

0283/P
P.T

0283/P

(Formerly)

0283/P

TOURISM
INDUSTRIES STAMP ISSUE

CONNECTED FILES.

NUMBER

F. I. ref:

C. O. ref: 0283/11

SAVING TELEGRAM. DESPATCH

From: The Officer Administering the Government of the Falkland Islands.

To: The Secretary for Technical Co-operation,
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX of State for Commonwealth Affairs

Date: 28th June, 1968.

No. 60 SAVING. COLONY

Commemorative issue of postage stamps.

In accordance with Circular Despatch No. 377/65 approval in principle is requested for the issue of a four stamp set to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of the Falkland Islands Defence Force to be released in the second half of 1969, the stamps to be of 2d, 6d, 1/- and 2/- values.

Permission is also requested for the issue of a four stamp set depicting local activities including sheep farming, trout fishing and perhaps goat cutting and boloney. These stamps would also be of 2d, 6d, 1/- and 2/- values.

My general letter on the subject of stamp issues dated the 8th May, 1968, (reference 0283/11) provides some of the background.

I look forward to receiving your authority for the issue of a four stamp set to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the consecration of Bishop Stirling made in my Savingram No. 59 of the 3rd April, 1968.

GOVERNOR

c.c. S.F. and T.

1.5

DECODE.

2

TELEGRAM SENT.

From SECRETARY OF STATE to GOVERNOR

Despatched: 27.7.68 Time: 0037 Received: 27.7.68 Time:

PRIORITY

No. 198 My telegram ^{in 0283/4} No. 179 para 5 stamps proposals
approved in principle

Crosec

P/L : AA

COPIES : 0283/o
0283/P✓

3

H2/1010/20

CROWN AGENTS
for Oversea Governments and
Administrations,
'H' Division,
St. Nicholas House,
St. Nicholas Road, SUTTON, Surrey.

20th March, 1968.

Dear Sir,

As you know, from time to time we suggest themes for the issue of postage stamps, and with this in mind we enclose an article which appeared in the April 1968 issue of the Geographical Magazine. May we suggest that consideration be given to releasing early in 1969 an Industries Set of say four stamps of total value about 5/0d.

We suggest the following subjects for the issue:

1. Peat cutting. We note this starts in early summer and is one of the most important jobs in the Islands as peat is the best and most economic fuel available, and that 150 - 200 square yards are required annually for each household.
2. Sheep transporting between the Islands. This could feature a small craft loaded to the gunwales with sheep, as small boats are used for ferrying the sheep ashore, the coastline being too dangerous to permit larger vessels off-loading the naimals. ?
3. Sheep shearing. A view of a shearing gang actively engaged would be attractive.
4. Sealing. *more unattractive occupation?*
5. Transport between the Islands - featuring some of the small working boats mentioned on page 1068.
6. Tourism. Page 1072 mentions the beginning of visits by charter vessels bringing to the Islands visitors wishing to see for themselves the wild life and the natural beauty of the Falkland Islands. This stamp could perhaps feature a first view of the Islands as seen by the tourists from a vessel.

Yours faithfully,

J.H.

for the CROWN AGENTS.

The Colonial Secretary,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Stanley,
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

JGW/JC

By 17. 8. 68

0283/P

4

9th August,

68.

Dear Mr Strange,

May I once more ask you for help. In 1970 we expect to release a short set of four stamps dealing with local activities and it has been suggested to us that one stamp should depict the transport of sheep in small boats between the islands. In your Geographical Magazine article you had a picture of Pat Peck with a load of sheep and the M.V. "Malvinas" in the background. Have you anything similar in black and white that an artist could use?

We are also looking for good photographs of peat cutting and an attractive view of the islands as first seen from a tourist vessel.

Yours faithfully,

(W.H. THOMPSON)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

I. Strange, Esq.,
Stanley.

SC

c.c. S.P. and T.

9th August,

Dear Sir,

In 1970 we propose to issue a short set of four stamps depicting activities in the Falkland Islands and it may be that one of them can feature R.M.S. "Darwin" either as a ship or in one of her activities such as moving horses or sheep in scows. The scows could be shown either separately or with "Darwin" in the background. Have you any suitable photographs to offer?

We would also be interested in photographs showing peat cutting and a view of an attractive part of the islands as seen from the view point of a tourist on board ship.

Yours faithfully,

(W.H. THOMPSON)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

W.H. Young, Esq.,
Colonial Manager,
The Falkland Islands Company Limited,
Stanley.

See 6
W1
By 19. 8. 68.
c.c. S.P. and T.

6

Stanley,
Falkland Islands,

12th August 68.

W.H.Thompson Esq.
Colonial Secretary,
Secretariat,
Stanley.

W!
14/8

Dear Sir,

5

Thank you for your letter dated the 9th August, reference 0283/P.

I think it most likely that a number of photographs of the type you require can be submitted. The one photograph that may present a small problem is a view of the islands as first seen from a tourist boat. I have a reasonable number of such views but whether or not they could be depicted on a stamp is the question.

A selection will be made up as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully,

I.J.Strange.

~~21. 9. 68.~~
Su 27. 8. 68.

(mail?)
Non-Paid.

9th September,

68.

Dear Sir,

I refer to my letter ⁵ 0283/P of 9th August 1968, regarding photographs for use in connexion with the proposed set of stamps depicting activities in the Colony, and should be grateful to learn when I may expect a reply.

Yours faithfully,

Browning
COLONIAL SECRETARY

W.H. Young, Esq.,
Colonial Manager,
Falkland Islands Co. Ltd.,
STANLEY.

AA.

Bu 26.9.68.

0283/P

8

20th September 68

Dear Mr. Strange,

Would you be so good as to give permission for your 'Pat Peck transferring sheep from the MALVINAS' picture in the Geographical Magazine to be used as a basis for an artists drawing for use on a stamp?

Yours faithfully,

(W. H. THOMPSON)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

Mr. I. Strange,
STANLEY

FA

See 11

By 26. 9. 68

23rd September 68

Dear Sirs,

Stamp Issues

To keep the record straight the following is our stamp programme as decided to date:

April 1968	Falkland Islands Government Air Service Commemorative Short Set.
October 1969 (approx)	Centenary of Consecration of Bishop Stirling Short Set.
Early 1970	Falkland Islands Defence Force Golden Jubilee Short Set.
Late 1970	Industries and Tourism Short Set.
February 1971	Definitive reprint (or overprint?) to cope with decimalisation of our currency.

You have so far been approached on all but the last item. Shall we need the Secretary of State's approval for it?

Another idea we are keeping in mind is a short set for late 1971 depicting our Nature Reserves and Wildlife Sanctuaries.

Yours faithfully,

(W. H. THOMPSON)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

Crown Agents for Oversea Governments & Administrations,
"H" Department,
St. Nicholas House,
Sutton,
SURREY

FA

Copies to: Postmaster and SPT (n.o.o. Please keep final para in mind after I have gone)

0283/K (Definitive); 0283/N (FIGAS);
0283/M (Bishop Stirling);
0283/O (FIDF); 0283/P (Industries)

Copy to: SPT

25th September

68

Dear Sirs,

Short Stamp Set : Industries and Tourism

Please refer to your letter H2/1010/2 of the 20th March 1968.

The Secretary of State has now given his approval for this issue, which will be released in the latter half of 1970.

First day covers will be required.

The values are expected to be 2d, 6d, 1/- and 2/-, but at this distance in time from the date of release this cannot be guaranteed.

I now enclose photographic material upon which preliminary designs can be based. If this is not suitable please let me know.

Local Shipping

M.V. FORREST, the Government cargo vessel which keeps up a constant country bus and shipping service around the islands.

Sheep Farming

Three photographs show sheep shearing.

One illustration taken from an issue of the Geographical Magazine showing the transport of sheep to a small uninhabited island is also enclosed. The original transparency is not available. The photographer's permission has been obtained.

Peat Cutting

The colour slide marked 'Property of Mr. Heathman' gives a very good idea of the colour of summer vegetation on a peat bank. Incidentally, the Duke of Edinburgh appears in one photograph. It is not suggested he be included on the stamp.

Tourism : Trout Fishing

Trout fishing is almost a photographic subject in itself and is an unexpected facet of life in the Falklands. Four colour slides and one black and white photograph are enclosed. In due course please return slides not required.

Trout here average 5-6 lbs. weight with a very good chance of catching a ten-pounder, and a catch this season has already produced a seventeen-pounder (any fishermen in your office?).

In accordance with our long standing policy we would like these stamps to be of the best possible quality of design and production.

Yours faithfully,



(W. H. THOMPSON)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

Crown Agents for Oversea Governments & Administrations,
'H' Department,
St. Nicholas House,
Sutton,
SURREY

Stanley.

25th September 1968.



W.H.Thompson Esq.
Colonial Secretary,
Secretariat,
Stanley.

J. W.

Dear Mr Thompson,

Thank you for your letter ⁸ dated the 20th September. No.0283/P.

Most certainly the photograph you refer to in your letter may be used as a basis for an artists drawing. I imagine that this work can be carried out from the photograph printed in the Geographical Magazine. To make a print from the original transparency would be expensive.

Regarding your request for photographs of Peat Cutting. The few I have are not good and I intend taking a new series. If there is no emediate need for these I can help as soon as the peat cutting season starts next month.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "I.J. Strange". The signature is written in a cursive style and is underlined.

I.J.Strange.

1.8

11

EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF 24th SEPTEMBER 1968 FROM MANAGER
PEBBLE ISLAND TO OCCIDENTAL SECRETARY. ORIGINAL ON 1967/A/II

In response to your broadcast I enclose (on behalf of
Mr. G.O. Evans) two slides of men cutting peat, which I am
sure you will return in due course.

see 12

1st October, 68.

Dear Sir,

Thank you very much for your two slides of men cutting peat which I am returning herewith. I have had a good response to my enquiry and we have been able to make a very fine selection. Your help is much appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

(W.H. THOMPSON)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

G.O. Evans, Esq.,
Pebble Island.

SC

D. 1

13

Douglas Station.
 Falkland Is.

17th October 1968

Dear Sir,

I believe you were interested in slides of peat-cutting & wonder if these may be of any use to you.

While we were visiting the Tom Kennah family in Raichelston I came across a very old photo of the Fennia, so I borrowed it & had this one re-produced. I thought maybe you would like to see it. We have in fact got the negative if anyone was interested in them.

Yours faithfully.

Mrs. McPhee.

See 14

14

28th October,

68.

Dear Mrs. McPhee,

13 refers

Thank you very much for your two slides of peat cutting which I am returning. I have had a tremendous response and we have already made a selection of the slides which will be used for making stamps.

Thank you too for the photograph of the "Fennia" which I am also returning. I think Mr John Smith will be approaching you for use of the negative. It certainly is a most unusual photograph of the "Fennia" and I have never seen one like it before. I have taken the liberty of photographing the photograph.

Yours sincerely,

(W.H. THOMPSON)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

Mrs. McPhee,
Douglas Station.

SC

Pa

THE FOLLOWING REFERENCE AND THE
DATE OF THIS LETTER SHOULD BE
QUOTED IN COMMUNICATIONS.

15.

HL/FALK IS. 8/25837

Telegrams: "Crown, Sutton"
Telephone: 01-643 3311
Telex No: 261786

CROWN AGENTS
FOR OVERSEA GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS
'H' Department,



ST. NICHOLAS HOUSE,
SUTTON,
SURREY.

5th December, 1968

Handwritten: D' 23/12

Dear Sir,

¹⁰ We refer to your letter 0283/P dated 25th September 1968 regarding your proposed special issue of postage stamps depicting Industries and Tourism in the Falkland Islands, and have to inform you that we will be shortly commissioning an artist to produce some rough designs based upon the material enclosed with your letter, for your consideration.

We note that four values will be required but that you are not certain as to their actual denomination. We also note that First Day Covers will be required for this issue.

Yours faithfully,

for the Crown Agents.

Handwritten: Rg

The Colonial Secretary,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Stanley,
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

AFO SU/LW

THE FOLLOWING REFERENCE AND THE DATE OF THIS LETTER SHOULD BE QUOTED IN COMMUNICATIONS.

*hisa
ku*

CROWN AGENTS

FOR OVERSEA GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS

H Department

H1/FALK. IS. 8/25837

ST. NICHOLAS HOUSE,

SUTTON,

SURREY.

Telegrams: "Crown, Sutton"

Telephone: 01-643 3311

Ext. 330



8th January 1969

PLEASE NOTE THE TELEX NUMBER OF OUR SUTTON OFFICE IS NOW 267103.

Dear Sir,

you
We refer to your letter C283/P dated the 25th September 1968 regarding your proposed special issue of postage stamps depicting local industry and tourism and have pleasure in enclosing four rough designs submitted by an artist for your consideration.

In respect of the 6d value, the artist has used the colour photograph enclosed to depict sheep-farming but you may feel that a design showing the shearing of sheep would be more suitable for this value. In respect of the 2d value, we would like your confirmation that the colours of the vessel are correct and also that you require all the flags depicted to be shown on the finished design.

We look forward to your comments regarding the designs with any alterations which you may require, at an early date, so that we may ask the artist to submit finished artwork for your approval, based upon these rough designs.

Yours faithfully,

For the Crown Agents

The Colonial Secretary,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Stanley,
FALKLAND ISLANDS

AMS

Reply at 21

0283/P

16

31st January

69.

Dear Mrs Bertrand,

I am returning a slide very kindly loaned to us.

The artist who is designing our 1970 stamps has made great use of it and, when the stamps appear, I am sure you will recognise your peat bank.

Yours sincerely,

(W.H. HINDS)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

Mrs C. Bertrand,
CARCASS ISLAND.

REB.

0283/P

17

31st January 69.

Dear Mrs Miller,

I am returning a slide very kindly loaned to us.

The artist who is designing our 1970 stamps has made great use of it and, when the stamps appear, I am sure you will recognise your peat bank.

Yours sincerely,

(W.H. THOMPSON)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

Mrs A.C. Miller,
PORT SAU CARLOS.

RRB.

0283/P

18

31st January 69.

Dear Mr Heathman,

I am returning a slide very kindly loaned to us.

The artist who is designing our 1970 stamps has made great use of it and, when the stamps appear, I am sure you will recognise your peat bank.

Yours sincerely,

(W.E. THOMPSON)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

Mr S. Heathman,
STANLEY.

ERB.

0283/P

19

31st January

69.

Dear Mr Berntsen,

I return your photograph with many thanks. The artist who is designing our 1970 stamps has copied part of it and a very nice stamp should come out of it.

Yours sincerely,

(W.H. THOMPSON)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

Mr F. Berntsen,
PORT SAN CARLOS.

RRB.

0283/P

20

31st January 69.

Dear Mr Watson,

I return four slides kindly lent to us. One of these has been selected and copied by the artist as a basis for a stamp to be issued in 1970.

Yours sincerely,

(W.H. THOMPSON)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

Mr N. Watson,
STANLEY.
RRB.

K10 15a (mail)

18th February, 69.

Dear Sirs,

15a. Please refer to your letter HL/FAIK.IS. 8/25837 of the 8th January, 1969, concerning a special issue of stamps with a theme of tourism.

We now feel that the sheep farming industry will only get a very poor look-in and have decided to delete all reference to the "Industries" portion of the original title for this projected issue.

The design for the 2/- value is acceptable. If the artist sticks to his present rough design and avoids making the colours more warm very little alteration should be necessary.

The design for the 1/- value is also acceptable but the artist should be asked not to show horizontal scorings across the leading edge of the peat bank which lies behind the shilling sign. Both scorings on the bank above the caption should be toned down. Scorings in front of the cutter are correct. The grass on the top of the bank should be kept muted with a distinct hint of Naples Yellow underneath and a dull yellow with whitish green shadings on top. A peat bank is usually a yard deep and a yard wide in front of the cutter. These proportions will assist in making the design look real. The cutter must not stand too much above the level of the bottom of the bank. In the rough design the cutter (if he stood up) would only have the bank top somewhere about his lower thighs.

We agree with your view that the 6d value does not make a stamp and we would like to substitute a wild life theme caption "Nature Reserves and Sanctuaries". A photograph is enclosed which please return when finished with to, Mr W.H. Thompson, c/o T.L. Rees, "Newtake", Crapstone, near Yelverton, Devon.

The seal shown is a "Fur Seal" (*Arctocephalus australis*). The rocks are predominantly whitish grey with streaks of black/muddy brown. Copyright has been cleared.

The 2d. design requires the following modifications: the upper flag should be retained but the red portion should be blue. The main hull should be dark grey and the red "boot topping" (the portion immediately above the water) should be green, similar to the green used by the artist in his rough design. Although tiny, the blue Ensign might have some indication of the Colony crest, presumably a red dot. The funnel, masts and derricks should be buff.

Yours faithfully,

(W.H. THOMPSON)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations,
'H' Department,
St. Nicholas House,
Sutton, Surrey.

SC

c.c. S.P. and T

THE FOLLOWING REFERENCE AND THE DATE OF THIS LETTER SHOULD BE QUOTED IN COMMUNICATIONS.

CROWN AGENTS

FOR OVERSEA GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS

'H' Department,

ST. NICHOLAS HOUSE,
SUTTON,
SURREY.

H1/FALK IS 8/25837

Telegrams: "Crown, Sutton"
Telephone: 01-643 3311
Telex No: 261786



11th March, 1969.

Dear Sir,

21 We refer to your letter No. 0283/P dated the 18th February, 1969, concerning a special issue of Falkland Islands postage stamps with a theme of tourism.

Your instructions regarding the 2d., 1/- and 2/- values have been forwarded to the artist, and he is now preparing the finished artwork in respect of these three values.

... In respect of the revised design for the 6d. value, we have pleasure in enclosing a rough design depicting nature reserves and sanctuaries, based upon the enclosed photograph, for your consideration, and trust that the design will meet with your approval. The artist has been told that the wording of sanctuaries on the design is incorrect, but this will be corrected when the finished artwork is prepared. We intend to wait for your approval of the rough design for the 6d. value before sending the finished artwork for all the designs to you for this issue so that you may have an overall picture of what the complete issue will look like.

Yours faithfully,

for the Crown Agents.

Reply at 23-

The Colonial Secretary,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Stanley,
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

8th April

69

Dear Sirs,

22

Thank you for your letter H1/Falk. Is.8/25837
of 11th March 1969, about stamps with a tourism theme.

The 6d. value is a great improvement and the
artist should now be instructed to produce finished
art work.

Yours faithfully,

(W.H. THOMPSON)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

Crown Agents
for Oversea Governments and Administrations,
'H'. Department,
St. Nicholas House,
Sutton, Surrey.

RRB.

1.5

Postmaster

See H.E.'s write at p. 3. The proposal now is to substitute the 'Great Britain' issue for the Tourism issue. I shall, of course, have to inform Crom Roberts of abandonment of the Tourism issue, & in due course will do so. What is more important is the initial selection of designs for the 'Great Britain' issue. In this connection we had telephone discussion in which it was agreed that, as you were seeing H.E. on the matter anyway, you would tell him of the new source material possibly available in Britain. However, when I mentioned this to H.E. he informed me that you had not arranged to see him about selection of 'Great Britain' material. I suggest, as time is so short, that you endeavour to arrange to see H.E. & show him

- (a) the shortest material available locally for the 'Great Britain' issue;
- (b) tell him about the additional material in U.K.

2 I believe you have the main job.

J
23/7

C.S.

253

I am very far indeed from happy about this proposed set. I think that it is likely to be unsuccessful and will mar our philatelic reputation. A theme is entirely lacking and I think that we should think again.

Please put this on your list for early discussion. We may have to cut our losses to you.

W
.. 19/7/69

The art work will not be wasted because, with modification, some of it can in time be incorporated into our issues. But as a 4-stamp special issue I give this no marks at all.

Me Stop this issue.

2 ? When main file.

3 ? When FIDF issue file.

J 21/7

Me 2 'Gt. Britain'. However. H.E. Check.

— Substitute 'GB' for 'Tourism'.

J 21/7

26

0283/P.

THE FOLLOWING REFERENCE AND THE
DATE OF THIS LETTER SHOULD BE
QUOTED IN COMMUNICATIONS.

H1/FALK IS 8/25837

Telegrams: "Crown, Sutton"
Telephone: 01-643 3311
Telex No: 261786



27

CROWN AGENTS
FOR OVERSEA GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS

H Department,
ST. NICHOLAS HOUSE,
SUTTON,
SURREY.

18th June 1969.

Dear Sir,

We wish to refer to our letter of 16th May in which was enclosed finished artwork in respect of all the values of your special issue of postage stamps depicting tourism and would appreciate receiving your comments together with the return of the designs at your earliest convenience.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "A. F. Oliver".

for the Crown Agents.

The Colonial Secretary,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Stanley,
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

... FOLLOWING REFERENCE AND THE
... OF THIS LETTER SHOULD BE
... TATED IN COMMUNICATIONS.

... LK IS 8/25837

Telegrams: "Crown, Sutton"
Telephone: 01-643 3311
Telex No: 261786



CROWN AGENTS
FOR OVERSEA GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS

H Department,
ST. NICHOLAS HOUSE,
SUTTON,
SURREY.

16th May 1969.

Dear Sir,

We refer to your letter 0283/P of 8th April 1969 concerning your special issue of postage stamps with a theme of tourism, and have pleasure in enclosing finished artwork in respect of all the values for your consideration.

The only comment we have to make concerns the 2d. value where we feel that when the Blue Ensign is reduced to stamp size the Colony badge will merely become a red dot, and since this is the only piece of the colour red on the design as it stands at the moment and consequently will mean an extra plate for this colour you may feel that it is not absolutely necessary. Alternatively, some other part of the design, for example, the territorial name could be printed in red also.

We look forward to your instructions on this point and your approval of the other designs.

Yours faithfully,

A. F. Olivier

See 34.

for the CROWN AGENTS.

The Colonial Secretary,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Stanley,
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

CS (3)

File 0283/Q

I have this morning discussed the proposed Great Britain stamp issue with Mr Morrison.

I now return the file together with an envelope containing a selection of photographs and other material.

I am satisfied that the Great Britain would be a suitable issue for a four stamp commemorative set and there is no doubt that even such material as we already have in Stanley would go a long way towards providing appropriate designs. In this connection I would remind you that there is a picture in the Governor's office of the launching of the Great Britain in 1843 by the Prince Consort.

However, Mr Morrison has pointed out that Mr John Smith expects to receive some interesting material shortly from Mr Ray Sutcliffe, who did a lot of work on the Great Britain at the beginning of this year. If Mr Smith is willing to make this material available it could help us a great deal. Reference to the source of material can always be made in Crown Agents' publicity.

I suggest therefore that no decision be taken as to what designs should be used until the mail, due by Forrest from Montevideo, has reached Stanley.

The question of date of issue is important. We have the Stirling commemorative issue towards the end of this year. We have the Defence Force Jubilee early in 1970 and we did propose to have an Industries and Tourism set late in 1970. As you know, I do not like the Industries and Tourism idea and I therefore suggest substituting the Great Britain commemorative issue in late 1970 (please note that when I spoke to Mr Morrison this morning he and I were talking in terms of early 1971 and this comment will be news to him).

If we were to work hard one year may just be long enough to get the Great Britain commemoratives issued and given a run of three months and this, I hope, should be over and done with before decimalisation, even if it comes in as early as February 1971.

Mr Morrison tells me that the values of 2d., 6d., 1/- and 2/- are rates which are not affected by the fact that apparently we have unwittingly contravened U.P.U. regulations for the last four years.

With regard to those regulations, I think that it is clear that any alteration we may decide to make in our postal charges can, if we so wish, come about independently of decimalisation and in advance of it. On the other hand, if we wished to wait until we decimalise before altering any of our existing rates then I would say that this is quite in order since having been at fault for four years it can hardly matter that we should continue at fault for one year more since it is our avowed intention to come into line at the time of decimalisation.

If I get a chance I am prepared to see Ray Sutcliffe in England if this would help.

ln 24/7/69

Postmaster

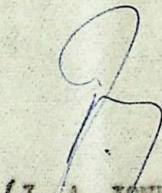
c.c. Treasurer

30

Great Britain Stamp Issue: Trium Stamp Issue.

Attached hereto (not for C.P.) is a copy of a minute from H.E. resulting from your discussions with him of the 24th July.

2. The main point is the substitution of the "Great Britain" issue for the Tourism Issue late in 1970 instead of early in 1971 (see particularly H.E.'s paragraph 6, 4th sentence upon this point). No further action is necessary until we see whether "Forrest" brings us anything in the way of additional material from Mr Sutcliffe via Mr Gith: but I shall wish to discuss further with you before then, say, in mid August. Please telephone me (at No. 48) next week in order to arrange further discussion.
3. The other main point concerns the sequence of the exercises of rationalising the sterling values of our definitive issue and decimalising them. As you know, I consider rationalisation and decimalisation should be processed simultaneously in order to bring them into effect simultaneously in February, 1971, rather than to attempt to carry out the exercise in two steps. There is insufficient time for a leisurely exercise. (In this connection we must bear in mind that this will not be the only territory to decimalise at the same time as Britain: so the pressure on security printers who, as you know, deal with printing bank notes, for example, as well as stamps, will be heavy).
4. In this connection I recently gave you a copy of a telegram from the F.A.S. London Office about their stamp issue proposals at the conclusion of which appeared figures giving the decimal equivalents of a number of relevant sterling values. I suggested to you that, in order to make a start on our exercise, these figures could be used as the basis for preparing proposals for submission to the G.P.O. (or C.I.A., as may be appropriate) as to what we consider the decimal values should be for our over-printed definitive issue. I shall be glad to know as soon as possible what progress you have been able to make.



(J. A. JONES)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

24 July, 1969.

0283

c.c. 0283/P and 0283/Q

SC

31

Crown Agents

**STAMP
BULLETIN**

February 1969

Stamp Bulletin

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February 1969

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See page 3 for subscription rates.

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Stamps sold by the Bureau

The current mint postage stamps of the following countries are supplied to customers throughout the world direct from the Crown Agents Stamp Bureau, St. Nicholas House, Sutton, Surrey. Further details may be obtained on application.

Abu Dhabi	*Guernsey	New Hebrides
Antigua	Guyana	Nigeria
Ascension Is.	Hong Kong	Papua and New Guinea
Barbados	Jamaica	Pitcairn Islands
Bermuda	*Jersey	St. Helena
Botswana	*Kenya	St. Kitts Nevis
British Antarctic Territory	Lesotho	Anguilla
British Honduras	Malawi	St. Lucia
British Indian Ocean Territory	Malaysia	St. Vincent
British Solomon Islands	Johor	Seychelles
British Virgin Islands	Kedah	Singapore
Brunei	Kelantan	South Georgia
Cayman Islands	Melaka	Southern Yemen, People's Republic of
*Ceylon	Negri Sembilan	Swaziland
*Cyprus	Pahang	*Tanzania
Dubai	Perak	Tristan da Cunha
Falkland Islands	Perlis	Turks and Caicos Islands
Fiji	Pulau Pinang	*Uganda
The Gambia	Sabah	Western Samoa
Gibraltar	Sarawak	Zambia
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	Selangor	
	Trengganu	
	Malta	
	Mauritius	
	*Montserrat	
	Muscat and Oman	

Current United Nations stamps are also available from the Bureau to dealers in the United Kingdom and its dependent territories.

Collectors may obtain all stamps dealt with by the Crown Agents through their usual dealers.

Stamps on the territories marked thus* are not sold by the Bureau to dealers in the Americas.

Editorial

Lately the philatelic journals have raised again the matter of unnecessary issues. In general, quite justifiably, but on this occasion the question has been asked *inter alia* about several Commonwealth countries, including British Antarctic Territory, South Georgia and British Indian Ocean Territory. It is rather hard to bracket these places amongst the world's offenders and in their defence we would ask two questions. Firstly and postally, each contains a literate population which needs to write letters. What is it to use on its mail? The stamps of another country? Secondly and philatelically, the scale of issues is as follows:

Br. Antarctic Territory: 3 issues (one definitive and two commemoratives) in 6 years—total face £2.9.11.

South Georgia: 1 issue (a definitive) in 6 years—total face £2.3.4.

Br. Indian Ocean Territory: 2 issues (both definitives) in 2 years—total face £3.18.4.

Does this level exceed the world's norm? Hardly, we feel. In fact, we venture to suggest that, if asked, the collectors interested in these areas would be happy to see a quickening of the pace of new releases.

Subscription Rates

Subscriptions for the *Stamp Bulletin* are payable in London and are as follows:

12 issues sent surface post to any destination.

Without binder—£1 (\$3)

With binder—£1.8.6 (\$4)

12 issues sent second-class air mail to any destination.

Without binder—£1.15.0 (\$5)

With binder—£2.3.6 (\$6)

The binders are in the "Cordex" style and are made available at cost price. They are handsomely designed and each one will hold 12 copies of the *Stamp Bulletin*, each copy being inserted as it is received. They are finished in dark blue linson material with the words CROWN AGENTS STAMP BULLETIN 1969 blocked on the spine.

Releases

Dealers are requested not to place orders on the Crown Agents as a result of information appearing on these pages but to do so on receipt of the trade circular which is sent to them regularly.

3rd February, 1969

Antigua. Tercentenary of Parliamentary Government. 4, 15, 25 and 50 cents.

5th February, 1969

Malawi. 50th Anniversary of the I.L.O. 4d, 9d, 1/6 and 3/- and Souvenir Sheet containing each value.

6th February, 1969

British Antarctic Territory. 25th Anniversary of Continuous Scientific Work by the British Antarctic Survey. 3½d, 6d, 1/- and 2/-.

8th February, 1969

Malaysia. Minggu Perpaduan (Solidarity Week). 15, 20 and 50 cents.

10th February, 1969

British Solomon Islands. End of Inaugural Year—University of the South Pacific. 3, 12 and 35 cents.

United Nations. United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) 6 and 13 cents.

11th February, 1969

People's Republic of Southern Yemen. Martyr Day. 15, 35 and 100 fils.

Hong Kong. Lunar New Year. 10 cents and \$1.30.

12th February, 1969

Dubai. 60th Anniversary of Postal Services. 25, 35 and 60 Dirhams; 1, 1.25 and 3 Riyals. Also, 1.25 Riyals. Souvenir Sheet.

17th February, 1969

Bermuda. 50th Anniversary of Girl Guides. 3d, 1/-, 1/6 and 2/6.

St. Vincent. Carnival. 1, 5, 8 and 25 cents.

Ceylon. The late E. W. Perera. 60 Cents.

19th February, 1969

Guyana. Phagwah Festival. 6, 25 30 and 40 cents.

25th February, 1969

St. Kitts. Fish. 3, 15, 25 and 35 cents.

Amended Release Date

Barbados. \$5 definitive value. This was released on the 9th January and not the 6th January as indicated in the January *Bulletin*.

Current Commemorative Issues

	Release date	Withdrawal date
Abu Dhabi. International Human Rights Year 1.4.68 35, 60 and 150 fils		Until Stocks are exhausted
Abu Dhabi. Anniversary of the Accession of the Ruler H.H. Sheikh Zayed. 5, 10, 100, 125 fils	6.8.68	Until Stocks are exhausted
Barbados. International Human Rights Year. 4, 25 and 35 cents.	10.12.68	9.3.69
British Virgin Islands. Extension of Beef Island Airport. 2, 10, 25 cents and 1 dollar	16.12.68	15.3.69
Brunei. International Human Rights Year. 12, 25 and 75 cents	16.12.68	15.3.69
Brunei. 20th Anniversary of W.H.O. 4, 15 and 25 cents	19.12.68	18.3.69
Cayman Islands. Christmas 1968 ½d, 1d, 6d, 8d, 1/3 and 3/-.	18.11.68	17.2.69
Ceylon. Opening of the Colombo Airport 60 cents	5.8.68	4.2.69
Ceylon. 1400th Anniversary of Holy Quran 25 cents	14.10.68	13.4.69
Ceylon. International Human Rights Year 2, 20, 40 cents and 2 Rupees	10.12.68	9.6.69
Ceylon. Golden Jubilee of all Ceylon Buddhist Congress. 5 cents	19.12.68	18.6.69
Cyprus. International Year for Human Rights 50 and 90 mils and souvenir sheets	18.3.68	17.3.69
Cyprus. Europa. 20, 30 and 150 mils	29.4.68	28.4.69
Cyprus. 21st Anniversary of the United Nations Children's Fund. 35 mils	2.9.68	1.9.69
Cyprus. 20th Anniversary of the World Health Organisation. 50 mils	2.9.68	1.9.69
East Africa. Water Transport. 30 and 50 cents, sh 1/30 and 2/50	20.1.69	19.4.69
Fiji. 20th Anniversary of W.H.O. 3d., 9d. and 3/-	9.12.68	8.3.69
The Gambia. Centenary of the First Postage Stamps. 4d, 6d and 2/6	20.1.69	19.4.69
Gilbert and Ellice Islands. 25th Anniversary of the Battle of Tarawa. 3, 10, 15 and 35 cents	21.11.68	20.2.69
Guyana. Christmas 1968 6, 25, 30 and 40 cents	11.11.68	10.2.69
Hong Kong. International Human Rights Year 10 and 50 cents	20.11.68	19.2.69
Jamaica. International Human Rights Year 3d, 1/- and 3/-	3.12.68	2.3.69
Malawi. Christmas 1968 4d, 9d, 1/6, 3/- and Souvenir sheet	6.11.68	5.2.69
Malaysia. Olympic Games. 30 and 75 cents	12.10.68	Until Stocks are exhausted

Mauritius. Bi-centenary of the visit of Bernardin de St. Pierre. 2, 15, 50, 60 cents, 1 rupee, 2.50 rupees	2.12.68	1.3.69
Montserrat. Christmas 1968 5, 15, 25 and 50 cents	16.12.68	15.3.69
Montserrat. International Human Rights Year 5, 15, 25, 50 cents and 1 dollar	2.12.68	1.3.69
Muscat and Oman. Oil 20, 25, 40 Baizas and 1 Rupee	1.1.69	31.3.6
Nigeria. International Human Rights 4d and 1/6	1.7.68	—
Nigeria. 20th Anniversary of World Health Organization. 4d and 1/6	7.4.68	—
Nigeria. 5th Anniversary of the Federal Republic. 4d and 1/6	1.10.68	—
Nigeria. Olympic Games 4d and 1/6	14.10.68	—
Pitcairn Islands. 20th Anniversary of W.H.O. 2 and 20 cents	25.11.68	24.2.69
St. Kitts. Christmas 1968 12, 25, 40 and 50 cents	27.11.68	26.2.69
St. Lucia. Birds of St. Lucia 10, 15, 25 and 35 cents	10.1.69	9.4.69
Seychelles. Bi-centenary of the first landing on Praslin. 20, 50, 85 cents and 2.25 rupees	30.12.68	29.3.69
Singapore. National Day 1968 6, 15 and 50 cents	9.8.68	Until Stocks are exhausted
United Nations. Chagall Window 6 cents and miniature art sheet	17.11.67	7.1.69
United Nations. Starcke Statue 6 cents	1.3.68	30.9.69
United Nations. Towards Disarmament 6 and 13 cents	24.10.67	23.4.69
United Nations. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). 6 and 13 cents	18.4.68	17.10.69
United Nations. World Weather Watch 6 and 20 cents	19.9.68	18.3.70
United Nations. International Human Rights Year. 6 and 13 cents	22.11.68	21.5.70
Western Samoa. 7th Anniversary of Independence (Flowers). 2, 7, 20 and 30 sene	20.1.69	19.4.69
People's Republic of Southern Yemen. Girl Guide Movement. 10, 25 and 50 fils	21.9.68	20.3.69
People's Republic of Southern Yemen. Antiquities in Southern Yemen. 5, 35, 50 and 65 fils	28.12.68	27.3.69

Forthcoming Issues

The following issues are in the course of preparation and they will be described and illustrated in the *Stamp Bulletin* in due course. The release dates are subject to alteration.

DEFINITIVE ISSUES

Abu Dhabi
Barbados

Likely release
date
1969
1969

Bermuda. Decimal Currency	1970
British Antarctic Territory Replacement of existing £1 value	1969-70
British Virgin Islands	1969
Brunei	1969-70
Cayman Islands	1969
Ceylon. 5 and 10 Rupees.	1969
Guernsey	1st October, 1969
Jamaica. Decimal Overprint	1969
Jersey	1st October, 1969
Mauritius	12th March, 1969
Montserrat	1970
Pitcairn Islands	17th September, 1969
St. Kitts	1969
St. Lucia	1969
St. Vincent	1969
Swaziland	April, 1969
Turks and Caicos Islands. Decimal Overprint	1969
Uganda	9th October, 1969
Western Samoa. New definitive values \$2, \$4	1969

COMMEMORATIVE ISSUES

	Likely release date
Antigua. 40th Anniversary of Air Services in Antigua	1970
Antigua. Centenary of the Redonda Phosphate Industry	1st September, 1969
Antigua. 1st Anniversary of Carifta	May, 1969
Antigua. Tourism	1970
Antigua. Centenary of Death of Charles Dickens	1970
Ascension Island. Fish	1969
Ascension Island. Royal Naval Crests	1969
Barbados. 1st Anniversary of Carifta	May, 1969
Barbados. Christmas 1969	November, 1969
Barbados. Horse Racing	March, 1969
Botswana. Important Crops	April, 1969
Botswana. 22nd World Scout Conference	21st August, 1969
British Honduras. Orchids	1st March, 1969
British Honduras. Hardwoods	1st June, 1969
British Honduras. Christmas 1969	1969
British Indian Ocean Territory. Coral Atolls	April, 1969
British Indian Ocean Territory. Ships of the Islands	October, 1969
British Solomon Islands. 100th Anniversary of British Red Cross	1970
British Virgin Islands. Tourism	September, 1969
British Virgin Islands. 75th Anniversary of the death of Robert Louis Stevenson	1st March, 1969
British Virgin Islands. Centenary of Death of Charles Dickens	1970
British Virgin Islands. 100th Anniversary of British Red Cross	1970
Brunei. Opening of Dewan Majlis and Lapau Di-Raja	1969

Brunei. Installation of Pengiran Shah Bander as "Y.T.M. Seri Paduka Duli Pengiran Di-Gadong Sahibol Mal"	May, 1969
Cayman Islands. Centenary of the Death of Charles Dickens	1970
Ceylon. WESAK stamp 1969	April, 1969
Ceylon. 50th Anniversary of I.L.O.	May, 1969
Ceylon. Buddhist Temple Paintings	August, 1969
Ceylon. Centenary of the Archaeological Department	1969
Ceylon. A. E. Goonesinghe	30th April, 1969
Ceylon. Silver Jubilee National Savings Movement	March, 1969
East Africa. 50th Anniversary of I.L.O.	14th April, 1969
East Africa. Satellite Earth Station	1970
East Africa. East African Musical Instruments	July, 1969
Falkland Islands. Centenary of the Diocese of the Falkland Islands	1969
Falkland Islands. 21st Anniversary of the Falkland Islands Government Air Service	8th April, 1969
Falkland Islands. Defence Force Golden Jubilee	1970
Falkland Islands. Industries	1970
Fiji. The Inauguration of the South Pacific University at Laucala Bay Suva	November, 1969
Fiji. Military Forces	23rd June, 1969
Fiji. South Pacific Games	11th August, 1969
The Gambia. Aeronautical (historical)	1969
Gilbert and Ellice Islands. University of South Pacific	1969
Gilbert and Ellice Islands. 100th Anniversary of British Red Cross	1970
Guernsey. Bi-centenary of the Birth of General Brock	1st December, 1969
Guyana. Anniversary (I.L.O./CARIFTA)	30th April, 1969
Guyana. 3rd Caribbean Jamboree and Diamond Jubilee of Scouting in Guyana	1969
Guyana. Easter	10th March, 1969
Guyana. Christmas, 1969	1969
Guyana. Arts and Culture week	1969
Guyana. Public Buildings	1970
Hong Kong. Satellite Earth Station	April, 1969
Hong Kong. Asian Productivity Year	1970
Hong Kong. Exposition—Osaka	1970
Hong Kong. TungWah Centenary	1970
Jamaica. 50th Anniversary of the I.L.O.	1969
Jamaica. Tourism	1969
Jersey. Inauguration of Independent Postal Services	1st October, 1969
Lesotho. Centenary of Maseru	4th March, 1969
Malawi. Orchids	4th June, 1969
Malawi. Insects	1969
Malawi. Masks	1969
Malawi. Christmas 1969	April, 1969
	1969

Coverpoint

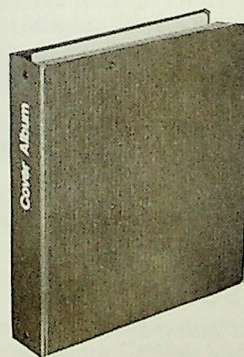
This isn't the time of the year for cricket—so let's talk about our cover point. Three cover albums from Gibbons, one is bound to suit your need.

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Malta. Centenary of the Birth of Gandhi	1969
Montserrat. Development Projects	June, 1969
Montserrat. Tourism	1969
Montserrat. Fish	September, 1969
Montserrat. Carifta	1969
Montserrat. Christmas, 1969	1969
New Hebrides. Timber	1969
Nigeria. Timber	1969
Nigeria. Martin Luther King	1969
Papua and New Guinea. National Heritage Folklore	9th April, 1969
Papua and New Guinea. South Pacific Games	25th June, 1969
St. Helena. Centenary of the Death of Charles Dickens	1970
St. Helena. 100th Anniversary of British Red Cross	1970
St. Helena. Dress Uniforms	1969
St. Helena. Mail Communications	19th April, 1969
St. Kitts. 100th Anniversary of British Red Cross	1970
St. Kitts. Christmas	1969
St. Kitts. Centenary of the death of Charles Dickens	1970
St. Kitts. Sir Thomas Warner	1969
St. Lucia. Views of Old St. Lucia	—
St. Lucia. Easter	March, 1969
St. Lucia. "Carifta"	May, 1969
St. Lucia. Centenary of the death of Charles Dickens	1970
St. Vincent. Statehood	1969
St. Vincent. Bi-centenary of the Anglican Cathedral	1970
St. Vincent. Free Trade Association	1969
Singapore. 150th Anniversary of the founding of Singapore	August, 1969
Singapore. Completion of the 100,000th Housing Unit	July, 1969
Singapore. 25th Anniversary of E.C.A.F.E.	April 1969
Tristan da Cunha. Clipper ships	1st May, 1969
Tristan da Cunha. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	1969
Tristan da Cunha. Crawfish	1970
Tristan da Cunha. 100th Anniversary of British Red Cross	1970
Tristan da Cunha. Development	1970
Turks and Caicos Islands. 100th Anniversary of British Red Cross	1970
Turks and Caicos Islands. Centenary of the death of Charles Dickens	1970
Western Samoa. 75th Anniversary of the death of Robert Louis Stevenson	21st April, 1969
Western Samoa. 8th Anniversary of Independence	1970
Zambia. 50th Anniversary of I.L.O.	18th June, 1969

Details of New and Forthcoming Issues

Jersey New Definitive

The designs for the new definitive issue of postage stamps to be released by Jersey when that country assumes responsibility for its own postal affairs are now well in hand.

The issue is being designed by V. Whiteley Studios who have been to the fore in designing Crown Agents' stamps for many years.

All stamps except two will bear the portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II in the top right hand corner and the Jersey Crest will be in the bottom left hand corner.

To mark the occasion Cecil Beaton was specially commissioned to take a portrait of the Queen for this stamp issue. The designs and subjects are as follows:

Vignettes

Yachting and Elizabeth Castle
La Corbiere Lighthouse
The Royal Square
La Hougue Bie
Gorey Castle by Night
Arms and the Royal Mace
Jersey Cow
Map of Jersey
Portelet Bay
Map of Jersey
Gorey Castle by Day
Airport
States Chamber
The Royal Court
Her Majesty the Queen

The values of the stamps will be as follows:
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 2d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 9d, 1/-, 1/6, 1/9, 2/6, 5/-, 10/- £1.
The territorial name Jersey will, of course, appear on each stamp. The three higher values will be of a slightly larger size than the rest of the set.

At the same time a three value commemorative issue will be released for the Inauguration of Independent Postal Services. The stamps, having values of 5d, 9d and 1/6, will be common in design with changes of background colour. The design shows a First Day Cover upon the stamp and the Arnold Machin portrait of the Queen. Mr. R. G. Sellar of Coleraine, Northern Ireland, was responsible for the designs, being the winner of a competition held by Jersey.

The Crown Agents' Stamp Bureau will be responsible for philatelic sales to dealers in all parts of the world other than North America.

A Philatelic Bureau will be established in Jersey to handle sales to the general public, including requests by post. Enquiries

should be addressed to the Department of Postal Administration, P.O. Box 106, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.

This information will be of much interest to the many collectors of British "Regionals" who have been looking forward, for many months, to Jersey's own stamps. They may be assured that it is Jersey's intention to follow a moderate stamp issuing policy and that all issues will be freely available and within reach of their pockets.

Ceylon. The Golden Jubilee of the all Ceylon Buddhist Congress.

On the 19th December, 1968, Ceylon issued a 5 cents stamp to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of the All Ceylon Buddhist Congress. The original intention was that this should be a two value issue but one value was withdrawn before release.

According to the chronicles, Buddhism first came to Ceylon with the mission of Mahinda, the son of Asoka, the Emperor of India, in the year 247 B.C., when Devanampiyatissa was King of Ceylon; Buddhism became the religion of the majority of the people in Ceylon and the ruling kings gave it their official patronage. From about the beginning of the 13th century, Buddhism and the Sangha suffered alike due to the unsettled political conditions of Ceylon and want of royal patronage.

The religions introduced by the westerners were well organised and the missionaries worked zealously for the propagation of their faith. Very soon the Buddhists began to realise that in order to preserve their religion they themselves have to be organised, and hence in the latter part of the 19th century and in the beginning of the 20th century they began to form associations and societies for the purpose of reviving and strengthening Buddhist activities. The first of these societies was the Buddhist Theosophical Society formed by an American, Colonel H. S. Olcott. Olcott, it will be recalled, was featured on a Ceylon stamp released in December, 1967.

The period of religious awakening in Ceylon saw the birth of the All Ceylon Buddhist Congress under the chairmanship of the late Sir Baron Jayatilleke and the inaugural meeting was held at Ananda College on December 21st and 22nd, 1919. During the last fifty years this organisation has developed to such an extent that today it has a membership of nearly 300 affiliated organisations representing Buddhists from all parts of Ceylon.

Release date: 19th December, 1968.
Printer: Bruder Rosenbaum, Vienna.
Process: Lithography.
Designer: Mr. A. Dharmasiri.
Set: 100.



The All-Ceylon Buddhist Congress inaugurated the World Fellowship of Buddhists with representatives from 29 countries in May, 1950. The first meeting was held in Kandy at the Dalada Maligawa (The Temple of the Sacred Tooth Relic). The World Fellowship of Buddhists now has regional centres in almost every part of the world.

The stamp depicts the Headquarters of the Congress at Buddhhaloka Mawata, Colombo.

East Africa. 50th Anniversary International Labour Organisation.

Fifty years ago, at the end of 1918, the First World War was drawing to a close. Not only had peace to be made, it needed to be a durable peace. The peace treaty signed in Versailles on 28th June, 1919 set up the League of Nations whose essential task was to avoid future conflicts. But it had already been understood that universal and lasting peace "can be established only if it is based upon social justice". The International Labour Organisation was therefore created alongside the League of Nations with the responsibility of setting up international collaboration for the study of labour problems and for the adoption of international standards of workers' protection.



Of this structure, only the I.L.O. remained after World War II. Relying on the confidence of the workers, employers and governments which constitute it, and drawing on its capital of accumulated achievements, the I.L.O. was ready to face the future. In Philadelphia in 1944, the Organisation marked its 25 years of activity by enlarging the scope of social international co-operation and bringing the I.L.O. into the struggle against poverty and insecurity. As the first specialised agency to enter into relations with the United Nations, it threw its weight wholeheartedly—while continuing its work for the protection of workers into a new and essential undertaking: international technical co-operation.

There were 45 State Members in 1919, and 117 in 1968. These figures are eloquent, for they demonstrate that the I.L.O.'s work affects the whole world and more particularly those countries which have recently become independent and where problems of development are most acute. For the past twenty years, I.L.O. experts have supported the efforts of governments in organisation of employment services and labour administration, vocational training for unskilled workers and managers alike, productivity in large and small undertakings, development of co-operatives, workers' education, social security systems, better conditions of work and higher living standards.

1969 will see a new departure; the I.L.O.'s World Employment Programme, whose aim is to furnish to everyone opportunities for jobs and skills of value to the community and satisfying to the workers. There again, as in the past, the I.L.O.'s main concern will continue to be man, the purpose and the means of social progress.

Release

date: 14th April, 1969.
 Designer: Rena M. Fennessy.
 Printer: Harrison & Sons Ltd.
 Process: Photogravure.
 Watermark: Nil.
 Set: 100.
 Values: As illustrated.



Guyana. Hindu Festival of Phagwah.

Phagwah (or Holi) is one of the gayest of Hindu Festivals. Its significance is partly social and partly religious. It marks the destruction of an evil society by God with its replacement by a righteous one.

It is also a great social occasion because it heralds the arrival of the warmth of spring and the gathering of the winter crops.

In celebrating the festival it is customary for those participating to powder each other lavishly with sweet smelling powders and to spray liquid of magenta crystals as well.

Four multicoloured stamps are being issued to commemorate this Festival. The 6 cents and 30 cents are common in design as are the 25 cents and 40 cents.



This issue, which is being released on the 19th February, was designed by J. E. Cooter and printed by Perkins Bacon Ltd. in the lithographic process on Lotus Blossom Bud watermarked paper in sheets of 50 stamps.

Hong Kong. Lunar New Year.

To celebrate the Lunar New Year, Hong Kong is releasing two commemorative stamps. 1969 is the "Year of the Cock", as can well be seen from the illustrations.

The New Year, as well as being a time for celebration, is a debt-settling time, when all the outstanding debts of the old year are paid off (as near as financial conditions will allow). The grudges and feuds of the old year are also supposed to be settled. Houses, shops, sampans and junks are hung with good luck charms and favours and a new year fair is held; the noise of celebrations is added to by the noise of firecrackers. On New Year's Eve, which is usually the most jubilant day of the entire festival, branches of cypress, sesame, and fir are burnt as a symbol of the departing year, all doors are locked and sealed and they remain so until 5 a.m. the following morning when the entire family assembles to watch the master of the house unseal and unbolt the doors and windows and extend a welcome to the new year.



'Lai Tse'—lucky money—is given to children on New Year's eve in small red envelopes; this is to protect symbolically their financial interests in the following year. An annual dinner is given by the merchants and business men and all employees receive an extra month's salary. The floors are not swept during the celebrations as this would be sweeping away good luck; also, charms are displayed to ward off evil spirits, one of them being the Skin Tiger, a sort of reverse action Robin Hood who is supposed to steal the cakes of the poor and give them to the rich, the assumption being that the poor have lived off the rich for the past year and it is now time to settle the account. New Year is a most important festival and 'Kung Hei Fat Choy' is the season's greeting.



Release date: 11th February, 1969.
Designer: R. Granger Barrett.
Printer: Enschede en Zonen.
Process: Photogravure.
Set: 50.
Watermark: Nil.
Values and designs: As illustrated.



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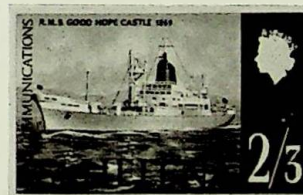
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St. Helena. Mail Communications.

Communications with St. Helena have always been a problem. As there is no airfield on the island, the sea route is St. Helena's life line and, therefore, it is very fitting that the island should mark the sea communications over the years by issuing a special set of stamps. It is a four value set in denominations of 4d, 8d, 1/9 and 2/3 featuring vessels that have called at the Island.

The 4d value features the brig *Perseverance* (1819) as it is the 150th Anniversary of the first call of any vessel carrying mail from Great Britain. This delivery continued at quarterly intervals.

The 8d value features the *Dane I* (530 tons). In 1855 it started service as a Mail steamer and in 1864 it was transferred to Mauritius ('Overland') service. In 1865 it was chartered by the Admiralty to convey stores to Zanzibar for the naval forces engaged in the suppression of the slave trade but, having left Simonstown on 28th November, 1865, she ran ashore when approaching Port Elizabeth and became a total loss. When in December, 1857 the *Dane* delivered her first mails at Jamestown, the port of St. Helena, the island was in a flourishing condition for it had long been an important victualling station.



The 1/9 denomination features one of the steamships of The Union Castle Mail Steamship Company, the s.s. *Llandoverly Castle* (1925). 1969 is also the 100th anniversary of the first of regular monthly calls by Union Castle Steamships. The *Llandoverly Castle II* was a 10,639 ton vessel which served around the African coast. It is sister ship to the *Llandoff Castle* and was sold to the ship breakers in December, 1952.

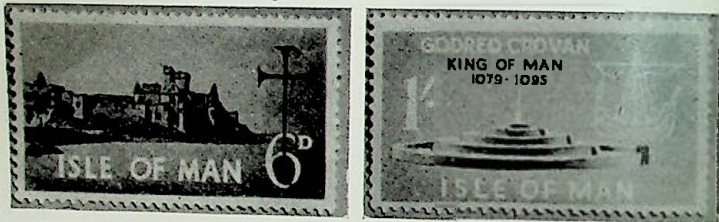
The 2/3 denominations features another Union-Castle vessel the *Good Hope Castle*. This ship visits the island regularly today and is a 10,538 ton vessel which was built in 1965 as a cargo mailship with accommodation for twelve passengers.

The issue will be released on the 19th April, 1969. It was designed by John Waddington Ltd. staff artists and printed by Perkins Bacon Ltd. in the lithographic process. The stamps are printed on CA Block watermarked paper in sheets of 60.



Isle of Man. Revenue Stamps.

Under special arrangements between the Crown Agents Stamp Bureau and the Isle of Man Authorities, Isle of Man Revenue Stamps in the denominations 6d, 1/-, 2/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-, £1 and £5 are obtainable from the Crown Agents Bureau. Unlike postage stamps, the Bureau is prepared to receive orders not only from dealers but from collectors. The stamps are available in full sets only.



Historical Notes

6d Value. St. Patrick's Isle, Peel, was an early centre of Christianity in the Isle of Man, becoming pre-eminent in the period of Norse rule with the establishment there of the cathedral of the ancient Norse bishopric of Sodor and Man which at that time embraced all the western Isles of Scotland. The ecclesiastical buildings were eventually enclosed within the walls of Peel Castle, which had grown up on the islet side by side with the religious centre. On the right of the stamp is depicted the early Celtic form of Christian cross, known from seventh century carved cross-slabs in the Isle of Man.

1/- Value. Godred Crovan, the King Orry of Manx tradition, conquered and ruled the Norse Kingdom of Man and the Isles (including as well as the Isle of Man all the western Isles of Scotland) from 1079 to 1095. His conquest of the Island from earlier Norse rulers established a line of Kings who continued to rule in Man until 1265. The depiction of a Viking ship is taken from a Norse cross-slab at Maughold. The four-tiered Tynwald hill records the ancient meeting place of the annual open air parliamentary assembly of the Norsemen, Tynwald, the oldest continuously surviving parliament in the world.

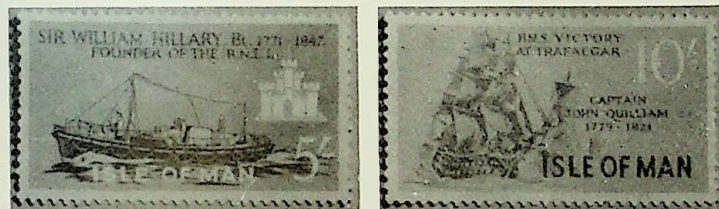
2/- Value. Sir George Goldie was born in 1846 at the Nunnery near Douglas, a handsome mansion built on the site of a mediaeval nunnery which gives the house its name. He travelled extensively in Africa and first visited West Africa in 1877, forming the United African Company to trade in the valley of the Niger two years later. This trading company was the basis of later British colonial expansion in this area, and its powers were finally vested in the Crown in 1899 when the colony of



Nigeria came into being. Goldie won fame as one of the first colonial administrators to establish the principle of 'indirect rule'.

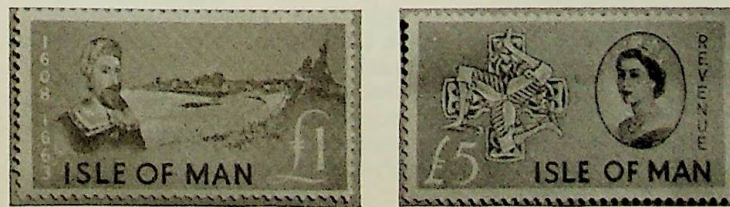
2/6 Value. The Rev. Philip Moore, who was appointed Rector of Ballaugh in 1751 and was Chaplain to Bishop Wilson, will be chiefly remembered for his great part in the translation of the Bible into Manx. The first edition of The Holy Bible, *Yn vible Casherick*, was printed in Whitehaven 1771-3. Ballaugh old church, with its leaning gate pillars, is depicted on the stamp.

5/- Value. Sir William Hillary lived at Fort Anne, Douglas, for many years. Deeply affected by the many shipwrecks off the Island, he pressed for the establishment of a Lifeboat service for the coasts of Britain. He took part in rescues off Douglas and built the Tower of Refuge on St. Mary's rock in Douglas bay for shipwrecked mariners.



10/- Value. John Quilliam was born in Marown in 1771. He entered the Royal Navy, possibly taken by the Press Gang, sometime in the 1790's and rapidly earned promotion by his merit and abilities, being appointed Lieutenant in 1797. He served with Nelson on the Victory for four and a half years and was First Lieutenant at the Battle of Trafalgar. Having had the steering gear repaired to his design he is said to have himself steered the flagship into action at this historic battle.

£1 Value. Born in 1608 William Christian was a member of the most powerful Manx family of his day. Known as *Illiam Dhone*, or brown-haired William, to the Manx people, who regarded him as their national champion, he played a leading part in the Manx rising of 1651 against the Countess of Derby, who was endeavouring to hold the Island for the Royalists against Parliament. After the restoration of the monarchy Christian was tried for offences against the Lord of Man and was shot on Hango Hill near Castletown (depicted on the right), on 2nd January, 1663.



£5 Value. Alongside the head of the Queen, the Lord of Man, the ancient arms of the Island (three legs, conjoined, armoured and spurred) are depicted over a representation of a stylised Manx crosshead. An outstanding class of antiquity found in the Isle of Man are the carved cross-slabs, dating from about the seventh to eleventh centuries. In their interlacing patterns may be seen a mixture of Celtic and Norse art tradition.

Lesotho. The Centenary of the Founding of Maseru.

Release date: 11th March, 1969.
 Designer: G. Drummond.
 Printer: Perkins Bacon Ltd.
 Process: Lithography.
 Watermark: Basuto Hat.
 Set: 50.
 Values and designs: As illustrated.



Guyana. Easter 1969.

Following the enormous success of their 1968 Easter commemorative stamps, Guyana is releasing a further set on the 10th March this year.

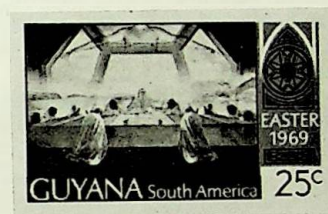
Again, a painting by Salvador Dali is featured. This one is entitled "The Sacrament of the Last Supper" and hangs in the National Gallery of Art, Washington D.C. (Chester Dale Collection). The Guyana Postal Authority is grateful for the Gallery's permission to reproduce this painting.

In the painting Dali has produced an unusual treatment of the subject. The "Resurrection" is depicted in the sky above the Last Supper table.

The design is common to each value with changes in the colour panels.

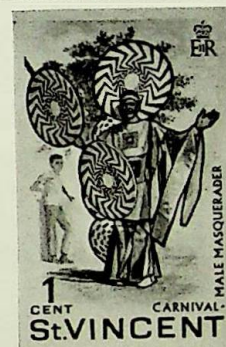
Guyana. Easter 1969.

Release date: 10th March, 1969.
 Printer: Thos. De La Rue & Co.Ltd.
 Process: Photogravure.
 Set: 50.
 Watermark: Lotus Blossom Bud.
 Values and designs: 6, 25, 30 and 40 cents in common design.



St. Vincent. Carnival.

Release date: 17th February, 1969.
 Designer: V. Whiteley.
 Printer: Format International Ltd.
 Process: Format (Litho).
 Watermark: C.A. Block.
 Set: 50.
 Values and designs: 1, 5, 8 and 25 cents as illustrated. The 5 cents value was based on a sketch by R. Brisbane.



British Virgin Islands. 75th Anniversary of the Death of Robert Louis Stevenson.

Robert Louis Stevenson's *Treasure Island* was inspired by a visit to the Virgin Islands and in tribute the colony is issuing a four value commemorative set to mark the 75th anniversary of his death.

By tradition the scene of most of the action is set in the Virgin Islands group although opinion is divided about the actual island. The issue evokes instantly the magic and romance of the famous novel and the scenes and characters depicted on the stamps are as follows:

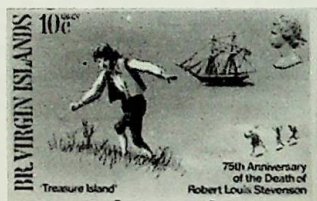
4 cents—Long John Silver and Jim Hawkins.

10 cents—Jim's escape from the Pirates.

40 cents—The Fight with Israel Hands.

\$1 —Treasure Trove.

The issue is being released on the 1st March, 1969.



Designer: Miss J. Toombs.
Printer: Enschede en Zonen.
Process: Photogravure.
Watermark: C.A. Stock.
Set: 50.

Barbados. New \$5 definitive value.

Release date: 9th January, 1969.

Designer: V. Whiteley.

Printer: Harrison & Sons Ltd.

Process: Photogravure.

Set: 100.

Watermark: C.A. Block.

Design: As illustrated.



Dubai. 60th Anniversary of the Postal Services.

Release date: 12th February, 1969.

Printer: Format International Ltd.

Designer: V. Whiteley.

Process: Format (Litho).

Watermark: Nil.

Set: 50.

Values and designs: As illustrated, also a souvenir sheet 1.25 Riyals.



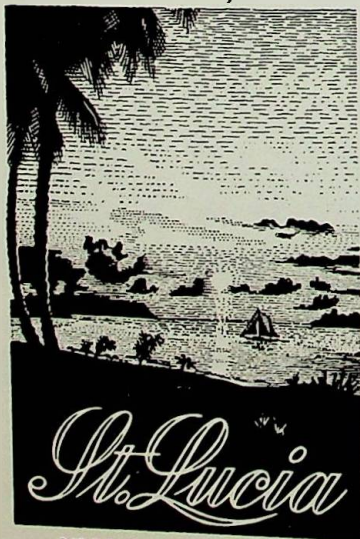
Malta. Centenary of the Birth of Gandhi.

The design of this stamp will not be as shown in the January *Bulletin*. A revised design will appear in the March issue.

First Day Covers in preparation by Crown Agents

	Release Date
Antigua. 300th Anniversary of Parliament	3.2.69
Bermuda. 50th Anniversary of Girl Guide Movement	17.2.69
Botswana. 22nd World Scout Conference	21.8.69
British Antarctic Territory. 25th Anniversary of Scientific work by the Antarctic Survey	6.2.69
British Honduras. Orchids	1.3.69
British Indian Ocean Territories. Coral Atolls	
British Solomon Islands. End of Inaugural year—University of the S. Pacific	10.2.69
British Virgin Islands. 75th Anniversary of the death of Robert Louis Stevenson	1.3.69
Falkland Islands. 21st Anniversary of the Falkland Island Government Air Service	8.4.69
Lesotho. Centenary of Maseru	11.3.69
St. Kitts. Fish	25.2.69
St. Lucia. 1st Anniversary of the establishment of CARIFTA	May 69
St. Vincent. Carnival	17.2.69
Tristan da Cunha. Clipper Ships	1.5.69
Tristan da Cunha. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	1969
Western Samoa. 75th Anniversary of the death of Robert Louis Stevenson	April 1969
Zambia. 50th Anniversary of I.L.O.	18.6.69

Official First Day Cover



BIRDS Commemorative Issue

New Printings

New Printings on Order

Montserrat	20 cents.
Singapore	\$2.00, \$5.00.
Brunei	10 and 50 cents, \$1.
Malta.	4d.
Gibraltar	½d, 3d, 6d, 5/- and £1.
Pitcairn Islands	½ and 1 cent.
Uganda	10, 20 cents and shs 1/-, 10/- and 20/-.
Tanzania	5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50, 65 cents and shs 1/-, 1/30, 2/50, 5/-, 10/- and 20/-. Stamp Booklets 4 x 15c. 8 x 30 c.

New printings released by the Stamp Bureau

7th January	
Kenya	5c and 65c.
Malaysia (National)	\$1 and \$2.
Malaysia (States)	
Johore	5c, 6c and 12c.
Kedah	2c and 5c.
Kelantan	5c.
Melaka	5c and 6c.
Negri Sembilan	2c and 6c.
Pahang	2c, 5c and 6c.
Perak	5c and 2c.
Pulau-Pinang	5c, 6c and 2c.
Selangor	2c, 5c and 6c.
Sabah	10c and 15c.
Trengganu	5c.
Uganda	40c.
Zambia	20n, 25n and 50n.
Ceylon	1Rupee
Mauritius	Postage Due Labels. 4c, 6c, 10c, 20c and 50c.

Malaysia. Olympic Games.

The Postal Authorities of Malaysia announce that this issue which was released on the 12th October, 1968 is to be left on sale for an indefinite period.

The Postage Stamps of Jamaica

The largest Commonwealth country in the Caribbean, Jamaica has an area of 4,244 square miles and lies about 90 miles to the south of Cuba. The island is 144 miles from east to west and is dominated by a range of mountains which traverse its length. The highest peak, Blue Mountain (7,402 feet) is the highest mountain in the English speaking West Indies. There are higher mountains in the Dominican Republic. Two-thirds of the island consists of a high limestone plateau, broken by innumerable valleys of great scenic beauty. Many parts of the island, and especially the northern slopes and river valleys, are covered with luxuriant vegetation. Jamaica boasts more than a hundred rivers and numberless streams, hence the aboriginal name "Xaymaca" which means "land of wood and water".

Apart from the refuse mounds (middens), implements and cave drawings which they have left behind, little remains of the Arawaks, the aboriginal inhabitants of the island. Christopher Columbus discovered Jamaica on the 3rd May, 1493 and named it Saint Jago in honour of the patron saint of Spain. In 1503-4 he spent twelve months stranded on its northern coast. It is thought that the first serious attempt to colonise the island was made about 1509 when Don Juan de Esquivel was appointed governor by Columbus's son, Diego.

From that date until 1655 Jamaica was under Spanish rule. During that time the Spaniards gradually exterminated (largely due to European diseases to which Indians had no immunity) the peaceful Arawaks and introduced Negro slaves from West Africa to work the sugar plantations. The island was divided among eight Spanish noble families who discouraged colonisation to such an extent that by the middle of the seventeenth century, the population had scarcely risen to 3,000.

Jamaica first came to the attention of the English in 1596 when Sir Anthony Shirley made a lightning raid on the capital city, Saint Jago de la Vega (later called Spanish Town by the English). In 1635 and 1643 the island was plundered by English freebooters under Colonel Jackson, but no attempt was made to capture the island till 1655 when Oliver Cromwell despatched an expedition under Admiral Penn and General Venables. Their target was Hispaniola (the island today shared by Haiti and Dominican Republic) but, repulsed in this objective, they invaded Jamaica instead and received the Spanish surrender on the 11th May, 1655. The Spaniards tried to recapture the island in 1657-8 but without success and, by the Treaty of Madrid in 1670, Britain was confirmed in possession of the island.

Guerrilla warfare by the former Spanish slaves, known as Maroons, continued down to the end of the seventeenth century. During this period also Jamaica was the haunt of buccaneers who made their headquarters, Port Royal, the most notorious city in the Caribbean, before it was destroyed by earthquake in 1692. A succession of hurricanes in the early years of the eighteenth century completed the ravages begun by the earthquake. The seat of government was transferred from Spanish Town to the present capital, Kingston, in 1872.

During the eighteenth century and the interminable colonial wars between France and Britain Jamaica was often threatened with attack

A moment please

Regular readers of this magazine must have noticed our advertisements, for they have been appearing for over a year now. If of course you are not interested in Commonwealth issues, of the KGV1-QE11 period, then what we have had to say was of no interest, but if you do go in for the stamps of the "Two Reigns", then what we have to say really is of importance to you, for what we have to offer means no less than a method of building up your collection by the most economical means and keeping it that way. But we will let Mr. R. E. A. of Newcastle on Tyne explain what we are getting at. Recently he wrote as follows, "Please find enclosed P.O. for 7/6 to pay for a second year's supply of your *Commonwealth Courier*". It is true that during the past year I have spent rather more than I should, in return my QE11 collection is really worth all I have put into it, and your monthly has been the best buy of the lot".

The *Courier*, that Mr. A. refers to is simply a monthly publication of 28 pages, with every one packed tight with data, and literally, hundreds of offers of KGV1-QE11 stamps. It is a fact that these offers cover a stock of the issues in question, which must be by far the most extensive in the hands of any single firm. A bold statement you may say, but when you see those offers you will say a true statement. And of course the *Courier* contains more than offers, for full details and comments on all that is doing in the KGV1-QE11 world are given; so much so that our claim is that by booking a sub to the *Courier* (7/6 home, 18s. air mail to any part of the world) a collector needs nothing more in building and maintaining a collection of modern Commonwealth stamps about which one can be proud, particularly when it is remembered what bargains have been picked up month after month.

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but after Admiral Duckworth defeated the French in 1806 this threat was removed and Jamaica's external relations have been peaceful ever since. The nineteenth century, however, was a time of great social and economic upheaval, largely on account of the abolition of slavery which took place between 1833 and 1838. Following the disturbances of 1865 and the high-handed action of Governor Eyre, Jamaica became a crown colony and the ancient constitution of Jamaica abrogated. The past century has witnessed a gradual development in the island politically. In 1884 elected members were added to the legislature and their number increased in 1895.

Representative government was fully established in 1944 and paved the way towards independence which was achieved in August, 1962. Jamaica is now a parliamentary state within the British Commonwealth of Nations. The population of the island today is about two millions, predominantly Negro, with several minorities of European, Chinese and Indians.

Jamaica was the earliest British colony to establish a post office. On the 31st October, 1671 a postmaster was appointed, but the earliest incumbent of this office, whose name is recorded as James Wale, who set up a Post Office in November, 1687. His appointment was greeted unfavourably by the inhabitants who protested strongly against his high postal charges. Wale was superseded by his patron, the Earl of Rochester, who was authorized to establish another system the following July and arrange for the prompt collection and delivery of mail. At that time the rates charged on letters to England were 6d for a single sheet, 1/- for a double sheet and 2/- for a 1 ounce letter. The collection and delivery of mail within the island was also sanctioned and a sliding scale of charges for these services instituted. Letters collected or delivered within a radius of 40 miles of Port Royal were charged at the rate of 2d a single sheet, and double that amount was levied on mail delivered beyond that distance.

Overseas mails were originally carried by merchant vessels, whose captains were paid 1d per letter for their pains, but in 1702 the British Packet service was introduced. Two years later Edmund Dummer organised a packet service which was subsequently extended to include the islands of Barbados, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher and Nevis. Dummer lost so many ships through shipwreck or capture by pirates that he was forced out of business in 1711. Between that date and 1755 letters had to be transmitted overseas by courtesy of merchant-men as before.

Between 1711 and 1720, in fact, the Jamaica Post Office was in abeyance. In 1755 the British General Post Office resumed responsibility for the conveyance of Jamaica's external mails and this system prevailed until 1860 when Jamaica took over the running of her own postal affairs. In 1840 the British Packet service was terminated and from then onwards the overseas mail was carried by vessels of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

In 1843 Jamaica abandoned the method of computing postage according to the number of sheets and introduced rates based on the weight of the letter, the minimum charge being 4d for a half ounce letter carried up to 60 miles. Letters were marked with hand-struck stamps, adhesives not coming into use until 1858 when contemporary British stamps were permitted. These stamps may be identified as used in Jamaica by means of the oval numeral obliterations "A 01" (Kingston) and "A 27" to "A 78". The stamps recorded were the 1d, 4d, 6d and 1/-

of 1858-60 and these stamps, bearing the oval obliterator or Jamaican date-stamps, are eagerly sought after by specialist collectors.

The use of British stamps in Jamaica officially came to an end in August, 1860, when the local authorities assumed control of the postal service. Distinctive Jamaican stamps were not introduced, however, until the 23rd November, 1860 and in the interim prepayment of postage had to be indicated by hand-struck markings, though there is evidence to suggest that British adhesives continued to be used unofficially.

Jamaica's first distinctive postage stamps were printed by De La Rue, which had three years earlier produced the island's first fiscal stamps. The contract for the postage stamps was placed through Messrs. Thomson Hankey and Co. who acted as agents for the Jamaican government. The series consisted of 1d, 2d, 4d, 6d and 1/- stamps bearing a laureated profile of Queen Victoria in various frames. The stamps were typographed on paper bearing a pineapple watermark, pineapples being featured prominently on the Jamaican coat-of-arms. A 3d denomination was added to the series of the 10th September, 1863. The stamps of this series vary considerably in shade. The most outstanding variety in this series is the so-called "dollar variety" which occurs once in every sheet of the 1/- value and appears as a vertical stroke through the "S" of SHILLING.

In 1867 the Crown Agents took over from Thomson Hankey the supply of postage stamps to Jamaica. The transfer was not immediately reflected in the stamps since a stock of pineapple watermarked paper was still on hand at the printers, but from the 1st October, 1869 Jamaican stamps were produced on the standard Crown CC paper then used in the colonies. In 1872 a ½d denomination was added to the series, while 2/- and 5/- values appeared three years later.

Between 1883 and 1890 the watermark was again changed, to the Crown CA design then being adopted. Alterations in the postal rates during this period led to changes in the colours of the 1d and 2d stamps. The original Victorian series of Jamaica had a fairly long life, several denominations surviving as late as 1919. Between 1905 and 1911 the 3d, 4d, 6d, 1/- and 2/- values were re-issued on Multiple Crown CA paper and all of them were subject to changes in colour between 1909 and 1911.

The first break with the original designs, however, came in 1889 when new 1d and 2d stamps were released in a uniform design. A 2½d stamp was required a year later to prepay the international letter rate and pending production of this, the 4d stamp was provisionally surcharged. Jamaica introduced an Imperial Penny Post on Queen Victoria's birthday, the 24th May, 1900 and, to mark the occasion, a new 1d stamp was introduced on the 1st May. This departed from previous precedent by being pictorial in concept and recess-printed. The stamp depicted a view of the Llandoverly Falls based on a photograph taken by Dr. J. Johnston. Originally the stamp was printed entirely in red, from a single working plate, but the following year it was re-issued with the vignette in slate-black. A small quantity of the second printing was made on blued paper and such stamps are now highly prized by collectors.

The death of Queen Victoria in 1901 and the accession of King Edward VII was the opportunity to introduce new stamps in Jamaica, but contrary to expectation the portrait of the new monarch was not adopted for the designs. Instead Jamaica introduced a design incorporating the island's coat-of-arms. Between the 16th November, 1903 and the 24th February, 1904 stamps in denominations of ½d, 1d, 2½d and 5d were released. The second stamp in the fourth row of the upper left

pane of each denomination exhibits a curious flaw in the word SERVIET in the motto, giving the impression of SER.ET instead. The coat-of-arms design was redrawn between 1905 and 1911. These stamps were typographed by De La Rue originally on Crown CA paper but after 1905 the new Multiple Crown CA paper was introduced. A 5/- value was added in November, 1905 and a 6d stamp in August, 1911. The coat-of-arms design was redrawn in 1906 and gradually the modified designs were released in denominations of ½d, and 1d. King Edward VII made a very belated appearance on a 2d stamp which was not, in fact, released till February, 1911, almost a year after his death.

The frame of the new 2d stamp was adapted for the King George V series which appeared gradually between 1912 and 1920. The series, in denominations of 1d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 1/-, 2/- and 5/-, was typographed by De La Rue on Multiple Crown CA paper; a 1½d value was added to the series in 1916. Jamaica introduced a temporary levy on correspondence during the First World War in 1916. A quantity of ½d and 3d stamps were overprinted WAR STAMP for this purpose. The first printings were made with the words in one line, but in September, 1916 the overprint appeared in two lines. There are numerous varieties and errors in the overprints. The local overprints were made in seriffed lettering, but in October, 1919 De La Rue overprinted the stamps in small, sans-serif letters.

After the First World War Jamaica was one of the first British colonies to embark on a pictorial definitive series. Between 1919 and 1921 a handsome series was released, alluding partly to Jamaica's history and partly to its rich and varied scenery. The historical landmarks ranged in chronological order from the landing of Columbus in 1493 (3d), King's House, Spanish Town, the seat of government from 1762 till 1872 (2d), the monument in honour of Admiral Lord Rodney who saved Jamaica from French invasion in 1782 (2/-), the monument to Sir Charles Metcalfe who governed the island during the difficult period following the abolition of slavery (3/-), the Jamaica Exhibition of 1891 (½d) and the Jamaican Contingent embarking (1½d) and disembarking (2½d). The latter appeared originally with an interesting error, showing the Union Jack upside down. The design was corrected for the second printing. Jamaica's former inhabitants were referred to in the 1d (Arawak woman and antiquities) and the 4d (the old cathedral in Spanish Town, the former capital). Loyalty to the crown was expressed by the statue of Queen Victoria "of Jamaica Lady Supreme" (1/-) and the profile of King George V "of Jamaica Supreme Lord" (10/-). The aboriginal name of the island was alluded to in the typical inland scene on the 5/- with the caption "Isle of Wood and Water". Apart from the ½d and 1d (which were typographed) the series was recess-printed by De La Rue on Multiple Crown CA paper.

The series was re-issued between 1921 and 1929 on the new Multiple Script CA paper. In addition the design of the 1d was redrawn to include the word REVENUE and a 6d stamp, showing a view of Port Royal in 1853, was introduced, to replace the abortive design (proclamation of the abolition of slavery, 1838) which had been held back on account of unrest in Jamaica during 1921. The background to this interesting, though unissued, stamp was recounted in an article on Human Rights which appeared in the *Bulletin* of June 1968.

Jamaica issued a set of three special stamps, with premiums in aid of Child Welfare, on the 1st November, 1923. These stamps were sold each year in anticipation of the Christmas season, until 1927 when their sale was discontinued. They were designed by Frank Cundall and recess-printed by Bradbury Wilkinson.



Between 1929 and 1932 new stamps bearing a profile of King George V were introduced. In denominations of 1d, 1½d and 9d they were recess-printed by De La Rue on Multiple Script CA paper. During 1932 Waterlow and Sons were given the contract to produce three pictorial designs which were used for new 2d, 2½d and 6d stamps and depicted coco palms at Columbus Cove, the Wag Water River and the Priestman's River respectively.

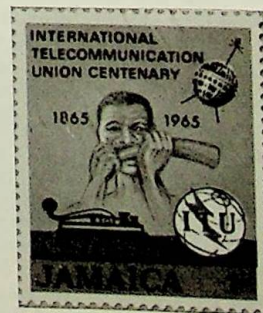
The 2d and 6d designs were subsequently modified to include a portrait of King George VI in the definitive series released in 1938. The entire series, apart from the 5/- and 10/- which were modified by De La Rue from the previous series, was recess-printed by Waterlow and Sons. The ½d, 1d and 1½d stamps were in a small format and bore a profile of King George VI, while the remainder were pictorials with a profile inset. Jamaica's principal agricultural industries—bananas, citrus fruits and sugar—were featured on the 3d, 4d and 1/- respectively. An aerial view of Kingston appeared on the 9d and the famous Bamboo Walk in St. Elizabeth parish was shown on the 2/- . The other denominations were modifications of the George V designs. A £1 stamp featuring cigar making, was added to the series in August, 1949.

Jamaica took part in the prewar colonial omnibus issues to mark the Silver Jubilee of King George V (May 1935) and the Coronation of King George VI (May 1937). The island's first indigenous commemorative series, however, was released on the 20th August, 1945 to mark the granting of the new constitution. Comparisons with the first House of Assembly of 1664 and the parliament of 1944 were provided by views of the old Courthouse at Falmouth (1½d) the House of Assembly used from 1762 till 1866 (4½d) and the modern Institute of Jamaica (10/-). The 2d stamp portrayed King Charles II and King George VI side by side. The 2/- symbolised Labour and Learning while the 5/- depicted the sunrise on the horizon behind the Jamaican flag.

Jamaica was host to the First Caribbean Scout Jamboree, held near Kingston in March, 1952. In honour of the occasion two stamps featuring maps and the Scout emblem were lithographed by Bradbury Wilkinson and issued on the 5th March.

Jamaica participated in the postwar omnibus issues to commemorate Victory (October, 1946), the Royal Silver Wedding (December, 1948), the 75th anniversary of the Universal Postal Union (October, 1949), the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth (June, 1953) and the Red Cross Centenary (September, 1963). The 2d Coco Palms definitive design was redrawn to include the legend ROYAL VISIT 1953 and the Queen's portrait and released on the 25th November, 1953 to mark the visit of Her Majesty to Jamaica during the post-Coronation Tour. The tercentenary of the British settlement of Jamaica was celebrated by a set of four stamps which were issued on the 10th May, 1955. Recess-printed by De La Rue, they depicted a man-o'-war at Port Royal (2d), Old Montego Bay (2½d), Old Kingston (3d) and the controversial Proclamation of the Abolition of Slavery, 1838 which had earlier appeared on the unissued 6d of 1921 (6d).

A new definitive series, recess-printed by Bradbury Wilkinson was issued between the 1st May and the 17th December, 1956. The eight lowest values were in a small upright format portraying the Queen flanked by palms (½d), sugar cane (1d), pineapples (2d) Bananas (2½d), mahoe (3d), breadfruit (4d), ackee (5d) and Jamaica's national bird, the exquisite Doctor Bird (6d). Views of Jamaica appeared on the horizontal format 8d (Blue Mountain), 1/- (Royal Botanic Gardens, Hope), 1/6 (Rio



Grande) and 2/- (Fort Charles). Jamaica's coat-of-arms appeared on the four highest denominations, the 3/- and 5/- stamps also incorporating a profile of the Queen. The entire series was overprinted "INDEPENDENCE 1962" and released on the 8th August of that year. Between 1963 and 1964 the overprinted series changed over to the more modern CA Block watermark.

Jamaica issued stamps in conjunction with the other British territories in the Caribbean area to mark the inauguration of the B.W.I. University College (February, 1951) and the establishment of the British Caribbean Federation (April, 1958). The centenary of the first Jamaica stamps was fittingly commemorated on the 4th January, 1960 with a set of three stamps recess-printed by Waterlow and Sons. The 2d showed a Bristol *Britannia* airliner flying over a Packet steamer of 1860, the 6d depicted a mule cart and modern postal van, while the 1/- showed the corresponding denominations in the definitive sets of 1860 and 1956.

Independence was heralded by a special set of four, designed by Victor Whiteley and photogravure printed by De La Rue. The 2d and 4d showed a military Bugler and the map, the 1/6 depicted the new Parliament Building, Gordon House, and the 5/- showed the map of Jamaica surrounded by symbols of agriculture and industry. Three days later a set of four printed by Harrison and Sons was released in honour of the Ninth Central American and Caribbean Games held in the National Stadium in Kingston. The 1d, 6d and 8d stamps featured various sporting events, while the 2/- showed the statue of an athlete erected in front of the new Stadium and the coat-of-arms of Kingston.

A farmer and crops were depicted on the 1d and 8d stamps lithographed by De La Rue to mark the Freedom From Hunger campaign in June, 1963. Later that year Miss Carole Joan Crawford brought the "Miss World" title to Jamaica and a set of three stamps was issued in her honour in February, 1964. The set was also released in an imperforate miniature sheet.

Jamaica's current definitive series made its debut on the 4th May 1964 and was photogravure printed by Harrisons from designs by Victor Whiteley. The sixteen designs of this series provide the philatelist with a good cross-section of Jamaican scenery, fauna and flora, industry, leisure activities, history and heraldry. The eight lowest values were in a small horizontal format and depict the National flower, *lignum vitae* (1d), the national fruit, ackee (1½d) and the national tree, blue mahoe (2d). Conchology, a relatively new theme, is represented on the 2½d with a group of land shells, and on the 4d which depicts *Murex antillarum*; the butterfly *Papilio homerus* and the exotic Doctor Bird—the national bird—were featured on the 6d and 8d stamps respectively.

Jamaica's fast developing mineral industries are represented by gypsum (9d) and bauxite (2/-). A contrast between the old and new Jamaica is provided by the view of the magnificent Palisadoes International Airport (1/6) and, nearby, the sunken city of Port Royal which had been explored shortly before by the American, Edwin Link in a specially constructed research ship. The ship and some of the relics rescued from the sea bed are featured on the 5/- stamp. Sport is represented by a view of the National Stadium with a statue of a sprinter in the foreground (1/-), and Blue Marlin fishing (3/-). The flag of Jamaica is featured on the map depicted on the 3d and, on its own, appears on the £1 denomination. The coat-of-arms of Jamaica is shown on the 10/- stamp. This series was printed on paper having a multiple "J" and pineapple motif.



During the past four years Jamaica has issued a number of interesting and colourful commemorative stamps. In August, 1964 a set of three stamps marked the Sixth Inter-American Scout Conference held at Kingston. Scout emblems were featured on the stamps which also included a large triangular design. The Tenth Parliamentary Conference was held in Kingston in November, 1964 and the occasion was honoured by three stamps depicting the three buildings in which the Jamaican assemblies and parliaments have met during the past three centuries. The 3d stamp showed Gordon House, named after William Gordon who was unjustly hanged by Governor Eyre following the Morant Bay rebellion of 1865. The centenary of the rising was itself commemorated by a set of three stamps in December, 1965.

Jamaica has participated in many of the United Nations special issues, but has contrived to give them a specially Jamaican flavour. Thus the 1/- stamp marking the I.T.U. centenary in December, 1965 showed an "Abeng blower" as well as "Telstar" and a morse key. Jamaica has paid tribute to famous statesmen connected with the island. The tenth anniversary of Human Rights was marked in December 1964 by a 1/- portraying Eleanor Roosevelt, while four stamps were released in 1966 in memory of Sir Winston Churchill. Simon Bolivar, the Liberator of Latin America from Spanish rule, was commemorated on an 8d stamp of December, 1966. This was released to mark the 150th anniversary of his famous "Jamaica letter" addressed to the peoples suffering under Spanish oppression. In grateful memory of the sanctuary given to her national hero, Venezuela presented a statue of Bolivar to Jamaica and this, flanked by the Venezuelan and Jamaican flags, appears on the stamp. Sir Donald Sangster, who held office as Prime Minister for only a few months before his death last year, was honoured by two memorial stamps in August, 1967. His predecessor, Sir Alexander Bustamante, and Lady Bustamante have been portrayed on two stamps issued in May, 1968 to mark the 30th anniversary of Jamaica's Labour Day.

Two great movements, the Girl Guides and the Salvation Army, were each honoured by two stamps released in 1965. Jamaica was the host to the Eighth British Empire and Commonwealth Games in 1966 and four stamps were released on the 4th August for the occasion. These depicted the statue of a sprinter (3d), racing cyclists (6d), an aerial view of the stadium (1/-) and the Games emblem (3/-). An imperforate miniature sheet containing a set of the stamps was also issued. In February, 1968 Jamaica participated with Guyana in the issue of a small sheet containing three sets of three stamps in honour of the M.C.C.'s tour of the West Indies. The stamps, designed by Victor Whiteley, showed a game of cricket in progress.

For the visit of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh in March, 1966 the 3d, 6d, 1/- and 1/6 definitive stamps were overprinted ROYAL VISIT MARCH, 1966. Jamaica was represented at the Montreal World's Fair, Expo 67 and issued two stamps on the 28th April, 1967 featuring the Jamaican Pavilion. The centenary of the Jamaican Constabulary Force was celebrated on the 21st November, 1967 by three stamps, designed by Victor Whiteley and photogravure printed by Enschede. The stamps showed a traffic policeman (3d), personnel of the Force (1/-) and constables of 1867 and 1967 (1/6).

Forthcoming issues of Jamaica will be devoted to Tourism and the golden jubilee of the International Labour Organisation.

Jamaica's most recent issue, for International Human Rights Year, was released on 3rd December, 1968 and comprised three values 3d, 1/- and 3/-.



Y
K

wished to see this booklet

again

CS M 18/7

33

Substitution of functioning
etc for his industries
none mentioned on p. 8
should be put in hand
& cleared with EXCO.

We Wargent of Great
Britain

General Office. 34

W

File in Industries/Tourism
Stamp Issues etc when PM
returns it & submit.

24/7/69

M 24/7

CONFIDENTIAL

21st August, 1969.

INF 6/69.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Commemorative Stamp Issues

Memorandum by the Colonial Secretary.

It was the intention to issue a special set of stamps in the latter half of next year entitled 'Tourism'. Originally conceived on the theme of 'Industries', later becoming a hybrid of 'Industries and Tourism', and more recently limited to 'Tourism' (more properly, perhaps, 'Animals'), the set, it is considered, will not enhance the Colony's present good reputation in the philatelic world and it has accordingly been decided to drop it. It is intended to substitute for it a set on a more topical theme - the "Great Britain".

2. This Memorandum is circulated for the information of Members. In due course designs for the "Great Britain" set of stamps will be available for Council's scrutiny.

L. Gleadell

(L.C. GLEADELL)
ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY

Ref: 0283/Q

ARA.

CONFIDENTIAL

P. Q.

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

34

From CROWN SUTTON

To COLONIAL SECRETARY STANLEY

Despatched : 26th August, 19 69 Time : 1256
Received : 26th August, 19 Time :

Stamp issue Golden Jubilee Defence Force at Governors request minor amendments being considered with artist and further communication will be sent after Governor's second visit London second half September. Governor decided not proceed Tourism issue in present form and network will be useful future issues and commitment pounds 210 incurred. Grateful confirm Government agree decimalize same time as U.K.

Crown Sutton

P/L : ARA

Intld H.L.B.

COPY : 0283/P

35

THE FOLLOWING REFERENCE AND THE DATE OF THIS LETTER SHOULD BE QUOTED IN COMMUNICATIONS.

CROWN AGENTS

FOR OVERSEA GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS
'H' Department

HL/FALK IS. 8/25837

ST. NICHOLAS HOUSE,
SUTTON,
SURREY.

Telegrams: "Crown, Sutton"
Telephone: 01-643 3311
Telex No: 261786



18th July 1969

Dear Sir,

28

We wish to refer to our letter of 16th May in which was enclosed finished artwork prepared for your proposed special issue of postage stamps depicting tourism and industry, and would appreciate the return of these designs, together with your comments at the earliest possible opportunity.

We do not appear as yet to have been advised when these stamps are due to be released and we should be grateful, therefore, if you would kindly indicate the intended release date, and in this connection we feel that you should be made aware that the security printers in the United Kingdom are likely to be heavily committed until the latter part of this year. In the circumstances, an early decision should be made as to the release of these stamps, but may we suggest that late 1969 or early 1970 would be preferable. Perhaps, at the same time, you would be kind enough to advise us of the quantities of stamps which will be required for local use.

Yours faithfully,

36
JG

[Signature]

We can refer that it has since been decided to withdraw the ^{idea of a} tourism issue in favour of the Gt. Britain theme?

for the Crown Agents

37
A.C.S.

I think there is a cable on the "Gt. Britain" Stamp issue for the in which (ATT informed us the Tourism issue has been dropped, HE being so AD there?

10.9.69

The Colonial Secretary,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
STANLEY,
FALKLAND ISLANDS

11/12/69

38
S/C Can you refer me to this file?

MGJW/SU/ER

39
acs copy of telegram at p34 R.18/9.

17/9

36.

THE FOLLOWING REFERENCE AND THE DATE OF THIS LETTER SHOULD BE QUOTED IN COMMUNICATIONS.

H1/FALK. IS. 8/25837

CROWN AGENTS
FOR OVERSEA GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS
H Department

Telegrams: "Crown, Sutton"
Telephone: 01-643 3311
Telex No: 261786



ST. NICHOLAS HOUSE,
SUTTON,
SURREY.

2nd October 1969

Dear Sir,

With reference to a special issue of postage stamps depicting 'Tourism and Industry', we have to inform you that we have been advised by Sir Cosmo Haskard that it has now been decided not to proceed with this issue in its proposed original form, although the artwork will be useful for future issues. The sum of £210 has been paid to the artist, Mr. J.E.Cooter, who prepared the rough designs and subsequently finished artwork for this issue.

Perhaps you will be kind enough to advise us whether the artwork is to be retained by you.

Yours faithfully,

A.S. Oliver

For the Crown Agents

Reply at 38.
+ 41

MGJW/SU/MS

The Colonial Secretary,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Stanley,
FALKLAND ISLANDS

Postmaster

To see. Pl. phone me while you have the file.

CS I suggest we retain the artwork provided we are not involved in any additional expense. TSM 24/10/69

J. 23/10

Extract from letter written by T. A. Oldry , Security Printing
and Stamp Sales Division of Crown agents, on the 11th August, 1969.

Tourism & Industry.

It was decided not to proceed with this issue. We had so far incurred expenses totalling £210, which represented the fees of the artist concerned, Mr. John E. Cooter. This sum would now be paid and the artwork retained since at least some of the designs could well be used for future issues.

AHTR: J. E. Cooter

0283/P

28th October,

69.

Dear Sir,

36.

With reference to your letter, reference HL/FALK.IS. 8/25837 of the 2nd October, 1969, we will wish to retain the art work provided this will not involve us in any additional expense. Perhaps you will let me know the position.

Yours faithfully,

(J. A. Jones)
Colonial Secretary.

Reply at 40.

A. F. Oliver, Esq.,
Crown Agents,
'H' Department
St. Nicholas House,
Sutton, Surrey.

A.L.T. P. Sp. telephonically.

A.S. He spoke. I have noted for the next meeting of S.S.L. 2/11

JML

Pa 3/1/69

Pa 1

15th December,

69

Your Ref. HL/FALK. IS. 8/25837

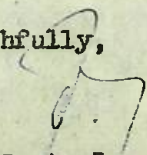
Dear Sir,

'Tourism and Industry' Stamp Issue

With reference to your letter of the 2nd October, please charge our general account with the sum of £210 being the amount paid to the artist in respect of work relating to the now abandoned 'Tourism and Industry' Stamp Issue.

2. Meanwhile I await a reply to ³⁸my letter No. 0283/P of the 28th October.

Yours faithfully,



J. A. Jones
Colonial Secretary.

Mr. A. J. Oliver,
Crown Agents,
H Department,
St. Nicholas House,
Sutton,
Surrey.

See 42

Bu. 31. 170.

40.

THE FOLLOWING REFERENCE AND THE DATE OF THIS LETTER SHOULD BE QUOTED IN COMMUNICATIONS.



CROWN AGENTS

FOR OVERSEA GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS

'H' Department,

ST. NICHOLAS HOUSE,

SUTTON,

SURREY.

H1/FALK IS 8/25837/1

Telegrams: "Crown, Sutton"

Telephone: 01-643 3311

Telex No: 261786

9th December, 1969.

Dear Sir,

38.

We refer to your letter 0283/P of the 28th October, and wish to confirm that no extra cost will be incurred by your retention of the artwork, prepared by Mr. Cooter, for the proposed special issue of postage stamps depicting Tourism and Industry.

We note that you may use this artwork at a future date for other issues, and we shall be glad to receive your instructions in this respect.

Yours faithfully,

A. J. Owen

for the Crown Agents.

Reply at 41

F&H to me

[Handwritten signature]

The Colonial Secretary,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Stanley,
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

29th December,

69

Your Ref: HL/FALK IS 8/25837/1

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letter of the 9th December containing confirmation that there is no extra cost involved in our retention of the artwork for the Tourism and Industry Stamp Issue.

2 In your 36 previous letter on this subject of the 2nd October you asked me to advise you whether the intention is to retain the artwork here. I can now confirm that this is the intention.

Yours faithfully,

J. A. Jones
Colonial Secretary.

Crown Agents,
'H' Department,
St. Nicholas House,
Sutton,
Surrey.

FILE NOTE: Artwork was handed to the postmaster for retention in his vault by me, personally on 23.12.69.

JML

15

THE FOLLOWING REFERENCE AND THE
DATE OF THIS LETTER SHOULD BE
QUOTED IN COMMUNICATIONS.

42

HL/FALK IS 8/25837/1

Telegrams: "Crown, Sutton"
Telephone: 01-643 3311
Telex No: 261786

CROWN AGENTS
FOR OVERSEA GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS
'H' Department,

ST. NICHOLAS HOUSE,
SUTTON,
SURREY.



27th January 1970

Dear Sir,

39

We refer to your letter 0283/P of the 15th December, regarding the stamp issue to commemorate Tourism and Industry, which has now been dropped.

A

We confirm that the sum of £210 was paid to the artist on the 20th June, and we enclose a copy of our letter of the 9th December, in reply to yours of the 28th October, which you do not appear to have received.

38

Yours faithfully,

A. F. Oliver

for the Crown Agents

CES/JB

The Colonial Secretary,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Stanley,
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

1.2

H1/FALK IS 8/25837/1

'H' Department,

9th December, 1969.

Dear Sir,

28

We refer to your letter O283/P of the 28th October, and wish to confirm that no extra cost will be incurred by your retention of the artwork, prepared by Mr. Cooter, for the proposed special issue of postage stamps depicting Tourism and Industry.

We note that you may use this artwork at a future date for other issues, and we shall be glad to receive your instructions in this respect.

Yours faithfully,

WFO

for the Crown Agents.

The Colonial Secretary,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Stanley,
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

CES/SU/HLE



MACHINE SHEARING

W-HAND SHEARING (CLIPPERS)









Transporting sheep between islands calls for skill and seamanship. Coastlines are dangerous and animals must be loaded into small boats for ferrying ashore. Many islands stocked with sheep are otherwise uninhabited

SHIP IS M.V. MALVINAS
1071
OFF THE JASON ISLANDS.



Education is catered for by two schools in Stanley, infant and junior. Children outside Stanley rely mainly on travelling teachers for a basic education. For higher or specialized studies, pupils must go to England

profits, but there are signs today of overstocking, soil erosion and the disappearance of natural herbage in many areas.

Tussac at one time grew as a green belt round the coasts. Unrestricted grazing on the larger islands soon reduced this to bare earthen hummocks. But while the sheep did just as well on the shorter grasses found elsewhere, many birds were affected, particularly perhaps the ground-nesting petrel species which often nests within the shelter of the tussac grass bogs. Penguins have burrowed in the soil, which in some areas, no longer held by the tussac, is blown away, and today the bird is blamed for the erosion originally caused by man with his sheep.

Other industries

Fortunately, over the last few years stronger efforts by those who appreciate the ecological value of this habitat, together with special legislation, have stopped this destruction, and the

remaining areas of tussac have a good chance of surviving untouched.

What are the prospects for the future of the industry upon which the Falklanders rely? The average wool prices have recently fallen until they are close to the cost of production. If the prices remain at this level for more than a year or two, the economic viability of the Falklands will be seriously threatened.

What of other industries? In the past a number of attempts have been made at sealing, at the production of kelp meal from the vast seaweed beds which ring the islands' shores, of meat meal and tallow—but so far they have met with little success.

This year sees the beginning of visits made by a charter vessel bringing to the islands people who want to see for themselves the wildlife and the natural landscape of the Falklands. Perhaps tourism will one day lead the islanders towards a more diverse and therefore a surer economy.