

# Australian Journal of Philately

(Incorporating: The Date Stamp and Australian Journal of Postal History)

No. 138 December 2016



## IN THIS ISSUE

Japanese Conquest and Defeat In WWII

3. Japanese Occupation of Asian Countries

Airmail Between Australia and Switzerland 1929-46

New Zealand Musings—New Zealand at War 1939-45

Palestine Pictorials—Part 2

The Hand Roller Cancellations of WA

NT Hand Roller Cancellations

Hand Parcel Roller Cancellations of the ACT

Hand-Held Date-Stamp Notes

Meetings: The Australian Philatelic Society meets bimonthly on the third Monday of (February, April, June, August, October, December), at 7.45 pm at the RSL Canterbury Memorial Homes, 152 Canterbury Rd, Canterbury, Melway Ref: page 46 C 10/11. Visitors welcome.

Subscription. The annual subscription: In Australia: \$A25.00 (Australian Journal of Philately by surface); Asia/Pacific - including New Zealand: **\$A25.00 (2 mail outs), \$A 35.00 (4 mail outs)**, (airmail\*); ROW: USA, Canada, Europe etc: **\$A28.00 (2 mail outs), \$A 41.00 (4 mail outs)**, (airmail\*). Society members receive four copies of The Australian Journal of Philately each year. (\* airmail is now the only AP option)

Webmaster: Tom & Ruth O'Dea

Website address:

<http://www.aps.org.au>

Correspondence: All to the Secretary except as noted. Journal articles to be with the Editor by 15 February, May, August and November respectively.

## **OFFICE BEARERS 2016 - 2017**

### **Secretary:**

Ian Sadler  
PO Box 3136  
Dendy  
Vic 3186  
Australia

### **Australian Journal of Philately**

Tony Lyon  
2/2 Edith Avenue  
Croydon, Victoria 3136  
Australia  
Phone: 0412 997 675 or 8288 1933  
E-mail: [lyonaj@optushome.com.au](mailto:lyonaj@optushome.com.au)

### **HHDS Notes**

George Vearing  
Box 426  
Mooroopna, Victoria 3629  
Australia  
Ph: 03 5825 3194  
[g\\_vearing@hotmail.com](mailto:g_vearing@hotmail.com)

<i>President</i>	:	<b>John Young</b>	
<i>Immediate Past president</i>	:		
<i>Vice President</i>	:	<b>Vacant</b>	
<i>Secretary</i>	:	<b>Ian Sadler</b>	
<i>Treasurer</i>	:	<b>John Steward</b>	
<i>Librarian</i>	:	<b>John Young</b>	
<i>Committee</i>	:	<b>Michael Barden</b>	:
		<b>Tony Lyon</b>	
<i>Editor, AJPH</i>	:	<b>Tony Lyon</b>	

### **Advertising in the Journal:**

Half Page \$A30.00

Please send copy to the Editor

Full Page \$A50.00

Full Page Colour \$A100.00

### **Disclaimers:**

Articles in this issue of The Australian Journal of Philately do not necessarily reflect the opinion of The Australian Philatelic Society Inc. or of the Editorial Committee.

Copyright of each article in this issue of The Australian Journal of Philately is owned by the author, unless otherwise stated. Permission to reproduce articles must be obtained from the copyright owner, who normally should be contacted through this Society.

<b>Date</b>	<b>2016 / 2017 Programme</b>	<b>Display</b>
<b>19 December 2016</b>	<b>Members Exhibition</b>	<b>Up to 10 A4 pages</b>
20 February 2017	John Young	Pakistan & Bangladesh Postal History 1948-72
17 April 2017	John McKay	UN Peace Keeping Mail

# Contents

<b>Editorial</b>	3
<b>From the President</b>	4
<i>John Young</i>	
<b>Xmas Greetings</b>	4
<i>Tony Lyon</i>	
<b>Japanese Conquest and Defeat In WWII—3. Japanese Occupation of Asian Countries</b>	5
<i>Ian Sadler</i>	
<b>Airmail Between Australia and Switzerland 1929-46</b>	11
<i>John Young</i>	
<b>WWI Feldpost</b>	13
<i>Tony Lyon</i>	
<b>Vale—Irene Kerry</b>	14
<i>Michael Barden</i>	
<b>New Zealand Musings</b>	15
<b>New Zealand at War 1939-45</b>	
<i>Tony Lyon</i>	
<b>Palestine Pictorials—Part 2</b>	18
<i>Tony Lyon</i>	
<b>Longest in Queensland?</b>	19
<i>Ian Cutter</i>	
<b>Cowra Camp</b>	19
<i>Nina Dowden</i>	
<b>The Hand Roller Cancellations of WA</b>	20
<i>Brian Fuller</i>	
<b>NT Hand Roller Cancellations</b>	22
<i>Brian Fuller</i>	
<b>Cenzure—Arad</b>	22
<i>Tony Lyon</i>	
<b>Hand Parcel Roller Cancellations of the ACT</b>	24
<i>Brian Fuller</i>	
<b>The First Contingent sails from Albany, 1 Nov<sup>ber</sup> 1914</b>	26
<i>Michael Barden</i>	
<b>Don't Talk about Ships</b>	28
<i>Ian Cutter</i>	
<b>HHDS</b>	29
<i>Compiled by George Vearing</i>	

## Editorial

*Tony Lyon*

Please note that the Christmas members meeting will be held on the 19<sup>th</sup> December, 2016 at 8:00pm at the usual venue. There was a error on the syllabus that showed the meeting as on the 14<sup>th</sup>. This is a mistake. It would be great to see you on the 19<sup>th</sup> when there will be members exhibiting various themes of up to 10 A4 pages.

This proviso of A4 pages was the result of one year when it was stipulated as an up to 4 sheet display, some wag actually brought along a bed sheet sized display. Very droll!

There is always an excellent supper afterwards.

December journal is full of interesting articles and titbits of postal history and it is thanks once again to the various contributors without whom this journal would be impossible.

Sadly we must report the passing of another valued member. Irene Kerry passed away in October. A tribute to her is offered on page 14.

It is now less than 4 months until Melbourne 2017 FIAP exhibition. It is also being recognised by the FIP.

Opportunities such as this do not come around very often and it is a great way to see world class exhibits as well as visit the many dealers from around the world who frequent such exhibitions. Hopefully they will bring something to enhance your collecting interest. Start saving your pennies.

We have some interesting displays booked in for 2017 so make an effort to attend the bi-monthly members meeting. You will not be disappointed. Business is kept to a minimum. There is always a supper at the conclusion and for this we would like to thank Maureen Barden.

Ciao for now.

### Privacy Statement

The Society collects, uses, discloses and holds personal information of members in accordance with the Commonwealth Privacy Act 1988.

The Society collects personal information about a member in order to:

1. maintain a current membership list;
2. inform members about the Society's activities;
3. publish details of members, with their consent, in the AJPH or other Society publications.

Members' personal information will be kept confidential and secure and will not be accessible for unauthorised use, amendment or disclosure. Members may seek access to and lodge any complaints about their personal information by contacting the Society's Privacy Office, John Young.

The Society will strive to ensure that the personal information of members is accurate, up to date and complete. Members can assist the Society in this task by providing correct information and advising when details have changed.



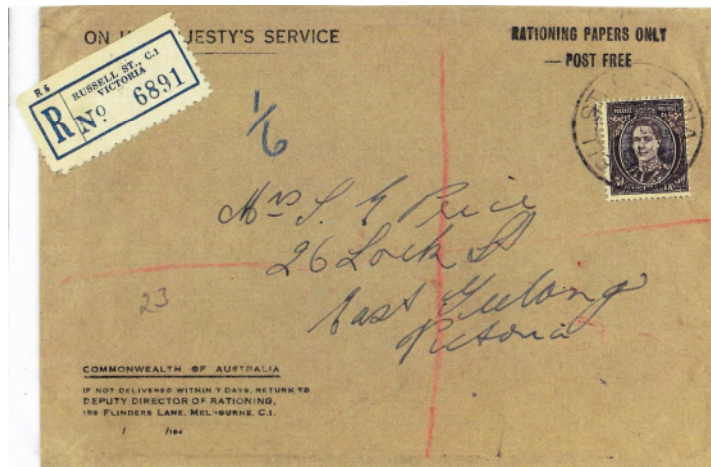
## From the President

### John Young

In keeping with Ebenezer Scrooge's spirit of Christmas I feature below for this month a postal history item concerning war-time rationing. The cover was for post-free rationing papers in August 1947 and has a three pence stamp for registration.

A month before, rationing had been removed for sugar but it remained for meat, tea, butter and clothing. For Christmas, Mrs Price of Loch Street, East Geelong could by diligent scrimping have got together enough ration tickets for gifts of a party dress or socks; or a Christmas pudding with sugar, but with less butter than suet. Clothes rationing ran on until June 1948.

Nowadays Christmas rationing is not done by tickets, but instead by dietary directives and doctor's orders. I'm told that the old saying of "all's well that ends well" has been replaced by "all swells that eats well". Whatever your rationing regimen, have a happy Christmas and a restful Boxing Day.



## Xmas Greetings

### Tony Lyon



It is Christmas again and a step back in time to 1910 when this postcard was sent. These type of greeting cards were very popular (as well as birthday greetings) in the days before the telephone was readily available to the masses. Email was still a pipe dream. Telegrams were expensive.



Sent from Lumsden 19 DE 10 (A Class datestamp) to Karori, Wellington. J Beagles & Co Ltd., E.C. Printed in Saxony



# Japanese Conquest and Defeat in World War II

## 3. Japanese Occupation of Asian Countries

Ian Sadler

The first two articles covered Japanese conquest of Asian countries from the Philippines and Papua New Guinea to Burma. This article documents occupation of some of these countries and the appearance of local control within the so-called "Asian Co-prosperity Sphere".

### Occupation of the Philippines from January 1942 to August 1945

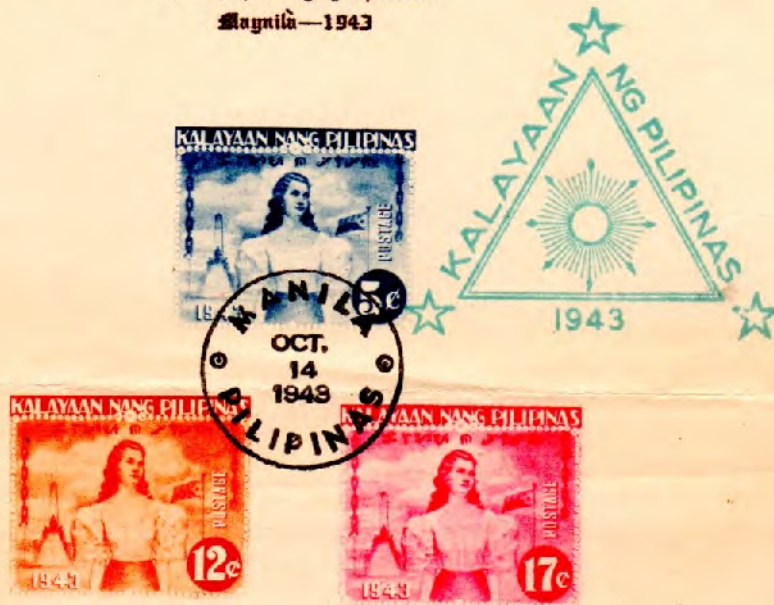


Cover issued in December 1942 for first anniversary of start of war. It shows previous 'US' stamps overprinted, maps and the censor cachet 'Passed by Censor/ Japanese Military Police.

January 1943 cover celebrates the first anniversary of the Philippines Executive Commission which, in theory, governed the Philippines. In practice the Japanese retained control, as shown by the military censoring of a local letter.



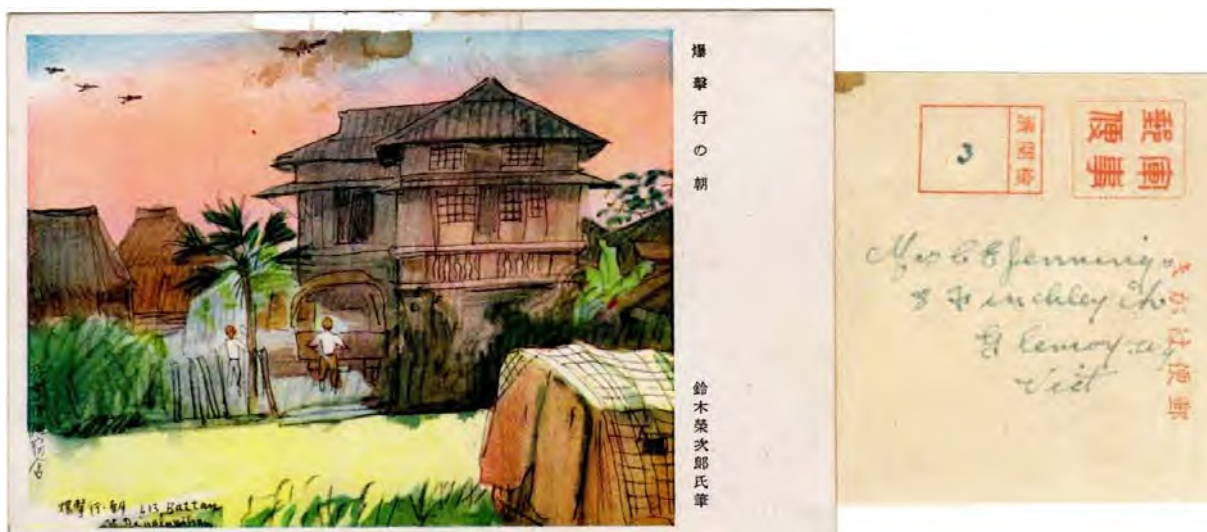
Repúbliká ng Pilipinas  
Kagamarán ng Gámaing-Bayan at Páhatiran  
Káwanihán ng Páhatiran  
Maynilá—1943



Miniature sheet celebrating the Japanese declaration of the Independence of the Philippines in October, 1943.

*Mis sueños cuando apenas muchacho adolescente,  
Mis sueños cuando joven ya lleno de vigor,  
Fueron el verte un día, joya del mar de oriente,  
Secos los negros ojos, alta la tierra frente,  
Sin ceño, sin arrugas, sin manchas de rubor.*

(Ikaapat na talata ng Huling Paalam ni Gat Jose Rizal)



Propaganda postcard showing Japanese troops occupying a house in Battan, the last part of the Philippines to be conquered by them. It was found by an Australian serviceman and addressed to his wife in Glenroy, Victoria.



# Occupation of Malaya and Singapore, February 1942 to September, 1945



Registered cover within Singapore (= Syonan) in March 1942.

British Straits Settlement stamps overprinted in pink 'the seal of the Military Government postal services.'

Rare cover from Aloh Star in Kedah to Singapore with Japanese characters for address and censor chop.



## Siamese (Thai) Collaboration with Japan

In December 1941, the Japanese moved troops freely across Siam from Indonesia since the Siamese government accepted Japanese overlordship in advance, to regain lost territory (Beevor, 2012). The Japanese 15<sup>th</sup> Army also landed troops on the Kra Isthmus in Siam and in southern Burma. The Siamese were rewarded by being ceded northern Malaya.



Censored cover from Bangkok to Melbourne in May 1941 before the war in Siam.

## Japanese Occupy Burma, May 1942 to August 1945

Since the British had only one division of India Command in Burma, the Japanese were able to conquer most of Burma easily during January to May 1942.



Indian 'Airmail' Letter Card sent from Burma (?) in July 1943 to Canada. Sent by Signaller Nicholson of the India Command to his wife. The card has a faint Unit Censor A344 and then passed by DHC/42 of Calcutta. A cachet indicates that the card was forwarded by surface mail only.



## Burma Occupation (continued)



Scarce Burma occupation cover sent in January 1945 from Thanatatin to Kyonpyaw. I show the reverse with a pair of 5c 'elephant carrying log' paying domestic letter rate, plus address of part of front.



World War British Burma Star is a campaign medal awarded by King George VI to all British Commonwealth forces, who served over six months in operations in Burma between December 1941 and September 1945. The bronze used probably signifies the recipient was an Indian non-combatant.

## Occupation of the Netherlands East Indies from March 1942 to August 1945

The Japanese conquered the Dutch Indies in March 1942, thanks to some poor efforts by the Dutch. Australian and British troops had only just arrived from other theatres of war. There were three areas of Japanese control, Java, Sumatra and the Naval Control area which commanded the remaining islands.



Part of a piece of propaganda dropped on the Netherlands East Indies c.1944, to demonstrate to the inhabitants that the Allies were winning the war.

The Indonesian translates to 'Misti (sic) lost the war!' And

'A Manufacturing Plant for American bombers.'

Netherlands Indies issue hand stamped for use in Sumatra. The date '23' means 1943, the 23<sup>rd</sup> year of the Emperor's reign.



南太平洋（土人の買ひ出し）（南海）

毛利文男筆

Unused Japanese propaganda postcard shows a peaceful scene of a canoe laden with bananas in the Netherlands Indies

The fourth instalment of this series will examine the correspondence of the numerous prisoners-of-war, caused by all the fighting in the Second World War in the Pacific.



## Airmail between Australia and Switzerland 1929-46

**John Young**

Airmail services between Australia and Switzerland during the 1930s and 1940s were continuous, in contrast to most European countries. Switzerland was one of the few neutral countries during World War II and airmail services between it and the rest of the world were kept open for the duration of the war.

Beginning in 1929 Switzerland was able to share in Britain's Imperial Airways service as far as Karachi and subsequently (1934) the whole Imperial route to Darwin (illus. 1).

The franking for a 5gm airmail letter to Australia was 1fr. Letters were carried by rail to Brindisi, Italy, where the air service began (illus. 2, 3).

Letters from Australia to Switzerland cost 1sh and 9 pence per  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce and 1sh and 8 pence per additional  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce (illus. 4).

Upon the entry of Italy into the war in June 1940 northern European countries such as Britain and Sweden resorted to the cumbersome surface/air Horseshoe route via South Africa in place of the Imperial route via Cairo and India to send airmail to Australia. Neutral Switzerland, however, could rail mail to Naples whereupon it was flown to Athens, Karachi and Singapore to Darwin. The franking was 1 fr. This lasted until the Pacific war in 1941.



Illus. 1: 1931. Correctly franked 9 pence for  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. airmail letter, Karachi to London air service



Illus. 2: 1936. Correctly franked 1 fr. for 5 gm. Airmail letter, airmail service Brindisi to Australia

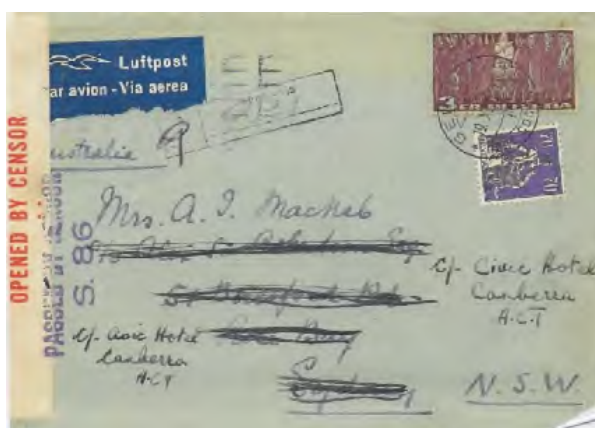


Illus. 3: 1937. Double-weight airmail letter. (35c surface rate for 10 gm., plus 65c airmail fee per 5 gm?)

At the same time there was another, costlier, way for airmail between Switzerland and Australia, namely by PAA 'Clipper' across the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. This is evident from at least July 1940 when the PAA trans-Pacific service from San Francisco to Auckland, New Zealand, began. The franking for the two oceans 'Clipper' service was 2fr. for a 5gm letter (illus. 5). From Australia to Switzerland the franking was 5 shillings and 8 pence per half ounce (illus. 6). If the more frequent Trans-Pacific leg via Hong Kong and Bangkok was preferred the frankings were 2fr. 40 and 6 shillings and a little over 6 shillings respectively.



Illus. 4: 1939. Double –weight airmail letter, 1sh. 9p plus 1sh. 8p = 3sh. 5p.



Illus. 5: 1940. Double-weight airmail letter flown trans-Atlantic and Pacific, franked 30c for surface mail plus 2 x 1fr. 70 airmail fee



Illus. 6: 1941. Triple-rate airmail letter, 5sh. 8p for 1<sup>st</sup> half ounce plus 2 x 5sh. 7p each subsequent half ounce

The Pacific service ended with Japan's attack on Pearl Harbour in December 1941, leaving only sea mail, after air carriage from Lisbon to San Francisco. Franking for a 5gm airmail letter from Switzerland reverted to 1fr. and from Australia the franking was 1 shilling and 11 pence (illus. 7 & 8). This continued for the duration of the war.



Illus. 7: 1944. Airmail to USA, surface mail USA to Aust. Correctly franked 1fr.



Illus. 8: 1942. Correctly franked 1sh. 11p. for surface mail to USA and trans-Atlantic airmail

In August 1944 airmail between Australia and England re-opened, flying from Ceylon via Karachi, Bahrain, Cairo and Gibraltar. This route could be intersected at Cairo by a route used by Swiss airmail from Madrid to Cairo via Casablanca, but it was possibly a less timely or reliable route than going in the opposite direction via USA. In any event, by late 1944 the aerial Trans-Pacific route returned to restricted availability with military aircraft, probably through American Lend-Lease flights into Brisbane or other military service to Sydney. The franking for this service was the same or close to the amount that applied before Pearl Harbour in 1941. Airmail carriage is verified by back-stamps for San Francisco, Honolulu and Sydney (illus. 9, 10).





Illus. 9: 1944. Franked 3fr. 40 for registered airmail sent via USA and the Pacific



Illus. 10: Backstamps of illustration 9. Key markings are Zurich, 12 July; San Francisco, 24 Aug; Honolulu, 25 Aug; Sydney, 11 Sept. Triple censored



Illus. 11: Mailed May 1946, and inscribed "via India", i.e. the old Imperial Airways route. Franked 4fr. 80 for a 12 gm. letter; at a guess 30c per 10 gm. surface mail and 1fr. 40 per 5 gm. for airmail

By early 1945 the Imperial route from Europe to Australia was substantially re-established. By July there were twice weekly air services between Colombo and Perth and once weekly services to Karachi and from Sydney to Hurn (UK) using Catalina and Lancastrian planes. Swiss airmail was 1 fr. for an ordinary letter, and envelopes sometimes carried an OAT (onward air transmission) hand-stamp applied in London.

## WWI Feldpost

**Tony Lyon**

### German occupation of Namur WWI

A German Feldpost posted by soldier of 2 Kompagnie 1. Ldst I. Batl Prenzlau (1 Landsturm Infanterie Battailon Prenzlau): an infantry unit of Landsturm (Land Storm) III Armee-Korps / Berlin.

Posted at Namur, Belgium 4.7.1915.

It is addressed to Charlottenburg, Berlin.

Picture: Wepion Rochers du Spinette (Rocks of the Spinette).

Namur (Province of Namur, Wallonia, Belgium)

The city of Namur fell to the Imperial German Army on 25 August 1914. It was liberated by British forces on 21 November 1918.



## Irene Kerry 6 March 1927 – 28 October 2016

Michael Barden



It was with deep sadness that we learnt of Irene's death.

Irene was an integral and greatly valued member of the Australian Philatelic Society. She had been an active member for 14 years and held the position of secretary for 7 years. Her reliability, expertise and patience won the admiration of all, particularly the committee members.

Irene was also a member of the Brighton Philatelic Society where she was appointed their president, the first woman to hold this position.

In retirement, Irene became an active and dedicated worker in the community. Her dedication, devotion and interest was the Trefoil Guild, which builds support for Guiding and creates good influence in the community. Irene related particularly well with teenagers, who undoubtedly benefited from her tolerance, enthusiasm and encouragement.

Irene enjoyed her weekly meetings with community workers at The Mews, in the grounds of Government House, sorting and packaging stamps for sale. The proceeds went to charity. She was never idle and knitting small toys for charity kept her very busy too. Time was never wasted in Irene's life.

Sadly, Irene's last two years were dogged by illness. In her usual manner, she accepted the challenge and complaints were never heard.

Irene will be remembered with affection and respect by all who knew her. Her life was celebrated by family and friends at Le Pine Chapel, Camberwell, on 10 November.

My thanks to my wife, Maureen, who attended the funeral and assisted me in writing this obituary.

## Front Cover

**John Young**

**To England**

1942: Correctly franked 1 shilling & 1 Penny for a post card carried by sea mail to USA, domestic airlines to New York, PAA to Lisbon and BOAC to London.

Transmission, 3 Oct 1942 to 2 Jan 1943 (London).

Airmail postcards are scarce, the 1 shilling & 1penny rate more so.



Picture side



## New Zealand Musings – New Zealand at War 1939-1945

Tony Lyon

Continuing with RNZAF covers originating from the Pacific.

### Torokina—Bougainville, PNG



**RNZAF NZAPO D (Army Post Office 308)** was used at Torokina, Bougainville, PNG. Known used at this location from 22.1.44—1.2.46.

It was sent by Sergeant D H Hooper 76460. Censored by triangular censor F14 that was allocated to 1st Battalion Fiji Infantry. Previous examples originated from the Solomon Islands. There were a number of New Zealanders attached to the Fijian Military Force both officers and NCO's.

Hooper was a Sergeant serving with the NZ Ordinance Corps (NZOC).

Chapter 10 of 'The Pacific' in the Official History series of New Zealand in the Second World War 1939-45 provides a record of the exploits of the Fijian units. On Bougainville they fought as part of 14<sup>th</sup> United States Corps with great distinction. They sailed from Bougainville on the 26 July 1944.

### **RNZAF NZAPO D (APO 308) dated 7 AP 45.**

Sent by F/O A B Allen 414571 and self-censored. Addressed to Christchurch and 3d postage applied using the 1944 Health stamp pair.

From mid-1944, the addition of 3d additional postage (in NZ postage stamps), would ensure that letters arriving back in New Zealand would be given internal domestic air carriage to the destination town or city.



### Emirau Island, PNG

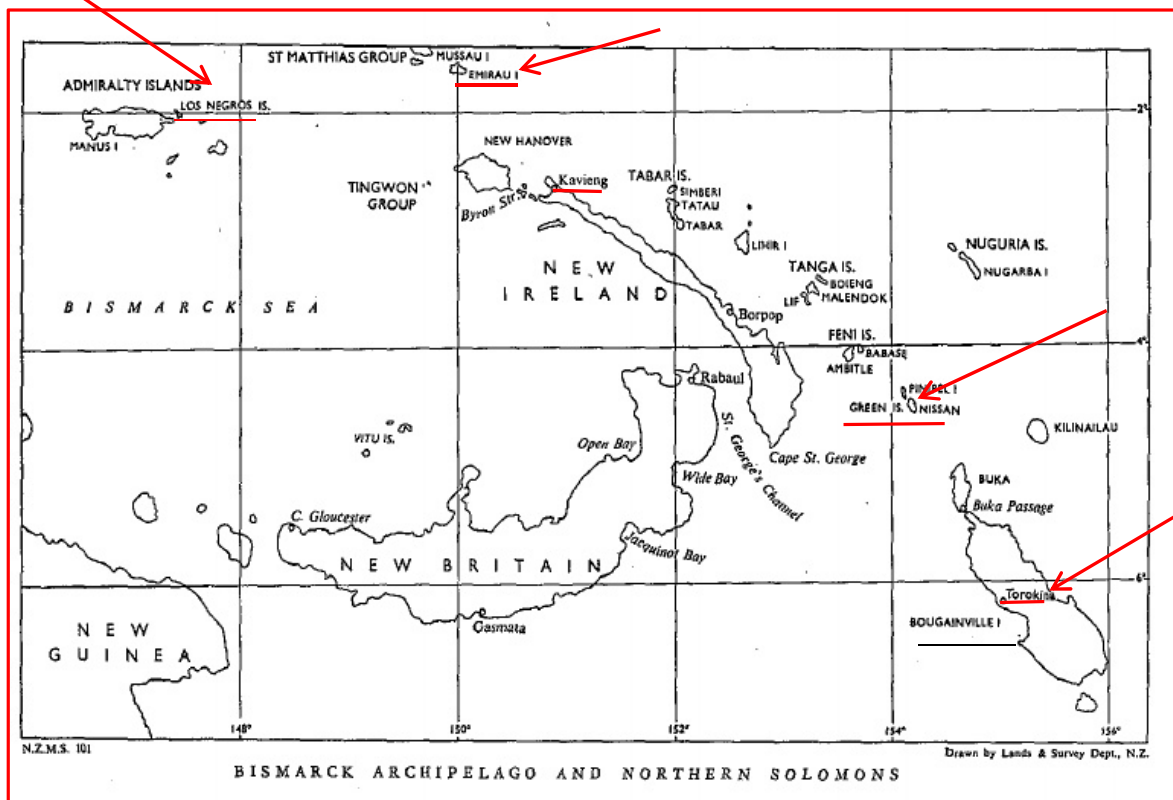


### **RNZAF NZAPO F (Army Post Office 328).**

A cover from Emirau in the Bismarck Islands, PNG, dated 28 JA 45. Sent by LAC A J Dale of No. 5 Service Unit (5 SU manuscript on back flap). 5 SU arrived at Emirau on 28 October 1944 by sea in the USS *Alkaid*. It serviced No 19 Fighter Squadron.

Censored by the small rectangular type RNZAF censor and signed by a Flying Officer.

The usage at Emirau was from 17.10.44 – 20.8.45. Emirau is one of the St Matthias Islands. It is located around 100 miles to the north-west of Kavieng.



### Los Negros Admiralty Islands, PNG

**RNZAF NZAPO G (Army Post Office 338)** dated 23 DE 44 (new earliest date). A self-censored cover sent by Flight Lieutenant Bethwaite (A40641) of 23 Squadron RNZAF.



The Squadron began operations from Los Negros on 22 November 1944 and became responsible for the fighter defence of the island. Throughout the tour, which lasted until early in January 1945, [the squadron] had servicing difficulties.

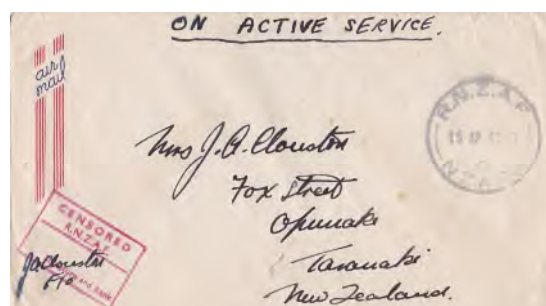
There was practically no sea transport available between Bougainville and Los Negros, and the servicing unit (comprising a number of personnel of No 4 SU) had to work shorthanded and without its heavy equipment.

Additional men were sent from Bougainville in small parties by transport plane as opportunity offered, but it was not until the end of January that

the servicing unit received its full complement of men and equipment.

**RNZAF NZAPO G (Army Post Office 338)** dated 15 AP 45 the datestamp indicates it being sent from Los Negros, however, F/O J A Clouston gives his unit as No 14 SU NZAPO 348 which was the RNZAF Field HQ on Green Island (Nissan).

No 14 SU landed at Green Island on 20 October 1944. New Zealand squadrons were maintained on Green Island until June 1945, when RNZAF operations from there ceased. No. 14 (Bomber Reconnaissance)...main body sailed on 27 May, leaving a small party behind for some weeks to complete repair work on several unserviceable aircraft.



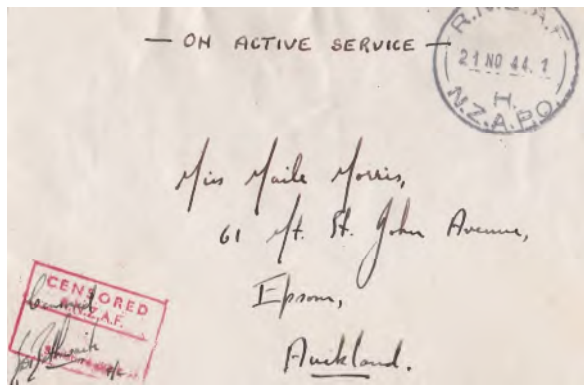


## Green Island (Nissan), British Solomon Islands

### RNZAF NZAPO H (Army Post Office 348)

This cover was posted at RNZAF HQ Green Island (Nissan) BSI. Sent by Flight Lieutenant Bethwaite dated 21 NO 44 (new earliest date). Censored by the small rectangular type RNZAF censor and signed by the sender.

As at Emirau, the first New Zealanders to be stationed at Green Island were a detachment of works personnel. They arrived on 3 October 1944 to provide workshop and living accommodation for a fighter and a bomber-reconnaissance squadron and their servicing units.

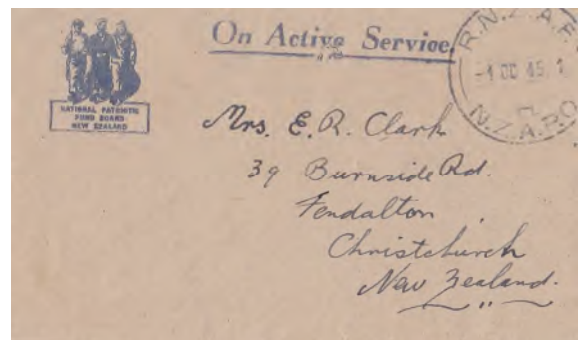


No. 20 (Fighter) Squadron flew in from Guadalcanal on 26 October to be based on No. 3 Servicing Unit. The servicing personnel were still engaged in camp construction and their technical equipment was not yet unpacked, but despite difficulties the squadron started operations almost immediately.

## Jacquinet Bay, Bougainville, PNG

RNZAF NZAPO H (Army Post Office 338) dated 1 OC 45. This cover was sent by LAC Clark No 30 SU. Known used from this location 10.8.45—17.11.45.

Royal New Zealand Air Force units were established at Jacquinet Bay in May 1945. No. 2 Squadron, which came up from New Zealand towards the end of June 1945, spent its first three weeks in practice bombing and familiarisation flights over the area, and started offensive operations on 14 July 1945.



From then on until the end of the war it carried out a series of medium-level bombing attacks, mainly against targets on the Gazelle Peninsula and on the islands off the north coast of Bougainville.

After the war ended the squadron flew on security patrols over Rabaul and New Ireland, and dropped surrender pamphlets over Japanese positions. No. 30 Servicing Unit arrived in the middle of July 1945.

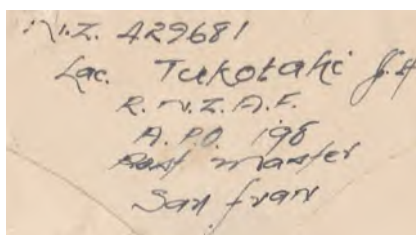


### US APO 198, Emirau Island, PNG

Cover sent through US Army Postal Service to Miss Gloria Jean (Schoonover) a child actress with Universal Studios. Her first movie "The Under-Pup", in 1939 at age 13 made her an instant star but by 1947 her popularity had waned and she mainly was in minor roles after this time.

This cover is interesting in that it is censored by an officer of the RNZAF and been posted through US APO 198 at Emirau and been sent by a LAC Tukotaki (NZ429681).

This appears to be a Pacific Islander name but it has eluded research thus far. Franked by 6c US Airmail.



### References

Ross J.M.S. (1955). *Royal New Zealand Air Force. Official History of New Zealand in the Second World War 1939-45.* War History Branch, Dept. of Internal Affairs. Wellington.

Forte J & R. W. Helbock. (1996). *A price guide to U.S. A.P.O. cancels of the Second World War.* Lake Oswego, OR: La Posta Publications.

Startup R. M. & E. B. Proud. (1992). *History of the New Zealand Military Postal Services 1845-1991.* Heathfield, UK. Postal History Publishing Co.

## Palestine Pictorials – Part 2

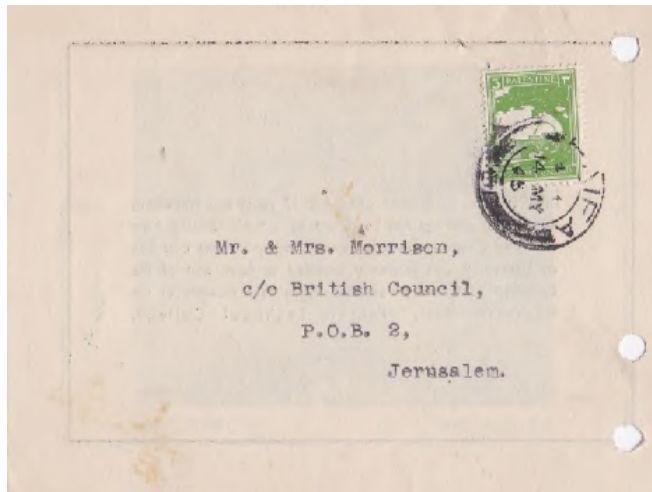
**Tony Lyon**

3mm "Printed Matter" and "Commercial Papers" rate up to 50gms\*

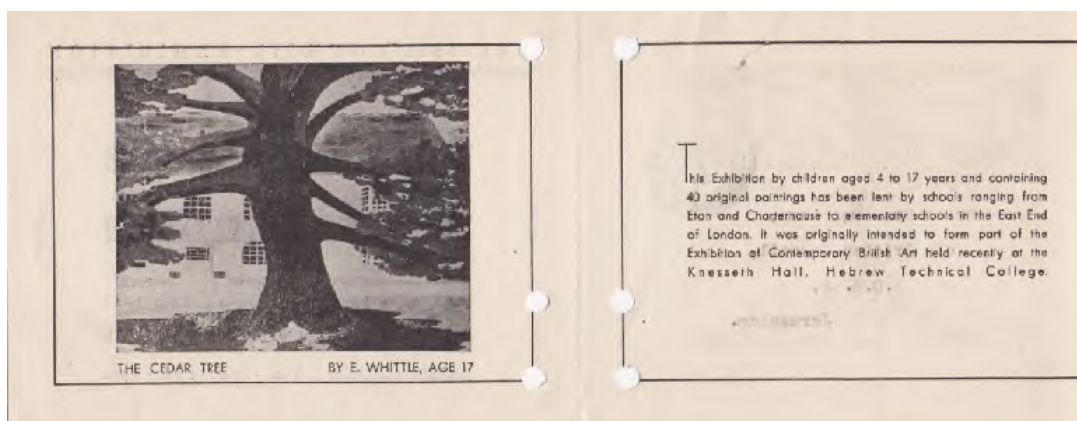
**Inland**

\*Minimum 250gms when applied to Commercial Papers

Period 1.7.43 to 14.5.48



Front



Printed Matter sent from Haifa 14 MY 45  
[Proud D20 usage 1.9.42 to 5.5.48] cancels  
a 3mm green wove paper.

Addressed to Jerusalem where it was  
received 15 MY 45.

The inner view above, and back views to  
the left.



## Longest in Queensland?

**Ian Cutter**

Investigation of post-office names in Queensland has come up with what seems to be the longest single-word name.

Research tools were a ruler and a postcode book dating from the days when there were lots of post offices listed and they were listed by state.

The candidate is Koombooloomba

The entry in Joan Frew's Queensland Post Offices 1842 – 1980 and Receiving Offices 1869-1927 reads

KOOMBOOLOOMBA is 41 miles from Cardwell b.310'. It is the storage area for the Tully Falls Hydroelectric Scheme the dam being at the junction of Monday Ck. and the Tully River near Koombooloomba Ck. During construction of the dam a prefabricated town housed 800 people. The post office opened about December 1952 and closed in 1963.

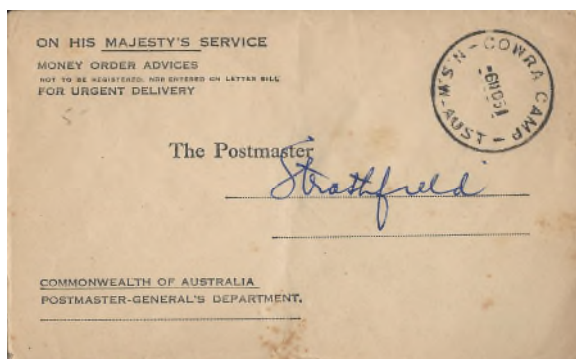


The example illustrated carries part of a postmark that is obviously Ravenshoe, [25km NNW] and gives a date, which is information that cannot be gleaned from a label alone.

Of course we must be grateful to the person who left this fragment attached to the piece bearing the label. But then, we would have been even more appreciative if they had retained the whole envelope.

## Cowra Camp

**Nina Dowden**



The cover was supplied by Nina Dowden. The Camp opened as a migrant camp 28 April 1949 and closed 3 February 1956.

More than 17, 000 people passed through its gates between 1949 and 1956 on their way to a new life. Before the site housed migrants from more than 27 countries, it was a military training camp for the Australian Imperial Force (AIF). In November 1939, the Cowra Chamber of Commerce petitioned the Australian Ministry of Defence for Cowra to become the site of the AIF training camp.

The Ministry of Defence decided Cowra's location, railway lines and favourable terrain made it a suitable choice and the camp was built by September 1940. The military camp closed when the war ended[.] The buildings were converted into housing for migrant families looking to build a life in Australia. Women and children were the camp's main occupants while the men worked on the railway and other infrastructure. (<http://www.cowraguardian.com.au/story/2652628/cowra-migrant-camp-history-unveiled-photos/>)

# THE HAND PARCEL ROLLER CANCELLATIONS OF WA

## Brian Fuller

There appears to be 11 different hand parcel roller cancellations for the whole of WA.

An exceptionally good reference source is a three volume handbook **WESTERN AUSTRALIA, The Postal Markings Illustrated**, compiled by the Western Australia Study Group co-ordinated by Brian Pope.

The volumes list every WA postmark by Type and show descriptions and location of use plus the dates of use. If warranted, it is accompanied by a narrative. The books do not list the width of the canceller track. This is excellent reference material for the serious marcophilist.

I have most of the postmarks but sometimes theirs is clearer, so I have scanned their copy. In my tabulation I acknowledge by cross reference the cancellations in their volumes. Their pictures illustrate whether the rollers are one or two head devices.

I did not find an Index where the hand parcel roller cancellations could be found and had to search all pages to find them. My tabulation, with its cross reference, shortcuts that searching. The only roller not in the book is Albany (BF1). It appears to be an archival strike.

My strike of Fremantle (BF4) is also an archival strike but I do not know its origin. My Series is depicted below the Discussion.

Series	X ref	location	dates of use	heads	width mm	comments
BF1	nil	Albany	25AUG71	1	26	archival strike
BF2	p123	Bunbury	21OCT44	1	26	archival strike
BF3	p636	CPO	1968 – 78	1	26	No 1 2 & 3 Chief Parcels Office
BF4	p267	Freemantle	1JA?6 – 1JA36(?)	1	26	archival strike
BF5	HR-h	GPO Perth	1954 - 59	1	26	Nos 1 & 2 p636
BF6	HR-j	GPO Perth	1966 – 73	2	26	Nos 1 & 2 p636
BF7	ORS1	Narrogin	1963 – 69	2	26	pre postcode W.A.-AUST
BF7A	ORS1	Narrogin	1978 – 79	2	26	postcode W.A.-6312
BF8	HR-f	Perth	1936 – 38	1	25	Nos 1, 2, & 3
BF9	HR-g	Perth	1953 – 55	1	26	Nos 3 & 6.
BF10	HR-i	Perth	1968 – 86	2	26	Nos 1 - 5
BF11	p886	Willuna	1945(?)– 63	1	28(?)	See Discussion

## Discussion


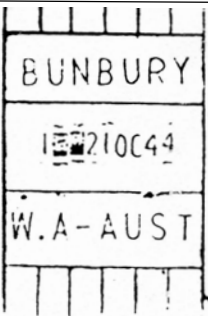

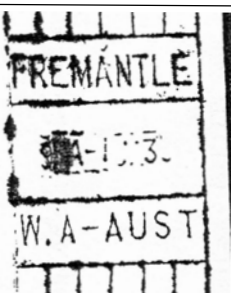
There are many archive strikes requiring collectors to keep their eyes open for part strikes to expand the date ranges. Many of the images in particular BF11 appears to be an archival image but the date impressed is not recorded in the handbook as a valid date.

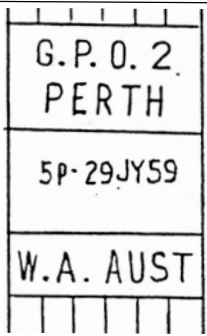
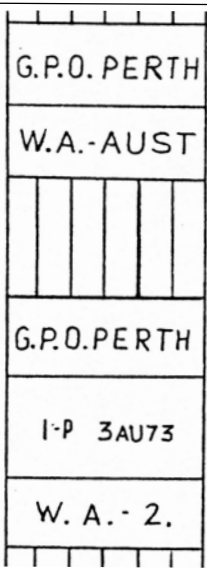
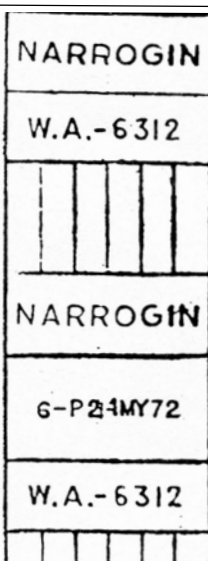
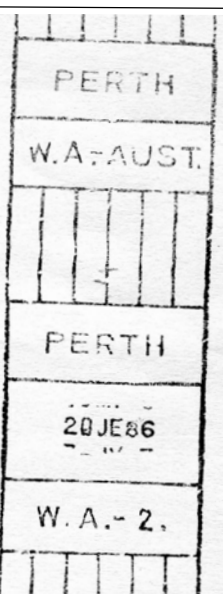
In BF4 Fremantle, the dates could well be the same but the images from both sources could have been photocopied poorly at some point. Certainly appears to be in the 1930s which is a very early date of usage.

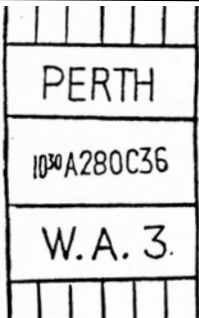
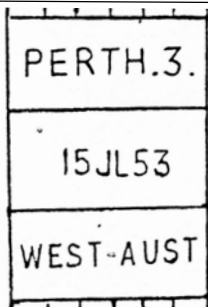
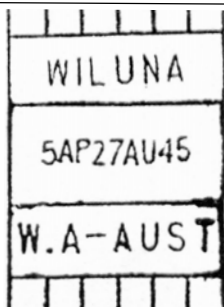
I have a suspicion that many of the archived copied rollers may have been used at Telegraph stations and on closing or transferring to a Post Office they were surrendered never to be reused.

I again acknowledge the contribution of the WA handbooks **WESTERN AUSTRALIA, The Postal Markings Illustrated** and commend them to all. My thanks go to Brian Pope for his help.



 <p>ALBANY 25AU71 WEST AUST ALBANY WEST-AUST</p>	 <p>BUNBURY 12210C44 W.A-AUST</p>	 <p>CH. PARCELS OFFICE PERTH W A-AUST CH. PARCELS OFFICE SAN QMR76 PERTH W. A. - 2.</p>	 <p>FREMANTLE A-103 W.A-AUST</p>
BF 1	BF 2	BF 3	BF 4

 <p>G.P.O. 2. PERTH 5P-29JY59 W.A. AUST</p>	 <p>G.P.O. PERTH W.A.-AUST G.P.O. PERTH 1-P 3AU73 W. A. - 2.</p>	 <p>NARROGIN W.A.-6312 NARROGIN G-P24MY72 W.A.-6312</p>	 <p>PERTH W.A-AUST. PERTH 20JE86 W. A. - 2.</p>
BF 5	BF 6	BF 7	BF 10

 <p>PERTH 10A280C36 W.A. 3.</p>	 <p>PERTH.3. 15JL53 WEST-AUST</p>	 <p>WILUNA 5AP27AU45 W.A-AUST</p>	<p><b>Note</b> – position changes of 8, 9 and 10 to allow fitting. Scans are correct numbers as shown.</p>
BF 8	BF 9	BF 11	

## NT Hand Parcel Roller Cancellations

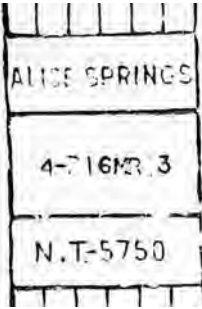


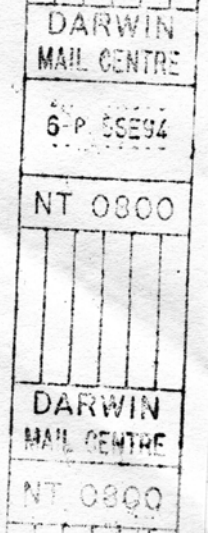
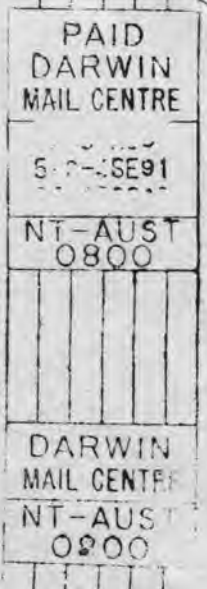
### Brian Fuller

As one would expect the Northern Territory has the least number of hand parcel rollers in Australia. Only five have been recorded.

In the superb volume of three books **The Hand-held Postmarks of South Australia and the Northern Territory** compiled by the South Australian Study Group and co-ordinated by Neville Solly, in the third volume for the sake of completeness I have amalgamated their findings with my holdings - both quantities and dates - with acknowledgments.

In the Discussion I will address some of my concerns with certain items in the volume.

Series	X ref	location	dates of use	heads	width mm	comments
BF1	p A15	Alice Springs	71-73	2	25	71 Archival strike
BF2	p D6	Darwin	55 -57	?	21	archival strike
BF3	p D6	Darwin	1956	?	??	poor archival strike
BF4	p D10	Darwin MC	1984 - 94	2	25	P/C 0800
BF5	p D11	Darwin MC	1988 - 91	2	25	Red PAID
BF5A			1993			Black PAID

				
<b>BF 1</b>	<b>BF 2</b>	<b>BF 3</b>	<b>BF 4</b>	<b>BF 5</b>



## Discussion

BF1 has 2 heads as my example is the second head whilst the Volume has the date head from an archival strike.

I cannot be sure about BF2 and 3 as I do not have examples. However, I disagree with their measurement of BF2 being 21mm. No other parcel roller in Australia has less than 25mm and the engineering drawings provided by Martin Walker indicate this as the required measurement. Some rollers are varying degrees larger than 25 but none are over 27mm in width.

An obvious difference between BF2 and 3 is in BF3 it has a hyphen after the NT and not a period as in BF2. There may be a print size difference but the quality of the strikes is poor and may not be fact.

BF5 the PAID roller in the Volume (8JUN88) is intact. However, by 4SEP91 the frame above the date has a 17mm piece missing. Also the Volume shows the Postcode 0800 as being readable but my scanned copy indicates it is damaged. However, my sample of 15DEC93 indicates it is again undamaged. Possibly it merely hit an obstacle in an envelope and distorted that part of the impression. More samples required please.

For collectors of South Australian and Northern Territory postmarks the Study Group's volumes are a must have. ALL postmarks are listed in alphabetical order of their town. All appear to be illustrated and with rarity and period of use. I wish to thank Martin Walker for informing me of the SA/NT Postmark Handbooks. I acknowledge the copies scanned from the book to enable clear images to be presented.

## Cenzure - Arad

### Tony Lyon

On 23 November 1940, Romania signed the Tripartite Pact, officially allying itself with Germany, Italy, and Japan.

In June 1940, the Soviet Union co-opted two Romanian provinces, and the king searched for an ally to help protect it and appease the far right within its own borders. So on July 5, 1940, Romania allied itself with Nazi Germany—only to be invaded by its “ally” as part of Hitler’s strategy to create one huge eastern front against the Soviet Union.



King Carol abdicated on September 6, 1940, leaving the country in the control of fascist Prime Minister Ion Antonescu and the Iron Guard. Signing the Tripartite Pact was now inevitable. Originally formulated in Berlin on September 27, the pact formally recognized an alliance between Germany, Italy, and Japan, termed the “Axis.” As more European nations became subject to fascist domination and invasion, they too were drawn into the pact, albeit as unequal partners (Hungary was made an Axis “power” on November 20). Now it was Romania’s turn.



While Romania would recapture the territory lost to the Soviet Union when the Germans invaded Russia, it would also have to endure the Germans’ raping its resources as part of the Nazi war effort. Besides taking control of Romania’s oil wells and installations, Hitler would help himself to Romania’s food crops, causing a food shortage for native Romanians.

(<http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/romania-becomes-an-axis-power>) Internet accessed 5.12.2016.

Censored postcard sent from Arad 31 Jul 41 to Brasov a city in the Transylvania region of Romania. 1. Double

line Cenzure – Arad 2. Cenzer. Machine cancel with bridge type town die. Arad and part double circle Brasov as receiving cancel. Also boxed ‘Crede Si Vei Birou’? Not sure what this is and could find nothing on the internet. Translation needs context as these words have multiple meanings.

## Hand Parcel Roller Cancellations of the ACT

### Brian Fuller

There appear to be only 8 hand parcel roller cancellers used in the ACT. These are depicted below. The first known (BF1) is probably a single head roller, BF2 certainly is a one head roller, whilst the remainder are two head, only one of which contains the date line. Some are numbered whilst others are not. Many over the years of use show significant breaks in their impressions.

The first four series appear to have been used in CANBERRA CITY. I apologise for the poor scan of BF1 but it is the only copy I have (and seen). I welcome better scans or samples for the ACT or for the other States and Territories of Australia. All replies will be acknowledged.

BF2- 4 might well have also been used at Canberra City PO, which may have become the GPO equivalent, due to the increasing population of Canberra.

SERIES	DATE	HEAD	WIDTH mm	COMMENTS
BF1	1945(?)	1 (?)	25	black A.C.T. ? AUST
BF2	1968	1	26	black A.C.T.-AUST
BF3	1966 – 68	2	26	black
BF4	1967 – 85	2	26	PAID AT Red
BF5	1995	2	26	see COMMENTS
BF6	1986	2	26	black No 1
BF7a	1988 – 90	2	26	PAID red
b	1993			PAID black
BF8a	1988	2	26	PAID red No 1
b	1993			PAID black No 1

### COMMENTS

Time appears in the date lines of all series except BF4 – see below.

I cannot be sure that BF1 has a hyphen after the A.C.T. and before the AUST.


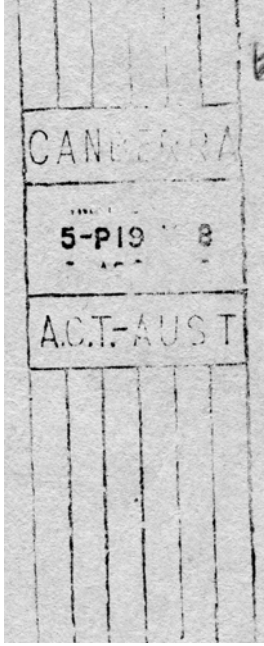

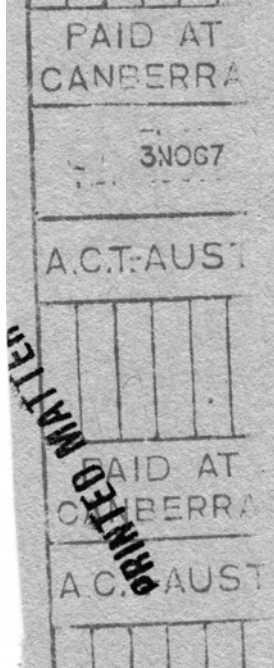
BF4 has a break above and below the date line between 1967 and 1970. In 1985 TIME appears in the date line but in other dates it does not.



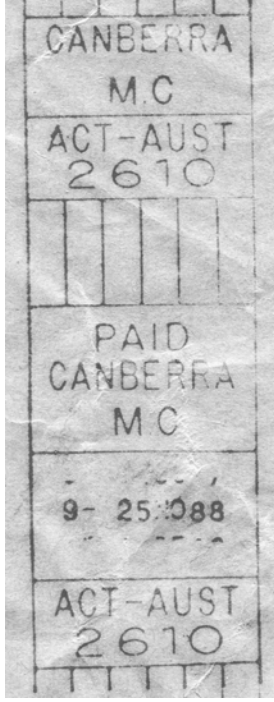
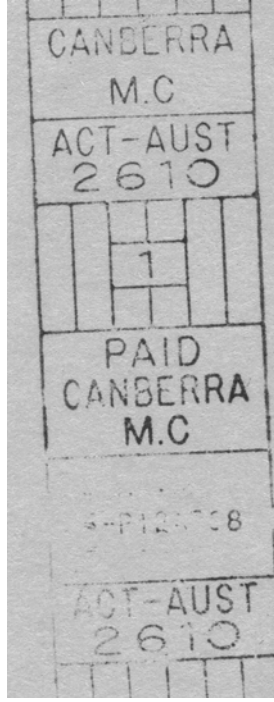
BF5 has a 1995 date but the date line is inverted and the lower margin of the date section is broken. I assume that this roller has been recycled for large articles, hence earlier usage must exist.

BF7a has a break above the date line from 1989 to 22OCT90.

BF8 does not have any breaks and the latest date I possess is 7JUN93.



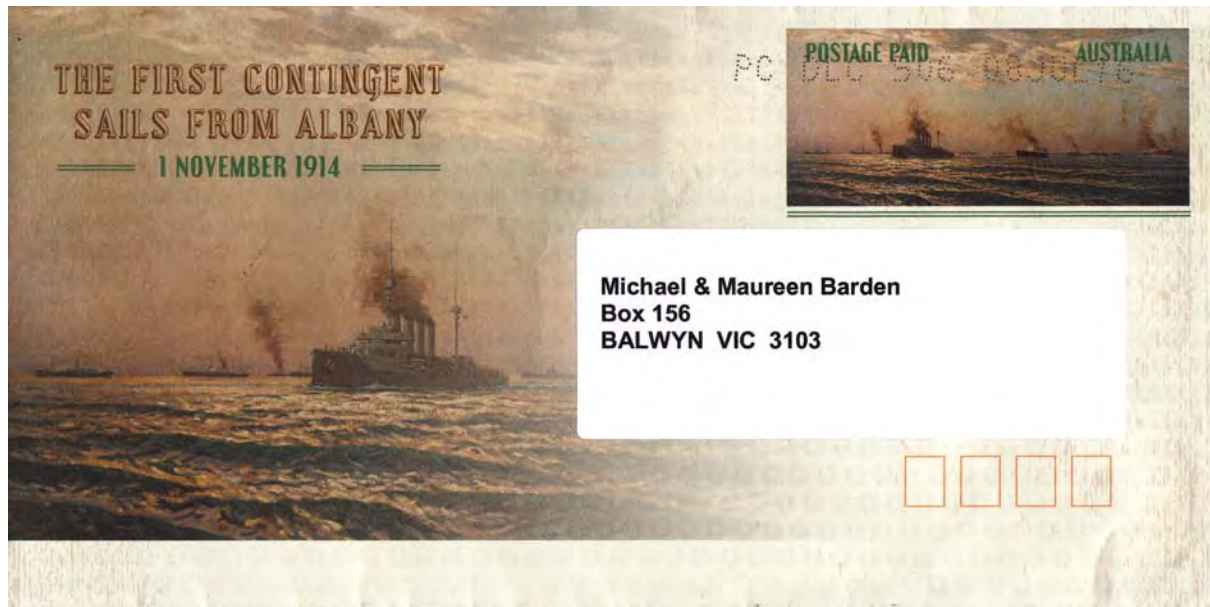
			
BF 1	BF 2	BF 3	BF 4

			
BF 5	BF 6	BF 7	BF 8

## The First Contingent sails from Albany, 1 Nov<sup>ber</sup> 1914

**Michael Barden**

Two years ago Australia Post issued a PSE marking 100 years since the first fleet sailed from Albany, WA, for a war on the other side of the world; a war that was thought initially would last four months, but which in fact dragged on for over four long years and changed the world forever.



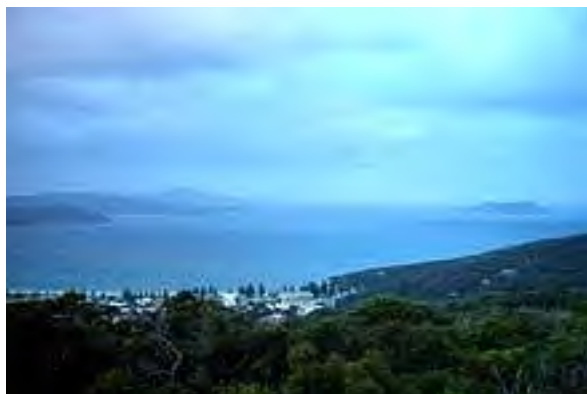
"If the old country is at war, so are we", declared Prime Minister Joseph Cook on the eve of the Great War. Recruitment began in earnest, at war's declaration, for a volunteer force of 20,000 men. Initially, the first contingent of the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) was to depart in late September. But anxious that German cruisers were in the Indian Ocean, the Admiralty recommended delaying the AIF's departure. The troops were directed to convene at Albany, Western Australia, where they would be joined by the New Zealand contingent. On 1 November, the convoy of Australian and New Zealand troopships finally departed Albany for a war half a world away.

### Part of the envelope verso outlining The story of the picture on the front.

Image: Charles Bryant, First Convoy at Sea, 1920, Oil on canvas. AWM ART00190.

Cover design; Jo Muré, AP Design Studio

From Gary Diffen's book <sup>(1)</sup>, "The first convoy consisted of 28 ships, which were allocated the numbers A1 to A28, and which they retained throughout the war. Approximately 21,500 men and 7,900 horses, plus supplies and equipment embarked from various ports within the Australian States in October 1914. The troopships assembled at Albany, WA, by the 28<sup>th</sup> October, where they were joined by the ten troopships from New Zealand. The combined convoy and their escorts sailed for Egypt on 1 November 1914." This was three months after War had been declared.



View from Middleton Beach, east of Albany, over KG sound



King George Sound area

Albany was the last chance to both send and receive mail before leaving Australia. As no transport was faster, this in effect meant the next mail receiving stop was Egypt. The convoy called at both Colombo and Aden, where mail could be sent home from the fleet.

The final destination of the First Fleet was Alexandria, which was reached after traversing both the Red Sea and Suez Canal.

While the Convoy was sailing from Albany, the German cruiser SMS Emden was thought to be in the area. HMAS Sydney was despatched to engage her. They met near the Cocos Keeling Islands, where the Sydney, with its superior gun power, destroyed the Emden, which was beached and evacuated on North Keeling Island.

**AWM notes about Charles Bryant** <sup>(2)</sup>. Painting of a convoy of thirty-eight troop ships, escorted by four naval ships, with the British cruiser HMS 'Minotaur' in foreground leading the convoy. This ship is followed by SS 'Orvieto' carrying General Bridges and the AIF Headquarters staff. The other naval escort ships were RAN light cruisers and the Japanese cruiser 'Ibuki'. Two pictures were painted by Bryant of the First Convoy - one at sea, the other leaving Albany, Western Australia. This painting was initially titled 'Sailing 1st Aus Division from Albany First Convoy with Australian troops at Sea' and the artist was paid a commission price of 250 pounds for the work. Charles Bryant (1883-1937) had some early art lessons before beginning his career as a clerk in the Bank of NSW. In 1908 he travelled to London and studied marine painting at St. Ives in Cornwall. In December 1917 he was appointed as an Official War Artist, attached to the 2nd Division AIF working in France. His commission was terminated in December 1918 and he returned to Australia in 1921 where he undertook further work for Australian War Records. In 1923 he was commissioned by the War Memorial to paint a series of works in connection with the occupation of German New Guinea by Australian troops. From 1924 to 1930, Bryant ran a paint shop in Manly where he was a founder of the Manly Art Gallery in 1924. In 1925 he was commissioned to paint the United States fleet in Sydney Harbour for presentation to the President of the USA.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

ART00190

**References. 1.Preparations for War and the Australian Military Campaign at Gallipoli: A Postal History Perspective**, Gary Diffen, RPSV, Melbourne, 2015 (ISBN-13: 978-0-9875293-3-6)

2. <https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/ART00190/>

## Erratum - Magna Carta

John Dibiase kindly pointed out two date errors near the end of my article in the September AJP, for which I apologise. The offending dates are shown corrected in bold below:-

There were two revisions of Magna Carta, in November **1216** and November **1217**. The Regent, William Marshal, issued a second revision of Magna Carta. The clauses dealing with the royal forests were expanded and issued as a separate charter – the Charter of the Forest.



## Don't talk about the ships

Ian Cutter

The covers illustrated here were found mounted with a collection of other items. They are addressed to a large manufacturer in Geelong.

Each carries a motivational message, differing in wording and layout, but conveying the same basic instruction – “Don't talk about the movements of our ships”.

At first sight this could be a government initiative, as with slogans such as “Buy War Savings Certificates” and so on. However, the origins of the covers suggest there might be more to the story than just that.

Each cover has a company logo on the back (with one exception, which has a return address on the front).. Starting at the top of the illustration, the origins are as follows:



1. Howard Smith Limited [Transport of people and supplies, including towage.]
2. The Adelaide Steamship Com. Ltd. [Activities are obvious.]
3. Macdonald Hamilton & Co., Adelaide. [Agents for P & O.]
4. McIlwraith McEacharn Limited, Melbourne. [Operated, for example, M S *Kanimbla* and M S *Wanganella*.]
5. Macdonald Hamilton & Co., Melbourne. [As 3 above.]

This suggests that the impetus for the message arose within the shipping industry itself.

Of course, this conclusion is not necessarily based on a valid sample.

However, at the very least it is a reminder to have a look at both sides of any cover.

## Exhibitions

### MELBOURNE 2017 34<sup>th</sup> FIAP INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

The Melbourne 2017 34<sup>th</sup> FIAP International Exhibition will be held from March 30 2017 to April 2 2017. It has also has been given FIP recognition giving it a worldwide focus. A number of our members have applied to exhibit.

Venue: The exhibition will be held at the Caulfield Racecourse Function Centre, Gate 23 Station Street in Caulfield East, Victoria.

## Hand-Held Date Stamps

### *Co-ordinated by George Vearing*

Three interesting items have surfaced from the last edition, a Back Office from Mackay, Townsville Business Hub with no postcode and one from Seymour Mail Centre also with no postcode and with no outer border. All of the Queensland postmarks have come from a postmark crawl undertaken by Simon Alsop.

Many thanks go to Simon Alsop, Frank Adamik, John Young, Richard Peck and John Tracey who help to keep this column going.

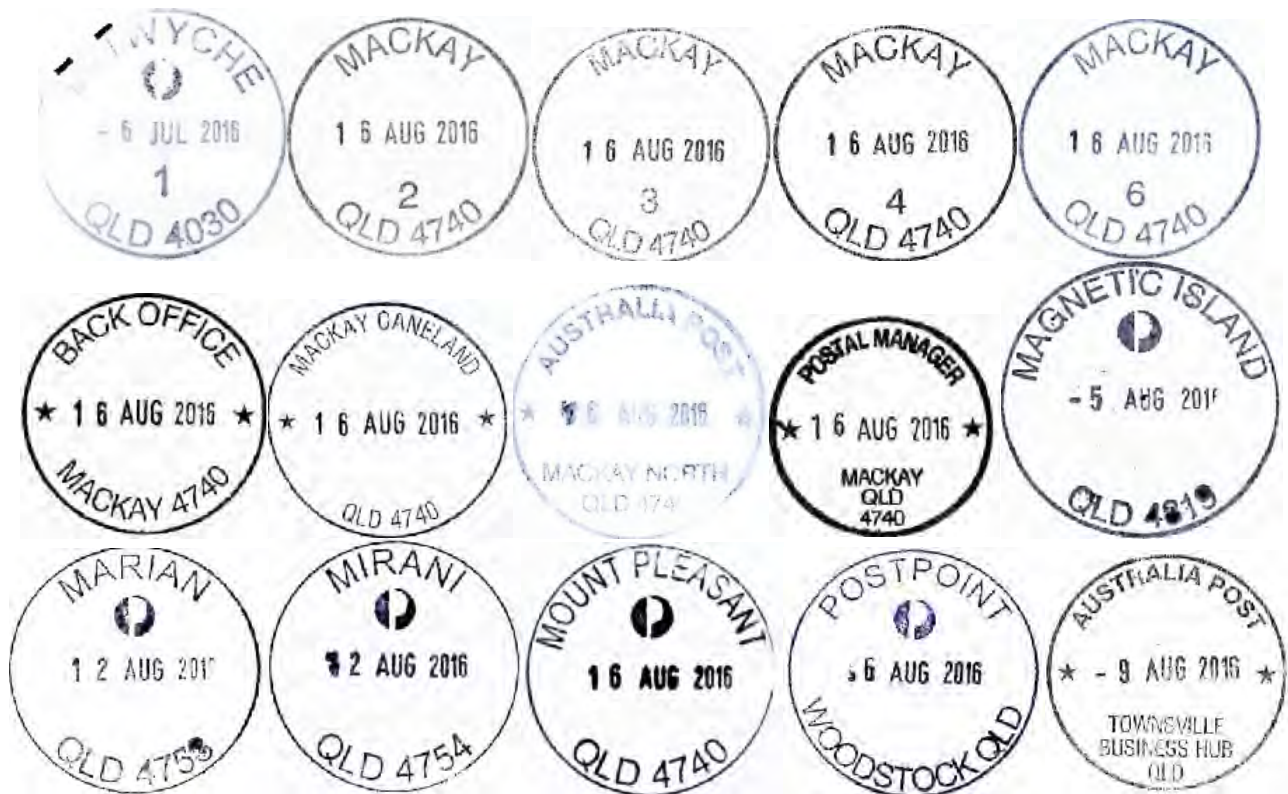
N.S.W.

QLD.





QLD:-



VIC.





## Australian stamp & coin co

**stamps - coins - banknotes**

**AUSTRALIAN STAMPS & COINS**  
 Quality Decimal & Pre-Decimal  
 Full Range of Australia Post Products  
 Royal Australian & Perth Mint Products  
 Sovereigns & 1/2 Sovereigns

**WORLD**  
 Gold & Silver Coins, Stamps & Banknotes

**TRADE TOKENS** - Australasia

**AUSTRALIAN BANKNOTES**  
 Decimal & Predecimal

**WAR MEDALS & BADGES**

**ACCESSORIES**  
 Biggest & Best Selection

**HOBBY REFERENCE BOOKS**

**POSTCARDS - CIGARETTE CARDS**

**SPECIAL OCCASION GIFTS**  
 Australian Coin Sets  
 With Presentation Cases  
 Years - 1910 - 1964



**Visit our store - next to Harris Scarfe**  
**Trading 7 days a week**

WE OFFER    •Keen Prices    •Rarities to Current Issues  
                  •Stamps    •Coins    •Banknotes    •Accessories

BUYING and SELLING ALWAYS... Discretion Assured

**[www.australianstamp.com](http://www.australianstamp.com)**  
 World Wide Service for Over 18 Years

Currently Serving Customers in 77 Countries



Biggest and Best Display Showroom In Australia



Shop 135, Forest Hill Chase Shopping Centre, 270 Canterbury Road, Forest Hill, Vic 3131  
 Phone: 03 9878 3411    Fax: 03 9878 3877    Email: [sales@australianstamp.com](mailto:sales@australianstamp.com)

## What YOU can do to help the Australian Philatelic Society?

- Sign up a new member
- Write an article for the Journal (Better still, write two!)
- Send the Editor any interesting philatelic news
- Come to the bi-monthly meeting if in Melbourne
- Help George Vearing with his Datestamp Notes
- Get involved in one of the Study Groups
- Enter the Society Competitions
- Volunteer to display your collection at the monthly meeting
- Ensure the Council receives your feedback and suggestions for the Society

## ADVERTISEMENT

### EXHIBIT YOURSELF



#### Australia's trade built upon Exhibitions



Sydney 1879



Adelaide 1887



Launceston 1891\*



Hobart 1894



Brisbane 1897

**JM Lancaster**  
**December 2015**

Outlined are exhibitions from London 1851 to  
Brisbane's Expo 1988

Listing of exhibitions that have no postal history

For the first time an explanation of how exhibitions  
were established, functioned and operated, their  
structure, organisation, funding and the key  
personnel who played a major role in the success of  
both Colonial events and then onto the global stage  
through the Department of Trade

Available from the author at  
[AustPhilSoc@gmail.com](mailto:AustPhilSoc@gmail.com) for \$A55 within Victoria  
and \$60 within Australia both include postage -  
overseas additional

The story of Australia's  
participation in trade  
exhibitions

Of all means used to  
convince people that they  
should have one product or  
another, exhibiting is the  
most powerful and  
persuasive method, for it  
combines all the marketing  
functions and appeals to all  
human senses

Explained are elements of  
why Colonies exhibited and  
what they achieved

Australia's economic  
development has mirrored  
trade, and this important  
research work examines the  
strategic exhibitions where  
Australia has participated  
domestically and  
internationally in  
Expositions Universelle,  
Expo's or just simply trade  
fairs

Three international  
Exhibitions established  
Australia as a trading nation  
Sydney 1879, and 1880 and  
the Centennial of 1888, both  
in Melbourne

First trade ship *Nieuw  
Holland* to South East Asia  
in 1933 had a singular  
impact for it led to the  
development of Australia's  
consular and trade  
commissioner services - not  
for trade but for intelligence  
gathering

Major initiatives that have  
resulted from exhibitions