

Philatelic Bulletin

Volume 9 Number 8 April 1972



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Miniature' but due to pressure of space we had to postpone this article until the May issue.

While on the subject of book reviews. Readers will have noticed that we are printing reviews on an increasing number of books which have a bearing on British stamps or postal history. We have had no response from our readers which indicates whether they welcome our views and we would be glad to hear from those interested.

Midlands Joint Philatelic Convention – April 1972 Postmark Competition

A Competition is being promoted to focus attention onto British postmarks in the hope that critical examination will lead to better design. Mr Andrew Restall has agreed to act as chairman of the judges.

Sponsored postmarks offer some scope and the subject chosen for this first experimental competition is "Special Handstamps".

The primary basis of judging will be artistic merit, originality and suitability of the postmark but, where appropriate, associated envelope design and the stamp may be taken into account.

The Competition is open for entries from Sponsors or Designers of Special Handstamps first used by the Post Office during year ending 31 March 1972. Entries must comprise envelope carrying the postmark received in the posts.

Entries will be displayed and awards announced during the Midlands Joint Philatelic Convention which will take place at Rugby on 29 and 30 April 1972. It is hoped the event may be repeated in future with widened scope for a trophy but for this year the premier awards will be a £10 token prize.

Competition Rules and Entry Forms may be obtained from the Convention Secretary, Mr D. W. Thomson, 36 North Road, Clifton, RUGBY, Warwickshire.

Introduction

First day cover and stamp book collectors will be interested in the new Wedgwood stamp book which is coming out shortly. The quality of the design and illustrations will make this book an attractive addition to any collection.

We were hoping to include a review of David Gentleman's new book 'Design in

The Years 1878-80 (Part 3)

Part 2 of this article (March 1972) described the selection of the design of the new surface-printed One Penny stamp and the preparation of printing plates in the autumn of 1880.

In the meantime Messrs Thomas De La Rue, the printers, had been going into the question of colour. Easton (*The De La Rue History of British and Foreign Stamps*, page 93) quotes in full a letter dated 20 October 1879 to the Board of Inland Revenue in which the printers, having pointed out the many difficult conditions which the ink selected had to fulfill, stated that they had evolved a red colour which met all the requirements. As, however, it was constituted on a copper base (which might be considered harmful by the Board) they had submitted it to independent medical experts, noted in the field of toxicology. With their letter De La Rue forwarded a signed copy of the medical report and specimen sheets of the 1d stamp printed in the copper red as well as two alternative colours. This interesting document (to which is affixed a specimen of the stamp printed in the colour tested) come to light recently in the Post Office archives and is reproduced herewith as figure A. The one penny "Venetian Red" (Sg.166), issued on 1 January 1880, was the first surface printed stamp of that denomination.

Changes in the other three low values

Although Perkins Bacon and Co. received the impression in mid-1879 that only the One Penny value was to be changed, in fact the notice of termination in December 1878 of all the Perkins Bacon contracts had given the Inland Revenue a free hand on all the values up to Two Pence.

On 7 January 1880 the Board invited De La Rue and Perkins Bacon (and also probably Charles Skipper and East) to submit designs "for surface printed postage stamps of the denominations of $\frac{1}{2}d$, $1\frac{1}{2}d$ and $2d$ " and to send with their tenders "specimens of the fugitive printing inks intended to be employed". Both the two first named firms certainly tendered and submitted designs and specimens, and there is some evidence that Charles

Skipper and East also did so. As in 1879, the colour specimens were sent to the Government Chemists for tests on the fugitive nature of the inks used. Among the official papers discovered recently are two foolscap sheets each bearing a number of essays or labels from the tenderer concerned which show strong evidence of chemical action. These are evidently the official reports (dated 17 February 1880) on the specimens submitted with the tender.

In the case of De La Rue (who submitted stamp sized labels inscribed with the firm's name) the report considered that the colours reached the required standard of fugitiveness and "the specimen stamps submitted exhibit good workmanship and finish".

Essays for the $\frac{1}{2}d$, $1\frac{1}{2}d$ and $2d$ values are affixed to the Perkins Bacon report which states that while the colour on one of the $2d$ essays "appears permanently fugitive" the medium of the other colours "increased in hardness on drying and the fugitiveness correspondingly diminished. This is a decided objection". (See figure B.) The report also considered that, in order to try to produce fine work, Perkins Bacon had had the dies used for the specimen stamps, "cut with a degree of fineness unsuited for surface printing" which produced a want of definition in the specimens submitted.

Two days later De La Rue were informed that their tender had been accepted and the Perkins Bacon era was over, even though the firm was still prepared to tender for the "Seahorse" high value stamps contract as late as 1929.

No corner letters

One significant direct consequence of the total change-over to surface printing in fugitive inks was the abandonment of the use of corner letters. In submitting their tender on 7 February 1880 Messrs De La Rue enclosed a number of designs for the three new values as well as the "dummy" stamps used as colour samples. Though, unfortunately, none of the design specimens which accompanied the tender submitted appear to have survived in



Fig. A

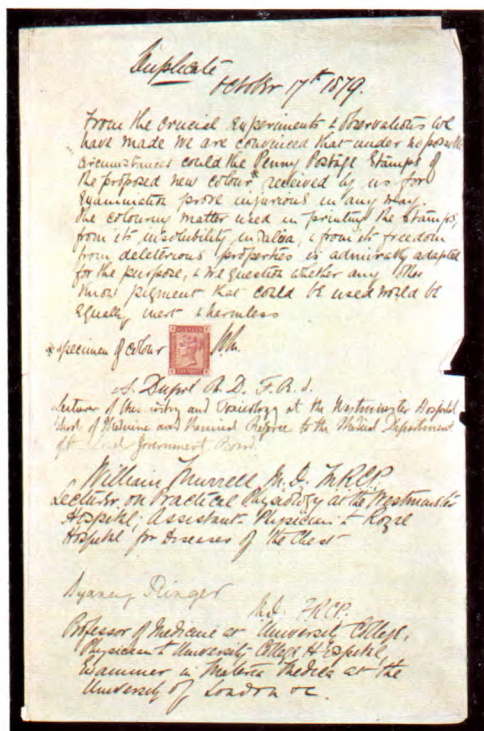


Fig. B

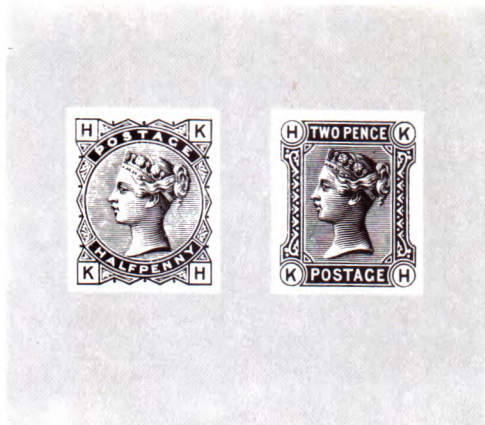


Fig. C



Fig. D

Fig. E



Fig. F



Fig. G

the Post Office Archives, there is a set in the De La Rue archives and they are illustrated on Plates 4 and 5 of John Easton's *The De La Rue History*. On 27 May the Board of Inland Revenue informed De La Rue's that on the initiative of the Postmaster General, it had been decided to dispense with the corner letters in the new stamps. They were therefore to "submit fresh designs minus such letters. In preparing these designs you will bear in mind that the Board object to diminishing the security now existing by any curtailment of the ornamental work round the Queen's head or margin".

The revised designs were submitted by De La Rue's only four days later. They did not however find favour with the Board of Inland Revenue who sent them back with proposals for a number of specified modifications. For almost the first time since 1840 the Board began to play a constructive role in the designs of postage stamps; not perhaps a very happy development in the light of the crudities of some subsequent issues and essays.

The two groups of designs submitted by De La Rue in May and June 1880 are to be seen at the National Postal Museum in Volume XXXVII of the Reginald M. Phillips Collection. Two of the May 1880 designs, in the form of proofs off the original dies are illustrated as figure C. The most important and attractive items are the original sketches, submitted on 25 June, for the accepted 1½d and 2d designs, which are also illustrated here (figures D and E), from the R. M. Phillips' Collection. The same collection also has an interesting series of colour trials of these approved designs which were made when it was decided to conform to the Universal Postal Union standard colours (see figures F and G). The new values went into production in the autumn of 1880; the ½d and 1½d values being issued on 14 October and the 2d value on 8 December.

It is interesting to see that all the designs submitted (by both firms) for the ½d value

early in 1880 were for a normal size stamp. The increase in size (from the 1870 half penny), which seems to have been taken for granted, was yet another important change initiated in 1879-80. A further change, equally of some importance, was the purchase by De La Rue of the perforating machines from Somerset House (the Inland Revenue). From late 1880 onwards tenders for stamps always included the perforation of the sheets, whereas this was not the case in 1879; which is probably why all the specimens actually submitted in that competition were imperforate, as compared to the perforated specimens which came later on to the philatelic market from some of the printers' archives.

A. G. RIGO DE RIGHI

Ships on Stamps Spring Exhibition at National Postal Museum

Owing to the Postal Strike early in 1971, the Museum's Special exhibition tracing the world-wide development of ships, as depicted on postage stamps, was on view for only a relatively brief period.

The many disappointed visitors, including school parties, who were unable to view it in 1971, will now have a second chance to see this interesting thematic exhibition which forms the Museum's Spring 1972 Exhibition, opening mid-March.

The display illustrates the evolution of European sailing and steamships from Ancient Greece to the present day; the traditional paddle and sailing craft of the other four continents, and many curious specialised vessels such as the Bathysphere and the Hydrofoil.

The National Postal Museum (100 yards from St Paul's Underground Station) is open from 10.00 am to 4.30 pm Mondays to Fridays and from 10.00 am to 4.00 pm on Saturdays. There is no charge for admission. Special arrangements can be made for school and society visits. Tel: 01-432 3851.

Minister Opens Stampex



The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, the Rt. Hon. Christopher Chataway, M.P. greeting Mr. E. J. Mates who served on the Victorian Post Office counter at Stampex.

Tutankhamun Exhibition

The British Museum is displaying many of the Tutankhamun treasures until 30th Sept. 1972. We have helped them to design their own commemorative cover to coincide with the Exhibition.

The cover can be bought only from the Museum and enquiries should be sent or made to: The British Museum, Great Russell St., London WC1B 3DG and NOT to the Post Office, please.

Ship Stamp Society

The 2nd Annual General Meeting of the Ship Stamp Society will be held at the Waverley Hotel, Southampton Row, London on 22 April 1972 at 2.30 pm.

Although no exhibition of ships stamps is to be on display some members will be bringing along samples of their work.

Young Collector's Corner

This month I would like to spotlight the activities of the Leeds Philatelic Society. Here

we find a society whose Junior Section is run separate from, but on similar lines to the main society.

Most of the speakers for the Junior Section are members of the Society, but each season it is aimed to have one or two outside speakers. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Junior Section are members of the Society, but the committee and other officers are all junior members who are solely responsible for running the section under the guidance of the Chairman.

The burden of taking the minutes of each meeting is shared by the members on a rotation basis. Thus all members share in the responsibility of organising the section, and contribute towards its success.

Each year the section organises two competitions. The prizes for these are purchased from the proceeds of an annual auction, many of the lots for which are donated by members of the Society. There is also a "bran tub" to which members contribute their duplicates, these being sold at the end of each meeting at 10 for 1p. The choice usually runs into thousands!

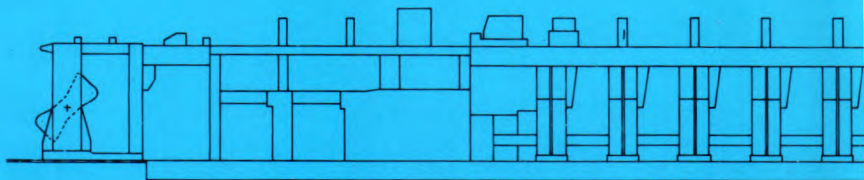
The winning entries in the annual competition are submitted for the Melville Memorial Competition. While the competition is divided into the usual classes, age is taken very much into account, and the Dr Solly Cup is awarded to best overall winner paying reference to age.

A further cup is presented each year, namely the Founders Trophy. This is awarded to the member who, in the opinion of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen, has made the most philatelic progress and has contributed most to the section in the year. Needless to say this trophy is much prized by its recipients.

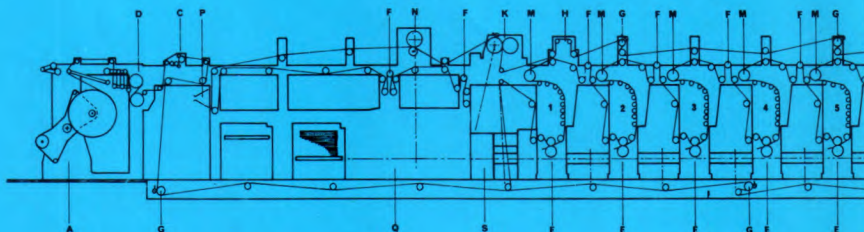
Finally each year the Junior Section and Society arrange reciprocal visits, at which the juniors always turn out in force, often putting the older members to shame.

Leeds are to be congratulated for taking the trouble to organise a junior section in this way. Their reward will be an active junior membership, who enjoy their hobby and their own society meetings.

New stamp press for Wycombe



Line drawing of new stamp press



Schematic layout with key

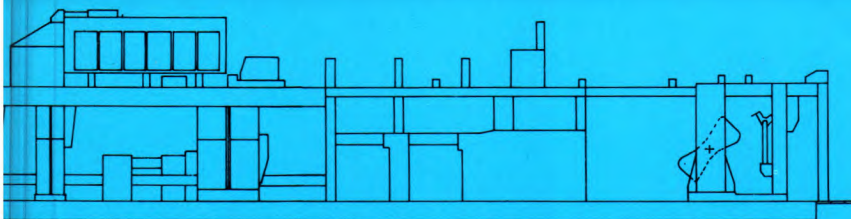
The installation of Harrison's new stamp press at High Wycombe represents the culmination of several years' intensive study of the various processes involved in the printing of postage stamps. It will give designers the greatest possible flexibility to meet the Post Office's exacting requirements for the production of British definitive and commemorative postage stamps.

The configuration of this duplex hybrid press will allow them to combine seven gravure colours and three intaglio colours in one pass through the machine. With its two sheeters, two roll stands, variable gravure units and rotary perforators, the machine has been designed either as a complete installation or as two independent presses, to print various combinations of gravure or gravure and intaglio designs.

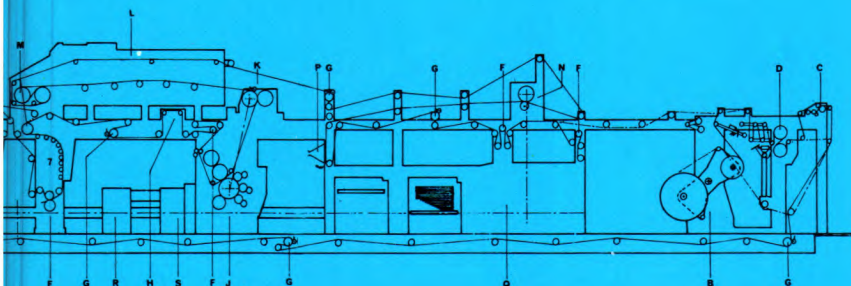
Andreotti have undertaken the production of the photogravure printing units, working in close conjunction with Harrison's own design engineers to produce a printing unit with the essential characteristics for postage stamp production. They have also supplied

the roll stands and sheeters which will enable the press to undertake continuous production. With their considerable experience in the construction of intaglio printing presses, Koenig & Bauer were selected to manufacture the intaglio printing element and associated equipment. An interesting feature of the press is the rotary perforating equipment, which Kampf have constructed to Giori's specifications, operating on a punching principle.

The preparation of the intaglio printing surface has received very thorough assessment and this has led to the selection of an automatic transfer machine for impressing the recessed image into the sleeve so that precise registration can be obtained between the photogravure and intaglio images. Similarly, the preparation of the rotary perforating cylinders has required the provision of more sophisticated drilling equipment and the Swiss firm of Emissa, the specialised drilling machine manufacturers, are producing a multi-spindle drilling machine for the production of the perforating cylinders.



showing side elevation.



schematic of components.

Key

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>A Splicing unwind roll stand.
max. reel $\varnothing$ 1000 mm.
max. width 540 mm.</p> <p>B Splicing unwind or rewind roll stand.</p> <p>C Web cleaning units.</p> <p>D Web conditioning units.</p> <p>E Gravure units, with disengaging clutches between each unit to facilitate splitting drive.
max. web 540 mm.
P. Cyl. circ. range 400-760 mm.</p> <p>F Register rolls.</p> <p>G Draw units.</p> <p>H Web aligners.</p> | <p>J Intaglio unit. 3 colours.
max. web 540.
P. Cyl. circ. 1147, 63
forme roll circ.'s relative to P. Cyl.
$\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ & $\frac{4}{7}$</p> <p>K Perforators. Variable circ. range
357.5-372.5 mm.</p> <p>L Infra red dryer.</p> <p>M Chill rolls.</p> <p>N Security numbering units.
P. Cyl. circ. range 400-1040 mm.</p> <p>P Viewers.</p> <p>Q Sheeters. Twin pile collating type.
Cut off range 400-1040 mm.</p> <p>R Change gearbox.</p> <p>S Main motors.</p> |
|---|--|

This complex installation is already well under way at High Wycombe and the Andreotti equipment will soon be placed on the machine base already constructed and will be commissioned during the first part of 1972. The installation of the intaglio element and ancillary equipment will be completed by

mid-1972. Thus Harrisons will have a stamp press unique in the world of graphic arts which will enable them to produce a wide variety of stamps in the most efficient manner using the most modern technology.
Reprinted from Harrison forme by permission of the Editor.

General Anniversaries Stamps

We are sometimes gently chided for doing (or failing to do) many things, but there can be little criticism about the variety of subjects we range over in our General Anniversaries series.

Among others, the Philatelic Music Circle will be pleased with the first major "musical" British stamp commemorating the Centenary of the birth of Ralph Vaughan Williams 9p. The stamp was designed by Clive Abbott who will be remembered for the 1968 British Anniversaries series.

Collectors of a nautical theme will find the stamp issued to mark the 150th Anniversary of the formation of HM Coastguard an interesting addition to their collection. The designer of this 7½p stamp was Fritz Wegner who, among other issues, designed last year's General Anniversaries set.

The 3p stamp commemorating the discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamun will be an attractive addition to the collector of an historical or ancient monuments theme. It was designed by Rosalind Dease whose recent work for the Post Office includes last year's Literary Anniversaries issue.

Production details

<i>Face Value :</i>	3p : 50th anniversary of the discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamun
	7½p : 150th anniversary of the formation of HM Coastguard
	9p : Centenary of the birth of Ralph Vaughan Williams
<i>Colours :</i>	3p : Stone – grey – gold – brown – dark brown – light brown – black
	7½p : Yellow – light blue – dark blue – grey – black – gold
	9p : Brown black – flesh – green – green black – sepia – gold
<i>Date of issue :</i>	26 April 1972

<i>Size :</i>	1.173" × 1.6"
<i>Perforation :</i>	15 × 14
<i>Format :</i>	Landscape
<i>Printing :</i>	Photogravure
<i>Printers :</i>	Harrison & Sons Limited
<i>Paper :</i>	Coated, unwatermarked, phosphor lined
<i>Stamps per sheet :</i>	100

General Anniversaries Stamps – Background Notes

Ralph Vaughan Williams 1872-1958

Ralph Vaughan Williams was born on 12 October 1872 at Down Ampney, Gloucestershire into a family of mixed Welsh and English descent whose members went chiefly into the law or the Church. He was the younger son of the vicar, the Rev. Arthur Vaughan Williams and his wife, Margaret, daughter of the third Josiah Wedgwood. He lived at Leith Hill, Surrey where until the middle of the 20th Century he was closely associated with the Leith Hill musical festival.

There was music in both his parents' families but Ralph was no musical genius. His interest in music developed in his years at Charterhouse School, the Royal College of Music and Trinity College, Cambridge.

Vaughan Williams was a nationalist. The chief sources of inspiration for him were English folksong, hymnody and Elizabethan madrigals. In him English music secured independence of the continental dominance which had been exerted by the powerful figures of Handel and Mendelssohn for a century and a half.

In the 1914-18 war he enlisted as a private in the Royal Army Medical Corps and was later transferred to the Royal Garrison Artillery. During his time in the army he had organised such music as was possible and after the armistice was made director of music until he

2½p	½p	2½p	2½p
2½p	½p	2½p	2½p
2½p	½p	2½p	2½p

(3)

	½p	2½p
	½p	2½p
	½p	½p

(4)

We are sure that collectors will wish to have first day cover services on this special occasion and we are offering the usual Bureau facilities.

The Service 'A' will include horizontal strips from panes 2 and 3 and the whole of pane 4 with a face value of 26p as follows:

Post Office first day cover
£1 book of stamps
The story of Wedgwood



The Wedgwood Portland Vase



A choice of the "Philatelic Bureau" or "Barlaston, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs." (the home of the Wedgwood pottery) cancellations is offered from the Bureau at the following prices:

Service A	Deposit Account Customers	34½p
	Non Deposit Account Customers	37p

Service B	31p
Service C	34½p

The 180 philatelic posting boxes will be opened in order that those who prefer to prepare their own first day covers bearing strips or panes may post them and obtain the "first day of issue" cancellation.

Bigger Air Letter Form

To meet popular demand, especially from business users, the Post Office is to introduce a new, bigger air letter form. This is expected to be available in April.

The new air letter form will open out to the standard A4 stationery size, giving nearly a third more writing space than the present form – which will still be available. Writing area will be about 129½ sq in, compared with the present 98½ sq in.

Because it will be larger and has to be on heavier, thicker paper than the present form, it will cost more to produce and to convey by air. It would, therefore, cost more – 6½p against the present 5p – under the proposal which the Post Office has put to the Post Office Users' National Council.

The present form, with its all-round sealing, was introduced in 1968 to facilitate machine handling. Its predecessor, the quarto form, had one open edge when sealed and was liable to "balloon" in the latest machines.

The 1968 form is twice as long as it is wide and has sometimes been criticised because its shape was said to be inconvenient for typing and filing. But it had the maximum folded dimensions permitted at that time under the regulations of the UPU.

At the instigation of the British Post Office, these regulations have since been altered and it is now possible to have an air letter which, when unfolded, matches the standard A4 stationery size. When folded, it will be within the "Post Office Preferred" range of envelope sizes.

Special Handstamps

Unless otherwise stated, items for reposting, bearing at least 3p in postage should be sent to the Head Postmaster of the town in which the special posting box is located.

13 April 1972

**60th Anniversary of Formation RFC
13 Apr 72 British Forces 1283 Postal**

Service. A special posting box at Royal Air Force, West Malling, Maidstone, Kent. Items for reposting to the Philatelic Officer at the same address.

22 April 1972

**Lions International Multiple District
105 21st Convention 22 April 1972
Scarborough, Yorkshire.** Special posting box at The Grand Hotel, Scarborough, Yorkshire.

24 April 1972

**RSH Health Congress 24 Apr 72
Eastbourne Sussex.** Special posting box at the Congress Theatre, Eastbourne.

28 May 1972

**Centenary Day of Newcastle under
Lyme Baptist Church 28 May New-
castle Staffs.** Special posting box at the church.

23 April 1972

23 April 1972 Diamond Jubilee Lincoln. Special posting box at Lincoln Castle, Lincoln.

9 May 1972

**Rotary 50 Yrs in Bedford 9 May 1972
Elstow, Bedford.** Special posting box at the Green, Elstow, Bedford.

29 July 1972

**Essex International Jamboree 29 July
1972 Hockley Essex.** Special posting box at Belchamps Camping Site, Holyoak Lane, Hacokwell, Hockley, Essex, SS5 4JD.

First Day of Issue Handstamps

The normal reposting facilities available at an office where a special First Day of Issue handstamp is in use will in future be available from the Philatelic Bureau, Edinburgh. Fully addressed First Day Covers bearing postage stamps to a minimum value of 3p may be sent under cover to the Philatelic Bureau, 2-4 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh EH1 1AB where they will be cancelled with the handstamp currently in use.

Book Reviews

Stamps and Postal History of the Channel Islands

Those who subscribe to one of the major philatelic magazines or to one of the foremost of London's daily newspapers will not need reminding that Bill Newport – the editor of the first and the philatelic correspondent of the second – has a deep and abiding affection for the stamps of the Channel Islands.

His new book brings into one volume the results of many years of study and research and covers in detail the many aspects of the stamps of these fascinating islands.

The book is lavishly illustrated and includes maps, reproductions of early postal markings, modern datestamp devices, and photographs of stamps and labels, all clearly captioned.

Mr Newport opens the book by tracing the

development of the postal service from the late 18th century and lists the Head Postmasters and locations of the various Head Post Offices.

The local delivery services are described and the various railway and bus services itemised and tariffs quoted where known.

The German Occupation of the Channel Islands from 1 July 1940 to 8 May 1945 is well documented and forms an important part of the book. Considerable research has been undertaken and the many facets of this historic period are fully covered.

Mr Newport's scholarly work ranges over many other topics closely connected with the postal services of the islands and will, we are sure, be accepted as the authoritative work on the subject.

Stamps and Postal History of the Channel Islands by William Newport is published by William Heinemann, price £3.90.

£1 Book of Stamps and the Story of Wedgwood

The ever increasing number of stamp book collectors will be interested to know that a new £1 book of stamps featuring the famous Wedgwood pottery and containing new se-tenant panes is to be issued on 24 May

1972 from main Post Offices.

In addition to illustrated material provided by Wedgwoods the book will contain four panes of stamps in the following formats:

3p	3p	3p	3p
3p	3p	3p	3p
3p	3p	3p	3p

(1)

2½p	2½p	3p	3p
2½p	2½p	3p	3p
2½p	2½p	3p	3p

(2)

was demobilised.

Vaughan Williams' earliest music consisted of songs, of which "Linden Lea", the first published work became and has remained a classic. But the works that he is most famous for are the nine symphonies. The Sea Symphony (1910) the 1st, was his first choral work. The 2nd, the London Symphony (1920), was his first purely instrumental symphony. Two other of his nine symphonies bear titles No. 3 the Pastoral (1922) and No. 7 Sinfonia Antartica (1952) which was an overflow from the music he had composed for a film "Scott of the Antarctic". He also composed a good deal of dramatic music which included masques, Shakespeare, film scores, ballet and opera.

Vaughan Williams received many honours for his eminence as a composer and as a recognition of the many services he rendered to English music an honorary doctorate of music from Oxford (1919), an honorary fellowship of Trinity College, Cambridge (1935) and the Order of Merit (1935).

Ralph Vaughan Williams died in London on 26 August 1958 and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Tutankhamun

Tutankhamun was Pharaoh of Egypt for over 6 years in the fourteenth century B.C. His name is famous throughout the world due to the discovery of his tomb 50 years ago still containing the larger part of its magnificent royal burial equipment.

After the fall of the Empire about 1150 B.C. not a single known royal tomb was left intact; not a single pyramid escaped plundering. It was mainly due to the small size of Tutankhamun's tomb and to the importance of its occupant that it was preserved for so long. About 1350 B.C. the tomb was robbed but the robbers were caught in the act and most of the treasures returned. Two hundred years later the architects of Rameses VI who were excavating the tomb of this Pharaoh just above Tutankhamun ordered the workmen to throw their waste limestone chips down the slope

below it, completely covering up the tomb of Tutankhamun.

The discovery of the burial chamber of Tutankhamun by Howard Carter on 4 November 1922 was a unique achievement. On this date he uncovered the steps leading down to the entrance gallery. He spent the next 8 years salvaging this magnificent treasure, much of which is now at the national museum in Cairo. The body of the young Pharaoh still lies in his beautiful stone sarcophagus in the burial chamber of his tomb. The gorgeous outer coffin richly wrought in gold, is a unique and impressive sight.

HM Coastguard

The name "Coast Guard" was first used in an enquiry into the working of the Customs and Excise service. The Report of 1821 by the Commissioners appointed by the Prince Regent, discussed the problems of protection of revenue in the face of smuggling. It was recommended that the six organisations concerned – the Preventive Water Guard, the Riding Officers (or Land Guard) the Coast Blockade, HM Ships and Vessels, Revenue Cruisers under the Admiralty, and Cruisers under the Revenue Boards – should combine under one authority, the Preventive Water Guard, to be responsible to the Board of Customs. In this way the Coast Guard was formed.

The Coastguard Service co-ordinates search and rescue measures for vessels in distress off the coasts of Britain, and gives direct assistance where appropriate. There are some 550 regular coastguards and about 7000 part-time auxiliary coastguards. Constant watch is maintained all the year round at certain main stations and where necessary at a number of others.

The Coastguard calls upon shipping, the lifeboats and inshore rescue boats of the Royal National Life-boat Institution and service aircraft to assist as necessary. It has at its disposal a curlian rescue helicopter based at Manston in Kent. During the year ending March 1971 life saving action was taken on 2,919 occasions.

Postmark Slogans

Unless otherwise stated, items for reposting should be sent to the Head Postmaster of the town where the slogan is to be used, marking the outer cover "Postmark Slogan".

13 March – 2 September 1972

Chichester Festival Theatre 72 3 May to 9 September. To be used at Chichester, Sussex.

1 April – 5 May 1972

3 June – 7 July 1972

Marlborough Gateway to Ancient Britain. To be used at Swindon, Wilts.

16 April – 6 May 1972

York Races May 9th, 10th, 11th. To be used at York.

17 April – 14 May 1972

London House Improvement Campaign 1972. Ask at your Town Hall. To be used at the following District Offices in London: Eastern, East Central, Western Central, Western, South Western, South Eastern, Northern, North Western and Battersea.

15 May – 29 July 1972

Colchester Tattoo August 2, 3, 4, 5. To be used at Colchester, Essex.

22 May – Until further notice

Remember to use the Postcode. To be used at Scarborough, Bridlington, Driffield, Malton, Pickering, Selby, Whitby, (All Yorkshire).

23 July – 14 August 1972

York Races August 15th, 16th, 17th. To be used at York.

Repeat Campaigns

Until 9 February 1973

A Fresh Start for Industry in the Highlands and Islands. To continue in use at the following offices: Kirkwall, Wick, Thurso, Dingwall, Stornoway, Campbeltown, Lerwick.

1 March 1972 – 28 February 1973

Roker and Seaburn Sunderland's Twin Resorts. To be re-used at Sunderland.

20 March – 9 April

22 May – 11 June

10 July – 17 September 1972

Chessington Zoo Surrey Open Every Day of the Year. To be re-used at Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, East Central DO, South Western DO, Paddington DO, Battersea DO.

Until 6 December 1972

Whitby Yorkshire for Family Holidays Attractive Harbour Sands and Moors. To be re-used at Whitby, Yorkshire.

26 March – 15 April 1972

Bristol Hippodrome 7-22 April Mame Bristol Musical Comedy Club. To be used at Bristol.

6 March – 15 June 1972

Remember to use the Postcode. To be used at Darlington, Northallerton, Bishop Auckland Co Durham.

20 March – 20 June 1972

Remember to use the Postcode. To be used at Llandrindod Wells, Radnor.

1 April – 24 August 1972

Southport Flower Show August 24, 25, 26. To be used at Southport Lancs.

10 April – 2 June 1972

26 May-4 June Bath Festival. To be used at Bath.

10 April – 9 July 1972

Taunton Somerset's Touring and Shopping Centre. To be used at Taunton, Somerset.

23 April – 19 May 1972

Scouting is Fun Preston Park May 20th. To be used at Brighton, Sussex.

16 June – 4 July 1972

North Riding Sponsors Development Tel 0609 31235. At present being used at Northallerton. This slogan will not now be used between 6 March – 15 June 1972.

16 June – 27 July 1972

Darlington Town of the North. At present being used at Darlington. This slogan will not be used between 6 March – 15 June 1972.

Until 8 April 1972

Remember to use the Postcode, will continue in use at Wakefield.

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