



# THE KIWI



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THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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## NEXT MEETING

2.15 p.m. SATURDAY, 26th MARCH, 1960.

KINGSLEY HOTEL, BLOOMSBURY WAY, W. C. 1.  
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Mr. Harry Bartrop is travelling from Swindon to entertain members of the Society with a display and talk on Maori Art as represented on the stamps of New Zealand. He is an acknowledged authority upon this subject and we hope for a bumper attendance at this meeting to support Mr. Bartrop, both for your edification and entertainment.

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Just a reminder that the following meeting will be on Wednesday, May 25th at 6.15 p.m. at the usual meeting place when, the Committee will entertain the members with a combined display of the 1935-1942 Pictorials issues. The reason for drawing your attention to this is that there will be no further issue of the KIWI until June, when it is hoped to publish a bumper issue in celebration of the International Stamp Exhibition at the Royal Festival Hall, London, from July 9th to July 16th, 1960.

The President and her husband, Mr. Gerald Erskine, have made great efforts with much success against the great demand to hold meetings during the period of the Exhibition. We are therefore pleased to announce that a meeting of the New Zealand Society will be held at the Festival Hall on Wednesday, 13th July at 3.0 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. We trust that this meeting will enable members, not normally able to attend our regular meetings in London, to earmark this date if they are intending to visit the Exhibition and thereby meet some of their fellow-members.

Admission will be by ticket only and will members interested please write to the Hon. Editor. The place of meeting will be suitably sign-posted on the day of the meeting.

The Committee discussed at their last meeting a proposal to amend the Rules regarding the Annual Competition for the Cup and the Shield as these had now both been competed for in the Classics and Modern Sections. After a lengthy discussion it was decided to continue the Competition as hitherto and, the Classics and K.G. V issues will compete for the Cup whilst the Moderns, etc. will compete for the Shield this year but fuller instructions will be announced later.

The Committee also agreed that Advertisements from members of items for sale or wanted would be accepted at the rate of 2/6d. for three lines across the KIWI.

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Here is a brief report of the meeting held on 30th January 1960 at the Kingsley Hotel.

After the President's opening remarks re new ideas for the Annual Competition, and letter of thanks from Eileen Evans, P.R.O. of B.P.A. and Secretary of the 1960 Exhibition re the Society's contribution to the Exhibition Funds, displays were given by various members.

Your Editor displayed a collection World War One covers with handstamps and cancellations used by the New Zealand contingent including various Transport Nos, Field Brigade and Military Hospitals etc. several of which are not mentioned in Vol. III and it is hoped to publish an article on these in a future KIWI.

Mr. Garnett followed with a folded letter card of 1st February 1900, cleaned fiscals used postally and a 6d. of the first side face issue perf. 12½ vertically and a misaligned perf. patched and re-perffed 12½.

Mr. Harry Bartrop showed a copy of the Treaty of Waitangi of 6th February 1840, die proofs of the 1931 issue, Healths in original Perkins Bacon folder dated 1930.

Mr. Taylor displayed some of his wonderful collections of Full Faces including a Maori war cover dated 1st August 1864 with Headquarters cancellation and two 2d. plus 6d. red-brown stamps.

Mr. Gordon Kaye also showed some of his unusual Full Faces including S.G.16 unused 1/- emerald green, with Certificate, a Maori war cover dated February 5th 1864 with Queens Redoubt cancellation on 6d. red-brown Full Face.

Mr. Gerry Erskine produced amongst other items a forgery of the 1st issue Pigeon Post in miniature sheet of block of four.

Mr. Burberry displayed two copies of the 1d. Universal, thought to be essays and the question was 'by De la Rue or Waterlow?' also some trial Franking Machine cancels. Another

query was, why was a Machine Cancel used to cancel a Penny Meter Stamp?

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It is with regret that we learn through our Treasurer, Mr. Noel Turner, of the sudden illness of our Member - Mr. George Morris of New Zealand. He is at present in hospital but Mrs. Morris writes that she expects him home soon. The best wishes of all our members are extended to Mr. Morris and although we appreciate that his recovery will of necessity be somewhat slow, we hope that he will make steady progress and be fully restored to his normal health.

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A TENTATIVE CORRELATION OF THE DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS  
OF THE EIGHT MINIATURE SHEETS OF THE 3d. + 1d. HEALTH STAMP OF  
NEW ZEALAND - 1958  
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The Miniature Sheets of 3d. + 1d. Health stamps issued by New Zealand in 1958 were printed by Harrison & Sons Ltd., London by the Photogravure process from a cylinder on which there were eight Miniature Sheets (of six stamps each) arranged in two rows of four - Sheets Nos. 1, 2, 3 & 4 above Sheets Nos. 5, 6, 7 & 8 (G.S.M. February 1959)

The first reference I saw to differences in the Sheets was in G.S.M. for February 1959 and again in May 1959, in "Through the Magnifying Glass", in which Mr. C.P. Rang reported certain discoveries made by Mr. C.C. Seaford. The next was Mr. R.J.G. Collins in the 'New Zealand Stamp Collector' for March 1959, reporting on an inspection by Mr. C.W. Watts of two Proof Sheets (of 8 Miniature Sheets each), and giving the correct numbering of the Miniature Sheets together with their distinguishing characteristics in their original states. Finally in "Campbell Paterson's Newsletter" for May 1959, Mr. Campbell Paterson gives a report received from Mr. D.J. Mackie of Surrey regarding seven different sheets out of ten in Mr. Mackie's possession, to which Mr. Campbell Paterson adds a note on another and different sheet received from Mr. F.W. Wall, bringing the tally up to eight. Incidentally Mr. Mackie's 3 remaining sheets are identifiable as pre-retouch states of Mr. Mackie's Sheets Nos. 1, 3 and 4.

As a matter of personal interest I attempted to correlate these separate descriptions of the eight sheets. As Mr. Watts descriptions refer to the sheets in their original states, I took his 8 sheets as the basic sheets, and tried to correlate the other descriptions to them. It must be remembered that both Mr. Seaford and Mr. Mackie were working from single sheets as issued, and their lettering and numbering was necessarily arbitrary.

I have seven sheets in all, four of which are Watts Nos. 2, 4, 6 & 8, and three, 2 duplicates of No. 4, and 1 of No. 6.

The descriptions given below are by Mr. C.C. Seaford in Gibbons Stamp Monthly for February 1959 and May 1959, Mr. C.W. Watts in The New Zealand Stamp Collector for March 1959 with a note by Mr. R.J.G. Collins, and Mr. D.J. Mackie as to 7 sheets in Campbell Paterson's Newsletter for May 1959 with a note by Mr. Campbell Paterson regarding a tentative sheet 8 received from Mr. F.W. Wall. The descriptions of the Flaws, Retouches, etc. are followed by the name/names of the person/persons recording them - (Seen) means seen by myself on my own sheets.

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Watts Sheet No. 1 - Seafords Sheet G - Wall per O.P. tentative 8.

- Stamp No. 2 - (a) Small dot on boy's Wrist - Seaford & C.P.  
(b) " " " " Forearm - Campbell Paterson
- " " 3 - Flaw in front of boy's "Adam's Apple". Touched up.  
Watts & Campbell Paterson.
- " " 6 - A slight deepening (NOT a retouch) of the sky colour immediately above the trees at extreme right, gives a naked eye effect of a high hill faintly seen above these trees.  
Campbell Paterson.

NOTE: Not conclusive, more information required - not in my possession.

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Watts Sheet No. 2 - Seafords Sheet E - Mackies Sheet 5.

- Stamp No. 4 - (a) Nipple on Scarf Knot - Seaford & Mackie (Seen)  
(b) Retouch ? at Cord intersection by boy's elbow  
Seaford & Mackie (Seen)
- Stamp No. 5 - (a) 3 small spots by Bugle Mouth - Seaford.  
(In my Sheet, retouched, but still there)  
(b) Retouch to right of and below loop of Bugle -  
Mackie. (Seen)  
(c) Coloured dot in lower left portion of "E" of  
"Postage". Watts. (Seen)  
(d) Dot in gutter to right of "D" of "ld.". Watts. (Seen)
- Stamp No. 6 - (a) Small coloured dot to left of 2nd. guy rope  
of R. hand Tent. (Watts) - Dot over "D" of  
"ld." (Seaford), and Extra Tent Peg of Mackie -  
Watts, Seaford, Mackie. (Seen)  
(b) White Spur to "G" of "Postage" - Seaford &  
Mackie. (Seen)

NOTE: Conclusive - Two States at least.

Watts Sheet No. 3 - Seafords Sheet A - Mackie's Sheet 1.

- Stamp No. 2 - White spot in Trees at Boy's Back - Seaford & Mackie.  
" " 6 - (a) Minute dot in top portion of "d" of "3d".  
Watts & Mackie.  
(b) Strong retouch on Right hand Tent - Seaford & Mackie.

NOTE: G.S.M. May 1959 says two states, Pre-retouch and Retouched. Mackie has proved this also - Not in my possession.

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Watts Sheet No. 4 - Seafords Sheet B - Mackie's Sheet 2.

- Stamp No. 4 - Small Blue dot to right of "d" of ld. in coloured margin - Mackie - (Seen in 3 sheets).  
" " 6 - (a) Retouch over trees on right in line with bottom of Bugle Tassle - Watts - Seaford - Mackie. (Seen)  
(b) Strong retouch on Tent on right - Seaford - Mackie (Seen)  
(c) Small white Flaw on R. edge of stamp opposite top of Bugle - Seaford - (In my 3 sheets this Flaw has been retouched, but can still be seen).

Sheet Value Marking -- Dash "-" of "2/-" is shorter than in any other Sheet - Watts - Mackie - (Seen).

NOTE: Conclusive - Two states mentioned in G.S.M. possibly Three. Short dash also seen on Sheet No. 8 by self.

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Watts Sheet No. 5 - Seafords Sheet H - Mackie's Sheet 7 ???

- Stamp No. 1 - Dark Blue dot nearly half-way between top of boy's cap and bottom of "Z" of "Zealand" - Mackie.  
" " 2 - Small Blue dot on back of boy's neck behind the bottom of the ear - Mackie.  
" " 3 - Patch of retouch in sky adjoining mouth of Bugle - Mackie.  
" " 5 - Coloured dot in downstroke of "L" of "Health".  
Watts & Seaford.  
" " 6 - Patch of retouch adjoining right hand side of "d" in "ld".  
Mackie.

NOTE: Mackie's Sheet 7 is put here purely by a process of elimination. Not conclusive by any means - See also notes later.

Watts Sheet No. 6 - Seafords Sheet D - Mackie's Sheet 6.

- Stamp No. 1 - (a) Dark line protruding from boy's nose.  
Seaford & Mackie - (Seen).  
(b) Flaw inside loop of Bugle - Seaford - Mackie  
says retouched - (Seen retouched).
- Stamp No. 2 - (a) Small flaw to right of mouth of Bugle, touched  
up - Watts - (Seen)  
(b) Minute coloured dot below and to left of Air-  
Vent at top of Tent on right - Watts - (Seen)
- Stamp No. 3 - Small Flaw on boy's cheek, touched up - Watts -  
(Seen).
- " " 6 - Strong retouch on Tent at Right - Seaford -  
(Not Seen).

NOTE: I have 2 sheets, neither shows the retouch on Stamp No. 6,  
but shew all the other characteristics - Conclusive -  
G.S.M. says two states of this sheet - possibly three.

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Watts Sheet No. 7 - Seafords Sheet F - Mackie's Sheet 3.

- Stamp No. 1 - Minute dot in gutter 1 mm. to left of 1st  
"H" in "Health" - Watts.
- " " 2 - Dot in bend of Bugle - Seaford - Mackie - Note  
by R.J.G. Collins in "N.Z. Stamp Collector"  
mentions a coloured dot in the curl of the Bugle  
to the right of the boy's Wrist (number of stamp  
not given, and states that this dot is NOT on  
the Proof Sheets.
- " " 3 - Tent on right retouched - Mackie.
- " " 6 - (a) Minute coloured dot between 3rd & 4th pegs of  
Tent on right - Watts.  
(b) Tent on right retouched - Mackie.

NOTE: Not conclusive, more information required. Mackie states  
he has proved two states of this sheet.

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Watts Sheet No. 8 - Seafords Sheet C - Mackie's Sheet 4.

- Stamp No. 3 - Strong retouch to Tent on right - Seaford -  
Mackie (Seen)
- " " 5 - Dot on boy's Wrist - Seaford - Mackie - (Dot  
seen on boy's Forearm, NOT wrist).
- " " 6 - Retouch to Tent on right - Seaford - Mackie -  
(Seen)
- Sheet Value Marking - Oblique stroke of "2/-" is short - Watts.  
Seaford - Mackie - (Seen)  
- Dash is also short as in Sheet No. 4 - Self.  
- Thin top to "2" of "2/-" - Seaford - (Seen)

NOTE: Conclusive - Two states proved by Mackie as mentioned in  
G.S.M. of May 1959.

To Summarise: The four different sheets in my possession are without a doubt - Watts Nos. 2, 4, 6 & 8 - Seafords E, B, D & C - and Mackie's 5, 2, 6 & 4 - as regards the remaining four.

- Watts No. 1 - The tie-up is slender, though probably correct. Requires confirmation.
- " " 3 - The Tie-up is probably correct, but requires confirmation to be classed as 100%.
- " " 5 - The tie-up between Watts and Seaford is the dot in the "L" of "Health", neither of them mention any other distinguishing marks. Mackie's Sheet 7 is put here purely by a process of elimination.
- " " 7 - The tie-up between Seaford and Mackie is the dot in the bend of the Bugle, also mentioned by Collins, (who must also have found the two characteristics mentioned by Watts); unfortunately Collins does not mention the number of the stamp on the Miniature Sheet which has this dot, if it is No. 2, the tie-up is reasonably conclusive. (See also below).

Points that require clarification arise from a study of the descriptions given of the retouches on Stamp No. 6 and Stamps Nos. 3 & 6 by Seaford and Mackie. There is no doubt that Seafords Sheets A & B are Mackie's Sheets 1 & 2, and that Seafords Sheet C is Mackie's Sheet 4. There remain, Seafords Sheet D, retouch on Stamp No. 6 only with no details of actual retouching, and Mackie's Sheet 3, retouching on both Stamps Nos. 3 & 6 - No. 3 with rather irregular lines, many of which cross each other - No. 6 with lines mainly sloping upwards (Stamp No. 2 on this Sheet has the dot in the bend of the Bugle).

There being no doubt that retouching took place during the course of the printings, it is quite possible that Seaford's Sheet D is a 3rd State of Watts Sheet No. 6. Likewise Mackie's Sheet 3 could be a 3rd State of Watts Sheet No. 7.

Before I receive a few brickbats, may I please refer to the word "Tentative" in the heading to these short notes - THANK YOU!

G.B. Talbot.

P.O. Box 70,  
Gatooma, S. Rhodesia.

## COOK ISLANDS - "QUEEN" MAKEA.

By T.F. Hughes.

Writing in the Montreal Philatelist in 1902, Mr. Vivian C. Gossett gives an interesting sketch of the old lady whose portrait adorns the early stamps:-

" The stamps bear the effigy of a native "Lady of the Royal Blood" who is known as Makea-Takau Ariki, but is generally miscalled "Queen" Makea. She is not queen of the Cook Islands, but is only Ariki or chief of her district, Avarua, in Rarotonga, although at present she holds office as Chief of the Cook Islands Federal Government. She is a very portly old lady about 65 years of age and I believe she has held the Arikiship of Avarua for about 45 years, although she cannot speak a word of English, she is a very intelligent, common-sense woman for a Maori. The elderly married native women of Rarotonga have a custom of plaiting their hair into two long tails which they sometimes carry over either shoulder; one of these "tails" can be seen over the right shoulder of Makea on the stamp. She has, like all Maori women, a fine head of hair. Around her neck is seen a large white silken scarf, as all the Maoris are very fond of finery and bright colours. Makea belongs to the old predominating Makea-Karika clan who emigrated from Hawaiki many, many generations back. They discovered Rarotonga where they settled. Makea is married to Ngamaru-Ariki, the hereditary chief of the islands of Aitu, Mitiaro, and Mauke. She has no direct descendant but the title will go to her cousin, Rangi-Makea".

The above has been copied from the Mekeel Philatelic Hand Book on Cook Islands, by B.W.H. Poole, who in his foreword writes that Queen Makea died May 1st 1911, at the age of seventy-two.

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## SAMOA AND ITS EARLY STAMPS.

By T.F. Hughes.

The stamps of Samoa have never been very popular in this country, probably because of the many reprints and remainders of the old "EXPRESS" stamps sold when Mr. S.L. Griffiths closed down the "Samoa Express" office in December 1881, and later when Mr. John Davis gave up his postmastership about 1896. Mr. Davis was appointed as Postmaster in 1886 by Malietoa Laupepa, the gentleman on the 2½d. issue. When he gave up, Mr. Davis took his stocks with him - they were undoubtedly his property - and later advertised and sold the Palm Tree issues, many of them cancelled to order. He even bisected the 1/- value (perf. II), sticking these on small pieces of paper and providing them with appropriate postmarks!! No wonder stamp dealers and philatelists in this country and elsewhere shunned



Samoa stamps like the plague.

In spite of these occurrences Samoa stamps are a remarkably fascinating and interesting study. One after another they literally speak history - power diplomacy - wars and rumours of wars. The historical background cannot be ignored in any study of Samoa stamps, especially the Palm Tree issues. At this period 1887 to 1895, there was a continued struggle by the three Great Powers - Great Britain, United States, and Germany, to control the destiny of the Samoan Islands. The German domination at the time was a forerunner of later methods, and the unfortunate Samoans were just pawns in the game played by the Great Powers.

In December 1881 when Mr. Griffiths closed the Samoan Express Post Office, and for many years after, rivalries among the Samoan chieftains, the most prominent of whom at the time was Malietoa Laupepa, had a very disturbing effect on Samoan affairs.

APIA, the chief port was, however, more or less neutral territory, and all living in this area were controlled by a Board consisting of the three Consuls of U.S.A., Great Britain, and Germany. Outside the Apia neutral ground, the native chiefs did what they liked.

During this period, the majority of the business houses in Apia were German owned, and quite naturally being business men, and German business men at that, they attempted to make their influence felt among the various Samoan Chieftains. Consequently a division of interests was inevitable. The Germans were consistently supporting one party as opposed to Great Britain and the United States.

In 1885 the German Consul attempted to take possession of all the land within the municipality of Apia in the name of his Government. This action led to a conference of the three Powers in Washington in June 1887, about which more anon.

Between 1882 and 1887 there is little evidence to shew what postal organisations existed, but there seems no doubt that Mr. John Davis was appointed in 1886. In the meantime, however, an entirely separate postal organisation was being planned by the Germans in Apia. In 1886, the North German Lloyd Steamship Line conducted a regular service between Apia and the outside world via Tonga and Sydney. A German Postal Agency was established at Apia on the 21st of September 1886. In July 1887 this became a "full postal agency" and continued to function until July 1st 1900, when its status was raised to that of Post Office. Throughout this period the contemporary stamps of Germany were used for pre-paying postage, and these were superseded early in 1900 by German stamps specially overprinted for use in Samoa.

So two Post Offices were then in existence - the German Post Office, and that of Mr. Davis. Naturally, the Germans did the bulk of the business, as rates were lower and the service much

more efficient. On the other hand the British and the American interests favoured Davis, and their Consuls supported him strongly.

Now let us go back to the first "Palm Tree" issue. As has been said Malietoa appointed Mr. Davis as Postmaster in 1886. This must have been a pure formality as Malietoa had for all practical purposes no jurisdiction in Apia itself. Davis had the stamps printed in New Zealand, and a very interesting set they are.

The conference in June 1887 in Washington of the British, American, and German representatives to settle the differences in Samoa was adjourned until the autumn to allow the Ministers to confer with their home Governments. However, immediately following the adjournment, the German faction in Apia took the law into their own hands and declared war on Malietoa. He was deported and another Chief friendly to the Germans placed on the throne.

Nevertheless Malietoa's party, encouraged by the British and American interests, in the following year under the leadership of a Chief named Mataafa, successfully revolted and drove out the new King and his German Counsellor.

In 1889 the warships of the British, American and German fleets were assembled at Apia, and the situation had assumed extremely dangerous proportions, when on the 15th March 1889, a tremendous hurricane struck Apia. Of the warships in port, only one, the British, escaped. The story of how H.M.S. Calliope fought her way out to sea in the teeth of the storm is one of the most thrilling in British naval annals.

This disaster had the effect of bringing the parties together, and on the 14th June 1889, the Berlin Act was agreed to by the three Powers, and afterwards accepted by the Samoan Government. The independence and neutrality of the Samoan Islands was declared and Malietoa recognised as King. It was also provided that the Powers should govern the Islands through a local Executive appointed by them. Local jealousies continued, however, and the settlement could only be regarded as temporary. However all this explains why when a new denomination of stamps was required (2½d.) in 1891, a change of design was made and Malietoa's head substituted for the Palm Trees.

Since the Berlin Act of 1889, the political position in Samoa had been steadily deteriorating. Relations between the English and American residents and the Germans were very strained. In 1893 Mataafa, who had supported Malietoa in 1888, rebelled against his authority. Civil war broke out and Mataafa was eventually defeated, being deported with twelve of his friendly chiefs to the Marshall Islands. It was evident that sooner or later Samoa must lose her independence and fall into the hands of one of the Great Powers.

In 1898 Malietoa died and a son succeeded, but prior to his death Malietoa had requested the Consular Representatives to recall Mataafa. When Mataafa returned shortly afterwards, he signed a

declaration drawn up by the German Consul to the effect that he (Mataafa) would henceforth take no action in Samoan politics. This seems to have been a calculated piece of duplicity by both parties, for Mataafa speedily proclaimed himself King, supported by the German interests. To preserve order and prevent bloodshed, the Consuls of the three Powers decided to recognise a Provisional Government under Mataafa.

It was politic therefore for Davis to withdraw from circulation the 2½d. stamps bearing the portrait of Malietoa, surcharges of 2½d. on various other denominations being issued.

Early in 1895 a devastating fire struck Apia. This destroyed the German Postal Agency and also Davis' Post Office. Nearly all the stocks were destroyed except the 1/- denomination which later were sold bisected, but a new issue was ordered from New Zealand in a different perforation (eleven). These are the stamps in which Mr. Davis did such a roaring business for over five years, cancelling to order, etc. etc; and when he retired taking with him quantities of remainders in unused condition.

To return to the Provisional Government, the opening days of 1899 saw Mataafa backed by the German faction, virtually in control at Apia. In March of that year, however, the U.S. Flagship "Philadelphia" arrived, and a conference was held by the naval representatives as well as the Consuls. At this Conference it was decided that the son of Malietoa was declared King, and Mataafa and his adherents must surrender and withdraw from Apia. The Germans opposed this, and hostilities broke out, the British and American forces shelling Mataafa's men and the villages which supported him.

On April 1st 1899 a mixed force of British and American marines and sailors were destroying some native villages when they were ambushed by a party of Mataafa's adherents. In the fight that ensued two American officers, one British officer, two American sailors, and one British sailor were killed, and five men were wounded. The action is noteworthy as being the first time in which British and American troops fought side by side against a common foe!

When the news reached America and Europe, it was realised that steps had to be taken to avoid a major clash, and a new representative for each of the three Powers was sent with full authority to take over the Government and restore order. This commission arrived in Apia in May 1899. They soon decided to form a Provisional Government. Malietoa's son and Mataafa agreed to cry quits and surrendered their arms and authority. Hence the "Provisional Government" overprints of 1899.

To conclude the history in a few words, during the latter half of 1899 a division of the Kingdom of Samoa was agreed upon, it being divided between Germany and U.S.A. Great Britain got in return certain rights in Tonga and the Solomon Islands,

surrendering her interests in Western Samoa. This tame surrender of British interests caused much unfavourable comment in Australia and New Zealand, and nearly 15 years were to elapse before the British flag was again to fly over Apia. The beautiful stamps of Western Samoa celebrating the 25th anniversary of New Zealand control over the territory, commonly called the "Stevenson" set, are worthy of a place in any album of the British Empire

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Most of this short history is taken from a paper on Samoa by Mr. Romney Gibbons written in Sydney in 1941.

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Our Treasurer, Mr. Noel Turner, who is also the Vice-Chairman of the Council of the B.P.A. has been appointed Convener and general Organiser of the 1960 Exhibition Committee of that organisation. A great deal of assistance will be required during the Exhibition period - July 9th-July 16th - and any of our Members who are also members of the B.P.A. are invited to write to Mr. Turner with offers of help. Please state upon which days you will be attending the Exhibition and during which hours you will be available for duty in the B.P.A. Lounge. Mr. Turner's address is -

Gladstone House, High Road,  
Wood Green, London. N. 22.

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ALBERT A. HARD

Hon. Editor "KIWI"