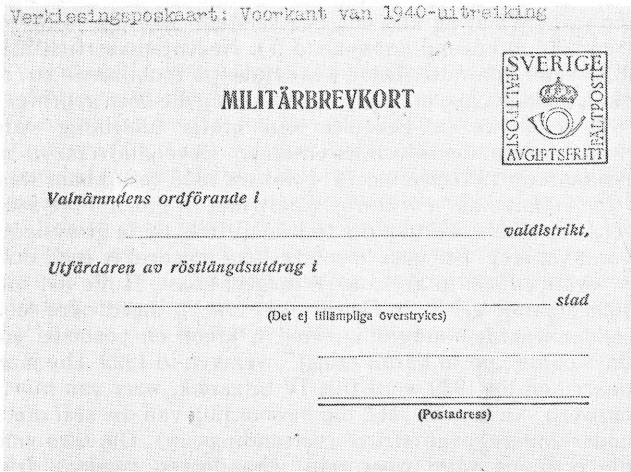
Dadelik het 'n behoefte aan gratis uitreiking van postpapier aan diensdoendes ontstaan. Gevolglik verskyn 'n poskaart op 19 Desember 1914 wat tot 1916 beskikbaar was (tipe I). Dit was 'n witterige kaart met 'n groen 5 öre-seël soos die offiële seël van die tyd. In 1916 is hy in gewysigde vorm vervang. Dié keer 'n soortgelyke ingedrukte seël, dog in swart en ook in grys, op 'n dofgeel kaart. Hulle het tot 1928 staande gebly. 'n Derde soort met 'n ingedrukte seël sonder waarde-aanduiding, met 'n kroon en posbeuel en die woorde „porto härför erlagt”, verskyn in 1929. Die jaar daarna en tot 1939 word tipe IV uitgereik, weer van nuwe ontwerp van teks en seël, die bewoording van die seël met, onder andere, avgiftsfritt” (versendingsvry). Die teks van die poskaart word weer eens verander en verskyn drie afsonderlik uitkenbare oplaes in 1939, 1940 en 1941.



Type III en IV



Die Sweedse volk is so diep demokraties ingestel dat hy glo dat hy dikwels die geleentheid moet hê om oor 'n regering se lot te beslis. So vind ons dat hy elke twee jaar 'n algemene verkiesing het. Dit het meegebring dat drie sulke verkiesings gedurende die Tweede Wêreldoorlog plaasgevind het, te wete 1940, 1942 en 1944. Elke keer was daar 'n aansoek om 'n posstem in die gedaante van 'n spesiale poskaart. Die drie verskil effens van mekaar. Teoreties kan hulle in gebruikte toestand nie bestaan nie. Ons het in ieder geval nog nie 'n gebruikte gesien of van een se bestaan gehoor nie.

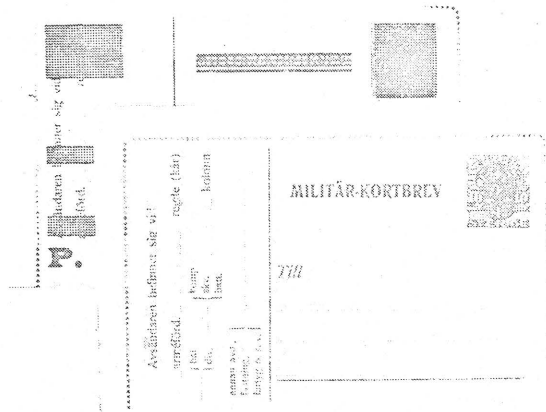


Tussen 1899 en 1950 is vyf verskillende poskaarte vir amptelike doeleindes uitgereik. Hierdie groepie is nie vir die gewone versamelaar beskore nie. Sover ons kan vasstel, bestaan hulle net in militêre lêers, die militêre museum en die Posmuseum te Stockholm.



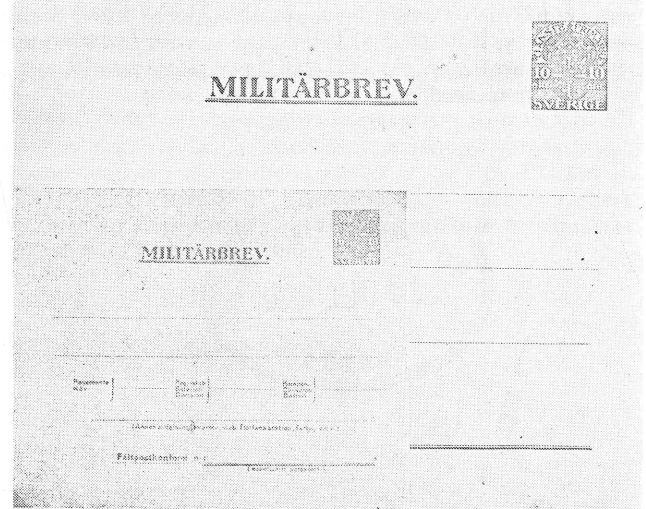
Ook op 19 Desember 1914 verskyn 'n militêre briefkaart met 'n karmynrooi ingedrukte 10 öre-seël soos die amptelike reeks. Dit het 'n oplaag van slegs 287 000 gehad maar is vanweë sensorverpligtings eerlang terug getrek en vir burgerlike benutting oorgedruk. Dit plaas hierdie emissie ook in die moeilik bekombare klas.

Briefkaart soos vir burgerlike gebruik oorgedruk



In 1916 (tot 1929 gebruik) is twee koeverte aan die troepe uitgereik, albei met 'n ingedrukte 10 öre amptelike seël in swart, eers met dofgeel en later met groenagtige papier. Eintlik is net die dofgele oorspronklik bedoel vir die soldaat se gerief. Ouers het egter gou in opstand gekom. Waarom kan hulle nie ook vry posvoorregte aan hulle seuns geniet nie? Dit is immers nie hulle toedoen dat hulle seuns in uniform geprop is nie. Die beswaar gee toe aanleiding tot die verskyning van die groenerige. Die soldaat is van toe af met albei koeverte op 'n slag uitgereik. Hy moes die dofgele self gebruik. Die groene moes hy opvou en aan sy korrespondent stuur vir dié se antwoord. Teoreties moet die groene dus, posfris of gebruik, altyd 'n voumerk toon. Maar jy weet mos hoe ons is. Die koeverte is na willekeur omgekeer gebruik sodat albei met of sonder 'n regop voumerk in die middel voorkom. In versamelwaardige toestand is hierdie twee koeverte vandag alles behalwe volop.

Dofgeel koevert met 'n verkleinde weergawe van die groene



Die koeverte het tot wanpraktyke en owerhedelike hoofbrekens gelei – hulle is nie konsekwent deur die soldaat se korrespondent vir die vooropgesette doel gebruik nie. 'n Ander stelsel moes bedink word. En toe kom iemand in 1922 met 'n regte dom plan. Pleks van die groen koevert sal die soldaat voortaan 'n koepon kry wat sy

korrespondent by enige poskantoor vir 'n 20 öre posseël kon omruil. Dié seël moes voor 'n posbeampte op 'n brief of ander posstuk wat aan 'n diensdoener geadresseer is geplak word. Weer is nie rekening met die menslike element gehou nie en weer het wangebruike ingesluip. Hoe graag 'n versamelaar ook al so 'n koepon wil besit, is dit eenvoudig onmoontlik. Die een wat hiernaas afgebeeld is, is 'n foto-afdruk wat die Kurator van die Koninklike Posmuseum te Stockholm goedgunstiglik beskikbaar gestel het.

*Kvitto å tjänstefrankotecken.*

*Innehavaren härav berättigas att från postanstalt utbekomma ett konvolut till militärbrev för brevväxling med mobiliserad person vid krigsmakten.*

*För att gälla skall denna kvitto vara försedd med vederbörligt kompanis, skvadrons, batteris eller motsvarande avdelnings stämpel.*

Die probleem van misbruike is eindelijk opgelos toe iemand met 'n blink gedagte kom: 'n koevert met 'n ingeboude seël vir die korrespondent — 'n militêre antwoordseël! Die seël is gelym en so gedruk dat dit agterop die koevert, onder die klap kom. Die ontvanger van die brief knip doodeenvoudig die seël uit en plak dit op sy brief aan die dienspligtige. Met dié kenmerkende seël kon daar nie gekul word nie. Enige poging daartoe is summier beboet asof die brief nie gefrankeer was nie.

Die eerste antwoordseël is proefnemend vir 'n week, van 26 September tot 2 Oktober 1929, getoets. Dit het 'n oplaag van slegs 38 050 gehad, met die gevolg dat hierdie uitreiking skaars en duur is. Die antwoordseël is gryswart tot swart op dun bruin papier, ongetand en sonder knipmerke of -lyne. Dit bestaan uit 'n eenvoudige ontwerp van drie kroontjies op 'n „maan” met 'n groot kroon op en die woorde SVERIGE bo en SVARSMÄRKE onder, die geheel in 'n oningekleurde omlysting. Die ingedrukte seël op die koevert is soos dié van die poskaart van 1929 met kroon, posbeuel en die woorde *porto härför erlagt*. Hierdie proefneming het so 'n groot sukses blyk te wees dat dadelik besluit is om militêre antwoordseëls 'n vaste instelling te maak. Die stelsel is nog in swang en daarmee het Swede vir hom nog 'n „enigste ter wêreld” aangeteken.

Drie verskeie antwoordseël-koeverte van voor



Vroeg in 1930 verskyn antwoordseël nommer twee met 'n oplaag van 1 114 700. Dit is in verskeie nuanse van lig- tot

donkerblou op bruin papier en ook „ongetand”. Die teks van die koevert is heelwat verander en ook die ingedrukte seël wat nou aan weerskante die woord FÄLTPOST bykry. Die miljoenstuks hou tot 1939.

Augustus 1939 lewer die derde van die reeks met 'n oplaag van 423 300. Die kleur is dofblou tot blou. Origens kom al die besonderhede met die vorige ooreen behalwe dat die seël inderdaad perforasies het, eintlik steektandig — 'n interessante verskeidenheid van ses verskillende tanding-samestellings van 6, 6½, 7, 7½ en 8. Die seël is op so 'n wyse op die koevert geplaas dat die boonste kant ongetand is. (Hierdie reël geld deurgaans — die seël is altyd bo skoon).

Hierna is dieselfde seëlontwerp vir nege verdere uitgawes gebruik tot 1945. Elke afsonderlike uitreiking word aan sy „tandings” ofte wel nabootsing van perforasies uitgeken; soos die Swede sê, aan sy „klipplinjer” (knipljyne).

Die vier soorte knipljyne



Met oorlog aan die gang verskyn 'n uitreiking van 2 219 800 in Augustus 1939 en 'n verdere van 3 150 000 in Februarie 1940. Die knipljyne bestaan uit fyn stippeltjies. Met die uitgawe van 1939 is die afstand tussen die twee kantknipljyne 30,5 mm terwyl dié van 1940 28,5 mm meet. Kort hierna verskyn 'n grys en diepblou emissie van 757 800 met knipljyne van strepies wat onegalige hoeke onder afgee.

Die verbruik van hierdie soort koeverte moes ontsettend swaar gewees het want in Junie van dieselfde jaar kom 'n veranderde koevert met 'n uitgawe van by die vyf miljoen. Die seël behou egter sy strepies met onegalige hoeke. Teen dié tyd was die drukplaat so erg verslete dat twee ander inderhaas voortgebring is. Die eerste se produk verskyn ook in Junie 1940, in getal ruim driekwart miljoen. Dié keer is die knipljyne van stippeltjies en strepies deurmekaar. Die ander nuwe het knipljyne van strepies wat egalige hoeke maak. Daar was vireers drie miljoen van hulle. Vier miljoen in dieselfde ontwerp word 'n jaar later uitgegee op 'n koevert van papier wat nou 'n blou gekleurde patroon binne het.

Intussen verskyn 'n seël in smaraggroen vir die week 25 tot 31 Augustus 1940. Deselfde drukplaat (egalige hoeke) is gebruik en slegs 108 100 is uitgegee. Die rede vir die kleurafwyking is nie verstrekkend nie. Dit het egter die vermoede laat ontstaan dat van die blou kleure weggekrom wou word. As dit so is, is dit moeilik te begryp waarom nie daarmee aangegaan is nie want dit is ver meer innemend. Hoe dit ook al sy, dit het nog 'n moeilik bekombare uitreiking tot gevolg gehad (vergelyk maar die honderdduisend met die miljoene).

Die laaste in hierdie seëlontwerp verskyn tussen 1941 en 1943 in grys- tot diep grysblou kelure, 38 miljoen stuks!

Van 1943 af verskyn uitgawes met 'n herontwerpte koevert, ingedrukte seël en antwoordseël. Sedertdien is die seël dan ook in groen — alle denkbare skakerings behalwe die lewendige smaraggroen. Die seël bestaan nou uit die

landsnaam SVERIGE, drie krone in 'n driehoek, die woorde SVARSMÄRKE in 'n halwe plat sirkel en FÄLTPOST reguit. Die krone is met veertien groen strepies ingekleur. Die verskillende uitreikings van die reeks is moeilik van mekaar te onderskei.

Tot dusver is die rubberdrukmetode gebruik. Sedert 1951 is boekdruk ingespan. Dit val dan ook saam met 'n geringe wysiging van die seëlontwerp. Die krone het nou agt pleks van veertien kleurstrepies.



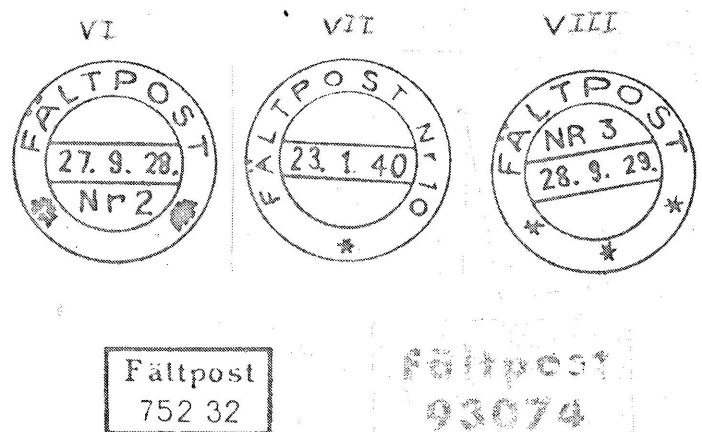
Ten spyte van alles is daar baie min drukfoute by hierdie seëls. So hier en daar is 'n versamelwaardige letsel, soos 'n kol of merk. Met een of twee drukslae is daar die produk van verslete drukplate met gevolglike bywerkings. Plekplek kry ons 'n mismaakte letter of ornament. Daar is twee spieëldrukke en een dubbeldruk (nooit gesien nie!). Dis al. En hulle is haas onverkrygbaar. Daar is egter twee ernstige vergissings. Met die derde uitgawe (die een met die steektanding) en met die tiende (1943) is die seël onderstebo gedruk. Laasgamelde het ons gelukkig. Wil jy weet wat die ander een werd is? Bring hom dan kan ons gesels!

Posvars (uitgeknip) is die antwoordseëls betreklik „maklik” (behalwe die eerste en die smaraggroene). Kompleet in die koevert, bietjie minder maklik maar nog verkrygbaar. Gebruik is almal moeilik, ja selfs daardie ritse van miljoene, ten spyte daarvan dat 99,99% van hulle diens gedoen het. Vreemd sê jy? Gladnie. Luister: Agter op die koevert is 'n aanwysing dat daar 'n seël onder die klap vir jou gebruik aan 'n soldaat is en dat jy dit langs die kniptyne moet uitknip. Ma, Pa en Skattie doen dit dan ook ewe gedienstig en knip netjies net op of binne die kniptyne en dan kry jy soos Gammatt gesê het, „waas djou ewwedins nou?”. Daardie belangrike uitkenningskniptyne is eenvoudig weggesny en die seël waardeloos gemaak. Hierdie versamelaar het al drie pakkies van 'n kilogram elk deurgesoeek en slegs sewe eersteklas stukke gekry. Werk maar self uit hoeveel seëls wat op lugbriefvorm dikte papier gedruk is hy moes deursoek het in nagenoeg ses en 'n half pond gewig. Seker nie ver duskant die miljoen nie. En dit vir sewe seëls...

Noudat hy so diep in die ding sit vind hy dit nogal 'n stimulerende uitdaging om die onmoontlike na te jaag. Maar hy moet ruterlik erken dat hy hom nooit daarin sou begewe het as hy genoeg van die onderwerp geweet het. Dit is waarom hy maan: Skoenmaker, hou jou by jou lees!

Hierdie artikel sou nie moontlik gewees het sonder die hulp van mnr C.F. Hegardt van Kaapstad. Hy is 'n Sweed

en kaptein in die Sweedse leër. Na ons wete is hy die enigste ander versamelaar van hierdie groep in die Republiek en, dat hy sy storie ken, is nie altemit nie. Ons is hom baie dank verskuldig vir hulp, advies en praktiese bydraes.



## Polska results

Major Harold M Criddle was awarded a small gold medal for his 10-frame exhibit of Transvaal at the international stamp exhibition Polska '73 in Warsaw (19 August - 2 September 1973). In addition he received a special award of honour.

Mr Archie Batten was awarded a silver-gilt medal in the literature class for "Postmarks of the OFS and ORC 1869-1910" in two volumes.

Two South African collectors exhibited: Dr Paul Keller of Cape Town, who showed "Letters from Poland, 1790-1945" (silver-bronze medal), and Mr Marek A. Rozwadowski, also of Cape Town, who exhibited "Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland" (bronze medal).

Mr Rozwadowski reports that a Belgian collector, Mr A. Buelens, showed 9 frames of "Cape of Good Hope, up to 1864", for which he received a silver-gilt medal.

The exhibition contained 6 000 frames and was attended by 140 000 people.

## SA at BPE

Southern African material featured in the awards list of the British Philatelic Exhibition 1973 (31 October to 3 November).

Mr A G M Batten received a silver medal in the literature class for his postmark handbooks on the Orange Free State and Orange River Colony, and Mr G D Buckley a Bronze-silver medal for his Orange Free State publication.

Mr J Hammond was awarded a bronze-silver medal for his exhibit of South African Airmails, and Mr W A Page a bronze medal for South Africa.

**Thematic Show** - UK Thematics 1974, the third international exhibition of theme stamps, will be held at Luton, England, on 18 and 19 May 1974. Information may be obtained from Mr P Wilkins, 63 Lyneham Road, Luton LU2 9JT, Bedfordshire, U.K.

# Dr Henry J. Raubenheimer, RDPSA

Born in 1899, educated at King Edward VII School, Wits. University Johannesburg, and Guys Hospital, London where he qualified as a dental surgeon. Practised in Pretoria and held various offices: President of the Pretoria Dental Society, then President Transvaal Dental Association and executive member South African Dental Association. Became head of the Crown and Bridgework section in the Dental Faculty of the University of Pretoria. Was elected this year an Honorary Member of the Northern Transvaal Branch of the Association.

His sports were tennis, golf and yachting where he was, for some years Commodore of the Transvaal Yacht Club. He is a keen wild life preservationist and was, many years ago, appointed Life Fellow number one of the Kruger National Park, and later Honorary Ranger number one of the Park, appointments he still holds.

Has been a collector since youth; built up a large collection of Africana, books, pictures, maps and coins. As part of the history of the early Transvaal he included its revenue and postage stamps and these attracted him so much that he continued only in stamps. The turning point came when Dr Berry inspired him into the study of current South African stamps, which led to his joining the editorial board of The S A Philatelist, contributing "South African Notes", mainly describing all new issues of South African philately. through facilities provided by the Philatelic Bureau in Pretoria. He still contributes this section in the journal but, during a spell of ill-health some years ago, he had to resign from the Board.

He has been an active member of the S A Stamp Study Circle since its inception and, when the Philatelic Federation assigned the task of preparing official records of S A philately to the Circle, he was on the committee compiling the Republican Handbook/Catalogue which appeared in 1963. This was kept up to date by supplementary pages at intervals by that committee, but, from 1966 he has had to prepare them singlehanded and has done so since then.

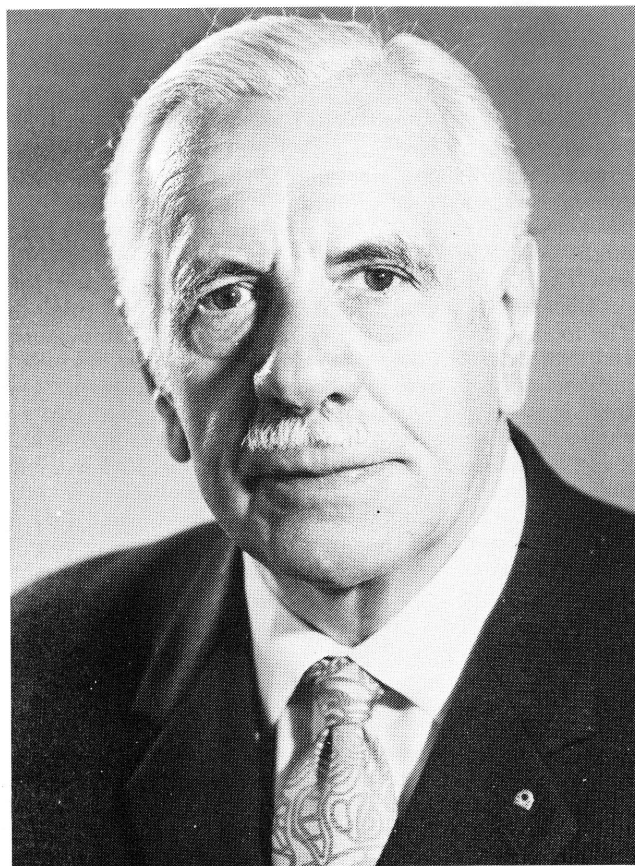
In 1964 the Post Office allowed him to describe, arrange and catalogue the early Union essays in its archives and which had only recently been shown at a Philatelic Exhibition. In 1964 he edited Volume 11 of the Golden Jubilee Handbook/Catalogue of Union stamps and which brought that book up to date. Incidentally it has the only official cataloguing of the Decimal Series.

The full description of all new local issues appearing in the Newsletters of the Stamp Study Circle have for years been supplied by him and he is the curator of its reference collection.

Philatelic awards have been: Harvey Pirie Plaque by the Study Circle, Congress awards and the Skinner Cup by Federation, and, the greatest of all, he was elected this year to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists of South Africa.

His wife is the popular Barbara who has so often accepted the role of philatelic widow with good grace. His only son, "Bokkie", following in his fathers footsteps, is the immediate Past President of the South African Dental Association.

**Rhodesia catalogue** — The 1974 Rhodesia Stamp Catalogue, up to date to October 1973, was published in Salisbury recently. This revised edition for the first time includes an illustrated section on Northern Rhodesia, 1925-1964.



## Roll of Honour

The Roll of Honour of Distinguished Philatelists of Southern Africa is published in The S A Philatelist once every year.

Signatories of the Roll are elected at the annual congress of the Philatelic Federation, but not more than two may be elected per year. With the inception of the Roll of Honour in 1932 ten philatelists were elected, while five were elected at the first postwar congress in 1948.

The list is in date order, with the names of deceased signatories marked with an asterisk. Signatories may use the letters RDPSA after their name.

- |                                 |                            |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| *1932: G.J. Allis.              | 1951: Sam Legator.         |
| *1932: A.J. Cohen.              | *1952: Ernest Hunt.        |
| *1932: G. Blockey               | *1952: And. Watson.        |
| *1932: Sir H.L. Gorges          | *1953: B.L.R. Fox.         |
| *1932: Chas. Hand.              | *1954: W.N. Sheffield.     |
| *1932: G.J. Houbert,            | *1955: J.H.H. Chamberlain. |
| *1932: S.A. Klagsbrun.          | *1956: T.B. Davie.         |
| *1932: J. Ritchie.              | *1956: W. Newlands.        |
| *1932: Emil Tamsen.             | 1957: S.J. Hagger.         |
| *1932: Louis Simenhoff.         | 1958: Leo Buchen.          |
| *1933: J. Herbert Curle.        | 1959: T.B. Berry.          |
| *1934: W.J. Harrington.         | 1959: C.E.D. Enoch.        |
| *1938: I.A. Wyndham.            | 1960: M.F. Stern.          |
| 1938: G.N. Gilbert.             | *1963: I.H.C. Godfield.    |
| *1938: C.H. Thornton.           | 1965: J.M. Michelson.      |
| *1939: W.L. Ashmead.            | 1966: M. Peisach.          |
| *1948: Jan.: A.E. Basden.       | 1967: J.E. Creewel.        |
| *1948: Jan.: P.C. Bishop.       | *1968: W.G. Combrink.      |
| *1948: Jan.: A.A. Jurgens.      | 1968: J.M. Weinstein.      |
| *1948: Jan.: J.H. Harvey Pirie. | 1969: A.L. Leon.           |
| *1948: Jan.: Wm. Redford.       | 1970: G. Bülbring.         |
| 1948: Oct.: H. Hilton Sydow.    | 1970: K.E.W. Lydall.       |
| *1948: Oct.: N. Welsford.       | 1971: A.L. Meyburgh        |
| *1949: Alec Kaplan.             | 1971: V.F. Ellenberger     |
| 1949: K. Freund.                | 1972: J.T. Burrell         |
| *1951: G.K. Forbes.             | 1972: S.J. Vermaak.        |
|                                 | 1973: H.J. Raubenheimer    |

# Twenty five years on

by J.V. Woolford

A quarter of a century ago *The South African Philatelist*, to give it its full name, was smaller in size than now, but its contents were no less important than they are now. The price then was a mere 9d, and was good value for money. It might be claimed that with the rise in price of everything else, *The S A Philatelist* at 30c is actually cheaper now!

"Cheaper" it might be, but better? No, I don't think so. The larger size is taken up with quite a lot of unmeaning clap-trap that fails to trap any claps from me. This is a personal opinion, derived from study of the magazine, and there is no point in discussing it with anyone; opinions are changed by events, not by arguments.

Let us put aside the rancour that is generated so easily under the guise of "free opinions" and look back over those 25 years, over which the events that have come had in many cases cast their shadows.

Some of the most interesting articles of 25 years ago were a series by Dr K. Freund on the Mafeking stamps. I do not collect these myself, but I found Dr Freund's articles most absorbing.

## Mafeking articles

It seems that in his books on the Cape and Bechuanaland A.A. Jurgens had cast a multitude of aspersions on the Mafeking stamps, and on their status. Dr Freund in his articles described the need there was for a postal system in Mafeking, and stated there were numerous examples of post being carried to the outside world hidden in the boots of native runners. Basing his arguments on the existence of a postal service Dr Freund contended that the use of the "Mafekings" went far beyond the mere obtaining of "philatelic souvenirs" of an historic siege. The only thing the good Dr does not tell us is whether the wicked Imperialists of those days allowed a full pair, or only half a pair of boots per runner. Our own mealy mouthed generation would like to be sure each runner had two boots, unless he had only one foot.

Other articles published in 1948 included one on Barbados, reprinted from notes read with a display given to the Philatelic Society of Natal by J.R. Simpson. This would still stand as an introduction to the stamps of Barbados for those who prefer the written word to dry lists of catalogue prices. (July 1948).

In the same issue there was an appeal for less "Cruelty to stamps" by those wielding the cancellers. It was pointed out that in Holland if a label was affixed to an envelope requesting a fine postmark, a fine postmark was what it was given. An appeal was made to "Argumentum ad pecuniam", an appeal that has been heeded all too well by the authorities in other ways one might think, with "Philatelic" FDC's being poured forth all over the country.

In other issues of *The S A Philatelist* during 1948 Professor Broom held forth on old Transvaal stamps, while Dr Walter Hesse enlightened readers on "Art and Artists on Stamps." I.H.C. Godfrey had much of interest to say on "Airmail Letter Cards and Airletters of East Africa 1941-45", and a perusal of his articles makes you realise how scarce some items must be now, and how little known unfortunately.

One can go on and on. There was the tongue twisting "Multiple Comb Perforations of the Rotogravure Issues of the Union of South Africa" by A. Hilton Sydow, A.S.A.A., C.A. (S.A.). Dig that crazy felicity of phrase. There were

the usual informative notes on new Union issues, there were notes on SWA Airletter Sheets, there were notes about the occupation of Marion Island, and hopes that this would *not* mean a new issue, and there were notes about Tristan's Potato stamps together with fears that this probably *would* lead to a new issue sooner or later.

There were other interesting news items, some of which seem touched heavily with irony today. It was believed that the British Post Office would unbend to the extent of having three new issues in 1948. What a pity they, and others, do not stiffen themselves again with the stern resolve of those austerity years.

## Silver wedding

Harold Wilson once said something about all competition escalating, and Communist competition escalating totally. The Socialist regime in the Land of the Free in 1948 certainly got the message, with the issue of a £1 stamp for the Royal Silver Wedding. Not only was this done in Britain, but the various colonies in what we used to be allowed to call the British Empire, had to follow suit at the diktat of the Whitehall Warriors.

Stanley Gibbons announced they would not stock these stamps, nor price them in their Catalogues. These good intentions have been long since cast aside, and when looking at my FDC's of some of the scarcer issues I cannot doubt that they have been more profitable than the good intentions. Thus hypocrisy, as well as conscience, makes cowards of us all. I am flatly against rapacious issues of the Silver Wedding type, but am quite happy with any I have that show a profit, filthy Capitalist Neo-Colonialist oppressor of the Emergent Peoples of Africa that I am.

An amusing point about the Liberation of the Channel Islands stamps of May 1948 was that they had no inscriptions whatever, beyond the figures of value. This caused a number of young collectors to have difficulty in identifying them, and the mother of one such young collector even went to the length of writing to the London Daily Telegraph for help in identifying her son's stamps. The Telegraph in turn had to consult Cyril Harmer. This little episode took place five years after the issue of the stamps; one wonders if the same sort of thing happens now?

## Prices

What of stamp prices in those days? Quite a lot of stamps then were much cheaper than now of course, but there are stamps that have not appreciated since then as much as would have been expected. Of course Socialism in 1948 had not had time to pauperise our money as it has done since, pulverising it into 'bundles of bloody rags' of little use except to a wall-paperer. Anyone recognise the quotation? Now for a few comparative prices, then and now.

In April 1948 *The S A Philatelist* published a short list of catalogue prices, in which Gibbons, Yvert, and Scott were compared one against the other. The £1 South African stamp with the King's head, then SG 24, was priced by Gibbons at £5.15.0 mint, and £2.15.0 used. The Yvert prices were £7.16.3 and £4.3.6, so the SG prices were bargains, especially as at least one other dealer at the time was demanding more than the Gibbons price.

The 1d Black in those days was Catalogued £22 mint and £2 used in Gibbons (now £125 and £12), but Scott and

Yvert thought less highly of them, Scott's prices being £12.10.0 and £2, and Yvert's £18.15.0 and £1.15.0. That great favourite, the P.U.C. £1 was priced £9 mint by SG, a price at which it lingered for about 18 years, but Scott would have let you have it for £6.17.6. Scott would have sold you GB SG 266 for £6.5.0 mint against a Gibbons price of £10.

St Helena's famous, or infamous, 15/- stamp, SG 113, is now priced £120 mint, £160 used. In the days when the Berlin Airlift was about to begin it was £42 and £46 (Yvert £52 and £56). In those days when the world was only on the threshold of this new vicious age money went a lot further and when one takes into account the vast increase in the number of collectors one can see that not all these price increases are out of the ordinary. However, at least stamps of popular countries do increase in value while money gets worth less and less. Also, stamps are so easy to keep, and take up so little space.

Looking at dealers' adverts of 25 years ago we come across various mouthwatering offers such as the Falklands Centenary set used at £60, and the Sierra Leone Wilberforce set used at £41. The 1922 St Helena set to £1, including the 15/-, and the St Kitts Tercentenary set, were each selling at £52 mint. The St Helena Centenary set was going for £23, and has not gone up since then to the same extent as the others. Are they perhaps undervalued now?

The Ninth Congress of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa was held in East London in January 1948, and the usual opportunities were presented for the usual string of delegates to appear important to themselves for one shining hour. Probably only those with tiresome memories can remember what was done then, but who in 1998 will remember many of our doings? We are all mere drops of water, to be washed away beneath the bridges of time until we merge with the great turbulent ocean of eternity. The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa, big deal my foot! We will be damned lucky if the contemptuous muse considers us important enough to accord us a dismissive gesture.

Two of the solemn opinions expressed in East London 25 years ago are worth digging up. One is the welcome given to the appearance of bilingual stamps, which enabled collectors to see an end to the nonsense of having to collect in pairs. The other is the suggestion that was made to accept as mint those stamps that had no gum. There is little chance of this excellent idea being followed, however, and I await eagerly the day when collectors will take to mounting their stamps face down so as to display all the lovely unlicked succulent gum on their backs.

One interesting list published in the magazine 25 years ago was that of all those who had signed the Roll of Distinguished South African Philatelists. It was noteworthy that not many more than half of those who had signed were dead. When the time comes for me to sign the Roll (!), I hope steps will be taken to see that I am alive. It should be borne in mind that if you live in East London you are not necessarily dead all the time.

### Catalogues

Among the Reviews of 1948 was one of Gibbons' Catalogue of George VI Stamps, which was making its first appearance. One of the troubles with the KG VI Catalogue as I remember was that it was not specialised enough, and the Commonwealth Catalogue of the reign, now published by Bridger & Kay, had the field to itself – deservedly. Gibbons soon evolved the "Two Reigns" Catalogue, and then dropped the KG VI part to produce the "Elizabethan", which meets modern needs quite well. By the way, the price of Gibbons' KG VI Catalogue in 1948 was 3/6 plus 2d postage!

Other catalogues still appearing in those days were the "Regent" and Whitfield King's. The pre-war Regent Encyclopaedia, the fore-runner of Robson Lowe's Encyclo-

paedia, was a fine publication, and it is a pity they no longer produce Empire Catalogues. It is sad, too, that the famous name of Whitfield King is no more. Could nobody buy the name and carry it on, as Robson Lowe bought the name "The Philatelist" and keeps it going for us as his house magazine a century after the original "Philatelist" appeared?

Now stop reading this, and beg, borrow, or kidnap some of those old magazines for yourself – as I did. You will be surprised at the information they contain, and you will be amused at the hints of things which were still to come, but which are common now.

My thanks to Terrence Radue, who allowed himself to be shot head-first into many bruising cupboards to find the magazines I have referred to here.



## RSA Honors Jan Mostert

On Aug. 18 the Republic of South Africa released this set of 4-cent, 5c, and 15c stamps to mark the centenary of birth of Jan Mostert, who "taught his people to read." The tribute was photogravure printed by Harrison and Sons Ltd., London, in sheets of 50 subjects with 360,000 of the 4c, 70,000 of the 5c, and 25,000 of the 15c being produced. According to RSA postal officials Mostert brought about the changing of the nation's official language to English and Afrikaans from Dutch. The music on the 15c stamp is from the RSA national anthem, which Mostert wrote.

*Linn's Stamp News*, the weekly philatelic tabloid published in the United States, also had some difficulty with the names of designers appearing on South African stamps, as the above shows (see „Wie is dié helde?“ in our October issue). The report was, however, soon rectified (below). We can quite understand *Linn's* confusion, and perhaps some day Philatelic Services will consider the issue of special philatelic press releases additional to its new issue folders.

## Error Promotes Designer

On Aug. 18 the Republic of South Africa released a set of stamps containing 4-cent, 5c and 15c values to mark the centenary of the birth of Cornelis Jacob Langenhoven. The issue was referred to in *Linn's* Aug. 27 edition as honoring Jan Mostert, who actually was the designer of the issue in tribute to Langenhoven. It was Langenhoven who "taught his people to read" and who wrote the national anthem for the South African Republic of which a part of the music is reproduced on the 15c value.

**Film show** – The Pretoria Railway Philatelic Society has invited collectors to its film show at the Berea Park Recreation Club on 12 December 1973, 8 pm. The British Post Office film "Picture to Post" will be shown, as well as others by Mr Frans Fouché of S A Airways.

**OFS Study Circle** – Mr Manfred Weinstein, RDPSA, has been elected President of the Orange Free State Study Circle for this year.

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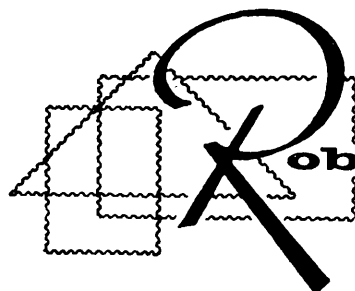
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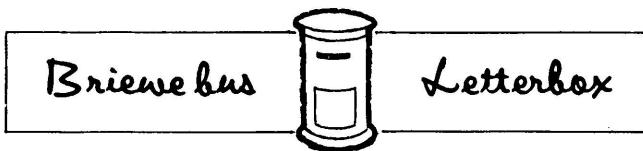
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### "Disappointed"

On 15 March 1973 I submitted a request to the Postmaster General to consider issuing a special stamp to commemorate the Comrades Marathon "golden jubilee" race, in 1975, as it will in that year be run for the 50th time.

To my disappointment I read in the August 1973 issue of *The S A Philatelist*, under the heading: "Stamp ideas for 1975", that this suggestion was not submitted to the Postmaster General by the New Issues Liaison Subcommittee of the Executive Committee of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa.

I wonder whether the abovementioned Committee realized the following: The Comrades Marathon is undoubtedly the toughest marathon in the world. This marathon has for a number of years attracted overseas marathon runners to compete. This marathon is in the athletic world as well known, as for instance the London to Brighton and the Boston Marathon. This marathon attracted in 1973 over 1600 runners and is expected to attract over 2000 runners in 1975.

With more and more people taking to long distance running and the growing awareness of its benefits health wise, I think we should have a special stamp in 1975 commemorating this famous marathon.

Yours faithfully,  
D. Ruinard.  
Edenvale.

*The New Issues Liaison Subcommittee appealed through these columns for suggestions to be considered for submission to the PMG, of which our correspondent was obviously unaware. In these circumstances we trust that no disappointment is felt towards this body, who would undoubtedly have supported the proposal had its attention been directed towards the Comrades Marathon's pending "golden jubilee". – Editor.*

### The mysterious 241

Dear Sir,

Your September 1973 issue carries an article by John Morris under the heading "The mysterious 241 cachet". Firstly, having had sight of the cover mentioned some time ago, the Canadian cancel is most certainly "CAL & VAN" – there appears no reason to assume that it might be a D.

The 241 cancel is very similar to a photograph of a cover in the *Collectors Club Philatelist* Vol 47 No 4 (July 1968), this one being from Newfoundland to Canada. On present evidence it would seem that the cancel was applied in transit in Canada.

Yours faithfully  
J. Wannerton, FRPSL  
Cape Town.

### What is philately?

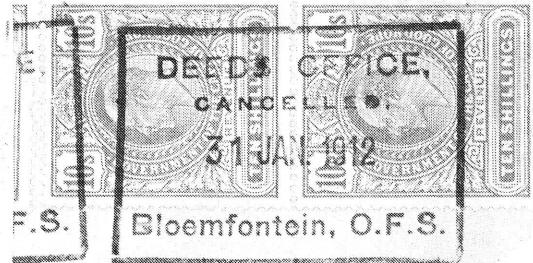
Dear Sir,

"What is Philately?" "The collecting of postage stamps and appurtenant material". The scope of these supporting items hardly needs detailing but we well know it includes such examples as: Pre-stamp covers (note pre-stamp); long and extensive research into the different facets of printing, types of paper, inks, watermarks and perforations (a vast non-stamp field); and, to name but one more of many others, the collecting of official and wartime covers with

perhaps no stamps at all on the envelopes. However, the strangest item collected in philately is the unused postage stamp especially one such as Natal SG 143 inscribed, as you know, "Postage-Revenue". As a mint stamp the likelihood that it would have been used for revenue purposes is far greater than it being used as a postage stamp. Therefore what right or reason have collectors in placing in their albums any mint examples of Natal SG 140 to 145a! Indeed I have for long considered that mint stamps are not true **postage** stamps as they are like the still-born foetus – having never seen the light of day or, in their case never felt the companionship of an envelope or postcard. I know that many of my fellow collectors will shoot me down on this theory – but I know it is a logical argument.

So we well know that the family tree of this "Appurtenant Material" has some very distant cousins. Indeed, as in any large family, some members become "black sheep" and we in the philatelic world have now our "black listed". But where does one draw the line?

The revenue stamp was usually printed at the same works and was sold at the same source. I note in a 1908 Cape Colony Post and Telegraph Guide that I have that "Revenue stamps of the following values may be purchased at all Money Order Offices in the Colony: 1d, 3d, 6d, 1/-, 2/-, 2/6, 3/-, 5/-, 7/6, 10/- and all Divisional Town Head Offices each denomination from 1/2d. to £20 may be obtained," – "A special licence is required for the sale of revenue stamps. Such licences are obtainable upon application to the Treasury". But, and to use a cliché, it's a big but, they are not postage stamps or appurtenant material. They never were and can never be included in the



same family tree. The revenue 1/- Cape Standing is like SG 58 of the Cape meeting her double – of different families but, oh, so similar.

The whole subject is, in a way, rather frustrating but nevertheless it is esoteric. The design and printing of the enclosed 10/- is excellent.

To enlarge on the potential scope of philately, what, for example, a wonderful and fascinating crop could be harvested from the field of appurtenant material of stamps. Imagine a collection of old and out of date cancellers, parcel and registered cachet stamps, then for the thematic collector – slogan cachet stamps. Another pasture one could cultivate is a collection of the original printing materials. We already see the proofs, essays and artists drawings, why not the printing plates! Idealistic – I suppose so but only because of the ubiquitous possibility of forgery which, unfortunately, has occurred so often. These official items are either tragically destroyed or pensioned off in a Post Office archives. Surely the material could be defaced to obviate subsequent forgery. A possible drawback could be the lack of available material but, from world sources, it should satisfy the small group of interested collectors. After all, the Post Offices in the world sell their remainders – why cannot they sell their other philatelic material?

Sincere regards,  
John Morris  
Beacon Bay, C.P.



**Salisbury to Johannesburg  
1st November 1973  
Captain:**



*John R. Heap*  
JOHN R. HEAP

Manager for South Africa:  
Air Rhodesia  
P.O. Box 9398,  
Johannesburg



*John R. Heap*

*J. Groenewald, the SA Philatelist  
President of the Philatelist Club*

*Copies of Air Rhodesia's commemorative cover for its first scheduled Boeing 720 flight, which was from Salisbury to Johannesburg on 1 November, were presented to all passengers on board. Among these was our Hon. Assistant Editor, Joh. Groenewald, whose copy was additionally signed by the pilot, Captain John R. Heap.*

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## Rhodesian scene

by Ian Scott

On 1 November the first of the scheduled flights of the Boeing 720 jets, recently acquired by Rhodesia, took place.

The first of these flights was between Salisbury and Johannesburg, and on 2 November the first scheduled flight between Salisbury and Beira took place. On Saturday 3 November the Bulawayo to Johannesburg flight came into operation and on Sunday 4 November the Salisbury to Lourenco Marques flight commenced. The Salisbury to Durban flight also commenced on 4 November.

Air Rhodesia produced special first flight for all these flights. The Philatelic Bureau were servicing covers sent to them with a special cachet for the flights leaving from Salisbury whilst the Postal Manager, Bulawayo, applied cachets to covers for the Bulawayo to Johannesburg flight.

### 50 Years of Responsible Government

This latest commemorative set appears to be very popular in Rhodesia. Whether it is the design or the very bright colours of these stamps which make them so I do not know. So far no varieties have been noted in any of the four values.

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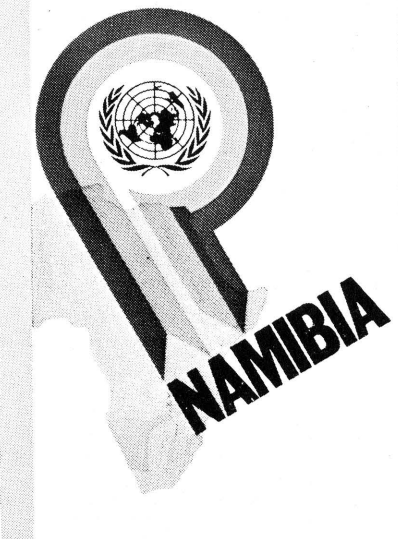
R 6.25

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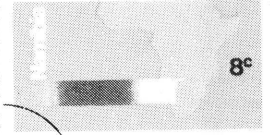
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R10.50

R 9.75



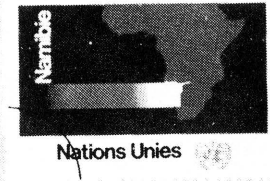
**United Nations Postal Administration**  
Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10



Denominations:	Sw.Fr. 0.60	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.15
Colours:	red, violet, yellow, black	green, blue yellow, black	pink, red, yellow, black
Printing:	2 100 000	2 500 000	2 100 000
Size:	34 x 24 mm		
Perforation:	14¼		
Design:	George Hamori (Australia)		
Reproduction:	Photogravure		
Printer:	Heraclio Fournier S.A. (Spain)		

The first day cover of this issue, as well as this prospectus, were designed by Mr. M. Tringali (Italy). The cancellation cachet of which a print is given on the other side, was designed by Mr. Pén (Switzerland).

Date of issue postponed to 17 October 1973  
Date of issue postponed to 17 September 1973



↑ We illustrate both sides of a new issue leaflet distributed by the United Nations Postal Administration. The date of issue of the stamps was postponed from 17 September to 1 October 1973. From the descriptive text it may be gathered that Namibia embraces the areas of Bushmania, Namania, Damaria, Kalaharia, Owambia, Okavangia, Kaokia, etc.



The United Nations General Assembly, by resolution of 27 October 1966 and of 19 May 1967, terminated the Mandate of South Africa over South West Africa and established the United Nations Council for South West Africa to administer the Territory until independence with the maximum possible participation of the people of the Territory. Later, on 12 June 1968, the General Assembly proclaimed that, in accordance with the desire of its people, South West Africa should be known henceforth as "Namibia" and that the Council should be called the "United Nations Council for Namibia".

The Council for Namibia is faced with serious obstacles, through South Africa's objection, to enter Namibia. Nevertheless, it has maintained close relationship and contact with the Namibian people the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees. It issues United Nations Travel and Identity Documents to Namibians and has opened a Regional Office in Lusaka, Zambia, in furtherance of its work. The Council has an advisory role in the administration of the Namibian Fund and endeavours to play a leading role in the formation, establishment and execution of a longterm programme of education and training of Namibians with a view to their future administration of their country, when self-government and independence is achieved.

Namibia is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, between latitudes 17° and 28°. To the North it borders Angola; in the northeastern part it has a short border with Zambia (along the Caprivi Strip); to the east it borders the Republic of Botswana and to the south it borders South Africa, Namibia has an area of 218,261 square miles (824,269 square kilometers).

Namibia has distinct geographical regions: The coastal strip is the Namiba Desert which extends from 60 to 100 miles inland. Beyond this lies a central plateau which has an average height of 3,600 feet above sea level and there are mountain ranges which rise to the height of 8,000 feet. In the eastern section is the Kalahari Desert, parts of which are sand covered with some vegetation.



This overprinted "OAU 10th Anniversary Freedom in Unity" 4c definitive of Lesotho shows a most interesting error in the overprint. It will be noticed that the F in Freedom is missing entirely and that a small portion of the 1 in 10th has also failed to print. This item was reported to us by Mr B Morty of Wentworth, Natal, who, as will be seen from the illustration, received this on a First Day Cover of this issue from Maseru. "Stamp Monthly" in October reported that the error is found on the lower pane of the 4c value, plate 2D, as follows:  
Row 1, stamp 2 - Broken F in Freedom  
Row 2, stamp 2 - Missing F in Freedom  
Row 3, stamp 2 - Missing serif on 1 of 10th.

**Top people** – Two well-known philatelists were recently elected positions of leading citizens of their communities.

Mr Nico C Combrink is the new Mayor of Paarl, a position he has held before.

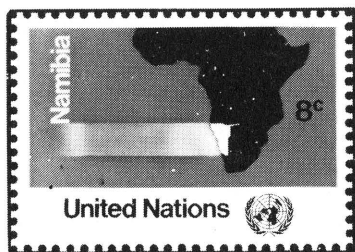
Mr Rod Fisher-Hill is the new Deputy Mayor of Kingsburgh on the Natal South Coast.

# new issues - nuwe uitgifte

Published with acknowledgement to the Nederlandsch Maandblad voor Philatelie, official journal of the Nederlandse Bond van Filatelisten-verenigingen. Compiled by J. Th. A. Friesen, Rembrandtstraat 18, Goor 1720, Netherlands.

## UNITED NATIONS

- 1-10-73. *Namibia set (SWA).*  
0,60 S.fr., 8c, 15c. Map of Southern Africa with arrow pointing towards SWA.



## EUROPE

- 10-8-73. *Paintings of Albanian painters.*  
5 q Electrification, Sh. Hysa.  
10 Portrait of a textile worker, N Nallbani.  
15 q Gymnasts, M Fyshekati.  
50 q Flier, F Stamo.  
80 q View on Gjirocasta, K Dilo.  
1,20 1 Group of workers, P Mele.  
1,30 1 Young farmer's daughter, Z Shoshi.  
MS 2,05 1 Battle of Tenda and Qypit, F Haxhiu.  
28-9-73. *Birth commemoration of Michelangelo (1573-1610), reproduction of paintings.*  
5 q Mary Magdalene.  
10 q Guitar player.  
15 q Self-portrait.  
50 q Boy with fruit basket.  
80 q Fruit still life.  
1,20 1 Narcissus.  
1,30 1 Boy peeling an apple.  
MS 2,05 1 Man with feathered hat.

## BELGIUM

- 17-9-73. *Commemoration of the discovery of the saxophone, 1844.*  
9 fr Tenor saxophone and Adolphe Sax (1814-1894).  
17-9-73. *Thermal year.*  
4,50 fr Fresco in the drinking hall of the Thermal Institute at Oosteinde, painted by Lemaire.  
1-10-73. *Tourism stamp, Eupen.*  
2 fr Front view of church in Eupen.



## BULGARIA

- 20-8-73. *50th anniversary of September rising.*  
2 st Workers with flag.  
4 st Revolutionaries with machine gun on rail car.  
13 st Worker taking flag from dying colleague.  
18 st Portrait of leaders of the rising: G Dimitrov and V Kolarov.

## CYPRUS

- 24-9-73. *Provisional issue.*  
20 m Overprint on definitive stamp 15 m Yvert 341.

## DENMARK

- 18-10-73. *4th cent. of Tycho Brahe's book "De Nova Stella".*  
2 kr Brahe's sextant, used to measure the new star in Cassiopeia subject of above book.  
18-10-73. *Surcharged stamp in aid of victims of the volcanic explosion on the island Heimaey (Iceland).*  
70 + 20 ö View of island with city, harbour and volcano.



## GERMANY (EAST)

- 18-9-73. *Monument in Langenstein-Zwieberge.*  
25 pf Monument to commemorate the many who died when Hitler's regime constructed the subterranean factories in 1944.  
18-9-73. *Additional definitive stamps: buildings and monuments.*  
40 pf Brandenburg portal, Berlin.  
50 pf The "Neue Wache", Berlin.  
70 pf Old City Hall, Leipzig.  
1 m Russian monument, Berlin Treptow.  
4-10-73. *Third youth postage stamp exhibition.*  
20 + 5 pf Reproduction of the painting "Young Couple", G Glombitza.



## GERMANY (WEST)

- 19-10-73. *50th anniv. of broadcasting in Germany.*  
30 pf Radio receiving set of 1923.  
19-10-73. *New stamps in tourism set, city views.*  
30 pf Saarbrücken, river and ship.  
40 pf Stylized view of Aken.  
40 pf Ships in the harbour of Bremen.



## FRANCE

- 8-10-73. *Additional information to listing in November.*  
75th anniv. of wireless telegraphy.  
1 f Portrait of E Ducretet and diagram of the connection Eiffeltower-Panthéon.  
22-10-73. *Death commemoration of French playwright Molière (1622-1673).*  
1 f Portrait of Molière, dressed as Sganarelle.  
29-10-73. *Sluice gate of Francois I, Le Havre.*  
0,90 f View of sluice gate, harbour and city, emblem.  
29-10-73. *Heroes of the victory.*

- 1 f Portraits of P Bourgoin and P Kieffer of the parachutista and commandos, emblems.  
5-11-73. *New stamp in French history set.*  
0,45 f Preparation of the constitution "Code Civil", 1800-1804, portraits of two lawyers before a building Paris.



## GIBRALTAR

- 17-10-73. *Christmas stamps.*  
4 and 6 p Gravure of J Danckerts (1635-1701): The Three Kings and Christ.



## GREAT BRITAIN

- 14-11-73. *Marriage of Princess Anne to Capt Mark Phillips.*  
3½ and 20 p Portraits.

## GUERNSEY

- 24-10-73. *Christmas stamps, glass-in-lead windows.*  
2½ p "The Good Shepherd", Church of St Michal du Valle.  
3 p "Christ asks something to drink from the Samaritan Woman", Church of St Mary of Castel.  
7½ p "St Dominic with garland of roses", Church of Our Lady of the Roses.  
20 p "Madonna with child receiving gifts from the three Kings", Church of St Sauveur.  
14-11-73. *Marriage of Princess Anne to Capt Mark Phillips.*  
25 p Portrait of Princess.

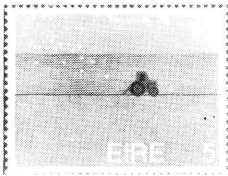
## HUNGARY

- 4-8-73. *Date of issue of wild flowers set.*  
8-8-73. *Date of issue of Estergom and Traffic Rules sets (November).*  
22-9-73. *46th day of the stamp.*  
2F + 50 f Emblem from 10th century when the country was taken over.  
2F + 50 f Ring from 11th century, with snake's head.  
2F + 50 f Couple in love, buckle, 11th century.  
2F + 50 f 15th century silver buckle.  
MS with 4 stamps:  
2F + 50 f Forehead hanger with opal, 16th cent.  
2F + 50 f Belt buckle, 18th cent.  
2F + 50 f Turning fork, 17th cent.  
2F + 50 f Forehead hanger in rosette form, 17th cent.



**IRELAND**

5-10-73. *Plowing world championship, Wellington Bridge.*  
5 and 7p Tractor, plow, furrows, birds in flight.



**ITALY**

10-8-73. *Tourism definitive.*  
251 Carnival of Viareggio, stylized.

**JERSEY**

14-11-73. *Marriage of Princess Anne.*  
3 and 20p Portraits of Princess Anne and Capt Mark Phillips, emblem.



**JUGOSLAVIA**

1-10-73. *Week of the child.*  
0,80 d Child's drawing "Greetings to the sun".  
8-10-73. *Date of issue of Dalmatina stamp, listed in October.*  
12-10-73. *Birth centenary of Nadezda Petrovic (1873-1915).*  
2d Self portrait of artist.



**ISLE OF MAN**

Illustration of stamp listed in October issue.  
14-11-73 *Marriage of Princess Anne.*  
25p Portraits of bridal pair in oval, emblems.



**MONACO**

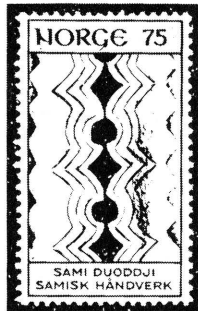
November 73. *Creation of creches by St Francis of Assisi (1223), paintings.*  
0,30 F "Creche", Giotto, 14th cent.  
0,45 F Birth scene, school of Filippo Lippi, 15th cent.  
0,50 F Birth of Christ, Jiotto.  
1 F Birth scene, miniature, 15th cent.  
2 F Birth of Christ, Fra Angelico, 15th cent.

3 F Birth scene, Flemish school, 15th cent.  
November 73. *50th anniv. of national committee for the protection of tradition in Monaco.*  
0,10 F Open air meal.  
0,20 F 1st May feast.  
0,30 F Local dance "U Brandi".  
0,45 F Dancing around the St John's fire.  
0,50 F Blessing of the Christmas bread.  
0,60 F Procession of St Devote, blessing at sea.  
1 F Good Friday procession.  
November 73. *Artworks from the Prince's Palace.*  
2 F Princess Charlotte Grimaldie with headscarve and book.  
2 F Princess Charlotte Grimaldi in festival clothes.  
November 73. *International concours flower arrangement.*  
0,45 Strelitzias, roses, philodendrons.  
0,60 F Mimosa and myosotis.  
1 F Vase with flowers painted by Odillon Redon.  
Campaign against drugs.  
0,59 + 0,90 F Children sitting in wood with guarding hand and darkened set with injection needles.



**NORWAY**

9-10-73. *Art industry of the Laps.*  
75 ö Part of knife of reindeerhorn.  
75 ö Fragment of belt for festival purposes.  
140 ö Ladies' handbag decorated with tin wire.



**AUSTRIA**

8-10-73. *Europhotocongress 1973, Vienna.*  
2,50 sch Part of the first photo objectives of Joseph Petzval.  
23-10-73. *Centenary of Vienna mountain water system.*  
2 sch Kaiserbrunnen water castle in Höllental.



**POLAND**

19-8-73. *Polska 73 Ms 10 + 5zl green, also available in violet on coupon of admission of 10zł.*  
30-8-73. *Millieu conservation.*  
50 g Growing tree garden.  
90 g Cows in meadow.  
1 zł Stork nest.  
1,50 zł Flora and fauna of the lakes.  
2,70 zł Flora meadow.  
4,90 zł Flora and fauna of the sea.  
5 zł Wood, with flowers and animals.  
6,50 zł Most important agricultural products.  
UPU emblem on all stamps.



**PORTUGAL**

5-9-73. *3rd part of new definitives.*  
0,05 e Aqueduct Aguas Livres, Lisbon.  
2,50 e Castle in Vila Del Feira.  
3,50 e Window of cloister in Tomar.  
8,00 e Ducal Palace in Juimaraes.

**RUMANIA**

July 1973. *National ceramics.*  
10 b Cruick of Oboga.  
20 b Plate and conister of Vama.  
55 b Pot with two ears, Marginae.  
1,55 b Plate and cannister, Sihu - Saschiz.  
2,75 b Plate and cannister, Pics.  
5,80 b Egg cup, hen and eggs, Oboga.

**SOVIET UNION**

26-7-73. *Fauna of the Soviet Union I, Caucasia.*  
1 k Wisent.  
3 k Steenbuck.  
4 k Pheasant.  
26-7-73. *Fauna of the Soviet Union II: 50th anniv. of nature conservation in Woronesh.*  
6 k Beavers.  
10 k Does.  
26-7-73. *75th anniv. of 2nd partyday of Russian workers party.*  
4 k Red flag with inscription, party book, Lenin.  
9-8-73. *1000th anniv. of the birth of the central asian encyclopaedist Abic Reikhan al-Biruni.*  
6 k Portrait of al-Biruni after M Nabiev.  
9-8-73. *Visit of premier L I Brezhnev to Western Germany.*  
10 k Globe, Schloss Schaumberg in Bonn, Kremlin towers and other Moscow buildings.  
10-8-73. *Visit of Brezhnev to USA and France.*  
10 k Globe, White House and other buildings in Washington, Spasski Tower and other buildings in Moscow.  
10 k Globe, Eiffel tower and other Paris buildings, Spasski Tower and other Moscow Buildings.  
All three above stamps have a strip concerning the visit and Brezhnev's message in Russian and language of host country.  
22-8-73. *Paintings in Tretyakow gallery, Moscow.*  
2 k Portrait of painter S Konenkov, P Kórin.  
4 k Meal of the tractor driver, A Plastow.  
6 k Letter from the front, A Kassatkin.  
10 k View of the mountains, M Sarjan.  
16 k Marriage in the new state, J Pimencov.  
20 k Hockey players, A Dlineka.  
MS of 50 k Lennin's address on the 3rd Komsomol congress, V Johanson.  
28-8-73. *Tashkent museum.*  
4 k View of the museum, part of Lenin Museum in Moscow.  
28-8-73. *Birth centenary of A Steklow (1873).*  
4 k Portrait of party functionary.  
5-9-73. *Medicinal herbs.*  
1 k Oplopanax elatum.  
2 k Panax ginseng.  
4 k Orchis maculata.  
10 k Arnica montana.  
12 k Convallaria majalis.



SPAIN

- 12-9-73. *World fishing exhibition, Vigo.*
- 2 p Fish caught in net.
- 14-9-73. *ITU conference in Torremolinos.*
- 8 p Conference building, emblem.
- 29-9-73. *Paintings of Vincente Lopez.*

- 1 p King Ferdinand VII.
- 2 p Self-portrait.
- 3 p Senora de Carvalls.
- 4 p M de Castellidosarus.
- 5 p Queen Isabella II.
- 7 p Goya.
- 10 p Maria Amalia of Saxony.
- 15 p The Organist.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

- 23-8-73. *400th anniv. of university in Olomouc.*
- 30 h Building complex.
- 23-8-73. *Flora Olomouc, partially listed in October.*
- 60 h Tulips.
- 1,00 hr Chrysanthemum.
- 5-9-73. *50th anniv. of Czech. Hunting Association. Hunting dogs.*
- 20 h Irish setter.
- 30 h Czech. terrier.
- 40 h Bavarian dog.
- 60 h Painter.
- 1,00 kr Cocker spaniel.
- 1,60 kr Dachshund.
- 17-9-73. *Gravure art of Max Svabinsky (1873-1962).*
- 20 h St John the Baptist.
- 30 h Melting together of souls.
- 60 h August afternoon.
- 1,00 kr Paradise - Sonuta I.
- 2,60 kr The last judgement.



TURKEY

- 1-8-73 *Turkish marine.*
- 5 k Minelayer TCG Nusret, built in Denmark.
- 25 k Destroyer TCG Istanbul, built in US.
- 100 k Patrol boat TCG Simsek, built in Western Germany, buildings of marine college.
- 250 k Sailing vessel NÜVID — I-Füh of 1842.
- 4-9-73. *Birth commemoration of El-Biruni.*
- 250 k Miniature portrait of El-Biruni (973-1051).
- 15-9-73. *Centenary of lyceum of Darüssataka.*
- 100 k Symbolic representation of equality for all in education.
- 20-9-73. *New definitive.*
- 100 k Interplay of lines.



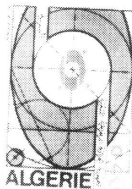
OVERSEAS

AFGHANISTAN

- July 73. *Centenary of birth of Abu Raihan Alberoni.*
- 10 a Portrait.

ALGERIA

- 6-8-73. *New PTT emblem.*
- 40 c Overlapping lines and circles.
- 7-9-73. *Conference of non-aligned countries.*
- 80 c Emblem.



ANTIGUA

- 15-10-73. *Christmas stamps.*
- 3, 5, 20 and 35c, 1 \$.

ARGENTINE

- August 1973. *21st death commemoration of Eva Peron, wife of pres Peron.*
- 70 c Portrait of "Evita" and text.
- August 73. *4th century of Cordoba town.*
- 50 c House of vice-king Sobremonte in Dordoba, signature of Jeronimo Luis de Cabrera, founder of the city.
- 28-7-73. *Day of the stamp, Argentine painters.*
- 15  $\frac{1}{2}$  15 c Figure, Lino E Spilimbergo (1884-1955).
- 90 & 90 c Still life, Alfredo Guffero (1882-1932).

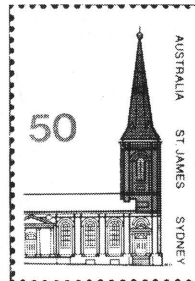
ASCENSION

- 22-10-73. *50th anniv. of Departure of Royal Marines.*
- 2 p Sergeant, light infantry, 1900.
- 6 p Soldier, marines, 1806.
- 12 p Officer, infantry, 1880.
- 20 p Artillery, sergeant, 1910.



AUSTRALIA

- 3-10-73. *Christmas stamps, 15th cent. woodcuts.*
- 7 c Baptism of Christ.
- 30 c "I am the good shepherd".
- 17-10-73. *Australian architecture.*
- 7 c Opening of the new opera building, Sydney.
- 10 c Buchanan's hotel, Townsville.
- 40 c Como house, Melbourne.
- 50 c Church of St James, Sydney.



BANGLADESH

- June 1973. *Definitives.*
- 2 p Blanket.
- 3 p Jute field.
- 5 p Bread fruit trees.
- 10 p Plowing farmer and oxen.
- 20 p Dahlia.
- 20 p Tiger.
- 50 p Hilsa fish.
- 60 p Bamboo and water lilies.
- 75 p Woman picking tea leaves.
- 90 p Ceramics, objects d'art.
- 1 t Court of justice in Dacca.
- 2 t Coconuts.
- 5 t Fishes in nets.
- 10 t Mosque.

BERMUDA

Illustration of stamps listed in October.



BHUTAN

- 25-9-73. *Mushrooms, 3-dimensional stamps.*
- 15 ch Amanita caesarea.
- 25 ch Boletus edulis.
- 30 ch Amanita muscaria.
- 3,-nu Ceitocybe geotropa.
- 6,-nu Boletus elegans.
- 7,-nu Cantharellus lutescens.
- Also two MS, the one with the four lowest values, the other (airmail) with the two highest.

BURUNDI

- Illustration of stamp listed in November.
- 3-9-73. *Flowers and butterflies. For each value there are four stamps printed together, two with flowers, and two with butterflies and the designs form a unit 4 x 1, 4 x 2, 4 x 3, 4 x 5, 4 x 6, 4 x 11fr.*

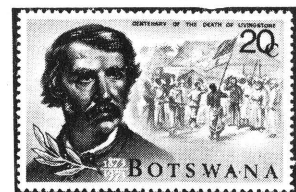


BOLIVIA

- 20-7-73. *Centenary of birth of aviation pioneer S Dumont.*
- 1,40 b airmail. Portrait and biplane.

BOTSWANA

Illustration of stamp listed in November.



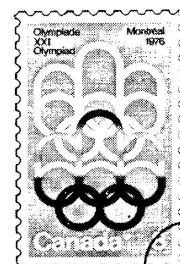
BRAZIL

- 20-7-73. *Birth centenary of aviation pioneer S Dumont.*
- 20 c Portrait and aeroplane of Dumont: the 14-bis.
- 70 c Portrait and airship No. 6 at Eiffel Tower.
- 2,00 cr Portrait and aeroplane "Demoiselle".



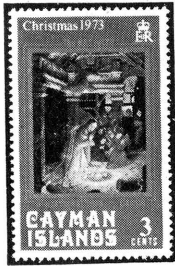
CANADA

- 20-9-73. *Propaganda stamps for Olympic Games in Montreal, Canada, 1976.*
- 8 and 15c Olympic rings crowned by "M" as symbol for the winner's rostrum and for Montreal.



**CAYMAN ISLANDS**

- 24-9-73. *Christmas stamps.*  
 3, 9 and 15 c The Birth, after the Storza book of the hours of Flemish design.  
 5, 12 and 25 c The adoration of the Magi, illuminations from the breviary of Queen Isabella, of Flemish design.



**CHINA (PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC)**

- 25-8-73. *Table tennis championships between Asia, Africa and Latin America.*  
 8 f Emblem.  
 8 f Welcoming visitors arriving by aeroplane.  
 8 f Woman playing table tennis.  
 22 f Ladies competing from Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

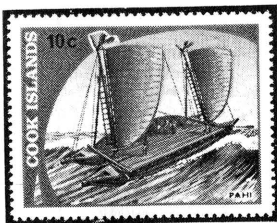
**CHRISTMAS ISLAND**

- 2-10-73. *Christmas stamps.*  
 7 and 25 c Mother with child, map of island with most important roads, white dove.



**COOK ISLANDS**

- 17-9-73. *Ships of original population used to reconnoitre the Pacific Ocean.*  
 1/2 c The Tipairua, especially used in central Polynesia.  
 1 c The Wa'a Kaulua with big sail.  
 1 1/2 c The Tainui, double canoe with sail.  
 5 c War canoe of the Tahitian king Pomare I.  
 10 c The Pahi used to communicate between the islands of the Tuamotou archipelago.  
 15 c The Amatasi, ship with one sail used in Samoa, Tonga.  
 25 c The Vaka, double canoe, Atiu, still used today for night fishing.



**CUBA**

- 26-7-73. *22nd anniv. of revolution against the Batista regime.*  
 3 c Departure point of attackers of Moncado.  
 13c Moncado fort.  
 30 c Revolution Square in Havana and José Martí monument.  
 13-8-73. *10th anniv. of Navy.*  
 5 c Sailor and rocket boat.



**EQUATORIAL GUINEA**

- 30-8-73. *Soccer world championships in Munich for the Jules-Timet cup 1974. All stamps with stylized globe showing flag of winning nation over a period of years, views of soccer.*  
 0,05 p Uruguay-Argentina, 4-2, 1930.  
 0,10 p Italy-Czechoslovakia, 2-1, 1934.  
 0,15 p Italy-Hungary, 4-2, 1938.  
 0,20 p Uruguay-Brazil, 2-1, 1950.  
 0,25 p Western Germany-Hungary, 3-2, 1954.  
 0,55 p Brazil-Sweden, 5-2, 1958.  
 0,60 p Brazil-Czechoslovakia, 3-1, 1962.  
 5,00 p GB-Western Germany, 4-2, 1966.  
 70,00 p Brazil-Italy, 4-1, 1970.  
 Stamps also imperf, other colours.  
 MS of 130 p perf. Munich Stadium showing within the cup, emblem; on margin a soccer player composed of participating nation's flags.

MS of 200 p imperf. Glove, partially as a football with cup, emblem, view of game.

**ETHIOPIA**

- 16-11-73. *25th anniv. of Universal Human Rights Declaration.*  
 40, 50, 60 c Emblem, laurel twigs, flame against sun, 25 in roman numerals.



**FIJI**

- 26-10-73. *Festivities of various countries and religions.*  
 3 c Christmas: Holy Family.  
 10 c Diwali, Light festivals of Hindus, group of oil lamps.  
 20 c Id-ul-Fitar: end of Islamic fasting, Moorish portal, minnarette, two embracing men.  
 25 c Chinese new year: year of the ox, human forming ox-figure.

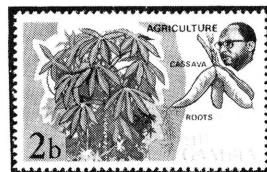


**FORMOSA (NAT. CHINA)**

- 9-9-73. *Players of Taiwan winning the cricket competition between smaller countries.*  
 1 and 4 \$ Emblem.

**GAMBIA**

Illustration of stamps listed in November.



**GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS**

Illustration of stamp listed in November.



**GUATEMALA**

- Aug 73. *Stamp centenary.*  
 1 q Reproduction of Guatemala's first stamp, laurel wreath and dates.

**GUINEA**

- 25-5-73. *10th anniv. of OAE.*  
 1,50, 2,50, 5,00 and 10,00 \$. Four different portraits of Dr Kwame Nkrumah, African freedom fighter.

**GUYANA**

- 1-10-73. *25th anniv. of local Red Cross.*  
 8, 25, 40 and 50 c Symbolic donation of blood, stylized blood cell with red and white blood cells.



**INDIA**

- 31-7-73. *Commemorating Allan Octavian Hume (1829-1912).*  
 20 p Portrait of Englishman who was in the service of the Indian Government, pioneer for India's political and economic rights and national congress.  
 15-8-73. *25th anniv. of independence.*  
 20 p Nehru and Gandhi talking.

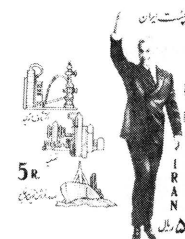
**INDONESIA**

- 3-9-73. *50th anniv. of Interpol.*  
 30 r Interpol emblem.  
 50 r Statue of guard at the temple of Sewu Prambana, symbol of the police.



**IRAN**

- 21-7-73. *9 years of development cooperation between Iran, Pakistan and Turkey; common issue with identical designs.*  
 2 r Male figure found in lut desert, Iran.  
 2 r Main street of Munjorado, Pakistan.  
 2 r Head of King Antioch I, Turkey.  
 4-8-73. *Portrait of the Shah, drilling installation, oil refinery, oil tanker.*  
 19-8-73. *20th anniv. of 28th Mordat monument with two soldiers and flag, rising sun.*  
 23-8-73. *7th international congress for female Calisthenics and sport.*  
 Two stamps of 2 r with identical designs, different colours: globe and sporting women.  
 31-8-73. *7th Art festival shiraz, Persepolis.*  
 1 and 5 r Emblem.  
 4-9-73. *WMO centenary.*  
 5 r Tower in landscape with clouds, rainbow, WHO emblem.  
 6-9-73. *World wrestling championships, Teheran.*  
 6 r Two wrestlers in action.  
 8-9-73. *International education day.*  
 2 r Emblem.



**ISRAEL**

- 23-10-73. *Landscapes in Israel.*  
 0,20 1E Nature conservation area Tel Dau in the north.  
 0,65 1E The plain of Zebulon at Akke.  
 23-10-73. *50th anniv. of Institute for Technology.*  
 1,25 1E Symbols for technology.  
 23-10-73. *Saving the Jews in Denmark, 30 years ago.*  
 5,00 1E Jewish family fleeing in fishing boat.



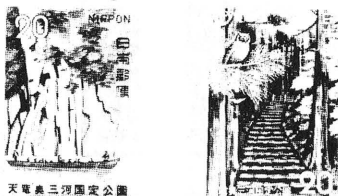
**JAMAICA**

- 8-10-73. *Orchids.*  
 5 c *Broughtonia sanguinea.*  
 10 c *Arpophyllum jamaicense.*  
 20 c *Oncidium pulchellum.*  
 1,- \$ *Brassia maculata.*  
 MS with all four above stamps.



**JAPAN**

- 18-9-73. *41st stamp in series semi-national parks: Tenryu-Okumikawa park.*  
 20 y The Tenryu-kyu valley.  
 20 y View on the Horaiji mountain.



**JORDAN**

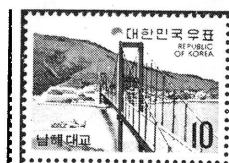
- 21-7-73. *Camel racing.*  
 5 f Racing camel.  
 10 f Training three racing camels.  
 15 f Camel race.  
 20 f Camels racing.

**KOREA (NORTH)**

- August 73. *25th anniv. of people's army.*  
 5 j Soldier of people's army.  
 10 j Marine.  
 40 j Pilot.  
 August 73. *Solidarity with the revolutionary forces.*  
 10 j Fighting the USA.  
 10 j Fighting the imperialists.  
 10 j Eighting the Japanese.  
 10 j Consolidate friendship.

**KOREA (SOUTH)**

- 20-8-73. *Tourism set.*  
 10 w Hanging bridge of Namhae.  
 10 w Rocks on the island Hongdo.  
 3-9-73. *50th anniv. of Interpol.*  
 10 w Emblems of Interpol and Korean police.



**LESOTHO**

- 1-10-73. *International kimberlite (diamond bearing rock) conference.*  
 10 c Map of northern Lesotho with places where diamonds may be found.  
 20 c Cross-section of volcanic kimberlite formation.  
 15 c Kimberlite rocks.  
 30 c Rocks are scrutinized for diamonds.

**LEBANON**

- New definitives airmail. Additional information to the October listing.*  
 2,50 p Malva. 5 p Roses.  
 15 p Tulips. 25 p Lilies.  
 40 p Carnations. 75 p Apples.  
 50 p Iris. 100 p Peaches.  
 75 p Grapes. 300 p Cherries.  
 200 p Pears. 500 p Oranges.  
*Old buildings.*  
 35, 50 and 85 p. Various old buildings in Libanon.

**LIBERIA**

- 11-9-73. *Veteran cars.*  
 2 c Stanley Steamer, 1910.  
 3 c Cadillac, 1903.  
 10 c Clement Bayard, 1904.  
 15 c Rolls Royce Silver Ghost, 1907.  
 20 c Maxwell, Speedster, 1905.  
 25 c Chadwick, 1907.  
 MS 55c Airmail. Franklin, 1904.

**MALAWI**

Illustration of stamps listed in October.



**MOROCCO**

- 16-7-73. *25th anniv. of WHO.*  
 0,70 dh Microscope, emblems UN and WHO.

**MONGOLIA**

- 10-8-73. *Water birds.*  
 5 m Tadorna tadorn.  
 10 m Gavia arctica.  
 15 m Anser indicus.  
 30 m Podiceps cristatus.  
 50 m Anas platyrhynchos.  
 60 m Cygnus olor.  
 \$,-+ Athya marila.



**MONTSERRAT**

- 15-10-73. *Christmas stamps, paintings.*  
 20 c Madonna and Child, J C David.  
 35 c Holy Family with St John, J Jordaens.  
 50 c Madonna and Child, G Bellini.  
 90 c Madonna and Child, C Dolci.

**NIGERIA**

- 30-7-73. *Centenary of discovery of leprosy bacillus by Dr G Hansen.*  
 2 & 2 k Portrait of Norwegian discoverer, sutax for leprosy campaign.



**NICARAGUA**

Illustration of stamps listed in November.



**NORFOLK ISLAND**

- 22-10-73. *Christmas stamps.*  
 7 and 12c Dreaming child in bed, on background decorated Christmas tree (Norfolk pine).  
 35 c View of Norfolk Island over Emily Bay, Christmas star.

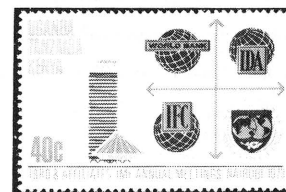
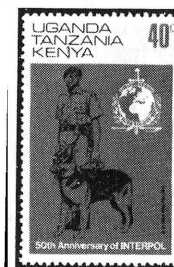


**OMAN SULTANATE**

- 20-9-73. *Inauguration of new ministerial building complex.*  
 25 and 100b.

**EAST AFRICA**

- 24-10-73. *50th anniv. of Interpol.*  
 40 c Dealer in police dogs.  
 70 c East African policeman  
 1sh. 50 c Interpol emblem.  
 2sh. 50 c Interpol headquarters, St Cloud, France (on the stamps: St Clans).



**PAKISTAN**

- 14-8-73. *Independence flag.*  
 20 p Constitution book and Pakistan flag.

**PANAMA**

- 4-6-73. *Postage dues.*  
 1 c Silver Balboa coin.  
 1 c Portrait V Lorenzo.

PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

- 24-10-73. 75th anniv. of postage stamps in this area, reproduction of old stamps.  
 1 c SG 1 and 2 of German New Guinea.  
 6 c SG 17 of German New Guinea.  
 7 c Registration label of German New Guinea with overprint English occupation GRI 3d.  
 9 c SG 7, British New Guinea.  
 25 c SG 16, New Guinea.  
 30 c SG 95, Papua.



- 29-6-73. *Nude studies of Flemish masters.*  
 10 c B Spranger. 10 g Woman with lute, M de Vos.  
 20 c H Clerck. 20 g Nude, Rubens.  
 30 c Goltzius. 15 c J Jordaens.  
 75 c Flowers, Rubens. 25 c B Spranger.  
 5 a Nude, H Clerck. 50 c Rubens.

PERU

- 25-7-73. *New page of Inca calendar.*  
 3 s Harvest taken in from field.  
 13-8-73. *Anniv. of birth of painter P Fierro (1803-1829).*  
 1,50 s Spanish vice-king on horseback.  
 2,00 s Man and woman in costume.  
 2,50 s Pater Abregu.  
 3,50 s Local dancers.  
 4,50 s Portrait of Esteram Arredono.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

- 24-9-73. *Musical instruments.*  
 4 c Flute.  
 9 c Castanets.  
 15 c Bamboo flute.  
 35 c Bauro ghongs.  
 45 c Bamboo band.  
 15-10-73. *Christmas stamps, paintings.*  
 8 c Adoration of the Magi, Jan Bruegel (1568-1628).  
 22 c Adoration of the Magi, Pieter Bruegel (1522-1569).  
 45 c Adoration of the Magi, Botticelli (1445-1510).

SINGAPORE

- 30-9-73. *New definitives, first part, stylized flowers, plants and shrubs.*  
 1 c Agave angustifolia marginate.  
 5 c Coleus blumei.  
 10 c Vinca rosea.  
 15 c Helianthus angustifolius.  
 20 c Licuala grandis.  
 25 c Wedelia trilobata.  
 35 c Chrysanthemum frutescens.  
 50 c Costus malortieanus.

ST CHRISTOPHER

- 30-9-73. *New date of issue of the series listed in November.*  
 for 70 years stamps.  
 Also a MS of four stamps.

ST HELENA

- 20-9-73. *Military equipment.*  
 2 p Cap, 53 st Regiment of infantry Soldiers, 1815.  
 2 p Handle of sword, 1830.  
 7½ p Pet of Sapper's officer.  
 12½ p Handle of general's sword.



ST LUCIA

- 18-10-73. *Christmas stamps, paintings.*  
 5 c Madonna with child, C Maratti.  
 15 c Madonna in the field, R Santi.  
 35 c Holy Family, Bronzino.  
 50 c Madonna of the pear, A Dürer.

ST VINCENT

- 3-10-73. *21st anniv. of International Federation of Planned Parenthood.*  
 12 and 40c. Emblem of federation.

SYRIA

- 17-6-73. *13th industrial and agricultural Fair of Aleppo.*  
 15 p Emblems for commerce and industry.  
 15-5-73. *Flower exhibition, organized by the minister of tourism.*  
 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 p. Rosa damascena and other Syria roses.  
 15-5-73. *25th anniv. of Universal Human Rights Declaration.*  
 15 and 50 p Map of country, roman XXV, emblem.

TOGO

- 22-12-73. *Christmas stamps, religious artwork.*  
 25 f Madonna with child, 15th cent., unknown master of di Pienza.  
 30 f Adoration of the Magi, B Vivarini (1432-1499).  
 90 f Madonna with child, S di Pietro, 15th cent., Chysel in Pienza.  
 100 f Airmail. Adoration of the Magi, unknown, 1460.  
 MS of the four stamps together.

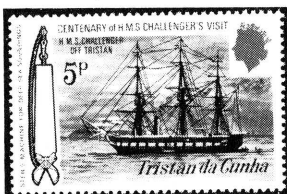


TONGA

- 2-10-73. *Bicentenary of Capt Cook's Tongan arrival.*  
 6, 8, 11, 35 and 40 s. Map of the Friendship Islands, manuscript and signature of Cook, coins.  
 9, 14, 20, 38 and 75 s. Airmail. Ship of Cook, merchant vessel of Tonga, two coins.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

- 15-10-73. *Visit of HMS Challenger.*  
 4 p Laboratory of ship.  
 5 p Ship leaving Tristan.  
 7½ p Sloop of challenger leaving Nightingale Island.  
 12½ p World map of Challenger's route, 1872-1876.  
 Also MS with four stamps se-tenant.



URUGUAY

- August 73. *Opening of fishing processing industry.*  
 100 p Stylized fish and vessel.

VENEZUELA

- 24-7-73. *150th anniv. of battle of the Lake Maracaibo.*  
 50 c Portraits of leaders: Vice- adm J P Padilla, Gen M Montilla and Brig M Monrigne.  
 1 b View of the battle: exploding ships.  
 1 b View of the participating ships.  
 1-8-73. *Commemoration birth of Fr. J R de Lora (1823).*  
 75 c Portrait of first Bishop of diocese Merida de Maracaibo.  
 5-8-73. *Centenary of the city Belen.*  
 MS of 60c Virgin of Belen.

UNITED STATES

- 7-11-73. *Christmas stamps.*  
 8 c Needlework Christmas tree and gifts.  
 8 c Painting of Madonna with child of Rafael.



VIETNAM (NORTH)

- 5-7-73. *Useful birds for agriculture.*  
 12 xu Megalurus palustris.  
 12 xu Copsychus saularis.  
 20 xu Pyconotus jocosus.  
 40 xu Rhipidura albicollis.  
 50 xu Parus major.  
 1, d Zosterops japonica.  
 27-7-73. *Day of invalids and martyrs.*  
 12 xu Return to town: children offering invalid flowers.  
 12 xu Helping production: invalid using drillin factory.



VIRGIN ISLANDS

- 7-12-73. *Christmas stamps.*  
 ½ c Madonna with child, Pintoricchio (1454-1513).  
 3 c Madonna with child, L di Credi (1458-1532).  
 25 c Madonna with child, C Crivelli (1443-1500).  
 50 c Madonna with child and St John, B Luini (1481-1532).

YEMEN (PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC)

- 1-9-73. *People's army.*  
 10 f Military troop.  
 20 f Marching soldiers with guns.  
 40 f Exercising soldiers.  
 50 f Tanks in desert.



SOUTH AFRICA

- 1-10-73. *World Communications day.*  
 15 c World map with concentric circles emanating from South Africa, various radii.



SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

- 1-9-73. *Definitive set, succulents.*  
 1 c Sarcocaulon rigidum.  
 2 c Lapidaria margaritae.  
 3 c Titanopsis schwantesii.  
 4 c Lithops karasmontana.  
 5 c Caralluma lugardii.  
 6 c Dinteranthus microspERMUS.  
 7 c Conophyllum gratum.  
 9 c Huernia oculata.  
 10 c Gasteria pillansii.  
 14 c Stapelia pedunculata.  
 15 c Fenestraria aurantiaca.  
 20 c Decabelone gradiflora.  
 25 c Hoodia bainei.  
 30 c Euphorbia virosa.  
 50 c Pachypodium namaquanum.  
 R1 Welwitschia bainesii.



# Society News - Onderonies

## GERMISTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**September** - Mr B. Joseph from Johannesburg attended that evening as our guest and very ably conducted a quiz which was most entertaining and interesting. Members of the Society present were divided up into teams and asked to identify the stamps which were adorned on various cards, "What, where and when were these stamps issued". Mr R.G.L. Mephius's team won the quiz and each member received a pair of tweezers presented by Mr Joseph. Thank you Mr Joseph for coming out to Germiston and your interest in our Society

**October** - The best attendance of members for some considerable time. Two members tabled collections in competition for the various awards and one member non-competitively. The first collection was of Trustan da Cunha by Mr A. Thompson who also provided his own tape recording of the history of the island and reference to some of the issues of stamps that were on view. Mr H. Birkhead thanked Mr A. Thompson for tabling his exhibit and congratulated him on his most interesting tape which came through very clearly and was enjoyed by all members present.

Mrs C.F. de Kock's exhibit was of the various issues of the RSA 2½c denomination in mint blocks and strips etc. Mr S.J. Hagger spoke on this collection and thanked Mrs de Kock. Thirdly Mr I.S. Burniston tabled a number of First-Day covers from Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, non-competitively, as a standby, and as time was available it was exhibited. - ISB.

## AFRIKAANSE PHILATELISTIESE VERENIGING VAN PRETORIA

**Oktober** - Van party lede, as hulle belowe om uit te stal, kan jy verseker wees dat jy regtig iets besonders te sien gaan kry. Een van hierdie lede is mnr V.d.Mey. Dié slag was dit sy versameling Rooikruis-seëls. Dit strek vanaf die Eerste Wêreldoorlog en daar moes 'n noue keuse gemaak word, omdat die versameling is sy geheel der duisende posseëls bevat. Wat uiteindelik uitgestal is, was indrukwekkend genoeg! Van alle moontlike lande en state is Rooikruisseëls vertoon, en die geheel gee 'n merkwaardige kyk op die geskiedenis van geneeskunde en verpleging tydens noodtoestande, die verskillende aspekte daarvan, die modernisering deur die jare, ens. Die versameling was weer opgestel op die bekende manier soos ons dit van mnr V.d. Mey ken. Dit was 'n besonder leersame aand, veral ook as gevolg van die geweldige kennis waaroor mnr V.d. Mey beskik en wat hy beskikbaar het vir engeen wat iets meer wil weet. - N.

## EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**October** - Saw a well attended and lively meeting.

Responding to an appeal from the Postmaster-General for comment on the designs of the Republican commemorative issues, we ran through the list from A to Z. Sad to relate there were more "boo's" than cheers. The general opinion was that there had been few outstanding designs and that the Wolraad Woltemade and C.J. Langenhoven issues had hit an all-time low.

John Morris made the point that design is a "state of mind" - no design being everyone's cup of tea - and that reproduction is often at fault, falling far below the standards of many European countries. He wondered whether it might be a matter of economics as, having a relatively small population, we print far fewer stamps.

However, Jeanne Hutchinson and John Woolford (both avid collectors of Rhodesia) were quick to point out that Rhodesia, a newcomer to stamp printing, has maintained a high standard of reproduction.

South Africa, as a country with a conservative stamp-issuing policy and a relatively low output of stamps, should be a more popular country to collect than those which have issues for virtually every week of the year on subjects utterly unrelated to their country - as witness some of the "oily" Middle Eastern states! Since, today, the economy of most countries benefits from the sale of stamps (apart from purely postal purposes) it would surely be good economics to produce stamps of the highest quality in design and reproduction.

To offset the criticism, Leo Hellmann showed a batch of RSA official first day covers, which demonstrated clearly that the official cancellations are generally very good and apt.

Leo also displayed his outstanding collection of the Venetian Posts and gave a talk on the background history, into which he has put an enormous amount of research. Some amusing details emerged. The qualities required of the 17th century postman might well prove a stumbling block to recruitment today. He was required to be young, strong, well-built, able to withstand a rough life; also to be abstemious as regards eating, drinking and women - and to have a sense of humour. He'd doubtless need it!

Many of the signs and instructions on these early letters have recently been deciphered. An outline of a hangman's noose apparently meant "deliver this quickly or you know what's in store for you, matey". Perhaps we should draw up a list of saucy signs designed to strike terror into the hearts of present-day postal authorities. - SAN.

## MARITZBURG PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Our October meeting was held on Tuesday 30 October. Unfortunately the attendance was very poor, but those present were treated to a fine display of Germany by Mr Kirby.

Mr Kirby called his exhibit "The rise and fall of Hitler", and a really fine collection this was, and the talk which accompanied this exhibit was very interesting and enjoyed by all.

Mr Wright showed us a selection of German postal stationery, also a few envelopes from the Isle of Man.

This society had an exhibit on the local YMCA Hobbies Fair and this attracted quite an amount of attention.

## VEREENIGING STAMP CLUB

**October** - A very pleasant meeting this month commencing as usual with a report from the Secretary on new issues followed by details of the previous meeting of the Mini Exhibition Subcommittee. Invitations to local clubs have been extended and we are looking forward to seeing their exhibits.

Two juniors showed some of their collections and we saw that the good influence of their father was evident. Derek and Fiona Reid, our Secretary's children, presented us with two very pleasant exhibitions considering their tender years.

Then followed further discussions on what part members would play in the Mini Exhibition and who would actually exhibit.

Our Chairman, Myer, gave a very interesting talk mainly for the benefit of our newer and younger members on how to collect stamps. This subject was prompted by numerous questions he has received recently and was illustrated by a very well laid out exhibit taking animals as the theme. Both ordinary hinges and Hawid mounts were used to show the different methods of mounting available. This talk was very well received and we hope that everybody gained benefit from it.

The evening finished with our usual auction with some very interesting material going at remarkably reasonable prices. - RT.

## A F R I K A A N S E FILATELISTEVERENIGING

**November** - 39 lede en 7 besoekers het die vergadering bygewoon. Die voorsitter het die vaders van twee van ons lede in besondere verwelkom, naamlik mnr Delvaux van België en mnr Van Riet van Nederland, wat tans met besoek in Suid-Afrika is.

Al nader die jaar sy einde, sluit nog steeds mense by die AFV aan, en navrae na aanleiding van die artikel van ons voorsitter, Arie Bakker, oor die Rondsendediens word nog steeds ontvang.

Lede is daarop attent gemaak dat ons op 28 November besoek by die Pretoria Filatelistiese Vereniging sal aflê. Twee interessante versamelings word vertoon: Sweedse Militêre Pos en uitgesoekte dele van 'n Estlandversameling.

Die storie dat die Filatelieburo menings van filatelite deur middel van 'n omvraag wou pyl, het geblyk 'n riemtelegram te

wees. Wat wel die geval is, is dat die Posmeester-Generaal die menings van die Federasie en van verenigings omtrent ons seëls wou weet en dit voor einde van Oktober. Ons sal sake mooi dophou om te sien wat daaruit sal voortvloei.

Wat die AFV betref was die jongste vergadering van mening dat daar nog geen verbetering van die SA seëls was nie.

Aansluitend aan hierdie bespreking het die voorsitter die nuwe ram-seël gewys, wat volgens hom nou in sy agste kleurvariasie is.

Om by die tema te bly: die Posmeester-Generaal vra voorstelle vir die seëluitgifte van 1976. Voorstelle kan aan die Sekretaris gestuur word wat hulle sal verder lei.

Met die laaste inter-verenigingsvasvra het ons goed gevaar. Die span wat uit die verteenwoordigers van Wes-Rand, Kemptonpark en die AFV bestaan het, het die louere weggedra en die individuele trofee vir 'n lid van die wenspan is deur die AFV gewen.

As bibliotekaris is lid W.J. Grijzenhout aangestel. Lede wat iets soek kan hom onder Posbus 6179, Birchleigh, Tvl, kontak.

By die veiling is heelwat SA items aangebied, asook buitelandse EDK's.

Lid Hartman het 'n pragtige versameling van Madagaskar en eilande noord daarvan uitgestal, wat baie netjies tweetalig bygeskryf was. Besonders interessant was die briewe gedeelte wat baie skaars items bevat het. Lid Hartman is bedank deur lid Hofman wat met hoogste lof van die versameling gepraat het.

Seëlboekies is hierna vrygestel en individuele lede het hul voorrade uitgepakk en nog lank gesellig verkeer.

#### THE TRANSVAAL STUDY CIRCLE

The final meeting of the year was held in London on 13 Oct. The discussion covered Robson Lowe's recently published monograph on the Queen's Head Issue of 1878-80 with particular reference to his theory that the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d plate was made from the 1s plate. The subject was illustrated with all the panes, proofs etc referred to in the monograph, together with enlarged photographs.

The subscription of £2 includes THE TRANSVAAL PHILATELIST. Hon Secretary: Major H.M. Criddle, FRPSL. 23 Longcroft Avenue, Banstead, Surrey, SM7 3AE.

#### ORANGE FREE STATE STUDY CIRCLE

The Annual General Meeting was held in London on 6 Oct when the death of A. Cecil Fenn FRPSL was noted with regret. J. Manfred Weinstein RDPSA, FRPSL of Pretoria was elected President, and A.R. Allison Chairman. The remaining Officers were re-elected.

Members showed recent acquisitions and items of interest. These included one of two known copies of SG 8a and a unique copy from the proof sheet of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d on 3d provisional of Sep 1896 showing the '2' only of the surcharge doubled.

Annual subscription of £1.05 includes THE BULLETIN. Hon. Secretary: W.B. Marriott, 3 Chesterton Drive, Deane, Bolton, Lancs. BL3 4RT.

#### WELKOM PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**November** – Twenty members and six visitors were welcomed by the Chairman. At this meeting Mr R Barlow displayed his collection on Northern Rhodesia/Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland/Zambia and Mr T C Millar his collection of Xmas Stamps. A very interesting lecture was delivered by Mr Kubirske on the postal codes and the use of phosphorescent stamps being employed in the sorting of letters.

This was followed by the presentation of the trophies to the winners of the competition held at our AGM. These Floating Trophies were presented to the Welkom Philatelic Society by two local companies, and it appears that the interest shown amongst the members at this presentation, that next year we will have some very keen competition for these two beautiful cups. I would like to thank the ladies who serve the tea at these meetings and also the members who bring all the eats, as we always seem to forget them in dispatches. We would also like to welcome two new members, Mr Jan M Wessels of the Sand River Philatelic Society and Master Andre Dippenaar. – RB.

#### S A POSTMARK SOCIETY

**November** – Johannesburg – Nine members were present and in the absence of Mr Roché, who was ill, Mr Lydall took the chair.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr and Mrs Allison for all their hard work and great interest in producing the newsletters.

Dr Reiserer reported on the progress he had made in collecting material for the publication of a book on special postmarks and he appealed to members to send him or the Honorary Secretary photocopies or the original of any clear strike they had of marks listed in newsletter 24 or other special postmarks not listed prior to 1935.

Mr Lydall showed his very interesting Philatelic Odyssey and Mr Abrams some of his covers of German South West forerunners and Herero War Field Posts.

The Hon Exchange Superintendent appealed for material to circulate and has blank approval books for members interested to order from him.

The next meeting will be at 2.30 pm on Saturday 26 January 1974 at the same venue, the home of the Hon Secretary, Dr W R Horne, 79 Galway Road, Parkview.

#### THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG

**October** – Taking the months events in chronological order, I must start with the party. We were blessed with the most perfect weather, warm with clear skies, the guests numbered approximately 106 and we were very fortunate in having the Lydall brothers Terry and Quentin to provide suitable taped music, also Keith Blundell to entertain us with his most enchanting folk songs.

Wim Hartman made a super cake in honour of the occasion which was raffled, the proceeds to go to the Junior Societies funds and it raised R21.80. I heard a little voice in the background muttering "if I can raise R21 per cake then I'm in the wrong profession" Thank you Wim. The

evening was rounded by dancing with a highland fling at midnight for the remaining guests.

On 24 September we had a foreign evening, R. Willes Belgian Congo and S.J. Vermaak's Swedish Military Posts, both exhibits were introduced by talks, which in the case of the Military was just as well otherwise I think members would have been completely baffled, but with the explanation proved fascinating.

1st October visit to the Pretoria Society and what an evening it proved to be. Pretoria has undergone a complete face lift, we were entertained in a room, no, auditorium that would have done credit to Buckingham Palace, with a separate room for the exhibits with frames that were nothing short of superb. They had been constructed in A shape using hardboard covered with plastic making it look like a superior dark wood with metal runners three deep to hold the pages. The boards were mounted on square tubes with casters at the base for easy mobility. Strip lighting was fixed across the top in order to give lighting on both sides. This magnum opus I understand is the work of Cedric Roché and his father – I tried bribery but with no luck. I am afraid we will have to make our own.

#### OFS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**September** – Ushered in a week-end of very welcome rains for parched Free Staters, but reduced attendance at our monthly meeting! Nevertheless, the stalwarts were treated to a fine display of Southern Rhodesia by Marius Saunders and one of Uncle Bert's "dark horses" in the form of South African covers with special, commemorative or philatelic cancellations. Marius's fledgling exhibit shows distinct promise and we look forward to development in its second year.

New issues or acquisitions were provided by Mrs Birt, Adv Fleming, Messrs Meyburgh, Saunders, Lee and Scott.

An excellent tea, provided by Mrs Meyburgh, rounded off an enjoyable evening.

#### PRETORIA RAILWAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The October meeting was held on the 3rd and was attended by 11 members.

The entries for the Been Cup were tabled. First Cmdr Enoch tabled his "2d Blue's from 1858 - 1869". Then Eric Olesen his "early Postal Markings from Denmark 1745", and finally Andy Reynard his "Why collect Stamps, a display of various approaches to stamp collecting". These collections were worthwhile studying, and it must have been no easy task for the judges to come to a final decision, as each collection had its "for" and "against" points, nevertheless, after a lengthy deliberation, the final vote went to Eric Olesen. Congratulations, Eric, from all of us. The judges were Messrs Carpendale, Kriste and Brown.

#### PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**October** – There was a communication gap between the Johannesburg Society and us, so that they did not start preparing for their visit until the week end. It was a

very fine offering, especially considering the short notice.

I will start by describing Mr Schwab's mint Israel, with Tabs. Mr Schwab was apologetic that he had written up his collection in the lazy way, by using ready printed leaves and cuttings from official leaflets for descriptions of the subjects of the stamps.

The general effect was of attractive designs and well chosen colours.

Mr Lydall's S A Tax Marks is what I call an erudite side line collection. Here we have a considerable philatelist applying his talents to the handstamps that are put on underpaid letters, and sorting out what system there is about them. Barring one's own correspondence, it is hard to know where to look for material for this interesting study.

Mrs Wedderburn-Maxwell has shown us her Ascension twice before. Each time there are enough new treasures to make it an exciting display. The collection is complete in mint and used, with a good coverage of the "split rock" and other

varieties of the issue of 1924. There is a nice die proof of the central vignette of the penny of 1934, but the highlights of the collection are the UK stamps and covers used in Ascension. The thing that intrigued me personally was the 1d "stars in upper corners" stamp from the first consignment sent to the island in 1867. It is definitely Alphabet II.

No one will dispute that the pièce de resistance of the evening was Mr Kobus Esterhuysen's selection from his Cape Triangulars. Incidentally, Mr Esterhuysen was the designer of the wool ram stamp, my favourite of the Republic issues. A collection of 488 triangulars, not one did I see which was not in perfect condition, including four or five shades of each value and a part and a whole cover of wood blocks, is a thing to be admired.

There is a lot for most people to learn from in Mr Esterhuysen's reconstruction of the 4d plate by means of overlapping blocks, and thorough cover of all the shades of the various printings. As an example SG 19a the De la Rue 4d pale blue

shade has no connection with the pale blue on any colour chart, but is only a slightly paler shade of dark blue.

On 15 October I went down to the Museum in Boom Street, in some trepidation as Miss Esterhuysen had objected strongly to my light-hearted remark about the apparent misnomer of the Open Air Museum, and sent me a pile of literature about it.

Miss Esterhuysen displayed parts of the Museum's collections. She started off with the stamps of Stellaland, New Republic (Vryheid) and Pietersburg, the latter two in complete sheets. At least one member was confused by a map on the wall which showed the New Republic (Klipdrift) but not the Vryheid one. One particularly interesting item was a revenue stamp with a British Government cancellation applied when the stamp was used to pay some fee after Stellaland had been annexed to British Bechuanaland, which is now part of the Northern Cape.

This was followed by the issues of Russia from 1933 to 1966, about 300 sheets of them, but even so with a few gaps. — AFR.

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