



The Kiwi



The Official Organ of the NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY of GREAT BRITAIN. Affiliated to: BRITISH PHILATELIC FEDERATION
and to NEW ZEALAND PHILATELIC FEDERATION

Hon. Gen. Secretary: MRS. MARGARET FRANKCOM
Queens House, 34a Tarrant Street, Arundel, West Sussex BN18 9DJ. Tel: 0903 884139
Hon. Treasurer: I.G. FOGG
42 Oxford Road South, Chiswick, London W4 3DH. Tel.: 01-994 1747

Hon. Packet Secretary: B.T. ATKINSON
77 Wood Lane, Osterley, Middlesex TW7 5EG. Tel.: 01-560 6119
Hon. Editor: ALLAN P. BERRY
24 Irwin Road, Guildford, Surrey GU2 5PP. Tel.: 0483 67185

VOLUME 37 No. 5

SEPTEMBER 1988

WHOLE 211

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE Y.W.C.A. CENTRAL CLUB,
16 - 22, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, WC1B 3LR.
THE DATE OF THE MEETING WILL BE

SATURDAY, 1ST OCTOBER, 1988; THE TIME, 2.30 P.M.

THE SOCIETY WILL BE PLEASED TO WELCOME

GERALD ELLOTT, R.D.P., F.R.P.S.L., F.R.P.S.N.Z.

WHO WILL SHOW A PORTION OF HIS GOLD MEDAL COLLECTION OF
EARLY NEW ZEALAND POSTAL HISTORY.

THIS WILL BE A ONCE-IN-A-LIFETIME OPPORTUNITY FOR MEMBERS
TO SEE THE COLLECTION WHICH FORMED THE BACKGROUND TO THE
BOOK 'NEW ZEALAND ROUTES AND RATES PRE-1874', FOR WHICH
GERALD ELLOTT HAS RECEIVED A NUMBER OF GOLD MEDALS, AND THE
F.I.P. MEDAL FOR RESEARCH.

IMMUNISATION PROGRAMMES

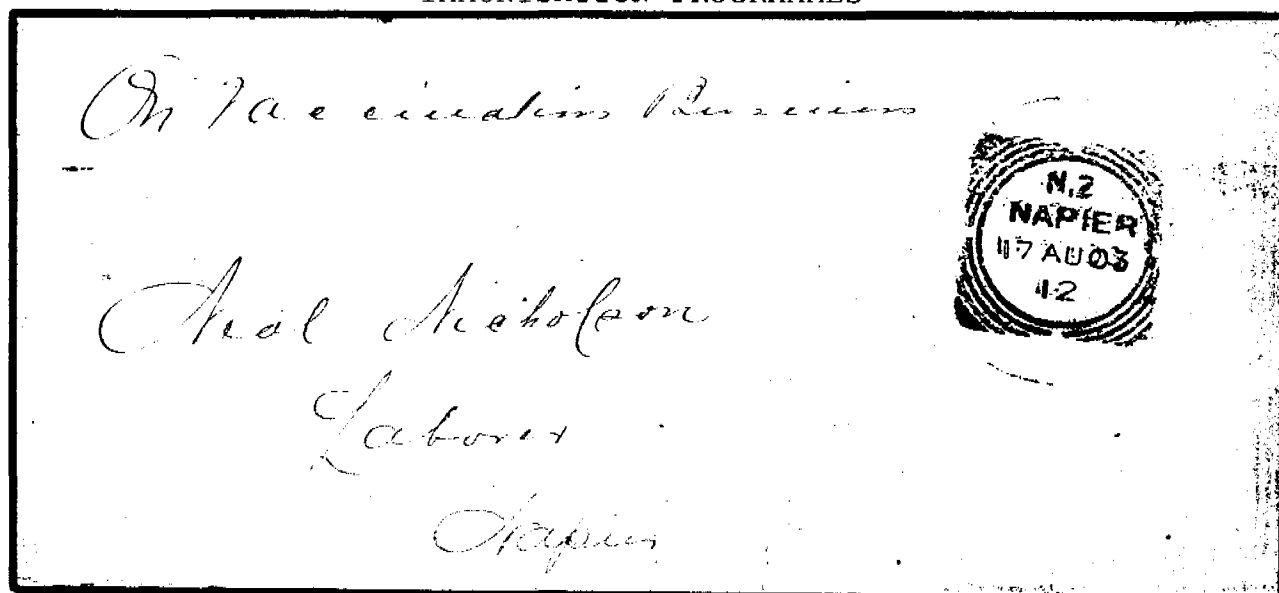


FIGURE 3 - SEE PAGE 91

EDITORIAL.

Some of my philatelic correspondents in New Zealand have expressed concern over some of the recent emanations from New Zealand Post Ltd. In particular, they are worried about the Greetings Booklets, the Pre-Stamped Envelopes and the Easipost Envelopes.

In the widest sense of the term, any issue should meet what I believe is termed an 'Operational Need'. Certainly, a case can be made that Easipost Envelopes fulfil this requirement; so, perhaps, can the Pre-Stamped Envelopes - except that we are promised regular issues of a commemorative nature. I am not so sure about the Greetings Booklets - having used the appropriate stamp on a letter, what does one do with the rest? How would you feel about being told to 'Get Well Soon' when you are already quite fit?!

Yet in answer to the question as to how well these booklets are selling, New Zealand Post Ltd. state 'it is a boomer'. I am concerned, however, that New Zealand may lose the support of many philatelists if these issues are overdone. The comments of members would be appreciated.

A further matter that has been brought to my attention is the reported deterioration in the service given by the Philatelic Bureau at Wanganui. I have no personal knowledge of this, so, again, comments on this matter would also be appreciated.

ALLAN P. BERRY

MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS. We welcome

M.S.Ashton, 107, Ashworth Park, Knutsford, Cheshire, WA16 9DQ.

Rev. B.G.Carne, The Vicarage, Almondsbury, Bristol.

J.Galbraith, 3, Grassmere Close, Felpham,

Bognor Regis, West Sussex, PO22 7NU.

N.Lyons, 96, Lower Drive, Enfield, Middlesex, EN2 7JR.

R.H.Mercer, 10, Glynde Road, Bexley Heath, Kent.

Mrs. S.L.Parnell, 25, Coastguard Square, Addingham Road,

Eastbourne, East Sussex, BN22 7DU.

C.W.Roberts, 26, Clipsham Rise, Trowbridge, Wilts., BA14 9DG.

DECEASED

Noel Turner, 21, Fairgreen, Cockfosters, Barnet, Herts., EN4 0QS.

M.J.Wood, 4, Bridleway, Pound Hill, Crawley, Sussex, RH10 4HP.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

D.J.Armitage, 7, Ashwell Meadow, Earls Colne,

Colchester, Essex, CO6 2RF.

(previously of Sawbridgeworth, Herts.)

Alan Jackson, English Department (U.C.B.), Bahrain University,

P.O.Box 32038, Bahrain.

(previously of P.O.Box 1082, Manama, Bahrain.)

Ian MacEwan, 125, Shepherdess Walk, London, N1 7QA.

(previously of Burma Road, Stoke Newington.)

MEETING HELD SATURDAY, 30TH JULY, 1988

THE PENNY DOMINION - ALLAN McKELLAR

Alan Baker opened the Meeting at 2.30 p.m. with 16 members present. He introduced Noel Lyons from Enfield, a new member attending a meeting for the first time. He then informed the meeting of the

deaths of Stanley Cross-Rudkin on 8th June, and Noel Turner on 7th July, both Past Presidents of the Society. Members stood for a moment's silence to their memory. He then informed the Society that Gerald Elliott from New Zealand would give a display on the early Postal History of New Zealand after attending Congress in Liverpool to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists. This meeting would take place on Saturday, 1st October, 1988.

Allan McKellar started his display with drawings of the Penny Dominion Die, Transfer Roller and Plate, and a diagram of the Dandy Roll that produced the watermarked paper on which the stamps were first printed. He then showed an extensive range of plate proofs in blocks in black on card, watermarked paper, and coloured paper, and in the issued colour, from both Plates 12 and 13. A range of Plate Flaws followed, including the feather flaw, broken globe, broken bow, 'Q' and 'NNY' flaws, as well as many that are more minor. He detailed the five transfer roller flaws found on Plate 12 and the single one found on Plate 13 with accompanying drawings. Booklet Plate proofs followed with printed panes from the early booklets, some with advertisements for Abdullas and Kodak, with examples used on cover. Overprints prepared for Dickie were also present. The various papers were shown, including De La Rue, Jones, Cowan, the Litho 'watermarked' paper, Wiggins Teape, and a copy of the rare Jones unsurfaced paper. Examples were then shown overprinted for Official use, and for the Island Dependencies, Victoria land and the Auckland Exhibition. Allan's display concluded with examples of the Postal Stationery on which imprints in the Penny Dominion design were used, which included Postcards, Lettercards and Newspaper Wrappers.

Frank Scrivener showed booklet proofs and panes from the electro-type and steel plates, and numerous examples of booklet stamps with minor flaws. Mint blocks of four and six were shown which purported to come from sheets, but which were proved to be from the booklet plates by the use of these minor flaws. The star item was a full uncut sheet of 24 panes from the 1909 First Electro-type Plate.

Tom Hetherington discussed how the plates came to be numbered 12 and 13, and showed an example used at Fanning Island. Our new member Noel Lyons showed a range of the paper varieties, with a range of shades from ruby red to pale pink. Ernie Leppard concluded with Proofs and booklet panes, examples cancelled with T.P.O.'s and Featherstone Military Camp cancellations.

John Smith, our President, whilst professing once again to be less proficient on the subject of the Penny Dominion, proposed the vote of thanks to Allan McKellar and the other members who showed material, on the knowledge shown and the quality of the material. Alan Baker closed the meeting at 4.30 p.m.

E.W.L.

+ NOEL TURNER +

Members will be saddened to learn of the death of Noel Turner on 7th July, 1988. The Society has lost one of its Elder Statesmen, and philately in general one of its stalwart workers for the benefit of the hobby.

At one time or another, Noel held all the Offices of the Society, sometimes more than one at the same time. Indeed, there was a time

when his work and enthusiasm held the Society together when it was passing through one of its periodic difficult periods. He was the New Zealand Society of Great Britain. More recently, it was as Membership Recorder that he will be remembered, keeping, as he did, a file on each member, past and present, all of which were of great use to the other Officers from time to time. For the Annual Society Auction, he will be remembered for the good humoured way these events were run, where he brought his professional expertise to bear until ill-health led him to vacate this position.

At meetings, he could be relied on to produce interesting items from his famous 'shoe boxes' on practically any subject, with some pertinent and humorous comments.

In the wider philatelic field, Noel was involved with the old British Philatelic Association, the British Philatelic Exhibition, and Phylimpia, the International Exhibition held in London in 1970. We will all miss him, but are grateful for his life, and the help he unstintingly gave to all who asked for it in our hobby.

ANNUAL SOCIETY AUCTION

This will be held on Kiwi Day, Saturday, 26th November, 1988. Members who wish to place items in the auction should note the following instructions:-

A list of your lots, typewritten or in block letters please, should be sent to

Ian G. Fogg, 42, Oxford Road South, London, W4 3DH

to reach me before Wednesday, 21st September 1988, so that the catalogue can be published in time for distribution with the November issue of 'The Kiwi'.

Please state your estimate of the market value and reserve for each lot. This is a must. If you have no reserve, please say so. Also, please describe each lot briefly, e.g. UM = unmounted mint; MM = mounted mint; MHH = mint heavy hinge; FU = fine used; U = Used. If used, state what the postmark is like, quality of perforations, etc. Lots may be sent with your list, but in any case must be in my hands prior to the auction. There is no limit this year on the number of lots that a member may offer for sale. All lots to be mounted and carded ready for display. A space about one inch square should be left at the bottom right hand corner for the insertion of the lot number. Lots handed in on the day of the auction should have the lot numbers clearly shown. Estimates for individual lots should be for not less than £4-00. Commission is 10% of sales, and all postage, poundage, insurance, etc. is payable by the vendor. Lots which comprise of periodicals, books, boxes of stamps or other bulky items cannot be accepted unless the vendor undertakes to deliver and collect from the auction room, or, if sold, deliver to the purchaser direct.

APPEAL

Each year it has been the practice of many generous members to offer items, both philatelic and general, to be auctioned on behalf of society funds. This is much appreciated. Do please see what you have surplus to your requirements. No matter what it is, we will be delighted to receive it, preferably by 21st September, so that it

can be included in the catalogue, otherwise any time up to 2.00 p.m. on Kiwi Day. The Society's funds are low, and this could be a way in which members could help to replenish them. Please give what you can spare for a good cause.

DISPLAYS TO LOCAL SOCIETIES

Tom Latto will be giving a display of Health Camp History and First Day Covers to the Ormskirk and District Philatelic Society on Tuesday, 8th November, 1988. This Society meets in the Emmanuel Church Hall, Derby Street, Ormskirk, and the meetings start at 7.45 p.m. All members of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain are invited to attend.

The Directors and Staff of Christie's - Robson Lowe
have great pleasure in inviting all members of
The New Zealand Society of Great Britain
to a private view of
The Chalon collection of
the classic postage stamps of
NEW ZEALAND

on Thursday, 22nd September, 1988.

Christie's at 8, King Street, St. James's

6.00 - 8.00 p.m. Refreshments.

It would be appreciated if members who intend coming would advise Robson Lowe by 15th September, 1988, so that adequate supply of refreshments are available. If you would like to bring a friend please do so, but please tell us.

The Chalon Collection of New Zealand was formed by an Expert Philatelist over a period of forty years. The collector has replaced many of these lovely classics whenever he could find a finer example.

Every rarity is there from the London 1d. mint and used, the London and the blue paper 1/-'s bisected and the Richardson 1d. orange with star watermark, mint.

In the 1858 - 1862 issue there is a splendid selection of shades and the primitive separations are probably the best in the world. In the later issues, the rouletted stamps are exceptional as are the unperforated varieties of the 1866 - 1873 printings which were the result of the breakdown of the perforating machinery.

THE NATIONAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY ENTRY APPRAISAL

The aim of this scheme is to give potential entrants over the age of 18 who have never participated in a competition at National level a chance to submit their proposed exhibits for the appraisal of a panel of qualified National Judges. They will then receive recommendations on how to enter the major National event in the Autumn.

In order to achieve this aim the exhibits that have been

presented will be appraised by the Judges during the morning of the first day of Spring Stampex which is being held in both Halls of the Royal Horticultural Society, London, from Tuesday, 28th February, until Sunday, 5th March, 1989. The Judges will then be present on that afternoon to discuss the exhibits with their owners. There will be no prizes or awards as such but the owners will receive a written Statement of Achievement.

The rules that will be applied to this appraisal are those set out in the Prospectus called 'Britain's National Stamp Exhibition'. This Prospectus and entry forms are available from Stampex Limited, 27, John Adam Street, London, WC2N 6HZ, and the National Philatelic Society, 107, Charterhouse Street, London, EC1M 6PT.

Each exhibitor may only submit one entry.

The closing date for entries is 25th November, 1988. The completed forms should be returned to Exhibitions Officer, National Philatelic Society, c/o 27, John Adam Street, London, WC2N 6HZ, together with the entry fee of £5-00. Cheques are to be made payable to Stampex Limited.

It is recommended that insurance cover should be obtained to cover the period between date of posting/delivery until Friday, 10th March, 1989.

The final paragraph on page 9 of 'Britain's National Stamp Exhibitions - a Guide to Exhibitors' should read :- It is not normally advisable to include unused adhesives or postal stationery in a Postal History Class exhibit.

ROBERT SAMUEL'S POSTAL STATIONERY NEWSLETTER

The first issue, dated August, 1988, has just been received by your Editor. In his preamble, Robert Samuel writes:-

"I have long toyed with the idea of producing a newsletter for collectors of New Zealand postal stationery. Unfortunately, New Zealand postal stationery has, until recent months, been something of a 'dead' subject. While there will always be a few collectors who appreciate notice of new findings in our older stationery, it needs a few new issues to whet the appetites of newer collectors and make the publication of a newsletter worthwhile. In this issue I concentrate upon more recent happenings.

"The first three issues of this newsletter will be distributed free of charge. At that point I will decide whether or not to charge a subscription. Readers are welcome to contribute reports of new discoveries or items of interest. Articles may be republished in other publications, with due acknowledgement."

Any member who is interested in receiving the newsletter and has not received a copy of the first issue should write to Robert Samuel at P.O.Box 394, Christchurch, New Zealand.

ADVERTISEMENTS

From time to time, the Society receives requests from members who wish to place advertisements in 'The Kiwi'.

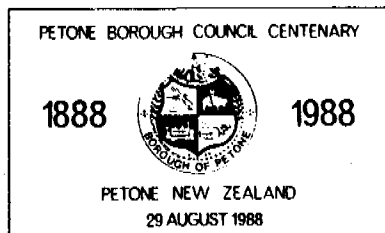
The Editor has agreed to offer this facility for an experimental period, at the Editor's discretion and space permitting. Only small advertisements will be accepted with a maximum of three lines, at a

rate of £3-00 per insertion for members only.

Send copy and remittance, made out to The New Zealand Society of Great Britain, to the Editor, at least two months prior to the publication of the issue of 'The Kiwi' in which you wish it to appear.

SPECIAL DATESTAMPS

PETONE BOROUGH COUNCIL CENTENARY



A special pictorial date stamp was used at the Petone Post Office on Wednesday, 29th August, 1988, to commemorate the Petone Borough Centenary.

75TH JUBILEE OF THE DUNEDIN PHILATELIC SOCIETY



A special pictorial date stamp was used at the Dunedin Chief Post Office on Monday, 26th September, 1988, to commemorate the 75th Jubilee of the Dunedin Philatelic Society.

POSTAGE RATES

G.E.C.PRATT

From 7th June, 1988, a new 'FAST POST' service replaced the 60c. rate for Internal Air Mail, to provide delivery at main centres within 24 hours, anywhere in New Zealand.

Weight no longer rules and is replaced by size as a measure of cost. The new 'FAST POST' rates are:-

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| Medium size letter, up to 120mm x 235mm | - | 70c. |
| Large size letter, up to 180mm x 324mm | - | \$1.00c. |
| Extra large, any size | - | \$1.20c. |

The Standard Letter Rate for these sizes is 40c., 60c. and 80c. There is no change for Overseas Mail.

New Postal Stationery Envelopes have been issued for the new 'FAST POST' rates.

EASY POSTING

New Zealand Post is extending its range of postage-paid envelopes to meet a surge in demand for the 'no-fuss' product.

Two new envelopes featuring native tree flowers match the 40 cent standard letter rate and will sell for 45 cents each. They will be on sale from 13th July, 1988, joining the embossed 40 cents Queen's Head envelope and the \$2-00 Easipost.

"More people now want to buy postage-paid envelopes in bulk instead of separate envelopes and stamps", said Dave Bignell, New

Zealand Post Limited's Philatelic Manager. "This new product fills a market niche".

The latest addition to the postage-paid envelope range carries a description of the trees and information on their location on the back. The smallest - a normal letter or card size - bears a picture of the red fleshy fruit of the Kahikatea, the larger, a business envelope, the Kowhai flowers. They were designed by Communication Art Ltd., of Wellington.

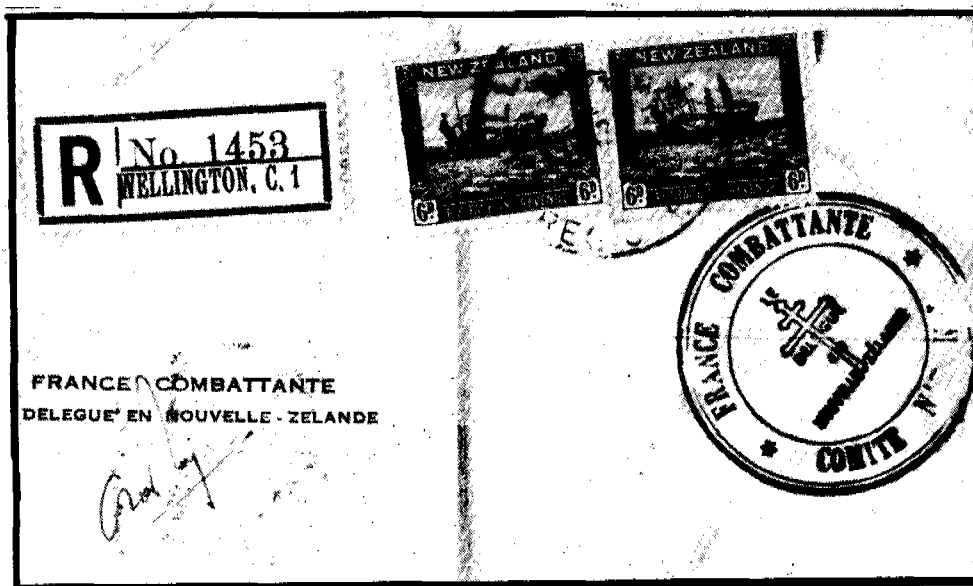
Both envelopes can be bought from selected New Zealand Post outlets and alternatively orders may be placed with New Zealand Post Limited, Philatelic Bureau, Private Bag, Wanganui, New Zealand. They will remain on sale indefinitely.

Mr. Bignell says the Company plans to produce commemorative pictorial postage-paid envelopes marking events for which a stamp cannot be produced. They will follow a similar format to the tree flower envelopes.

New Zealand Post News Release

A FRENCH CONNECTION

E.W.LEPPARD



The illustration above shows the surviving portion of a registered letter from Wellington, dated 14th September, 1942, which was sent by a wartime Free French Delegation in New Zealand. With the Japanese over-running the Pacific Islands, and the largest French possession, New Caledonia, wavering between Vichy and the Free French led by General de Gaulle, it appears that this delegation was set up in New Zealand to look after Free French affairs in the Pacific.

When was the office of this delegation opened, and where was it located? Did it have the backing of the New Zealand Government? Both the Editor and I would appreciate any information about this French Connection with New Zealand.

NEW ZEALAND NATIONAL PARKS
(5) NELSON LAKES NATIONAL PARK

CECIL BRISTOW

Nelson Lakes National Park is situated in the south-east corner of Nelson District and has an area of approximately 57,500 hectares. It was designated a National Park in 1956.

The two beautiful lakes, Rotoiti and Rotorua, are the focal points of this Park. The surrounding country is rugged, forest clad and mountainous, rising to over 2,300 metres.

The main ranges are the St. Arnaud, forming the eastern boundary, parts of the Spencer Mountains to the south, the Ella ranges on the west, with the Travers and Mahanga ranges separating the main river systems. The highest peak is Mount Franklin, 2,339 metres being just one metre higher than Mount Travers.

The Mount Robert snowfields are a great winter skiing venue and mountaineering and tramping are popular pastimes in the southern peaks and bush clad valleys.

The Park is formed from the entire catchment area of the two lakes and is roughly shaped like a stubby 'Y', running in a north to south direction. Lake Rotorua lies in the left arm of the 'Y' and Lake Rotoiti in the other. Lake Rotoiti is 164 metres above Rotorua.

Three main rivers flow south to north to feed the lakes. The Travers River runs into Lake Rotoiti and the Sabine and D'Urville Rivers into Lake Rotorua.

Lake Rotoiti is the source of the Buller River, the principal river of the northern part of the South Island, whilst the Gowan River flows out of Lake Rotorua to join the Buller River later on.

Although the Park is readily accessible with a main highway close by, its character is much the same as when the Europeans first discovered it.

The first white men to see Lake Rotoiti were John Cotterell and Richard Painter who, with a Maori guide, Kehu, arrived there in January, 1843.

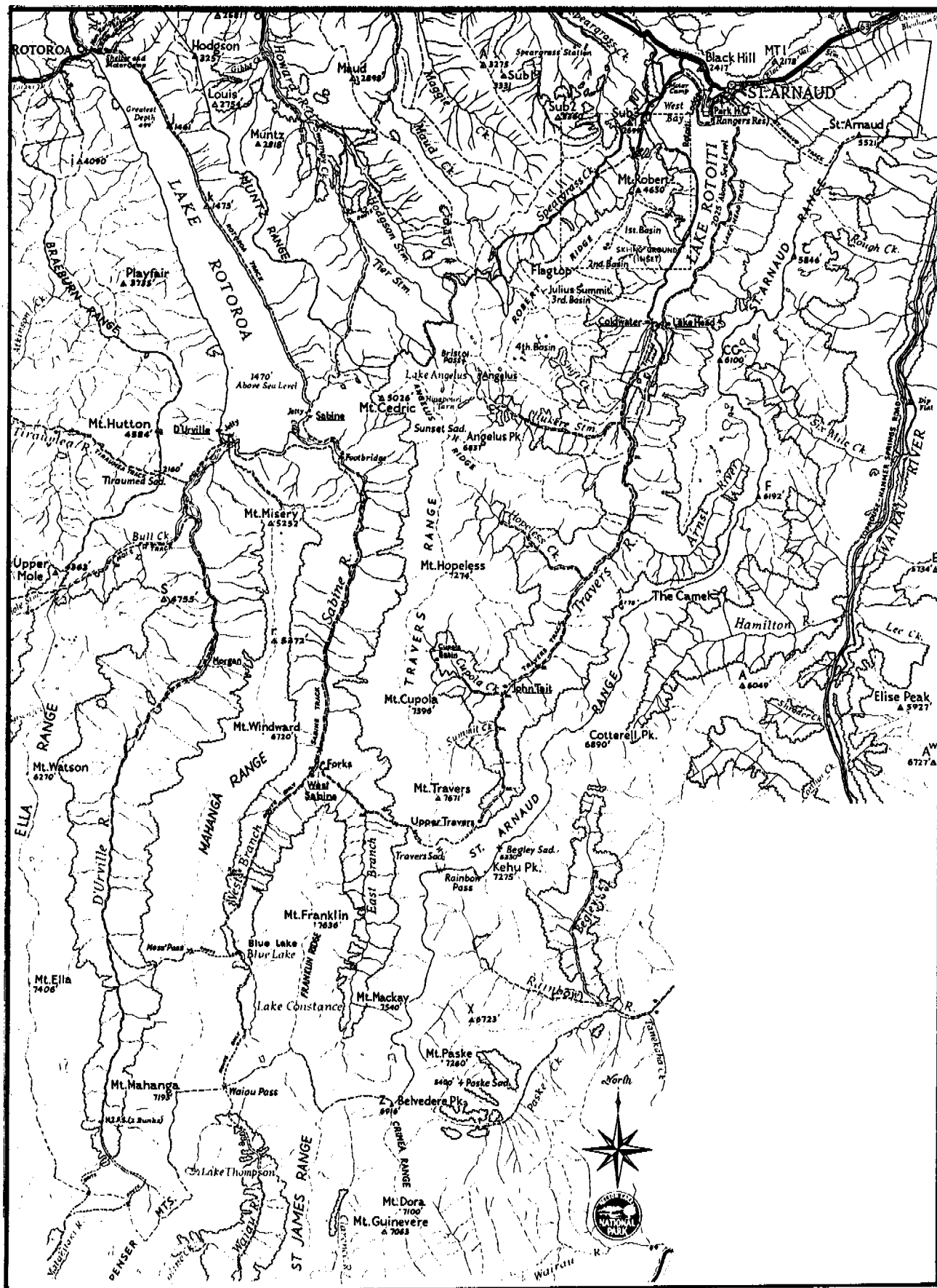
Kehu was a guide of great ability and had led many outstanding treks of exploring Europeans. In 1840, he had guided William Fox and Thomas Brunner to Lake Rotorua. Fox was later to be Prime Minister of New Zealand four times, and his painting of Rotorua is hanging in the Alexander Turnbull Library in Wellington.

In summer, the Park offers many kinds of recreation such as walking, tramping, climbing and water-related activities. Walking tracks follow the three main rivers and the system of huts and tracks through the rest of the Park indicates the high regard trampers have of the area. The huts are fitted with bunks and limited cooking facilities.

Mountaineering is not quite the scale of the Southern Alps but offers great opportunities for the beginner and lesser experienced.

Bird life abounds in spite of predatory stoats and ferrets. The only native land mammals of New Zealand, the long and short tailed bats, are both found in the Park.

Rotoiti Lodge was built by voluntary effort and donated materials from the people of Nelson and Marlborough Provinces, and gives parties of school children a chance to enjoy the Park. It appears that the only stamp to feature the Nelson Lakes National Park is



the 80 cent value of the 1988 Scenic Walkways Stamp issue, which first appeared on 8th June, 1988. This features the Heaphy Track, which, according to the New Zealand Post Feature accompanying the issue, stretches some 78 kilometres through the nearby Northwest Nelson Forest Park.



INTERCEPTED MAIL OF WORLD WAR 11

GEORGE BRANAM

War disrupts communication. The most obvious effect, of course, is the restriction of mail between enemy nations. Volume 111 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand on page 491 notes this circumstance in World War 11 and records markings used when service had been suspended and letters in transit were returned to the senders.

Two rubber stamp markings of New Zealand origin are commonly seen on such mail, usually in combination. The first is a boxed 'NOT TRANSMISSIBLE' and the second is a three line message, 'This article was intercepted / overseas and returned to / New Zealand'. Other markings are sometimes used, both overseas and in New Zealand but these are the most common.

The standard circumstance under which these markings would come into play are illustrated by a letter sent from Wellington to Germany on 4th August, 1939, a month before the declaration of war. It had not been delivered at the time the war began and became undeliverable. At the time of the letter's transmission no system of postal censorship was in force, and therefore it was strictly a postal matter to intercept and return it to the sender.

By the time this letter had been returned to New Zealand and endorsed with the boxed 'NOT TRANSMISSIBLE' stamp a printed information sheet had been prepared for enclosure, providing a clear statement of the prohibition of communication with enemy controlled territory. This sheet, Figure 1, was rubber-stamped with the three-line 'intercept' message more commonly seen on the envelope itself.

Presumably once a censorship system had been established such letters would be intercepted before they left the country, and therefore these postal markings would only be seen at the beginning of hostilities. Volume 111 of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand leaves us with this erroneous impression.

In fact, World War 11 provided a number of situations, after a system of censorship was in place, in which mail permissible at the time of writing became impossible to deliver before it reached its destination.

The war got off to a slow start, but with the coming of spring in 1940 the Germans made stunning moves. In April they invaded Norway

THIS ARTICLE WAS INTERCEPTED
OVERSEAS AND RETURNED TO
NEW ZEALAND.

POSTAL CENSORSHIP.

It is not permissible to communicate, either directly or indirectly, with persons in enemy states or in territory in occupation by the enemy.

Should any such facilities be granted at a later date, notification will be given.

2,000/11/39-14379]

Figure 1

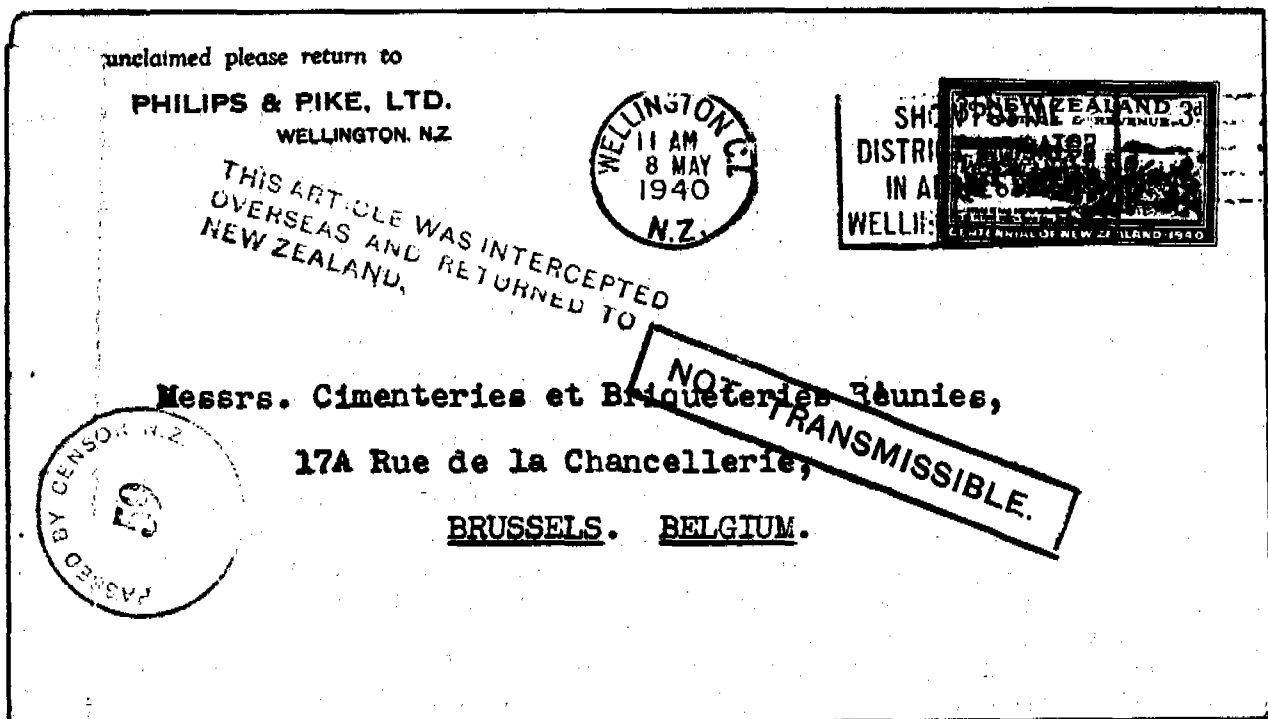


Figure 2

and Denmark, quickly controlling them. On 10th May the blitzkrieg began, resulting in the rapid overrun of the Low Countries, the evacuation at Dunkirk from 26th May to 4th June, and the surrender of France on 22nd June. This fast-moving action caught a lot of mail in the pipeline.

Since postal censorship in New Zealand was by 1940 well established, letters which had passed the censor had to be intercepted and returned as not transmissible.

Many letters caught in this net were initially processed in London, as E.W.Leppard has established. Such letters usually bear one of several stamps, such as 'Postal Service Suspended / Return to Sender' or 'No Service / Return to Sender', thus obviating the need for the boxed 'NOT TRANSMISSIBLE' stamp when they were returned to New Zealand. However, the three-lined explanatory 'This article was intercepted overseas...' was almost always applied to the letters, front or back. Such letters sometimes have the circular date stamp of the Wellington Dead Letter Office, the pointing hand 'Return to Sender' cachet, or both.

The blitzkrieg must have provided an unusual number of returned letters since it developed so rapidly and affected areas of Europe with which New Zealand had fairly extensive contact. I have several examples to Norway, Holland, France, Belgium and Guernsey, all of which were rapidly occupied by the Germans. See Figure 2, addressed to Belgium, and posted on 8th May, 1940. An intercepted cover to Sweden in E.W.Leppard's collection demonstrates that mail to neutral countries could also temporarily become undeliverable.

An interesting and unusual use of the 'NOT TRANSMISSIBLE' stamp occurred on a 1943 letter addressed to an individual in Holland. By that time, of course, Holland had long been occupied, and the original intent apparently was to return the letter directly to the sender. The letter, however, had no return address, and when it was opened by the censor, it was apparently determined that the writer's intention might be achieved through the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva, and so the letter was readdressed to Geneva, with the censor's label partially covering the previously stamped 'NOT TRANSMISSIBLE'.

The entry of Japan into the war on 7th December, 1941, created another unexpected disruption. A letter posted to China from Wellington on 17th November, 1941, had to be intercepted; 'Postal Service Suspended' was written in longhand on the envelope, then the two rubber stamps 'NOT TRANSMISSIBLE' and 'This article was intercepted overseas...' were applied, together with the pointing hand 'Return to Sender'.

Another example was sent to missionaries in South China in January, 1942, marked 'Via Burma Road', apparently in the hope that it could get through that way. Unfortunately Burma was under heavy attack in January and by 7th March, Rangoon had been evacuated. So this letter, Figure 3, also had to be intercepted and returned with a straight line unboxed 'NOT TRANSMISSIBLE' stamp, with another reading 'Postal Service Suspended', and the usual three-line 'This article was intercepted overseas...'.

Demonstrably, then, intercepted mail occurred at numerous points throughout the war, not just at the beginning, and with most of the occasions coming after the censorship system was operating. The problem was more complex than suggested by the entry in Volume 111

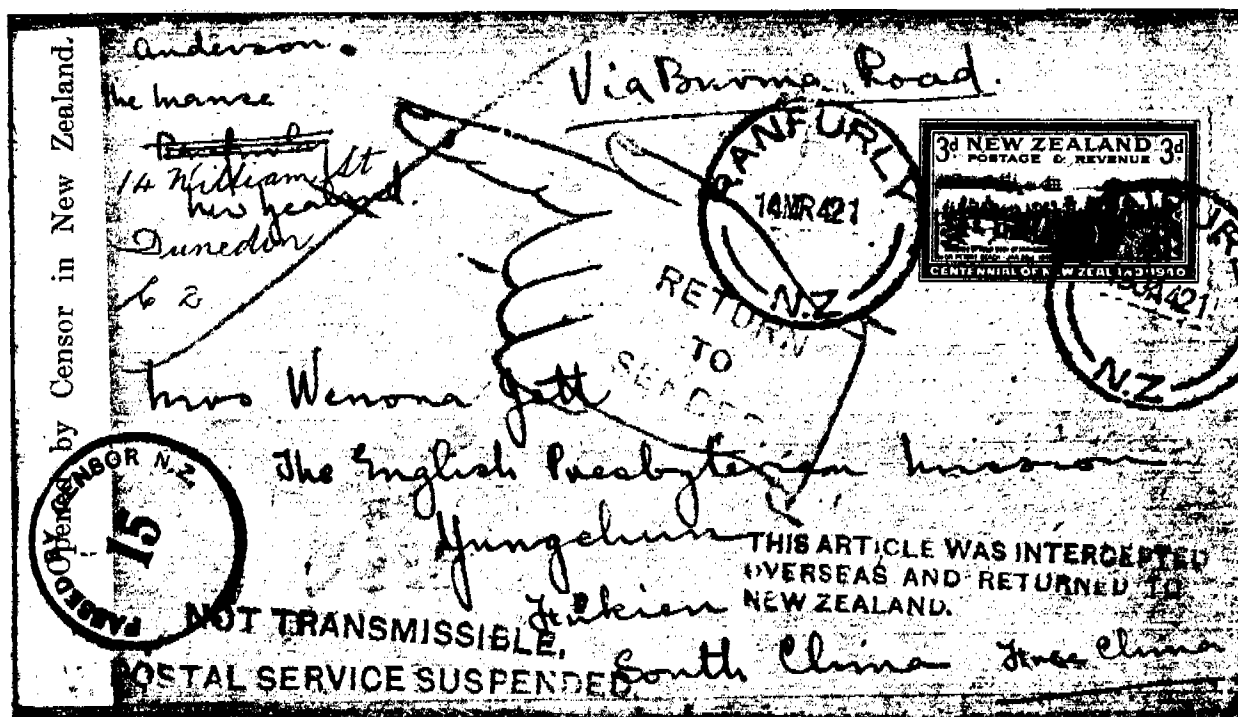


Figure 3

of the Postage Stamps of New Zealand; to track its fluctuations or account for particular usages would take more research than has been applied to date.

MUSINGS AGAIN

TOM HETHERINGTON

The acquisition of two picture post cards recently has set me musing about their origin. The seller described them as from the International Exhibition, about 1911. The cards are not dated. One, number 10, shows the Main Entrance, a domed, four story building with towers. It is in colour with glitter along the edges. The other, number 24, in in monochrome, and shows 'The Fernery'. The only evidence of origin is the words 'Alva Studio'. There must have been a series of at least 24. We all know of the Exhibitions of 1906, 1913 and 1925, as special stamps were issued. I believe there were several other important Exhibitions all of which had Post Offices with identifying cancellors. Can any member give details? Perhaps we might identify my post cards.

I do not like to see anything stuck on the front of a stamp, certainly not cello tape, nor even the humble stamp hinge. There are manufacturers who claim that their hinges can be removed without leaving a mark, but I have yet to see this demonstrated. We have recently had a number of Second Sideface Queen Victoria Definitive stamps with advertisements on the reverse in the packets with hinges on the front. Even though not visible in a display of advertisements the front is important for identification and for ones own research - and there is plenty of that to be done. These stamps can be mounted with only one eighth of an inch of hinge visible. Two folds and the stamp can be fixed to the album page.

In 'The Kiwi', Volume 27, pages 122 - 123, November, 1978, I was

musings about the Universal Penny Postage Card of 1901 and asked if any had been sent to the Queen, the Prime Minister or the Postmaster General. None came forth with an answer. However, a cover addressed to the 'Most Honourable Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., P.C., Postmaster General, London' has appeared in an auction.

In an article in 'The Countryman', Volume 92, number 4, Winter, 1987, page 108, is an article which is both interesting and instructive. It tells the story behind the fruit known in Britain and New Zealand as 'Kiwi Fruit'. Obviously it is one of New Zealand's important exports, as it appeared on one of the fruit stamps of 1982, S.G. 1287. It is a native of China as its Latin name shows, *Actinidia chinensis*. It is sometimes known in Britain as the Chinese gooseberry. It has also been taken up for commercial production in California, but I do not know what the Americans call it. Perhaps someone can tell me.

IMMUNISATION PROGRAMMES

TONY DODD

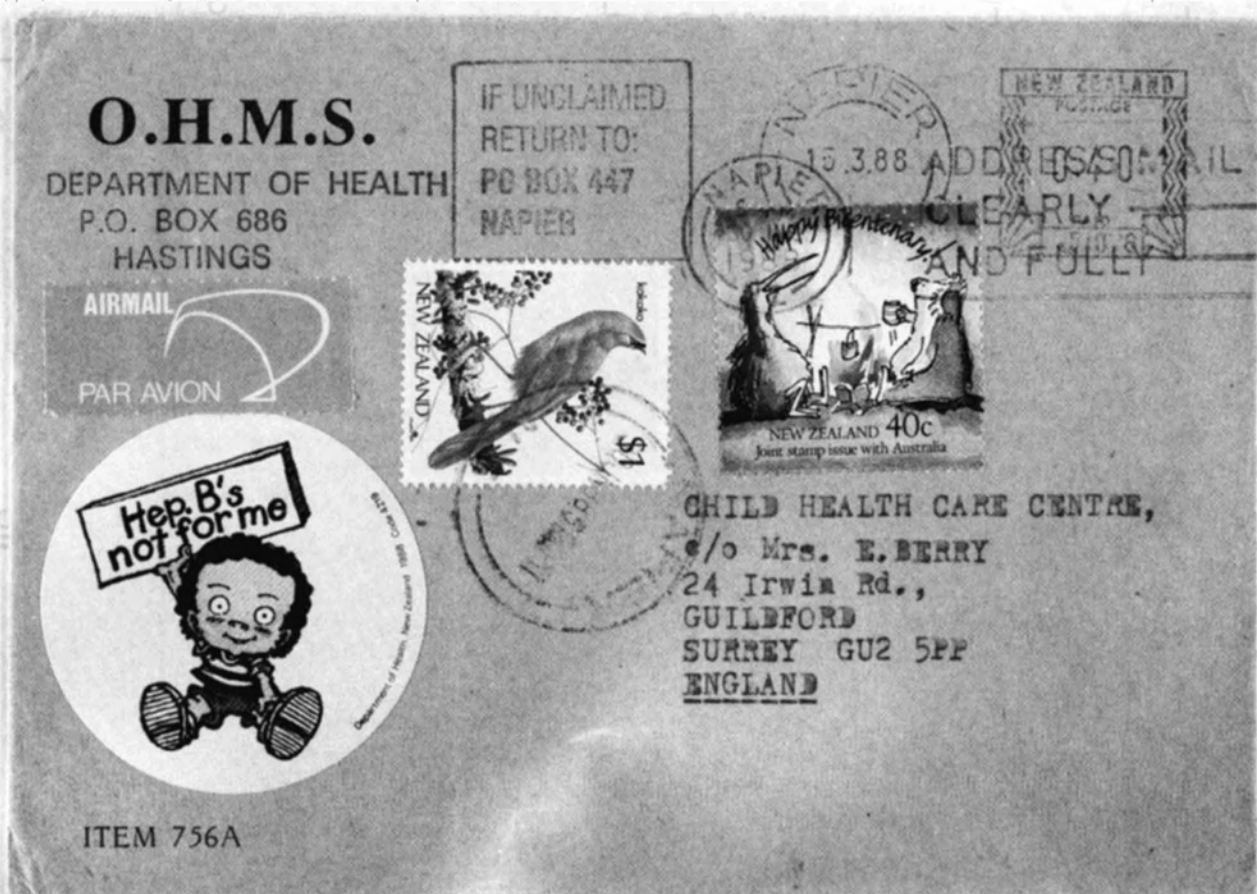


Figure 1

During the early part of 1988 there has been an intensive campaign by the New Zealand Department of Health for children under the age of five years to be immunised against Hepatitis B. Two pamphlets, 'Hepatitis B and Your Baby' and 'Hepatitis B and Your Preschooler' have been distributed recommending and advising injections. Ours was received in an envelope similar to that shown

SMALL-POX AND VACCINATION.

VACCINATION INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,

2. 5. 1903, 1903

Sir,—

Your attention is respectfully directed to enclosed notice concerning vaccination, and to the provisions of "The Public Health Acts, 1900 and 1901." Section 160 of the former Act provides that every person is liable to a fine of forty shillings who, being the parent or custodian of the child, fails or neglects, without reasonable excuse, to cause such child to be vaccinated and inspected, unless such child has been previously exempted.

As you have not claimed the exemption provided for in section 11 of "The Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1901 (No. 2)," I have to inform you that you are liable to prosecution unless the child is successfully vaccinated within twelve months of date of birth.

It ought to be unnecessary to warn parents of the danger they run by neglecting the simple precaution of vaccination. The recent introduction of small-pox by the s.s. "Gracchus" should remind them that this danger is ever present now that communication with Eastern countries is so free, and the more recent outbreak in Tasmania should be a still further warning.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

John B. ...
Inspector.

Local ...
...

as Figure 1, which I arranged to be sent to our Editor. Our copy had the Meter J1078 of 15th March, 1988, applied in advance by the Department in Napier. Although posted at Hastings Post Office, the cover was transmitted in the mail cycle to Napier Post Office, there receiving the Slogan Machine Cancellation NAPIER 27 MAY 1988, and returned to Hastings for sorting into our Post Office Box. Although Hastings and Napier are only 18 Km. apart, generally mail posted for Hastings addressees at the Hastings Post Office is automatically sent to Napier for postmarking, etc. and returned to the office of origin - such is progress. Note the 'Hep. B's not for me' sticker which is presented to those children receiving the injection; it is also affixed to envelopes.

Contrast this procedure with the campaign conducted in 1903 for enforced vaccination against smallpox. A pre-printed official leaflet was prepared, shown, slightly reduced, at Figure 2. This was folded for posting 'On Vaccination Business', in this instance with the squared circle cancellation N.Z NAPIER 17 AU 03 12, shown at Figure 3 on page 77. The wording of the leaflet is indeed interesting as well as historical and examples are very rare.

The treatment of the two campaigns from a philatelic point of view and from that of procedure is indicative of the changing times since 1903.

H.M.S. NEW ZEALAND

E.W.LEPPARD

In researching the postcard on New Zealand's Arch in Whitehall (see 'The Kiwi', Volume 35, pages 81 and 93, September, 1986, and Volume 36, pages 18 - 19, January, 1987) at the Public Record Office at Kew, the Dominion Correspondence for 1911 turned up the following item of interest.

The Premier of New Zealand, Sir Joseph Ward, attending the Dominion Conference, suggested on 22nd March, 1911, that New Zealand would offer to Britain a Dreadnought Class Battleship.

The postcard illustrated at Figure 1 is a souvenir of the Visit of Admiral Jellicoe to New Zealand in August, 1919. Also illustrated is a postcard, Figure 2, from Dunedin, cancelled 23 MAY 1918, addressed to H.M.S. New Zealand via Naval Post Office 'B', c/o G.P.O. Edinburgh, Scotland. The following are details of the ship and Admiral Jellicoe's report of her war record.

She was built by the Govan Shipyard in 1912 at a cost to New Zealand of £1,698,224-00 plus loan brokerages. Captained by Lionel Halsey, the Battle Cruiser visited New Zealand Ports from 12th April to 28th June, 1913, and again in 1919 under the command of Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Jellicoe.

Lord Jellicoe said that she fought at all the North Sea actions.

"On 28th August, 1914, at Heligoland, she fired 82 rounds of 12 inch, and she torpedoed and sank Germany's Cruiser 'Köln'. At Dogger Bank on 24th January, 1915, she sank the Battlecruiser 'Blücher', after firing 139 rounds. When the British and German Grand Fleets fought at Jutland, 'New Zealand' fired 430 rounds at such a rate that she swamped the enemy's gunnery, inflicting numerous hits on opposing battlecruisers and being hit only once in return".

Although mobile, this may be considered another 'place' that carries the name 'New Zealand'!

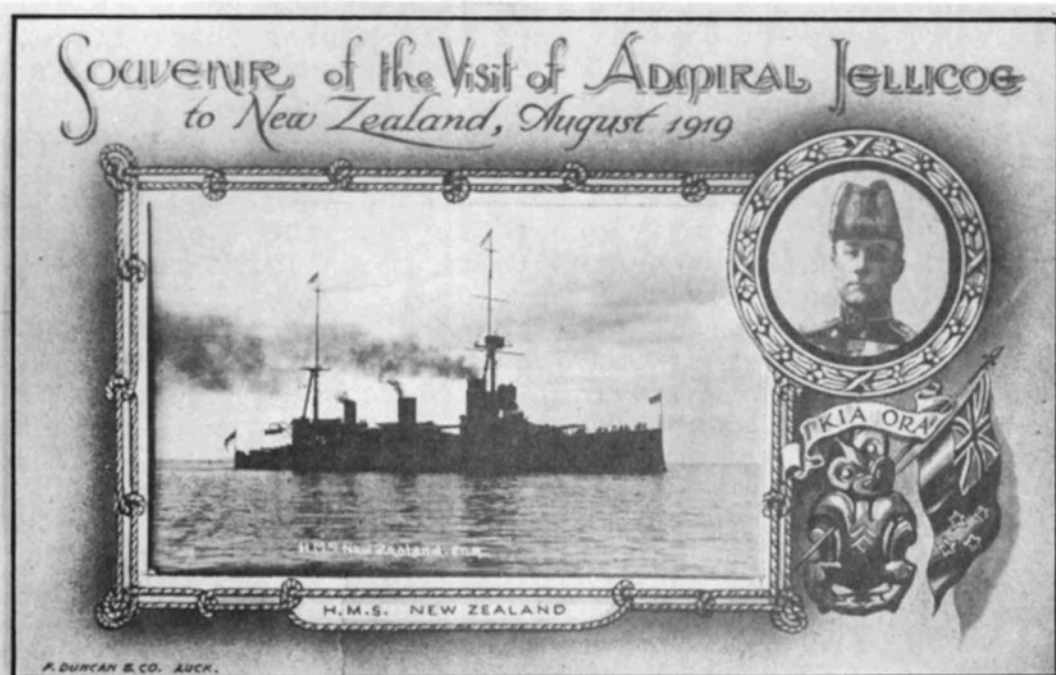


Figure 1

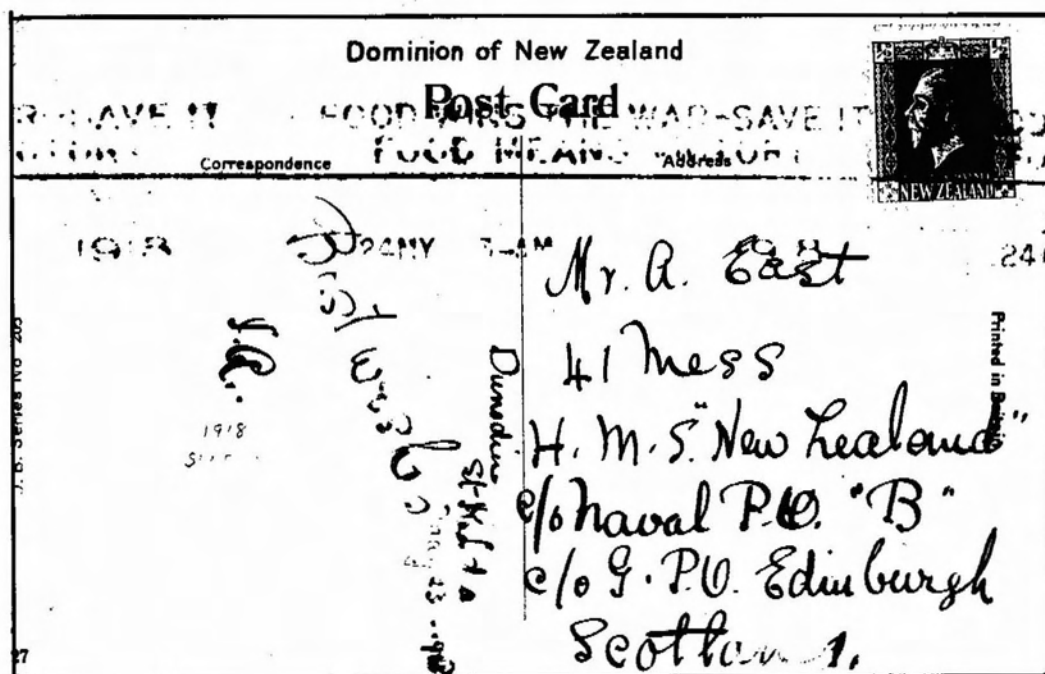


Figure 2