

# CAMPBELLTOWN PHILATELIC NEWS

March, 2014

mystampclub@yahoo.com.au

www.philas.org.au/campbelltown

Next meeting 9th April

Great Exhibitions display by Paul Storm



Members, we need you to recruit friends and neighbours to join our club.

Bring them along to our meeting to show how enjoyable membership is. Without additional people there is a risk we might become boring & lacking new ideas. Our annual \$5 charge gives access to so many stamps as well as visiting presenters who provide information & knowledge.

Obtain membership forms from our secretary.

## Philatelic Purchases

Our members, Mike Hill, Eddie Blakeney, Phil Morehouse & David Payne hold considerable stocks of stamps, stockbooks, kangas (they are Aussie Hagners), catalogues, albums, etc.

Mike Hill is a full time dealer with ranges of catalogues for most countries, as well as being the agent for Davo albums. His phone no is 9920 5057 - email address is sales@bexleystamps.com.au. As he attends our monthly meetings he might oblige and save you postage costs by bringing your purchases to you.

## Stamp Bonfire

When Gaddafi was overthrown in Libya the people set about eradicating memories of his 42 year reign. Statues were torn down & other edifices removed. Libya's postal company reportedly burnt 259,434,634 stamps printed by the former regime at a factory in Al-Sawani in Tripoly bearing Gaddafi's image.

## Postage charge 70c from 31/3/2014

The ACCC announced that it has given the go ahead to increase the price of a domestic letter stamp to 70c from March 31, 2014.

Presumably heavier items will also incur increases.

## New Aust.Post printing works.



Australia Post's Melbourne printing works can produce 4 million stamps per day. I guess that makes it difficult (expensive) to corner the market in any specific issue. 93 staff are engaged in producing stamps, coins & express envelopes.

*-How do you "print" coins ?*

## Royal Mail says impose tough conditions on rivals.

Royal Mail faced a "spiral of decline" unless extra conditions are imposed on competitors in on the postal delivery market. Moya Greene, the company's chief executive said unregulated competition has posed a risk to the six-day-a-week universal service obligation that is a cornerstone of the Royal Mail's business.

Rival TNT Post UK, took on the traditional post by delivering direct to doorsteps in west London.

Royal Mail is concerned that TNT UK cherry-picked the most profitable parts of the country, like London and

other cities, thus reducing revenues that Royal Mail needs in order to fund deliveries to rural areas. A spokesman for TNT UK said: "There is independent research that has been concluded that where competition takes place in end-to-end delivery it has improved the overall performance of the universal service provider." The government sold off Royal Mail 2014 and has backed last year's increase in stamp prices, which the Royal Mail said will make its business more financially robust.

Prices rose from 46p to 60p for first class and 36p to 50p for second class. Overseas mail prices has been substantially increased.

**"Philatelists."**

How did that word come about? It is generally attributed to the French stamp collector Georges Herpin, and is allegedly derived from Greek: *Phil-* meaning "loving; to love;" *-telos* meaning "tax" joined by the Greek preposition "*a-*," meaning "without." Hence, "*Phil-a-telos*" or Philately in English.

Even if it sounds like a bit of a stretch, the name has stuck around for over 150 years, and remains a tip of the hat to the original function of stamps, namely to pre-pay the "tax" for carrying a piece of mail.

Already by 1860, there were thousands of collectors, and "stamp dealers" began catering to their interests. British zoologist John Edward Gray is often cited as being the world's first stamp collector-- anecdotes suggest that he purchased a number of the "Penny Black" stamps on the day they came out, with the intent to "save them."

As the number of stamp collectors continued to grow, the first organizations for stamp collectors were also started. The Royal Philatelic Society of London, founded in 1869, is widely recognized as the oldest collector organization in the world.

**Stamps of New Zealand Dependencies**

The Cook Islands began issuing stamps in May 1892, when a typeset series inscribed 'Cook Islands Federation' was released. A year later, a pictorial series was introduced, typographed at the Government Printing Office in Wellington.

The two designs portrayed Queen Makea Takau and a torea (wry-bill) in flight. The series remained in use till 1919 with frequent changes of perforation and watermark. In 1901, the Cook Islands became a New Zealand territory and the following year, separate postal administrations were established in Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Niue and Penrhyn.

The stamps inscribed 'Cook Islands' continued to be used in Rarotonga till 1919.

Contemporary New Zealand ½ , 1 and 2 ½ d stamps overprinted 'Penrhyn Island' and surcharged with the equivalent values in Polynesian were introduced in 1902 and superseded the stamps of the Cook Islands. From 1920 to 1932, pictorial stamps in the Cook Islands omnibus design but inscribed 'Penrhyn Islands' were used. Ordinary Cook Island stamps were resumed in March 1932.

New Zealand stamps overprinted 'Aitutaki' were first issued in June 1902 and followed the pattern of those used in Penrhyn Island, up to August 1920, when a series of six pictorial stamps was issued for each of the four territories comprising the Cook Islands. Uniform designs, with the landing of Captain Cook, the Dance portrait of Cook and views of the islands were used, but the frames were inscribed with the appropriate territory. Aitutaki's stamps were withdrawn in March 1932 and replaced by ordinary Cook Island issues. Aitutaki reintroduced its own stamps in 1972, using Cook Island stamps with a distinctive overprint.

In January 1902, the New Zealand 'Penny Universal' overprinted NIUE in large block lettering was issued, followed in April by similar stamps which also bore the Polynesian equivalent of the value. Niue followed the pattern of the other Cook Islands, with overprinted stamps until 1920, when the pictorial series was adopted. Numerous errors and varieties exist in the early overprinted issues. One of the series of six recess printed stamps features the village of Arorangi. The stamps were originally printed on un-watermarked paper but reprints in 1927 were produced on the standard New Zealand watermarked paper.

Niue was administered separately and, to this day, continues as a dependency under direct New Zealand control, though issuing its own stamps. This ambiguous position was reflected in the stamps of 1932, which bore the inscription 'Niue Cook Islands'. The designs were those used for the general series of the Cook Islands, with the frame suitably emended. This practice continued till 1950, but various New Zealand stamps overprinted 'Niue' were issued at various times in the interim.

**1951**

Sixtythree years ago, the entire output of the US post office department was seven postage stamps.

Yes, you are reading a true statement, & those issues included a 20c "special delivery", leaving only six of the 3c normal postage stamps for the entire year. These days there are more than 100 US stamps issued from 46c to 49c.

**2014 Canberra Stamp Show**

The bi-annual stamp show will be held at the Helenic Club from Friday 14th March to Sun 17th March. They are expecting 30 local, national & overseas dealers in their stands at the show.

The theme of the exhibition is "WW1" as we are now at 100 years since the outbreak of that terrible conflict.

These dealers are attending:

- AAA Stamps
- Ace Stamp Auctions
- Andrew Kimonides
- APF
- Argyll Etkin (UK)
- Australia Post
- Brisbane Stamps
- Burstamp
- Cards of Yesteryear (POSTCARDS)
- Chris Rainey (UK)
- Compustamp (US)
- Cover Connection
- David Bryon
- David Morrison (UK)
- Eddy J Cummings
- Edlins of Canberra
- Euro-Yu Oz
- Hamiltons for Stamps
- J&J Fitzpatrick (NZ)
- Leo Jakimow
- Mike White (Thailand)
- MPN Stamps
- Peter Singer
- Pittwater Philatelics
- Richard Juzwin Pty Ltd
- Ritchie Bodiley
- Torsten Weller
- Willard Allman (US)

**End of Computer Passwords ?**

As our lives increasingly move to the cloud, the need for stronger passwords is more important than ever. But aside from avoiding easy-to-guess birthday/pet name passwords, what else can be done?

Google is now investigating alternatives to the password - like a USB-based card from Yubico that would sign you into your Google account when inserted into a device.

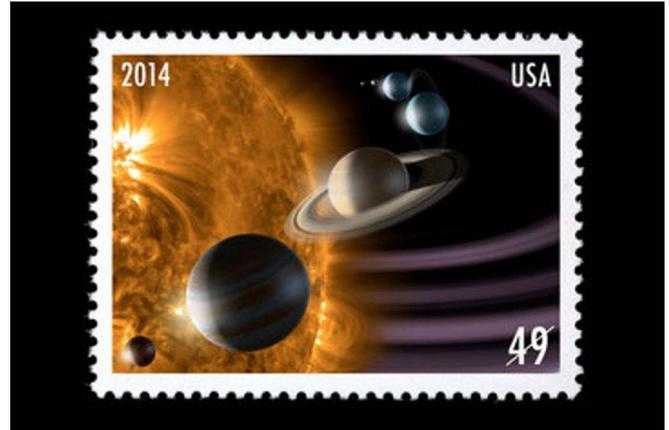
A suggestion includes the option to use a cryptographic card from Yubico to log into Google services like Gmail, Drive, or Chrome.

Googlers had to make some changes to Chrome in order to get the cards to authenticate, but once that was in place, it did not require any additional installation - registration can be completed in one click.

Those who work in industries that handle secure information - like banking - have long used authentication tokens to log into their work accounts. But consumer services like Google have stuck to the password approach for ease of use.

Experts also discussed options like a "smart ring" or a smartphone that could authorize a new PC with one tap. Ultimately, these devices could mean the end of passwords you'd have to remember.

**STOP PRESS**



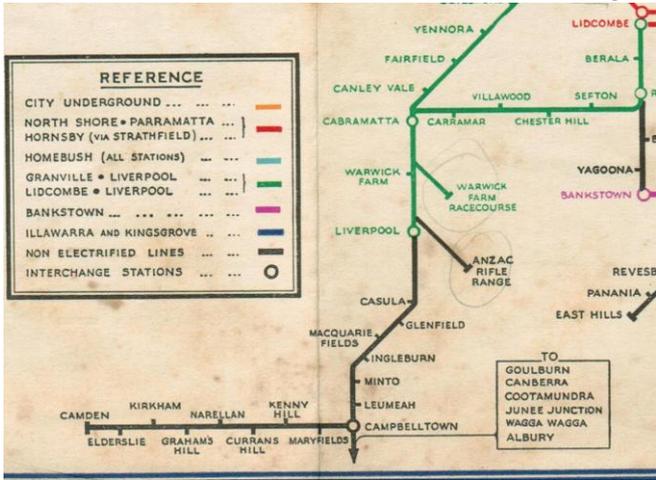
Although no official details have yet been released, this image has been leaked to the philatelic community in USA. Word is that it will be issued much later in 2014 but the publicity machine for USPS isn't ready to provide information yet.

**Train of Yesteryear**



The Campbelltown - Camden train "Pansy" which operated up to 1961. The line from Campbelltown station ran roughly alongside Narellan Road & was the steepest line in the southern hemisphere. When the load was too heavy, passengers were obliged to get out & walk the steepest section.

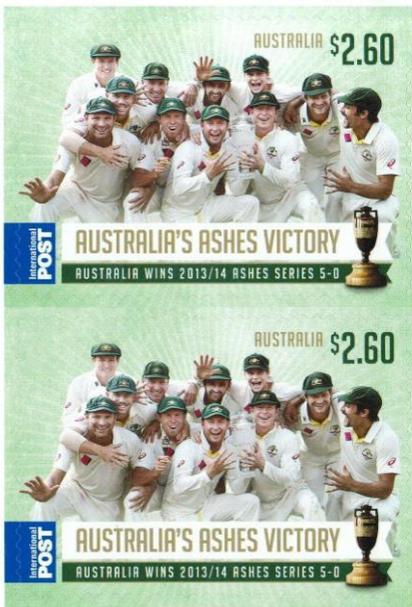
There were seven former stations :- Camden, Elderslie, Kirkham, Graham's Hill, Narellan, Curran's Hill, Kenny Hill, then Campbelltown. The 1939 railway map includes the route as shown on the scanned extract.



The years have obliterated signs of the route which were still visible in places till about 1995.

**GB issue for 13th May, 2014**

Six stamps will commemorate British Films, three at 1st class value & 3 x €1.28p



The Australian International \$2.60 stamp was released in two formats - sheetlet & self adhesive (often called Peel-and-stick). With these international stamps the scarcer one is the self adhesive, because they were only sold in "booklets" of five (5) whereas most customers only want to post one letter overseas. So collectors should always purchase the self adhesive lot & try to share/sell/exchange with fellow collectors.

On eBay, used international stamps are priced more than the face value - and the self adhesive realise the highest of prices. If you have access to used stamps from your overseas relatives or friends, you should ask for Australian international stamps.

**How WW1 changed car manufacturing**

The War knocked France off its perch as the world's pre-eminent car manufacturer.

In 1914, Paris was the motor city of the day. There were 600 car manufacturers in France and 150 different makes; not just the emerging giants of Peugeot and Renault, but long-forgotten ones like Berliet and Delaunay-Belleville. Delaunay-Belleville, which operated from what is now the high-immigration suburb of Saint-Denis, made limousines for Tsar Nicholas of Russia.

France led the way in almost every field of technology. For example, in the skies. Bleriot crossed the Channel in 1908 and, in 1913, the sportsman Roland Garros - killed in combat during the last month of the war - completed the first crossing of the Mediterranean.

In cinema, invented of course, by the Lumiere brothers two decades before, France vied with the US for first place in number of films produced; more than 1000 every year, made by names still familiar today like Gaumont and Pathe.

However, although among the victors of World War I, France was utterly devastated by the trench warfare fought against the Germans.

The War took 1.6 million French lives, all but halted industrial production and caused economic devastation.

Henry Ford may have had the Great War to thank for perfecting mass manufacture ahead of France.