



THE KIWI



THE JOURNAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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WHOLE NUMBER 275

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE UNION JACK CLUB, SANDELL STREET,
LONDON SE1.

(NOTE NEW VENUE: DETAILS ON PAGE 74)

ON JULY 31st, 1999 STARTING AT 2 P.M.

THE SUBJECT IS Q. E. II AND THE MEETING WILL BE LED BY JOHN SMITH

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The Society is affiliated to The Association of British Philatelic Societies, The New Zealand Philatelic Federation and the Midland Federation

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SOCIETY NEWS:

MEMBERSHIP:

NEW MEMBERS:

We welcome:

Professor Keith Stobart, 6, Julius Road, Bishopston, Bristol BS7 8EU
G. D. Younger, 27, Lussielaw Road, Edinburgh, EH9 3BU

DECEASED:

Dr. K.J.McNaught, Hamilton, New Zealand
H. A. Tullners, Florida, USA

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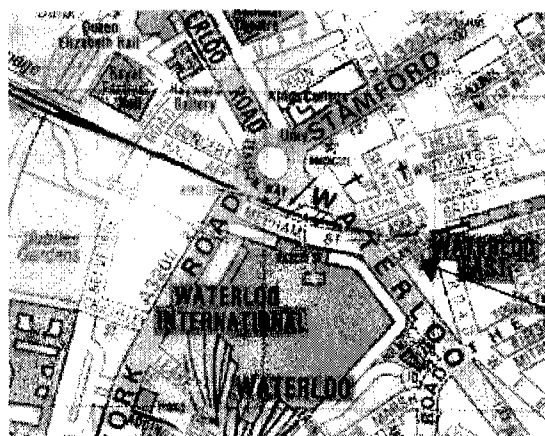
LAPSED:

R.W.Ashby, C.P.Anning, Argyll Etkin, I.R.W.Cook, M.J.Cranfield, D.J.Crocker, R.F.Faith,
C.K.Folland, D.S.Glover, M.R.Kirwan, H.Olver, J.W.Press, D.Rouse, R.Stone, G.E.Webb,
V.R.Young.

NEW VENUE FOR LONDON MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY

The Central Club, our present home, is soon to be redeveloped. From the next meeting, therefore, the Society will meet at the **Union Jack Club, Sandell Street** which is just outside Waterloo Station. The location is shown on the accompanying map.

For security reasons, admission will be dependent on production of a valid membership card.



SANDELL STREET

NOTES OF THE MEETING HELD IN LONDON ON MAY 29TH, 1999

Lew Giles, Chairman, opened the meeting with 17 members present. The meeting was given over to a workshop on Perforations/Separations led by Derek Diamond.

Derek introduced the afternoon by outlining the three phases of separations/perforations. The first phase was pre 1864 when stamps were not perforated or, occasionally, hand separated with roulettes. The Second Phase lasted from 1864 to 1905. In this period, virtually all stamps were separated by Line or Rotary machines. The exception was between 1878 and 1895 when a comb machine was used for some First and Second Sideface issues. The third phase started in 1906 when comb perforators were the norm although line perforators were sometimes used.

Derek said that he had received a fax from our man in New Zealand, John Watts, asking four questions about the roulettes on the Chalon issues: 1. How were the roulettes applied in New Zealand? 2. How can you detect forgeries? 3. Are any multiples known? and, 4. Is the information recorded in the handbook correct? Although there was much interesting discussion, no conclusions were reached. If any reader can help John, the Editor would be delighted to forward information.

There followed a series of displays: Paul Wreglesworth, Second Sidefaces including an extraordinary block which had misplaced perfs, reperfed, patched, re-perfed incorrectly and reperfed again (I think). Derek Diamond, 1898 Pictorials, including a block of 6 with an imperf pair patched in. Andrew Dove showed K.G.V and questioned the accuracy of the Handbooks account of the imperforate varieties. Keith Collins and Philip Hoare showed the Second Pictorials including photographs of De la Rue factories before and after the Blitz as well as the perforations. The displays finished with Paul Wreglesworth showing the 1960's and 1970's.

Further contributions came from Bernard Symonds, Frank Monahan and Ann Carter.

During the displays there was much discussion and debate. However, as is the nature of these things, more questions were generated than answers supplied. Gratitude was expressed to Derek and Paul who provided handouts explaining the contents of their displays in detail.

Lew Giles gave a vote of thanks and the meeting closed at 4.30 p.m.

A.F.D.

NOTES OF THE MEETING OF THE MIDLAND GROUP HELD ON APRIL 17TH 1999.

The meeting was opened at 14.00 with 8 members and one guest present. It was decided that the autumn meeting of the group in 2000 will be held in mid-October to avoid clashing with the proposed Society weekend meeting in Chester at the end of September. Bernard Symonds announced that he had arranged for Alan Baker to display Health stamps at the next meeting of the group on September 18th 1999.

Derek Diamond gave the afternoon's display. He told the complicated story of the design, production, issue and use of the 1898 Pictorials. His talk had three main themes: first, that there is a story to be told which runs from the conception through the currency of the issue. Secondly, that this story reflects many remarkable changes to stamp issuing that were pioneered in New Zealand. Thirdly, that new discoveries and mysteries are still being revealed more than 100 years after the issue.

The story started with an innovation, the decision to issue stamps in a small colony anxious to be become a Dominion that did not bear the portrait of the Queen and were designed to publicise the attractions of the country. The revolution continued with the decision to hold an open competition to design the stamps within a tight Post Office specification. Very large (at that time) prizes were on offer: First £150 and Second £100.

The audience were then skilfully guided through the story of the First Printing by Waterlow, the First and the Second Local Print using plates produced by Waterlow & Sons, and the Third Local Print using plates produced by Perkins Bacon & Co.

Each printing, change and the reason for changes were fully illustrated by Die and plate proofs, and issued stamps. Of particular interest was Derek's illustrated explanation of mixed and

compound perforations. Included in this section was one of the unexplained mysteries - a 3^d on the thick paper of the first local printing with compound perforations. No other examples from this print are known in this state.

The display concluded with numerous examples on cover of the overprinting of the stamps for Official usage, issue in the Dependencies and use as Revenue receipts.

Unfortunately, space does not allow for a report of sufficient length to do full justice to the depth of this display.

Bernard Symonds gave a vote of thanks and the meeting closed at 16.45.

A.F.D.

AWARDS TO MEMBERS

Congratulations to our members who won awards at Australia '99:

B. E. R. Alexandre: Vermeil for a display of New Zealand and Dependencies Arms Type

R. Gwynn: Large Vermeil for a display of New Zealand Sidefaces

R. D. Samuel: Gold and Special Prize for a display of New Zealand Embossed Postal Stationery

J. Watts: Large Silver for a display of the Health Campaign

J. E. Williams: Large Vermeil and a special prize from the Danish Philatelic Federation for his display of The Polynesian Dependencies of New Zealand.

Ernie Leppard who was awarded a Silver Bronze medal for his display of RTPOs. at Stamp '99.

OBITUARY:

KENNETH JOHN McNAUGHT

(April 22nd, 1913 - May 17th, 1999)

D.Sc., Q.S.O., F.N.Z.I.A.S., R.D.P., F.R.P.S.L., F.R.P.N.Z.



When Ken McNaught died at his desk surrounded by stamps at his home in Hamilton it brought to an end the life of one of New Zealand's world renowned philatelists.

Ken was born in Dargaville. His education started at Hastings Central Primary where he was Head of School and won a Junior National scholarship in 1925. He moved to Napier Boys High School (1926/7) and, thereafter, Wairapa College where he studied between 1927 & 1930. He was Head of School in 1930 and was awarded a Senior National Scholarship in 1928.

Ken then entered Victoria University, Wellington where his record was impressive: in 1931 he was awarded the John P. Good Prize for mathematics, in 1933 he gained a Bachelor of Science degree in addition to a Senior University Scholarship and the Sir George Grey prize. In 1934, he was awarded the Sir Robert Stout Scholarship and in 1935, he achieved a Master of Science Degree with 1st. Class Honours and the Jacob Joseph Research Scholarship

His first job after leaving University was as an analytical chemist at the Department of Agriculture Chemical Laboratories in Wellington, working on establishing the criteria for the diagnosis of cobalt deficiency in livestock by analysis of pasture and liver tissue. He remained at the Laboratory until 1945. During this time, he married Ella, his wife for 48 years until her death in 1989.

During the Second World War, Ken was deferred overseas service but was mobilised for Home Defence in 1942. He served with the 2nd Battalion of the Wellington Regiment until he was recalled to work on the conservation of milk machine rubber washers.

From 1946 to 1966 he worked at Rukuhia Soil Fertility Research Section. In 1966 he moved to the Ruakura Agricultural Research Centre where he remained until 1973. Whilst there, he pioneered the use of plant analysis to measure the level of essential soil elements. In 1969, Ken was awarded a Doctorate of Science D.Sc. by Wellington University. In 1975, in recognition of his research and 25 years as Horticultural Liaison Officer, Ken was elected a Fellow of the New Zealand Institute of Agricultural Science.

As well as his professional life in chemistry, Ken was an enthusiastic amateur geologist. In 1935, he gained a B.Sc. and Senior University Scholarship in Geology.

At the suggestion of the Paleontologist Geological Society, he searched for and found key ammonite specimens that proved important when examined by Sir Charles Flemming and Dr. David Kear who were working on the Jurassic sequence at Kawhia. Ken gave his extensive collection of Jurassic fossils, including many new species, to the Geological Survey in 1970.

Ken collected stamps from the age of 12 writing his first article when he was 16 years old. Over the years, he wrote more than 200 articles, books and book chapters. As might be expected, he brought to his philately the same analytical approach that was to be found in his work as a scientist.

Ken was enthusiastic about sharing his knowledge with others and was an active member of many Philatelic Societies. A summary of his memberships and offices held follows

Philatelic Society of New Zealand ("Royal" in 1946): joined in 1939; became Council Member in 1944; Elected Fellow in 1948; Vice-President between 1968 and 1988; President between 1988 and 1992; Member of the Publication Committee, Editor of Volume VII of the Stamps of New Zealand, Co-Editor Volume VI and contributor to every other Volume except Volume I; Member of the Expert Committee; 1970 Collins Medal for published research; 1973 Rhodes Medal for outstanding services to the Society; 1988 Centennial Medal for distinguished services to the Society.

Royal Philatelic Society of London: joined in 1969; elected Fellow in 1973.

Waikato Philatelic Society: Committee member and Vice President. Elected Honorary Life member in 1975. Patron from 1977 until his death.

Postal History Society of New Zealand: 1964 – 1969 Foundation Vice-President; Patron from 1969 until his death.

Auckland Philatelic Society: Elected as Life member in 1955.

New Zealand Society of Great Britain: Member since 1965.

Tauranga Philatelic Society: Patron from 1965 until his death.

Rotorua Philatelic Society: Elected as Life member in 1973.

Collectors Club of New York: Member since 1972.

New Zealand Philatelic Federation: First recipient of Award of Honour.

In 1978 Ken was invited to sign **The Roll of Distinguished Philatelists**, the sixth New Zealander to be accorded this honour.

Ken's collections and research spanned the whole spectrum of New Zealand philately: stamps, postal history, fiscals, postage dues, Marine P.O.'s and manuscript markings amongst others.

At the Tarapex 1969 exhibition he had 15 entries in 9 Classes and received 15 awards! In 1977 at the Pan Pacific Exhibition held at Christchurch he won the Grand Award with a display entitled "New Zealand Stamps and Pre-stamp Postal History, 1840 – 1940".

His interests, however, were not limited to New Zealand, in addition to his superb New Zealand collection, he had extensive collections of New Zealand Dependencies, French Possessions in the Pacific and Australian Commonwealth stamps to 1953.

For many years he judged at National and International Exhibitions and, in recent years, acted as consultant to juries.

Ken was the complete philatelist. He would give his time freely to display his collection. He was more than happy to discuss points with junior or senior collectors. I remember that when I was about to embark on the reconstruction of the "Advertisements" on the reverse of the 1d., Second Sideface issue, I explained to him that I planned to use multiples as this established the position of repeat advertisements. With a twinkle in his eye, he said "Oh, I don't do that, I re-plate using the front of the stamp." As might be expected, he was talking from experience as he had already filled his albums of this issue with about 8,000 stamps and completed the reconstruction of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd settings of the 1d and 2d values. He had also received a Gold medal with Felicitations at Tarapex 1986 for an entry on this subject. I must confess that at the time of the conversation, I was not aware of this.

Another of Ken's sayings was: "If you have carried out research and not published the results, it does not exist." He was well aware that many philatelic discoveries are never published. To him, philately was a living hobby and he believed that communication was its life blood. His own research was widely disseminated and he believed that others should act in the same way.

In 1995, he was awarded the Queens Service Order (QSO) for services to the community through philately.

Ken McNaught will be greatly missed by the philatelic fraternity. His enthusiasm, achievements and natural humility are an example to us all. I am proud to have known Ken as a philatelist and a friend.

JOHN C. WATTS

IN MEMORIAM: KEN McNAUGHT

Ken McNaught died on May 17th, 1999 at his home in Hamilton, seated at his desk surrounded by his books, papers and stamps. He had celebrated his 86th birthday on April 22nd, less than a month earlier.

Most know Ken as a philatelist and postal historian, but there was much more to the man than that.

First, there was Ken, the scientist who pursued his career in Chemistry with particular reference to trace elements in soil and their role in plant growth and, from there, to animal nutrition. The awards of M.Sc., and D.Sc. degrees in addition to Fellowships of the New Zealand Colleges of Chemical and Agricultural Sciences attest to his success in his chosen field.

Secondly, there is Ken, the sportsman - no mean cricket or tennis player in his time. His interest in cricket stayed with him for his whole life. It pleased him immensely that one of his philatelic finds, when sold, realised enough for the purchase of a new cricket bat and tennis racquet.

Thirdly, there is Ken, the amateur geologist, embarking, with his wife Ella, on fossil hunting trips, usually on bicycles. His pleasure at finding a new variety of Ammonite was great. It tickled

his puckish sense of humour when having to decide whether the new species should be named mcnaughti or mcnaughtii - to his satisfaction, the former was chosen.

Fourthly, there is Ken, the family man. Although he and his wife had no children, there was a bevy of nephews and nieces on both sides of the family of whom Ken was inordinately fond and proud. His pride led him to research his family tree in Scotland and he amazed his family with the detail that he uncovered. After Ella's death, he learned all the skills required to run a household. Those visiting him remember the pressure cooker, the piles of paper, the monster compost heap and, above all, the very warm welcome.

For us, however, there was Ken the Philatelist and Postal Historian. His dedication to the publication of his researches was renowned. His first major contribution was to Volume III of *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand*. Volume VII of the Handbook stands as a permanent memorial to the depth of Ken's research and knowledge.

Ken always had time for the student with a serious enquiry and would do his best to help even the youngest. His support for youth philately in the Waikato area may never be as fully appreciated as it should be. He was always delighted with the success of friends and their new finds.

Amongst many Philatelic Honours, Ken signed the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists in Worthing in 1978. I was privileged to give the citation that led to the invitation to sign. In 1995, he received the Queens Service Order for services to philately in New Zealand - an Award unique to New Zealand.

Despite the recognition that he received, Ken remained an unassuming man who wore his honours with pride and dignity whilst retaining the ability to mix and talk with all. We treasure the memory of the man and will miss him.

A large congregation comprising family and philatelic and scientific friends from throughout New Zealand gathered in St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, Hamilton, on Saturday May 22nd, 1999, for Ken's funeral to celebrate and give thanks for his life and to lay his mortal remains to rest.

ALLAN P. BERRY

COMMITTEE MEETING

Will Officers of the Society and Members of the Committee please note that there will be a Meeting of the Committee at the Union Jack Club at 1.00 p.m. **before** the next Meeting of the Society on Saturday, July 31st, 1999. An agenda will be circulated.

LEWIS GILES, CHAIRMAN

COMING EVENTS:

MEETINGS OF THE MIDLAND GROUP IN 2000

The Midland Group will meet at the Carrs Lane Church Meeting Rooms on April 15th and October 21st next year.

MIDPEX 1999

Midpex '99 is to be held of July 3rd 1999 at The Midlands Sports Centre for the Disabled, Cromwell Lane, Tile Hill, Coventry. The venue is adjacent to Tile Hill Railway Station and may be reached via Charter Avenue and Cromwell Lane. The Exhibition is open between 10.00 and 16.00. The New Zealand Society of Great Britain will be represented along with many other Specialist Societies and Dealers. Officers of the Society will be present and would very much like to meet members. There will also be a display of New Zealand material.

GLASGOW 2000

Initial notification of this exhibition was given in the last issue of *The Kiwi*. The Prospectus is now available. Competitive exhibits are invited in the following classes: International Level Postal History, National Level Postal History, Informal Postal History and A. B. P. S International Literature.

The Literature Class is not limited to Postal History but covers all philatelic interests, in two sections: a. Handbooks and Special Studies and, b. Periodicals.

It is planned that the Society will hold a Meeting at the Exhibition: details are not yet finalised: information will be published as it becomes available.

Interested members may obtain a copy of the prospectus which contains preliminary application forms from Margaret Morris, 81 Ellon Way, Paisley PA3 4BW (Fax 0141-889 9314).

INFORMATION AND PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED:

NEWS RELEASE

RUGBY SUPER 12 STAMP ISSUE IS READY TO GO FOR FANS

6 April 1999

Blues break tackles, Highlanders diving in for tries, Crusaders kicking for touch, Chiefs winning lineout possession and Hurricanes firing passes, are just some of the images on New Zealand Post's new U-Bix Rugby Super 12 stamp issue, ready to go on 7 April 1999.

There are five booklets of ten 40c self-adhesive stamps, featuring a line up of the Wellington Hurricanes, Otago Highlanders, Auckland Blues, the Chiefs and Canterbury Crusaders. Each of the five stamp booklets has a photo profile of one team member: Christian Cullen - Hurricanes, Jeff Wilson - Highlanders, Royce Willis - Chiefs, Carlos Spencer - Blues, and Todd Blackadder - Crusaders.

New Zealand Post General Manager Stamps, Viv Beck, says the New Zealand Post Rugby Super 12 stamp issue acknowledges the high calibre of the players and teams.

"Our aim for the Super 12 stamp issue has been to capture the action and excitement that characterises the Super 12 competition.

This stamp issue is a chance for New Zealanders caught by the Super 12 fever, to purchase and collect New Zealand Post's Rugby Super 12 stamp products in support of their teams and regions. They can also buy Super 12 products to mail to friends and family around New Zealand and overseas."

Kicking off in 1996, the U-Bix Rugby Super 12 series consists of the world's top provincial teams, with talent from New Zealand, Australia and South Africa. New Zealand's top players are selected from New Zealand's 27 provincial unions and are drafted into the five New Zealand based Super 12 teams.

"We are delighted to be a part of New Zealand Post's U-Bix Rugby Super 12 Stamp issue," says New Zealand Rugby Football Union Chief Executive, David Moffett.

"I'm confident that all the U-Bix Rugby Super fans will enjoy having the products available as souvenirs of what promises to be a very exciting Super 12 season."

The 1999 New Zealand Post U-Bix Rugby Super 12 stamps were designed by Dianne Prosser of Wellington with illustrations by Paul Martinson of Masterton. Stamp booklet covers, gummed stamp sheetlets and First day Covers were designed by BNA Design of Wellington. The self-adhesive stamps were printed, by lithography, by Australia Post Sprintpak, with gummed stamp sheetlets printed, by lithography, by Southern Colour Print.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY PUTS ITS STAMP ON WELLINGTON

6 April 1999

New Zealand Post has commemorated the Centenary of Victoria University and its success in Wellington, with the release of a 'Centenary of Victoria University of Wellington 1899-1999' stamp on Wednesday, 7th April.

The 40 cent stamp depicts the Neo-gothic style Hunter building, which opened in 1906 and is situated on the main campus.

"The Victoria University Centenary stamp is an opportunity to honour the achievements of both the University and the scholars that have studied there over the past 100 years. New Zealand Post is pleased to be able to play a part in the celebrations which are to take place this year," says New Zealand Post Stamps Marketing Manager Wendy Riley.

In 1899, Victoria College's first year, the roll boasted a mere 115 students who attended lectures in the evenings at Wellington Girl's College and at the Victoria St Technical School, as the Hunter building was not yet completed. In the 1960s the student numbers increased dramatically and the buildings also multiplied, until it became Victoria University of Wellington in 1962.

"For 100 years Victoria University has been changing the lives of its students and staff. There is so much to celebrate and we intend to do it in style," says Professor Michael Irving, Victoria University Vice-Chancellor and Chief Executive.

New Zealand Post launched to 40 cent stamp and first day cover at a ceremony in the Hunter Building. The stamp unveiling concluded with the Vice Chancellor, Professor Michael Irving, releasing 100 balloons with 100 stamps attached, from a position on the Hunter rooftop area.

The stamps and first day cover were designed by the New Zealand Stamps Business Unit, and the stamps were printed, by lithography, by Southern Colour Print of Dunedin.

REVIEWS

The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Volume VIII, ed. B. G. Vincent. Pub. Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand, PO Box 1269, Wellington, New Zealand. Price; members \$120, non-members \$135. + P. & P. \$25.

EDITORS NOTE: I have received three separate written comments on this publication: each makes a different though linked point and I, therefore, print them all.

I lost count of the number of times news came that publication was imminent only to have my spirits dashed by the announcement of one production problem after another. It was something of a surprise when Volume VIII actually arrived. My initial reaction was one of immense disappointment because New Zealand Post had failed to postmark the high value stamps used to post my copy!

The initial impression is that this is another work of excellent quality from the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand and that this volume, despite its sheer size (750 pages), sits comfortably with previous volumes. It is pleasing to note that the producers have moved with the times and used full colour to produce an attractive dust jacket.

Flicking through the pages reveals a familiar style which makes navigating through the nineteen chapters (and five appendices) quite easy. The copious illustrations are a definite plus although, unfortunately, some of the illustrations of issued stamps are so dark that the space they occupy is totally wasted. With space at a definite premium in a volume of this size it is regrettable that some of the unique essay material reproduced from NZ Post's archives has been reduced in size to such a degree that it is impossible to see any detail.

Much of the volume is dedicated to reviewing those issues released in the 21 (yes 21!) year period since Volume VI (Volume VII having been dedicated to Postal History). The Editor is at pains to point out that with the number of new issues in that time "it has been a challenge to give "in depth" coverage to each issue while still producing a publication of manageable size". It is a question of balance and my own personal view is that, regrettably, the balance is wrong. In his preface Robin Gwynn rightly acknowledges the important assistance provided by New Zealand Post. The handbooks have, according to Gwynn, "always been viewed by the Post Office as an important semi-official Departmental Record". Nowhere is this "archival aspect" more apparent than in Chapters II to VIII which deal with the definitive issues from 1975, Commemoratives, Scenic stamps, Christmas and Health issues. This covers nearly 350 pages, almost half the entire volume, and is, perhaps, inevitable given the sheer number of issues. But the content of each chapter is, in almost every case, largely made up of technical detail available at the time of issue and rarely reflects the dedicated efforts of the tireless investigative philatelists who produce the basic information required by you and I. This omission is highlighted by the repetition of a lot of the technical detail at the end of each chapter. While this may simply follow the house style established in earlier volumes, it is surely in need of review given the pressure on space that will inevitably also be a feature of future volumes.

Historically it has been possible to turn to the handbooks safe in the knowledge that they contained sufficient detail on most issues to guide collectors beyond the simplified collecting stage. I would have to admit that, based on the evidence of volume VIII, this would not be my first point of reference for modern issues.

Subsequent chapters go some way to restoring my faith with the results of detailed research reflected in chapters on Life Insurance Stamps and Decimal Arms Stamps. There are interesting chapters on Perfins and Road Parcel Labels and Postal History has been given thorough treatment that you would expect from Robin Startup. Mail Automation and Ink Jet Printing are also overviewed in the Appendices.

We must applaud the enthusiasm and energy of all those involved in the production of a work of this scope and importance. It is a huge task. I find it intriguing, however, that authors who are respected philatelists, many with international reputations, should pay so little attention to overall presentation. I found the variability, in particular where information was presented in table format, most irritating. A little author's licence may be permissible but this cries out for a little imposed "house style". Worst of all, some tables have simply been 'copied' (and not very well) from the journal in which they first appeared. The end result is poor. If the information is worth including, surely, it is worth the extra effort to present it to best advantage. I cannot believe that these same individuals would contemplate such an approach when exhibiting their collections.

In summary, Volume VIII is a welcome addition to the New Zealand collector's library but I would add that, assuming future volumes are planned, thought needs to be given to what is included and the house style. Given the issuing policy of NZ Post and the 'fall-out' from the 1998 Postal Services Act, it is clear that future editors will always be fighting for space.

* *

P.W.

I was pleased to finally receive volume VIII of the Handbook. I must confess that I found that twenty years of modern issues make a heavy read. Is worth trying to maintain a comprehensive collection of modern material?

One of the attributes of the handbooks is that each (except Volume VII) has updated information in previous volumes of the series. In the new volume, this update is skimpy; information has been culled from the *NZ Stamp Collector*, the *Christchurch Newsletter*, *Mailcoach*, *Campbell Paterson Newsletters* and *Bulletins* and *Oceania* from the United States. As a member of the New Zealand Society of Great Britain I was disappointed that so few references

were made to its journal, *The Kiwi*. Over the years, the Journal has contained much significant original material including, for example; the secret markings on the First Pictorials, the Jusqu'a Instructional Markings, the existence of workshop manual proof copies of Waterlow & Sons and much information in the long running series "Findings from Files".

I hope that Volume IX rectifies these omissions.

* *

E.W.L.

An American Correspondent writes:

"I have had time now to read through enough of Volume VIII to confirm my first impression. As I previously indicated, I am of two minds about it. The job needed doing, and though the editing might have imposed a more uniform style, the result is acceptable. On the other hand, I am disappointed so little has been done with earlier issues and postal history. A good deal of work has been done since the last general volume twenty-two years ago. I thought that the section on the transformation of the New Zealand Post Office into New Zealand Post was dealt with superbly.

The Volume is very generous with white space compared with earlier volumes. A slightly different format might, without making the volume fatter, have provided space for additional treatment of older topics if somebody had been set to assembling it. Second guessing on what might have been included is probably not quite fair, since we do not know all the considerations the editor had to juggle in making his judgements, but Volume 8 does depart from the practice of earlier volumes, or at least touches only lightly new information to bring previous volumes up to date. The period has not produced less research. Little effort appears to have been made to seek it out."

New Zealand Airmail & Aviation Cinderella Catalogue, by James A. Stapleton. Published by The Airmail Society of New Zealand (Inc), P.O.Box 29144, Fendalton, Christchurch, New Zealand. Price NZ\$21.00, plus postage. Within New Zealand NZ\$1.00; to Australia NZ\$4.00; to USA and Canada NZ\$5.00; to the United Kingdom NZ\$6.00. Credit Cards accepted. 68 A4 pages, illustrated. ISBN 0 9597787 7 2.

This spiral bound book is the sixth from the pen of James A. Stapleton and deals with aspects of New Zealand air mails, on which subject he is an acknowledged expert. Following an Introduction, there are twelve sections, dealing with the various air mail etiquettes, cinderellas, commemorative labels and ending with the Air Ambulance Promotion Backing strips found on the self adhesive coil stamps.

A considerable amount of research has been put into the collecting and classification of an important, albeit often neglected, aspect of aerophilately. The illustrations are black and white and, therefore, not always as clear as they might be. The type is clear and well set out and the pages are not overcrowded. A small criticism is that, although the various section headings are given on the contents page, not very section starts at the top of a new page.

Valuations are given for each item listed. The author concedes that such valuations are controversial. He has, however, sought the advice of others who are interested in the field and the prices given are a consensus at the time of publication. Scanning the lists, some prices seem surprisingly high.

There is no doubt that this is a valuable addition to the library of the collector of New Zealand air mails, even if their field does not specifically include the items listed.

Highly recommended.

National Mail (NZ) Limited. The First Significant Competitor to New Zealand Post?
The service, the stamps and the products. Written and published by Tony Mansfield,

46A, Mountain Road, Epsom, Auckland, New Zealand. Available from the author; price £6.00 including P. & P. 22 pages, A4. Colour illustrations. ISBN 0-473-05872-3.

This monograph charts the development of the postal service provided by National Mail after the passage of the New Zealand Postal Services Act in 1998.

It starts with a description of the Competitive environment created by the new Act and then describes the genesis and growth of the company and the service History.

The remainder of the book contains details of the production of Postal Stationery, stamps, booklets and coils.

For a collector wishing to form a complete collection of the mail products issued by this company, the information contained will be invaluable and hard to acquire.

Very good value and recommended.

SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIAN SPECIALISTS/OCEANIA

Members of the New Zealand of Great Britain are cordially invited to join the Society of Australasian Specialists/Oceania. The Society of Australian Philatelists was founded in the United States of America in 1936. Another Society with similar interests, the American Society of Australian Philately, was founded in 1965: this society's name was later changed to Oceania. In 1978, members of the Societies decided that members interests would best be served by a merger. SAS/O, today, has hundreds of members, not only in the U.S.A. and Canada but also in Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia and other countries.

We are an international society in outlook and wish to welcome more international members who are interested in our area: the Pacific islands lying mainly to the South of the Tropic of Cancer. This includes Australia, New Zealand, Papua-New Guinea and the islands of Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia (except Hawaii).

The word "Specialist" in the title of the society is a little misleading. You do not have to be a specialist to join: all that is required is a desire to increase your philatelic knowledge of the area.

Benefits of membership include receipt of the quarterly Journal, "The Informer". The emphasis of the magazine is on original research, articles on the philately and postal history of the area and articles about well-known (or not so well known) personalities in the philatelic history of the area. There is also a comprehensive library available to members.

If you are interested in receiving a sample copy of "The Informer", please send £1 to J.E.Williams, Box 1179, Carrboro NC 27510, U.S.A. If you wish to join, application forms are available from the same address. Annual membership fees are US\$20 for members outside the U.S.A. (plus a US\$4.00 application fee).

CURRENT EVENTS:

Editors Note: the following article contains extracts from a feature in **Post news** (Issue No. 125, February 1999) and is reprinted with the kind permission of New Zealand Post.

DANGEROUS GOODS POLICY COMES INTO FORCE

Brendan Rawlings, National Operations Manager Transport, backgrounds this policy on 'DGs'.

"New Zealand Post operates under the guidance of the Postal Services Act 1998.

This Act, and our Public Contract, clearly say that it is illegal to send a dangerous, inadequately packaged or hazardous postal article.

The Policy Statement means that New Zealand Post will not carry dangerous goods in our Postal and Distribution/Transport network. It includes a definition of Dangerous Goods.

A combination of events has lead to a general increase in the frequency of declared and undeclared Dangerous Goods entering the network, generally via the transport system

- CourierPost accepted Dangerous Goods in limited quantities on its 'across town' service
- The acquisition of the XP Group by New Zealand Post saw the introduction of DGs as accepted product
- Finally, the high costs of sending DGs through compliant transport carriers has prompted some customers to lodge undeclared DGs into our postal network.

With the increase in frequency of DG shipments came the increased risk of incidents involving leaks and spills. Some incidents involving undeclared DGs have proved to be serious and in one case involved precautionary hospitalisation of staff.

These incidents were notified to the Risk group who initiated a review of the carriage of Dangerous Goods by CourierPost and XP. The findings of the review were presented by the Senior Management Team to the New Zealand Post Board. After careful consideration, the Board approved the new Policy.

POLICY STATEMENT

(Policy becomes effective 1st February 1999)

Dangerous goods will not be handled by and carried by the Company except through XP. XP will ensure:

- The carriage of dangerous goods accepted by XP will at all times remain outside the New Zealand Post network
- The carriage will comply with all applicable laws and conventions, including, without limitation, the legislation specified in the Schedule.
- All dangerous goods are clearly marked as dangerous goods.
- Proper and reasonable transportation and handling procedures (including for incident reporting) are established and operative within XP and its agents.
- Proper training of all XP staff handling or likely to handle dangerous goods has been carried out and is kept current taking into account the nature of the goods.
- The carriage will not knowingly expose:
 - ◆ Other goods being carried or handled by the Company
 - ◆ Employees or agents of XP and the Company to any material risk of accident or injury
 - ◆ XP and the Company to any material risk to its reputation.
- No active steps will be taken to solicit the business of carriage of dangerous goods
- Linehaul and delivery will only be via XP or properly authorised and legislatively compliant agents.

The Company shall take reasonable steps to inform and educate its employees, agents, contractors, franchisees and users of the Company's products and services of its dangerous goods policy, the reasons for it, how dangerous goods may be identified and handled safely and what alternative means of transport may be available.

Undeclared dangerous goods present a threat to the safety of our people and the efficient operation of our business. The Company will ensure that appropriate procedures are developed, implemented and kept current to ensure that when undeclared dangerous goods are recognised or suspected to be within the New Zealand Post network such goods are handled in a manner that appropriately safeguards our people.

Definitions

- Dangerous goods means:
 - ◆ All goods (including substances and organisms) for which any permit, consent or licence to store, handle or transport such goods is required under any act specified in the Schedule.
 - ◆ Goods falling within the definition of dangerous goods in the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations and the IMDG code as published from time to time.
 - ◆ Goods as defined in the Postal Services Act

Schedule

- The Postal Services Act
- The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996
- The Dangerous Goods Act 1994
- The Pesticides Act 1979
- Toxic Substances Act 1979
- Explosives Act 1957
- The Transport Act 1962
- The Civil Aviation Act 1990
- Any regulations or orders made under the authority of any Act

RECENT AUCTION REALISATIONS

JOHN C. WOOLF

This is the first of a regular series of articles recording auction realisations for New Zealand related philatelic items. The record will focus on errors, proofs, postal history etc. where current catalogues are of limited value. Even if we cannot afford the items illustrated, many will have similar items in their collection and will be reassured by their auction realisations.

Overall, it seems that auction realisations for N.Z. material are holding up well and that good prices are being realised by out of the ordinary items.

Three items from Lugdunum Auctions on May 19th, 1999 made suprising prices:

<u>Lot 127</u> NZ 1877 letter franked 2d + 6d to St. Pierre et Miquelon	£1,300
<u>Lot 129</u> 1881 letter from Schooner Sybil at Tahiti franked 4 x 15c Ceres via San Francisco to Lyttleton, cancelled by SF cork cancel	£3,800
<u>Lot 131</u> 1930 cover franked 1f 50c French Oceania cancelled circular PACKET BOAT with RMS MARAMA datestamp from it's one voyage as a replacement as a Marine Post Office	£500

From Philipa Auctions on May 16th, 1999:

<u>Lot 173</u> 1886 cover NZ to Sweden franked 6d with Port Chalmers Deficient Postage	£110
--	------

From Cavendish Auctions on April 8th, 1999:

<u>Lot 1822</u> ½d 1st Pictorial pair with offset	£82
<u>Lot 1829</u> 6d First Pictorial with offset	£230
<u>Lot 1831</u> 2/- First Pictorial with offset	£345
<u>Lot 1869</u> 1/- First Pictorial on pre-1898 paper (C.P. E18c)	£404
<u>Lot 1987</u> K.G.V 6d. partially imperf marginal block of 4 (C.P. K8a (Z))	£1,500
<u>Lot 1989</u> K.G.V 9d. partially imperf block of 4 (C.P. K11a (Y))	£1,725

All prices include buyers premium where applicable.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES AND READERS QUESTIONS:

SELF ADHESIVE STAMPS THAT YOU MIGHT HAVE MISSED. (PART 2)

JOHN L. WATTS

11. Wacky Letterbox Booklets. Issued March 19th 1997. Printer Sprintpak.

The printing plates contained 32 booklet images in 4 rows of 8 booklets. Jumbo rolls were printed for production of First Day Covers with the 10 stamps at right angles and the order changed for four of the stamps in relation to that in the booklets (Figure 11). Remainders were sold in Hang Sell Packs and included in the 1997 YearBook.



Figure 11

Two examples of a variety sold through the Timaru Post Shop (Figure 12) show that the stamp paper ran out and the yellow colour was printed on the cover.

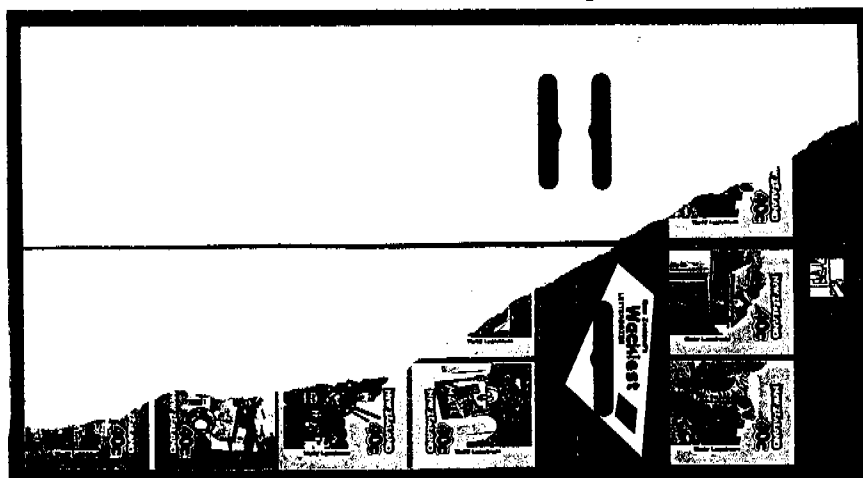


Figure 12

12. 1997 Health Stamps. Issued June 18th 1997. Printer Southern Colour Print, Dunedin.

These were the first Self Adhesive stamps to be printed in New Zealand. The rolls contained labels promoting the sponsorship of Health Camps by New Zealand Post.

Jumbo rolls were printed to produce the First Day Covers. They contained no labels and the stamps were at right angles on the backing paper compared to the standard rolls.

13. 1997 Christmas Stamps. Issued September 3 1997. Printer Southern Colour Print, Dunedin.

The 40c Self Adhesive stamps issued in booklets and rolls were the same design. The booklets were the first Self Adhesive type to be produced in New Zealand.

Jumbo rolls were again printed to produce First Day Covers. They did not contain labels. Comparing a number of the roll stamps with the stamps from the Jumbo Rolls, there appears to be examples of flaws in background colour at the top of the stamps.

Reports have been made of booklets with the vertical die cut misplaced by 3mm to the left resulting in the green background appearing at the left hand side of the next stamp.

14. Creepy Crawlies Booklet. Issued October 1 1997. Printer Sprintpak.

The printing plate contained 32 booklet images, 4 vertical columns of 8 booklets: 1 and 3 inverted in relation to 2 and 4.

Jumbo Rolls were printed to produce First Day Covers (Figure 13). The phosphor bands did not have the same cream shade as those applied to the booklet stamps. Remainders were sold in Hang Sell Packs, included in the 1997 Year Book and issued as part of the Creepy Crawlies "Card Book".

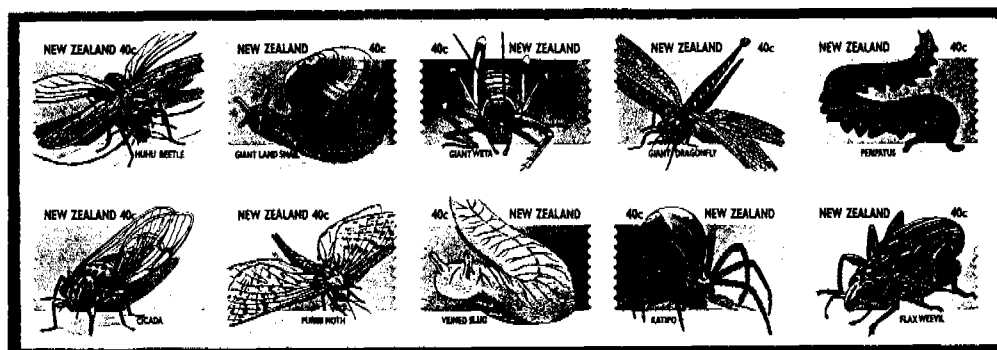


Figure 13

Two booklets were sold at the Linwood Post Shop with all of the colours missing. All other production steps, including die cutting and application of phosphor bands, were complete.

15. Scenic Booklets. Issued January 14 1998. Printer Southern Colour Print, Dunedin.

Rolls were printed by Sprintpak and may be distinguished by the die cut.

The printing plate contained 24 booklet images, 6 rows of 4 booklets.

2% of the booklets issued had "Marlborough Sounds" omitted from one of the two Tory Sounds stamps in the booklet (Figure 14). A second issue of the booklet with the cover in a darker shade corrected the omission.



Figure 14

16. Stay in Touch Greeting Booklets. Issued April 15 1998. Printer Southern Colour Print, Dunedin.

Two different Jumbo Rolls were printed to produce First Day Covers. The layout order of the stamps was almost the reverse of that contained in the booklet. One contained the six horizontal format stamps and the other the four vertical format stamps (Figure 15). The horizontal stamps can be distinguished from the booklet stamps by the paper mesh which is horizontal compared to the booklet stamps which is vertical.

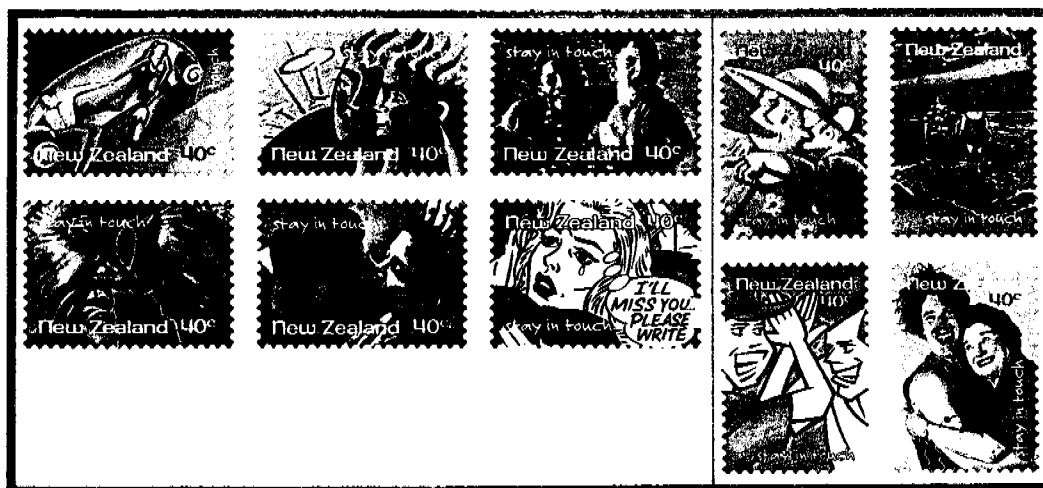


Figure 15

Remainders were sold in Hang Sell Packs and included in the 1988 Year Book.

17. 1998 Health Stamps. Issued June 24 1988. Printer Sprintpak.

The 40c Self Adhesive stamps were printed on Jumbo Rolls to produce First Day Covers. Remainders were sold as single stamps with stamps of the Health Issue in Hang Sell Packs and were also included in the 1998 Year Book. They can be distinguished from the normal roll by the fact that the backing paper does not carry the normal Sprintpak marking on the reverse.

St. Luke's Post Shop produced local Health Stamp booklets containing a strip of 10 Self Adhesive Stamps.

18. 1998 Christmas Stamps. Issued September 2 1998. Printer Sprintpak.

The 40c Booklet and Roll stamps were the same design. Jumbo Rolls were printed for the production of First day Covers. The stamps on these rolls were at right angles to the normal roll stamp (Figure 16). The backing paper was plain with the normal Sprintpak marking on the reverse. Remainders were sold off as singles in Hang Sell Packs with the other Christmas stamps of the set and a single was included in the 1998 Year Book.



Figure 16

19. Town Icon Booklets. Issued October 1 1998. Printer Sprintpak.

This set of Self Adhesive stamps was printed in three different forms:

- (a) Booklet.
- (b) Jumbo Rolls
- (c) Special Town Hang Sell Packs.

The Jumbo Rolls were printed so that the 10 stamps were in a group for First Day Cover production. Remainders were sold in Hang Sell Packs, Town Icon Presentation Packs and included in the 1998 Year Book.

Each different town promoted by one of the "Town Icons" sold Hang Sell Packs containing 24 stamps of their particular icon. These packs were only available in the town being promoted.

The plate for printing these stamps had unequal quantities of each design. The requirements were advised by each town. The layout allowed the large vertical stamps to be guillotined into pairs and the intermediate and smaller stamps into blocks of four (Figure 17, shown 50% of full size).



Figure 17

A set of one each of the blocks from the Town Hang Sell Packs were made available in limited quantities from Stamp Sales Centres or the Stamp Centre, Wanganui.

Examination of the three forms under ultraviolet light reveal that the booklet stamp has a pink tone and the red becomes bright, stamps from the Jumbo Roll have a grey-blue sky and those from Block printing have a grey shade.

Reports have been received that two imperforate booklets were sold by Auckland Downtown Post Shop.

A number of the varieties discussed in this article have been found in limited quantities and, although they are not described in most catalogues, it is important that they are recorded for future reference by collectors of the issues.

If any reader has further information or varieties to register, I would be pleased to receive details through the Editor

New Zealand Post have stated that it will be their policy in future to make available for sale all special printings. This will, no doubt, make it easier for collectors although varieties will always pop up from time to time.

CHECK LIST OF VARIETIES DESCRIBED IN THIS ARTICLE:

- 1.40c Brown Kiwi: (C.P. PC 14)
 - (a) Misplaced horizontal die cut resulting in the words "New Zealand" missing
- 2.45c Rock Wren: (C.P. PC21)
 - (a) Uncut sheets with 'skeletal trim' - Sprintpak printing
 - (b) Extra Claw
 - (c) Rolls with skeletal trim and identification letters A - H
 - (d) Misplaced horizontal die cut. Rock Wren and value at bottom of stamp
 - (e) Stamp with just the outline of the bird.
3. 45c A - B: (C.P. PC28)
 - (a) Misplaced horizontal die cut, "New Zealand" missing"
 - (b) Tête-beche pairs
4. Scenic Stamp Rolls (C.P. PE11a - 16a):
 - (a) Hang-Sell Pack Jumbo Rolls stamps (2 Rows * 5 Stamps)
 - (b) Offset of Air Ambulance promotion on gummed side of stamps
5. 1996 Health Stamps (C.P.T68 a & b): legally issued stamps with incorrect image.
6. \$4.00 Sea Shore Booklet (C.P.W56b): first self-adhesive booklet.
7. \$.50.00 "Pohutakawa" Airpost Booklet (C.P.W57a):
 - (a) Imperforate booklet
 - (b) Jumbo rolls singles
8. 1996 Christmas Stamps (C.P.SC37):
 - (a) Se-tenant pairs
 - (b) Misplaced die cut, resulting in missing 'Kings Head'
9. Stout Legged Wren (C.P.S556a):
 - (a) Stamp printed on cover
 - (b) Misplaced die cut, resulting in missing 'New Zealand'
 - (c) Normal skeletal trim becomes part of the stamp design
10. Wacky Letterboxes (C.P. W62a):
 - (a) Hang Sell pack containing Jumbo Roll stamps
 - (b) Loss of stamp paper, printing on cover
11. 1997 Christmas Stamps (C.P. SC38g):
 - (a) Misplaced vertical die cut giving additional detail
12. Creepy Crawlies (C.P. W64a):
 - (a) Hang Sell pack containing Jumbo Roll stamps
 - (b) Booklets with all colours missing
13. Scenic Booklets:
 - (a) Tory Sounds stamp with missing "Marlborough Sounds" wording
14. Stay in touch Greetings:
 - (a) Hang Sell Pack containing Jumbo Roll stamps
15. 1998 Health Stamps:
 - (a) 40c. single stamps from Jumbo Roll
16. 1998 Christmas Stamps:
 - (a) 40c. single stamps from Jumbo Roll
17. Town Icons:
 - (a) Hang Sell Pack containing Jumbo Roll stamps
 - (b) Town Hang Sell Pack, 24 stamps of one Icon design
 - (c) Packs with blocks from "Town" sets, 36 stamps
 - (d) Imperforate booklets

Acknowledgements are made to the following publications or companies for information that has assisted in compiling these notes:

Auction Catalogues from Auckland City Stamps, Ashford Stamps, David Holmes Ltd., Len Jury Ltd., Stirling & Co. Ltd. Campbell Paterson Newsletter, Captain Coqk, New Zealand Stamp Collector and Dunedin City Stamps.

A RARE WORLD WAR I TROOPSHIP MARKING

KEN BRACEY

I have been a member of the Society for a good number of years and, at last, I thought that I had something that I could enter into the Postal History section of the Society's Annual Competition. The day arrived, so did I accompanied by my carefully prepared entry. Postal History was the last section to be judged and it took ages. There was some debate as to the cause of the delay: suggestions ranged from a trip to the pub to an absconding judge accompanied by entries! All these scurrilous suggestions were negated by the return of the judge.

Judgements were made and comments given on the first four sections. Then came the Postal History entries. There was my N. Z. Troopships, next, another N. Z. Troopships. Two out of the four entries covered the same subject - at least I had chosen my subject well! The result, I achieved an honourable fourth and the other Troopships came first - a fine entry.

The phrase "victory from the jaws of defeat" now comes to mind. Those present were viewing the exhibits when somebody said to me "that Troopship cancel is worth all the rest of your display. It is only the second example that I have seen". So, the outcome of the day was that I came fourth in the Competition but found an unrecognised jewel in my collection.

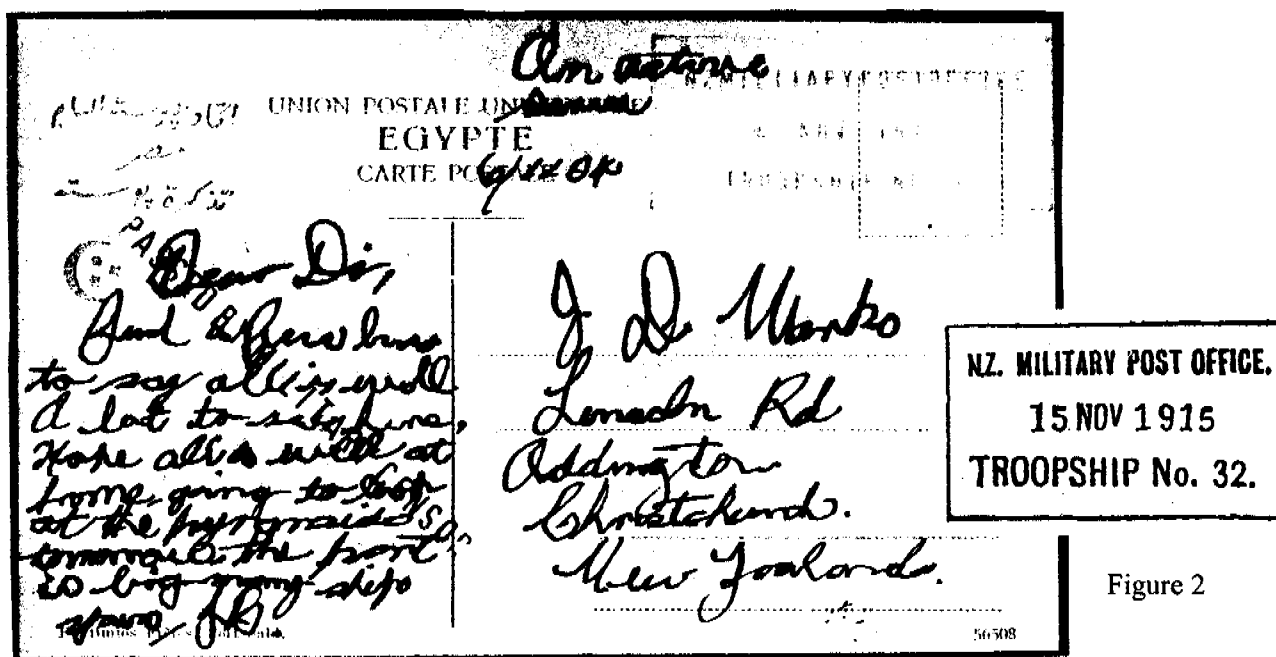


Figure 1

The card bearing the strike is shown as Figure 1. The cancellation is longer and thinner than the normal shown in Figure 2. I believe that it was made in addition to the usual cancellor. It is not recorded in The Handbook (1), Firebrace (2) or Startup and Proud (3).

I would very much like to receive further information about this cancellation through the Editor.

References:

1. Collins RJG, & Watts CW (Eds.) "The Postage Stamps of New Zealand *being the* Postal History of New Zealand, with special reference to postal cancellations and markings". Pub. The Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand Inc., Wellington. (1955).
2. Firebrace J. "British Empire Campaigns and Occupations in the Near East, 1914 - 1924". Pub. Christie's Robson Lowe (1991). ISBN 0 85397 439 X.
3. Startup RM & Proud EB. "History of the New Zealand Military Postal Services 1845 - 1991". Pub Postal History Publishing Co., P.O.Box 74, Heathfield, East Sussex, TN21 8PY (1992) ISBN 1 872465 62 5.

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* *

NEW ZEALAND POSTAL CENSORSHIP IN WORLD WAR II

GEORGE C. BRANAM

It is a bit of a surprise to come across a censored cover, complete with handstamp and tape closing the opened end, and realise from the address it is a domestic letter, never intended to leave the country. Figure 1 shows such a cover, mailed in New Zealand to New Zealand address. We ordinarily think the purpose of civilian postal censorship in wartime is the denial of useful information to the enemy. In World War II, New Zealand also used the system for surveillance of what they called "enemy aliens". This phrase meant mainly refugees from Nazi or Fascist Europe who had found their way to New Zealand.

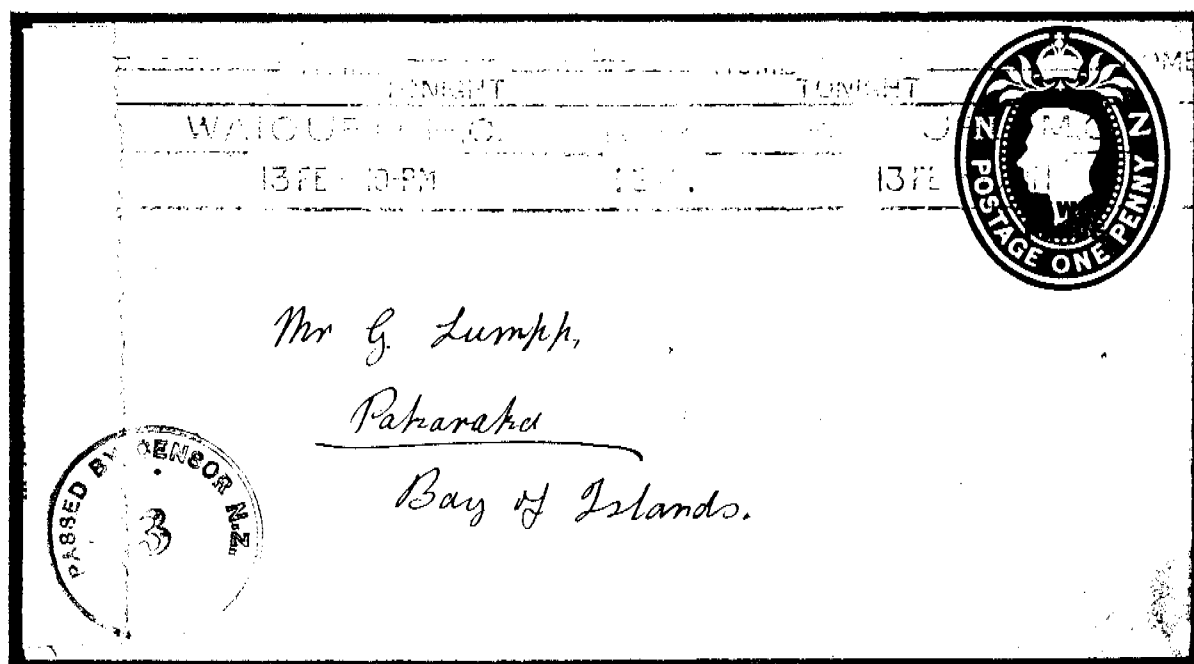


Figure 1

New Zealand has always maintained a conservative immigration policy, and, therefore, the number of aliens requiring surveillance was not great. Of the 1.6 million people in New Zealand in 1939, only seven or eight thousand (including citizens) were aliens by birth, but the critical group was thought to be those who had recently come from German controlled territory or, after it

entered the War, Italy. This group, less than 1100 in number, was perceived as demanding immediate attention.

At the outbreak of war, registration was required not only of aliens over the age of sixteen but also of all naturalized citizens who had ever been the subjects of an enemy state. In December, 1939, nine of the most vehement pro-Nazis were interned on Somes Island; a 120 acre former quarantine station in Wellington Harbour, and an effort was made to identify the most likely troublemakers amongst the rest. The system, administered by the police, worked efficiently, but the Prime Minister, Peter Fraser, quickly saw the advantage of dividing the task between the police and a Tribunal to evaluate the level of restriction appropriate to each case. On the one hand, there was a loud clamour from some quarters for the internment of every alien. On the other an appeal process was urged by some caught in the net and others who simply perceived the danger of injustice. In June 1940, revised regulations provided for an Aliens Authority to classify and regulate aliens. The following month, a three-member Alien Appeals Tribunal was appointed. By about that time, the internment list included sixteen Germans from New Zealand, another fifteen from Samoa and thirty Italians. The peak internment count in December 1942 was 185, many drawn from the islands, including a few Japanese civilians. Though he avoided offending the noisy advocates of complete internment, Fraser clearly sought the pragmatic goal of locking up a minimum number, to avoid imposing unnecessary hardships and to take advantage of potentially valuable manpower in the workforce.

Postal censorship had been in the planning stage for months before the war started, so it took only a short time to assemble the staff and start the operation. It applied generally only to mail going abroad, but a completely different set of rules operated for aliens. Those who had been interned were treated as Prisoners of War and all of their mail was censored. They were entitled to free postage and their mail was marked with a special handstamp (Figure 2). A rectangular datestamp for Somes Island was generally impressed on the reverse.

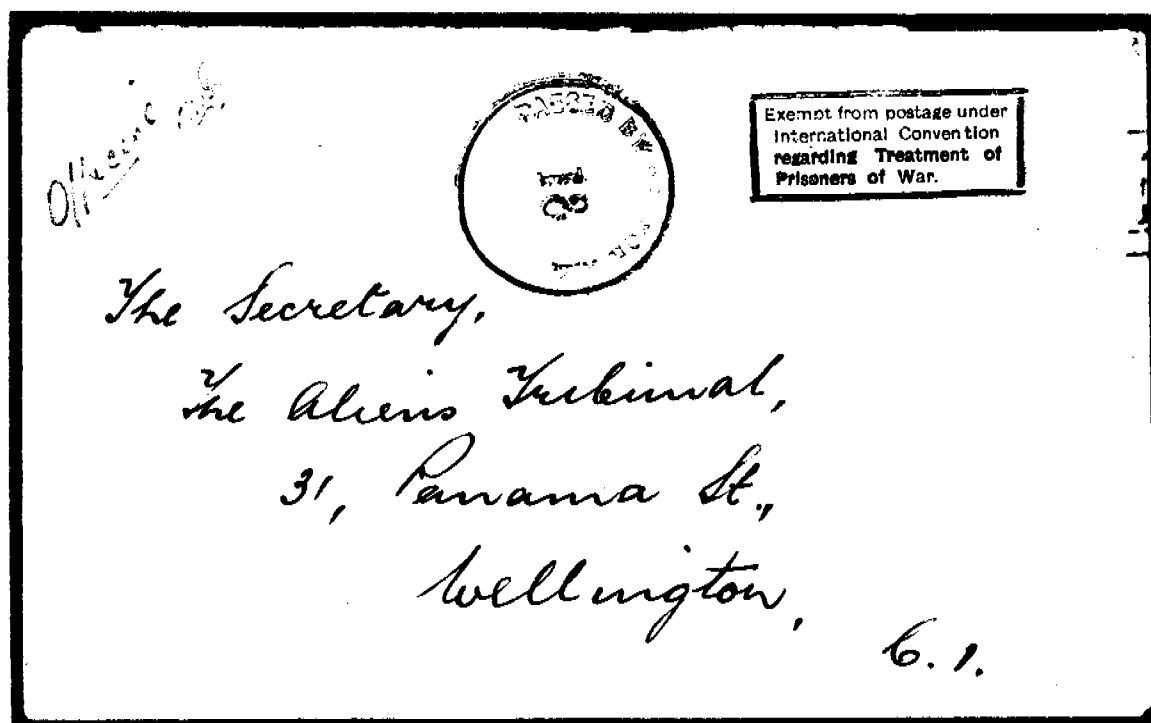


Figure 2

The remaining "aliens", though not interned, had various restrictions placed upon them. All of their mail, domestic and foreign, outgoing and incoming, was to be examined. Route postmen

were alerted to aliens in their area, and any incoming mail that had not been censored was to be intercepted and returned for examination. The purpose of this censorship was not the control of information but the gathering of it. Nancy M. Taylor in her book "The New Zealand People at War: The Home Front" (1), reports:

The correspondence of each alien was allotted to one translator, who kept a record of it, gradually building up a case history very useful in ascertaining the alien's good faith or otherwise.....This casework, possible only where aliens were relatively few, enabled censorship to extract the maximum of both information and reassurance from the correspondence.

As some correspondents in New Zealand newspapers pointed out, the victims of Nazism were not a very promising pool from which to seek Fifth Columnists, and the whole enterprise confirmed this. Germans of longer residence, especially traders in Samoa and other islands, were more likely to have retained German identity and sympathy. The refugees had no reason to support the Nazi cause and were mainly interested in re- building their lives. Throughout the War, New Zealand had no instances of sabotage or any other sort of hostile activity from the refugees.

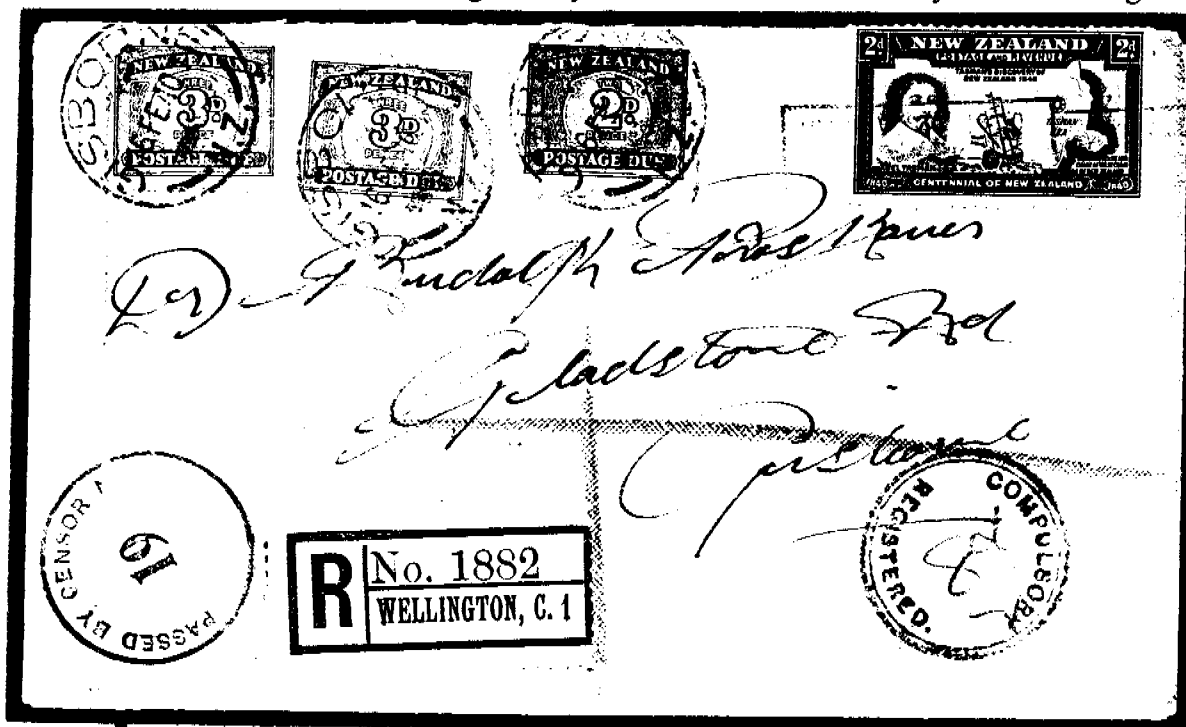


Figure 3

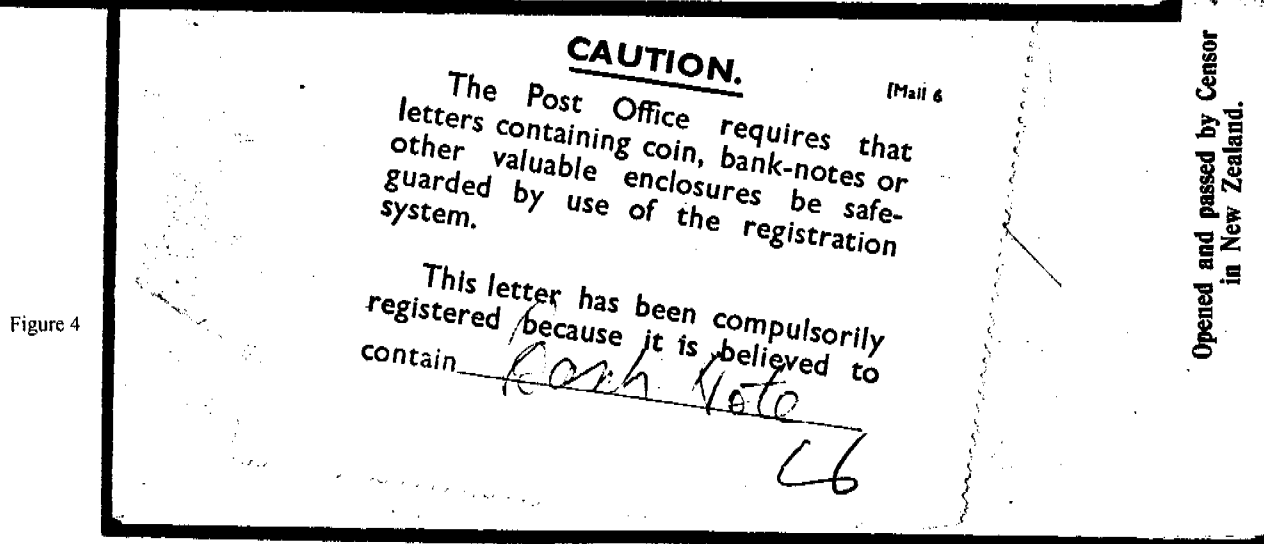


Figure 4

Aside from the indignity of having every bit of one's correspondence probed, there were other inconveniences to the censorship. The censorship of all alien mail took place in Wellington, since available translators were concentrated there. Therefore, depending on the distance of the alien's home from Wellington, a considerable delay was built into the delivery time of letters. Adding insult to injury, or perhaps more accurately reversing the phrase, injury was added to insult in the case of a German dentist in Gisborne, the addressee of the cover shown in Figure 3 (Obverse) and Figure 4 (Reverse). If any of his patients sent payment for his services in banknotes without the required registration, the censorship would reveal it, and the doctor paid a double fee, i.e. 8d rather than the 4d that the sender would have paid for the compulsory registration. Perhaps he added it to his next bill. In time, however, the cover would prove to be worth many times the 8d paid; if only he could have known it at the time. The combination of compulsory registration and alien censorship created an intriguing and scarce cover.

Further information on this intriguing vignette of New Zealand history may be found in W. Wynne Mason's book; "Prisoners of War" published by the War History Branch in Wellington in 1954 (Pp. 15-18, 49-51, 265-266, 444-445 and 448) and in F.L.W. Wood's book "The New Zealand People at War: Political and External Affairs" published by the War History Branch in Wellington in 1958 (Pp. 156-160).

Reference.

1. Taylor Nancy M. "The New Zealand People at War: The Home Front". Vol. II (1986). Wellington, Historical Publications Branch. (Pp 851-885, 979-997).

AN AMERICAN COVER WITH N.Z. CENSORSHIP

GEOFF GOODENS

I was recently shown a cover (Figure 1) and must confess that I was mystified. It is a U.S. item posted in Chicago on Nov 5 1940 (before U.S. involvement in the War) and addressed to New Jersey. There are no back stamps. The envelope has been passed by New Zealand Censor No. 3 and been re-sealed with Censored tape. The only explanation I can think of is that New Zealand troops were stationed in America and had taken censoring facilities with them. Can anybody help?

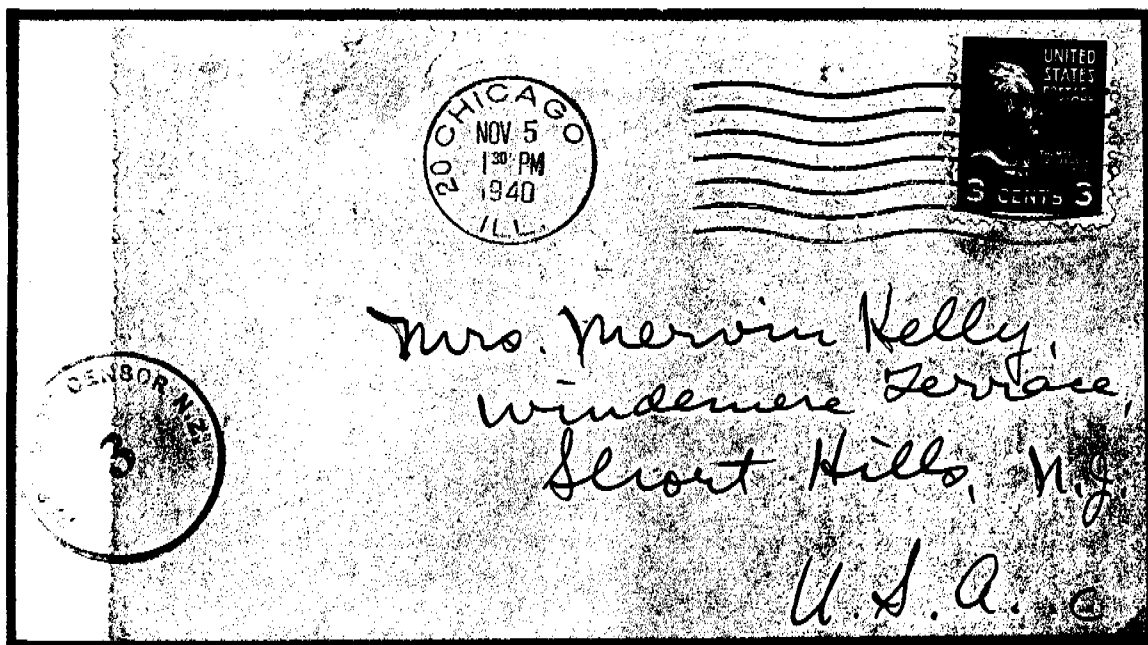


Figure 1
