

CAPTAIN COQK

NEWSLETTER OF THE
CHRISTCHURCH (NZ) PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC

ISSN 0122 - 9813

Num 815 (Vol 48 No 2)

March, 2020

1970's Post Office Union Flyer

A MESSAGE TO THE PUBLIC

FROM THE POST OFFICE UNION (Inc.)

**GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO INCREASE POSTAL CHARGES
IS UNJUSTIFIED.**

The Post Office made a healthy profit over its total operations.
Government requires the Post Office to provide postal services to
every part of New Zealand.

We believe these services are essential.

**THE EXORBITANT INCREASES TO POSTAL CHARGES ARE
DISASTROUS FOR THE WHOLE COMMUNITY.**

Business, Sports, Cultural and Family interests will be affected.
Increases to postal charges are doubly disastrous for Post Office
Union members.

WE DO NOT BELIEVE THEY ARE NECESSARY.

IF YOU AGREE PLEASE SIGN:

Get your friends and neighbours to sign too

**RETURN THIS TO ANY POST OFFICE STAFF MEMBER
WE WILL ENSURE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL RECEIVES IT.**

A flyer, distributed by the Post Office Union, protesting the increase in postal rates. Measuring 159 x 210, possibly dating from around 1979 - 1980 when regular letter rates doubled over about a 12 month period.

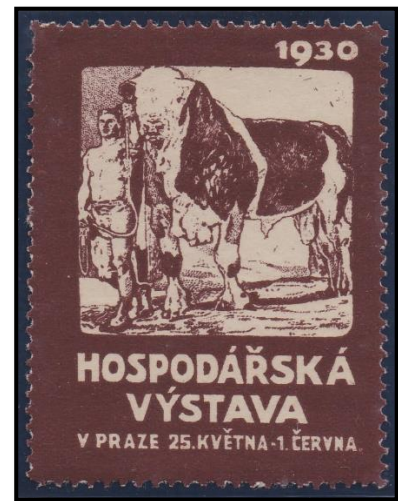
Stephen Jones

Society Report

February Meeting

This year sees a number of Member's Nights in succession and February was the second of these with five members contributing to a night of Farming - Animals and Machinery. We also welcomed the Hebberd's from Marlborough as visitors for the evening.

Contributors were Alan Tunnicliffe who showed a number of covers with agricultural postmarks or from agricultural establishments, Murray Willocks showed the farming values (top dressing and butter production) from the 1960 NZ Pictorial Issue, Paul van Herpt showed European Agricultural Exhibition cinderellas, Murray Taege looked at farming in Canterbury with links to his forefathers, and Robert Duns had a horse theme, the (Sea) Horses on UK 1912 George V definitive and airmails on the "Horseshoe Route".



An Agricultural Exhibition cinderella from Czechoslovakia featuring a large animal!

A range of countries and collecting genres provided interest. Members nights do rely on people contributing so keep an eye for your opportunity in the forthcoming months.

June 19th - Sales night

Members are reminded. a postal bid sale is planned for this evening We are calling for those who would like to put material forward for this to have their material to us by **17 March** (Library Night) so that lists can be prepared and sent out with May "Captain Coqk"

There will be no commission charged to sell via this sale for CPS members. Non-members who wish to sell will be charged commission of 15% of realised value with this dropping to 7.5% for lots realising over \$100.

July 14th - Competitions Night

Our annual competitions night is set for July which will come around quick enough so start planning your new 16 page exhibit now. Never tried it before, then this is the year for you. Don't forget, this is our Society competition, so while we have rules to follow, at this level they are more liberally applied - it is as much about giving it a go.

NZ2020 FIAP International Exhibition



This is coming up in March (19th -22nd) in Auckland. We wish all our members who have entered this exhibition all the best in their endeavours. Given the current health issues in the Asian area courtesy of the coronavirus it is likely some will have their travel plans disrupted enough to cause some effects for the exhibition organisers. However, many will also be coming from places not effected and where there are currently no travel bans, so hopefully

all the efforts of the organisers for this event will not be in vain.

Associated with the exhibition, there are a number of auctions (up to 4?) happening in the period, and a number of oversea dealers will be travelling the country. Trust with all this activity, members will be able to take advantage and find things to add to their respective collections, by either visiting Auckland or partaking in auctions available.

Paul van Herpt

SOCIETY PAGE

PROGRAMME

MARCH 2 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP

MARCH 10 SOCIETY MEETING **Member's Night**
Grand Design - Buildings & Architecture

Grand Design - Buildings & Architecture

Plenty of scope with these themes so bring along your stamps, covers, postcards and ephemera to help make the evening a success

MARCH 17 LIBRARY NIGHT Open for all members

MARCH 19 - 22 NZ 2020 FIAP International Stamp Exhibition in Auckland

MARCH 24 POSTCARD GROUP Schools and Post Offices

APRIL 6 POSTAL HISTORY GROUP

APRIL 14 SOCIETY MEETING **AGM**
President's Night

APRIL 21 LIBRARY NIGHT Open for all members

All meetings are held at the Philatelic Centre, 67 Mandeville St, Riccarton, and commence at 7.30 pm. (Library night closes at 10 pm)

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SOCIETY OFFICERS:

Patron	Jeff Long	President	Murray Willocks
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Collections Convenor	Paul Clark	Immed Past Pres	Paul van Herpt
Web Master	Murray Taege		

Christchurch (NZ) Philatelic Society (Inc) Subscription Rates

The annual subscription to the Society is \$60.00. A \$10.00 discount may be deducted if paid by March 31st (or on application for membership) Where both husband and wife are members but require only one *CAPTAIN COQK* newsletter to be sent, a combined subscription of \$90.00 is charged, \$15.00 discount allowed. Additional postage is charged to cover the extra cost of posting to overseas addresses. Overseas postage rates are as follows: Australia & South Pacific \$13.20 Rest of the world \$18.70 (Economy rate discontinued)

The view expressed in this issue of *CAPTAIN COQK* are not necessarily those of the Christchurch (NZ) Philatelic Society (Inc) but are simply those of the respective authors

The newsletter is published 11 times a year by the Christchurch (NZ) Philatelic Society (Inc), PO Box 9246, Tower Junction, Christchurch, 8149, New Zealand

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The Shame Of Europe



75 years ago, on January 27, 1945, the 322nd Soviet Rifle Division liberated Auschwitz-Birkenau Concentration Camp. It was not the first concentration camp to be liberated: Majdanek (Lublin, Poland) on July 23, 1944 by Soviet troops. It was the largest of the concentration camps, of the largest man made human extermination system ever conceived and built.

The history of anti-Semitism is long. The first anti-Semitic writings were from Manetho, a noted Egyptian historian 323-246BC. Tacitus (Roman historian) 56-120 AD, Martin Luther 1483-1546, François-Marie Arouet (Voltaire) 1694-1778,

Karl Marx (1818-1883) and Richard Wagner (1813-1883) all wrote anti-Semitic works. Philo of Alexandria describes an attack on Jews in Alexandria 38AD, thousands were killed.

Jews were subjected to frequent atrocities during the Crusades. They were blamed for many things, from the Black Death (1346-1353) to the death of Tsar Alexander II (March 13, 1881). These spawned countless anti-Jewish pogroms and frequent expulsions.

The Codex Theodosianus (438) barred Jews from the civil service, the army and the legal profession. By the middle ages many states had economically restricted Jews to tax and rent collecting and money lending. On 29 March 1516 the Venetian Republic instituted the Ghetto in which all Jews were forced to live.



During the French Revolution Jews were emancipated in France, followed by European countries occupied by French armies. After Napoleon's defeat in 1815, emancipation was reversed.

The Dreyfus Affair, 1894-1906, highlighted how deep anti-Semitic feeling ran in France.

When in Vienna, 1907-1913, Hitler was exposed to anti-Semitism. He read anti-Semitic writings and was influenced by anti-Semitic politicians

During WW1 he displayed no anti-Semitism. The 1918 armistice came as a complete and profound shock to Corporal Hitler. WW1 had given him a purpose that his failed arts career had not. Hitler could not believe Germany had lost militarily, so sought a scape goat.

He believed that the Jews, Bolsheviks and Socialists betrayed Germany. He believed that the Bolshevik Revolution was a Jewish conspiracy to rule the world. He also believed the ills of capitalism was also a Jewish conspiracy.



September 19, 1919, Hitler gave his first anti-Semitic pronouncement. His orations at political rallies 1919-1933, and party rallies 1933-1943 clearly indicated his desire to eliminate European Jewry. He promised to make Germany great again, partly through the destruction of communism and European Jewry.



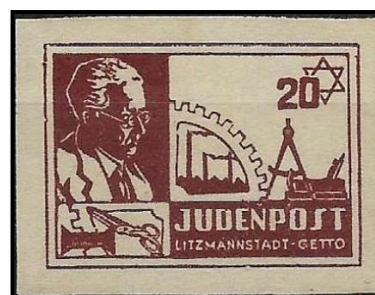
On January 30, 1933, Hitler becomes Chancellor. March 22, the "racial hygiene" office is established and April 1, there is a one day boycott of Jewish shops.

April 7, the Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service purged Jews and Communists from the Civil Service.

August 2, 1934, Hitler becomes Führer. September 15, 1935, the Nuremberg Laws were enacted. The Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honour, forbade marriage etc. between Jews and Germans. The Reich Citizenship Law defined who was a Jew and declared Jews could not be German citizens. November 9 - 10 1938, riots throughout Germany, Austria and Sudetenland attacked and destroyed Jewish homes, hospitals, schools and synagogues.

Over 7,000 Jewish businesses were damaged or destroyed. 30,000 Jewish men were arrested and interned in concentration camps, the first racial internment.

This was "Kristallnacht". November 12, 1938, the Decree on the Elimination of the Jews from Economic Life barred Jews from any and all trade.



September 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland and on October 8, the first Jewish Ghetto is established at Piotrków Trybunalski, Poland. The first large metropolitan ghetto, Łódź, opened May 1, 1940. The largest ghetto, Warsaw, opened October 16, 1940. It initially contained a population of 400,000 Jews, 40% of Warsaw's population, in 2.4% of its land area. Thousands of deportees were added.

Over 100,000 died of starvation or disease, mostly children and elderly.

March 19, 1942, Aktion Reinhard, the clearing of Jews from ghettos to concentration camps, began. Jews staged uprisings in many ghettos, eg Warsaw April 19 - May 16, 1943, none succeeded. Łódź ghetto was the last to be liquidated, August 17, 1944.



On November 11, 1939, Einsatzgruppen (Special forces), performed its first mass shooting of Jews. Large scale mass shootings did not start until after the invasion of the Soviet Union June 22, 1941. In Russia, by the end of 1941 the Einsatzgruppen organised over 60 pogroms, killing 24,000 Jews.



Babi Yar, Ukraine

At Babi Yar, Ukraine, September 29-30, 1941 over 33,000 were shot. 55,000 Jews were shot at Odessa from December 20, 1941 to January 15, 1942. At Majdanek, in November 1943, 43,000 were shot.

In the Baltic States, Einsatzgruppe killed almost 136,000 Jews in the five months following the invasion. Massed shootings caused psychological problems in those doing the killing, reducing efficiency. Shooting gave way to gassing.

Dachau was the first concentration camp, opened March 22, 1933. Initially for political prisoners, Jews were imprisoned after Kristallnacht. Auschwitz was the first concentration camp built during WW2, opened May 20, 1940. Germany established different types of concentration camps. Auschwitz and Majdanek, were forced labour camps. Jews were forced to work long hours on starvation rations that was intended to kill. Thousands died working for German industrialists. Many concentration camps were transit camps, e.g. Drancy, Paris France. Early gassing was done via carbon monoxide. It was slow and not always effective.

September 3, 1941, Zyklon B (Hydrogen cyanide) was used the first time, at Auschwitz. February 15, 1942, the first transport of Jews arrives at Auschwitz. Auschwitz expanded to become Auschwitz Birkenau, the largest of the concentration camps. It had 48 sub camps at its height.

Chelmno was the first extermination camp, opened December 8, 1941. Camps at Treblinka, Belzec, and Sobibór, were built for Aktion Reinhard. Auschwitz and Majdanek became extermination camps as well. Extermination camps was killing on an industrial scale. Treblinka, Belzec, and Sobibór were shut down and destroyed after the completion of Aktion Reinhard. As the Allies drew near to the camps in 1945 the Germans forced most of the camp survivors on death marches. Many died.



Depicting usage of Zyklon B

The Holocaust claimed 5.8-6.0m Jewish lives. Of Poland's 3.4m Jews over 3.0m were killed. Soviet Union lost over 1m, mostly from the Ukraine. Hungary lost 270,000. Most were after 12 March 1944 when Germany invaded Hungary.



Auschwitz



Mauthausen



The last train to Auschwitz arrived October 28, 1944, most were immediately gassed. 3.2m died of gassing, 1.3m were shot, the rest by disease and starvation. 1m Jews were killed at

Auschwitz. When the Soviet soldiers arrived, they liberated 7,500 prisoners. They found amongst other things 7.7 ton of human hair.

Research has dispelled the myth that the average German was ignorant of the killings. It found that those who did the killing were ordinary people, representing a cross section of German society. Researchers differ why Germans let the holocaust happen, from indifference to innate antisemitism. In an irony, in 1941 Hitler suspended the Nazi killing those with mental illness after growing criticism of the killings. By 1939 most European Jews were integrated into European society. German records indicate the co-operation received from the occupied populace in identifying who was Jewish.



Ordinary Germans



Since 1953 Israel's Holocaust memorial, Yad Vashem, has recognized 26,973 persons as Righteous among the Nations. Those who risked their lives or died while saving Jews. October-November 1943 the Danish underground managed to smuggle 7,200 Jews to Sweden.

Raoul Wallenberg, Swedish envoy in Budapest July-December 1944, saved tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews. Sugihara, Japanese Consul-General in Lithuania, issued thousands of visas to Jews fleeing German-occupied Poland. Dimitar Peshev managed to stop the planned deportation of 50,000 Bulgarian Jews.

Rudolf Höss, Auschwitz Commandant, was arrested on March 11, 1946. He was sentenced to death and hanged on April 16, 1947. The Einsatzgruppen Trial, September 29, 1947 - April 10, 1948, was one of 12 subsequent Nuremberg trials of lower ranked officials.

Concentration camp trials took place 1947-1981, eg Auschwitz Trial, November 24-December 22, 1947. The last was the 3rd Majdanek Trial 1976-1981.



Rudolf Höss



Adolf Eichmann Trial

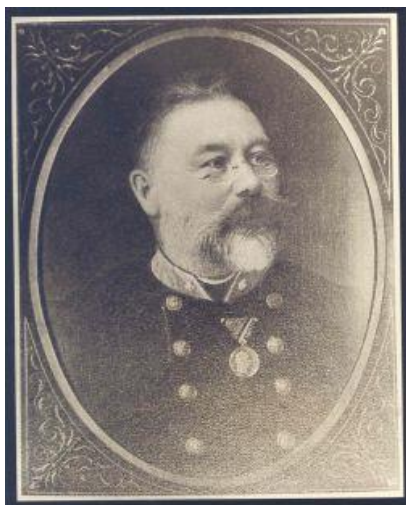
Some of those responsible escaped justice. Simon Wiesenthal, concentration camp survivor, hunted for those after the war. The most notable was Adolf Eichmann, captured in Argentina 11 May 1960, hanged on 1 June 1962. Since then, many others have been caught and convicted. 75 years on most of the survivors have been claimed by time. Remember them all, so it may not happen again, to anyone.

Murray Taege



Lovrenc Košir

Lovrenc Košir, (born 29 July 1804 in Spodnja Luša, Carniola, Slovenia, August 7, 1879 in Vienna) was an Austrian civil servant who worked in Ljubljana. Besides Sir Rowland Hill and James Chalmers, he is said to be the inventor of the postage stamp.



In 1835, five years before the introduction of the worldwide first stamps in Great Britain, he suggested the introduction of adhesive tax postmarks (*aufklebbare Brieftaxstempel*) to the Department of Commerce in Vienna, which was responsible for the postal system.

These postmarks were to be used for the pre-payment of postage. He called them *gespresste Papieroblate* (pressed paper wafers), which are known today as stamps. His suggestion was looked at in detail but rejected.

Lovrenc Košir conceived that the stamps would be modelled on the official sealing stamps that were already used in Austria. However, because he had contact with England, it is presumed that he got the idea from James Chalmers, who had already made stamp designs one year earlier than Košir. However, Chalmers did not submit his designs until three years after Lovrenc Košir's suggestion.

Košir was immortalised on several commemorative stamps in Austria, Slovenia and Yugoslavia. Both Austria and Yugoslavia very much supported Lovrenc Košir being recognised as the one and only inventor of the postage stamp.

On August 21, 1948, a commemorative stamp set was issued, which consisted of four stamps and showed his portrait. In the same year, the Yugoslav postal system issued an airmail stamp depicting Lovrenc Košir, his birth house in Spodnja Luša, and an aeroplane.

What is special about these stamps is the tab attached to each stamp. It has an inscription in Serbo-Croatian and in French, giving information about Lovrenc Košir's contribution regarding the invention of stamps.

On the centenary of his death 1979, Košir was depicted on an Austrian commemorative stamp (as Laurenz Koschier), with the inscription "pioneer of the postage stamp".



Illustration courtesy
Mowbray Collectables



Slovenia 2004



Yugoslavia 1948



In 2004, Slovenia Post issued a commemorative stamp celebrating Košir's 200 years of birth.
Reference: Wikipedia

David Smitham

New Zealand Stamp Designers: 4

This is the 4th in a series of occasional articles about NZ stamp designers. The first article appeared in the March 2015 issue, the second in the December 2016 issue and the 3rd in the December 2018 issue.

The subject of this article is Joanne Kreyl of Wellington who was born in 1969 in Palmerston North and raised and educated in Upper Hutt.



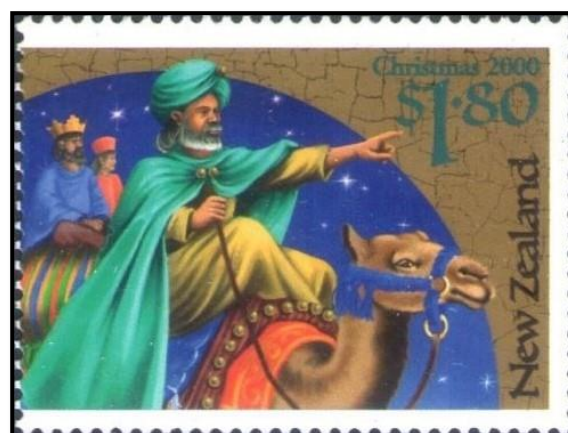
Joanne graduated in 1991 from Wellington Polytechnic with a qualification in Visual Arts and Design.

She designed several stamp issues for NZ Post in the period 1995-2000. Her first stamps were the ten Farm Animals 45c stamps issued in a booklet on September 1, 1995 and reissued a month later on October 2 when the postage rate reduced downwards to 40c.

Her next successful designs were for the June 18, 1997 set of four Fly Fishing stamps, in my opinion one the most attractive NZ stamp designs ever.

The following year Joanne's two diamond shaped stamp designs for the Opening of Te Papa Museum were issued on February 11, 1998 and in the year 2000 she designed the seven Christmas stamps issued on September 7.

Nowadays Joanne paints in oils, watercolours, etc and also does sculpture.



Alan Tunnicliffe

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Thanks again to Alan Tunnicliffe for his sterling work in compiling the index

1979 Carless Days

An interesting sideline for collectors of revenue material are car registration (tax) stickers and with them the carless days stickers that were used back in the late 70's in an attempt to reduce the consumption of imported fuel.



Carless days were introduced on July 30, 1979 under the Robert Muldoon-led National party, during the second world oil shortage that decade. Concurrent with this was a lowering of the speed limit to 80kmh, and a ban on selling petrol in the weekend with petrol stations closing at midday on Saturday.

PLEASE SEE NOTES ON BACK Energy 1

APPLICATION FOR CARLESS DAY STICKER

(FOR AN EXEMPT STICKER, USE FORM ENERGY 2)

Surname of Owner (Print)	Registration Plate No.
Christian or First Names in full (Print)	Make of Vehicle
Residential Address in full	Type
Application is hereby made for a carless day sticker for <input type="text"/> Day on which vehicle will not be used	

PLEASE INITIAL ONE OF THE STATEMENTS BELOW WHICHEVER APPLIES

1. First application—Vehicle has had no previous sticker
This is my first application for a sticker for this vehicle. The vehicle has had no previous sticker while owned by me. (Initials)
2. New sticker required because of change of ownership
This vehicle already has a sticker, obtained by a previous owner. I require a different sticker and undertake to destroy the existing sticker. (Initials)
3. Duplicate sticker required because previous sticker lost, stolen, destroyed, or shows incorrect plate number.
The previous sticker has been (Insert "lost", "stolen", etc.)
I declare that the duplicate sticker being applied for relates to the same day as the original sticker. (Initials)
4. Change of sticker sought because of hardship (NOTE—Application must be accompanied by a letter setting out the circumstances, addressed to The Secretary of Energy, Private Bag, Wellington. The Secretary will post out a sticker if he approves the application.)
I have already obtained a sticker for this vehicle but wish to change to a different day as hardship would arise if I continued with the original day. I undertake to destroy the existing sticker if this application is approved. (Initials)

CERTIFICATION BY OWNER I certify that all of the particulars given in this application are correct. (Signature of Owner or Authorized Agent)		OFFICE USE Sticker No. Letter Numerals Issued Date Stamp and Initials
---	--	---

Energy 1 THIS FORM IS ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY

The stickers were obtained from the Post Office and were mounted inside the windscreen next to the car's registration sticker.

A different colour was used to for each day of the week enabling traffic officers to see at a glance if the car was permitted to be on the road that day.

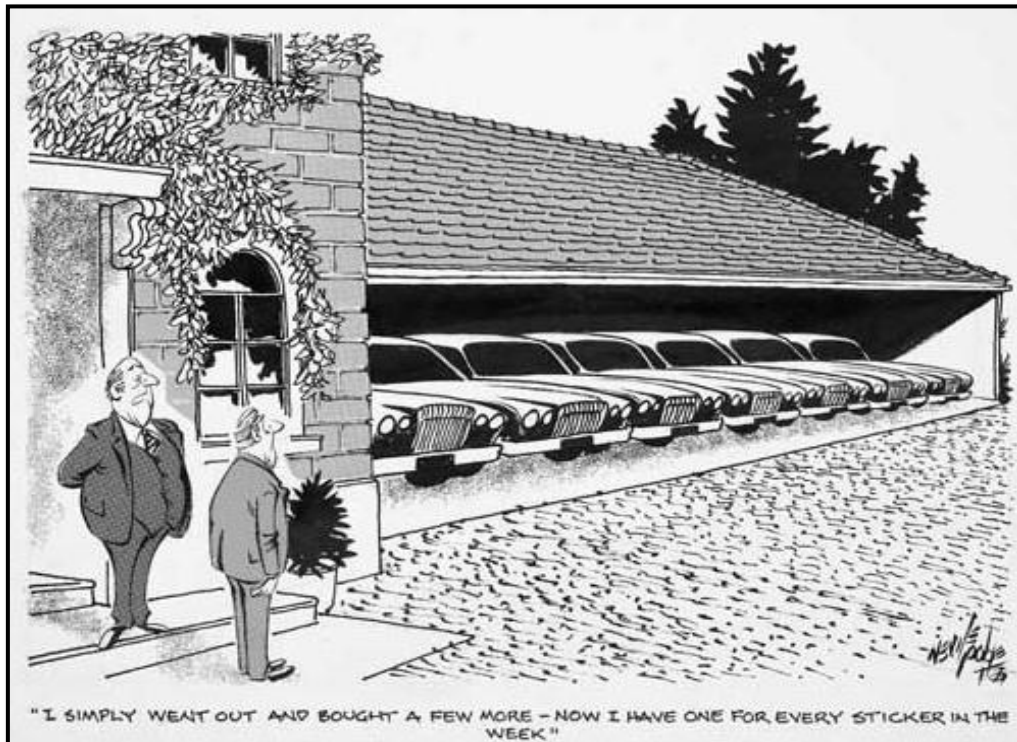
2. VEHICLES EXCLUDED FROM CARLESS DAYS SCHEME

The vehicles listed below do not require a carless day sticker and may be operated on the road on any day of the week:

- * Motor cycles and power cycles.
- * Rental vehicles.
- * Public and private taxicabs.
- * Motor vehicles operated under a passenger-service licence.
- * Vehicles licensed under the Road User Charges Act 1977.
- * Vehicles qualifying as exempted vehicles under the Motor Spirits Duty Refund Regulations 1978 (e.g., "E Class A" and "E Class B" farm vehicles, etc).
- * Vehicles operated under Trade plates.
- * Marked vehicles operated by the Police, Ministry of Transport, Armed Forces, Post Office, a Fire Brigade within the meaning of Section 2 of the Fire Service Act 1975, or an Ambulance Service.
- * Courtesy motor vehicles used to carry tourists to or from any form of tourist accommodation, facility or attraction, and emblazoned with the words "courtesy car" (or the like) and the name of the accommodation, facility or attraction in respect of which the vehicle is used.
- * Vehicles operated by members and certain employees of Diplomatic and Consular missions.

Motorists could also obtain a green exemption sticker for their car, to be used in conjunction with a nominated carless day. If queried, the motorist had to prove they were travelling in the course of conducting the business the exemption was granted to carry out. Failing to do so would result in being issued a ticket. As a teenager at the time, I chose Tuesday. I believe Wednesday was the most popular day with the majority of businesses choosing either Saturday

or Sunday. No one chose Friday. I found being unable to buy petrol in the weekends to be more of an inconvenience.



The scheme proved very unpopular for several reasons. According to reports in the Evening Post at the time, 15% of motorists were exempt from the carless day rules, and households with two or more cars were only minimally impacted on. It also appears a black market developed for exemption stickers along with the availability of forgeries of the same. Another trick if you had stickers for two different days was to wrap them in glad wrap. They would still adhere to the windscreen but could easily be removed and changed to suit the day you were driving on.

Ultimately the scheme was largely ineffectual. Many people still drove their car seven days a week and the savings in fuel were reported to be minimal. Less than a year later the scheme was finally suspended, not scrapped, on May 13, 1980 with the government warning the scheme might be reactivated if required.



Nicki Erickson, a clerk in the Post Office's motor-vehicle registration section, displays the two stickers that drivers would show on their windscreen.

Stephen Jones



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The web site is up and running allowing orders to be placed directly once you have registered. Currently there are over 12,000 stamps, covers, postcards etc on the site and all are illustrated.

Email us if you have any problems registering or navigating around the site.

There is a search facility allowing you to search for your Interests. e.g. Entering the word 'Railway' brings up around 200 different items.

Website categories include:

- NZ definitive issues from Full Face Queens to the current issues.
- NZ Commemoratives from the 1906 Christchurch Exhibition onwards.
- NZ Health and Christmas issues.
- Booklets.
- Air mail stamps and covers.
- Life Insurance.
- Postage Due and Express stamps and covers.
- Postal fiscals and Revenue stamps.
- Cinderellas.
- Various miscellaneous issues and covers. Postal fiscals and Revenue stamps.
- New Zealand Postal History.
- New Zealand Postal Stationery.
- Antarctic stamps, Postcards and Postal History.
- Various British Commonwealth and Foreign Country's stamps and covers.

Recent additions to the Classic Stamps' web site.

Polar specialist Mark Jurisich FRPSNZ has recently updated three of his Antarctic monographs and produced eight new ones.

The full list of eleven publications is:

- * 'A Postal History of Campbell Island' (55Mb).
- * 'A Postal History of the Joint New Zealand - United States Hallett Station Antarctica' (225Mb).
- * 'The Postmarks of Ross Dependency' (13.5Mb).
- * 'Ross Dependency Stamp Issues' (1.8Mb).
- * 'Ross Dependency Historic Huts Restoration' (39.6Mb).
- * 'The Postmarks of Argentine Antarctic Bases' (1.3Mb).
- * 'The Postmarks of Chilean Antarctic Bases' (1.4Mb).
- * 'Postal History of Italian Antarctic 1957-1995' (14.7Mb).
- * 'The Postal History of the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition 1955-58' (161Mb).
- * 'The Postmarks of Deep Freeze Antarctic Bases' (19Mb).
- * 'Operation Deep Freeze Picket Ships' (23Mb).

Some publications may take a short while to load due to the size (in brackets).

These are all freely available on the web site.

To access them, go to www.classicstamps.co.nz and you will see at the bottom of the left hand column the following.

Monographs

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