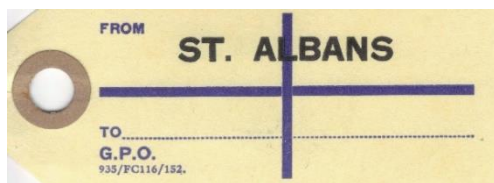
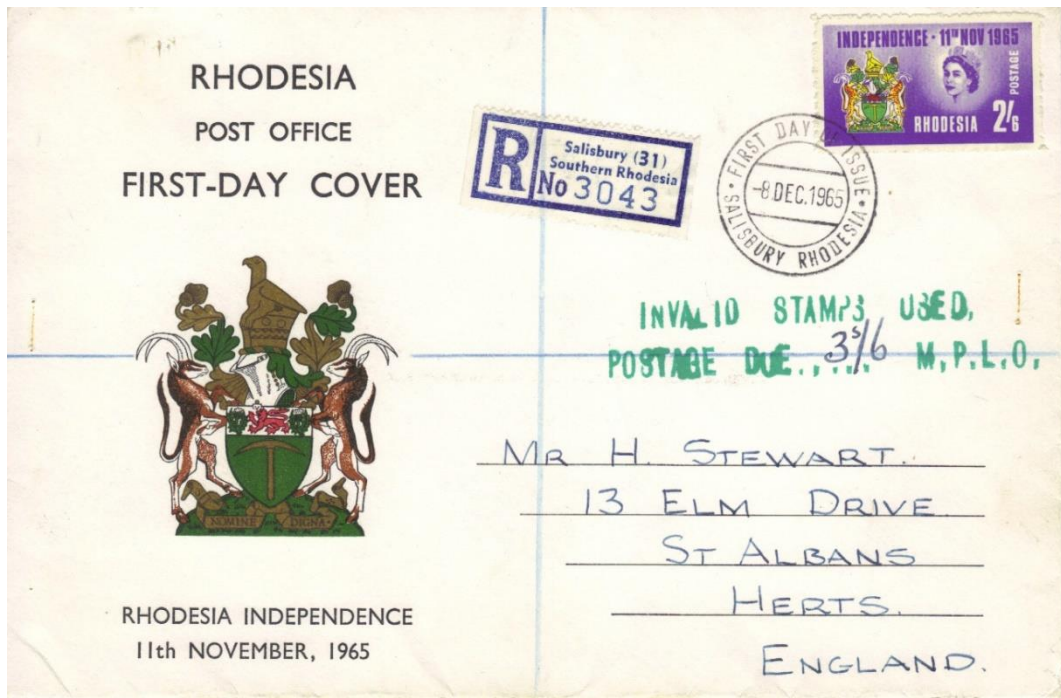


# POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA 1965 to 1980

A collector's guide with illustrations



by  
Mike Hughes



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## Illustrations

### Front cover

<sup>6</sup>An aerogramme surcharged during the Second Period

It is surcharged 1/9d using cachet No.9 deep mauve, and bears the red Type A label affixed to all Rhodesian items of mail identified for surcharging during the Second Period

### Inside front cover.

The upper cover is a First Day Cover of the Independence Commemorative stamp posted by registered airmail in Salisbury on 8 DEC 1965 addressed to ST. ALBANS.

It has been incorrectly surcharged 3/6d using cachet No.8. (The airmail rate is 1/3d x 2 plus 1/- for the registration fee = 3/6d).

However, registered mail should be surcharged at the single deficiency rate, so the correct surcharge is 1/3d + 1/- = 2/3d. The surcharge is shown paid with 3/6d GB postage due labels. These have been affixed to a St. Albans G. P. O. type 935/FC116/152 label, cancelled on 10 DEC 1965 and paper clipped to the First Day cover (possibly to avoid spoiling the philatelic cover). 10 DEC 1965 is the earliest surcharge date recorded

The lower cover is a registered airmail letter posted in Salisbury on 21 FEB 66 using 'invalid' Independence Overprint stamps. Cachet 34a gives the reason for the surcharge. It has been incorrectly surcharged 1/3d (cachet illegible), shown paid with GB postage due labels. The correct surcharge is single deficiency of the airmail letter rate 1/3d + 1/- registration fee = 2/3d. There was much confusion during both surcharge periods as to how registered mail should be surcharged. This cover also illustrates the use of loyalty tags (refer to page 13): the image of Prime Minister Ian Smith against a backdrop of the iconic Victoria Falls

**References and acknowledgements:**

**1** RHODESIA - A POSTAL HISTORY, ITS STAMPS, POSTS & TELEGRAPHS by Robert C. Smith published in 1969 and the Supplement

**2** THE SURCHARGING OF RHODESIA'S MAIL 1965 - 1971 by D. A. Mitchell and H. T. Tring published in 1978

**3** An article THE POSTAL TREATMENT OF RHODESIAN MAIL FROM INDEPENDENCE TO REPUBLICAN CLAIM by Richard Wright published in the edition of the philatelic magazine 'Stamp Collecting' dated 23<sup>rd</sup> April 1970. (In his article Mr Wright acknowledges my limited contribution)

**4** Rod Kantor provided me with the scans used in his article 'INCOMING MAIL TO RHODESIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE' that appeared in the Rhodesia Study Circle Journal No. 248, September 2013 beginning on Page 135. Rod was also most helpful in correcting numerous errors in the draft through his diligent proof reading

**5** In 2003 a group of RSC members led by Richard G Barnett, together with several members of the Postage Due Mail Study Group, undertook further research covering surcharges in general and the cachets used in the United Kingdom in particular

**6** Dave Trathen kindly made his extensive collection of surcharged covers available to me for study and many of the images used in this study are from his collection. He was a most helpful collaborator and provided useful contacts

**7** Keith Harrop provided many images and much useful advice

**8** The article 'RHODESIAN UDI – BRITISH TREATMENT OF UNPAID, UNDERPAID and OVERPAID MAIL' by Michael Furfie that appeared in the Postage Due Mail Study Group Journal No.81 March 2017. Also, a letter from Michael Furfie to Dave Trathen dated August 17, 2017, explaining how registered mail was surcharged

**9** Leo Maier for providing photocopies of many astonishing, even unique covers and important information from his collection and for his observations and enthusiastic support

**10** Dr Wolfgang Elsner, a long-time collector of Postal War ('Postkrieg') items worldwide, for copies of correspondence with five postal administrations relating to postal sanctions against Rhodesia, scans of many rare covers, new ideas and much wise council

**11** 'The Visual Rhetoric of Stamps - Rhodesia and the Projection of Sovereignty 1965 – 1980' by Josiah Brownell

**Quotations and images using these references are attributed by the use of the above paragraph numbers.**

## PREFACE

It was my lunch break. I was holding a small portable radio and listening to the R.B.C., leaning on the railings of the balcony that extended from my office on the 1st floor of N.E.M. House in Bulawayo. Below, I watched the few pedestrians and motor cars moving along Main Street. Traffic was noticeably quiet. Where was everybody?

R.T.V. only came on air at 5:00 pm, so our Prime Minister, Ian Smith was about to speak to the nation on radio. As I waited, I kept wondering - would he really do it? Then, without much fanfare, Smith began to speak in a calm, confident tone, telling us that at the cabinet meeting that morning, the decision had been taken to proceed with a Unilateral Declaration of Independence. WOW! What the hell happens now?

This was one of those 'where were you when....?' events in my lifetime, like the assassination of John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963, or when two airliners were deliberately smashed into the twin towers of the World Trade Center in New York on September 11, 2001. Yes, that big in our lives.

British Prime Minister Harold Wilson did his utmost - short of military action - to restore 'legality' to Rhodesia, including the use of United Nations sanctions and an oil embargo. The implementation of postal sanctions was a part of this effort, implemented for political purposes rather than for the damage it would cause to Rhodesia.

In 1967 W. Herbert Turnbull and Richard Wright both had articles on this subject published in the philatelic magazine *'Stamp Collecting'*. In April 1970 (just as the second period of surcharging was beginning) Richard had a more detailed article published in *'Stamp Collecting'*. He identified many of the cachets used by the British Post Office and touched on the actions taken by Kenya, Zambia and Malawi. However, the major published reference remains THE SURCHARGING OF RHODESIA'S MAIL 1965 - 1971 by D.A. Mitchell and H.T. Tring, published in 1978. Their study mainly focuses on the United Kingdom, and catalogues the cachets used by the British Post Office, including the British Crown Dependencies, and contains much more information about the UK surcharges than I have been able to include in this study. Nearly 40 years has elapsed since Mitchell & Tring's publication, and still there is no reference work that attempts to document a wider account of the postal sanctions faced by Rhodesia.

This study records the detail and evidence that I have been able to gather relating to the wider subject of the international sanctions imposed on Rhodesia's postal services during the UDI era, using the evidence of illustrations where possible. Due to the relative scarcity of material unearthed, I have found myself making observations and suggestions rather than stating facts and drawing conclusions. There is much still to be learned. Although the actions of the British Post Office have been well documented, there remains a lack of detail as to the precise regulations that authorised the British postal authorities to implement their postal sanctions. The same lack of regulatory detail also applies to the other countries that followed the British example. We still need to finalise exactly which countries surcharged the Rhodesian stamps or suspended postal services with Rhodesia, when they did so, for how long their boycotts lasted and when they resumed normal postal services. <sup>1</sup>Robert Smith's fine book only provides us with a glimpse of the difficulties faced by the Rhodesian postal authorities and the actions they took in their efforts to thwart the sanctions. Undoubtedly, many of the actions they took, and the assistance they received, were kept a closely guarded secret due to sanctions. Perhaps the full story will never be told but I sincerely hope that this study will form a framework on which to build and that it will encourage further interest and research into this unusual and important area of Rhodesia's philatelic history.

This has been a collaborative project involving all the contributors listed on page (ii) and I feel honoured, and am deeply grateful, for their generosity in so readily sharing their special knowledge and valuable material with me. Thank you all.

Mike Hughes  
March 27, 2018



Ian Smith



Harold Wilson

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## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

As a result of political history, it was the British Government that led the sanctions campaign against Rhodesia following the Unilateral Declaration of Independence on November 11, 1965. One such sanction was to treat certain Rhodesian postage stamps issued by Rhodesia as 'illegal' (and therefore 'invalid') and then treating mail carrying these 'invalid' stamps as though they were posted without stamps. Several Commonwealth countries followed the British lead whilst other countries suspended postal services with Rhodesia altogether.

Over the past fifty years philatelists have accumulated a variety of material that relates to the postal sanctions and which assists in explaining who did what, and when, but the evidence is often patchy and is still far from complete.

This study of the postal sanctions conveniently falls into four groups: -

- The first surcharge period 1965 to 1969
- The second surcharge period 1970
- The suspension of postal services
- Mail blocked in transit

The overwhelming volume of available material is in the form of mail from Rhodesia addressed for delivery in the UK during the two surcharge periods. These covers have been studied and analysed in depth, particularly covering the types of cachets used by the British Post Office and the methods used to calculate the surcharges imposed.

- Despite the British Post Office policies on how to treat Rhodesian mail, there are many exceptions, contradictions and errors, all of which add interest to a collection of this material
- <sup>2</sup>Mitchell and Tring have identified about 150 separate postal cachets and postal marks used on sanctioned mail within the UK. Their illustrations have not been repeated in this study, so it will be necessary for collectors to refer to that publication in order to identify the various cachets
- <sup>5</sup>Richard Barnett and his committee have identified about a further 100 cachets. However, <sup>10</sup>Dr Elsner notes that cachets are normally made of rubber, can distort, are subject to wear and can become clogged if not cleaned properly. In the main, the scans of cachets illustrated in Appendix N show only very minor differences as compared with the carefully drawn cachets illustrated by <sup>2</sup>Mitchell & Tring. In most cases they are essentially the same cachet. Are these differences important to you? Do they really matter? It is left to the collector to decide how much detail warrants classification as a separate cachet
- Surcharged mail addressed to the UK for delivery to its many islands and to Northern Ireland, to the British Crown Dependency Isle of Man and (during the first surcharge period 1965 to 1969) to the Channel Island British Crown Dependencies of Guernsey and Jersey, is very scarce. The volume of mail from Rhodesia addressed to these destinations would have been much lighter than to mainland UK. However, these destinations were subject to the same sanctions as those applied in England, Scotland and Wales
- A surprisingly high proportion of UK surcharged mail does not carry GB postage due labels to indicate that the surcharge amount had been collected. The surcharge instructions have merely been ignored

Postal items surcharged by other Commonwealth countries during the first surcharge period are also very scarce. The list of which countries surcharged Rhodesian mail, and for what periods, is still incomplete. British Dependent Territories were left to decide their own course of action (Annexure J) and relatively few other countries from the international community instituted postal sanctions. It is clear that the British Government received only marginal support.

A number of newly-independent African countries and several communist countries suspended all postal services with Rhodesia. The small quantity of available material makes it unwise to draw any general conclusions. In most cases when, and for how long, such sanctions remained in place in the various countries is still to be established. In some countries the sanctions appear to have been allowed to lapse quite quickly whilst in others the suspension of postal services may have continued until Zimbabwe replaced Rhodesia.

### **<sup>11</sup>Why did Britain decide to sanction Rhodesian stamps?**

At the most basic level, stamps are receipts for the prepayment of postage fees, signalling to other postal authorities that the stamped material has been paid through to final destination. But stamps are something more than that. They also tell stories.

The Rhodesian government struggled to win international recognition of its sovereignty. The act of issuing stamps is itself a projection of sovereignty. They are receipts that are recognised as prepayment overseas on a reciprocal basis, as part of an international system. As trivial as they seem, and belying their small size, valid stamps help to evidence statehood.

Much of this struggle took place over how the image of Rhodesia was projected and received overseas. It was to a largely unsympathetic international audience that the Rhodesian government tried to make its case for recognition and it was to them that the Rhodesian stamps told their stories. Stamps served as propaganda devices in two ways - with the visual message on the face of the stamp and as a stalking horse for including direct propaganda materials. Stamps offered the state broad access to groups of individuals overseas, normally outside the reach of their propaganda, and some of these shallow philatelic relationships blossomed into deeper affection for Rhodesia's case. For others overseas, it was their ideological affection that led them to approach the government for stamps. In either case, here was an open channel that the government exploited to its fullest. Officials discovered that the line between philatelic interest and political support was a thin one, and attempts were made to inject political substance wherever possible. To a government that struggled to establish communication lines with the outside world, stamps seemed to be a fortuitous outlet. These connections were taken very seriously, and as a result each letter the Ministry of Posts received was responded to individually.

Stamps are inherently political. Their final images are the result of calculated state efforts to communicate certain messages which can cover many themes: a nation's cultural heritage, the legitimacy of the state and the current government, and the economic or touristic opportunities available in the state. Several examples stand out:

- The Independence Commemorative stamp with the portrait of the Queen alongside the Rhodesian national coat-of-arms and the words 'INDEPENDENCE 11<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 1965' was prepared in record time to exploit to the fullest extent possible the publicity to be gained while so many foreign correspondents were in the country at the time of UDI
- The Churchill Overprint carried the images of both the Queen and Churchill, undoubtedly the two most iconic visages in 20th century Britain, beneath the words 'INDEPENDENCE 11<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 1965', a reflection of the patriotism and loyalty of Rhodesians
- The green Rhodesian flag on the \$2 top value 1970 decimal stamp, proclaimed the demise of the British Union Jack and the republican status of Rhodesia
- The 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Responsible Government set was issued on 10 October, 1973. The message – surely, we who have been responsible for governing ourselves for 50 years, are deserving of independence
- No commemorative stamp was issued to mark the 1<sup>st</sup> or the 5<sup>th</sup> or the 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of UDI. However, had international recognition been achieved, the date of UDI would undoubtedly have been celebrated

Britain viewed the isolation of Rhodesia and the lack of recognition by third party states to be of crucial importance after UDI, and the fear of a slide into de facto recognition after the republican constitution was implemented became even more pronounced. They feared that acceptance of Rhodesian stamps could be a small step in this direction.

### **<sup>11</sup>Rhodesian stamps caused massive headaches for the British Government in 1970.**

Harold Wilson's cabinet was divided over the proper response to Rhodesia's decimal stamps. In the debate over how to respond, one internal memorandum to the Prime Minister argued that '*the issue of postage stamps by the new regime is neither more nor less illegal than any other of its acts; and the question is less one of illegality than of whether the issue of these stamps, which was obviously provocative in intent, is in fact so provocative as to warrant some specific action in regard to them.*' For their part, the post office was very reluctant to take on the costs, delays, and odium associated with any new surcharge burden. Responding to calls to invalidate the new postage stamps, the Minister of Posts wrote that the only certain effect of applying surcharges on

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these definitives would be to penalise the innocent and arouse a storm of protest, at the possible expense of support for the Government's wider policy on Rhodesia. The British Post Office was clear as crystal that they did not want to take on the new task of applying surcharges for every item of mail from Rhodesia, and the exasperated Minister of Posts wrote that *'there can be no foreseeable end to this process except the collapse of the regime itself'*. Another cabinet memorandum noted: *'The suspension of services for political reasons, when no physical obstacles such as dock strikes, national disasters, etc. exist, would be unprecedented in peacetime in the UK'*.

The British Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) had a different perspective on the 1970 Rhodesian decimal definitive issue, and a different set of agendas than did the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, born in part from their different responsibilities. For one thing, FCO officials would not be the ones standing on the door steps of British citizens, demanding cash surcharge payments for postage that everyone acknowledged had been paid in Rhodesia! The FCO sent a memorandum to Wilson supporting the surcharge and claiming that this could be done separate and apart from a wider question of a communications ban.

In support of the new surcharges, the memorandum recounted how in 1965 the UK imposed surcharges on the Independence Overprints as well as the UDI Commemorative stamp, but that *'we ignored subsequent issues because we were anxious at that stage not to prejudice the prospects for a settlement. The fact that we chose to ignore them did not mean that the legal right to do so had expired, since all new stamps with designs that had not been approved before i.d.i. were invalid'*. [Note: the official British description of Rhodesia's action was 'Illegal Declaration of Independence – IDI, not UDI]. But in this new 1970 stamp issue, *'the regime's timing is defiant'*. Beyond any personal or petty insults read by British officials, the thrust of their argument to impose new surcharges was encapsulated in the following statement: *'If we ignore the stamps we will give the impression that pressures against the regime are being allowed to slide at a time when we will be taking every possible step to ensure that other countries do not move towards recognition'*. Harold Wilson found the FCO's argument more convincing than the Post Office's, writing above the memorandum: "I agree with the (Foreign Secretary's) proposals. This high-level struggle over stamps reflects how non-recognition was not just a negative policy of inaction, but an active policy of denying recognition.

Wilson's Government thought it important to convince other states to follow their lead in levying surcharges upon delivery of this new Rhodesian postage but he soon found other countries were less enthusiastic than he was to do this. For instance, in May 1970, Prime Minister Wilson felt it important enough to write directly to the Swedish Prime Minister imploring him and other Scandinavian countries to apply the same surcharge. Wilson wrote: *'I would like to reinforce our view that it would help in the efforts to maintain the international isolation of the illegal regime if the Scandinavian countries were to support the proposal to surcharge Rhodesian decimal stamps'*. In March 1970, a draft UN Security Council Resolution would have demanded the cessation of all postal, telegraphic, and wireless communications with Rhodesia, as well as applying sanctions against South Africa and Portugal for supporting Rhodesia. The United States exercised its first ever Security Council veto on the Resolution, reasoning, in part, that postal communications were maintained with North Korea and North Vietnam, even during active wars.

As it was, the UN never imposed a complete cessation of postal communications, and for a variety of reasons even Britain did not want a full communications ban. In a secret memorandum to PM Wilson, one of the more interesting reasons was laid bare: *'....it seems likely ... though this is not, of course, argument which could be used in public .... that a ban on communications with Rhodesia would deprive us of economic and other intelligence which is of considerable value in enforcing commercial sanctions and would thus make these less, rather than more, effective'*. So, as it was with Britain's other sanctions policies, the enforcement of postal sanctions was unevenly enforced internationally, and the perceived benefits of isolating Rhodesia's communicative channels were balanced by other competing objectives, with the result that their final policy was a muddle, and after several months of surcharging, Rhodesian stamps continued to be sent to Britain and elsewhere largely unchecked and uncharged.

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### Definition of the United Kingdom

BRITAIN comprises England and Wales and their islands.

GREAT BRITAIN comprises England, Wales and Scotland and their islands. Inhabited islands are:

English islands are Isle of Wight, Lindisfarne, Lundy and the Isles of Scilly (about 200 small islands forming part of the Duchy of Cornwall, the main island being St. Mary's).

Welsh islands are Anglesey (including Holy Island) and Caldey.

Scottish islands are Shetland Islands, Orkney Islands, Outer Hebrides, Inner Hebrides and Clyde Islands.

THE UNITED KINGDOM comprises Great Britain and Northern Ireland (with its inhabited island Rathlin), hereinafter referred to as the UK.

### THE BRITISH CROWN DEPENDENCIES

The remaining inhabited islands are the three British Crown Dependencies which are not part of the United Kingdom and neither are they members of the European Union. They are self-governing, although defence and foreign affairs are the responsibility of the British Government.

ISLE OF MAN and

The Channel Islands, comprising

JERSEY, and

GUERNSEY, the main islands being Guernsey, Alderney, Sark and Herm

The term 'BRITISH' is used in some contexts to refer to the UK as in 'BRITISH GOVERNMENT', 'BRITISH PARLIAMENT' and 'BRITISH POST OFFICE'. However, 'BRITISH ISLES' has a geographical, not a political meaning, and includes all the lands mentioned above plus the Republic of Ireland.

### The Politicians

#### RHODESIAN PRIME MINISTERS

IAN DOUGLAS SMITH	13/4/64	31/5/79
BISHOP ABEL MUZOREWA	31/5/79	17/4/80
<u>BRITISH PRIME MINISTERS</u>		
HAROLD MACMILLAN	10/1/57	19/10/63
SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME	19/10/63	16/10/64
HAROLD WILSON	16/10/64	19/6/70
EDWARD HEATH	19/6/70	4/3/74
HAROLD WILSON	4/3/74	5/4/76
JAMES CALLAGHAN	5/4/76	4/5/79
MARGARET THATCHER	4/5/79	28/11/90

#### SOUTH AFRICAN PRIME MINISTERS

HENDRIK VERWOERD	2/9/58	6/9/66
JOHN VORSTER	13/9/66	2/10/78
PIETER BOTHA	9/10/78	14/9/84

#### ZAMBIA

KENNETH KAUNDA		
Prime Minister	22/1/64	23/10/64
President	24/10/64	2/11/91

#### MALAWI

HASTINGS BANDA		
Prime Minister	1/2/63	6/7/66
President	6/7/66	21/5/94

### \*Legal aspects of the name Rhodesia

On October 7, 1964, the Southern Rhodesian government announced that when Northern Rhodesia achieved independence as Zambia on October 24, 1964, 'Southern' would become superfluous, and Southern Rhodesia would become known simply as Rhodesia.

On October 23, the Minister of Internal Affairs notified the Press that the Constitution would be amended to make this official. Parliament then passed an Interpretation Bill to declare that the country could be referred to as Rhodesia. The Bill received its third reading on December 9, 1964, and was passed to the Governor for assent. However, no assent was ever granted.

Section 3 of the Southern Rhodesia (Annexation) Order 1923 provided that Southern Rhodesia 'shall be known as the Colony of Southern Rhodesia' and the Southern Rhodesia (Constitution) Act 1961 and the Order-in-Council which followed it both referred to it as such. These were United Kingdom measures. It was outside the powers of Southern Rhodesian institutions to amend them. The Rhodesian government, which had begun using the new name anyway, did not press the issue. The Unilateral Declaration of Independence was in the name of Rhodesia. While the new name was widely used, 'Southern Rhodesia' remained the formal name in United Kingdom constitutional theory. For a brief period, June 1 to December 11, 1979, the name was again changed by the Rhodesian government to Zimbabwe Rhodesia. When the United Kingdom resumed governance under the direct control of the Governor, Lord Soames, on December 12, 1979, it did so using the name of Southern Rhodesia.

\*Includes extracts from Wikipedia

## Currencies

The pound sterling is the official currency of the UK, the Isle of Man, Jersey and Guernsey. Scotland and the British Crown Dependencies produce their own local issues of sterling (the Scottish pound, the Manx pound, the Jersey pound and the Guernsey pound).

In November 1965 when UDI was declared, one Rhodesian pound was pegged at one pound sterling. A pound was divided into 20 shillings and each shilling into 12 pennies.

Rhodesia was expelled from the sterling area on November 11, 1965, the day UDI was declared.

On November 19, 1967, the pound sterling was devalued from US\$2.80 to US\$2.40, or by 14.286%. Rhodesia then switched its peg to one Rhodesian pound = US\$2.80. Following this devaluation one Rhodesian penny was equivalent to  $(1 \times 2.80 / 2.40) = 1.167d$  sterling.

Rhodesia decimalised its currency on February 17, 1970, making two Rhodesian dollars equal to one Rhodesian pound. There were 100 cents to one Rhodesian dollar. Following this change, one Rhodesian cent was equivalent to  $(1.167 \times 240/200) = 1.40d$  sterling.

The pound sterling was not decimalised until February 15, 1971, when the pound was divided into 100 Pence. However, postage due labels denominated in the new Pence were issued well before then and appear on some of the 1970 surcharged covers. Ten pence (one tenth of a pound) equalled two shillings (one tenth of a pound).

## Calculation of the surcharge amount – Ordinary mail

Let it be said at the start – this could be complicated. Factors to be taken into account included whether mail was registered or not registered, airmail or surface mail, air letter first or second class, aerogramme, postcard or parcel, official mail, changes in postal rates in Britain and in Rhodesia, devaluation and decimalisation and there was the added complication where the weight of postal packages exceeded the '1<sup>st</sup> Step'. <sup>2</sup>Mitchell and Tring devoted a lot of effort into trying to unravel the mysteries of the calculations of the surcharges applied by the British Post Office. The UPU Convention adopted in Vienna in 1964 required that a fractional surcharge formula be introduced with effect from January 1, 1966, but the change was not introduced in Britain until October 8, 1966. It is necessary therefore to divide the entire period of the surcharging, December 1965 to October 1970, into two distinct parts:

### 1) December 1965 to October 7, 1966

During this period, the 'double deficiency' (twice the deficient postage) calculation was applicable. Of the items checked, <sup>2</sup>Mitchell and Tring calculated that only 46% of the surcharges were correctly calculated.

### 2) October 8, 1966, to October 12, 1970

The fractional tax formula had been introduced. Part 11, Chapter 1, Article 22 of the UPU Convention required that unpaid or underpaid mail be surcharged according to the formula Deficient postage x 2 (Rhodesian currency) x 1<sup>st</sup> weight-step surface letter rate (destination) / 1<sup>st</sup> weight-step surface letter rate (Rhodesia)

[This formula covered the later part of the First Period Surcharges and all the Second Period Surcharges].

Of the items checked for this second period, <sup>2</sup>Mitchell and Tring calculated that 69% of the surcharges had been correctly calculated.

In order to calculate or check the postage deficiency, it is necessary to know what is being posted - airmail letter sealed or unsealed (second class airmail), aerogramme, newspaper, other printed matter or parcel and the weight band. It is also necessary to know the date so that the appropriate postal rates can be applied.

Applying the fractional tax formula to an airmail letter bearing 'invalid' stamps during the Second Surcharge Period (that is, after Rhodesia had decimalised), the surcharge should be –

Airmail rate, double it, divide by the Rhodesian foreign letter surface rate and then multiply by the UK foreign letter surface rate which is -  $\frac{15c \times 2}{5} \times 9d = 54d$  or 4/6d

5

(<sup>8</sup>When applying this formula, the foreign surface letter rates are used and not the (reduced) Commonwealth postal rates as shown in the Table in Annexure A).

This is a complicated calculation. In order to simplify, the British Post Office ignored the fractional tax calculation altogether (except, apparently, when taxing underpaid mail) and used the double deficiency formula (Annexure E) based on a standard conversion rate of 1 cent Rhodesian equalled 1.4 pence sterling. (For the calculation of the '1.4' factor, refer to 'Currencies' above). The higher charge arrived at by applying the fractional tax formula would likely have created even more resentment by receivers of Rhodesian mail in the UK and would have been even more unpopular politically for the UK Government. Bearing in mind that the decision to levy a surcharge was a political and not a post office operational decision, differences between the legally correct surcharge and the actual (simplified) calculation were simply ignored. The 'rules' for surcharging are outlined above but many calculation errors were made.

### **Calculation of the surcharge amount – Registered mail**

<sup>8</sup>The applicable rules regulating registered mail date back to the UPU 1934 Convention and were still the rule during both the first and second surcharge periods. Registered mail must be processed by a post office official, so underpaid registered mail was seldom encountered. As a result, there was widespread confusion as to how the surcharge was to be calculated when all this registered mail arrived from Rhodesia without 'valid' postage, and invariably without tax marks. Annexure E illustrates an official letter written on April 7, 1970, in which it states that *'the amount of the surcharge will be equal to twice the amount of the deficient postage on unregistered letter mail, and to the amount of the deficient postage on registered letters and parcel mails'*.

The UPU Convention & Final Protocol adopted at the XV<sup>TH</sup> Congress in Vienna on July 10, 1964, and implemented from January 1, 1966, Part 11 (Provisions concerning the letter post), Chapter 11 (Registered items), Article 36 (Charges) states: -

*Clause 2. The charge on every registered item is due to be paid in advance. It is made up of:*

- (a) The ordinary postage, according to the category of the item:*
- (b) A fixed registration fee not exceeding 60 centimes.*

*Clause 7. Unpaid or underpaid registered items which have been incorrectly forwarded to the Country of destination are liable to a charge, payable by the addressee or, in the case of undeliverable items, by the sender, as provided for in Article 22, SS1, but calculated on the basis of the single amount of the deficient postage.*

It has proved difficult to obtain a definitive answer to the question:

*Is the registration fee to be included in the calculation of the surcharge on registered mail?*

The definition in clause 7 quoted above specifically refers to the 'deficient postage' and does not mention the registration fee. However, <sup>8</sup>the correct interpretation of 'deficient postage' is the amount payable to post the registered item, being the sum of the postage and the registration fee.

<sup>5</sup>UPU rules that the British surcharge policy infringed: -

- a) UPU regulations require that items on which a charge is to be collected after posting have to be marked by the postal administration of the country of origin with a "T" (taxe) stamp (postage due) in the middle of the upper part of the front, and beside this it has to enter the amount of the underpayment in its own currency and, under a fraction line, its charge for the first weight step for its mail. (It goes without saying that the Rhodesians did not "T" stamp their own postage stamps)
- b) Every postal packet which does not bear the "T" stamp (postage due) shall be considered as paid to destination and treated accordingly, unless there be an obvious error
- c) The country of origin determines the amount of postage due, if any. The country of destination must accept that either the amount of postage on mail is correct or comply with the postage due markings of the country of origin

The country of destination keeps all postage due collected. It is assumed that countries tend to receive as much postage due mail as they send and this policy eliminates unnecessary bookkeeping. Consequently, the Rhodesian Post Office paid all freight charges, both within Rhodesia and through transit countries, but the British authorities retained all surcharges collected.

<sup>2</sup>A Post Office spokesman claimed that it had cost the UK as much to run the six-month impost as was collected in extra revenue through the surcharges imposed.

The UPU Convention is designed to regulate international postal services between countries.

<sup>8</sup>However, rules for British inland registered (and recorded delivery) mail were different. On inland registered mail, postage due was double deficiency on the postage plus single deficiency on the registration fee. Any prepayment was first taken to be paying the postage, in full or in part. It is probable that many of the errors made in calculating the surcharge amount on registered mail from Rhodesia, during both surcharge periods, was due to confusion between the different way surcharges were calculated on international and internal UK mail.

### **<sup>8</sup>Calculation of the surcharge amount – Underpaid mail**

Where mail from Rhodesia carried 'invalid' postage stamps, the surcharge was calculated in accordance with the British instructions for surcharging this category of mail. However, when mail was underpaid in Rhodesia, the rules regulating international mail also became relevant.

Mail posted in Rhodesia that was not fully paid, using either 'valid' or 'invalid' stamps carried a Rhodesian tax mark. If the stamps used were 'invalid' in whole or in part, the British postal officials faced an insoluble contradiction; they needed to take account of both the international rules as to how underpaid mail was to be surcharged and also to the British instructions as to how 'invalid' Rhodesian stamps were to be surcharged. Little wonder then, that different officials came up with different solutions. This interesting dilemma is explained in detail with the illustrations on pages 76 and 77.

### **British Offices of Exchange**

To quote <sup>2</sup>Mitchell & Tring: -

In Rhodesia, mail was sorted into bags for the various Receiving Offices in UK; for example, there were separate bags for Manchester, Southampton etc., which presumably were received at the Mount Pleasant Office Foreign Section/Inland Section, from where they were forwarded to the Offices of Exchange unopened. At the Office of Exchange, the bag would be opened and checked for deficient postage. When this was noted a cachet was applied. Mail was then sent to the appropriate Receiving Office where cacheted items should have had postage due labels affixed. Annexure B lists the Offices of Exchange.

<sup>10</sup>Dr Elsner doubts that this is correct, citing the difficulty Rhodesian sorting clerks would face in identifying which Office of Exchange would be responsible for each city or town in the UK. It is more likely that the sorting took place in a few bulk receiving stations in the UK from where the sorted bags were forwarded to the appropriated Offices of Exchange.

### **Mail that was NOT surcharged by the British Post Office**

Checking Rhodesian mail for 'illegal' postage stamps could hold up the delivery of other mail when volumes were high. <sup>2</sup>Mitchell & Tring quote a comment by a James Wightman that appeared in The Daily Telegraph on October 9, 1970, (the day after surcharging Rhodesian mail had been discontinued) in which he stated that, on average, between 10 000 and 20 000 air mail items and between 5 000 and 10 000 sea mail items per week were received from Rhodesia. While these volumes are probably only guesstimates, they give an idea of the volumes of mail being handled.

<sup>2</sup>Mail was diverted from Mount Pleasant Foreign Section to Slough during the period October 1965 to February 1966 when the former was inundated with Christmas mail. At such times, the GPO would only undertake test checks, surcharging those items found and ignoring those items not checked. This procedure is explained in Annexure G. The unchecked mail would not carry surcharge cachets.

### **Surcharged mail without postage due labels**

- a) The surcharge cachet was endorsed at the Office of Exchange. For a variety of reasons (to avoid the complication of affixing postage due labels and collecting the surcharge, or having sympathy with the recipients or due to hostility towards the British Government's policy of surcharging mail from Rhodesia) the Receiving Office sometimes simply ignored the surcharge. It was they who had to collect the surcharge, sometimes from an angry recipient.

- b) On occasion, when an addressee was receiving more than one item that had attracted a surcharge, the mail would be bundled together and the top cover would carry the postage due labels for the bundle. This obviously resulted in covers being surcharged but not carrying postage due labels while the top cover would carry a higher value of postage due labels than required by the surcharge on that cover. Logically, this would not have happened very often.

### **Ideas on what to collect**

Covers in both the first and second surcharge periods are of interest in illustrating the many features of how Rhodesian mails were treated by the various British post offices: -

- The cachets used to surcharge the mail and to explain why the postal packet was being surcharged. It will be difficult to identify these cachets without access to <sup>2</sup>Mitchell & Tring
- Examples where cachets have been altered in manuscript
- The amount of the surcharge and how it was calculated and paid
- Examples where the surcharge has been miscalculated, on ordinary or registered mail
- Mail that was not surcharged that should have been surcharged
- Surcharged mail where the surcharge was not collected
- Surcharge dates – earliest and latest dates during the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> surcharge periods
- The address or the addressee of the mail
- Examples of the many 'loyalty tags' applied
- The treatment of mail where the addressee refused to pay the surcharge
- The treatment of mail that needed to be forwarded
- The treatment of underpaid mail
- The treatment of official mail
- The treatment of 'postage paid' or 'machine franked' mail
- Examples of mail addressed to the British Crown Dependencies

<sup>2</sup>Mitchell & Tring quote a comment by a James Wightman that appeared in The Daily Telegraph on October 9, 1970, in which an estimate is made that over 4 million airmail items and 2 million sea mail items were received into the UK from Rhodesia that might have been surcharged. Of these, based only on simple logic, they suggest that possibly 8 000 air mail, and 4 000 surface mail items of mail might have survived the waste paper baskets to grace our collections.

### **Was the action taken by the British Government legal?**

This question was taken up by Mr E.C. Ehrmann and reported in the September 28, 1967, edition of Stamp Collecting. The authors of <sup>2</sup>*The Surcharging of Rhodesia's Mail*, in Chapter 2, investigated this question again in 1978 but did not arrive at a conclusion.

The Universal Postal Union is a specialised agency of the United Nations.

At their quadrennial Congress, which took place in Vienna on July 10, 1964, there was a general revision of the Convention and of its Detailed Regulations. This resulted in their division into four distinct Acts: Constitution, General Regulations, Convention and Detailed Regulations. These changes came into force on January 1, 1966.

Membership of the UPU included as members two 'joint memberships' for dependent territories - one for the British Overseas Territories and one for the Caribbean Constituent Countries.

The British view is contained in part of a letter written by the GPO in 1967 addressed to the UPU: -

*'Southern Rhodesia's legal position vis-à-vis the Universal Postal Union has not changed as a result of the illegal Declaration of Independence. Southern Rhodesia was, and remains, one territory in a single collective member of the Union known as THE BRITISH ENSEMBLE OF OVERSEAS TERRITORIES\* and the British Government, acting where appropriate through the British Post Office, continues to exercise responsibility for the postal relations with Southern Rhodesia as for those of all other members of the ensemble. The authenticity of a given stamp is not established by notification to the U.P.U. or by distribution to other member countries. The only test recognised by the U.P.U. is whether or not a stamp is valid in the country of origin.'*



POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
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\*Now called 'Overseas Territories [United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland]' and which became a member on April 1, 1877.

On January 13, 1978, in answer to an enquiry, the PMG in Salisbury, Lt.-Col. Dickenson, wrote:

*'1) Postage stamps issued by Rhodesia were forwarded direct to the International Bureau of the U.P.U. in Berne – this was more for convenience sake than anything else and  
2) Rhodesia was included in the U.P.U. system as a territory of a member country (Great Britain) on 1<sup>st</sup> March 1901(sic) and that country has been responsible for our international postal relations.'*

In their letter, it appears that the British Government was using this unusual status of Rhodesia's membership of the UPU as the basis for their assertion that it was the British Government, not the Rhodesian Postal Administration, that was the legal authority in Rhodesia for postal matters. After UDI, the British Government had dismissed the Smith Government and appointed Ministers in London to govern Southern Rhodesia.

THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION, Part 1, Article 20, 'Methods of denoting payment of postage', states: -

*'Payment of postage is denoted either by means of postage stamps printed on or affixed to the items and valid in the Country of origin, or by means of impressions of franking machines officially adopted and working under the immediate control of the Postal Administration, by means of impressions made by a printing press or other process when such a system is authorised by the regulations of the Administration of origin.'*

<sup>2</sup>There is also a letter on file from the U.P.U. which acknowledges notification by the British Government (that the 2/6d Independence commemorative and the Independence Overprints were invalid) but which indicates that the matter was purely for settlement between that country and Rhodesia. It further adds that it could make no recommendations since the people of Rhodesia were only able to prepay postage by the use of the 'illegal' stamps. What alternative did they have?

The British Government, whilst holding itself to be in a position to ban these issues, found itself unable to prevent their sale from Rhodesian post offices and, more importantly, was unable to provide any alternative 'valid' stamps, for very obvious reasons.

In my opinion: -

The position taken by the British Government is no more than a legal fiction which in any case does not address the question concerning the legality of Rhodesia's postage stamps, but rather the legality of the rebellious Rhodesian Government.

The Rhodesian postal authorities (the Administration of Origin) continued to meet all their internal and international obligations for the conveyancing of mails. The postage stamps that they issued were authorised by the Administration of Origin and met all the criteria required by the U.P.U. Most members of the U.P.U., and indeed the organisation itself, treated the Rhodesian postage stamps as properly issued.

Obviously, the actions of the British Government were 'legal' within the United Kingdom but the action of the British Government (and the other countries that followed the British example) of surcharging these selected Rhodesian postage stamps was *ultra vires* their Universal Postal Union treaty obligations.

**Was the action taken by those countries breaking off postal relations with Rhodesia legal?**

The UN Security Council did not specifically demand 'the cessation of all postal, telegraphic, and wireless communications with Rhodesia'. However, Resolution 217, which had been adopted unanimously on 20 November, 1965, required '*all states to refrain from economic relations with Rhodesia*' and it was left to each country to take the action they thought most appropriate with respect to Rhodesian stamps. Thus, the action of surcharging Rhodesia's mails was *ultra vires* the Universal Postal Union Treaty, but breaking off postal services altogether was in compliance with United Nations requirements.

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
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**British Propaganda**

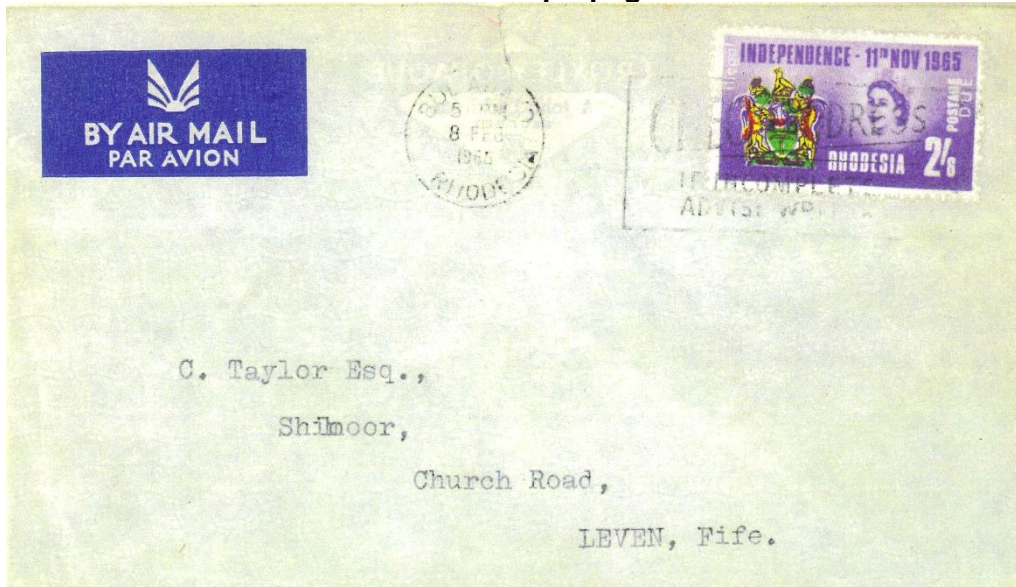
The British Government embarked on what was clearly an illegal attempt to denigrate the new Independence Commemorative stamp and to belittle Rhodesia's Declaration of Independence. <sup>6</sup>MI5 approached a well-known Sussex stamp dealer, the late Ted Proud (who was required to sign the Official Secrets Act), to produce a propaganda label. This comprised a facsimile of the Independence Commemorative stamp with the words 'ILLEGAL' alongside 'INDEPENDENCE' and the word 'DUE' after 'POSTAGE'. The printing was done by Southwick Printers of Worthing in Sussex and perforated with a hand held rouletting machine.

The mini-sheets of 9 labels were packed into A5 size envelopes which carried an instruction: 'Please use the stamps on your mail but do not disclose the source'. They were sent to Salisbury in the British Government's Diplomatic Bag, where Ted's niece, who was the secretary to the Deputy Postmaster General, <sup>1</sup>R.C. Smith, delivered them to Barclays and Standard Banks for distribution.



POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
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**Rare use of a British propaganda label**



<sup>9</sup>A British propaganda label seen here to have been used as a postage stamp on an airmail letter addressed to Scotland, posted on the 8 FEB 66. It escaped being surcharged  
Here was a strong case for using the cachet 'INVALID STAMPS USED'  
<sup>6</sup>Very few of these covers have been recorded

**The United Kingdom is not the only country to have imposed postal sanctions.**



<sup>9</sup>On July 15, 1974, a coup d'état was staged by Greek Cypriot nationalists in an attempt at enosis, the incorporation of Cyprus into Greece. This action precipitated the Turkish invasion of Cyprus on July 20, 1974, which led to the capture of the present-day territory of Northern Cyprus in the following month. This airmail letter was posted in Northern Cyprus. It bears an Athens transit stamp dated March 4, 1977. Greece did not recognise Northern Cyprus stamps and at that time, blackened them! Not pretty. Athens entered the tax mark T50/50 and forwarded the letter to Rhodesia. Rhodesia was obliged to process the tax mark, affixing 16c postage due labels

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
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Rhodesian Propaganda

Dear

What is particularly heartening these days is to see so many letters of support from overseas. It is a great pity, though, that even those who are so sympathetic should often be uninformed about our affairs. Where the African is concerned, particularly, people seem to know very little of what is being done. And yet we are doing so much.

People tend to forget, for example, that, in only 75 years, through education, medicine and the maintenance of law and order, Europeans have raised the African population from 300,000 to 4,000,000. They forget, too, there are countries amongst our critics which wiped out their own coloured populations. If we had done the same we would have no problems now. It seems so unfair that we should be punished for our humanity.

Please try to understand the problems we face. Europeans here pay over 90 per cent. of the general taxes and it is their money which has to pay for African schools, hospitals and so on. This means that 230,000 Europeans have to provide not only for themselves, but for 4,000,000 Africans. Yet, in 42 years, we have had little money from Britain, although Kenya has had £20,000,000 in the last two years. And now Mr. Wilson is spending millions to destroy everything we have built up. It seems so senseless.

Everything the African has in Rhodesia today is due to the European. It is more than just a coincidence, for example, that his education is far better than in any of the black African states. Rhodesia has one in six of its total population at school. By contrast, Liberia has one in 40, Mali one in 61 and Ethiopia only one in 108.

I wonder if you know that Rhodesia spends 9 per cent. of its total annual budget on African education and that this is the largest single item. Half Rhodesia's population is under 17, which means that, while Britain has three adults to pay for the education of every child, Rhodesia has only one. Much less than one, in fact, because nearly all the money comes from the Europeans.

But it isn't only in African education that Rhodesia leads the black African states. We pay higher wages, too. The average African wage in Rhodesia is £125 a year. In Kenya it is £32, in Tanzania £18 and in Malawi £17.

Of course, many Africans earn more than £125. The figure is only an average and many of them earn well over £1,000 a year. I should, perhaps, mention that Africans who are employed by the Government receive exactly the same pay as Europeans with similar jobs and qualifications. You could hardly be expected to know, either, that African wages are rising three times as fast as those of Europeans. But, if you don't know, our neighbours certainly do. We have 500,000 foreign Africans—one-eighth of the total African population—working in Rhodesia. They surely wouldn't be here unless they preferred it.

You must realize that we would all like to see the Africans earn more and their wages are rising steadily. But they cannot grow faster than an economy supported by only one-sixteenth of the population. If we were forced to give a basic wage of £25 a month, which is what the African nationalists demanded, the hard fact is that at least 150,000 Africans would be out of work in domestic employment alone. In any case, how many people overseas know that many Africans receive free accommodation and food?

We are particularly proud of our health facilities for Africans. There are clinics all over the country and in Bulawayo and Salisbury African hospitals have far better equipment than anything provided for the European. Indeed many Europeans have to go to them for specialized treatment.

Did you know that, while Rhodesia has one hospital bed for every 330 people, Ghana and the Sudan only have one for every 1,100, Liberia one for every 4,000? Rhodesia has one doctor to every 7,300 people. Ghana has one for every 18,172 and Liberia one for every 25,700. It makes you think, doesn't it?

We are often accused of not allowing the African to vote. How can this be when our voting qualifications don't even mention race? They rely purely on education and earnings and we already have 13 African M.P.'s in Parliament. Surely, it is reasonable for us to expect our voters to have at least a primary education. If they earn £528, this is all they need to get the vote on the higher voters' roll. And, if they have four years' secondary education, they need only earn £330. On the lower voters' roll the qualifications are even less. It is worth noting that these franchise qualifications remain the same after independence as they were before.

If you have an open mind, I think you will agree that we have done a great deal for our African people. And we are still doing it. We intend to continue living in Rhodesia and we know that we can only do this if we take the African with us. But we will not be bullied by sanctions from Mr. Wilson which are only hurting the Africans they are supposed to help. Please do what you can to try and stop this madness.

The Rhodesian Government issued a series of aerogrammes with pre-printed messages seeking to explain the case for Independence



This aerogramme was posted from Raylton on 28 APR 1970 and surcharged because the new decimal stamps were regarded as being 'invalid' The surcharge was not collected. Space was provided for a personal message

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

**Loyalty tags**

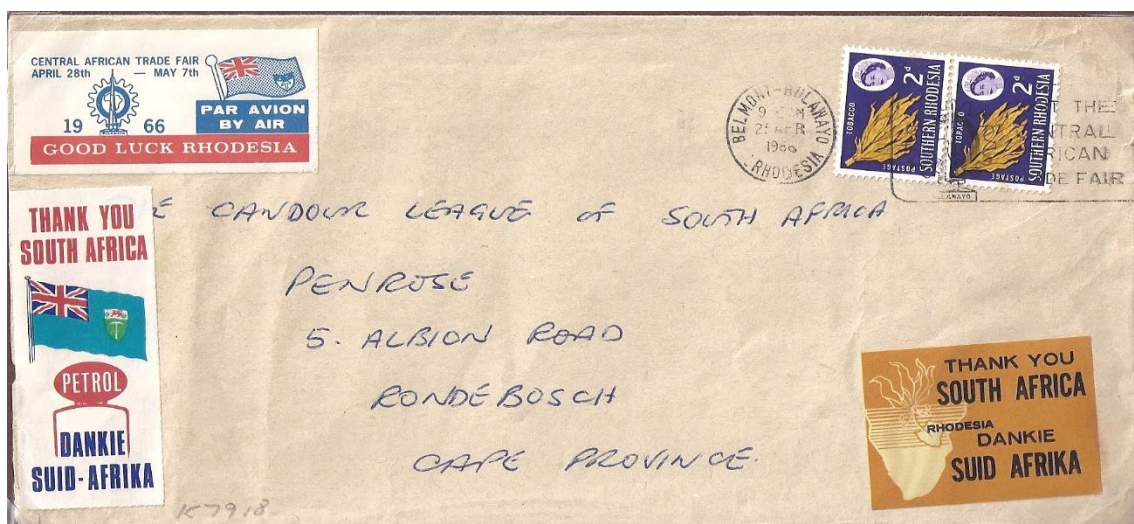
'Loyalty tag' is a term that has been adopted to describe the plethora of stamps, stickers, cinderellas, publicity labels and cachets that were used in the manner described hereunder. A common feature of UDI mail to the United Kingdom was the adornment of mail with stamps, labels, cachets and images that were designed to express pride and support for an Independent Rhodesia, gratitude to Rhodesia's friends, to remind (especially UK) recipients that Rhodesia had been loyal to Britain through two world wars (and was worthy of their support now) and to be defiant or to poke fun at British politicians and their 'unfair' policies.

At all times it had been possible to buy stamps from Rhodesian post offices to cover every postal rate. In spite of this, letters often carried 'valid' stamps for the whole or a part of the amount required to post the letter (in order to reduce or avoid the surcharge) but in addition carried the Independence Commemorative stamp, or Independence Overprints (all of which had been declared to be 'invalid' by the British Government), since these were seen as defiant symbols. Some letters carried two Independence Commemorative stamps, one even seen with four, in order to emphasise the message.



*The spirit behind loyalty tags.*

*An amusing cover reminiscent of a Gilbert and Sullivan operetta. The post code is obviously intended to refer to the bathroom rather than the London postal zone. (Did a smile cross the postman's face as he corrected it?) Posted on 16 NOV 65 just five days after UDI and before postal surcharges were introduced, it reflects the attitude of many white Rhodesians towards the Wilson Government's actions following UDI*



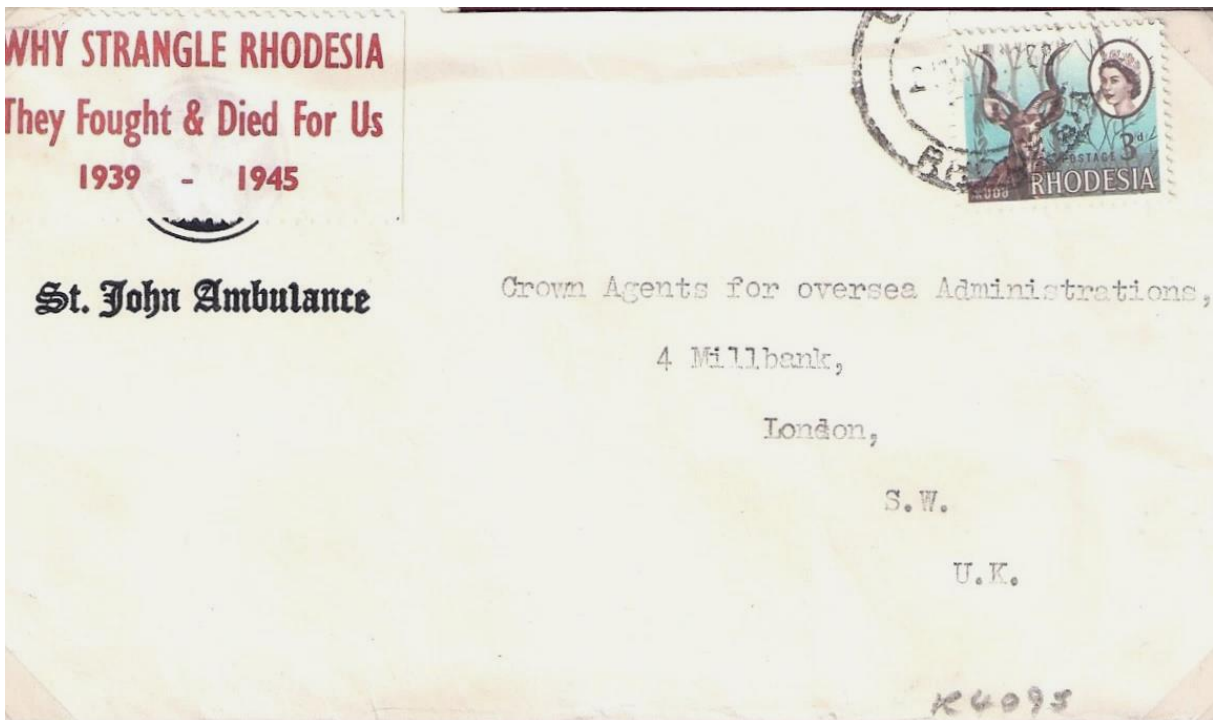
*<sup>7</sup>White Rhodesians appreciated the fact that South Africa continued to defy United Nations sanctions by continuing to supply Rhodesia with motor fuels*

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
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Loyalty tags



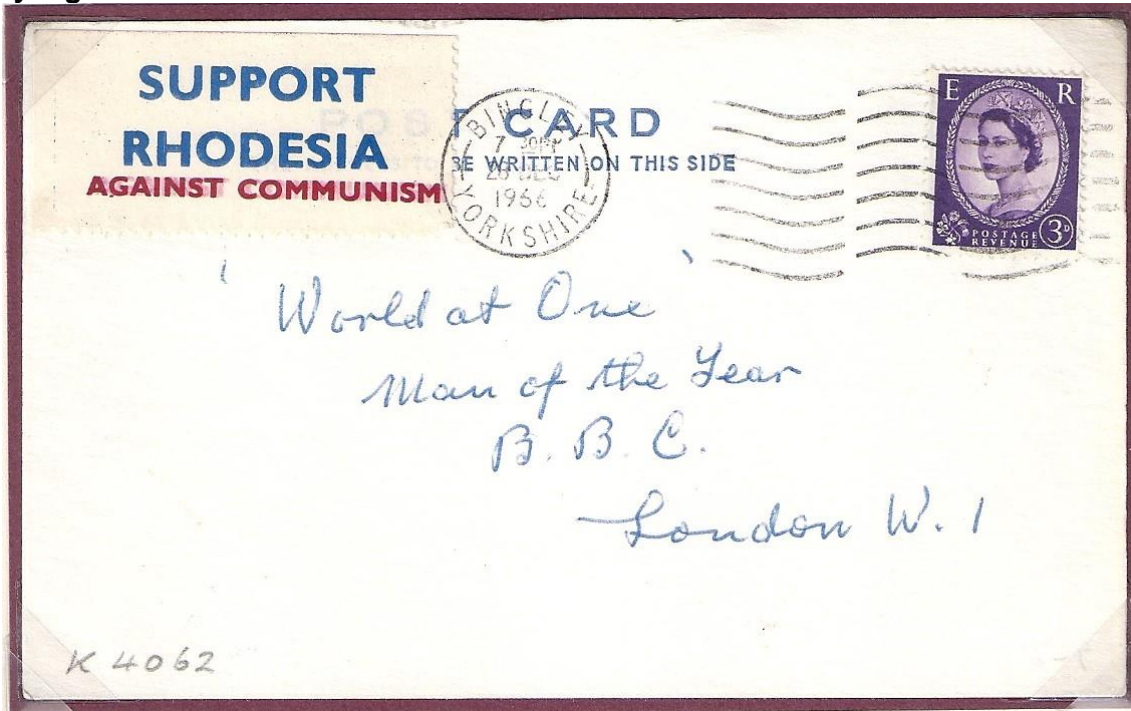
<sup>7</sup>Sending a message to The Crown Agents! Posted in April 1968



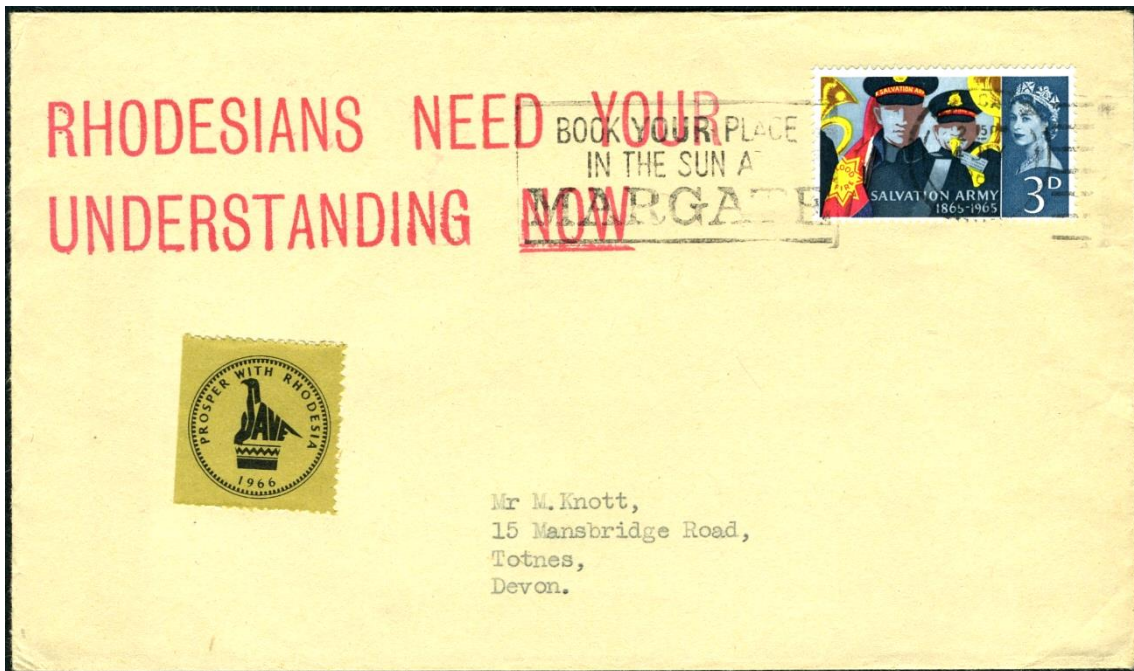
<sup>7</sup>An example of a loyalty tag used on mail to the UK.  
The date of posting is illegible

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
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Loyalty tags



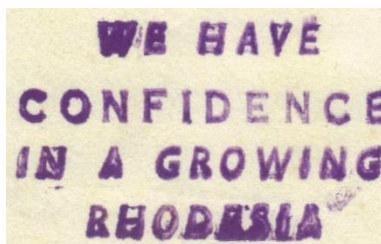
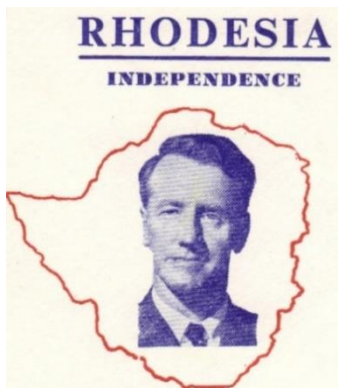
*7An example of a loyalty tag being used on mail within the United Kingdom*



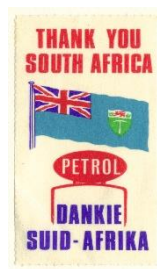
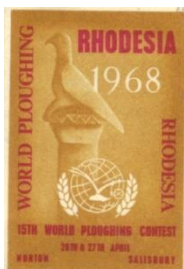
*Another example of a loyalty tag used on mail within the UK.  
The date of posting is illegible*

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
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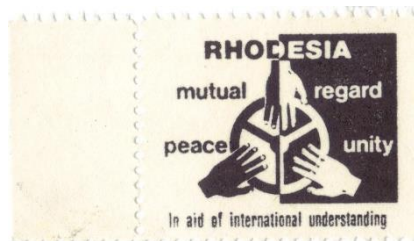
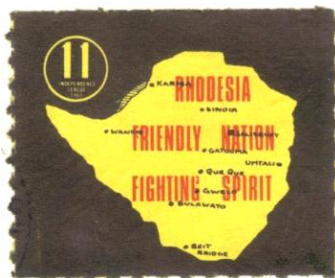
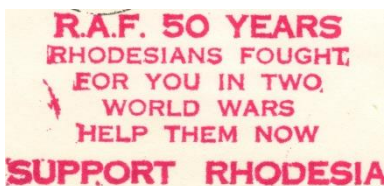
A random sample of Rhodesian loyalty tags



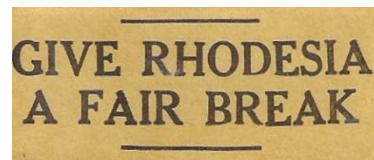
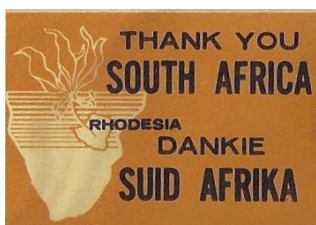
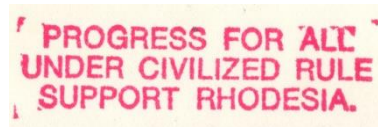
The 15<sup>th</sup> World Ploughing Contest was successfully staged in Rhodesia in the face of international sanctions



Rhodesians were grateful to South Africa for continuing to supply motor fuels in the face of United Nations sanctions.



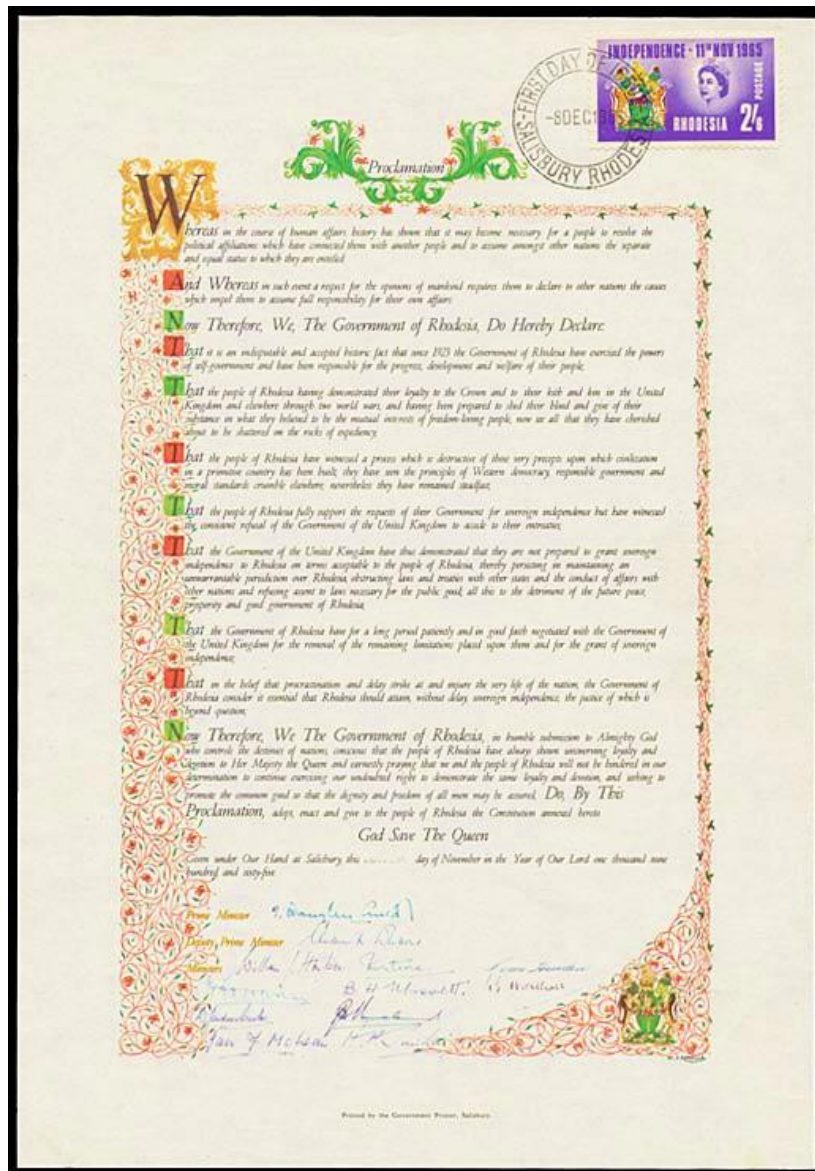
The signing of the Declaration of Independence - 11th Nov. 1965



*The image of the Prime Minister, Ian Smith, was a popular loyalty tag, embodying defiance and a belief in the fairness of the Rhodesian cause*



THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD 1965-1969



*First Day cancellation of the Independence Commemorative stamp on the Proclamation declaring Rhodesia's Independence that so incensed the British Government that it declared the stamp to be 'invalid'*

The British Government emphatically rejected the legitimacy of Rhodesia's Unilateral Declaration of Independence and led attempts by the international community to force the new Rhodesian Government to rescind the declaration.

They referred the matter to the United Nations Security Council which adopted Resolution 216 on November 12, 1965, and Resolution 217 on November 20, 1965 which, *inter alia*, 'asked all states to refrain from economic relations with Southern Rhodesia'.

### The Independence Commemorative Stamp

<sup>10</sup>On December 2, 1965, the Postmaster General, Mr Tony Benn, made a written statement in the House of Commons, stating that '*...no stamps issued to commemorate the illegal seizure of power by the Smith regime in Rhodesia will be accepted by the post office and letters bearing them will be liable to a surcharge in this country at the same rate as if they were unstamped. This decision should be clearly understood in Rhodesia. The stamps in question have no postal value or validity whatsoever.*'

## POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

<sup>2</sup>A letter was delivered by the British Post Office to the Secretary-General of the Universal Postal Union in which it was stated *inter alia*: -

*“The illegal regime at present in Southern Rhodesia is proposing to issue a postage stamp of nominal value of 2/6d. This stamp, of mauve colour, particularly bears the effigy of the Queen, the arms of Southern Rhodesia and the inscription ‘Independence 11<sup>th</sup> November 1965’.*

*I have received instructions that this stamp, if it is issued, will be without the approval of any Minister of the legal government of Southern Rhodesia and is not valid in the country of origin and, therefore, for the payment of postage on correspondence. (Article 53 of the Ottawa Convention and Article 20 of the Vienna Convention).”*

On December 8, 1965, Rhodesia issued the Independence Commemorative stamp. Many letters were sent to addresses in the United Kingdom with this new ‘invalid’ stamp. The earliest recorded date for a surcharge is December 10, 1965.

### Independence Overprint Stamps



*A private First Day Cover with the set of 15 Independence Overprint stamps that were declared to be ‘invalid’ by the British Government*

On January 17, 1966, Rhodesia issued a new set of postage stamps, the ‘Independence Overprints’. The remaining stock of the existing definitive set of Southern Rhodesia stamps was overprinted in black with the words ‘INDEPENDENCE 11<sup>th</sup> NOVEMBER 1965’ by Mardon Printers in Salisbury. Due to a shortage of the 5/- value, the 1/3d Churchill commemorative stamp which had been issued on August 16, 1965, was surcharged 5/- and similarly overprinted ‘INDEPENDENCE 11<sup>th</sup> NOVEMBER 1965’, this time in red. The British declared these stamps to be invalid also, and again wrote to the Universal Postal Union informing them that the new overprinted stamps were invalid and requesting that all members be advised. Instructions were issued to British Post Offices on the taxing of Rhodesian ‘Independence’ postal items: -

*‘Any postal packet arriving in Britain the postage on which purports to have been prepaid by the fixing thereon of Rhodesian Independence stamps, or Rhodesian stamps overprinted with the words ‘Independence 11<sup>th</sup> November 1965’ shall be treated as though*

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

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*such stamps had not been affixed thereon. . . Such postal packets shall be taxed, charged or surcharged by the Postmaster with an amount equivalent to double the deficiency in such postage.'*

### The **RHODESIA** stamp issue

New postage stamps, designed to replace the Southern Rhodesia definitive issue, had been ordered from Harrison & Sons in the UK during 1965. However, delivery of these was being held up on instructions of the British Government due to the Declaration of Independence. Following an ultimatum sent from Salisbury on Christmas Eve 1965, a consignment surprisingly arrived in Salisbury by air on January 9, 1966. These stamps replaced the Independence Overprints and were issued on February 9, 1966. Although naming the country as simply 'RHODESIA' the British Government decided not to surcharge them. However, the British Government refused to authorise any further supplies to be exported by Harrisons and as stocks ran out, replacement stamps were printed locally by Mardon Printers.

### Surcharge cachets

The many and varied cachets used by British post offices to explain and inform addressees as to why and for how much they were being charged a fee for mail from Rhodesia has probably been the most intensely researched aspect of the surcharges. These cachets are a major focus for collectors.

In 1978 <sup>2</sup>D.A. Mitchell and H.T. Tring co-authored a catalogue entitled 'The Surcharging of Rhodesia's Mail'. Something like 150 different cachets and post office markings are illustrated and described. In 2003, <sup>5</sup>a group of RSC members led by Richard Barnett, together with several members of the Postage Due Mail Study Group undertook further research (updated until 2007) and produced a paper which illustrated more than 100 additional surcharge cachets and markings, although many of the differences are slight. These cachets are illustrated and described in

#### **Annexure N.**

Varied cachets were used during the First Surcharge Period to explain the surcharge, the more common ones being along the lines of: -

INVALID STAMPS USED POSTAGE DUE  
STAMP NOT VALID WHERE POSTED TO PAY  
STAMP NOT VALID TO PAY  
TO PAY POSTED UNPAID  
POSTED UNPAID

The cachets usually recorded the amount of the surcharge. Postage due labels of Great Britain were normally affixed to the cover equal to this surcharge. Instances where definitive stamps have been used in place of postage due labels are recorded.

For a list of British Offices of Exchange where these cachets were applied refer to **Annexure B.**

There follows a selection of covers in approximate date order relating to the first surcharge period illustrating different surcharge cachets and various aspects of the surcharging exercise.

The cachet type number is taken from <sup>2</sup>Mitchell & Tring and from the variations illustrated in Annexure N. The <sup>2</sup>M&T Relative Value index reflects the comparative scarcity of each cachet, on a scale of 1 being very scarce to 139 being very common.

The description beneath each illustration uses the following template: -

<u>MAIL</u>	Description of postal packet	<u>DATES</u>	Posted	Surcharged
<u>CACHETS</u>	<sup>2</sup> M&T ref plus Relative Value Index	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	Actual	Correct
<u>COMMENTS</u>	As appropriate			

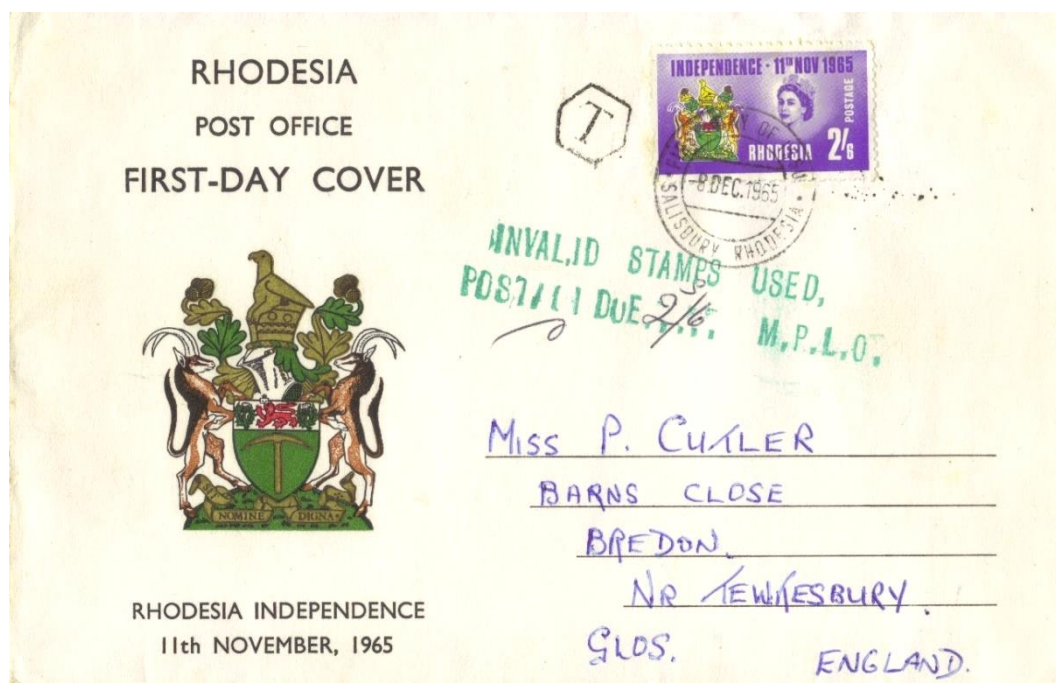
Illustrations are not shown at actual size. Covers come in many sizes, so that it has been found necessary to adjust the size of each illustration to best fit the space available.

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

Ordinary Mail



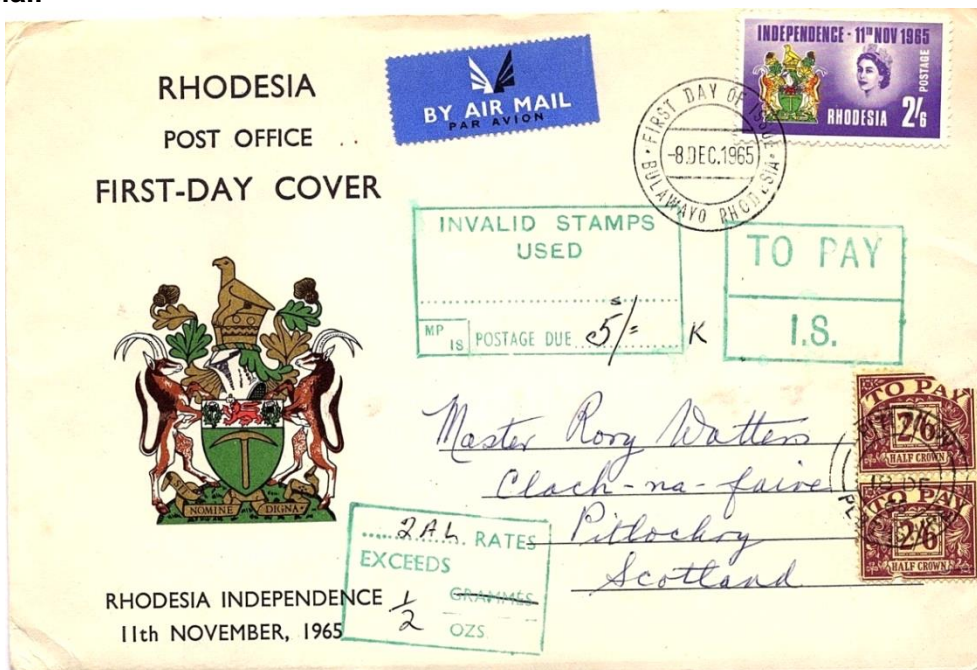
<u>MAIL</u>	°Airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	8 DEC 65	n/a
<u>CACHETS</u>	21a, RV27	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	6d <b>Unpaid</b>	2/6d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	A prize cover in any collection – addressed to the arch villain, Harold Wilson. Numerous letters bearing the new Independence Commemorative stamp were sent to Prime Minister Harold Wilson in response to the British action of declaring the stamp to be 'invalid'. The stamp was probably torn deliberately to spoil it as a collector's item			



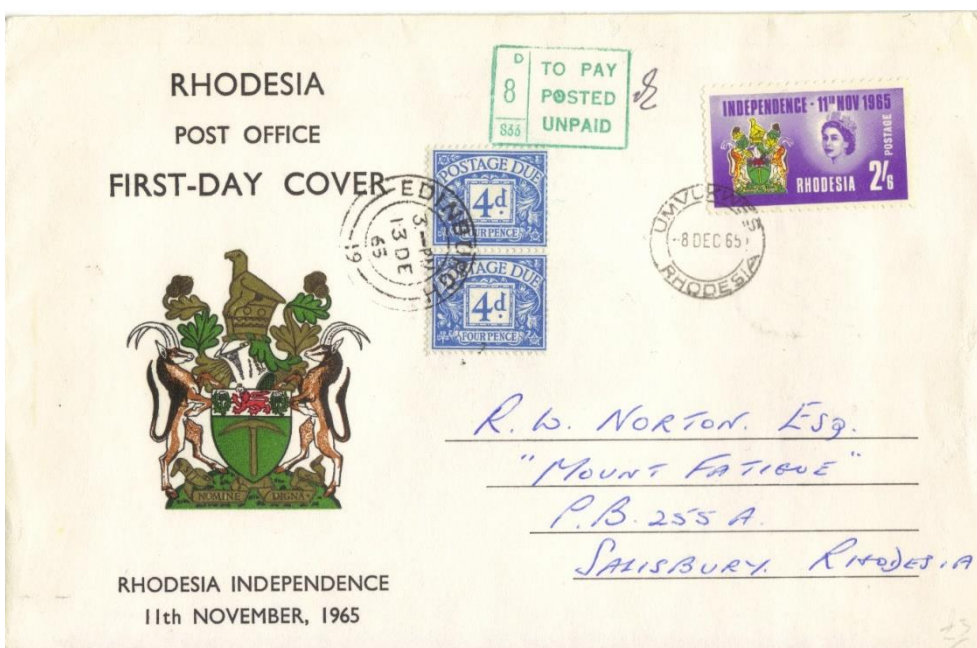
<u>MAIL</u>	Surface mail letter (sent airmail?)	<u>DATES</u>	8 DEC 65	n/a
<u>CACHETS</u>	7a, RV1 Type T mark (GB Tax mark)	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	2/6d <b>Unpaid</b>	2/6d (airmail)
<u>COMMENTS</u>	An example of a damaged cachet (comma between the 'L' and 'I' of 'INVALID', the word 'POSTAGE' is distorted). <sup>8</sup> The use of the hexagonal T mark is rare, recorded used from 1956 to 1965 and seen on several Rhodesian covers posted on December 8, 1965. It was probably applied at London Inland Section, to alert officials that although the cover does not carry a tax mark applied by the dispatching country, a tax charge is appropriate			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

Ordinary Mail



<u>MAIL</u>	<sup>6</sup> Airmail letter, weight exceeds ½oz	<u>DATES</u>	8 DEC 65	18 DEC 65
<u>CACHETS</u>	1a, RV78; 38a, RV15; 145a, RV1	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	5/-	2/6d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	'2AL RATES' means 2 times the Air Letter Rate. If overweight, the weight factor would have been actioned in Rhodesia and the cover given a Taxe stamp for being underpaid. Perhaps cachet 145a was felt appropriate because the letter carried 2/6d postage when only 1/3d was required. Surcharge is 1/3d x 2 = 2/6d x 2 = 5/-			



<u>MAIL</u>	Surface mail letter but conveyed airmail	<u>DATES</u>	8 DEC 65	13 DE 65
<u>CACHETS</u>	51b, RV5	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	8d	6d (surface)
<u>COMMENTS</u>	This First Day Cover was posted in Umuveles on 8 DEC 65 to a Salisbury private bag address. Inexplicably, it was received 5 days later in Edinburgh, Scotland, where it was back stamped on 13 DEC 65. <b>There are no clues as to how it got there or to whom it was delivered.</b> There is no cachet to explain why the letter is underpaid despite bearing the 2/6d Independence Commemorative stamp, though this was not uncommon in the early period of surcharging. The dates indicate that it was carried airmail through the post. In similar circumstances (as illustrated on page 20), the surcharge was calculated at double the airmail rate (2/6d), The surface rate from UK to Rhodesia was 4d, perhaps explaining the basis for the surcharge calculation.			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

Ordinary Mail



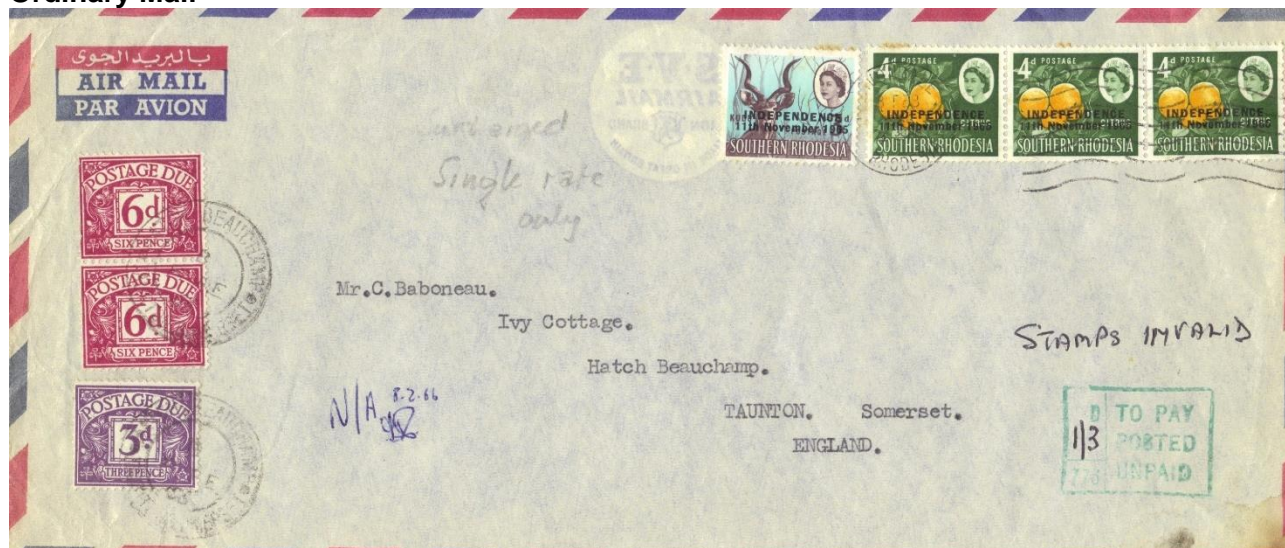
<u>MAIL</u>	Airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	6 JAN 66	11 JAN 66
<u>CACHETS</u>	1a, RV78	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	2/6d	2/6d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	The airmail rate for a letter to UK in 1966 was 1/3d. The amount paid on every airmail letter posted in Rhodesia to UK using the 2/6d Independence Commemorative stamp was carrying double the postage required. Even if registered, the letter only required 2/3d. Thus, the the Independence Commemorative Stamp was usually used as a loyalty tag			



<u>MAIL</u>	6Airmail letter weight exceeds 1oz	<u>DATES</u>	25 JAN 66	31 JAN 66
<u>CACHETS</u>	1a RV78 and 145a RV1	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	7/6d	2/6d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	The weight factor would have been actioned in Rhodesia and the cover given a Taxe stamp for being underpaid. Perhaps cachet 145a was felt appropriate because the letter carried 3/9d postage when only 1/3d was required. Surcharge is 1/3d x 3 = 3/9d x 2 = 7/6d This seems to be another example of the 'invalid' stamps being used as loyalty tags – in this instance, at a high price			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

Ordinary Mail



<u>MAIL</u>	Airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	3 FEB 66	8 FEB 66
<u>CACHETS</u>	47b, RV3 and 159 Manuscript 'STAMPS INVALID' RV1	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	1/3d	2/6d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	An explanation for the surcharge has been added in manuscript			



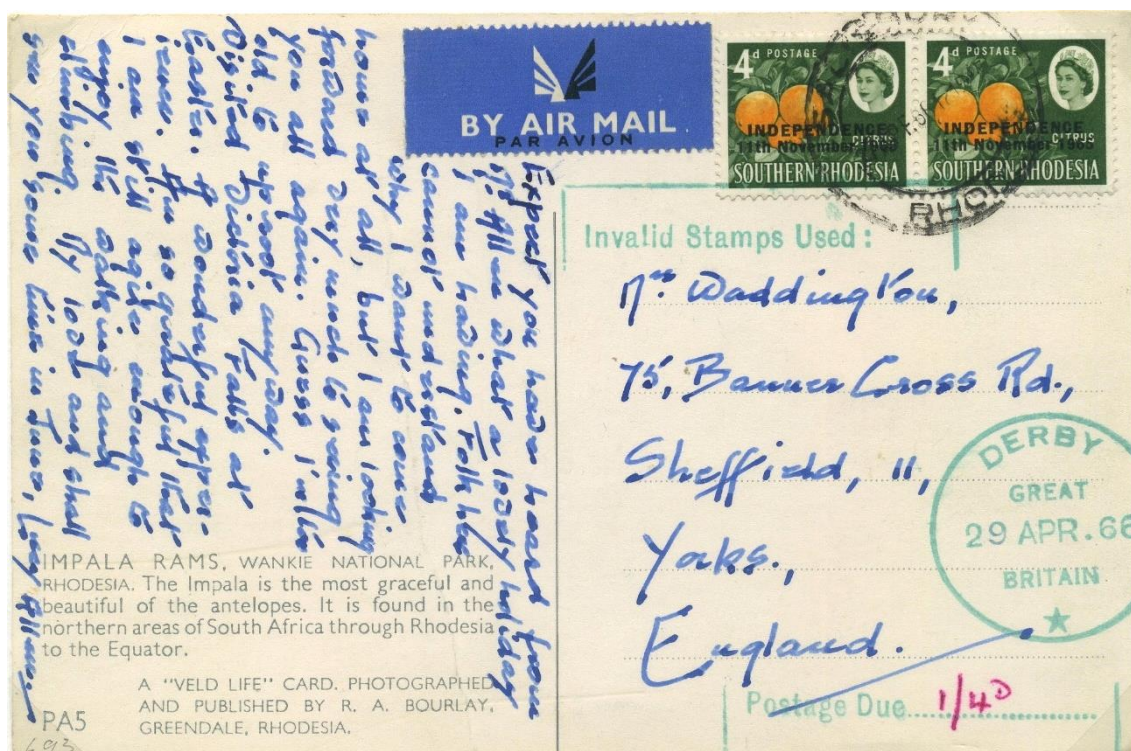
<u>MAIL</u>	Airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	8 FEB 66	n/a
<u>CACHETS</u>	25a, RV5 Office of use SLOUGH	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	5/- Unpaid	2/6d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Cachet 25a was used between DEC 65 and FEB 66 when Mount Pleasant was inundated with Christmas mail, some of which was diverted to SLOUGH for sorting. Surcharged at double the value of stamps affixed			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

Ordinary Mail



<u>MAIL</u>	Airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	14 FEB 66	18 FEB 66
<u>CACHETS</u>	Illegible cachet with a 2/6d charge. 159 Manuscript 'illegal Postage' RV1	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	2/6d	Nil
<u>COMMENTS</u>	A mistake. A manuscript note 'illegal postage' has been written below the postage stamps. However, the stamps used are <u>not</u> 'illegal', but perfectly valid and this mail should not have been surcharged. Although an O.H.M.S. envelope has been used, there is no official cachet, so it was probably treated as ordinary mail			

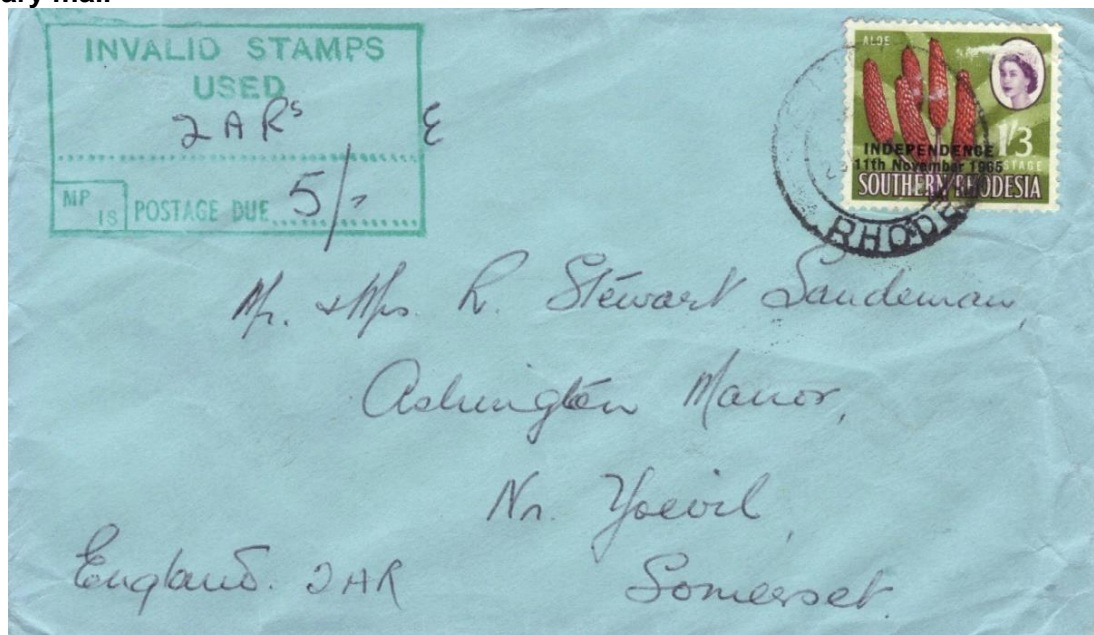


<u>MAIL</u>	<sup>10</sup> Airmail postcard	<u>DATES</u>	Illegible	n/a
<u>CACHETS</u>	Probably 14b but green, not violet	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	1/4d <b>Unpaid</b>	1/4d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	An astonishing cachet. For lack of space the cachet has been split, with half above the address and the other half below, and the Derby climax dater carefully positioned in between and avoiding the address. Very neat but still the surcharge was not paid			



POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

Ordinary mail



<u>MAIL</u>	Front of letter. Surface mail letter but carried airmail? Presumably, the weight exceeded ½oz	<u>DATES</u>	15 FEB 66	Illegible
<u>CACHETS</u>	1a, RV78 marked '2 A R's'	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	5/-	2/6d as airmail
<u>COMMENTS</u>	2 A R's for '2 x Air Letter rate'. Why was the weight factor not picked up in Rhodesia and the letter taxed? The surcharge is calculated 1/3d x 2 x 2 = 5/-			



<u>MAIL</u>	Reverse side of letter Surface mail letter but carried airmail	<u>DATES</u>	See front	See front
<u>CACHETS</u>	See front	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	See front	See front
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Surcharge probably paid with 2 x 2/6d GB DEFINITIVE STAMPS. One stamp has become detached			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

Ordinary mail



<u>MAIL</u>	Airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	14 FEB 66	n/a
<u>CACHETS</u>	34a (refers to the 3d overprint) and 150a. Together these cachets RV6	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	Nil	Nil
<u>COMMENTS</u>	The two 'RHODESIA' stamps are 'valid' and cover the postage rate of 1/3d. Cachet 150a would have been applied to indicate that despite cachet 34a (STAMP NOT VALID), no surcharge was applicable			



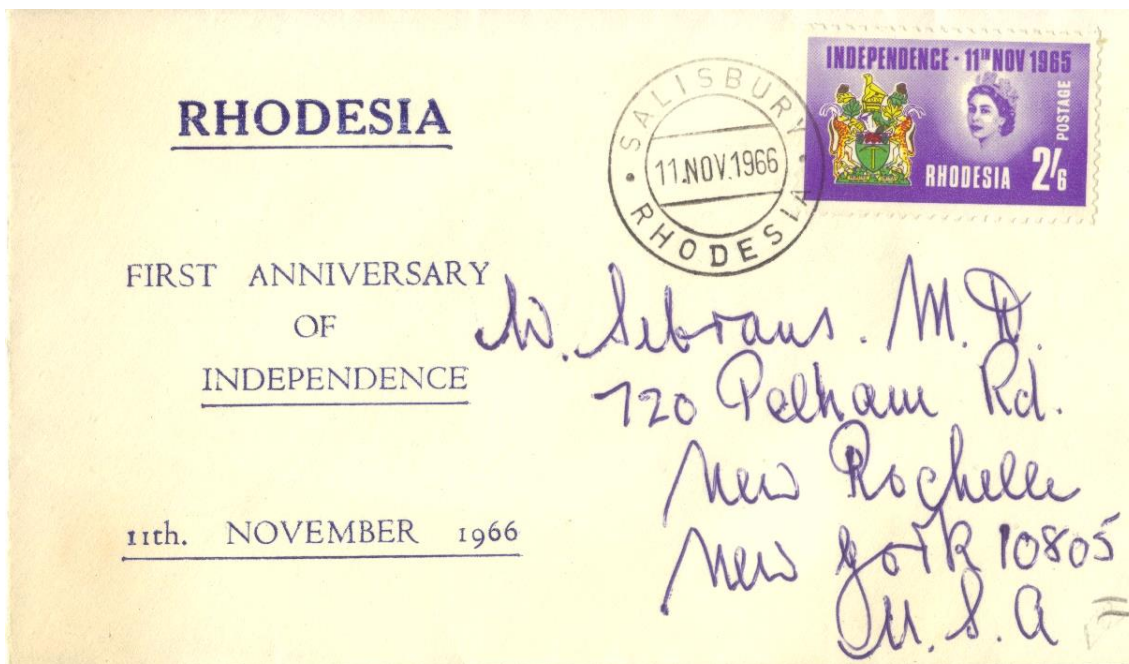
<u>MAIL</u>	°Airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	6 MAY 66	18 MAY 66
<u>CACHETS</u>	34a, RV130; 93, RV2	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	2/-	20c
<u>COMMENTS</u>	MIS-DIRECTED MAIL. The letter was misdirected to Perth, Scotland. The postage rate is 1/3d. With the valid 3d 'RHODESIA' stamp, the postage shortfall is 1/-, resulting in the surcharge of 1/- x 2 = 2/-. With these marks on the cover, the letter was then redirected to the correct destination, Perth in Western Australia. There, the post office implemented the surcharge, adding a Taxe mark with a 20c charge which was shown paid with 2 x 10c Australian definitive stamps. The circumstances have resulted in what must be a unique cover because Australia never surcharged Rhodesian stamps			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

Ordinary mail.



<u>MAIL</u>	7Airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	JUL 66	7 JUL 66
<u>CACHETS</u>	78, RV1 (Sale)	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	8d	8d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Addressed to Richard Wright who conducted wide research into the treatment of mail from Rhodesia and had several articles published in philatelic literature. 'Valid' stamps 11d, 'invalid' stamps 4d x 2 = 8d			



A political cover addressed to USA marking the 1<sup>st</sup> Anniversary of UDI.  
This cover is a reminder that the Independence Commemorative postage stamp was accepted as a normal postage stamp by most of the world.  
Relatively little mail using the 'invalid' stamps was addressed to the UK after this date

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

Ordinary mail.



<u>MAIL</u>	<sup>6</sup> Airmail postcard	<u>DATES</u>	13 MAR 67	17 MAR 67
<u>CACHETS</u>	Ha label; 179, RV4, and manuscript 159	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	1/6d	1/4d
	'INVALID STAMPS USED'			
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Postal rate on post cards was only increased from 8d to 9d in Rhodesia on April 1, 1967. 8d x 2 = 16d or 1/4d			



<u>MAIL</u>	<sup>7</sup> Airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	12 MAY 67	4 JU 67
<u>CACHETS</u>	14b, RV31	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	2/6d	2/6d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Initially, a tax mark was applied in UK. However, this was (correctly) cancelled with a circular obliteration because such postal marks should only be applied in the country of origin. The cover was then surcharged in the normal manner applicable to 'invalid' Rhodesian stamps			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

Ordinary mail



<u>MAIL</u>	6Airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	16 APR 68	29 APR 68
<u>CACHETS</u>	33a, RV9	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	2/-	3/-
<u>COMMENTS</u>	The airmail rate was 1/6d. Using the double deficiency formula normally, the surcharge should be $(2 \times 1/6d) = 3/-$ . It is unclear how the actual surcharge of 2/- was calculated. The World Ploughing Contest publicity sticker was a commonly used loyalty tag at this time			



<u>MAIL</u>	Airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	2 JAN 69	24 JAN 69
<u>CACHETS</u>	1a, RV78	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	2/6d	3/-
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Late use of the Independence Commemorative stamp, which was invalidated on July 1, 1969. The use of this stamp, together with the long delay between posting and surcharging, strongly suggests that either the cover needed to be returned to the post office for surcharging or the post office was unsure how to deal with the letter. The surcharge was either calculated using the postal rate applicable before the rate increase from 1/3d to 1/6d on April 1, 1967, or merely with reference to the value of the stamp			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

Ordinary mail



<u>MAIL</u>	Surface mail letter	<u>DATES</u>	27 OCT 69	<b>3 DEC 69</b>
<u>CACHETS</u>	24a, RV3	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	8d	4d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	A SPLENDID LOYALTY TAG.			

The surface rate on this date was 3d in Rhodesia.  
 The surcharge should be (3d less 1d 'valid' stamp) = 2d x 2 = 4d.  
 The Independence Overprint stamps were invalidated on December 1, 1969, so were still valid for postage in Rhodesia when the letter was posted.  
**This is probably the latest recorded surcharge date of the first surcharge period**



<u>MAIL</u>	Surface mail letter	<u>DATES</u>	27 OCT 69	<b>3 DEC 69</b>
<u>CACHETS</u>	24a, RV3	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	8d	4d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	A SPLENDID LOYALTY TAG that makes an attractive pair with the cover above.			

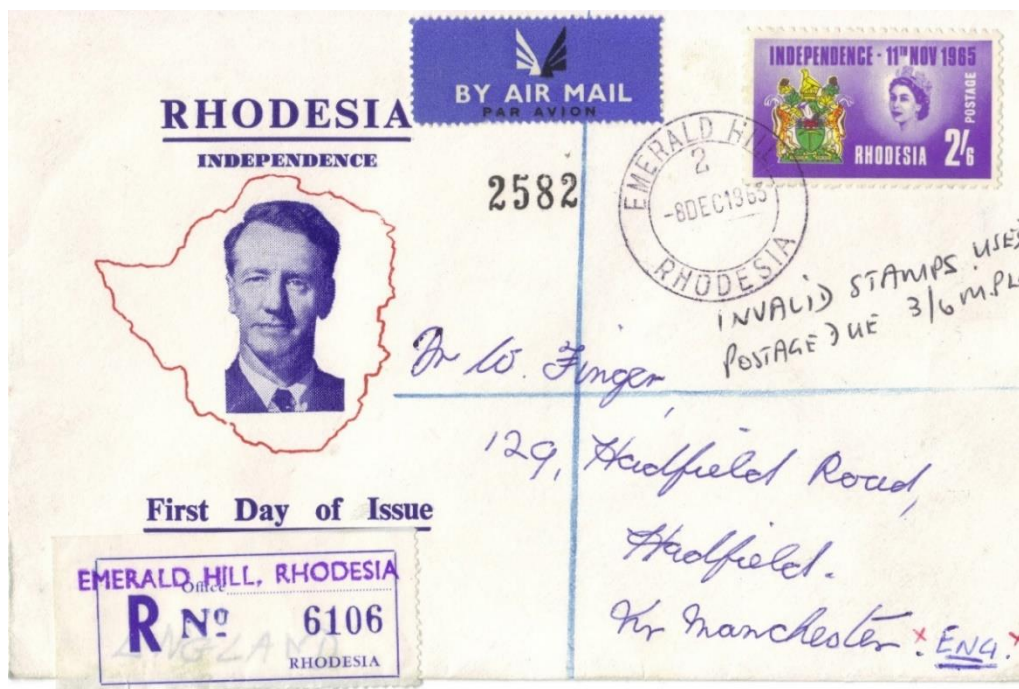
The Independence Overprint stamps were invalidated on December 1, 1969, so were still valid for postage in Rhodesia when the letter was posted.  
**As with the previous cover, this is probably the latest recorded surcharge date of the first surcharge period**

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

Registered Mail



<u>MAIL</u>	Registered airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	8 DEC 65	<b>10 DEC 65</b>
<u>CACHETS</u>	8, RV4	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	1/-	1/-
<u>COMMENTS</u>	The deficient postage amounts to 1/- (2/3d less 1/3d postage paid with a 'valid' stamp). Registered mail is surcharged at the single rate of deficiency. <b>10 DEC 65</b> is the earliest date recorded for a surcharge			



<u>MAIL</u>	Registered airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	8 DEC 65	14 DEC 65
<u>CACHETS</u>	Manuscript 159, RV1	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	3/6d	2/3d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	A manuscript MPLO cachet, which is most unusual. The actual surcharge has been calculated at double deficiency on the postage plus single deficiency on the registration fee. This letter was first sent to HATFIELD SALISBURY. Presumably this was where "ENG" was endorsed in manuscript. 'ENGLAND' in the address has been covered by the registration label. The Ian Smith image was a popular loyalty tag. 3/6d GB postage dues labels affixed to the reverse side of cover			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

Registered Mail



<u>MAIL</u>	6 Front of registered airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	8 DEC 65	Unclear
<u>CACHETS</u>	34a, RV130; 83, RV25 Unclear	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	3/6d	2/3d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Payment was refused because the addressee had left, and the forwarding address was entered. The actual surcharge is double deficiency on the postage plus single deficiency on the registration fee which was the formula for surcharging internal registered mail			

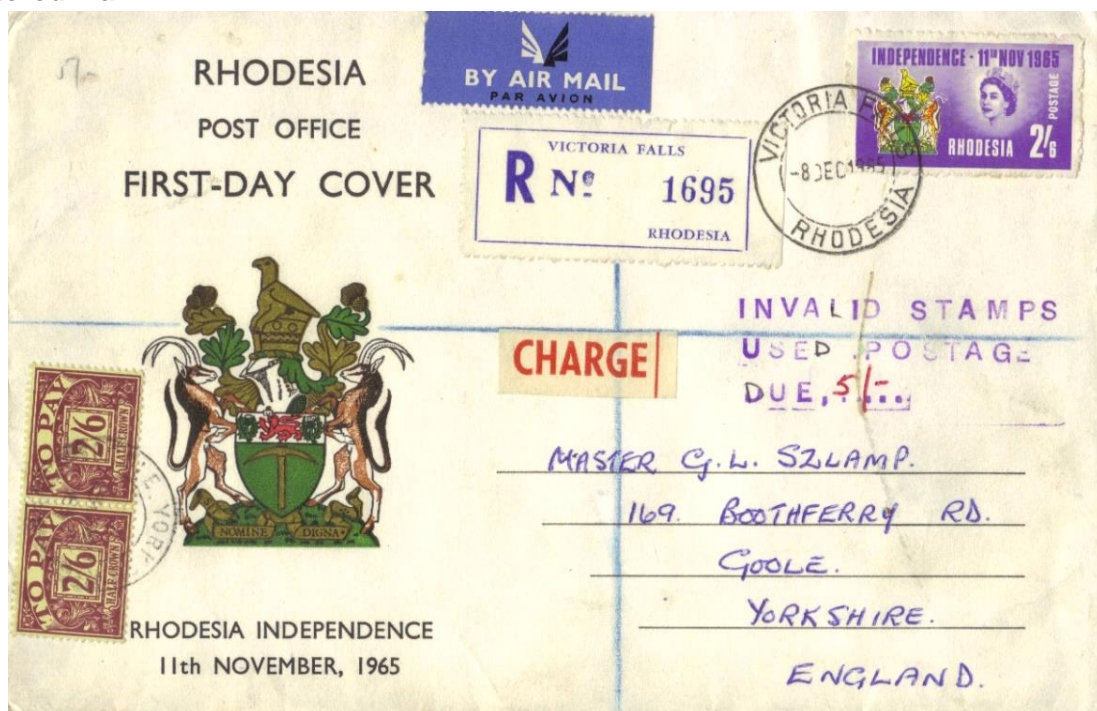


<u>MAIL</u>	6 Reverse side of letter	<u>DATES</u>	See front	See front
<u>CACHETS</u>	148a, RV10	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	See front	See front
<u>COMMENTS</u>	The postage due labels were over-stamped 'CHARGE NOT COLLECTED / FRESH LABEL REQUIRED', cachet No.148a. When the letter was delivered to the new address within UK, new postage due labels were affixed and the surcharge of 3/6d was collected			



POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

Registered Mail



<u>MAIL</u>	Registered airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	8 DEC 65	13 DEC 65
<u>CACHETS</u>	20a, RV 4 Red type 'D' CHARGE label	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	5/-	2/3d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	A John Bull type printing outfit was used for this cachet. It was replaced after a few days as soon as a properly cut rubber stamp became available. Violet ink was used because (the normal) green ink had run out. The surcharge appears to be calculated at double the value of the stamps affixed, ignoring the fact that the letter was registered			



<u>MAIL</u>	Registered airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	17 DEC 65	20 DEC 65
<u>CACHETS</u>	1a, RV78	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	1/3d	2/3d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	The registration Fee has not been included in the surcharge calculation. The block of 4 Independence Commemorative stamps makes an eye-catching loyalty tag			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

Registered Mail



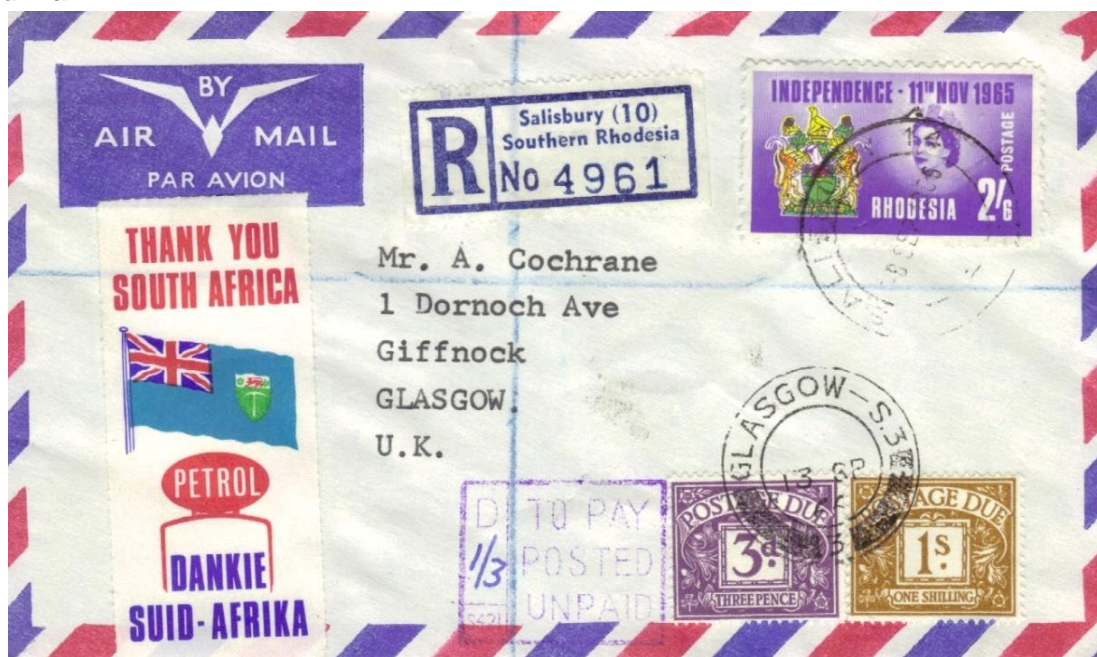
<u>MAIL</u>	Registered airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	31 DEC 65	3 JA 66
<u>CACHETS</u>	34a, RV130; 85a, RV26 (Unclear)	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	2/-	2/3d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	It is unclear how the surcharge of 2/- was calculated. The airmail label has been designed as a loyalty tag			



<u>MAIL</u>	Registered airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	17 JAN 66	20 JAN 66
<u>CACHETS</u>	1a, RV78	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	1/3d	3d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	The deficient postage amounts to 3d. (2/3d less 2/- postage paid with a 'valid' stamp). How the actual surcharge of 1/3d was arrived at is anyone's guess. Simply the single postal rate without the registration fee? Posted at Bishopslea, a scarce postmark			

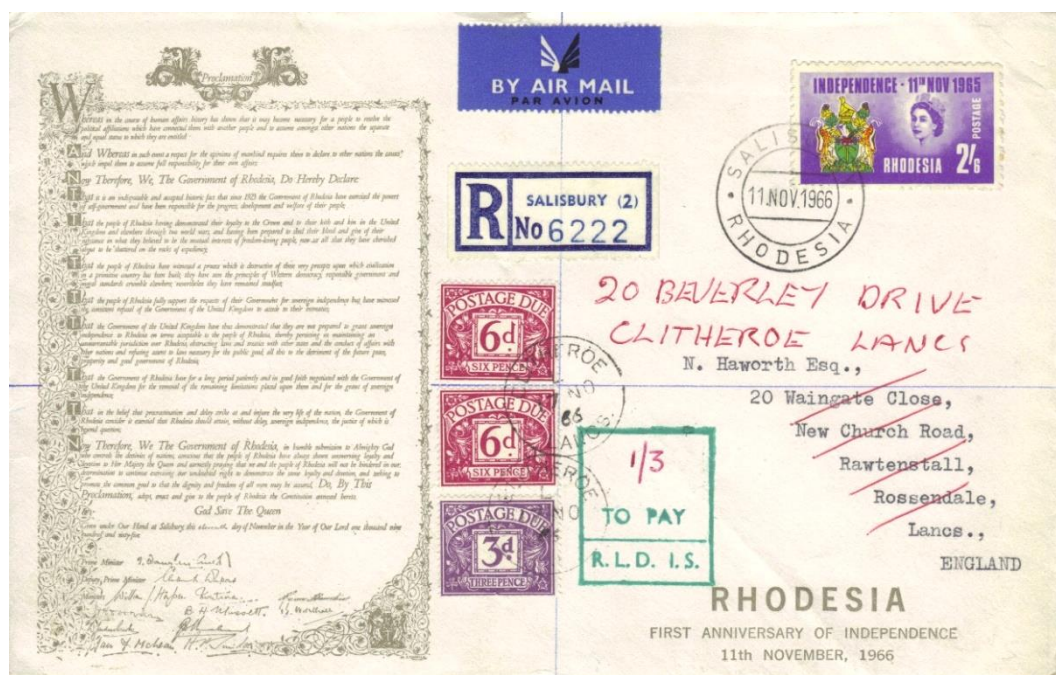
POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

Registered Mail



<u>MAIL</u>	Airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	8 SEP 66	13 SEP 66
<u>CACHETS</u>	57b, RV2	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	1/3d	2/3d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Registration Fee not included in surcharge calculation			

A popular loyalty tag. United Nations oil sanctions had led to severe petrol rationing and all petrol and diesel fuel was trucked over the Limpopo River from South Africa in contravention of those sanctions. This was recognised and greatly appreciated by white Rhodesians



<u>MAIL</u>	Registered airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	11 NOV 66	17 NOV 66
<u>CACHETS</u>	40, RV1 A rare and distinctive cachet	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	1/3d	2/3d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	A cover to commemorate the first anniversary of UDI which displays the Independence Declaration as an emphatic loyalty tag. The registration fee has not been included in the calculation of the surcharge			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

Registered Mail



<u>MAIL</u>	Registered airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	12 FEB 68	1 MAR 68
<u>CACHETS</u>	24a, RV3	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	2/6d	2/6d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	The postal rate was increased from 1/3d to 1/6d on 1 APR 67, plus 1/- registration fee making 2/6d single deficiency. VERY SLOW DELIVERY for airmail. By 1968 the volume of mail using 'invalid' stamps was very low so perhaps it was necessary for the addressee to return the letter to be surcharged? The loyalty tag is a sticker publicising the World Ploughing Contest that took place on Kent Estate in April 1968 in defiance of United Nations sanctions			



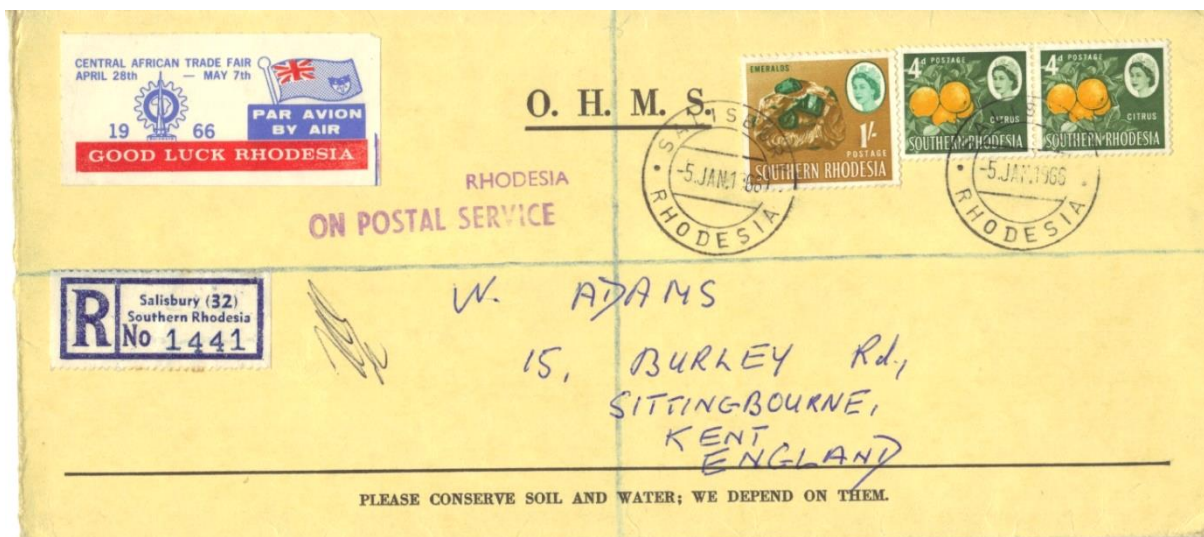
<u>MAIL</u>	Registered airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	11 JUL 68	30 JUL 68
<u>CACHETS</u>	1a, RV78	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	4/-	2/6d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	The postal rate was increased from 1/3d to 1/6d on 1 APR 67, plus 1/- registration fee making 2/6d single deficiency. It appears that the surcharge was calculated at double deficiency on the postage rate (1/6d) plus single deficiency on the registration fee. Again, VERY SLOW DELIVERY for airmail. By 1968 the volume of mail using 'invalid' postage was low, so perhaps there was some doubt as to how to deal with the 'invalid' postage, or was it necessary for the addressee to return the letter to be surcharged? Unusually, the surcharge has been paid with Scottish definitive stamps			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

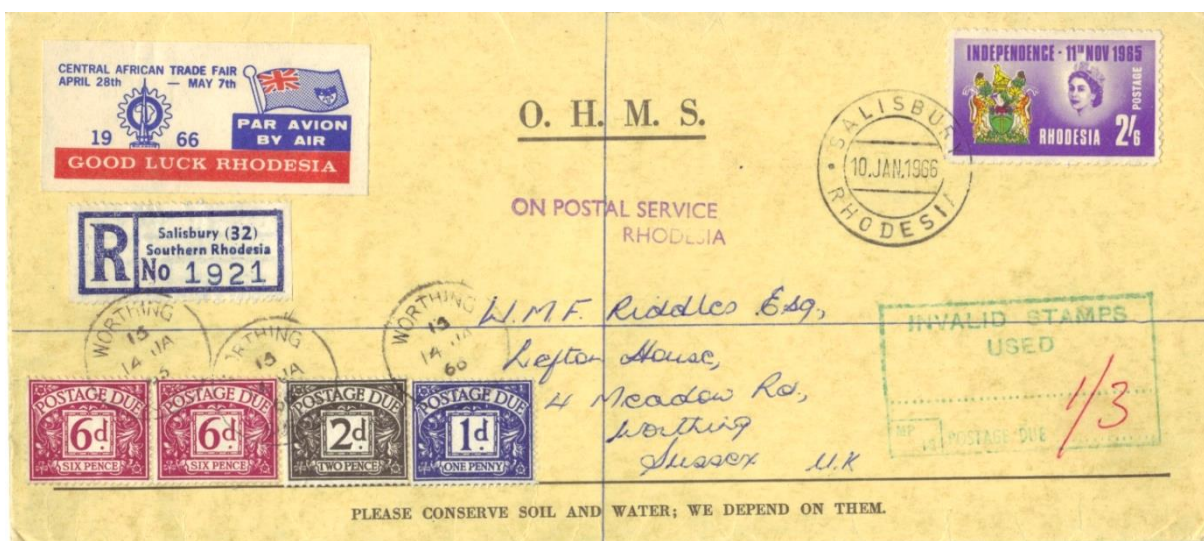
**Official Mail**

No 'official' instructions have been seen that explain how the British Post Office was to deal with O.H.M.S. and other 'Official Free' mail from Rhodesia during the first surcharge period. This seems to have been a problem because the treatment of this class of mail was inconsistent.

It is unclear why, if it was the stamps that were to be considered illegal, it was found necessary to surcharge official mail which carried no stamps. This situation was probably not envisaged when the regulations that implemented the surcharges were drafted. The following examples of Official Mail give an idea of the inconsistency of treatment: -



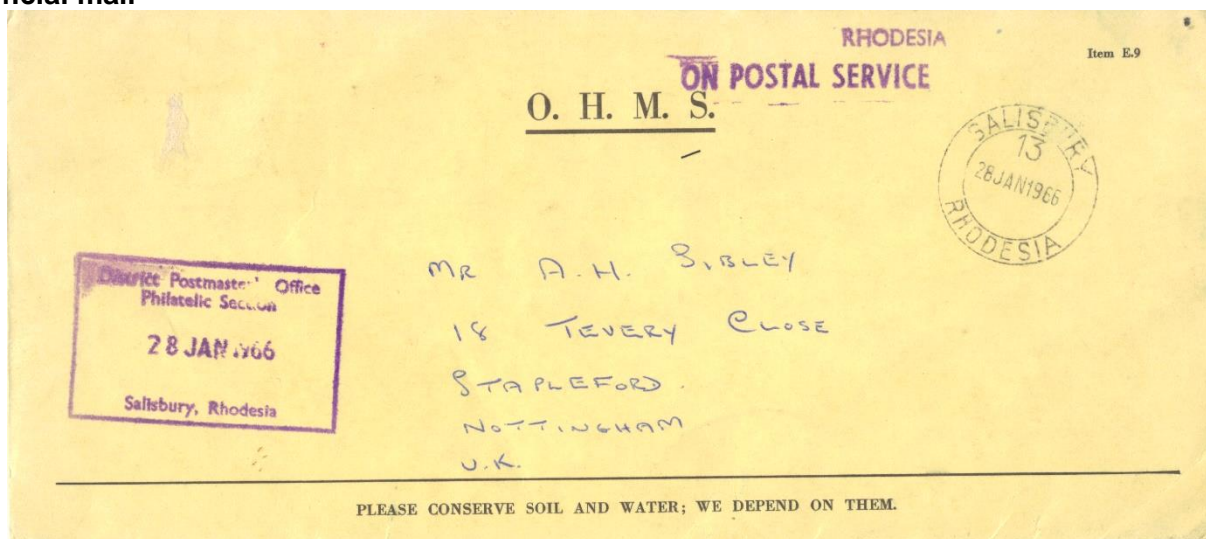
<u>MAIL</u>	°O.H.M.S. Registered airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	5 JAN 66	n/a
<u>CACHETS</u>	None	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	n/a	n/a
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Letter marked On Postal Service but carries 'valid' Southern Rhodesia stamps. Probably because the treatment of official mail was perceived as being unpredictable when the surcharging exercise began, official mail sometimes had 'legal' stamps affixed to avoid the customer paying a surcharge			



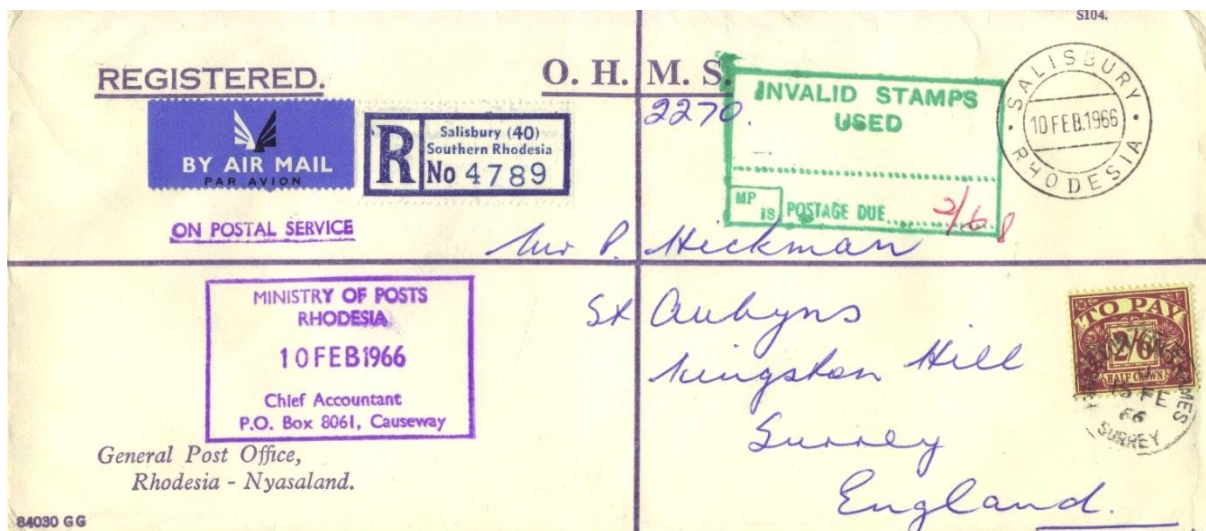
<u>MAIL</u>	°O.H.M.S. Registered airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	10 JAN 66	13 JAN 66
<u>CACHETS</u>	1a, RV78	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	1/3d	Nil
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Letter marked On Postal Service. The loyalty tags on this O.H.M.S. cover (the unnecessary Independence Commemorative stamp and the Good Luck Rhodesia airmail sticker) were certainly designed to attract attention. Surcharged at the single rate but the registration fee has not been included in the surcharge calculation			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

Official mail



<u>MAIL</u>	O.H.M.S. letter	<u>DATES</u>	26 JAN 66	n/a
<u>CACHETS</u>	None	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	Nil	Nil
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Letter marked On Postal Service and delivered without surcharge. A large proportion of this type of official mail appears to have been delivered normally without surcharge during the first period of surcharging			



<u>MAIL</u>	O.H.M.S. Registered airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	10 FEB 66	15 FEB 66
<u>CACHETS</u>	1a, RV78	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	2/6d	Nil
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Letter endorsed with Ministry of Posts cachet. Cachet No.1a 'INVALID STAMPS USED' is very obviously inappropriate because there are no stamps on the envelope. The surcharge could be calculated at double deficiency but excluding the registration fee of 1/-			

It can be imagined how 'inflammatory' this type of mail was to the British. Here was the 'illegal' philatelic bureau supplying 'illegal' stamps or the 'illegal regime' trying to entice tourists etc. to visit Rhodesia. The actions taken by the British Government were probably often coloured by the sentiment later expressed by Mr John Stonehouse in 1970 when he announced the policy of surcharges in the House of Commons, where he said "that it will 'bring it home' to people that the Smith regime is illegal".

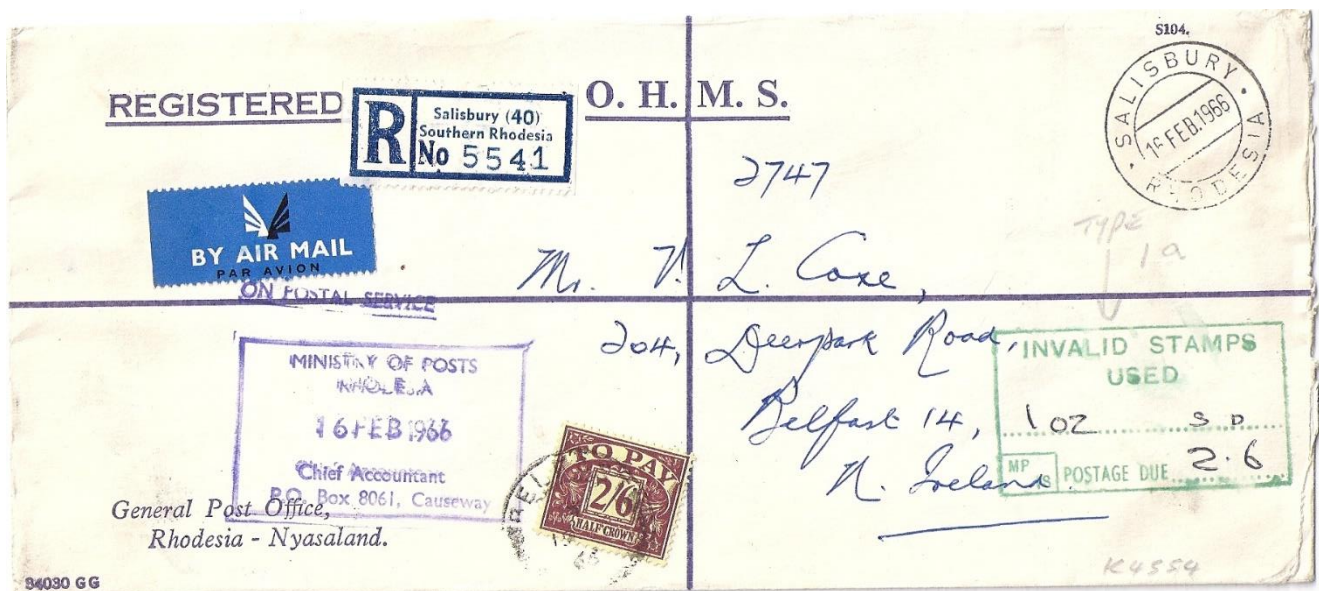
POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

Official mail



<u>MAIL</u>	O.H.M.S. Airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	21 MAR 66	n/a
<u>CACHETS</u>	14b with manuscript changes RV1	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	2/6d Unpaid	Nil
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Letter marked On Postal Service. The post office official obviously recognised the inappropriateness of the cachet (there are no stamps on the cover) so amended it to explain why the letter was being surcharged. The surcharge would be correct for an ordinary airmail letter using 'invalid' stamps			

Surcharged Rhodesian mail addressed to Northern Ireland was treated in the same manner as for the rest of the UK. Belfast is listed as a British Office of Exchange in Annexure B. However, no surcharge cachets have been attributed to that office.



<u>MAIL</u>	O.H.M.S. Registered airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	16 FEB 66	19 FEB 66
<u>CACHETS</u>	1a, RV78	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	2/6d	Nil
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Letter addressed to Northern Ireland endorsed with Ministry of Posts cachet. Cachet No. 1a 'INVALID STAMPS USED' is very obviously inappropriate because there are no stamps on the envelope. The surcharge seems to have been calculated using the double deficiency formula – overlooking the fact that this is a registered letter			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

**Postage paid in cash mail**

Another area of confusion during the first period of surcharging was the treatment of mail that carried no stamps but had a 'POSTAGE PAID' or 'POSTAGE PAID IN CASH' postmark or was franked using a postal meter machine.



<u>MAIL</u>	<sup>6</sup> O.H.M.S. Registered airmail letter over 1½oz	<u>DATES</u>	Illegible	Illegible
<u>CACHETS</u>	1a, RV78	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	2/6d	Nil
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Letter marked On Postal Service. Posted with a POSTAGE PAID postmark. Without an 'invalid' stamp in sight, the wording of the surcharging cachet is obviously inappropriate. The surcharge seems to have been calculated by applying the single deficiency formula to the 2 <sup>nd</sup> step weight, but excluding the registration fee			



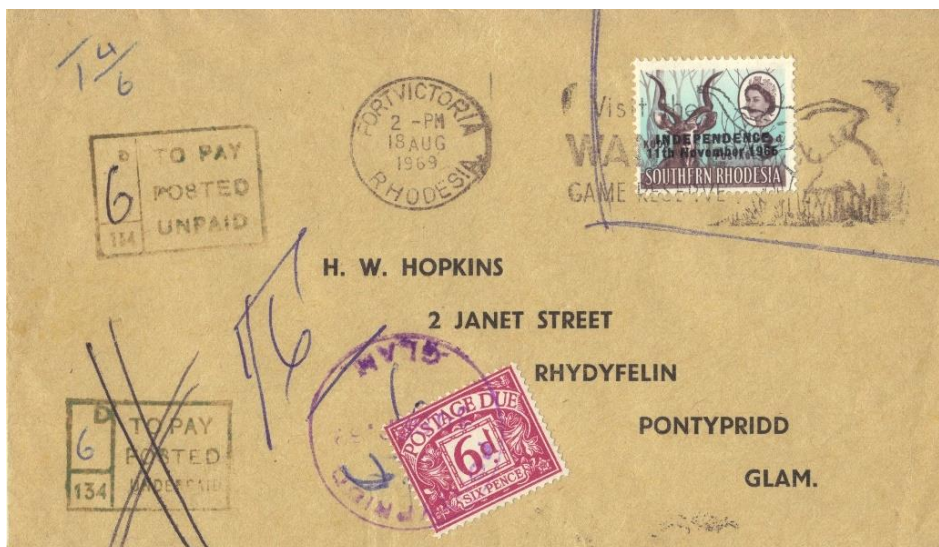
<u>MAIL</u>	Registered airmail letter.	<u>DATES</u>	19 MAY 67	n/a
<u>CACHETS</u>	None	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	Nil	Nil
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Addressed to 'N Zealand' but correctly delivered to Belfast Northern Ireland. Posted with a POSTAGE PAID IN CASH postmark and not surcharged. An official General Post Office envelope has been used although NOT marked 'On Postal Service'.			



POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

**Taxed mail**

A confusing situation arose after the British post office introduced the UPU fractional tax formula in October 1966, when two conflicting methods for calculating postage deficiency were applicable – the fractional tax formula required by the UPU, or the double deficiency formula used for surcharging the ‘invalid’ Rhodesian stamps.



<u>MAIL</u>	Surface mail letter	<u>DATES</u>	18 AUG 69	30 SEP 69
<u>CACHETS</u>	72a (POSTED UNDERPAID) RV5 (Cxd) 47aa (POSTED UNPAID) RV3	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	6d	6d

COMMENTS Cachet 72a ‘POSTED UNDERPAID’ applied and taxed T4/6 (Why?) **in the UK**. The stamp was outlined (in error), cachet 72a cancelled and replaced with cachet 47aa ‘POSTAGE UNPAID’ and taxed T6/6 (3d x 2 = 6 over the foreign surface mail letter rate in Rhodesia 6d). However, the fractional tax formula was not applied (the surcharge would have been 9d, the UK foreign surface letter rate). Despite applying the tax marks, the letter was surcharged 6d (3d x 2), the double deficiency formula applied to mail bearing ‘invalid’ stamps from Rhodesia



<u>MAIL</u>	7Surface mail letter	<u>DATES</u>	18 AUG 69	30 OC 69
<u>CACHETS</u>	21a, RV27 and 129b, RV123	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	9d	6d

COMMENTS The postage stamp was still valid for postage in Rhodesia. However, it has been incorrectly identified as being demonetised, outlined and a tax mark 6/6 applied in the UK. Both of these actions should only be done in the country of origin. The surcharge applied is based on the fractional tax formula, being 6/6 of the UK foreign letter rate, 9d

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

**The ending of the first surcharge period**

There was no 'official' end to the policy of surcharging the Rhodesian mail which carried the 'invalid' stamps during the first surcharge period. When these stamps were invalidated in Rhodesia (the Independence Commemorative on July 1, 1969, the Independence Overprints on December 1, 1969), they ceased to be valid for postage in Rhodesia so mail using them would have been outlined and taxed in the same manner as underpaid mail using 'valid' stamps. By the end of 1966, little mail from Rhodesia carried the 'invalid' stamps, so these would have been buried in amongst mail using 'valid' stamps and it would have taken a very alert post office official to spot them. It is recorded that philatelists who received un-surcharged mail bearing the 'invalid' stamps would sometimes send it back to the post office with a request that it be surcharged! In some instances, this request was refused.



<u>MAIL</u>	6Surface mail letter	<u>DATES</u>	9 JUN 70	29 JUL 70
<u>CACHETS</u>	140 RV64	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	9d	9d

COMMENTS Because the stamp, an Independence Overprint, had been invalidated on 1 DEC 69, the GPO in Salisbury outlined the stamp and applied a tax mark T5/5. (Postal rate 2½c x 2, divided by foreign surface letter rate 5c). This was correctly surcharged by applying the fractional tax formula 5/5 x 9d (the British foreign surface letter rate)  
The letter carries no valid postage stamp and has been taxed by the Rhodesian post office, so the British GPO should not have used the Type A red label, despite the fact that this was during the 2<sup>nd</sup> surcharge period when these labels were being used

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

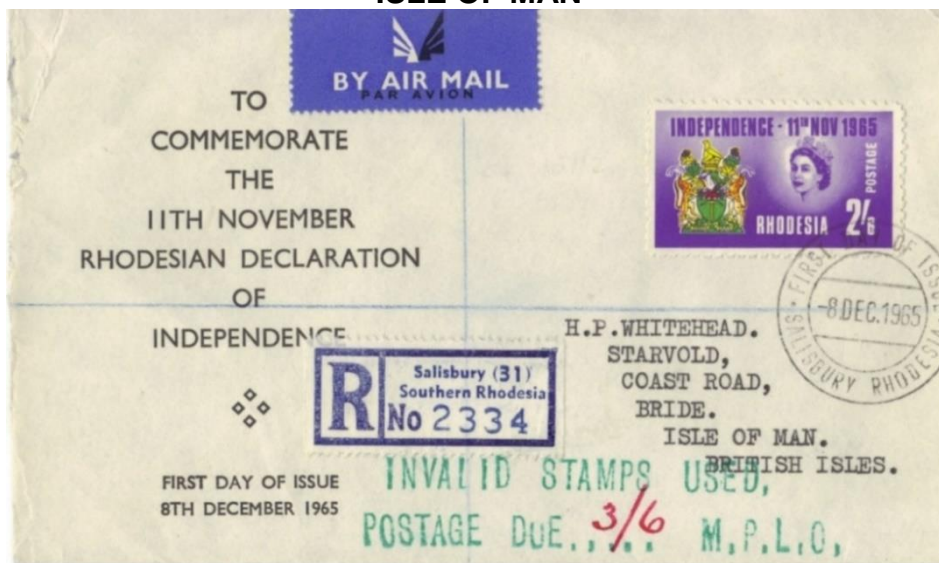
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**BRITISH CROWN DEPENDENCIES**

Until 1<sup>st</sup> October 1969 the Postal Administration of the Channel Islands was operated by the British Post Office (Royal Mail). Their mail was subjected to the same surcharge policy as was applied in the United Kingdom. The Isle of Man only became independent of the British GPO on July 5, 1973, when the Isle of Man Post Office Authority was launched.

Mails surcharged during the first surcharge period and addressed to any of the Crown Dependencies are very rare. In the letter shown as Annexure H, reference is made to a surcharge cachet 'with the number 324 at the lower left' used in Guernsey by Royal Mail but use of this cachet has not yet been recorded.

**ISLE OF MAN**



<u>MAIL</u>	Private First Day Cover posted by registered airmail.	<u>DATES</u>	8 DEC 65	14 DEC 65
<u>CACHETS</u>	7, RV12	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	3/6d	2/3d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Cachet 7 was replaced after a few days because the MOUNT PLEASANT LETTER OFFICE was no longer known by that name. 14 DEC 65 is the latest date recorded for the use of cachet No.7, probably due to the extra time taken to deliver to the Isle of Man. The surcharge is calculated at double deficiency plus 1/- for the registration fee, the calculation used for internal registered mail			



<u>MAIL</u>	Reverse side of cover	<u>DATES</u>	8 DEC 65	14 DEC 65
<u>CACHETS</u>	n/a	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	3/6d	2/3d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Surcharge paid with GB postage due labels, cancelled at Ramsey, Isle of Man			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

GUERNSEY



<u>MAIL</u>	<sup>10</sup> Registered airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	17 DEC 65	21 DEC 65
<u>CACHETS</u>	Unclear unfortunately – closest is No72, but this is BRISTOL. Could this be the uncatalogued and elusive '324' referred to in Annexure H?	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	10/-	2/3d

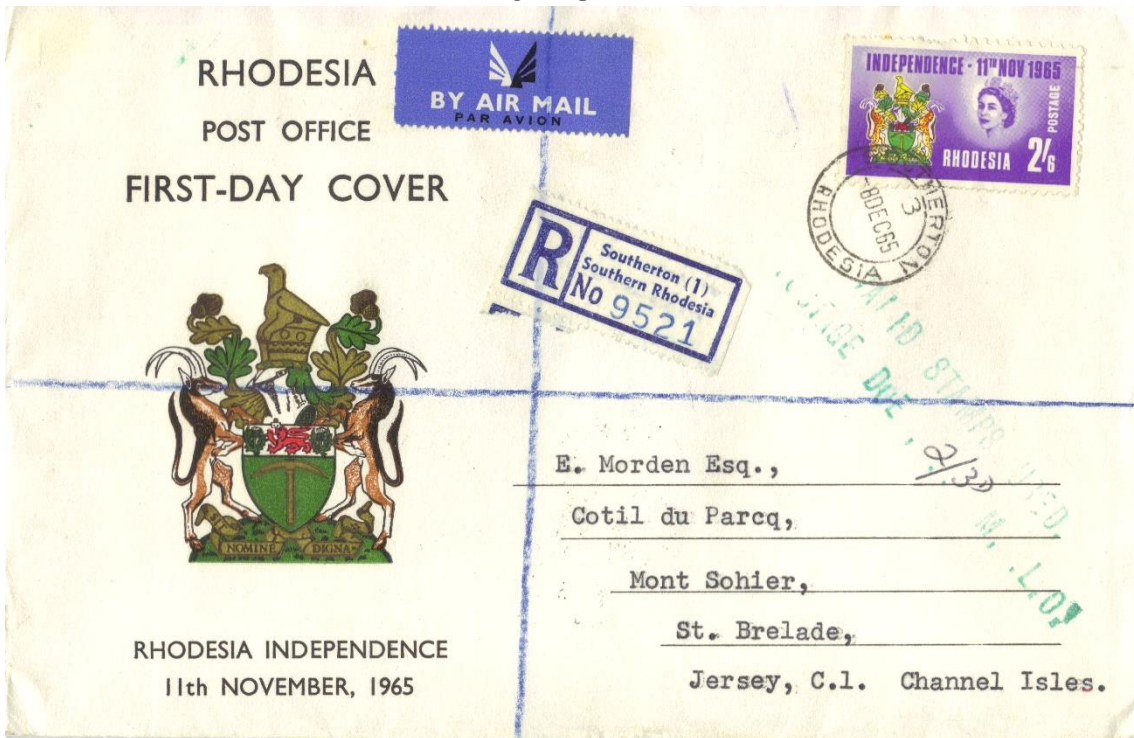
COMMENTS Registered mail is seldom underpaid (because it is handed to a postal official to process) and this letter was not taxed in Rhodesia. There is no indication that the weight exceeds the first step. Surcharge paid with GB postage due labels, cancelled GUERNSEY C.I. Surcharge calculated at double the value of the stamps affixed



<u>MAIL</u>	<sup>10</sup> Aerogramme	<u>DATES</u>	28 JAN 66	2 FEB 66
<u>CACHETS</u>	31, RV11	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	1/-	1/-
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Paid with a GB postage due label, cancelled GUERNSEY LETTER POST / CHAN IS			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

JERSEY



<u>MAIL</u>	Registered airmail First Day Cover	<u>DATES</u>	8 DEC 65	Illegible
<u>CACHETS</u>	8, RV4 This cachet was replaced after several days by No.1 (following cover)	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	2/3d	2/3d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Correctly surcharged 2/3d, single rate for registered mail and includes the registration fee. The surcharge has been shown paid with GB postage due labels on the reverse side			



<u>MAIL</u>	<sup>10</sup> Registered airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	22 JAN 66	25 JAN 66
<u>CACHETS</u>	1a, RV78	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	1/3d	2/3d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Paid with GB postage due labels cancelled JERSEY CHANNEL ISLANDS. The surcharge calculation does not include the registration fee			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

**OTHER COUNTRIES THAT FOLLOWED THE BRITISH EXAMPLE**

Several Commonwealth countries and dependencies followed the British example of surcharging Rhodesian postage stamps carrying the words 'Independence 11<sup>th</sup> November 1965'. Without exception, examples of this type of cover, surcharged during the First Surcharge Period, are rare and much sought after by collectors.

The British Government received very little support for their policy of refusing to accept the legality of certain Rhodesian postage stamps.

**BARBADOS**



*Posted on 20 MAY 66 by registered airmail. Endorsed 'P.O.O.C Tax 1/-' in Barbados. However, the letter was not Posted Out Of Course, but was underpaid because the 1/- registration fee had not been paid.*



*This letter has been delivered through normal channels and the Independence Overprint stamps were not surcharged. The postmark on the reverse is dated 25 MAY 66 and reads: REGISTRATION BRANCH G.P.O. BARBADOS.W.I.*

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

GIBRALTAR



<sup>4</sup>The front of the cover is marked with a handwritten tax mark T1/3 applied in Gibraltar which is the only indication that the stamps are considered to be 'invalid'. Posted airmail in Bulawayo on 22 AUG 66. The airmail rate was 1/3d so the surcharge has been calculated at the single deficiency rate although the letter is not registered



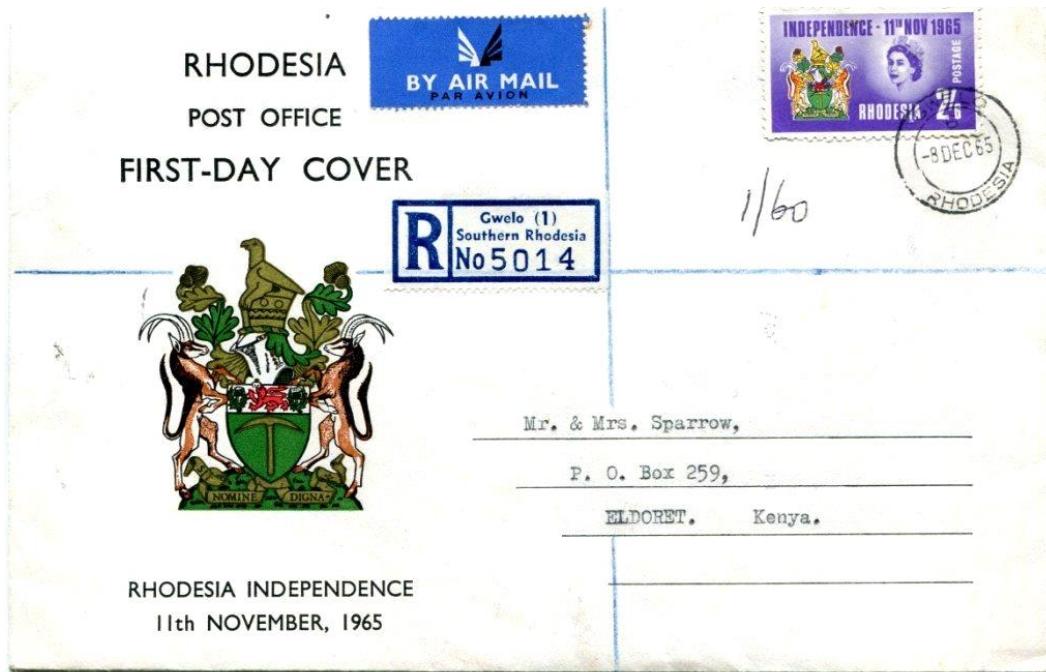
<sup>4</sup>The reverse side of the Gibraltar cover. Gibraltar postage due labels to the value of 1/3d have been affixed and were cancelled on 30 AUG 66

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

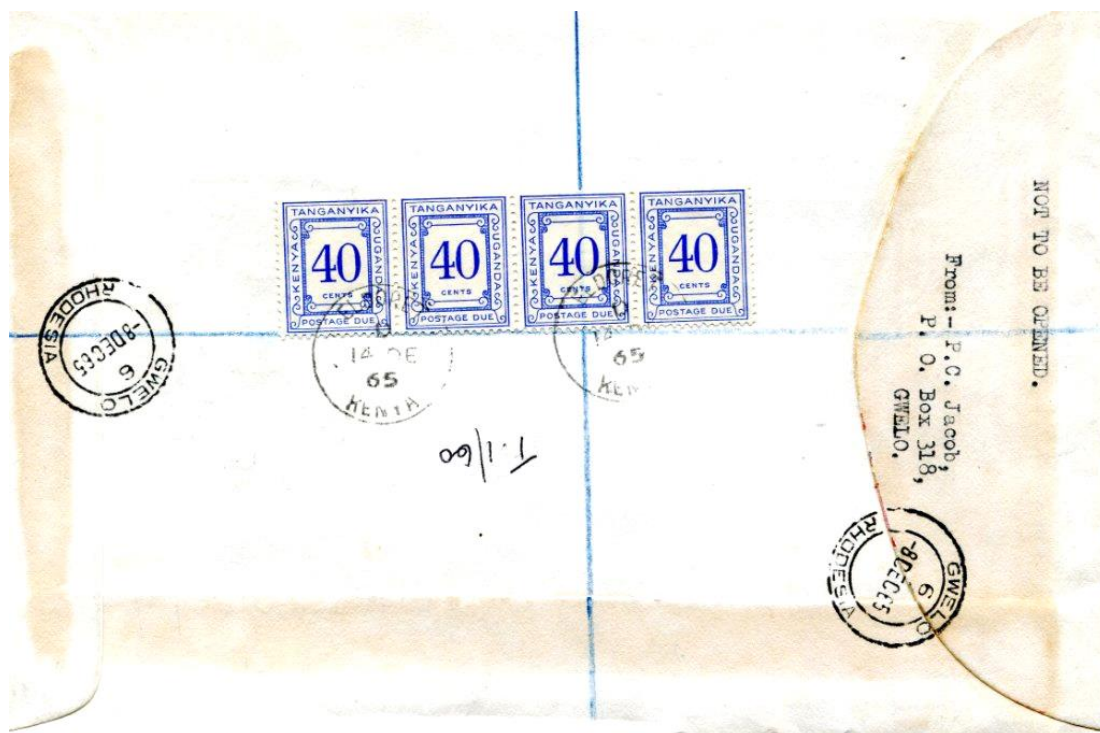
**KENYA**

For a short period after UDI, Kenya surcharged the UDI Independence Commemorative stamp but then announced that it was suspending both telegraphic and postal services altogether.

<sup>1</sup>"After Kenya had suspended mail services to Rhodesia, correspondence to and from East Africa was routed through Broken Hill in Zambia, from where it was accepted for some time".



(Nick Guy) Posted in Gwelo by registered airmail to Kenya on 8 DEC 65. The only indication that the stamp is regarded as 'invalid' is a manual 1/60 tax mark



Reverse of cover. Surcharged with 4 x 40c postage due labels of Kenya Tanganyika Uganda cancelled 14 DEC 65. The letter bears no transit postmarks



POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

KENYA



(Nick Guy) Front of cover.

Posted at Union Avenue Salisbury by registered airmail to Kenya on 15 DEC 65. Note the 'Diverted Surface Mail' annotation. 1/- and 10 cents postage due labels of Kenya Tanganyika Uganda are affixed to the front of the cover and cancelled 4 JAN 66 in Nairobi



(Nick Guy) Reverse side of cover

Back stamped with transit postmark Broken Hill Zambia 19 DEC 65.  
Back stamped Nairobi Registered 4 JAN 66  
Although posted airmail, the letter was sent surface mail via Broken Hill

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

**MALAWI**

Malawi Department of Posts and Telecommunications Circular No.154 issued on December 9, 1965 (Annexure K) states that the Independence Commemorative stamp will not be recognised as valid for the prepayment of postage. Mail using this stamp will be liable to be surcharged at double the rate of the deficient postage.



<sup>6</sup>Front of cover. Posted registered surface mail in Gwelo on 8 DEC 65. It has been manually marked 'T6' in pencil which is the only indication that the stamp is considered to be 'illegal'



<sup>6</sup>Posted in Gwelo 8 DEC 65 with a receiving LILONGWE back stamp 10 DEC 65. Taxed 6d and paid with Nyasaland postage due labels which is double the surface rate. Nyasaland postage due labels were only replaced with Malawi postage due labels on 1 SEP 67

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

**MALAWI**

There is no evidence that Malawi surcharged the Independence Overprint stamps.



<sup>6</sup>Despite being covered with Independence Overprint stamps, this registered letter posted airmail in Salisbury on 12 APR 66 was not surcharged



<sup>6</sup>The reverse side postmarks show that it was posted in Salisbury on 12 APR 66, received by the LIMBE C.S.O. the following day and arrived in Lilongwe on the same day, 13 APR 66, efficiently delivered without surcharge

**ST KITTS AND NEVIS**  
**A Country in the Federation called**  
**ST. CHRISTOPHER- NEVIS-ANGUILLA**



On January 19, 1966, the Administrator of Saint Christopher Nevis and Anguilla issued a statutory order, entitled 'Post Office (Rhodesian Independence Stamps) Rules 1966' providing for the surcharging of Rhodesian stamps bearing the words Independence 11<sup>th</sup> November 1965' 1, Pg 319

<sup>10</sup>This regulation only refers to the Independence Overprints that were issued two days earlier, not to the Independence Commemorative stamp issued on 9 December 1965

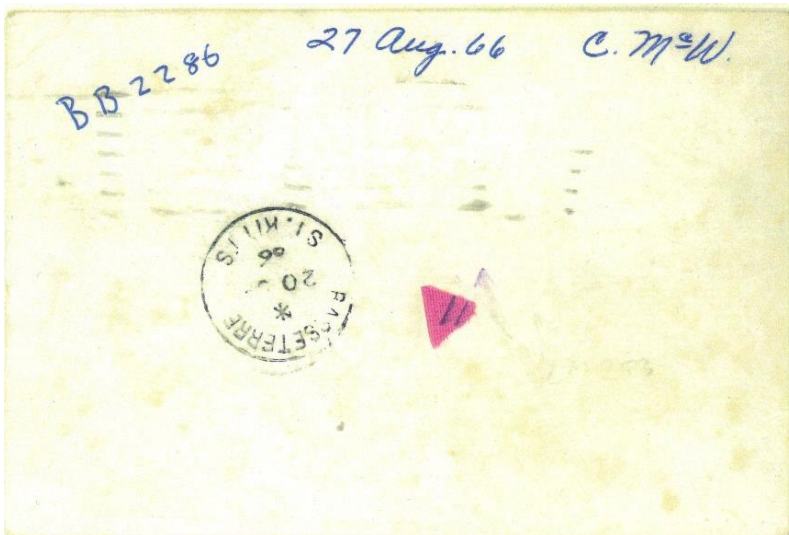


<sup>9,10</sup>Postcard posted by airmail in USA on 27 AUG 66. (Refer to the note on the next page).

The significance of the O.H.M.S. is not known.

The first receiving Basseterre postmark is dated 20 SEP 66 with a tax of 16c. Slow delivery.

A T tax mark and a second Basseterre postmark is dated 22 SEP 66 with a Taxe of 27c



<sup>9,10</sup>The Basseterre receiving back stamp is dated 20 SEP 66.

No message on the postcard, only a date and initials.

It is not known if the surcharge was paid but postage due labels were not in use at that time.

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

What follows is an interesting insight into the story of the postal sanctions against Rhodesia.

<sup>10</sup>It will seem strange that a postcard bearing Rhodesian stamps was posted in Mobile USA. The probable explanation is that in the case of Rhodesia following UDI, the United States Consulate provided a service to its staff whereby mail properly prepaid with Rhodesian stamps would be carried to the United States in the diplomatic bag and posted there. Normally this mail was endorsed with a cachet that read 'This article originally mailed in the country indicated by postage.'

Over the years, this practise had been followed in several countries in order to safeguard communications with USA: -

1955	Ethiopia and Iran
1956	Egypt
1947-1949	Israel, USSR
1950	Argentina, Lebanon and Sweden

In the case of Rhodesia, mail could be routed via London because there were no direct flights between Rhodesia and the USA, and it was feared that the mail might be withheld or delayed in the UK.

It is probable that some Rhodesians had access to this facility if they knew somebody working in the US consulate.



<sup>9,10</sup>Airmail letter bearing 'invalid' Independence Overprint stamps posted in Washington DC on 1 JUL 66.

The letter carries the endorsement 'This article originally mailed in country indicated by postage'. The letter has not been surcharged by the St. Kitts post office, possibly because it was posted in USA where the postage stamps had been accepted as valid.

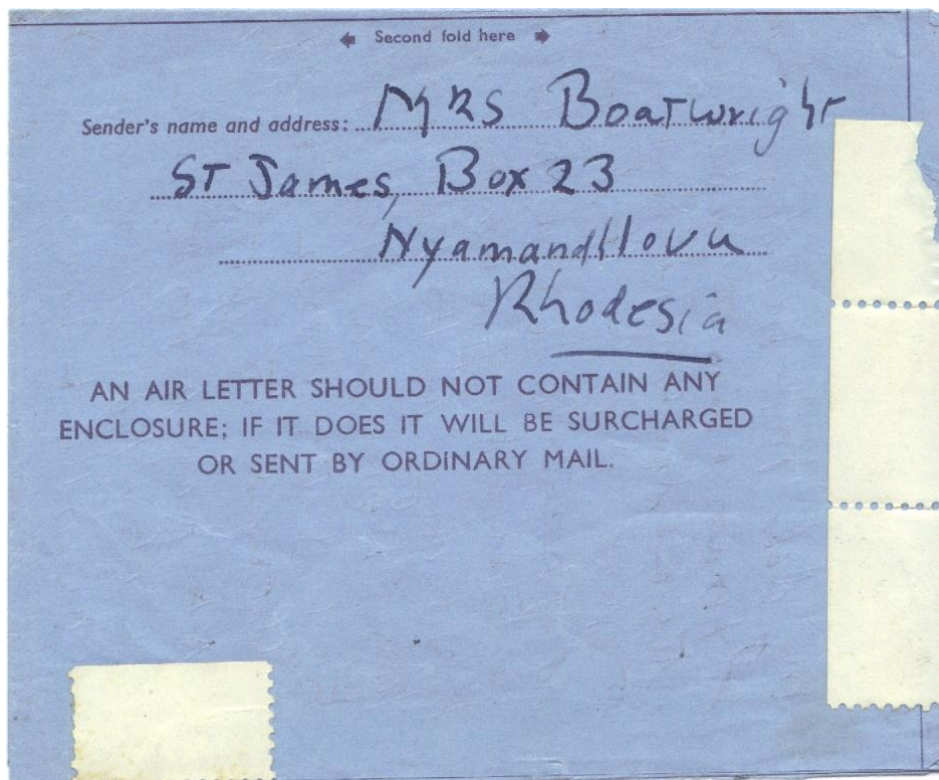
The postcard on the previous page, which has been surcharged, does not carry the endorsement

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

TRINIDAD



<sup>6</sup>Aerogramme posted in Bulawayo on 18 JAN 66.  
The front bears a mauve circular T stamp (measuring 27mm in diameter)  
TO PAY above, CENTIMES below with '21.6' handwritten in the centre

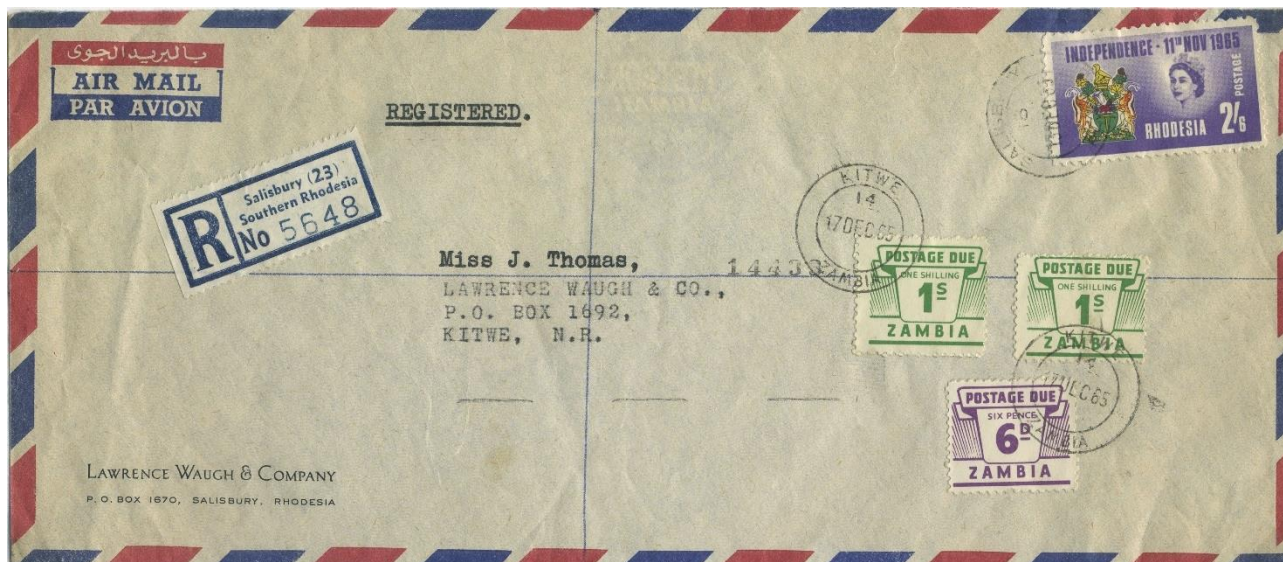


<sup>6</sup>There is no evidence that the surcharge was paid. However, it is not known if Trinidad used postage due labels to denote payment of surcharges

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

ZAMBIA

Mail bearing the 'invalid' stamps was treated as bearing no postage stamp. The amount 'to pay' was marked in manuscript and postage due labels or definitive stamps were usually affixed to the cover equal to the amount of the charge. The calculation of the surcharge amount appears to have been applied inconsistently.



<sup>10</sup>A registered airmail letter posted on 13 DEC 65, addressed to Kitwe bearing the Independence Commemorative stamp. It was surcharged 2/6d on 17 DEC 65 shown paid with Zambian postage dues labels. There are no manuscript markings, possibly because the letter was registered.



<sup>6</sup>Airmail letter, CDS illegible. The stamp has been outlined (by Zambia) and a manual T8 tax mark applied to the front of the cover. 8d postage due labels affixed on reverse

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE FIRST SURCHARGE PERIOD

ZAMBIA



Airmail letter posted 21 JAN 66, surcharged 4d on 24 JAN 66 in Woodlands, Lusaka. 'Tax 8' in pencil. '8' deleted in red, altered to 4d, shown paid with 4d definitives. Even Zambian covers surcharged during the first surcharge period are scarce



<sup>10</sup>A registered First Day Cover of the new RHODESIA definitive issue dated 9 FEB 66 which replaced the Independence Overprint definitives. It is addressed to Kitwe where it was surcharged 2/6d on 18 FEB 66, shown paid with Zambian postage due labels. The Zambian post office surcharged these stamps for a very short period until they learnt that these stamps were not classed as 'invalid' by the British government



## THE SECOND SURCHARGE PERIOD 1970

### United Kingdom

Following numerous abortive attempts to resolve the question of Rhodesia's independence, a double referendum was held in Rhodesia on June 20, 1969. Voters were asked whether they approved of (a) a new constitution and (b) the declaration of a republic. Both proposals were approved by voters. The country was subsequently declared a republic on March 2, 1970, with The Officer Administering the Government replacing the British Queen as Head of State.

The implementation of the new republican constitution by the Rhodesians provoked outrage across the international community. The British Government led by Prime Minister Harold Wilson and the United States of America refused to recognise the new constitution and on March 18, 1970, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 277 renewing its call for sanctions and the breaking off of all diplomatic contacts with Rhodesia.

Rhodesia had decimalised its currency on February 17, 1970 (two weeks before implementing the new Republican constitution), and had issued a new set of decimal postage stamps on that date, noticeably omitting the Queen's portrait\*. On March 16, 1970, the British Government announced that these decimal stamps would be regarded as 'illegal' and not valid for the prepayment of postage. The Universal Postal Union in Berne, in conformity with a British request, informed all members of this decision.

The British Government's attitude, voiced by Mr. Stonehouse, was that the surcharging will 'bring it home' to people that the Smith regime is illegal. In effect, the application of the British surcharge was no more than a political gesture implemented as a part of British policy 'to isolate the regime in Salisbury'.

On March 16, 1970, the British Post Office released Press and Broadcast Notice KL68 which, quoting from the Minister's announcement, stated that *the definitive decimal stamps recently issued by the Smith regime in Rhodesia are not valid for the prepayment of postage*. It explains that the addressee is therefore liable to pay a surcharge, that the addressee has the option of refusing to accept the mail item and that where a package bears a mixture of stamps, the surcharge will only apply to the 'invalid' stamps.

The Daily Telegraph on March 17, 1970, had the following to say:

*'Mail bearing Rhodesia's new decimal stamps is now arriving in Britain's mail boxes. The recipient must pay a surcharge and the mail bears Government stickers'.*

The matter was subsequently debated in the House of Lords on March 26, 1970, when it was stressed that the intention of the British Government was not to hamper postal communications between Britain and Rhodesia, but to reject the stamps in question because they were issued by what they considered to be an 'illegal regime'. However, no explanation was offered as to why it was that previous stamps issued by the same regime were acceptable, whilst these 'decimals' were not.

As was the case with the stamps bearing the words '*Independence 11<sup>th</sup> November 1965*', these new decimal stamps were easily recognisable, a fortuitous fact for the postal workers tasked with implementing the surcharges. Only mail bearing the new decimal definitive postage stamps (SG439 – SG452) and the following set of commemorative stamps issued on July 1, 1970, to commemorate the Inauguration of the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (SG453 – SG456) were subjected to the surcharge.

The Rhodesian decimal definitive stamps had been issued on February 17, 1970 and the Rhodesian Republican Constitution was implemented two weeks later on March 2, 1970. However, it was not until March 16, 1970 that the Rhodesian decimal stamps were declared 'illegal' and subject to surcharging and the surcharging of these 'invalid' stamps only began on April 1, 1970 (Annexure D).

The delay in implementing the surcharge was probably due to the time it took for the British Post Office to prepare for the surcharging exercise and this time they were better prepared.

\* Since the KGV1 issue in 1937 every definitive stamp has carried the portrait of the monarch.

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE SECOND SURCHARGE PERIOD



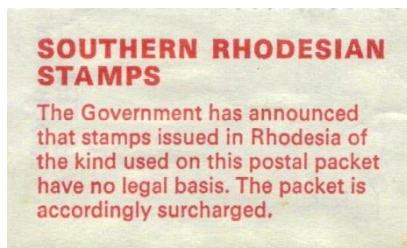
*First Day Cover of the set of 14 decimal stamps issued on 17 FEB 70 that were declared to be 'invalid' by the British Government*



*First Day Cover of the 4 stamps issued on 1 JUL 70 to commemorate the inauguration of the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation that were also declared to be 'invalid' by the British Government*

### Preparations for the surcharging exercise

- 1) A perforated, adhesive label, printed in red lettering, size 46mm x 24mm, was produced and made available to all Offices of Exchange and was affixed to every surcharged item.



*Label Type A*

Because the reason for the surcharge was described on this label, the wording of the cachets did not need to provide an explanation and so tended to differ from the cachets used during the first surcharging period. Although previous cachets were still sometimes used, during this period the cachets were generally along the lines of: -

TO PAY  
TO PAY POSTED UNPAID  
TO PAY POSTED UNDERPAID  
MORE TO PAY  
MORE TO PAY INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID

- 2) Specific instructions about what to surcharge and how to calculate the amount of the surcharge were issued to every post office.
- 3) In response to an enquiry, a letter dated **April 10, 1970**, from the Head Postmaster, Head Post Office, Derby states *inter alia*: -

***“Only mail addressed to this country and bearing the invalid stamps is liable to surcharge, and for the time being, franked mail addressed to this country is regarded as fully paid. For this purpose, franked mail includes meter franked items (even where the amount of postage paid is shown in decimal currency units) and items bearing “OFFICIAL PAID”, “POSTAGE PAID” etc. impressions whether or not accompanied by an indication of the amount of postage paid”.***

These were the categories of mail that had caused confusion during the first surcharge period, and which had resulted in such an erratic surcharging policy. Clearly, lessons had been learned.

A scrutiny of covers during this period reveals that the surcharging exercise was not immediately and uniformly implemented. Relatively few covers have been seen with surcharge dates in early April 1970 and some covers posted towards the end of March 1970 were not surcharged.

### The ending of the second surcharge period in UK

The surcharging had been introduced by the Wilson (Labour) government. There was widespread criticism that it was the British public who were being forced to pay the price of this policy and when the government was replaced by a Conservative government on June 19, 1970, the policy came under review. On July 6, 1970, Mr Chataway told parliament that the practice was being reviewed and <sup>2Pg19</sup>on October 8, 1970, the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas Home, delivered a speech in the House of Commons in which he stated ‘It is intolerable that letters from Rhodesia to relatives should be surcharged. Rhodesian stamps are invalid and will remain so, but the penalty is being paid by people in this country who bear no responsibility for their issue. Whilst sanctions will continue, the government has told the Post Office that it wishes the surcharging to cease and they have agreed to remove it straight away’.

<sup>5</sup>An extract from British Post Office Gazette No.55 of October 21, 1970, reads: -

‘SOUTHERN RHODESIAN STAMPS

*The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications has informed the Post Office that, although the Rhodesian decimal currency stamps are still invalid, the Government wishes that related surcharges should no longer be raised or collected. The Post Office has agreed to use the powers*

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE SECOND SURCHARGE PERIOD

---

*of remission allowed in the British Commonwealth and Foreign Post and Parcel Regulations 1965 in suspending the special arrangements for surcharging mail from Rhodesia as from 8<sup>th</sup> October 1970. Accordingly, the instructions in PO Gazettes dated 25.3.1970 and 1.4.1970 DF 111, DF 120 and 151 are cancelled. All offices concerned were notified by telex on 8<sup>th</sup> October.*

Thus, the surcharging ended during the course of 8 October, 1970, making 9 October, 1970, the first full day without surcharges.

As was the case during the first surcharge period, many discrepancies are to be found, many letters bearing the invalid stamps were not surcharged and calculation errors of the surcharge were commonplace. With the exception of underpaid mail that had been taxed in Rhodesia, and registered mail and parcels, which were surcharged single deficiency, letters carrying the 'invalid' stamps were surcharged double deficiency during the second surcharge period.

**Other countries and postal administrations that surcharged Rhodesian stamps**

As was the case during the 1965 – 1969 period, several countries followed the British Government's example of surcharging the same postage stamps that the British Government deemed to be illegal.

Only one country, Mozambique, is known to have broken off or suspended postal services with Rhodesia after 1970 (border closure March 3, 1976) although several countries continued with their policy of boycotting Rhodesian mail.

Below are listed the reported periods during which surcharges have been levied during this second period of surcharging: -

	<u>START</u>	<u>FINISH</u>
United Kingdom	April 1970	October 1970
Isle of Man	As for UK	
Jersey	May 1970	October 1970
Guernsey	May 1970	October 1970
India	June 1970	October 1977
Mauritius	April 1970	April 1971
Zambia	May 1970	December 1970

Illustrations are not shown at actual size. Covers come in many sizes, so that it has been found necessary to adjust the size of each illustration to best fit the space available.

**UNITED KINGDOM**

**Ordinary mail**



<u>MAIL</u>	2 <sup>nd</sup> class airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	30 MAR 70	n/a
<u>CACHETS</u>	No cachet	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	n/a	
<u>COMMENTS</u>	The surcharging of the new Decimal Definitive stamps had started. This letter must have arrived on or after April 1, 1970, but has not been surcharged			

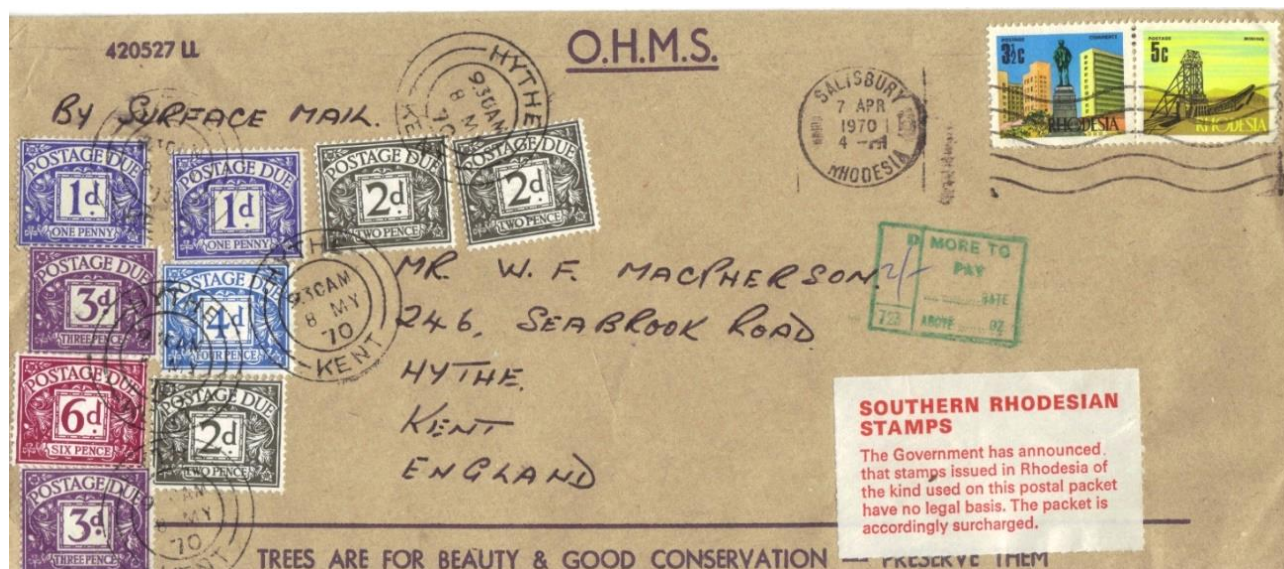
POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE SECOND SURCHARGE PERIOD

**Ordinary mail**

During this second period, the surcharge was calculated using the double deficiency formula, with 1c Rhodesian being equal to 1.4d sterling. This calculation is explained on page 3.



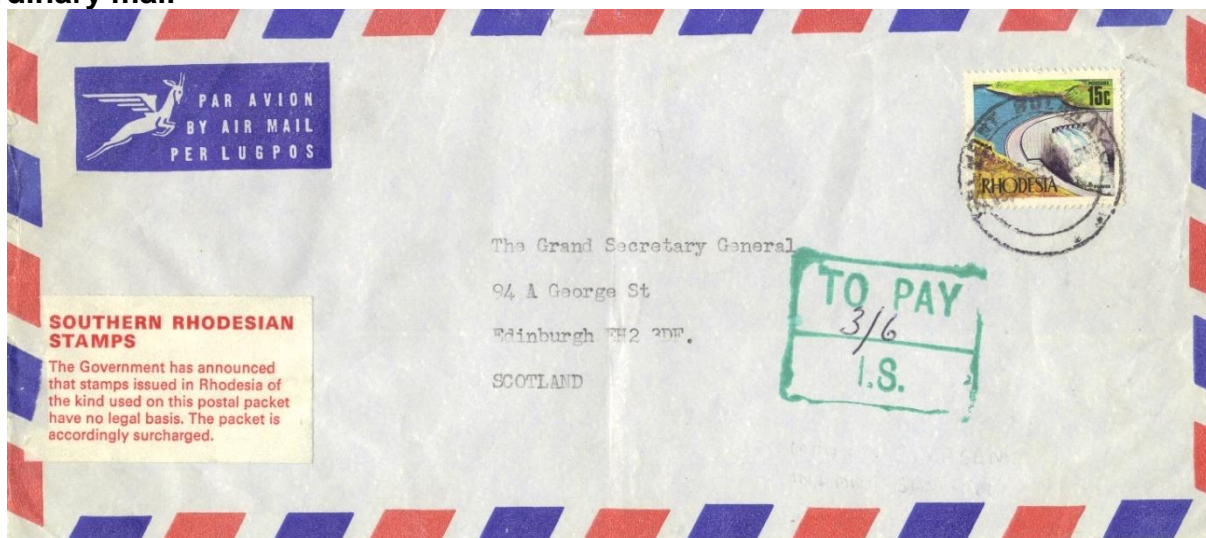
<u>MAIL</u>	°Airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	31 MAR 70	7 APR 70
<u>CACHETS</u>	A label and 82 RV25	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	3/6d	3/6d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Surcharge calculation $15c \times 2 = 30c \times 1.4 = 42d$ or 3/6d. An example of an early 2 <sup>nd</sup> Period surcharge			



<u>MAIL</u>	°O.H.M.S. surface mail letter	<u>DATES</u>	7 APR 70	8 MAY 70
<u>CACHETS</u>	A label and 112 RV11	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	2/-	7d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Although an official envelope has been used, there is no 'OFFICIAL FREE' or government departmental cachet and it does carry the 'invalid' stamps. Correctly treated as ordinary surface mail. Surcharge should be $2\frac{1}{2}c \times 2 = 5c \times 1.4 = 7d$			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE SECOND SURCHARGE PERIOD

Ordinary mail



<u>MAIL</u>	Airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	13 APR 70	n/a
<u>CACHETS</u>	A label and 38a RV15	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	3/6d <b>Unpaid</b>	3/6d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	This letter is addressed to the Freemasons in Edinburgh and the surcharge has not been paid. It seems that the decision of whether or not to collect the surcharge was left to the local post office			



<u>MAIL</u>	Aerogramme	<u>DATES</u>	21 APR 70	n/a
<u>CACHETS</u>	150a RV2	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	n/a	
<u>COMMENTS</u>	The surcharging of the new Decimal Definitive stamps had started. This aerogramme used 'valid' stamps. Cachet 150a was used to indicate that no surcharge should be applied			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE SECOND SURCHARGE PERIOD

Ordinary mail



<u>MAIL</u>	Airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	24 APR 70	4 MAY 70
<u>CACHETS</u>	A label and 9 RV32	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	12/-	3/6d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Because the reason for the surcharge is explained on the A label, cachets such as this one, No.9, were not often used during the second surcharge period. This letter should have attracted a surcharge of $(15c \times 2 = 30c \times 1.4) = 42d$ equals 3/6d. It has been surcharged at double the value of the stamps attached $(51.5c \times 2 = 103c \times 1.4 = 144.2d = 12/-$ . Expensive!			



<u>MAIL</u>	Airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	1 MAY 70	8 MAY 70
<u>CACHETS</u>	A label and 105a RV4	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	3/6d	3/6d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	A 'standard' surcharged letter posted in Salisbury on 1 MAY 70. The airmail letter rate was 15c throughout the 2 <sup>nd</sup> surcharge period			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE SECOND SURCHARGE PERIOD

Ordinary mail



<u>MAIL</u>	<sup>6</sup> Aerogramme	<u>DATES</u>	27 MAY 70	3 JUN 70
<u>CACHETS</u>	A label and 29 RV6	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	2/9d	1/9d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	How was this surcharge of 2/9d calculated? The correct calculation is $7\frac{1}{2}c \times 2 = 15c \times 1.4 = 21d = 1/9d$			



<u>MAIL</u>	Aerogramme	<u>DATES</u>	4 MAY 70	n/a
<u>CACHETS</u>	Illegible but scratched out.	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	1/9d but	1/9d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	A label on reverse <b>Cancelled</b> PAYMENT REFUSED Manuscript notes on front read '1/9 to pay / DO NOT TAKE IT / Surcharge not paid'. The surcharge cachet has been scratched out. There are no further markings so it appears that the aerogramme was delivered despite the addressee refusing to pay the surcharge			

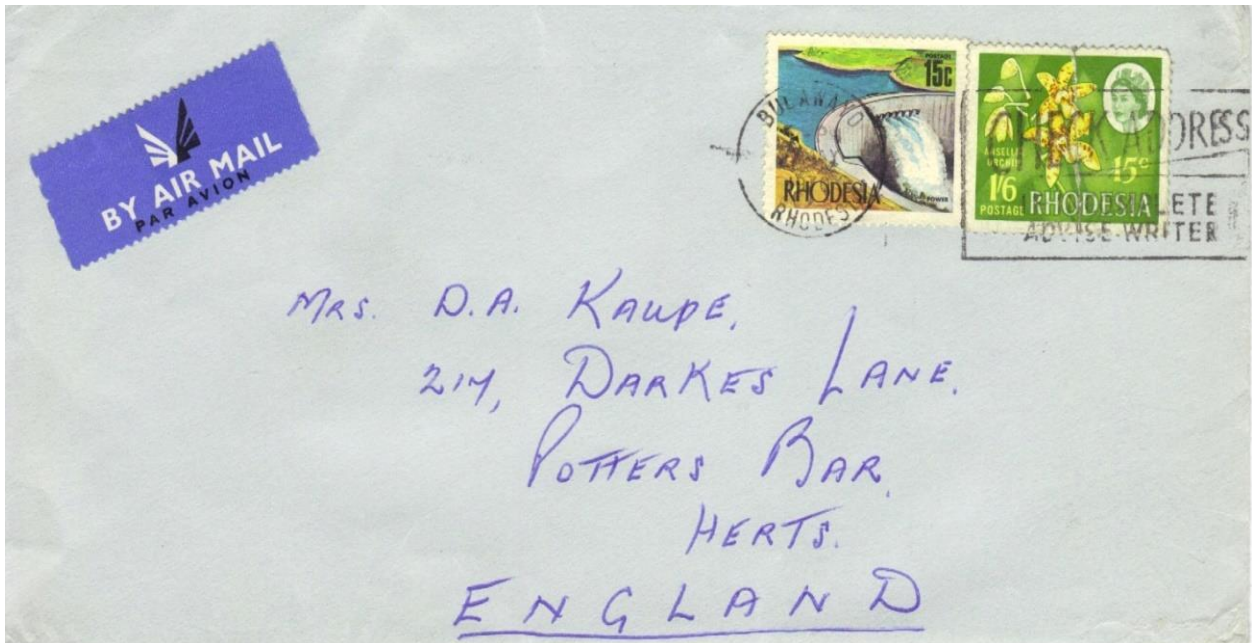


POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE SECOND SURCHARGE PERIOD

Ordinary mail



<u>MAIL</u>	2 <sup>nd</sup> class airmail	<u>DATES</u>	8 MAY 70	15 MAY 70
<u>CACHETS</u>	A label but NO SURCHARGE CACHET	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	1/9d	1/9d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	The rate for second class airmail was 7½c throughout the 2 <sup>nd</sup> surcharge period. The surcharge (7½c x 2 = 15c x 1.4) = 21d or 1/9d is correct and is shown paid with postage due labels. Addressee is A M GRANT, to whom many of the Guernsey covers are addressed			



<u>MAIL</u>	Airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	7 MAY 70	n/a
<u>CACHETS</u>	None	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	n/a	n/a
<u>COMMENTS</u>	The dual currency stamps were not subject to surcharge. Thus, the postage had been prepaid with a 'legal' stamp and, correctly, no surcharge was raised despite the fact that an 'invalid' 15c stamp was also on the letter			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE SECOND SURCHARGE PERIOD

Ordinary mail



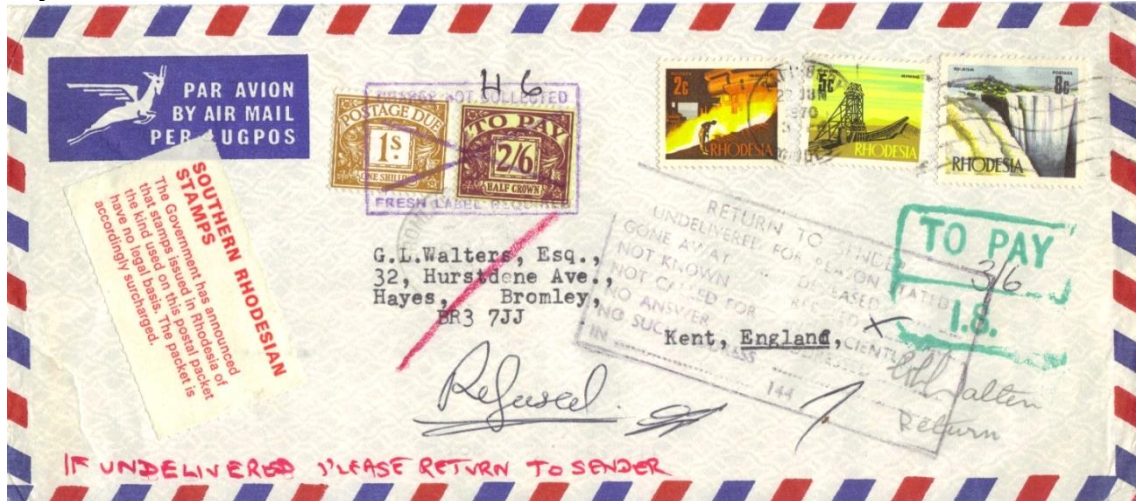
<u>MAIL</u>	Airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	30 MAY 70	London postmark 5 JUN 70
<u>CACHETS</u>	A label and 82 (unclear) RV 25 & 148a RV10	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	3/6d	3/6d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	PAYMENT REFUSED. Front. Manuscript note 'Refused'. Postage due labels cancelled with cachet No.148 or 148a 'CHARGE NOT COLLECTED'. The Type A label and the address have been roughly scored out with red crayon			



<u>MAIL</u>	Airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	See front	See front
<u>CACHETS</u>	See front	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	See front	See front
<u>COMMENTS</u>	PAYMENT REFUSED Reverse side. The letter was returned to sender in Salisbury, apparently by surface mail. Back stamps: - K2Sc BULAWAYO RLO 27 V11 70 19J.2 Red SALISBURY RLB 29 JUL 70 19J.1 Black SALISBURY RLB 29 JUL 70			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE SECOND SURCHARGE PERIOD

Ordinary mail



<u>MAIL</u>	6Airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	22 JUN 70	n/a
<u>CACHETS</u>	A label plus 38a RV15 and 148a RV10	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	3/6d	3/6d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	PAYMENT REFUSED. Payment of the surcharge was refused. The address was scored through with red crayon and advisory cachet type Ma was stamped onto the cover and the 'REFUSED' box marked. The postage due labels were over-stamped with cachet No.148a 'CHARGE NOT COLLECTED' and the letter was returned to sender			



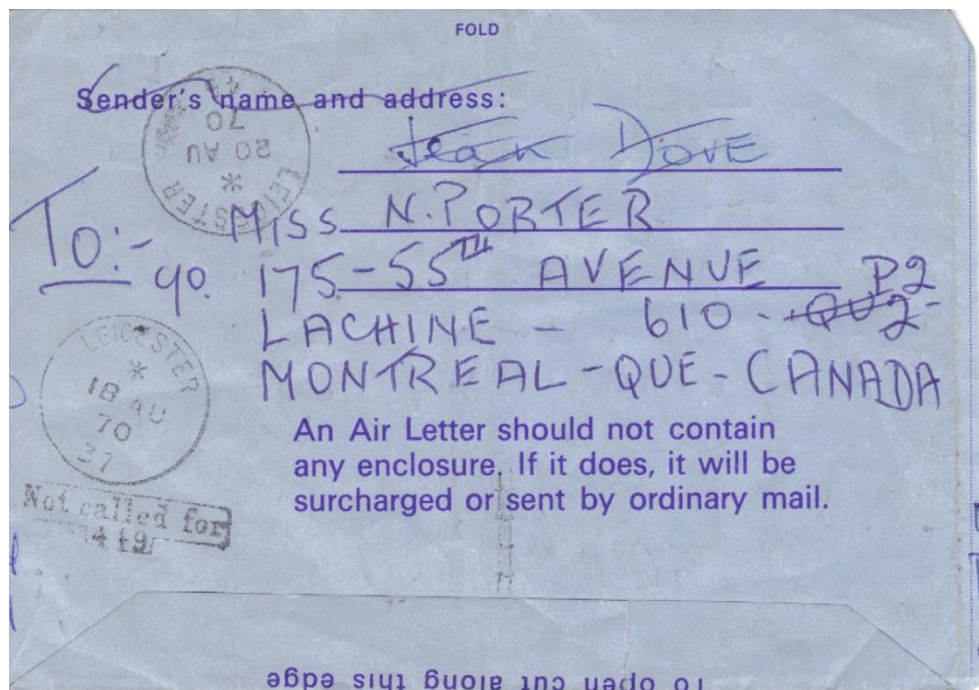
<u>MAIL</u>	Airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	8 JUL 70	n/a
<u>CACHETS</u>	TWO A labels, 32a RV11	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	3/6d <b>Unpaid</b>	3/6d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Most unusual for a cover to carry two Type A labels, but in spite of this, the surcharge was not paid!			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE SECOND SURCHARGE PERIOD

Ordinary mail



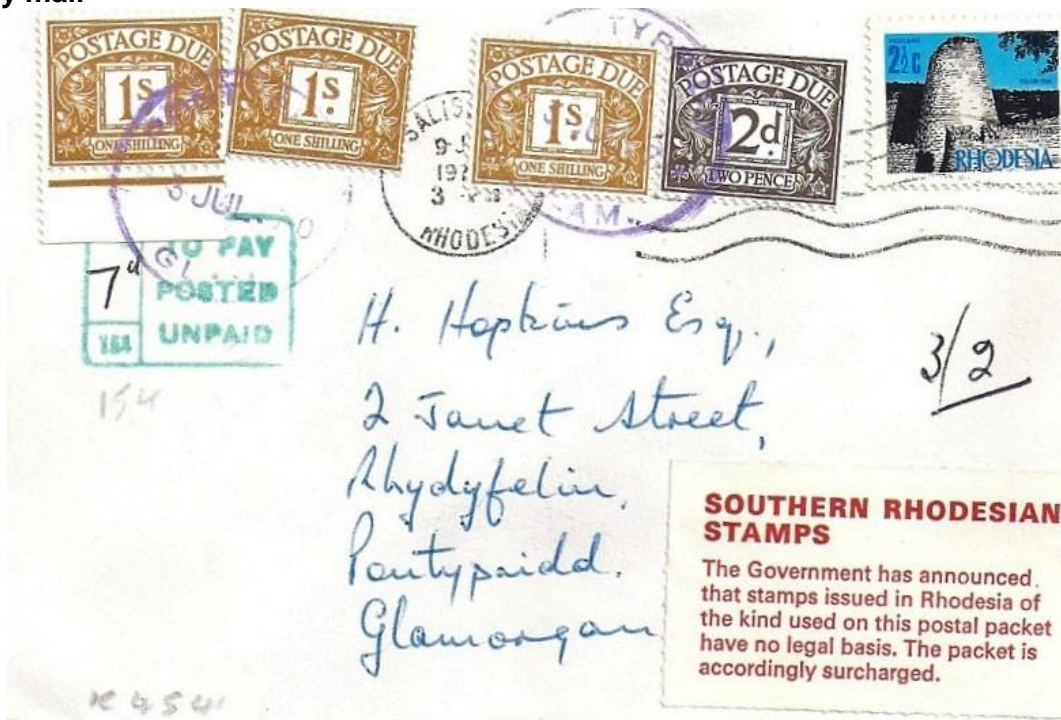
<u>MAIL</u>	Aerogramme	<u>DATES</u>	31 JUL 70	n/a
<u>CACHETS</u>	A label plus 75 RV13 and 148a RV10	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	1/9d	1/9d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	INTERNATIONAL FORWARDED MAIL. <u>Front</u> . Postage due labels affixed. Address scored out with thick blue crayon and postage dues cancelled with cachet N0.148a 'CHARGE NOT COLLECTED FRESH LABELS REQUIRED'. Manuscript note 'SEE OVER'			



<u>MAIL</u>	Aerogramme	<u>DATES</u>	See front	n/a
<u>CACHETS</u>	Type C cachet, 'Not called for 419'	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	See front	See front
<u>COMMENTS</u>	INTERNATIONAL FORWARDED MAIL. <u>Reverse side</u> . Received postmark LEICESTER 18 AU 70. Dispatched postmark LEICESTER 20 AU 70. Forwarding address entered with manuscript 'TO'. Aerogramme re-directed to addressee in Canada. Unlike the cover redirected to Australia on page 23, the Canadians ignored the British surcharge cachets which had not been cancelled			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE SECOND SURCHARGE PERIOD

Ordinary mail



<u>MAIL</u>	7Surface mail letter	<u>DATES</u>	9 JUL 70	3 JUL 70
<u>CACHETS</u>	A label and 47 (but with code 154) RV1	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	7d, Paid 3/2d	7d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	An example of 'bundled covers' where the top cover carries the postage due labels for the entire bundle. This letter has been correctly surcharged 7d. Manuscript '3/2' on the front of the envelope and postage dues to the value of 3/2d affixed			



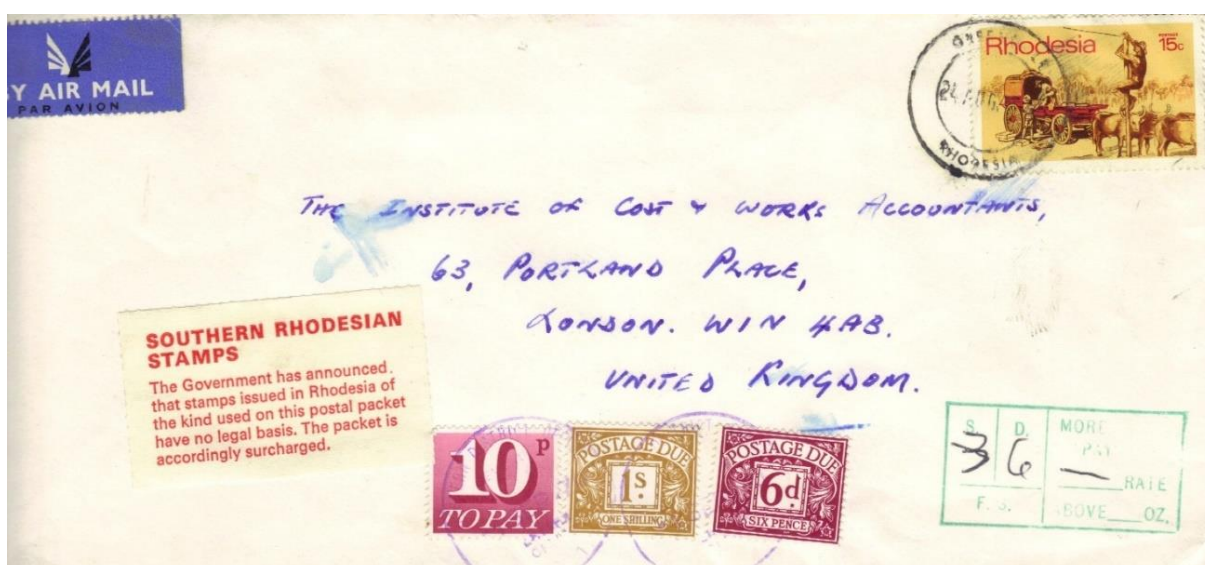
<u>MAIL</u>	Airmail letter ½oz rate	<u>DATES</u>	Illegible	22 JUL 70
<u>CACHETS</u>	A label and 135 RV20	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	7/-	3/6d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Mixed postage stamps, both 'invalid'. The surcharge has been calculated at double the value of the stamps affixed: 5c + 25c = 30c x 2 = 60c x 1.4 = 84d equals 7/- Presumably the letter weighed over ½ oz which was why the postage paid was 30c			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE SECOND SURCHARGE PERIOD

Ordinary mail



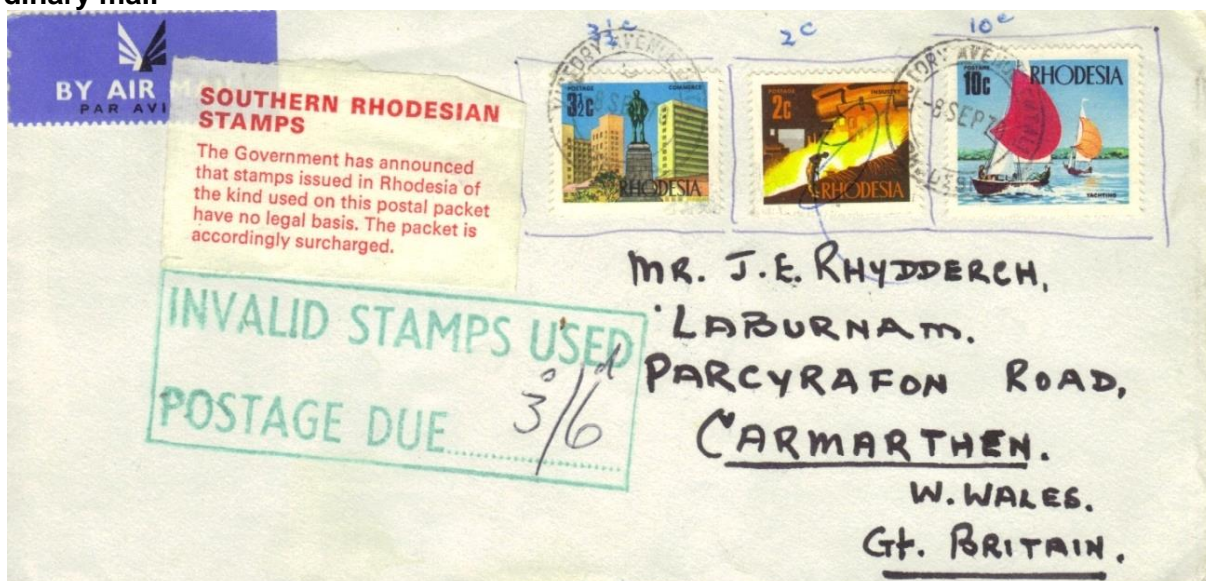
<u>MAIL</u>	Airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	** JUL 70	22 JUL 70
<u>CACHETS</u>	A label and 135a RV20	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	3/-	3/6d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	<p>The pound sterling was not decimalised until 15th February 1971 when the pound was divided into 100 Pence. However, postage due labels denominated in the new Pence were issued well before then and appear on some surcharged covers. For some reason (perhaps some confusion with the arithmetic arising from the use of the new 10p postage due label?) the surcharge was altered from 3/6d (correct) to 3/-, presumably so as to equal the value of the postage dues that had been affixed. (The 10p is equal to 2/-).</p> <p>The postman apparently had difficulty collecting the surcharge because on the first and second attempts to deliver the letter nobody was available (<sup>10</sup>N/A, Not Answered. Because they needed to ring the doorbell?)</p>			



<u>MAIL</u>	Airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	24 AUG 70	1 SEP 70
<u>CACHETS</u>	A label and 84 RV5	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	3/6d	3/6d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Mixed postage due labels applied			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE SECOND SURCHARGE PERIOD

Ordinary mail



<u>MAIL</u>	Airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	8 SEP 70	n/a
<u>CACHETS</u>	A label and 9 RV32	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	3/6d Unpaid	3/6d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Letter addressed to Wales. The stamps appear to have been 'outlined' and one has been defaced. Outlining should only be done in the country of origin when the stamps are not valid for the prepayment of postage in that country. Possibly this action was a response to the 1 <sup>st</sup> surcharge period cachet 'INVALID STAMPS USED'			



<u>MAIL</u>	2 <sup>nd</sup> class (unsealed) airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	23 SEP 70	5 OCT 70
<u>CACHETS</u>	A label and 112 RV11 and Fa	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	1/9d	1/9d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	The Type Fa cachet 'RECEIVED BY AIRMAIL' was applied to alert the surcharger to status of mail. <sup>10</sup> AM Grant was involved with UK covers addressed to both his private address and via Rushstamps Ltd			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE SECOND SURCHARGE PERIOD

Ordinary mail



<u>MAIL</u>	Airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	5 OCT 70	<b>7 OCT 70</b>
<u>CACHETS</u>	135 RV20 The A label is on reverse side	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	3/6d	3/6d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	<u>Front.</u> Standard treatment for mail carrying the 'invalid' Rhodesian stamps			



<u>MAIL</u>	Airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	5 OCT 70	<b>7 OCT 70</b>
<u>CACHETS</u>	A label	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	3/6d	3/6d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	<u>Reverse side.</u> Surcharged on 7 OCT 70, the day before the official announcement that the surcharging policy was to be discontinued			



POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE SECOND SURCHARGE PERIOD

Ordinary mail



<u>MAIL</u>	Airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	Illegible	29 SEP 70
<u>CACHETS</u>	A label and 84 RV5	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	3/6d	3/6d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Neat surcharge postmark			



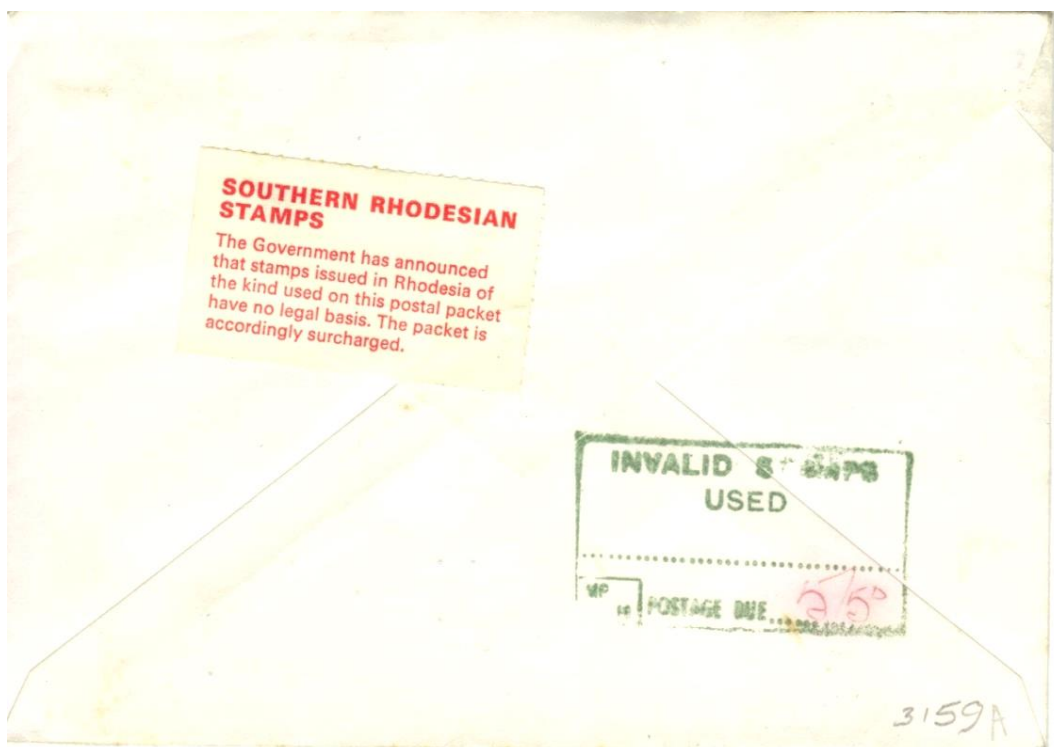
<u>MAIL</u>	Airmail letter addressed to Scotland	<u>DATES</u>	5 OCT 70	<b>9 OCT 70</b>
<u>CACHETS</u>	A label and 135 or 135a (unclear) RV20	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	3/6d	3/6d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	The postage due labels are cancelled <b>6.45AM 9 OCT 70</b> . This is the <u>day after</u> telex instructions had been issued to all offices to cease surcharging Rhodesian mail. Perhaps the 'early shift' in FALKIRK had failed to read their notice board? This is the latest recorded surcharge date in the UK			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE SECOND SURCHARGE PERIOD

Registered mail



<u>MAIL</u>	Registered airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	1 JUL 70	n/a
<u>CACHETS</u>	See reverse side	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	See reverse side	
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Front. The letter, a first day cover of the new PTC Commemorative set, is registered but has no blue lines. The A label and cachet have been put on the reverse side, probably due to the lack of space on the front			



<u>MAIL</u>	Registered airmail letter (No blue lines)	<u>DATES</u>	1 JUL 70	n/a
<u>CACHETS</u>	A label and 1a RV78	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	5/5d <b>Unpaid</b>	3/3d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Reverse side. Surcharge calculated at double the value of 'illegal' stamps affixed to the cover - Face value of stamps = 46c x 1.4 = 64.4d = 5/5d. The correct surcharge calculation is 15c + 12½c = 27½c x 1.4 = 38½d = 3/2½d or 3/3d			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE SECOND SURCHARGE PERIOD

Registered mail



<u>MAIL</u>	6Registered Aerogramme	<u>DATES</u>	30 MAY 70	n/a
<u>CACHETS</u>	A label and 1a RV78	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	2/4d <b>Unpaid</b>	2/4d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	A registered aerogramme is unusual. Surcharge calculated as postage $7\frac{1}{2}c + 12\frac{1}{2}c$ registration fee = $20c \times 1.4 = 28d = 2/4d$ , single deficiency formula including the registration fee			



<u>MAIL</u>	6Large registered airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	Illegible	29 JUL 70
<u>CACHETS</u>	A label with unclear cachet	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	2/1d	2/1d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Mixed postage stamps, 2/6d 'valid' 'RHODESIA' and 17½c mixed 'invalid' stamps. Assuming weight at second weight level, postage would be $15c + 15c + 12\frac{1}{2}c = 42\frac{1}{2}c$ , so the full postage was paid and no tax mark was applied by Rhodesia. 'Legal' stamps 2/6d equals 25c, resulting in an underpayment of 17½c. The underpayment arises from the use of 'invalid' stamps, so the rules for surcharging these has been applied. Being registered, single deficiency applies and the surcharge should be $17\frac{1}{2}c \times 1.4 = 24\frac{1}{2}d$ or 2/1d. 'Recycled' KENT ESTATE registration label used by Causeway			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE SECOND SURCHARGE PERIOD

Underpaid mail



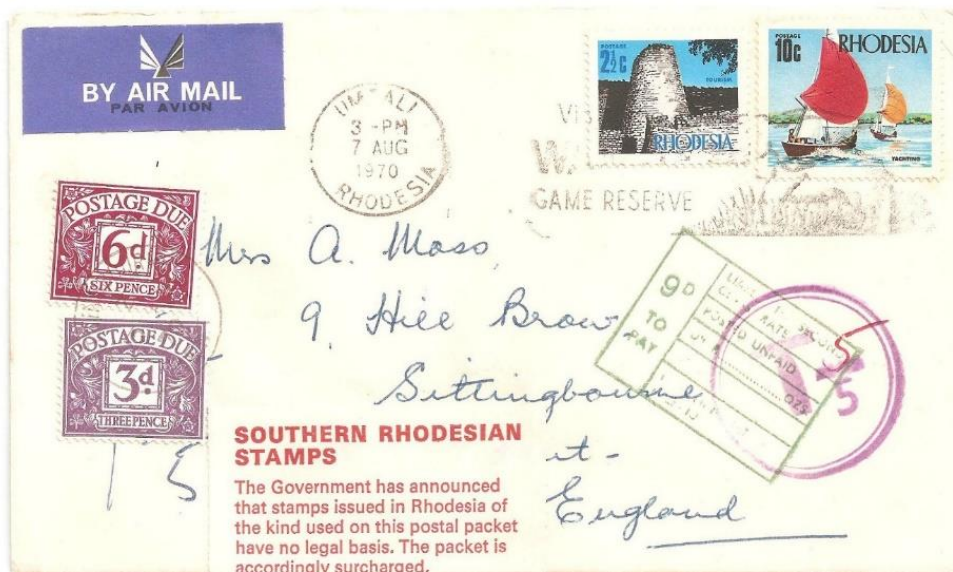
<u>MAIL</u>	8Airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	6 APR 70	Illegible
<u>CACHETS</u>	No 'A' label. 150 RV2 (deleted), 140 RV64	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	9d	9d or 1/2d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	<p>The dual currency 10c / 1/- stamp is 'valid' (which probably prompted the cachet 'POSTAGE PAID', subsequently deleted) whilst the 2½c decimal stamp is 'invalid'. The airmail letter rate was 15c, so the underpayment in Rhodesia on this airmail letter was 2½c, resulting in a Rhodesian tax stamp 5/5. (2½c x 2 = 5c over the foreign surface letter rate in Rhodesia, 5c). London F.S. was faced with an insoluble dilemma as to how the surcharge should be calculated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) 5/5 of the UK foreign surface letter rate, 9d. This method recognises the Rhodesian tax mark and complies with UPU rules, but treats the 'invalid' 2½c stamp as 'valid', or</li> <li>(b) 15c rate less 10c paid with 'valid' stamp = 5c underpaid. Then 5c x 2 x 1.4 = 14d or 1/2d. This method would ignore the Rhodesian tax mark (so would not comply with UPU rules) but would comply with the British 'double deficiency' formula.</li> </ul> <p>In this instance, the Rhodesian tax mark was recognised and the 2½c stamp accepted as valid, a possible reason for not affixing an A label.</p>			



<u>MAIL</u>	Airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	28 APR 70	n/a
<u>CACHETS</u>	A label and 105a RV4	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	3/6d <b>Unpaid</b>	9d or 3/6d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	<p>The airmail letter has been underpaid 2½c and taxed 5/5 by Rhodesia. All the stamps used are 'invalid'. On this occasion, the letter has been treated as bearing no 'valid' stamps. The Rhodesian tax stamp has been disregarded and the surcharge has been calculated using the double deficiency formula 15c x 2 x 1.4 = 42d or 3/6d. The surcharge was not collected</p>			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE SECOND SURCHARGE PERIOD

Underpaid mail



MAIL  
CACHETS  
COMMENTS

8Airmail letter  
A LABEL. 138c RV1

DATES 7 AUG 70  
SURCHARGE 9d

Illegible  
9d or 3/6d

This airmail letter has also been underpaid 2½c so was taxed 5/5 in Rhodesia. Even though both stamps are 'invalid', the surcharge has been calculated as 5/5 of 9d, the UK foreign surface letter rate. While the A label explains that the stamps are 'invalid', the surcharge calculation treats the stamps as 'valid'.

This is an excellent example of the surcharge dilemma. Without the Rhodesian tax mark, the letter would have been treated as bearing no stamps and surcharged 15c x 2 x 1.4 = 42d or 3/6d



MAIL  
CACHETS  
COMMENTS

2nd Class airmail letter  
A LABEL. 32a RV11

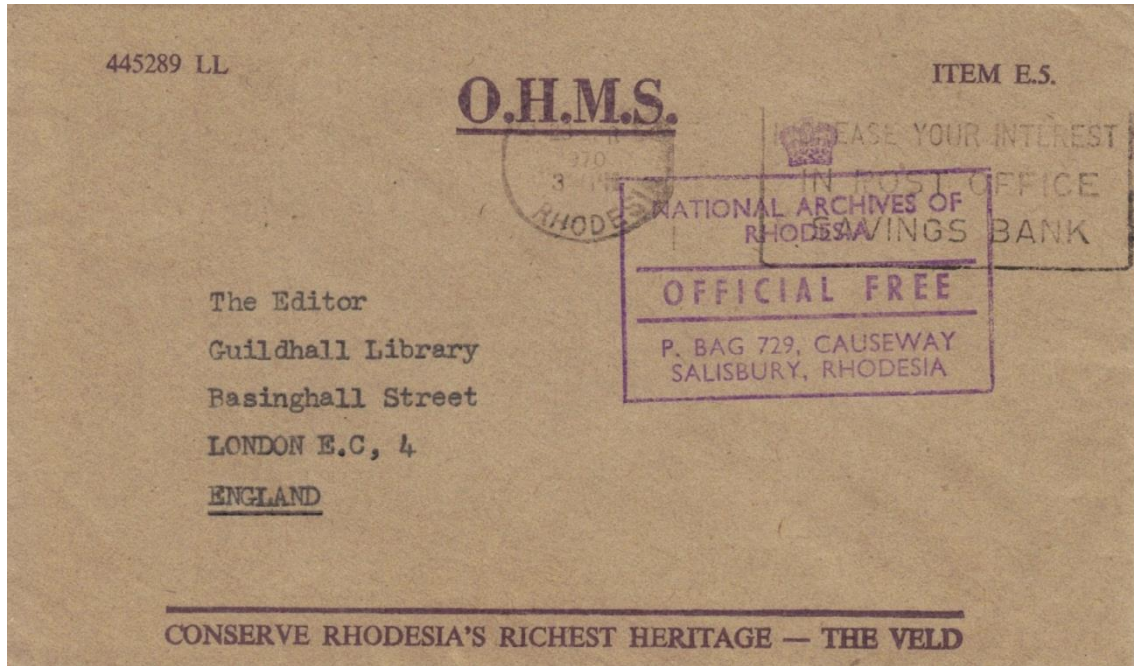
DATES 25 AUG 70  
SURCHARGE 1/2d

29 AUG 70  
1/9d or 9d

The words 'WHERE POSTED' have been deleted from the surcharge cachet, for obvious reasons. Postage has been underpaid by 2½c and taxed in Rhodesia 2½c x 2 = 5c over the Rhodesian foreign surface letter rate 5c. The calculation of the surcharge could be: -  
If the tax mark is complied with (then the stamp is treated as valid): 5/5 x 9d = 9d  
If the stamp is treated as 'invalid' and the tax mark is disregarded: 7½c x 2 x 1.4 = 21d or 1/9d  
Unsurprisingly, there is confusion - value of stamp used? 5c x 2 x 1.4 = 14d or 1/2d.

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE SECOND SURCHARGE PERIOD

**Official Mail**



<u>MAIL</u>	<sup>6</sup> O.H.M.S. surface mail letter	<u>DATES</u>	28 APR 70	n/a
<u>CACHETS</u>	None	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	n/a	n/a
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Cover bears a Government 'Official Free' cachet. It was not surcharged. This was the normal treatment of official mail during the second surcharge period			

**Meter-franked mail**



<u>MAIL</u>	<sup>6</sup> Aerogramme	<u>DATES</u>	7 APR 70	n/a
<u>CACHETS</u>	150a	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	Nil	Nil
<u>COMMENTS</u>	This aerogramme bears a meter mark for postage. Postage is registered as '9' although the official rate had been reduced from 9c to 8c on 12 DEC 69. Cachet 150a indicates that the mail should not be surcharged. This treatment is in accordance with the letter dated 10 APR 70 reproduced as annexure F			

**Postage paid**

In April 1970, the Post Office introduced a trial service for a short time in an attempt to avoid mail being surcharged in the UK. Instead of fixing the postage stamps to the item to be mailed, the stamps were cancelled and affixed to a piece of paper (which was retained by the sender). A 'Postage Paid' CDS was then applied to the mail.

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE SECOND SURCHARGE PERIOD

Postage paid

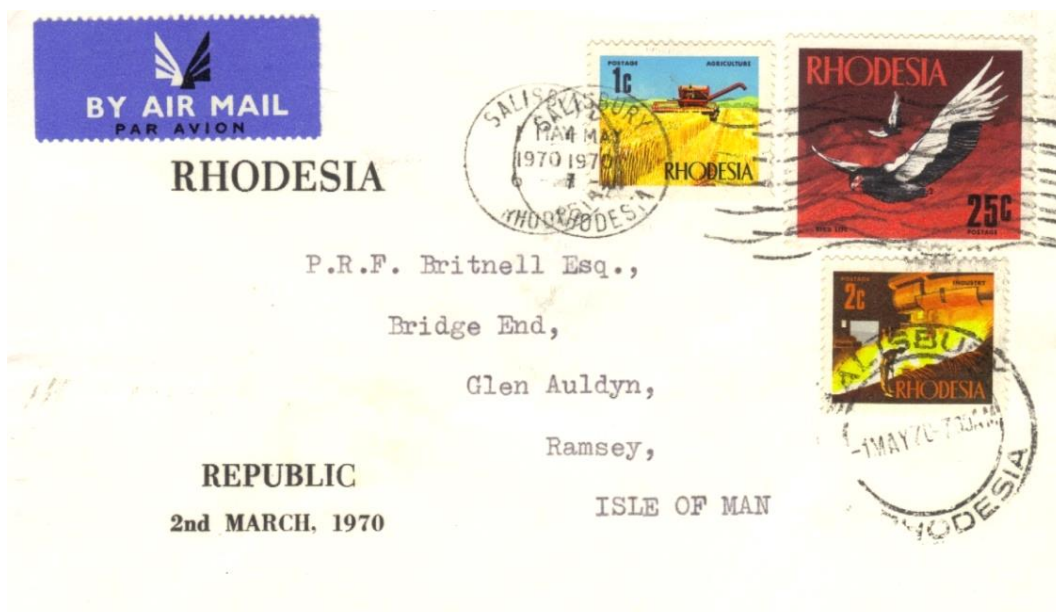


<u>MAIL</u>	<sup>6</sup> Aerogramme with POSTAGE PAID mark	<u>DATES</u>	6 APR 70	25 APR 70
<u>CACHETS</u>	48a RV6 No <b>A type label</b>	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	8d	1/9d or Nil
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Very slow delivery. Clearly, surcharging this aerogramme was not in accordance with the policy described by the Head Postmaster, Derby reproduced as Annexure F. Perhaps the A label was not used because there are no stamps on the aerogramme but it was surcharged despite the trial system in use in Rhodesia			

**THE BRITISH CROWN DEPENDENCIES**

Postal services on the Isle of Man only became independent of the British GPO on July 5, 1973, when the Isle of Man Post Office Authority was launched. Thus, Isle of Man mail was subject to surcharge in the same manner as for the United Kingdom during the second period of surcharging. Mails surcharged during this second period of surcharging for delivery to any of the islands within the United Kingdom or to the British Crown Dependency Isle of Man have not been seen.

**ISLE OF MAN**



<sup>6</sup>An airmail letter bearing the 'illegal' stamps posted in Salisbury on 1 MAY 70 for delivery in the Isle of Man was not surcharged. Note the loyalty tag

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE SECOND SURCHARGE PERIOD

**GUERNSEY**

The post offices in the Channel Islands became independent of the British Post Office on October 1, 1969. However, they followed the UK policy of surcharging the stamps deemed to be 'invalid' by the British Government.

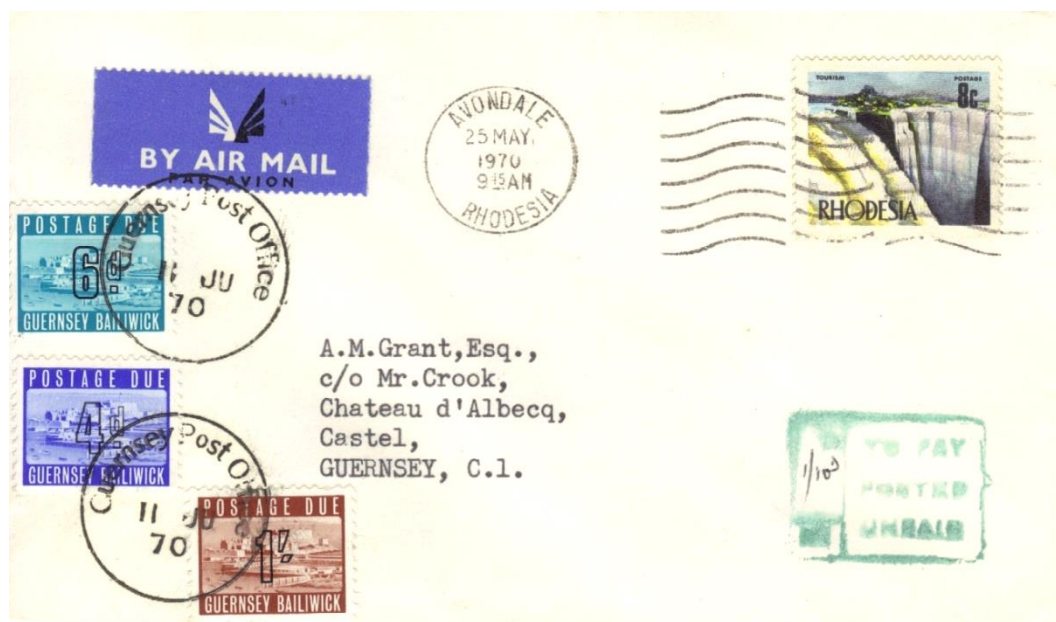
Guernsey managed the mails for Alderney, Sark and Herm - that is, all mail to and from these smaller islands went through the main sorting office at St Peter Port, Guernsey. (This post office is not one of the Offices of Exchange).

The surcharging policy followed by States of Guernsey is set out in a letter from the Deputy Director of Guernsey Head Post Office dated **July 29, 1970**, addressed to Richard Wright (ANNEXURE H).

I have been intrigued with the final paragraph of that letter which reads "*The British Post Office did use in Guernsey a surcharge stamp bearing the number at the lower left '324' but it is not used by this Administration*" and have concluded that it means "The British Post Office used to use in Guernsey....." that is, before Guernsey had become independent of the British Post Office and in fact refers to the first period of surcharging.

States of Guernsey surcharged mail without affixing a label. A cachet was applied in Guernsey, or, on occasion, in London for Guernsey by mistake, typically 'TO PAY POSTED UNDERPAID' (Type 68) or 'TO PAY POSTED UNPAID' (Types 61 and 62). The amount of the surcharge was entered manually. Postage due labels of Guernsey Bailiwick were affixed equal to the value of the surcharge.

The second class airmail postal rate was 7½c so the surcharge calculation should be 7½c x 2 x 1.4 = 21d or 1/9d. However, most Guernsey surcharged covers seen are addressed to A.M. Grant with 8c stamps and are surcharged 1/10d (8c x 2 x 1.4 = 22.4d or 1/10d rounding down). Either the calculation was based (incorrectly) on the value of the stamp, or it was still based on the 'old' postal rate of 8d, which had been reduced to 7½c as from 27 March, 1970.



<u>MAIL</u>	Airmail letter, treated as 2 <sup>nd</sup> class	<u>DATES</u>	25 MAY 70	11 JUN 70
<u>CACHETS</u>	62 RV2	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	1/10d	1/9d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Surcharge shown paid with postage due labels of Guernsey Bailiwick. Letter is sealed but probably treated as 2 <sup>nd</sup> class because of the amount of the prepaid postage. It is not understood why the 2 <sup>nd</sup> class surcharges in Guernsey are 1/10d, rather than (7½c x 2 = 15c x 1.4 = 21d) 1/9d. Addressed to A.M. Grant			



POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE SECOND SURCHARGE PERIOD

GUERNSEY



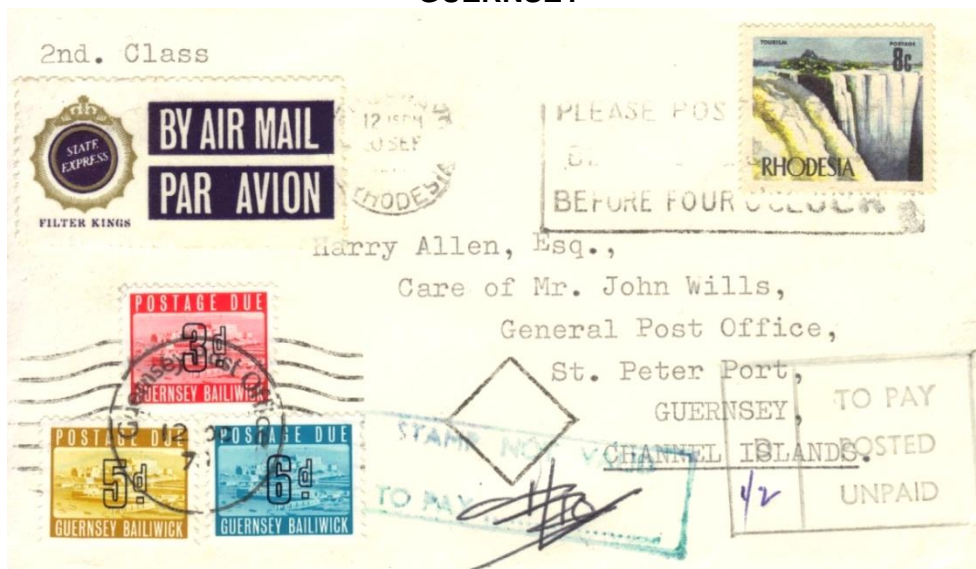
<u>MAIL</u>	2 <sup>nd</sup> class (unsealed) airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	1 AUG 70	11 AUG 70
<u>CACHETS</u>	68 RV9 'POSTED UNDERPAID'	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	1/10d	1/9d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	A typical Guernsey surcharged cover. Addressed to A.M. Grant			



<u>MAIL</u>	2 <sup>nd</sup> class (unsealed) airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	2 SEP 70	14 SEP 70
<u>CACHETS</u>	68a RV9 'POSTED UNPAID'	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	1/10d	1/9d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Very neat cover, undoubtedly philatelic, as are most covers addressed to A.M. Grant and A.E. Le Gentil. However, without their involvement, there would be very few surcharged covers from the Channel Islands			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE SECOND SURCHARGE PERIOD

GUERNSEY



<u>MAIL</u>	2 <sup>nd</sup> class (unsealed) airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	30 SEP 70	<b>12 OCT 70</b>
<u>CACHETS</u>	32a RV11 and 68a RV9	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	4/40d 1/2d	1/9d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Unusual airmail label. First surcharged 1/10d using cachet No.32a (green, thought to have been used by Mount Pleasant Foreign Section). The 1/10d surcharge has been scratched out. Then surcharged 1/2d (unusual) using a second cachet, No.68a (Office of use LONDON for GUERNSEY). Possibly there was a delay in the London post offices because the postage dues are only <b>cancelled on 12 OC 70, four days after surcharging had officially ended</b>			

JERSEY

As noted above, the Channel Islands had become independent of the British Post Office on October 1, 1969. The surcharging policy followed by the Department of Postal Administration of the States of Jersey is retrospectively set out in a letter from the Controller (Mails) dated 20 November 1970 addressed to G L Walters (**ANNEXURE I**).

Surcharges were shown paid with Jersey postage due labels.

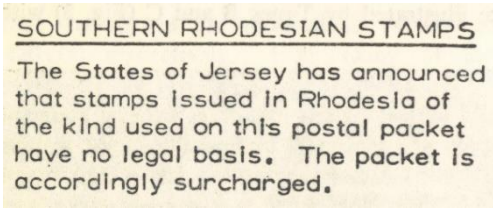
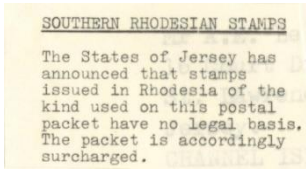
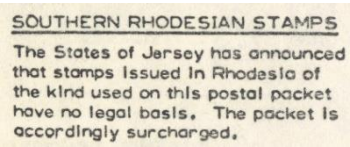
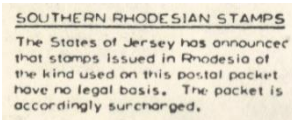


<u>MAIL</u>	Pre-surcharged outward mail	<u>DATES</u>	12 MAR 70	13 MAR 70
<u>CACHETS</u>	26 RV5; Similar to 53 but office code not seen on Rhodesian surcharged mail	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	8d	8d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Immediately prior to the surcharging of Rhodesia's decimal stamps, Jersey used cachet 26, STAMP INVALID (a Scottish regional definitive) together with the POSTED UNPAID cachet. It is interesting to note that Jersey was still using up stocks of GB postage dues - none of these has been seen on surcharged Rhodesian decimals			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE SECOND SURCHARGE PERIOD

**JERSEY**

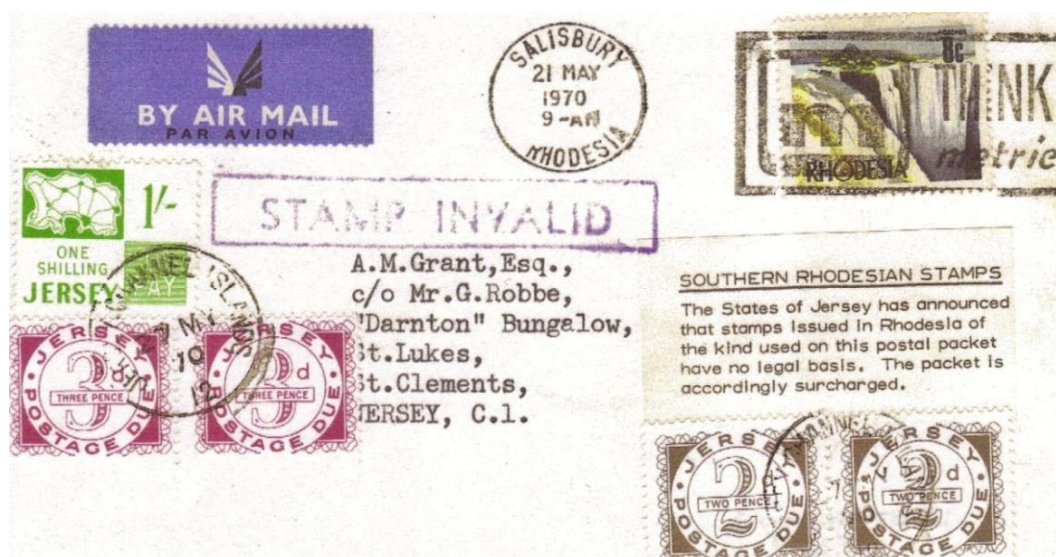
The States of Jersey surcharged Rhodesian mail by affixing a label of their own. The wording was based on the United Kingdom red label but printed or photocopied in black. There are four versions of the label, types B, C, D and E of which types D and E, both apparently photocopies of the type B label, may not be 'official'<sup>2</sup>.

 <p style="text-align: center;">Type B label 65mm x 24mm</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Type C label 40mm x 22mm</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Type D label 47mm x 17mm</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Type E label 39mm x 14mm</p>

There were several variations in the methods used to surcharge mail bearing the 'invalid' stamps.

- a) The Type 66 cachet, Office of use Mount Pleasant (Inland Section) combined with a Type A label with a surcharge of 1/9d (airmail, unsealed letter) with Jersey postage due labels. In ANNEXURE I, this method is described as 'an error'.
- b) Jersey labels type B, C, D or E, with no surcharge cachet.
- c) As for (b) but with a surcharge cachet.

According to the Controller of Mails, the cachets were placed on the envelopes at the Head Post Office, Jersey.



<u>MAIL</u>	6 <sup>2</sup> nd class (unsealed) airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	21 MAY 70	27 MAY 70
<u>CACHETS</u>	D label and 26 RV5	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	1/10d	1/9d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Although the letter shown as Annexure I states: 'The 'Stamp Invalid' impression was used on all mail bearing Rhodesian decimal stamps...', this was clearly not the case; nor is there any logical need for it in view of the explanatory label affixed to all such mail. Use of cachet 26 has only been seen once, on this early surcharged cover. Most covers seen have been addressed to AE Le Gentil. This cover is an exception			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE SECOND SURCHARGE PERIOD

JERSEY



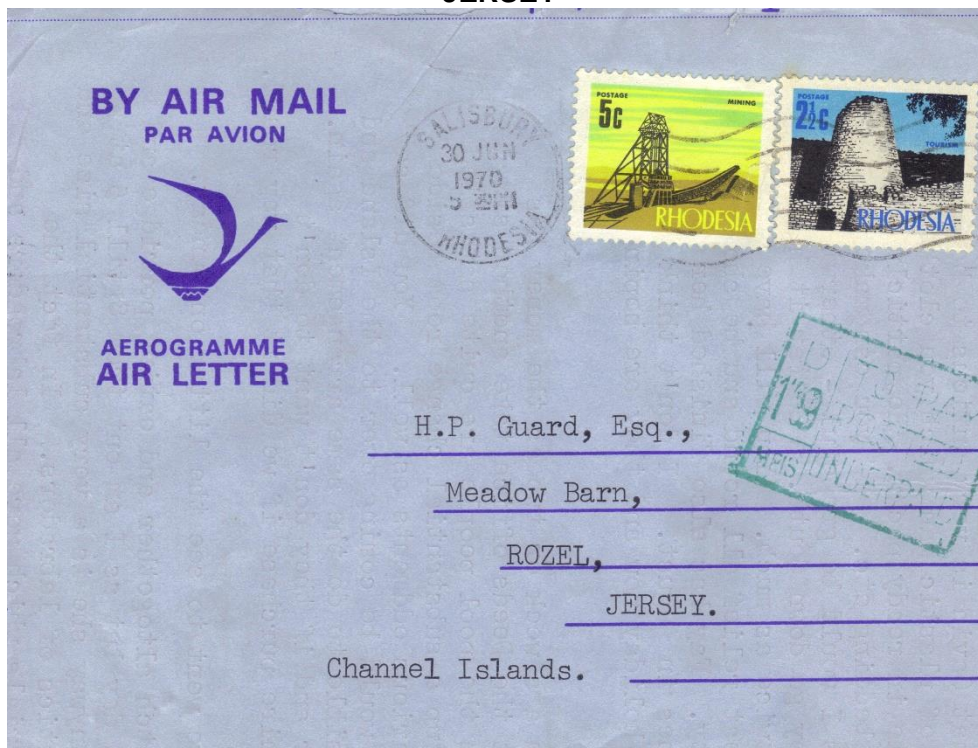
<u>MAIL</u>	2 <sup>nd</sup> class (unsealed) airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	25 JUN 70	1 JUL 70
<u>CACHETS</u>	B label	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	1/9d	1/9d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	This letter was correctly surcharged in Jersey. A Jersey label explaining the surcharge has been affixed and there is no cachet to indicate the amount of the surcharge			



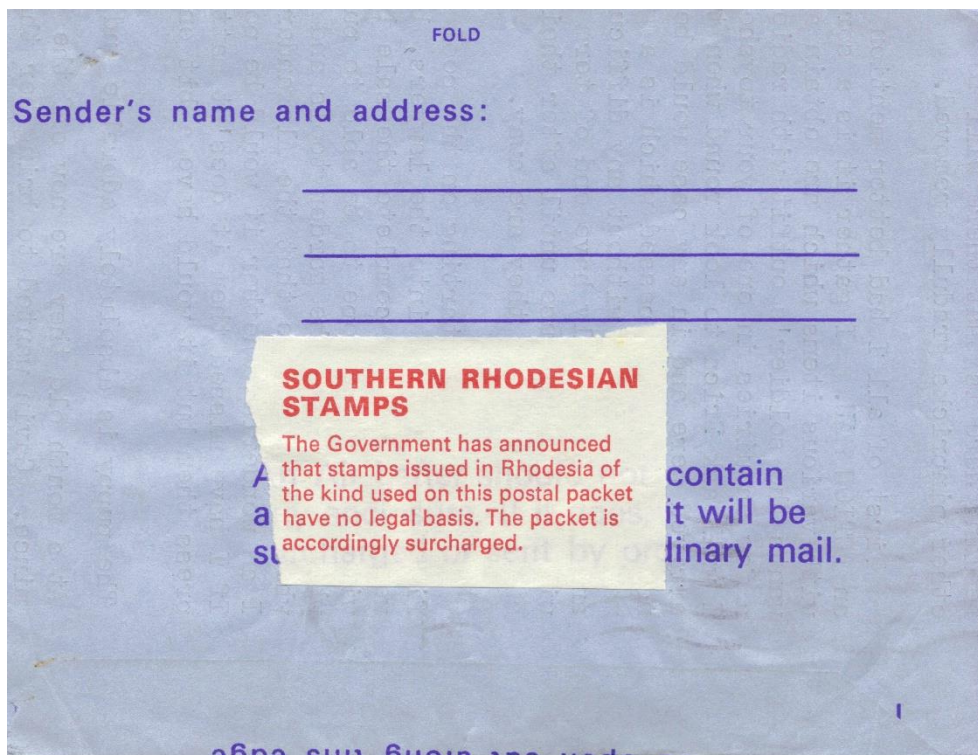
<u>MAIL</u>	2 <sup>nd</sup> class (unsealed) airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	28 JUN 70	4 JUL 70
<u>CACHETS</u>	A label and 66 RV7	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	1/9d	1/9d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	This letter, very similar to the letter above, has been surcharged by the GPO using the Type A label with cachet 66 (Mount Pleasant Inland Section). ANNEXURE I describes this method as 'an error'			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE SECOND SURCHARGE PERIOD

JERSEY



<u>MAIL</u>	Aerogramme front	<u>DATES</u>	30 JUN 70	n/a
<u>CACHETS</u>	A label (on reverse), 66 RV7	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	1/9d <b>Unpaid</b>	1/9d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Incorrectly surcharged by Mt. Pleasant Inland Section instead of by Jersey			



<u>MAIL</u>	Aerogramme reverse	<u>DATES</u>	30 JUN 70	n/a
<u>CACHETS</u>	A label	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	1/9d <b>unpaid</b>	1/9d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Unlike surcharges in the UK, the Channel Island surcharges were (almost) always shown paid with postage due labels. This unpaid surcharge is very much an exception			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE SECOND SURCHARGE PERIOD

JERSEY



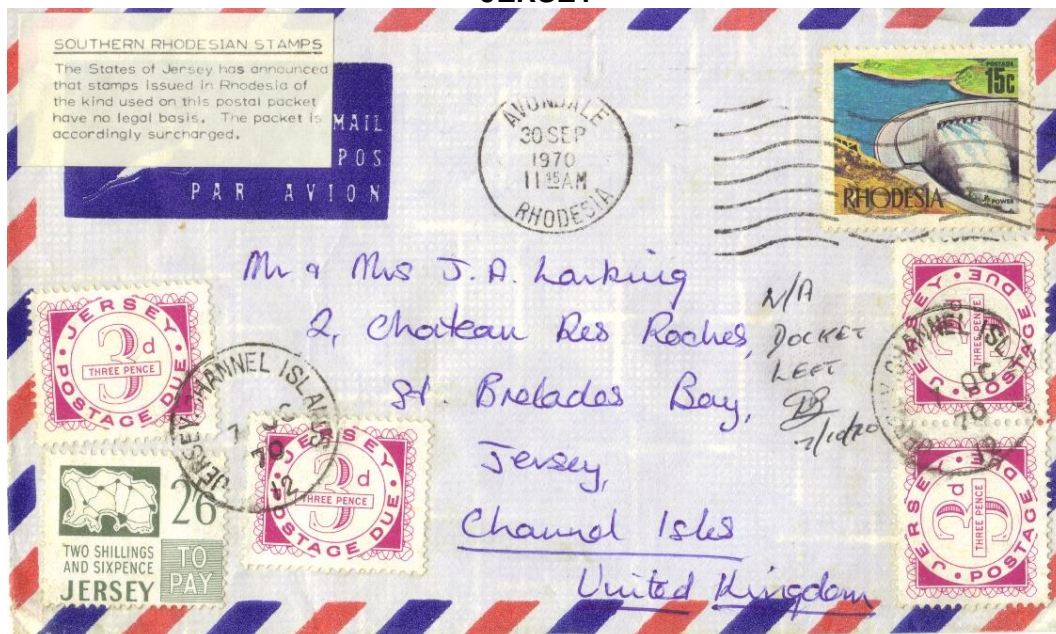
<u>MAIL</u>	2 <sup>nd</sup> class (unsealed) airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	4 JUN 70	9 JUN 70
<u>CACHETS</u>	B label with cachet 66	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	1/9d	1/9d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Cachet 66 was used at MPIS, London. The Jersey B label has also been used. The label covers one of the postage due labels. Both a label and a cachet have been used			



<u>MAIL</u>	6Aerogramme	<u>DATES</u>	30 JUN 70	6 JUL 70
<u>CACHETS</u>	C label	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	1/9d	1/9d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Postally used mail with an 'official' type C label			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE SECOND SURCHARGE PERIOD

JERSEY



<u>MAIL</u>	Airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	30 SEP 70	7 OCT 70
<u>CACHETS</u>	Type E label	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	3/6d	3/6d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	It is very interesting to note that a Type E label has been used. Types D and E labels are thought to be 'unauthorised' and are normally seen used on mail addressed to A.E. Le Gentil. Not so in this instance. The surcharge is dated the day before the official announcement that the surcharging policy was to be discontinued			



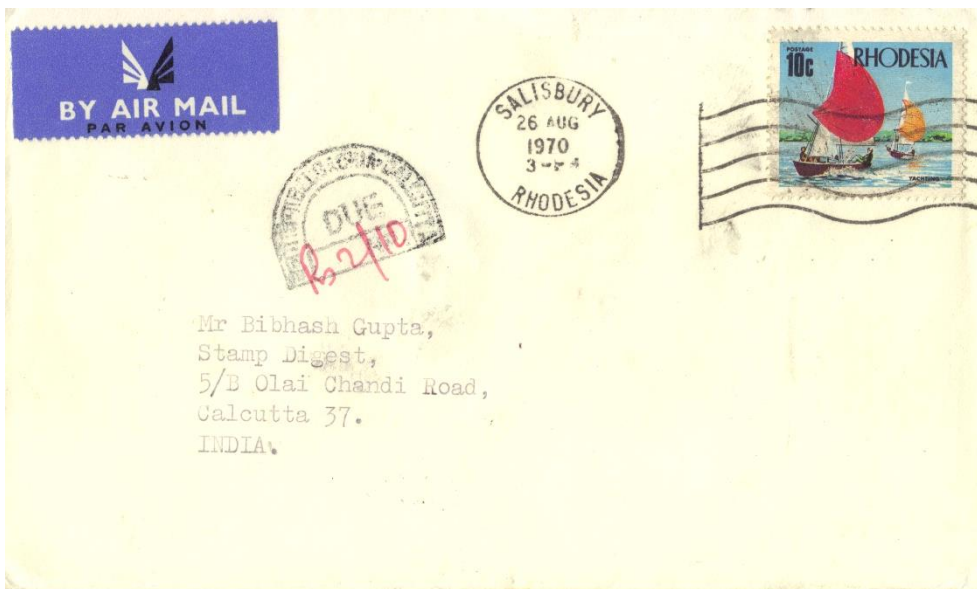
<u>MAIL</u>	<sup>9</sup> Surface mail letter	<u>DATES</u>	3 SEP 70	6 JA 71
<u>CACHETS</u>	No label, cachet 66a	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	10d	10d
<u>COMMENTS</u>	MIS-DIRECTED MAIL. The letter is addressed to Jersey but was, apparently, mis-directed to New Jersey in USA. It received a tax stamp in New York (because postage was underpaid to this destination) before being forwarded to Jersey, Channel Islands. Here the surcharge was collected as per UPU regulations. As a result of being mis-directed, it appears, at first sight, that an 'invalid' decimal stamp has been surcharged as late as 1971. However, the surcharge is not the result of the stamp being 'invalid'. By January 1971 Rhodesia's decimal stamps were once again 'valid'			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE SECOND SURCHARGE PERIOD

OTHER COUNTRIES

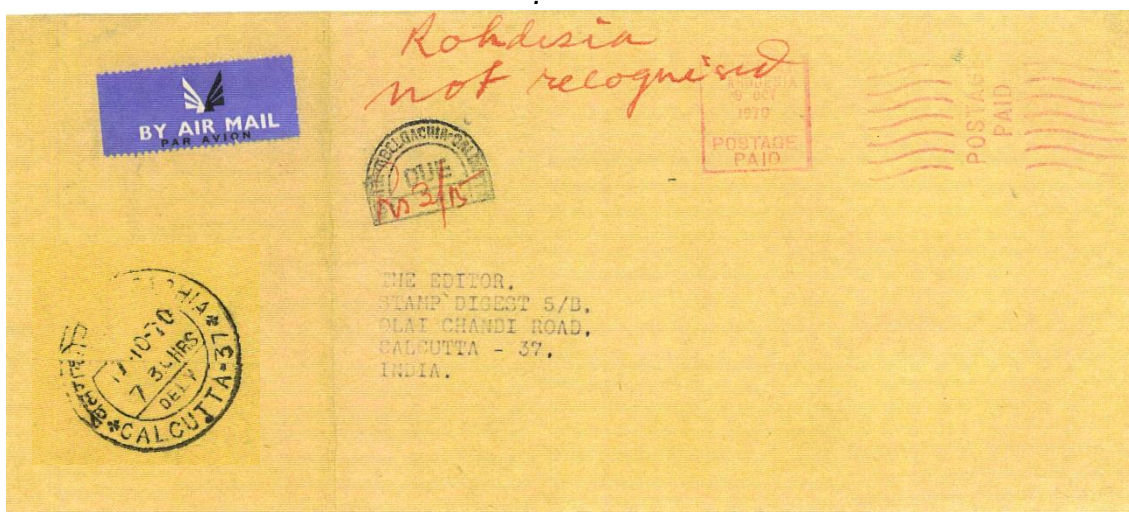
INDIA 1970

The letter shown in Annexure L explains that India surcharged all Rhodesian mail between June 1970 and October 1977. Thus, surcharging was not limited to the stamps deemed to be 'invalid' by the British Government. Considering the volume of mail that must have been addressed to India from Rhodesia over this seven-year period, it is astonishing how few covers appear to have survived. Perhaps the Indian public have little interest in Rhodesian philatelic matters, as the covers seen are either addressed to The Stamp Digest (who would have taken an interest) or were Returned to Sender in Rhodesia because the addressee had refused to pay the surcharge.



<u>MAIL</u>	2 <sup>nd</sup> class (unsealed) airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	26 AUG 70	8 SEP 70
<u>CACHETS</u>	152a	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	Rs 2/10	Unknown
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Postage due cachet No.152a Belgachia Calcutta.			

This is a typical Indian surcharged cover of the July – September 1970 period. An unsealed airmail letter with a 10c stamp with nothing on the envelope to explain or indicate the reason for the Rs2.10 surcharge. India never used postage due labels to indicate that surcharges had been paid. Partial back stamp dated 8 SEP 70



<u>MAIL</u>	9Airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	9 OCT 70	17 OCT 70
<u>CACHETS</u>	152a	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	Rs3/15	Unknown
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Machine cancellation 'POSTAGE PAID', no stamps used but still the letter was surcharged. The manuscript endorsement ' <b>Rohdesia (sic) not recognised</b> ' seems to explain the reason for the surcharge very well. The receiving back stamp is shown on the lower left of the illustration			

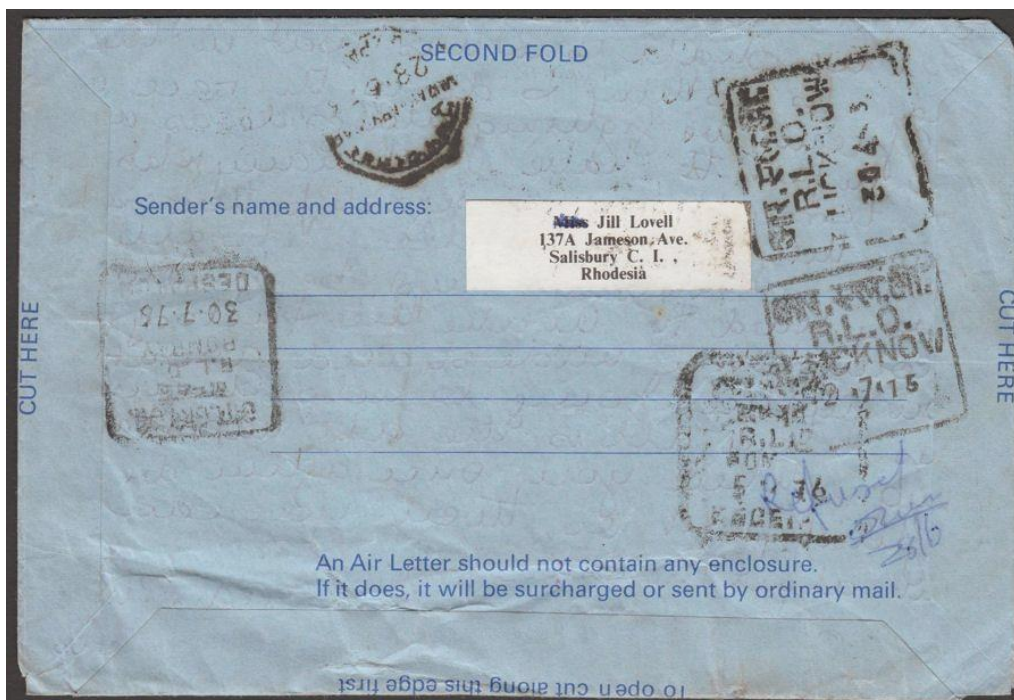


POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE SECOND SURCHARGE PERIOD

INDIA



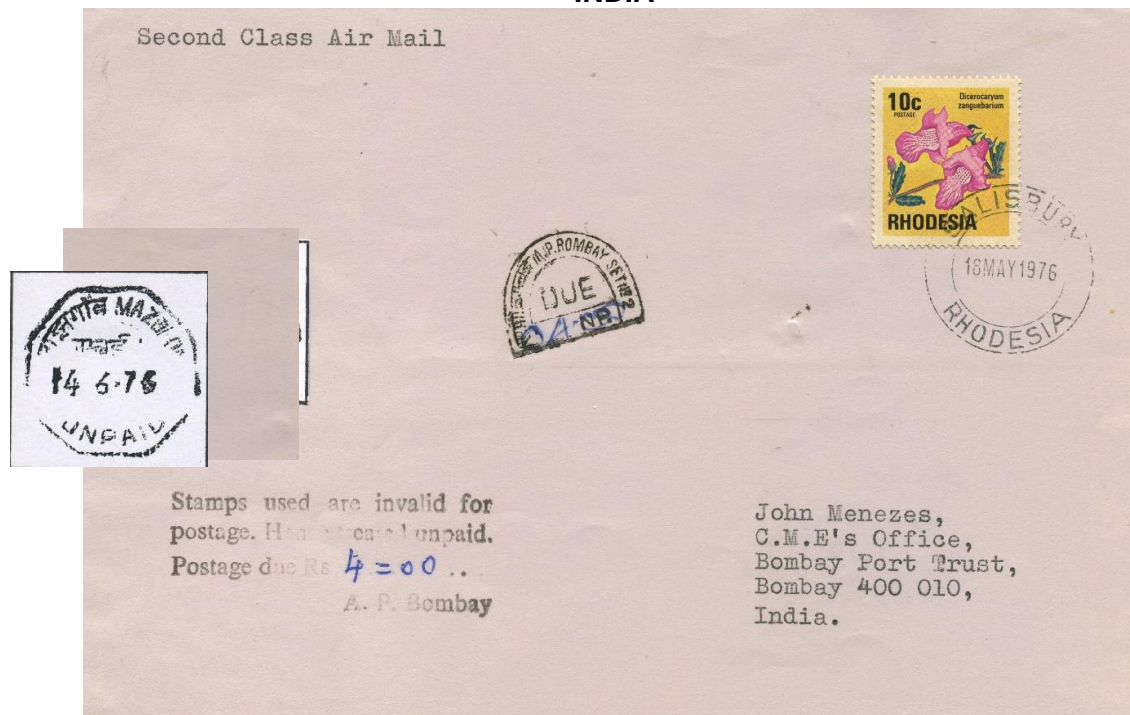
<u>MAIL</u>	Aerogramme, front	<u>DATES</u>	21 JUN 76	n/a
<u>CACHETS</u>	153, 155, Cb, Cd.	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	4.70 NP	<b>Unpaid</b> Unknown
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Front. Surcharge cachet No.155 with '4.70' entered manually. The Bombay postage due cachet No.153 also shows 4.70 NP due. However, payment of the surcharge was refused (manually endorsed 'refused RLO' in red) resulting in two additional cachets 'REFUSE/REFUSED' and 'RETOUR', instructing that the aerogramme be returned to sender			



<u>MAIL</u>	Aerogramme, reverse side	<u>DATES</u>	21 JUN 76	n/a
<u>CACHETS</u>	Various RLO back stamps	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	See front	
<u>COMMENTS</u>	Reverse side. The cover shows various Indian postal handstamps including the Returned Letter Offices in Bombay and Lucknow dated July 1976. There are no Rhodesian back stamps to indicate when, and if, the mail was returned to sender			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE SECOND SURCHARGE PERIOD

INDIA



<u>MAIL</u>	<sup>10</sup> Second class airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	18 MAY 76	14 JUN 76
<u>CACHETS</u>	155	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	Rs4.00	Unknown
<u>COMMENTS</u>	This cover carries the same standard cachet explaining why it has been surcharged. The back stamp is shown inset to the centre left.			



<u>MAIL</u>	<sup>7</sup> Airmail letter, front	<u>DATES</u>	12 DEC 76	n/a
<u>CACHETS</u>	153, 155, Cd.	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	Rs7.10	Unknown
<u>COMMENTS</u>	These stamps were not included with the stamps declared to be 'invalid' by the British Government as ALL Rhodesian stamps were treated as 'invalid' and subject to surcharge by India. Payment of the surcharge was refused, a fact recorded both manually and with the bilingual boxed cachet, Label No. Cd. Delivery having failed, the aerogramme was sent to the Returned Letter Office, Ahmedabad on 24 JAN 77, then to Bombay from where it was marked as despatched on 28 JAN 77. The letter was eventually received by the Bulawayo Returned Letter Office on 31 MAY 77			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE SECOND SURCHARGE PERIOD

MAURITIUS



<u>MAIL</u>	6Aerogramme	<u>DATES</u>	17 DEC 70	23 DEC 70
<u>CACHETS</u>	156 Taxe mark	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	50c	Unknown
<u>COMMENTS</u>	The currency of Mauritius is the Mauritius Rupee and cents. Mauritius continued to surcharge Rhodesia's 'invalid' stamps until April 1971, some months after most other countries had stopped doing so			



<u>MAIL</u>	Surface mail letter but carried airmail	<u>DATES</u>	17 DEC 70	23 DEC 70
<u>CACHETS</u>	156 Taxe stamp	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	R1.00	Unknown
<u>COMMENTS</u>	This surface mail letter arrived in Mauritius on the same date as the aerogramme posted on the same day. There is no explanation as to why the letter has been taxed, but the surcharge is double the surcharge on the aerogramme			

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
THE SECOND SURCHARGE PERIOD

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**ZAMBIA**

Although not doing so immediately, Zambia also followed the British example.

An interesting account of the event appeared in the local press on **May 22, 1970**: -

*“Post offices throughout Zambia are today crowded with messengers queueing up to collect mail from Rhodesia – now subject to 7c or 9c surcharges. Britain introduced surcharges on Rhodesian mail three months ago. Zambia has followed suite (sic).*

*The new move, brought in this week, has created problems the post offices are unlikely to overcome. A heavy percentage of the post into Zambia is from Rhodesia and new stalls have been set up in postal agencies to cope with the situation. The procedure now is that when Rhodesian mail arrives it is held in a host of boxes at a post office counter until the addressee arrives. Then it is released after payment of the surcharge is made.”*

It is surprising how relatively few of these covers have survived and collectors continue to pay premium prices for such surcharged mail.

<sup>10</sup>Zambia did not replace the postage due labels when it decimalised on January 1, 1968.

Consequently, all surcharges during the second surcharge period are shown paid using definitive stamps.



<u>MAIL</u>	Airmail letter	<u>DATES</u>	** JUN 70	17 JUN 70
<u>CACHETS</u>	Manuscript 739/6	<u>SURCHARGE</u>	7n	Unknown
<u>COMMENTS</u>	There is no explanation as to why a surcharge has been levied.			
	<sup>4</sup> The manuscript number '739' is thought to be the reference number used to identify the item to be collected upon payment of the surcharge, and the '6' is the date the calling in slip was issued to the addressee - June			

Following the UK example, Zambia also surcharged the Telecommunications series but continued to surcharge these Rhodesian stamps until December 1970, some three months after the UK had discontinued the practice.

## POSTAL SERVICES SUSPENDED

A few general observations:

1) Covers from Rhodesia endorsed 'SERVICE SUSPENDED' are, in my opinion, almost conclusive proof that the destination country had suspended postal services with Rhodesia. It can be imagined that the Rhodesian postal authorities would have done everything possible to maintain normal international mail services in the face of sanctions. However, due to the geographical position of Ethiopia, Uganda and Somalia, Rhodesia would have found it very difficult to route mail to these countries without passage through Kenya (where the mail was being blocked), or for those countries to bypass Kenya. This may explain why mail with these countries was sometimes blocked and sometimes normal.

2) Covers to Rhodesia stamped 'NO SERVICE' are not so conclusive. Sometimes, yes, 'no service' or similar was due to the dispatching country refusing to send mail to Rhodesia, such as East Germany. However, Kenya (the East African Common Services Organization, superseded by the East African Community in 1967) not only refused to send their own mail to Rhodesia, but also blocked transit mail from other countries. In most cases, the 'No Service' stamp seen on covers from the middle east, several countries in Europe and even from New Zealand, was applied in East Africa, not in the country of dispatch. It was then returned to the country of dispatch, from where an alternative mail route was used to deliver the item to Rhodesia. It should also be borne in mind that very few airlines were still flying into Salisbury due to sanctions, reducing the scope to re-route international mail without incurring additional cost.

### **Countries that suspended postal services with Rhodesia**

Annexure C illustrates a letter from the Rhodesian PTC dated 23 April, 1979, which lists the countries that suspended postal services with Rhodesia: -

ALGERIA  
ETHIOPIA  
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (East Germany)  
GHANA  
KENYA  
LIBYA  
MOZAMBIQUE  
NIGERIA  
PAKISTAN  
POLAND  
SOMALIA  
TANZANIA  
UGANDA  
USSR

Service Suspended covers addressed to GHANA and SOMALIA have yet to be recorded.

USSR consisted of 15 modern countries of which only two, ESTONIA and RUSSIA, are illustrated in this section. In time therefore, many more countries of the former USSR could be added to this list.

A country that is not included in the list above, CZECHOSLOVAKIA (which was not in the Soviet Union) did receive a SERVICE SUSPENDED endorsement in Salisbury. It is possible that this action was taken in error because the letters CSSR which are included in the address might have been mistaken for USSR. <sup>10</sup>However, it is likely that Czechoslovakia did suspend postal services.

MOZAMBIQUE is the only country added to the list since 1970. Mozambique closed the border with Rhodesia to all commercial traffic in March 1976. It seems probable that, because postal services were not specifically sanctioned, mail between the two countries resumed via South Africa after a few months.

Many questions relating to when each country implemented the boycott and for how long the sanctions remained in place are still to be answered.

## THE DECISION TO SUSPEND POSTAL SERVICES

<sup>4</sup>A special meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference had been held in Lagos, Nigeria from January 10 to 12, 1966. It was the first such meeting to be held outside of the United Kingdom, and was hosted by that country's Prime Minister, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa. The sole purpose of the meeting had been to discuss Rhodesia's UDI and the means by which multi-racial rule could be achieved. These discussions were very likely the 'trigger' that prompted several Commonwealth countries to suspend postal services with Rhodesia. Their action was followed by several communist countries, who supported the 'liberation movements'.

### \*EAST AFRICA

The East Africa Common Services Organisation was an agreement between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika which replaced the East African High Commission in 1961, following the independence of the three countries. The services administered by the Organisation were wide ranging and included Railways and Harbours, Posts and Telecommunications, Meteorological Services, Civil Aviation, the Customs & Excise and Income Tax Departments and many others. Many observers thought it would lead to a political federation between the three territories. The new organisation ran into difficulties because of the lack of joint planning and fiscal policy, separate political policies, and Kenya's dominant economic position. In 1967, it was superseded by the East African Community which aimed to strengthen the ties between the members through a common market, a common customs tariff, and a range of public services to achieve balanced growth within the region.

In 1977, the EAC collapsed. The causes of the collapse included demands by Kenya for more seats than Uganda and Tanzania in decision-making organs, disagreements with Ugandan dictator Idi Amin who demanded that Tanzania as a member state of the EAC should not harbour forces fighting to topple the government of another member state, and the disparate economic systems of socialism in Tanzania and capitalism in Kenya.

Many of the covers illustrating suspended services and blocked mail are the result of actions taken in this region. The changes that took place during 1967, followed by the antagonism between the three countries that led to the collapse of the EAC in 1977, probably contributed to the apparent inconsistencies in the application of the postal sanctions emanating from this region.

\* Includes extracts from Wikipedia

<sup>1</sup> Pg329 *'After Kenya had suspended mail services to Rhodesia, correspondence to and from East Africa was routed through Broken Hill in Zambia, from where it was accepted for some time. Thereafter, correspondence was returned to sender endorsed 'No Service'. A sequence to (sic) the suspension of service between East Africa and Rhodesia was the diversion of correspondence from other countries which had formerly been routed via Nairobi'*.

This information is illuminating and helps to explain some of the evidence that follows.

Smith<sup>1</sup> Page 328 illustrates an official cover addressed to Dar-es-Salaam posted in Salisbury on January 12, 1966, with the NO SERVICE cachet and the description *'Letter returned from East Africa after Postal Service to Rhodesia suspended'*. It can be assumed therefore that the change in policy from surcharging the 'illegal' stamps to one of suspending postal services took place about then.

### ZAMBIA

Zambia was one of the countries to surcharge mail from Rhodesia bearing the 'invalid' stamps. On January 9, 1973, Rhodesia closed the border with Zambia, stating that the border would only reopen when Zambia ceased harbouring terrorists. Zambia relied on coal from Wankie for its copper mines. However, Rhodesia reopened the border on February 4, 1973, only for the border to remain closed on the Zambian side.

On May 16, 1977, Kaunda announced that Zambia was in a 'state of war' with Rhodesia. Despite severe provocation on both sides, there is no evidence to suggest that postal services between these two countries were ever suspended.

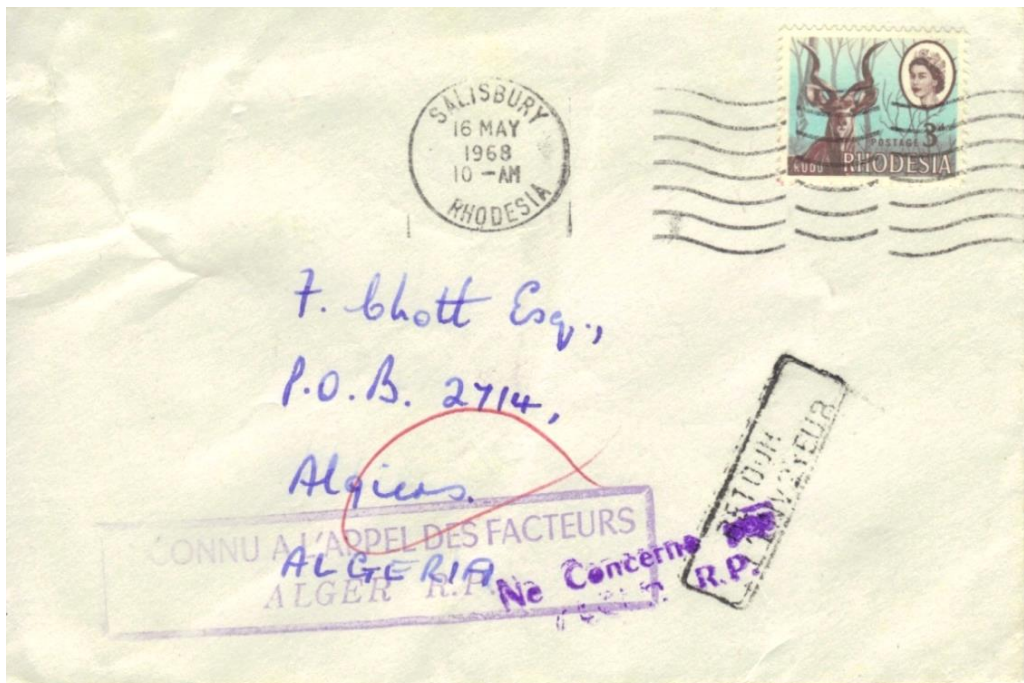
Illustrations are not shown at actual size. Covers come in many sizes, so that it has been found necessary to adjust the size of each illustration to best fit the space available.

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
 POSTAL SERVICES SUSPENDED

**ALGERIA**



DESTINATION **ALGERIA** Mail Aerogramme Date mailed 27 JUN 67  
P O ACTION Endorsed 'SERVICE SUSPENDED' in Salisbury and returned to sender  
OBSERVATIONS Back stamp SALISBURY Rect.2.1 dated 27 JUN 67



DESTINATION **ALGERIA** Mail Surface letter Date mailed 16 MAY 68  
P O ACTION Front. Algerian purple cachets: 'INCONNU A L'APPEL DES FACTEURS ALGER R.P.' and 'RETOUR A L'ENVOYEUR' [Return to Sender] and 'Ne Concerne pas secteur R.P.'  
OBSERVATIONS The letter was received in Algeria but could not be delivered

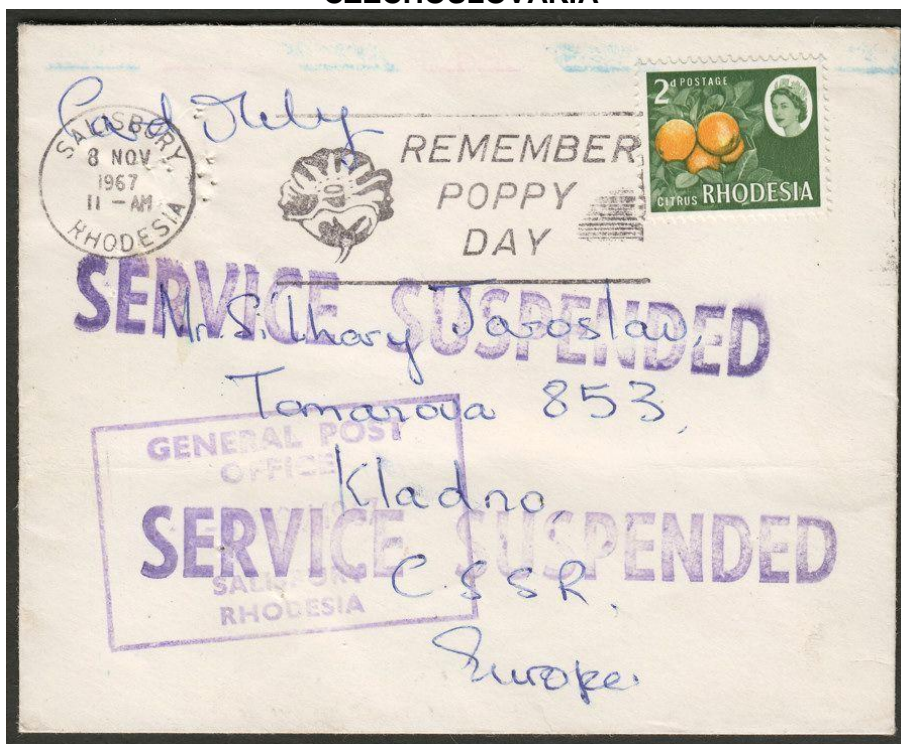
POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
POSTAL SERVICES SUSPENDED

ALGERIA



DESTINATION **ALGERIA** Mail Surface letter Date mailed 16 MAY 68  
P O ACTION Reverse side. Back stamped in Algeria (date not clear)  
OBSERVATIONS Returned to sender in Rhodesia  
Normal postal service appears to have been restored

CZECHOSLOVAKIA



DESTINATION **CZECHOSLOVAKIA** Mail Surface mail letter Date mailed 8 NOV 67  
P O ACTION Endorsed 'SERVICE SUSPENDED' in Salisbury and returned to sender  
OBSERVATIONS Czechoslovakia was never part of the Soviet Union. Possibly it received a SERVICE SUSPENDED cachet in error because the letters C.S.S.R. (<sup>10</sup>Cesko Slovensko Socialist Republika) that are included in the address may have been confused with USSR). <sup>10</sup>However, Dr Elsner believes that it is likely that Czechoslovakia did in fact suspend postal services. Image from eBay



POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
 POSTAL SERVICES SUSPENDED

ETHIOPIA



DESTINATION **RHODESIA** Mail Aerogramme Date mailed 3 SEP 66  
P O ACTION Postmarked ADDIS ABABA and cachet 'SERVICE SUSPENDED' in both English and Amharic. No indication of what was done to the cover  
OBSERVATIONS Processed by the post office and handed back to the customer?



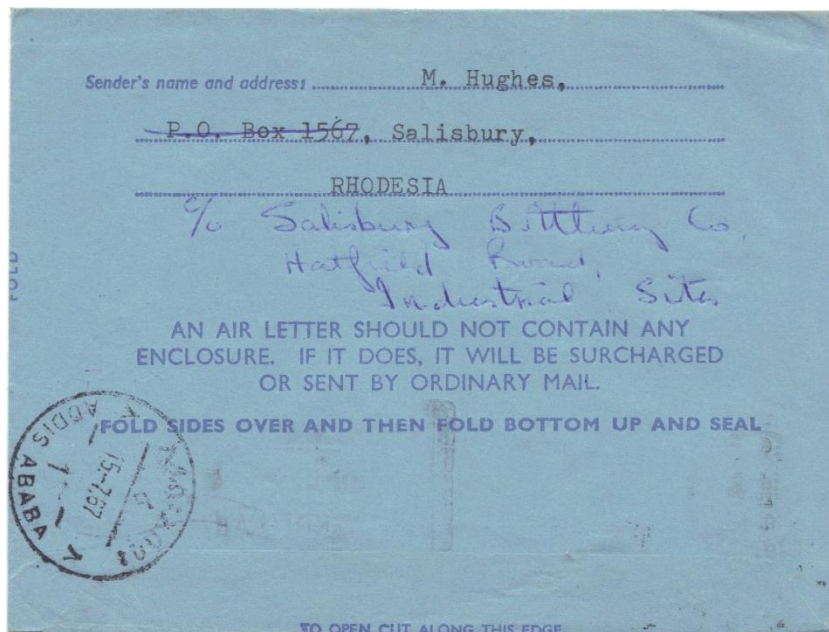
DESTINATION **ETHIOPIA** Mail Aerogramme Date mailed 23 JUN 67  
P O ACTION Endorsed 'SERVICE SUSPENDED' in Salisbury and returned to sender  
OBSERVATIONS Back stamped Salisbury Rhodesia 23 JUN 67

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
POSTAL SERVICES SUSPENDED

ETHIOPIA



DESTINATION **ETHIOPIA** Mail Aerogramme Date mailed 7 JUL 67  
P O ACTION Front. Letter arrived in Ethiopia. Two purple cachets: 'Unclaimed' and 'RETURN TO' with an arrow pointing to the Rhodesian stamp. Address scratched out and 'Rhodesia' written  
OBSERVATIONS Undelivered so returned to sender. Normal postal service, just two weeks after the previous aerogramme was returned 'NO SERVICE' by Salisbury. This could have been due to the Rhodesian post office arranging a route that circumvented East Africa



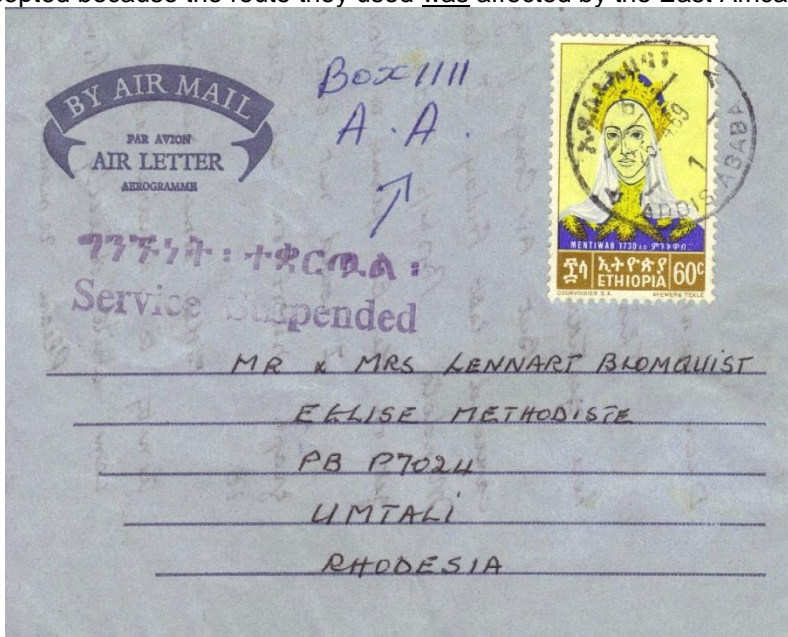
DESTINATION **ETHIOPIA** Mail Aerogramme Date mailed 7 JUL 67  
P O ACTION Reverse side. Back stamped in Addis Ababa 15-7.67 and returned to sender in Rhodesia. Clearly the aerogramme was delivered by airmail  
OBSERVATIONS Apparently, normal postal services were once again in place. However, the next covers show that this may not have been the case

Smith <sup>1 Pg329</sup>, after explaining why a consignment of mail from New Zealand had taken nearly three months to be delivered to Rhodesia, makes the observation: 'Mail addressed from Ethiopia had also to be diverted to other routes for the same reason'. This sounds like he was saying that normal postal services were being interrupted by the East Africa boycott.

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
POSTAL SERVICES SUSPENDED

**ETHIOPIA**

It is possible therefore, that mail from Rhodesia TO Ethiopia was delivered because the Rhodesian post office arranged a route that circumvented East Africa, whilst at the same time mail to Rhodesia FROM Ethiopia was not accepted because the route they used was affected by the East African boycott.



DESTINATION  
P O ACTION

**RHODESIA** Mail Aerogramme Date mailed 25 APR 69  
Postmarked ADDIS ABABA and cachet 'SERVICE SUSPENDED' in both English and Amharic. A manuscript notation 'Box 1111 A.A.' and an arrow. This is the return address on the reverse side

OBSERVATIONS

Back stamped ADDIS ABABA 28 APR 69. Appears to be genuine mail



DESTINATION  
P O ACTION

**RHODESIA** Mail Aerogramme Date mailed 17 JAN 73  
The cachet 'SERVICE SUSPENDED' in both English and Amharic

OBSERVATIONS

Processed by the post office and handed back to the customer? However, Ethiopia was still not accepting mail for delivery in Rhodesia whether or not this was due to their policies or because the route South was via East Africa where transit mail continued to be blocked by Kenya  
Image from eBay

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
POSTAL SERVICES SUSPENDED

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (EAST GERMANY)



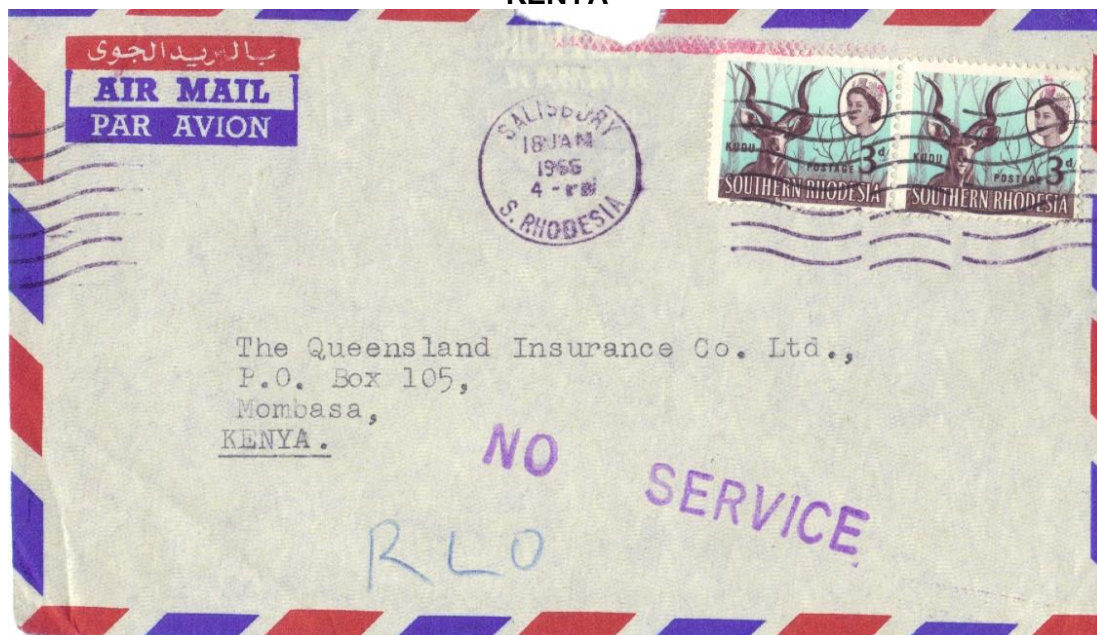
DESTINATION RHODESIA Mail Airmail letter Date mailed 13 JUN 78  
P O ACTION Label affixed to letter reads: 'Return to sender. At present, no service to Rhodesia'. Translation provided by Bernd Aberer  
OBSERVATIONS Presumably the suspension of postal services was implemented in 1966.  
 9Two similar labels were used – one issued in 1964, the second in 1976



DESTINATION RHODESIA Mail Airmail letter Date mailed 13 JUN 78  
P O ACTION A fold-back label stuck over the addressee's name and address  
OBSERVATIONS The same letter from East Germany but with the label folded back to reveal the name and address of the addressee in Rhodesia  
 9Similar covers dated 3 MAR 74 and 15 JUL 79. This late date indicates that postal services were not restored until the Zimbabwe era in 1980. Many Eastern Bloc countries seem to have restored postal services much sooner

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
POSTAL SERVICES SUSPENDED

KENYA



DESTINATION      **KENYA**                      Mail    Airmail letter                      Date mailed    18 JAN 66  
P O ACTION        Front. Endorsed NO SERVICE in Kenya and manuscript RLO.  
OBSERVATIONS    Salisbury was still accepting mail addressed to Kenya for airmail delivery



DESTINATION      **KENYA**                      Mail    Airmail letter                      Date mailed    18 JAN 66  
P O ACTION        Reverse side. Back stamped NAIROBI R.L.O. 24 JAN 66 and BULAWAYO  
RETURNED LETTER OFFICE 22 FEB 66, nearly a month later  
OBSERVATIONS    7Kenya stopped delivering mail from Rhodesia on about 14 JAN 66

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
POSTAL SERVICES SUSPENDED

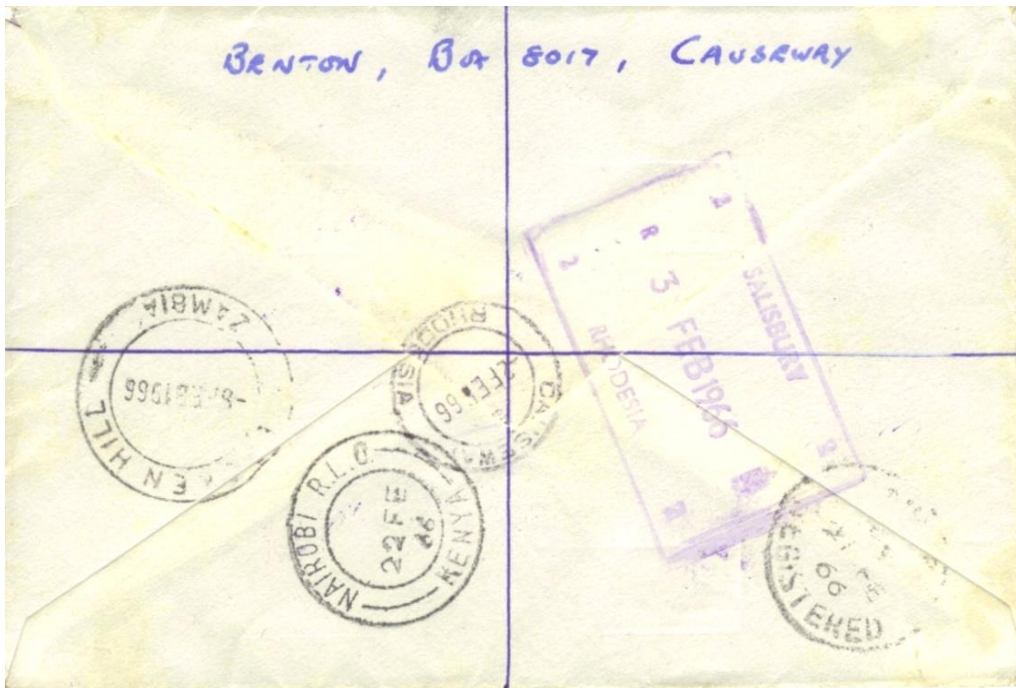
KENYA



DESTINATION    **6KENYA**    Mail    Registered surface mail letter    Date mailed    2 FEB 66  
(The registration label has been placed over the airmail sticker)

P O ACTION    Front. Endorsed NO SERVICE in Kenya, the address has been scratched out and 'RLO' written in pencil. Endorsed 'R.T.S.' twice

OBSERVATIONS    Mail addressed to Kenya now being accepted in Salisbury for delivery by surface mail. This was being routed through Broken Hill which was accepted in Kenya for a short period



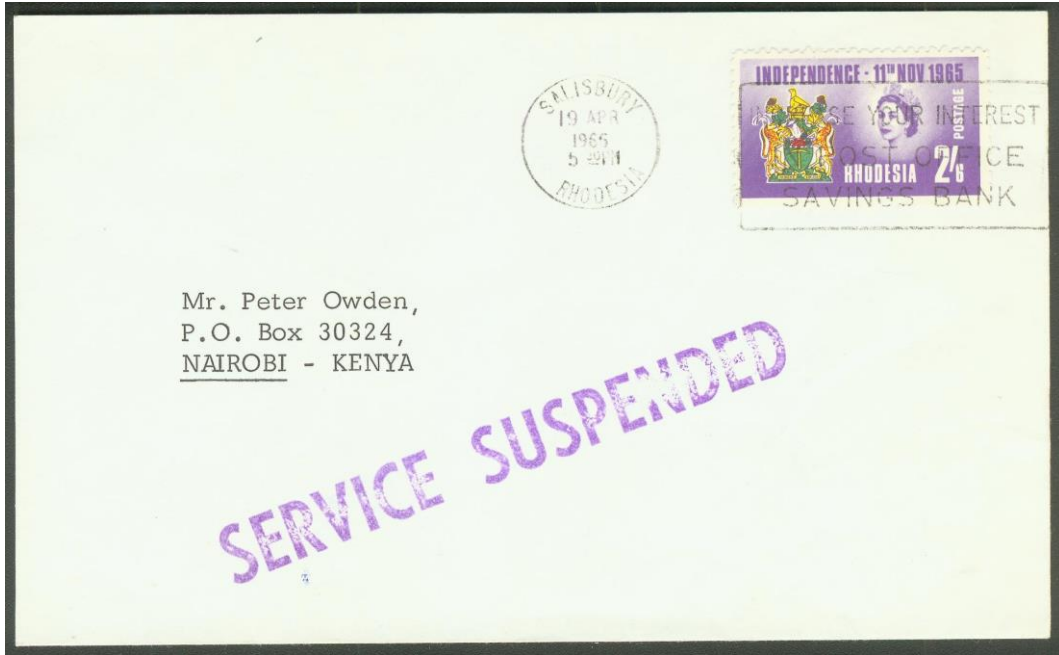
DESTINATION    **6KENYA**    Mail    Surface mail letter    Date mailed    2 FEB 66

P O ACTION    Reverse side. Back stamps Salisbury 3 FEB 66, Broken Hill Zambia 6 FEB 66, Nairobi (?) Registered 21 FEB 66. Nairobi R.L.O. 22 FEB 66

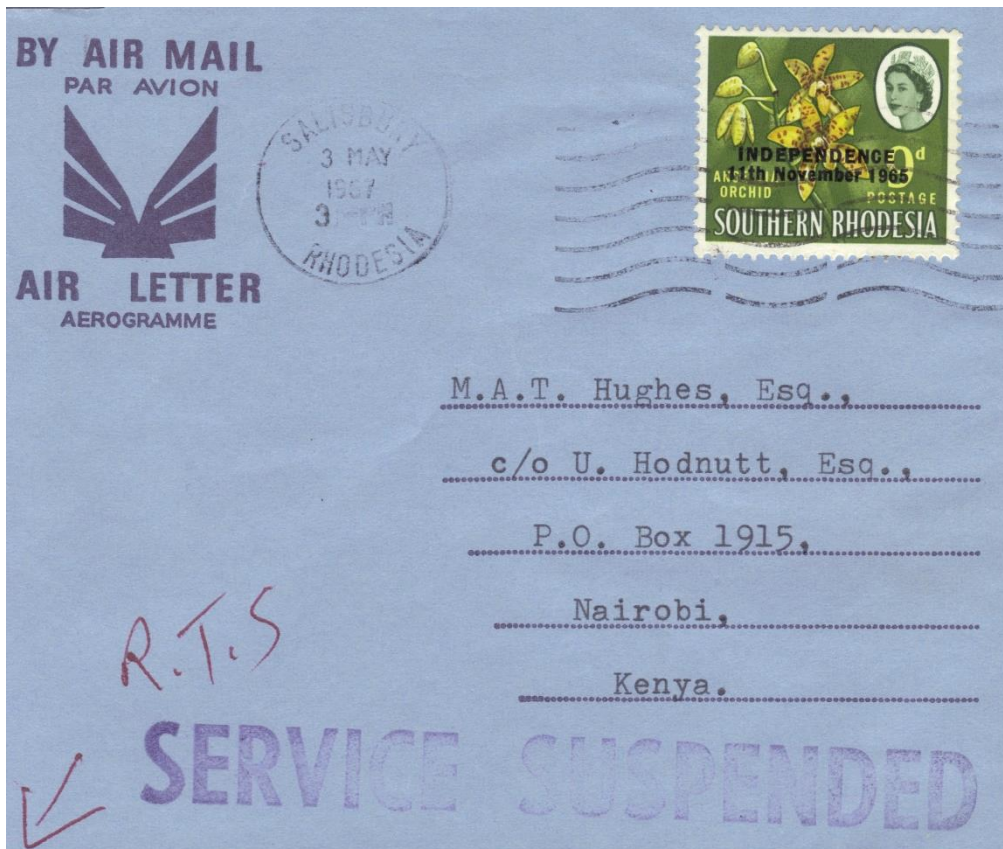
OBSERVATIONS    It appears that the 'Broken Hill' surface route was no longer acceptable to Kenya

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
POSTAL SERVICES SUSPENDED

KENYA



DESTINATION **6KENYA** Mail Aerogramme Date mailed 19 APR 66  
P O ACTION Endorsed 'SERVICE SUSPENDED' in Salisbury and returned to sender  
OBSERVATIONS Salisbury was no longer accepting mail addressed to Kenya



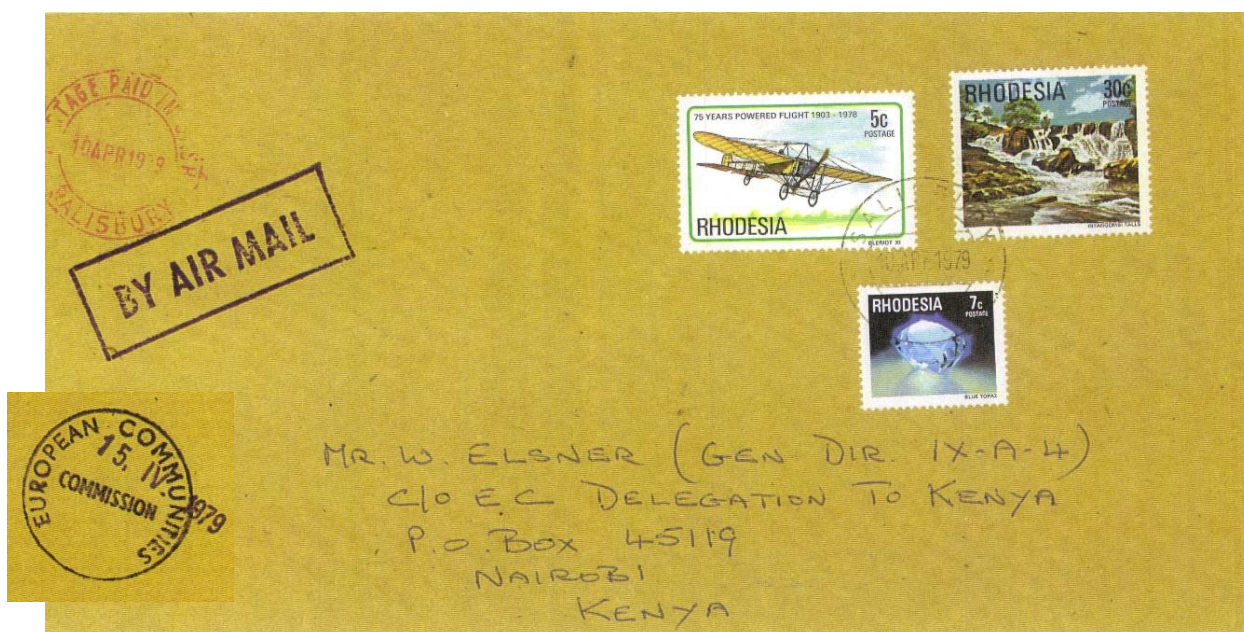
DESTINATION **KENYA** Mail Aerogramme Date mailed 3 MAY 67  
P O ACTION Endorsed 'SERVICE SUSPENDED' in Salisbury and returned to sender  
OBSERVATIONS Salisbury was not accepting mail addressed to Kenya  
This situation seems to have remained unchanged until 1979

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
POSTAL SERVICES SUSPENDED

KENYA



DESTINATION <sup>9</sup>KENYA      Mail    Surface mail letter      Date mailed    8 DEC 70  
P O ACTION      Manuscript endorsement 'NO SERVICE'. Returned to sender  
OBSERVATIONS    The letter was posted at Mt. Pleasant post office. It carries a Mt. Pleasant back stamp dated 8 DEC 70. Obviously, this post office was not in possession of the official 'SERVICE SUSPENDED' cachet used in the Salisbury post office so needed to resort to the manuscript endorsement. <sup>9</sup>A similar instance has been noted on a letter posted in Bulawayo on 8 SEP 69 which was returned to sender from Bulawayo with a manuscript endorsement 'SERVICE SUSPENDED'

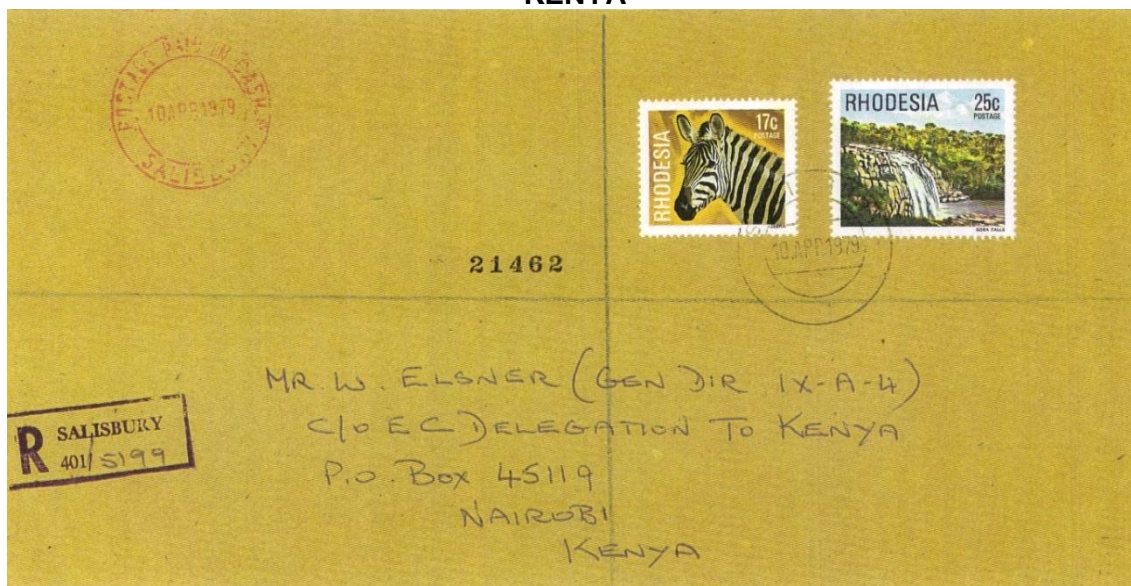


DESTINATION <sup>9,10</sup> KENYA      Mail    Airmail letter      Date mailed    10 APR 79  
P O ACTION      The letter was accepted in Salisbury for delivery to Kenya  
OBSERVATIONS    Normal postal service. The back stamp dated 15 APR 79 is inset at the lower left of the cover.



POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
POSTAL SERVICES SUSPENDED

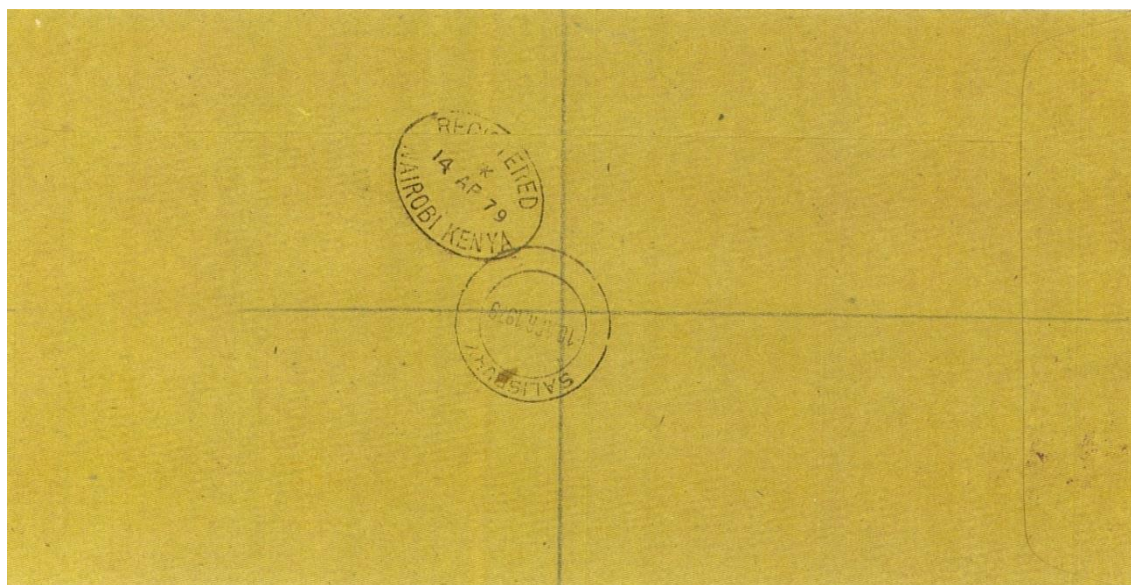
KENYA



DESTINATION 9,10 **KENYA** Mail Registered airmail letter Date mailed 10 APR 79

P O ACTION The letter was accepted in Salisbury for delivery to Kenya

OBSERVATIONS Front of cover. This letter was delivered, indicating that ordinary mail services had resumed. The East African Community had been dissolved in 1977, so each of the three countries that had been members were now responsible for their own postal services. Thus, this decision by Kenya did not necessarily mean that the other two East African countries had taken the same decision at the same time. No evidence has been seen to establish whether or not normal services with Kenya were established on this date, or sometime earlier. However, the immediate question this raises is – why now? Zimbabwe Rhodesia had not yet come into existence (1 JUN 79), an event that might have been expected to herald in such a change. However, on 30 JAN 79 a referendum of the white electorate had been held, at which 85% voted to accept the proposed majority-rule constitution which was to bring in Zimbabwe Rhodesia and a black majority government. The first election to be held under this new constitution took place on 10 APR 79.



DESTINATION 9,10 **KENYA** Mail Registered airmail letter Date mailed 10 APR 79

P O ACTION The letter was accepted in Salisbury for delivery to Kenya

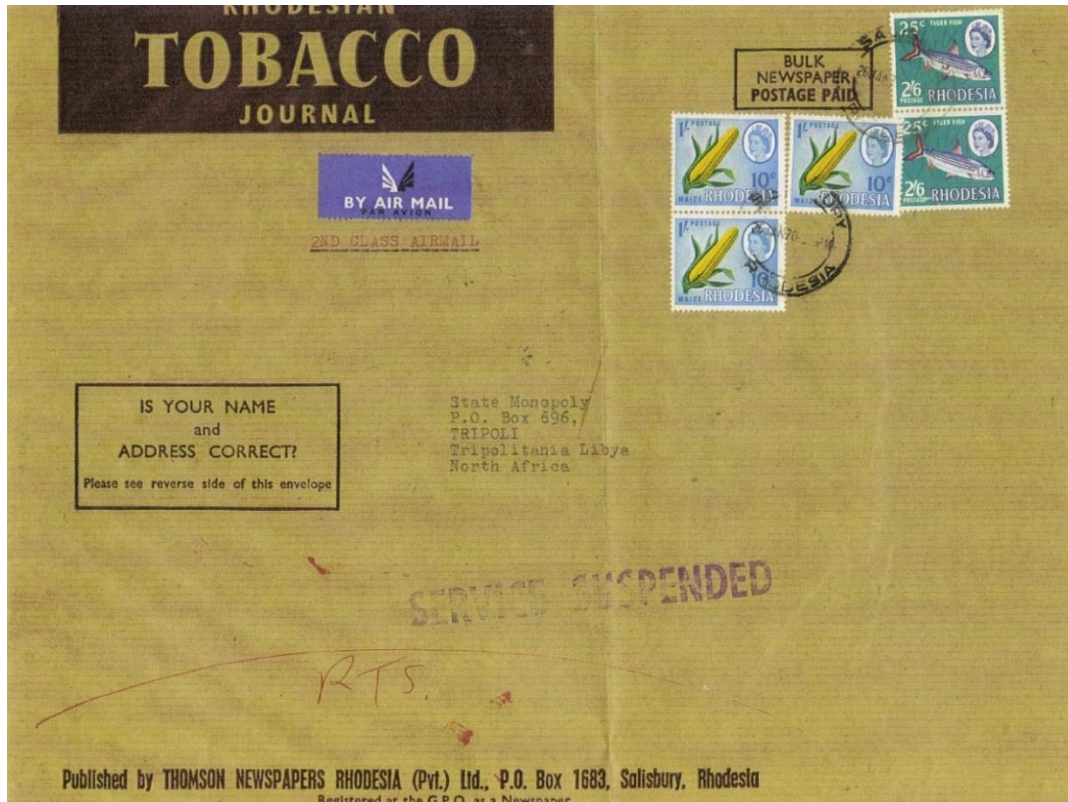
OBSERVATIONS Reverse side of cover. Postmarked SALISBURY 10 APR 79 and REGISTERED NAIROBI KENYA 14 APR 79

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
POSTAL SERVICES SUSPENDED

LIBYA



DESTINATION LIBYA Mail Aerogramme Date mailed 27 JUN 67  
P O ACTION Endorsed 'SERVICE SUSPENDED' in Salisbury and returned to sender  
OBSERVATIONS Back stamped with Salisbury Rect2.1 dated 27 JUN 67



DESTINATION LIBYA Mail Trade Journal. Date mailed 26 JAN 70  
P O ACTION Endorsed 'SERVICE SUSPENDED' in Salisbury and returned to sender  
OBSERVATIONS Back stamped Returned Letter Office Salisbury 28 JAN 70

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
POSTAL SERVICES SUSPENDED

**MOZAMBIQUE**

Following the military coup in Portugal on April 25, 1974, a large proportion of people of Portuguese descent living in Mozambique hurriedly returned to Portugal. Frelimo (who had started a struggle for independence in 1964) took complete control of the country and succeeded in gaining independence from Portugal on June 25, 1975. The Mozambique National Resistance (*Resistência Nacional Moçambicana*) or RENAMO was formed in 1975, which, with the support of the Rhodesian and South African governments, began a civil war against Frelimo. Following border clashes, President Machel announced the closure of the border with Rhodesia on March 3, 1976, and the application in full of United Nations sanctions by Mozambique. This action contributed to the capitulation of the Rhodesian Government within a few years because the new government in Mozambique also permitted the establishment of guerrilla bases in their country which resulted in increased guerrilla activity out of Mozambique. This resulted in the area of hostilities widening to such an extent that the Rhodesian security forces became severely over-stretched. This situation led to the South African Prime Minister, B J Vorster, into deciding to force a negotiated end to the stalemate by involving the Government of the United States of America.

Although the border between Rhodesia and Mozambique was closed, there is no record that any specific action was taken to prevent postal services continuing, and it seems quite possible that after a delay of a few months, mail deliveries resumed, routed through South Africa.

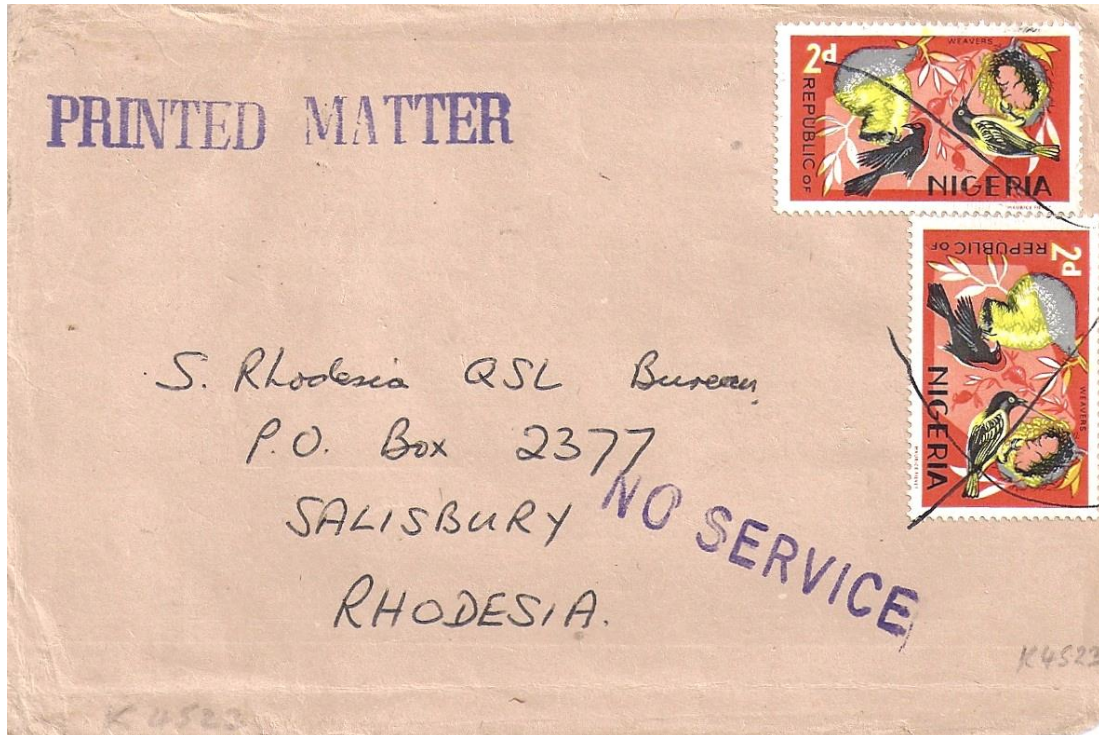
Normal commercial relations were only restored between the two countries after Zimbabwe had gained its independence in 1980.



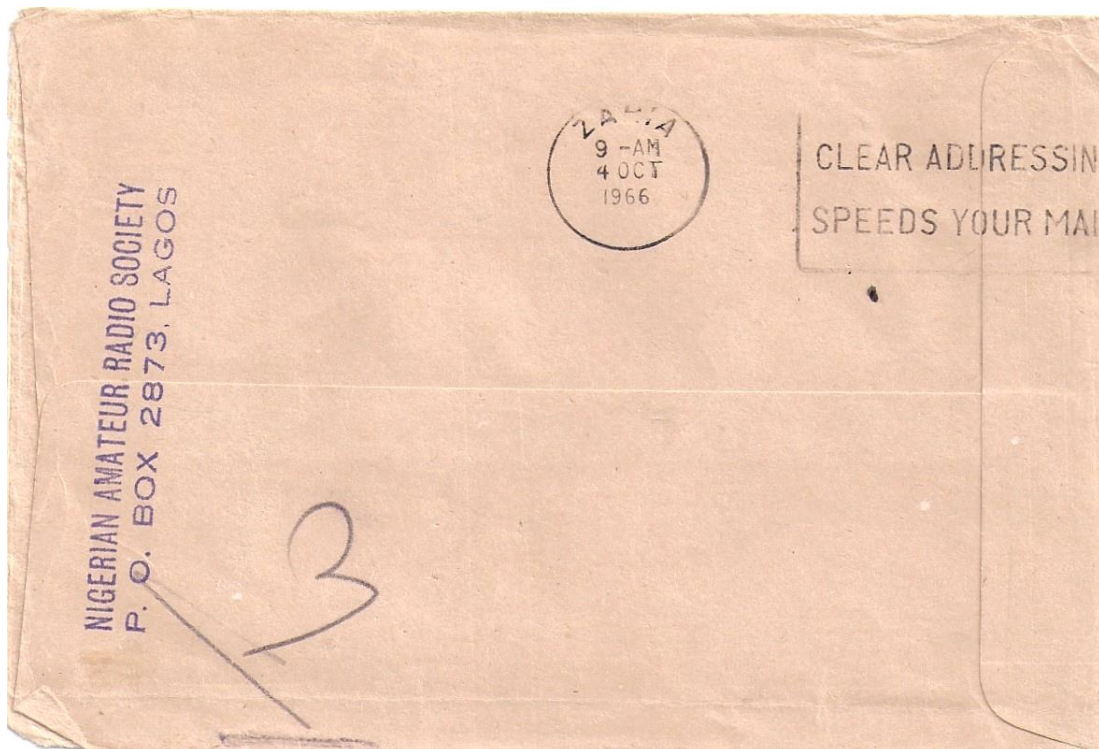
<u>DESTINATION</u>	<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>	Mail	Airmail letter	Date mailed	29 APR 76
<u>P O ACTION</u>	Endorsed 'NO SERVICE' in Salisbury and returned to sender				
<u>OBSERVATIONS</u>	On previous occasions when countries boycotted Rhodesian mail, Rhodesia used a postal cachet reading 'SERVICE SUSPENDED' and not 'NO SERVICE' as in this instance, which sounds more permanent. The capital city of Mozambique, Lourenço Marques, was renamed MAPUTO on 3 FEB 1976 Similar covers seen have all been dated April / May 1976. It seems likely therefore, that after a few months, an alternative mail route via South Africa was arrange and normal mail deliveries were resumed				

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
 POSTAL SERVICES SUSPENDED

**NIGERIA**



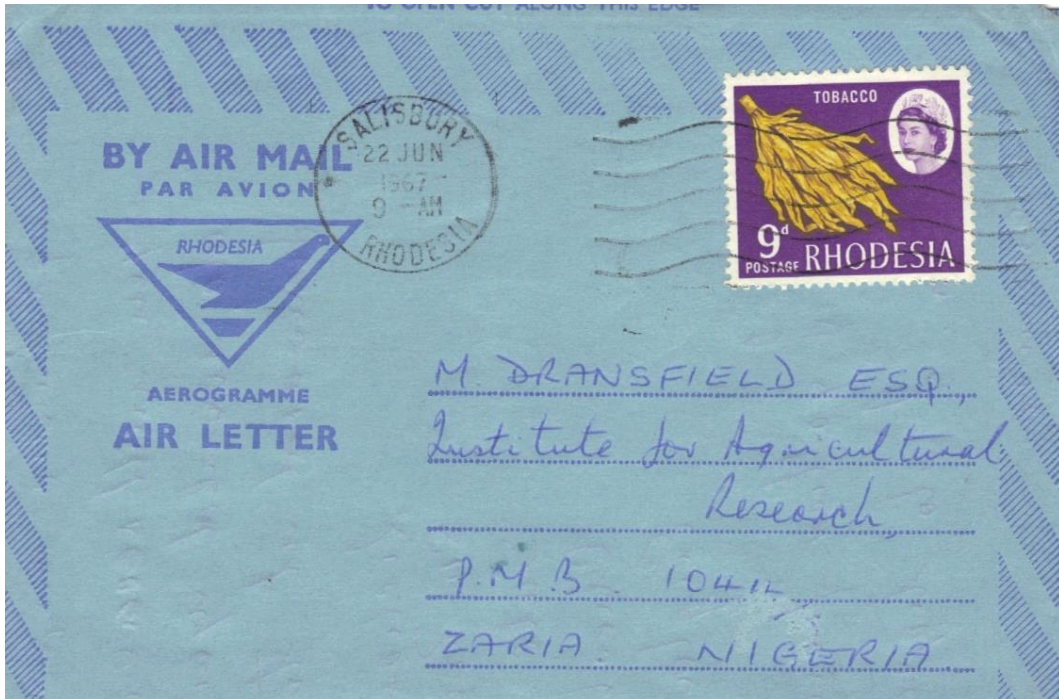
DESTINATION **7RHODESIA** Mail Surface mail letter Date mailed 4 OCT 66  
P O ACTION Endorsed 'NO SERVICE'. It is assumed that this cachet was endorsed in Nigeria and not in East Africa. A mail route Nigeria/Kenya/Rhodesia seems improbable.  
OBSERVATIONS The postage stamps have not been cancelled with a post office date stamp to evidence date of posting



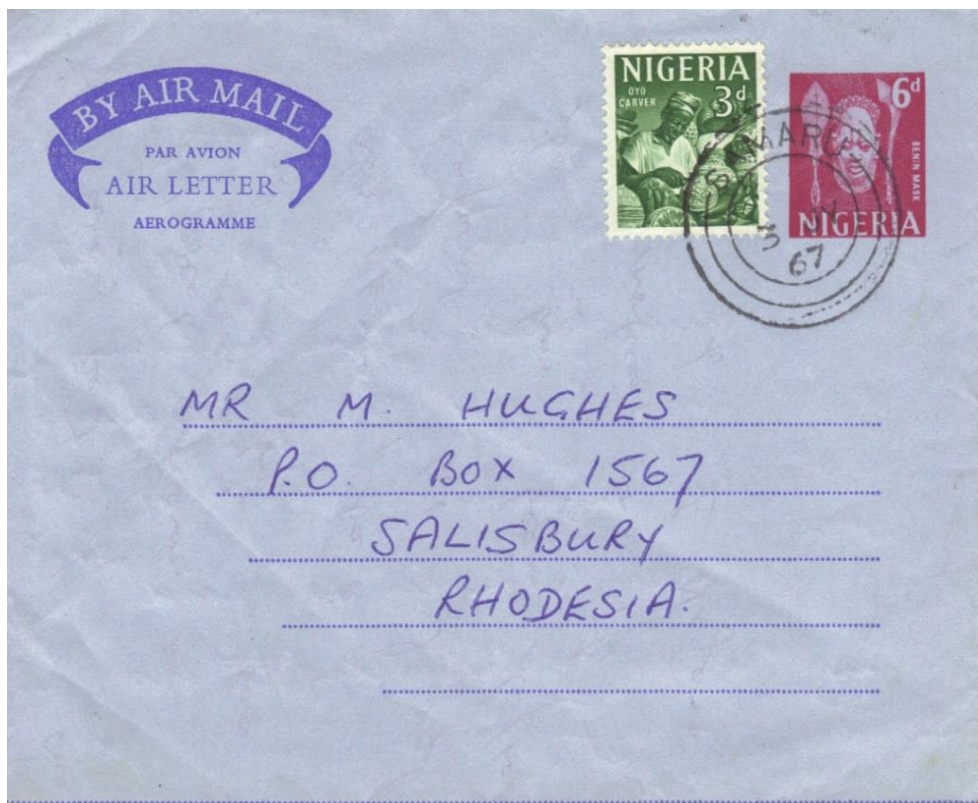
DESTINATION **7Reverse side** Mail Surface mail letter Date mailed 4 OCT 66  
P O ACTION Endorsed 'NO SERVICE' on the front of the letter  
OBSERVATIONS Although the postage stamps were not cancelled with a date stamp, the letter carries the back-stamp ZARIA 4 OCT 66. Presumably the letter was returned to sender

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
POSTAL SERVICES SUSPENDED

**NIGERIA**



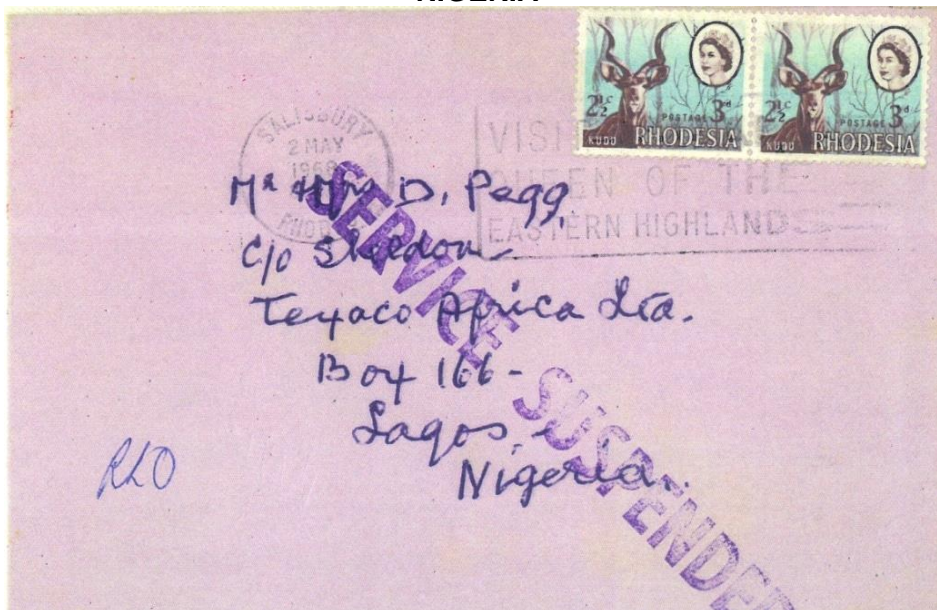
DESTINATION **NIGERIA** Mail Aerogramme Date mailed 22 JUN 67  
P O ACTION Posted in Salisbury and delivered in Zaria, Nigeria  
OBSERVATIONS Normal postal service



DESTINATION **RHODESIA from NIGERIA** Mail Aerogramme Date mailed 3 JUL 67  
P O ACTION Posted in Zaria, Nigeria and delivered in Salisbury  
OBSERVATIONS Normal postal service. Was this an exception?

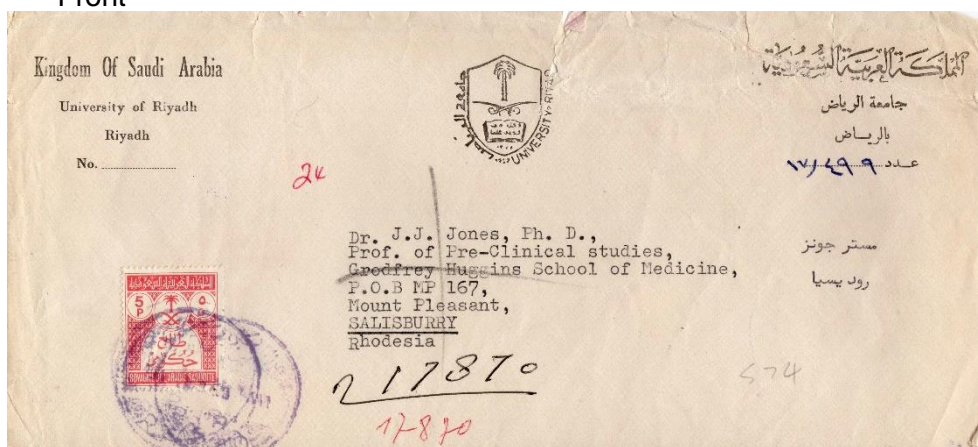
POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
POSTAL SERVICES SUSPENDED

NIGERIA



DESTINATION **9NIGERIA** Mail Surface mail letter Date mailed 2 MAY 68  
P O ACTION Endorsed 'SERVICE SUSPENDED' in Salisbury and RLO. There is no return address. Back stamps Returned Letter Branch Salisbury arrival (black) 9 MAY 68, outgoing (red) 16 MAY 68 and a Bulawayo Returned Letter Branch cancellation dated 20 V 1968  
OBSERVATIONS Service suspended once again

Front



Reverse side



<sup>4</sup>The above letter was posted surface mail in Saudi Arabia addressed to Rhodesia, date unclear. The obvious mail route would have been via East Africa. However, the postmarks on the reverse show transit through Kano (Nigeria) on 27 SEP 72 and Lagos (Nigeria) on 29 SEP 72, with receiving postmark Mount Pleasant on 11 OCT 72. Postal services with Rhodesia now re-established since Nigeria blocked the Guernsey mail in March 1971 (see illustration on page 115)

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
 POSTAL SERVICES SUSPENDED

**PAKISTAN**



DESTINATION **PAKISTAN** Mail Aerogramme Date mailed 1970  
P O ACTION Posted in Bulawayo. Endorsed 'SERVICE SUSPENDED' and returned to sender  
OBSERVATIONS It is assumed that services had been suspended since 1966

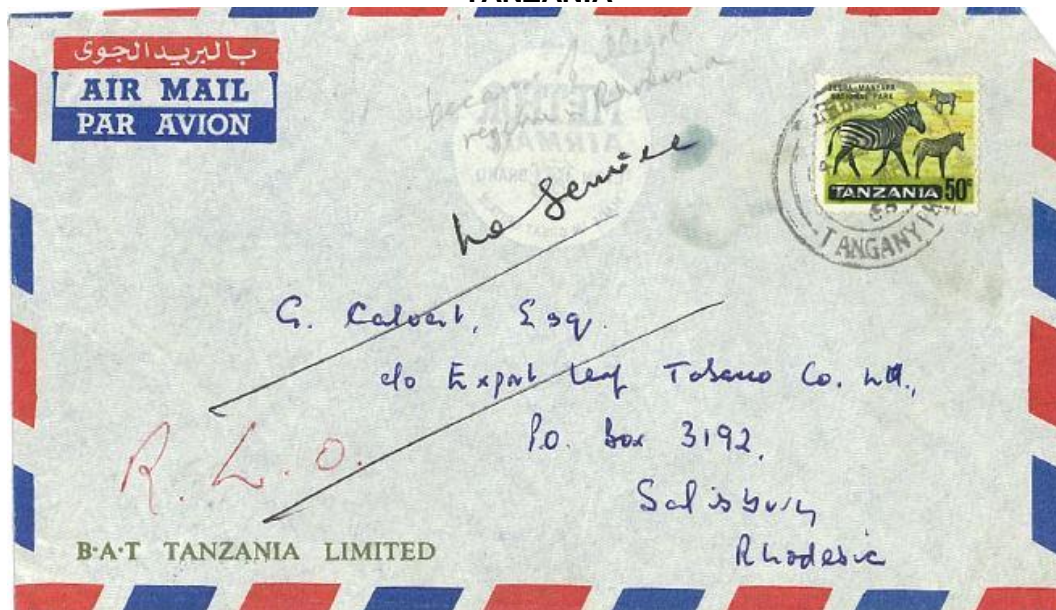
**POLAND**



DESTINATION **POLAND** Mail Aerogramme Date mailed 6 JUL 67  
P O ACTION Endorsed 'SERVICE SUSPENDED' in Salisbury and returned to sender  
OBSERVATIONS Another Eastern Bloc country that was not a part of the USSR

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
POSTAL SERVICES SUSPENDED

TANZANIA



DESTINATION RHODESIA      Mail      Airmail letter      Date mailed 19 MAR 66  
P O ACTION 4Postmarked Tanganyika, addressed to Salisbury. The address has been crossed out and a manuscript 'NO SERVICE' inscribed. A further handwritten instruction 'RLO' is written in red. The manuscript 'NO SERVICE' is unusual, thought to have been inserted in Tanzania  
OBSERVATIONS The date of posting is not clear although it may be the same as the Tabora postmark of 19 March 1966 on the reverse



DESTINATION 7TANZANIA      Mail      Aerogramme      Date mailed 22 MAR 66  
P O ACTION Endorsed 'NO SERVICE TO DAR-ES-SALAAM' in Salisbury and returned to sender  
OBSERVATIONS Outside the main post offices of Salisbury and Bulawayo, manuscript endorsements were used. This aerogramme was received at the Avondale post office



POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
POSTAL SERVICES SUSPENDED

**TANZANIA**



DESTINATION **TANZANIA** Mail Aerogramme Date mailed 23 JUN 67  
P O ACTION Endorsed 'SERVICE SUSPENDED' in Salisbury and returned to sender  
OBSERVATIONS Back stamp SALISBURY 23 JUN 67

**TANZANIA ZANZIBAR**



DESTINATION **TANZANIA ZANZIBAR** Mail Aerogramme Date mailed 23 JUN 67  
P O ACTION Endorsed 'SERVICE SUSPENDED' in Salisbury and returned to sender  
OBSERVATIONS Zanzibar gained Independence from Britain on December 12, 1963, and united with Tanganyika on April 26, 1964. In 1967 Zanzibar was still operating a postal authority distinct from the East African Community

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
POSTAL SERVICES SUSPENDED

TANZANIA



DESTINATION **TANZANIA** Mail Airmail letter Date mailed 17 MAR 74  
P O ACTION Front. Re-directed from Dar-es-Salaam to Mwanza, Tanzania  
OBSERVATIONS The letter was accepted by the Rhodesian postal authorities. Apparently forwarded and delivered normally



DESTINATION **TANZANIA** Mail Airmail letter Date mailed 17 MAR 74  
P O ACTION Reverse side. Transit postmark on reverse LIMBE C.S.O. MALAWI dated 21 MAR 1974 and back stamped DAR-ES-SALAAM TANZANIA 25 MAR 74.  
OBSERVATIONS The dates indicate that the letter was sent surface mail via Limbe, perhaps explaining why it was not returned by Tanzania. The letter in Annexure M states that postal services with Rhodesia were suspended from 1966 until at least October 1978

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
POSTAL SERVICES SUSPENDED

TANZANIA



<u>DESTINATION</u>	<sup>9</sup> TANZANIA	<u>Mail</u>	Airmail letter	<u>Date mailed</u>	20 APR 79
<u>P O ACTION</u>	Accepted in Salisbury for delivery in Tanzania				
<u>OBSERVATIONS</u>	The letter was delivered normally, indicating the resumption of postal services between Tanzania and Rhodesia. This date is only 10 days after the two letters delivered to Kenya but is still prior to the establishment of majority rule in Rhodesia.				

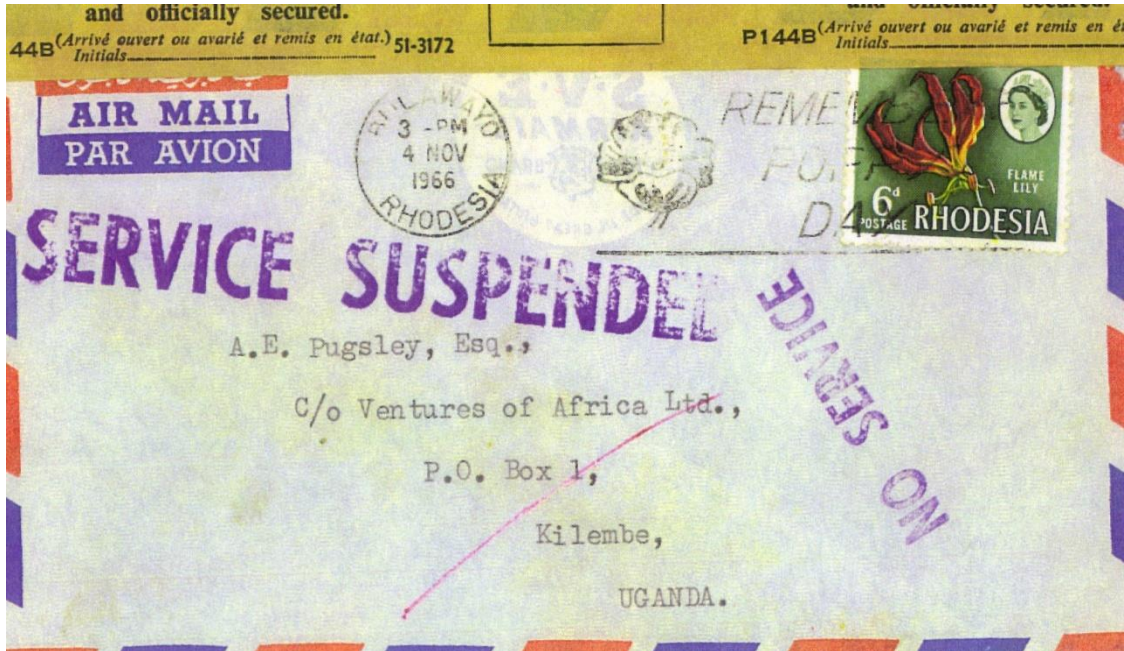
UGANDA



<u>DESTINATION</u>	UGANDA	<u>Mail</u>	Aerogramme	<u>Date mailed</u>	23 JUN 67
<u>P O ACTION</u>	Endorsed 'SERVICE SUSPENDED' in Salisbury and returned to sender				
<u>OBSERVATIONS</u>	This action was the same as that taken in respect of KENYA and TANZANIA				

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
POSTAL SERVICES SUSPENDED

UGANDA



DESTINATION **UGANDA** Mail Airmail letter, front Date mailed 4 NOV 66  
P O ACTION Letter accepted for delivery in Uganda. Returned from East Africa 'NO SERVICE'  
OBSERVATIONS The letter appears to have been endorsed 'SERVICE SUSPENDU' after its return from East Africa. There are no East Africa postal markings other than the 'NO SERVICE' cachet



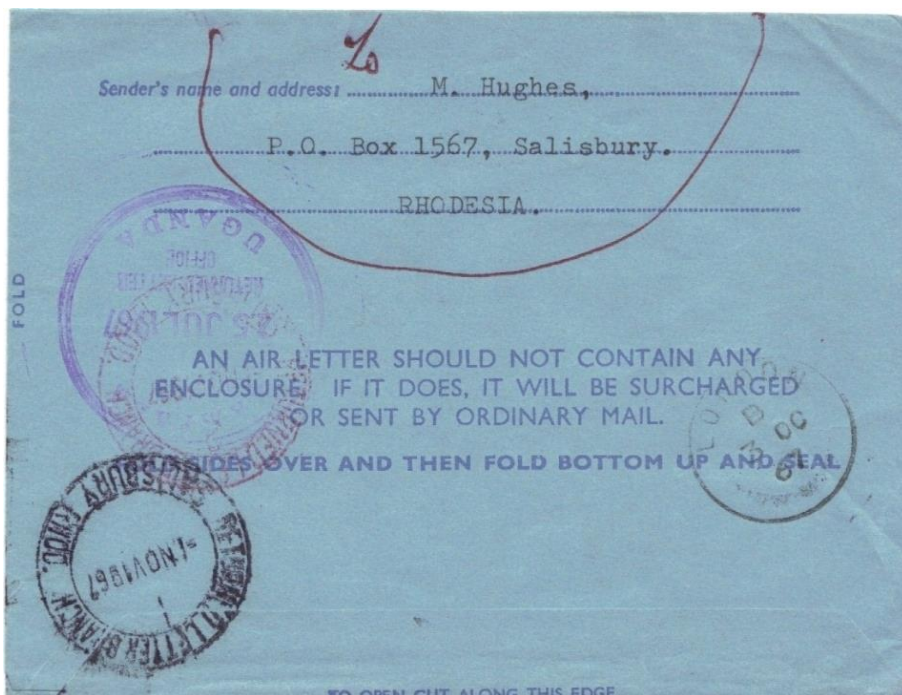
DESTINATION **UGANDA** Mail Airmail letter, reverse Date mailed 4 NOV 66  
P O ACTION This is difficult to unravel. Date stamped by the Returned Letter Office, Bulawayo on 7 NOV 66 and the return address is in Bulawayo. However, it carries a GPO Salisbury date stamp 28 NOV 66, presumably after being returned from East Africa. Was it then endorsed 'SERVICE SUSPENDU'?  
OBSERVATIONS Many questions: Why was it accepted for delivery to Uganda? Why was it sent to Uganda after being received by the Bulawayo Returned Letter Office instead of being returned to the sender? The seal says 'found open or damaged and officially secured', presumably in Salisbury on 28 NOV 66

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
POSTAL SERVICES SUSPENDED

UGANDA



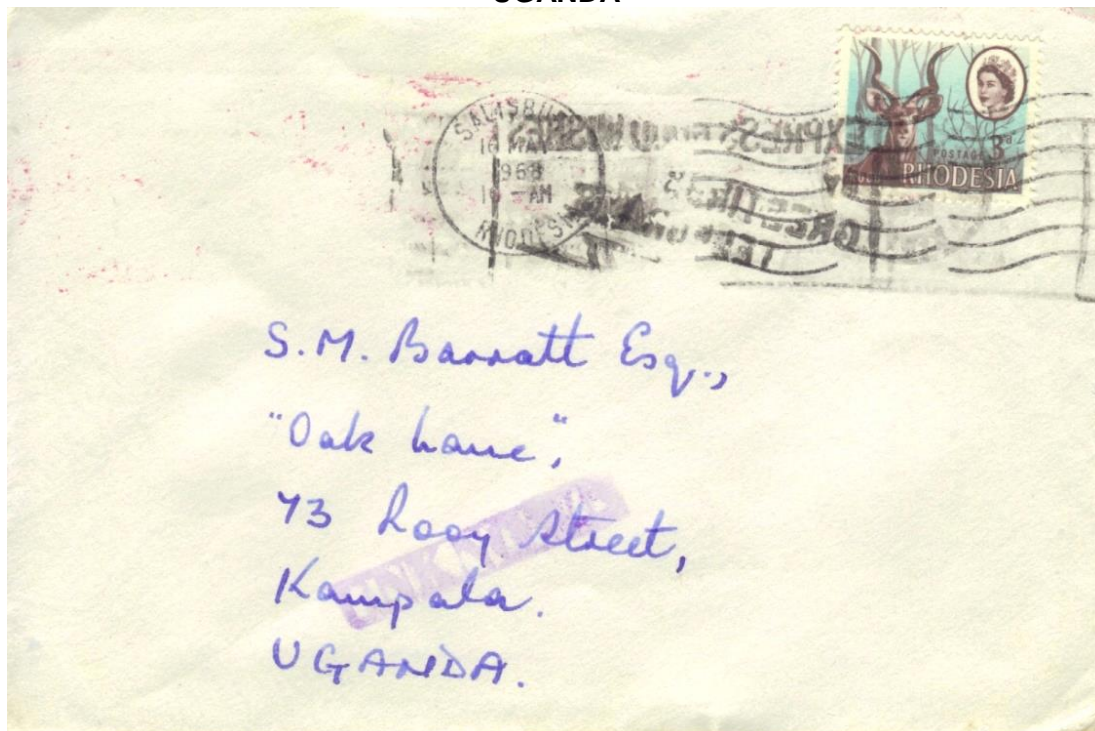
DESTINATION **UGANDA** Mail Aerogramme Date mailed 7 JUL 67  
P O ACTION Front. Address scratched out, 'England' and PTO written in red  
 Endorsed UNDELIVERED FOR REASON STATED RETURN TO SENDER.  
OBSERVATIONS The 'Insufficiently Addressed I S' cachet and the 'diamond' are London endorsements  
 Accepted in Salisbury for delivery to Uganda just three weeks after a previous  
 aerogramme was returned 'SERVICE SUSPENDED'. Undelivered and returned to  
 Rhodesia via London nearly 4 months later. Perhaps this action was taken because  
 the direct route via Kenya was blocked



DESTINATION **UGANDA** Mail Aerogramme Date mailed 7 JUL 67  
P O ACTION Reverse side. Purple Kampala Uganda Returned Letter Office back stamp dated 25  
 JULY 67. Transit stamp London 3 OCT 67. Finally, post marked RETURNED LETTER  
 BRANCH SALISBURY RHOD. 1 NOV 67  
OBSERVATIONS Long delays but delivery attempted indicating normal postal service

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
 POSTAL SERVICES SUSPENDED

UGANDA



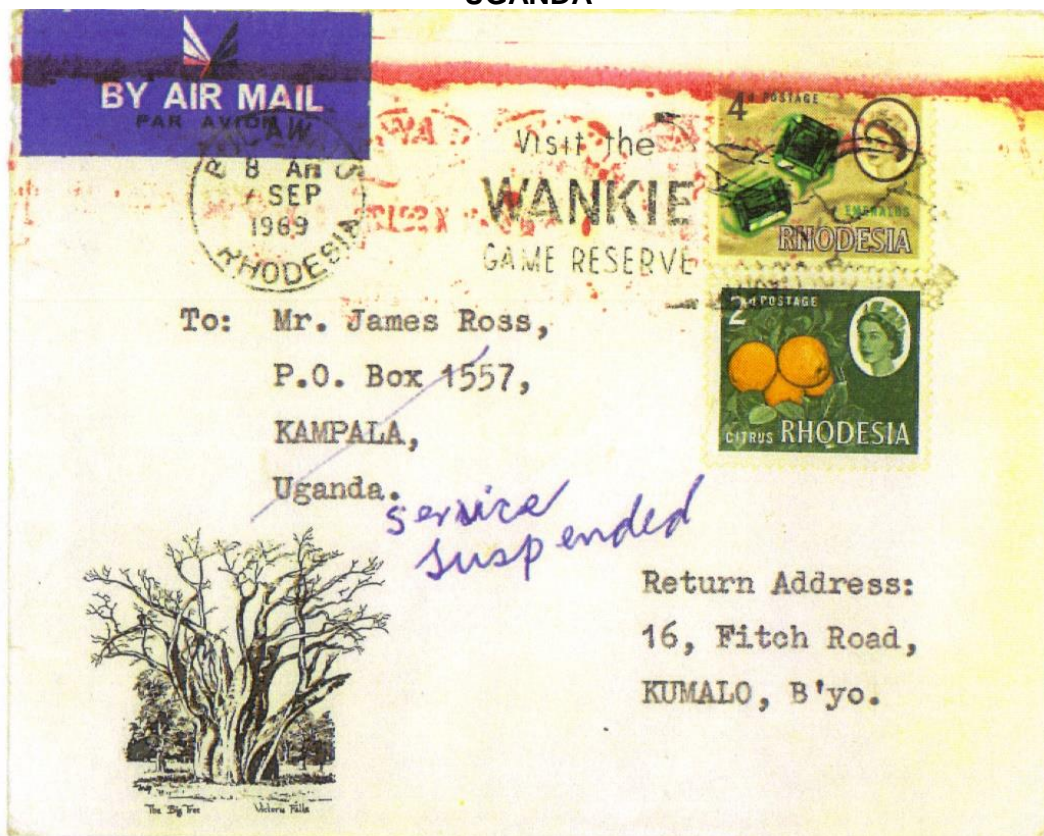
DESTINATION **UGANDA** Mail Surface mail letter Date mailed 16 MAY 68  
P O ACTION Front. a violet stamp 'UNKNOWN' across the address and returned to sender  
OBSERVATIONS This letter was accepted in Salisbury for delivery to Uganda. Apparently, the Rhodesian postal authorities had organised a mail route for mail to Uganda



DESTINATION **UGANDA** Mail Surface mail letter Date mailed 16 MAY 68  
P O ACTION Reverse side. Returned to Sender by surface mail via Kenya and Zambia  
OBSERVATIONS Eldoret Kenya transit postmark 10 JUL 68. Kampala Uganda RLO postmark 15 JUL 68. Zambia transit RLO postmark 31 JUL 68 and finally a red Bulawayo machine RLO (date illegible). Again, long delays but normal postal service. A mystery how this letter was able to transit Kenya

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
POSTAL SERVICES SUSPENDED

UGANDA



DESTINATION <sup>9</sup>UGANDA      Mail    Airmail letter      Date mailed    8 SEP 69  
P O ACTION      Manuscript endorsement 'SERVICE SUSPENDED' in Bulawayo and RTS  
OBSERVATIONS    Normally, a violet rubber stamp endorsement was applied in Salisbury and Bulawayo, while in smaller post offices the endorsement was hand written

USSR - ESTONIA



DESTINATION    <sup>6</sup>USSR ESTONIA,      Mail    Airmail letter      Date mailed    26 NOV 70  
P O ACTION      Endorsed 'SERVICE SUSPENDED' in Rhodesia and returned to sender  
OBSERVATIONS    A Soviet Union country. Pencil note – Returned 4/12/70. Perhaps the letter reached Salisbury before being stopped and then was returned to sender in Bulawayo

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
POSTAL SERVICES SUSPENDED

USSR - RUSSIA



DESTINATION **USSR RUSSIA** Mail Aerogramme Date mailed 27 JUN 67  
P O ACTION Endorsed 'SERVICE SUSPENDED' in Salisbury and returned to sender  
OBSERVATIONS A Soviet Union country



DESTINATION **USSR RUSSIA** Mail Surface mail letter Date mailed 16 MAY 68  
P O ACTION Undelivered (fictitious address), then marked 'Retour Adresse inexacte' with a large 'PTO' written using a red crayon and 'UNDELIVERED FOR REASON STATED / RETURN TO SENDER'  
OBSERVATIONS Back stamp СССР dated 7 AUG 68 inset at lower left of cover  
<sup>10</sup>The town was no longer called Stalingrad but Volgograd (see arrival postmark). The USSR post in Moscow has transcribed the address into Cyrillic (where the order name, road, town is always reversed). The big cachet is typically found in the UK – did this cover transit via the UK on its return?  
 By August 1968 normal postal services had been restored with Russia



### MAIL BLOCKED IN TRANSIT

Following UDI on November 11, 1965, the United Nations imposed wide ranging and comprehensive sanctions on Rhodesia. One of the results was that many airlines cancelled flights into Rhodesia in early 1966 although South African Airways (SAA) and the Portuguese airline Transportes Aéreos Portuguese (TAP) continued to fly into Rhodesia. Furthermore, some of Air Rhodesia's more profitable routes were closed, notably the routes to East Africa, Zambia and Mauritius, restricting Air Rhodesia to domestic routes and routes to countries remaining friendly to Rhodesia: Malawi, South Africa and Mozambique. The result was that Rhodesia's international mail routes were severely disrupted.

The East African countries, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, suspended postal services altogether with Rhodesia in mid-January 1966, preventing all mail to and from Rhodesia, including transit mail, from being delivered. Nairobi was an important mail hub, so this action further complicated Rhodesia's international mail services. Some mail endorsed NO SERVICE is back stamped NAIROBI, but many covers bear no proving postmarks.

Blocked mail and unusual mail routes involving the following countries are illustrated in this section:

<u>COUNTRY WHERE POSTED</u>	<u>COUNTRY OF DESTINATION</u>	<u>DATE OF POSTING</u>	<u>COUNTRY WHERE BLOCKED</u>
ABU DHABI	RHODESIA	10 MAY 66	EAST AFRICA
AFGHANISTAN	RHODESIA	1971	EAST AFRICA
BURMA	RHODESIA	1 DEC 71	EAST AFRICA
BURUNDI	RHODESIA	7 NOV 69	KENYA
CEYLON	RHODESIA	3 FEB 66	KENYA
GUERNSEY	RHODESIA	MAR 71 Assumed	NIGERIA
ISRAEL	RHODESIA	6 SEP 68	EAST AFRICA
KUWAIT	RHODESIA	28 NOV 76	KENYA
MAURITIUS	RHODESIA	9 APR 69	TANZANIA
NEW ZEALAND	RHODESIA	4 FEB 66	KENYA
PHILIPPINES	RHODESIA	25 JAN 68	EAST AFRICA
RHODESIA	ANGOLA	18 FEB 77	SOUTH AFRICA
RHODESIA	SWEDEN	2 APR 73	Via LISBON
RHODESIA	SAUDI ARABIA	26 MAR 74	Via INDIA
SAUDI ARABIA	RHODESIA	20 APR 68	EAST AFRICA
SEYCHELLES	RHODESIA	23 DEC 65	Via DURBAN
SOUTH AFRICA	RHODESIA	29 OCT 76	MOZAMBIQUE
SOUTHERN YEMEN	RHODESIA	14 DEC 69	EAST AFRICA
SPAIN	RHODESIA	15 NOV 67	EAST AFRICA
SPAIN	RHODESIA	23 MAY 76	MOZAMBIQUE
SWITZERLAND	RHODESIA	1 JUN 68	EAST AFRICA
SWITZERLAND	RHODESIA	13 DEC 74	UNKNOWN
TURKEY	RHODESIA	25 JUN 66	EAST AFRICA
USA	KENYA	13 APR 67	RHODESIA

Illustrations are not shown at actual size. Covers come in many sizes, so that it has been found necessary to adjust the size of each illustration to best fit the space available.

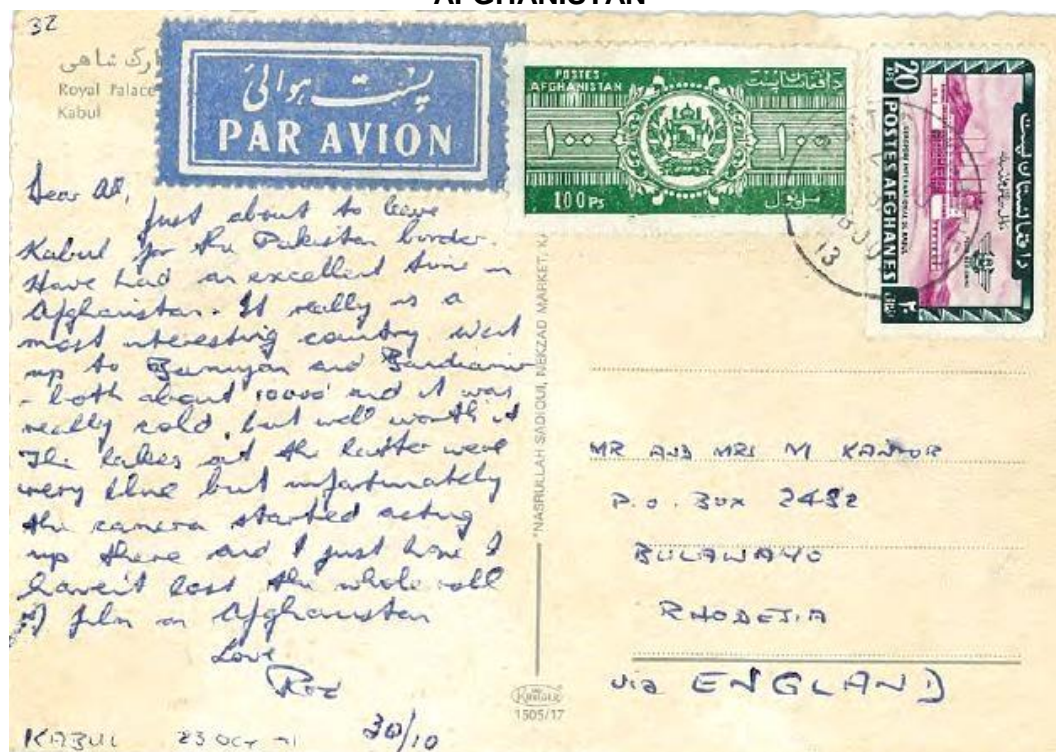
POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
MAIL BLOCKED IN TRANSIT

ABU DHABI



<sup>9</sup>Airmail letter posted 10 MAY 66. Blocked in EAST AFRICA where the NO SERVICE stamp was applied and returned to Abu Dhabi from where it was delivered to Rhodesia using an alternative route. Receiving back stamp CRANBORNE dated 18 JUN 66 and then redirected

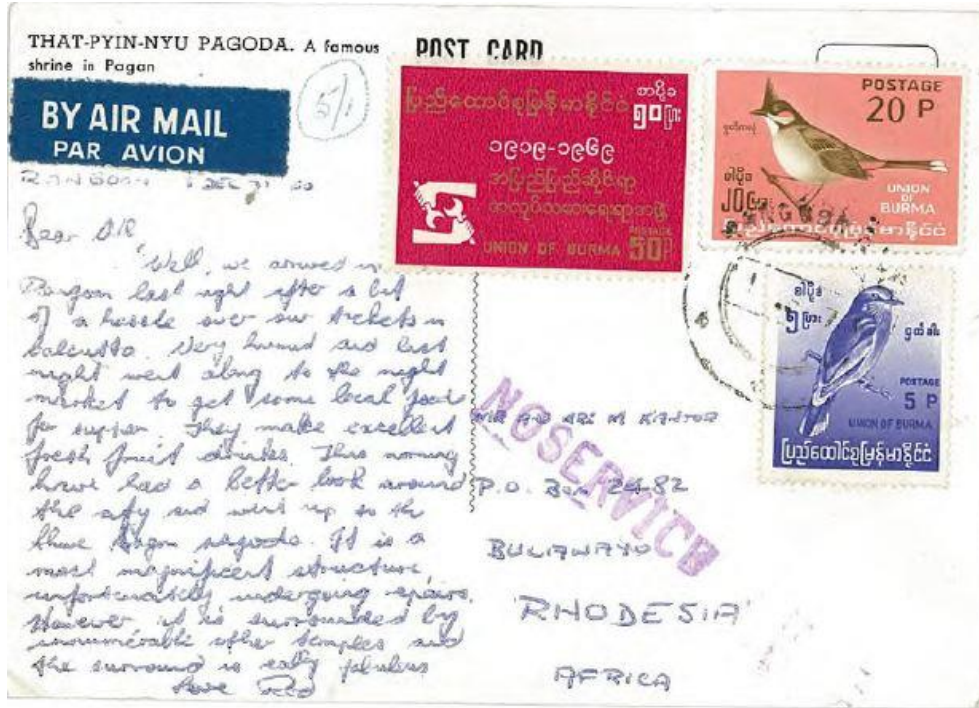
AFGHANISTAN



<sup>4</sup>From his personal experience Kantor has identified AFGHANISTAN as a country that locally advertised that postal services with Rhodesia had been suspended. It is conceivable that the mail Kantor posted in Afghanistan to Rhodesia which was not delivered, was returned to Afghanistan by Nairobi (the normal route) and eventually disposed of. However, by writing 'via England' in the address on the one card which was successfully delivered, the card may have been re-routed (via UK instead of through the East Africa route) and delivered to Rhodesia. This card was posted on 23 OCT 71 and delivered on 30 OCT 71

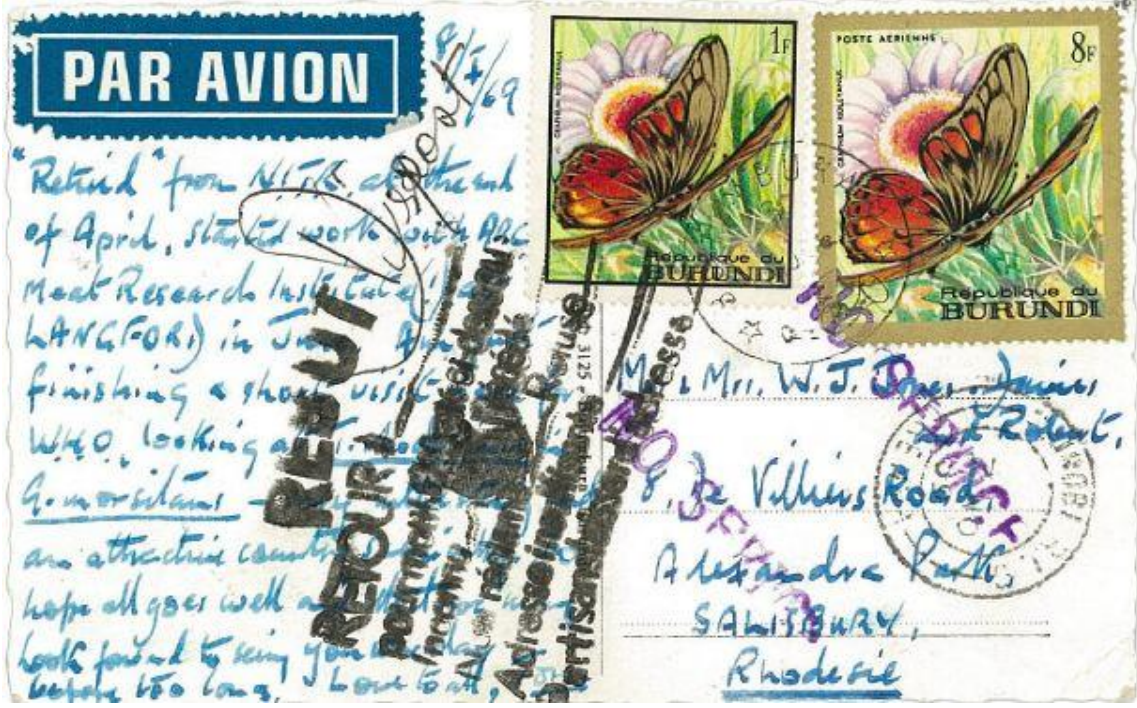
POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
MAIL BLOCKED IN TRANSIT

BURMA



<sup>4</sup>Posted 1 DEC 71, delivered in Bulawayo on 5 JAN 72 despite the 'NO SERVICE' cachet across the address, which is assumed to have been endorsed in East Africa. Time here for the letter to have been blocked, returned to Burma and re-routed to Rhodesia in the manner of the Abu Dhabi cover above

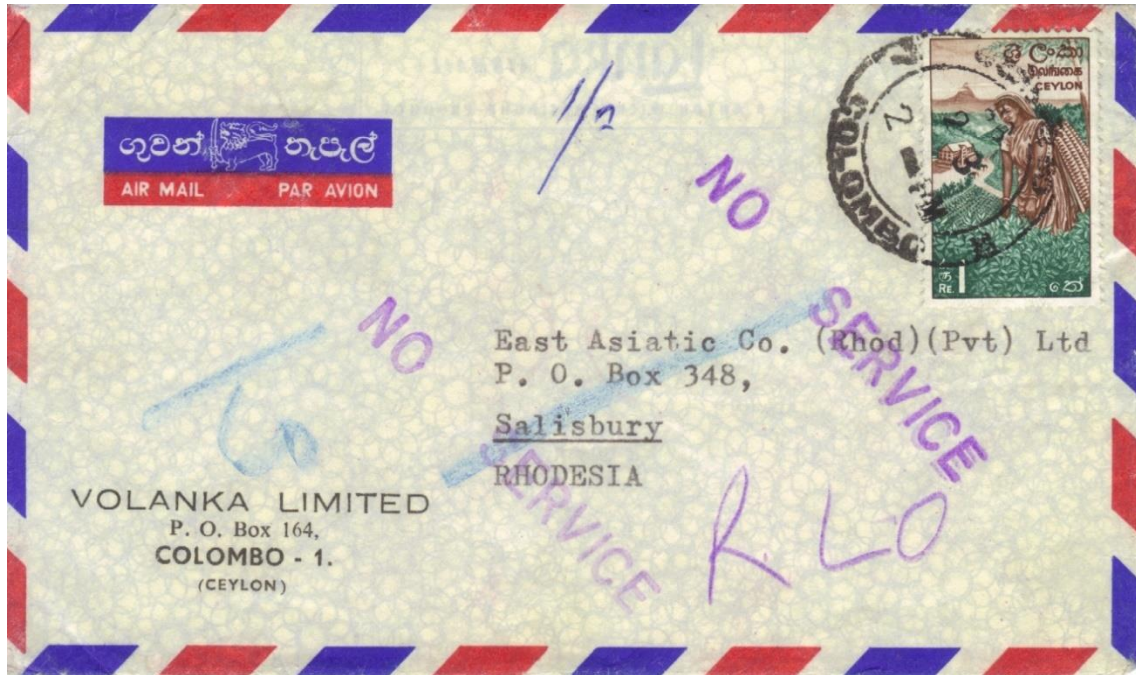
BURUNDI



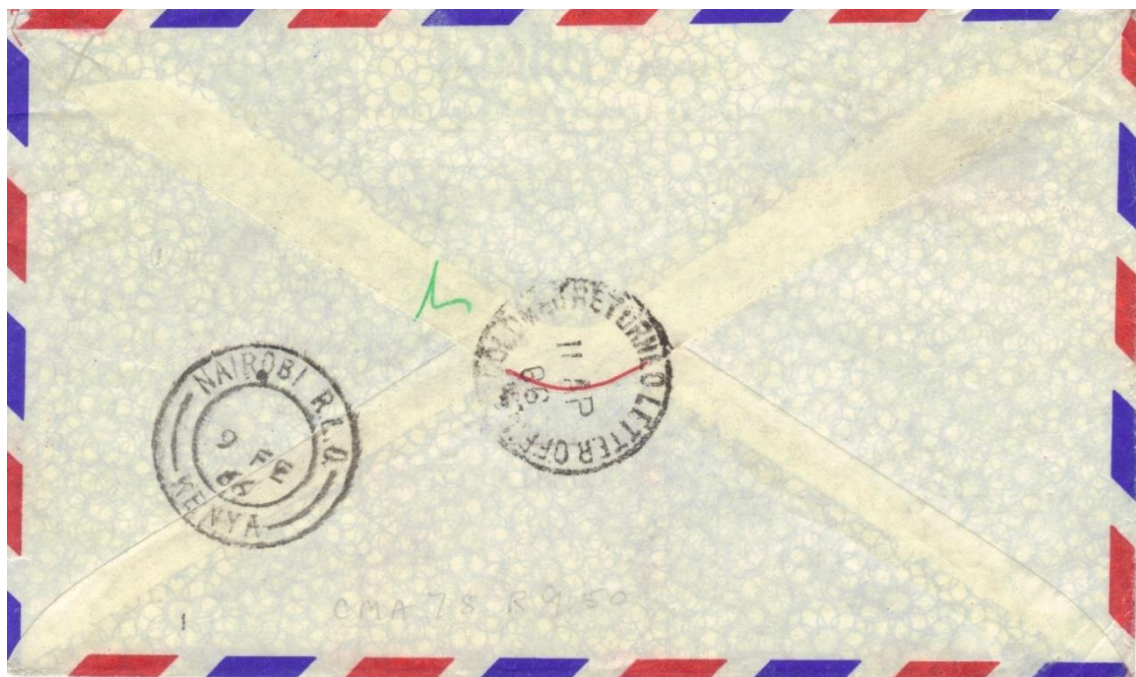
<sup>4</sup>This card made it as far as Nairobi where the RLO postmark is dated 7 NOV 69, evidence that the "No Service" cachet was applied at Nairobi rather than in Burundi. The cachet is in French(Burundi)

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
MAIL BLOCKED IN TRANSIT

CEYLON



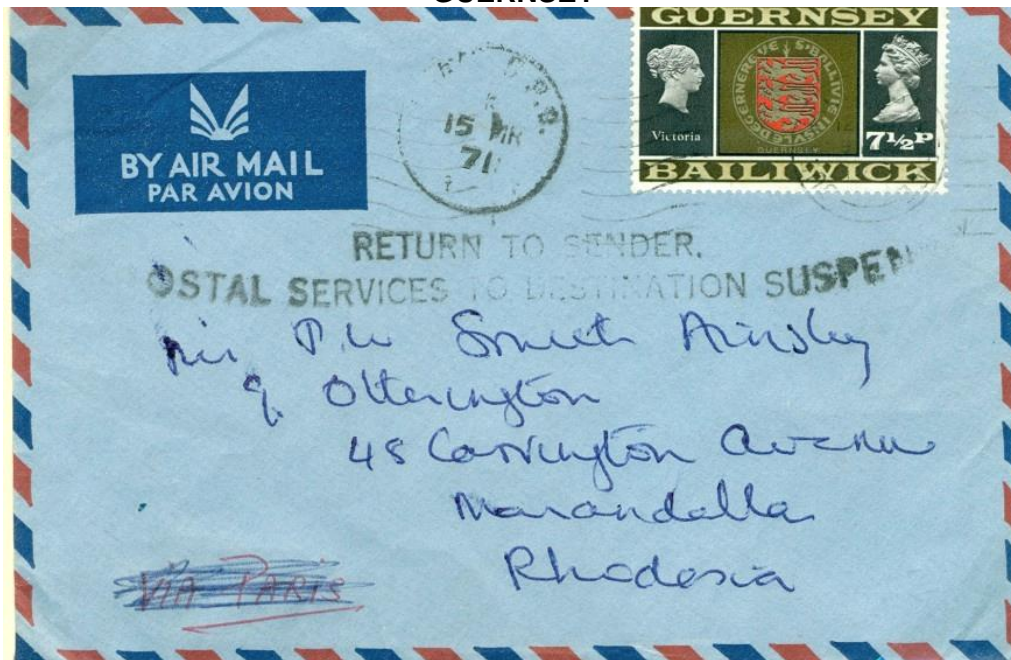
<sup>6</sup>Front Airmail letter from Colombo Ceylon posted 3 FEB 66, addressed to Salisbury. Cover marked NO SERVICE, RLO and returned to sender



<sup>6</sup>Reverse side Nairobi Kenya R.L.O. back stamp dated 9 FEB 66. Probably returned to Colombo by surface mail. Returned Letter Office Colombo dated 11 APR 66

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
MAIL BLOCKED IN TRANSIT

GUERNSEY



Airmail letter from Guernsey, date of posting illegible. Delivery blocked in Nigeria. Lagos G.P.O. date stamp 15 MAR 71 on front and back. The cachet reads 'RETURN TO SENDER. POSTAL SERVICES TO DESTINATION SUSPENDED'. The significance of the red manuscript 'VIA PARIS' and its cancellation is not understood. Perhaps it indicates an unusual mail route

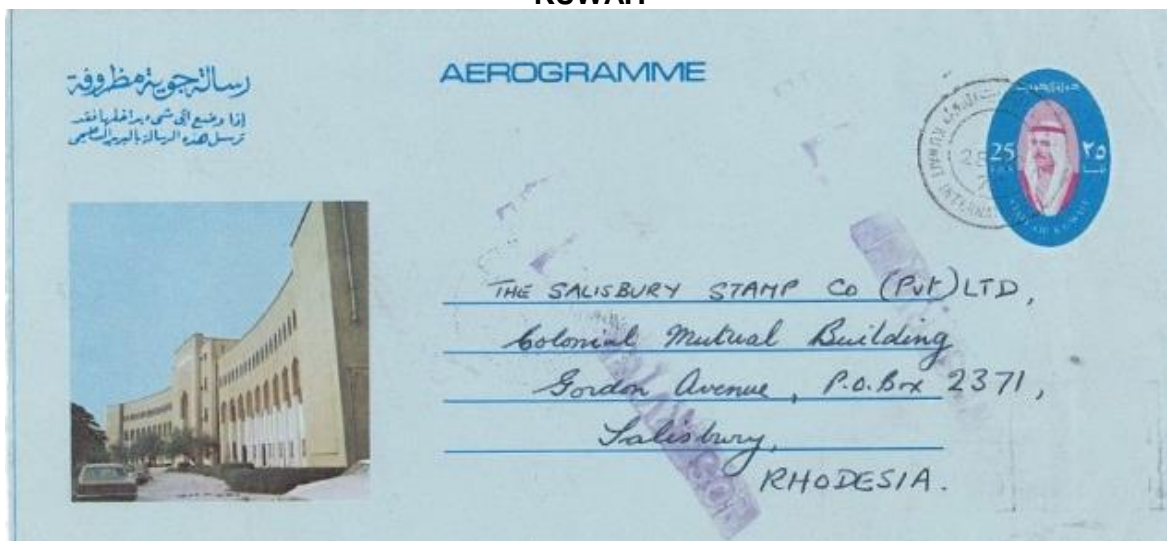
ISRAEL



Postcard posted airmail in Tel Aviv to Rhodesia on 6 SEP 68. Two NO SERVICE cachets across the front. Presumably blocked in East Africa and returned to Israel where manuscript 'By Air Mail' was added with 'Rhodesia' underlined in red ink

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
MAIL BLOCKED IN TRANSIT

KUWAIT



<sup>4</sup>Aerogramme posted Kuwait 28 NOV 76; the endorsement on the front is illegible.  
Nairobi RLO postmark dated 4 DEC 76  
and Kuwait return back stamp dated 13 DEC 76 on the reverse

MAURITIUS



<sup>4</sup> Letter posted surface mail in Mauritius on 9 APR 69. The address deleted and endorsed 'NO SERVICE' in red. Nearly two months later, a back-stamp DAR-ES-SALAAM dated 2 JUN 69 and the Mauritius Returned Letter Office post mark dated 14 JUN 69 is evidence that the manuscript inscription on the front of the cover was probably endorsed in Dar-es-Salaam rather than in Mauritius

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
MAIL BLOCKED IN TRANSIT

**NEW ZEALAND**

'A large consignment of airmail from New Zealand to Rhodesia was returned by surface mail to New Zealand and subsequently re-despatched by air direct. This mail took more than three months to be delivered. Mail addressed from Ethiopia had also to be diverted to other routes for the same reason'<sup>1</sup> Pg329



*A well reported cover.*

<sup>6</sup>Posted registered airmail in Blenheim, New Zealand on 4 FEB 66. Intercepted in Kenya. The address is crossed out and the front marked NO SERVICE and R.T.S.



<sup>6</sup>Nairobi R.L.O post mark 12 FEB 66. This consignment of mail was returned to New Zealand by surface mail where it received the New Zealand stamp of explanation. (Mitchell & Tring<sup>2</sup> Informative Type Q cachet where it is described as a Kenya cachet – surely incorrectly). It was then sent to Rhodesia by airmail

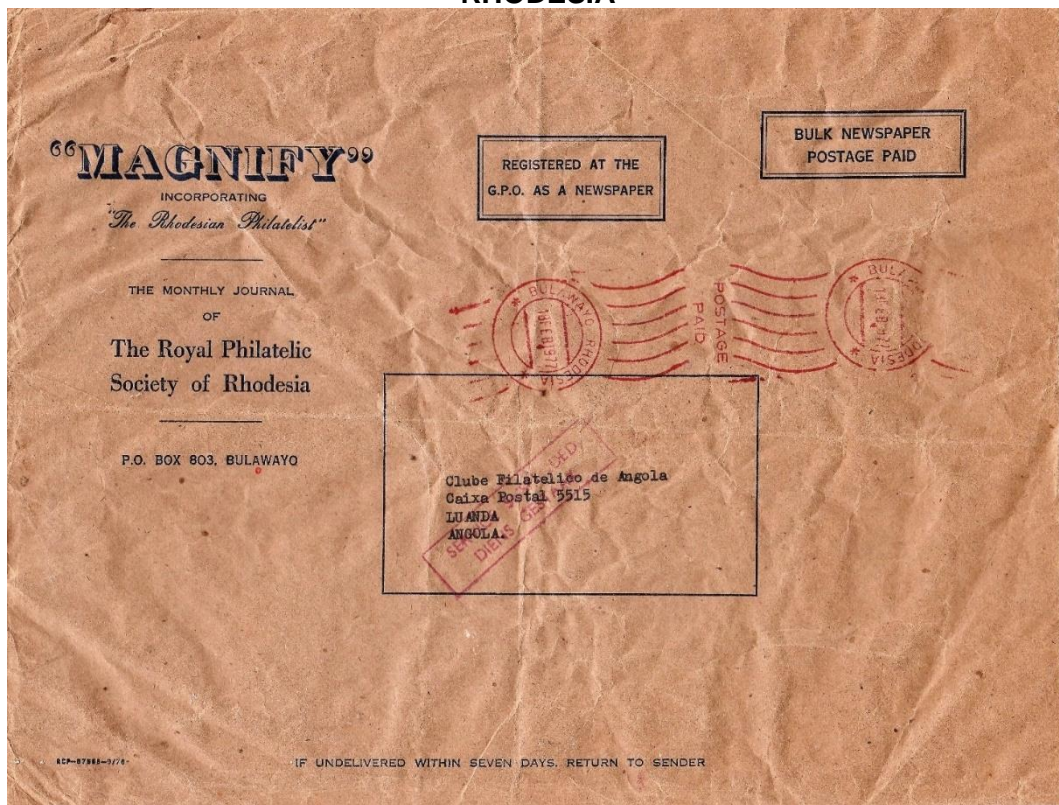
POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
MAIL BLOCKED IN TRANSIT

PHILIPPINES



<sup>4</sup>Posted 25 JAN 68 in Philippines, endorsed 'NO SERVICE', presumably in East Africa and returned to Philippines

RHODESIA



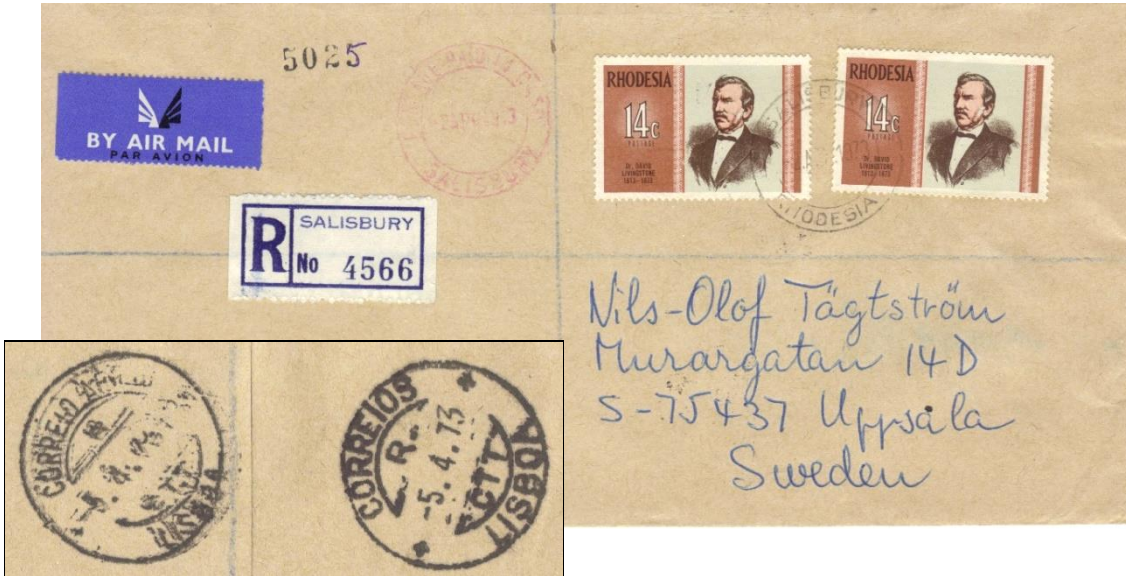
This Hal Hoyte cover is included for interest. It was not blocked in pursuit of postal sanctions against Rhodesia. It is addressed to Luanda and was posted in Bulawayo on 18 FEB 77. The address has been over-stamped with a boxed red cachet which reads: 'SERVICE SUSPENDED / DIENS GESTAAK'. The likelihood is that postal services between South Africa and Angola had been suspended due to the ongoing civil war in Angola in which South Africa was heavily involved.

Hal comments: - 'The cover could have gone through Zambia, but there was never, to my knowledge, any official direct cross-border mail route between Zambia and Angola, even in colonial days; Angolan mail to the South went through Belgian Congo. In 1977, Congo (then "Zaire") was in the throes of the Shaba rebellion against Mobuto



POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
MAIL BLOCKED IN TRANSIT

RHODESIA



Registered airmail letter to Sweden posted in Salisbury on 2 APR 73 carries a Lisbon Portugal transit back stamps (inset), indicating an alternative international route for Rhodesia's mails that bypassed the traditional East African route.

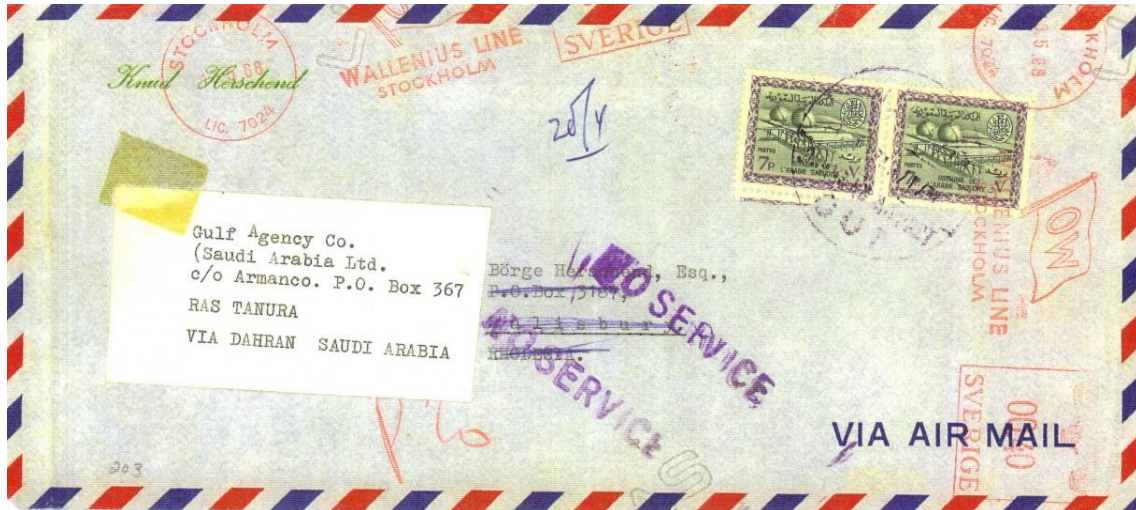
It should be noted that TAP, the Portuguese National Airline, established a direct route between Lisbon and Salisbury in early 1968 in direct contravention of the sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council



<sup>9</sup>Letter posted surface mail in Rhodesia on 26 MAR 74 addressed to Saudi Arabia carries a Bombay India transit postmark. This again indicates an unusual mail route for mail from Rhodesia to be delivered to a Middle Eastern country. In addition, the postmark dates suggest that the letter was carried airmail through the post

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
MAIL BLOCKED IN TRANSIT

SAUDI ARABIA



<sup>9</sup>Posted in Saudi Arabia on 20 APR 68 (place and date indistinct) to a Rhodesian address, with a return address in Stockholm, Sweden.

Endorsed NO SERVICE in East Africa and returned to Sweden from where it was forwarded on 10 MAY 68 to an address in Saudi Arabia

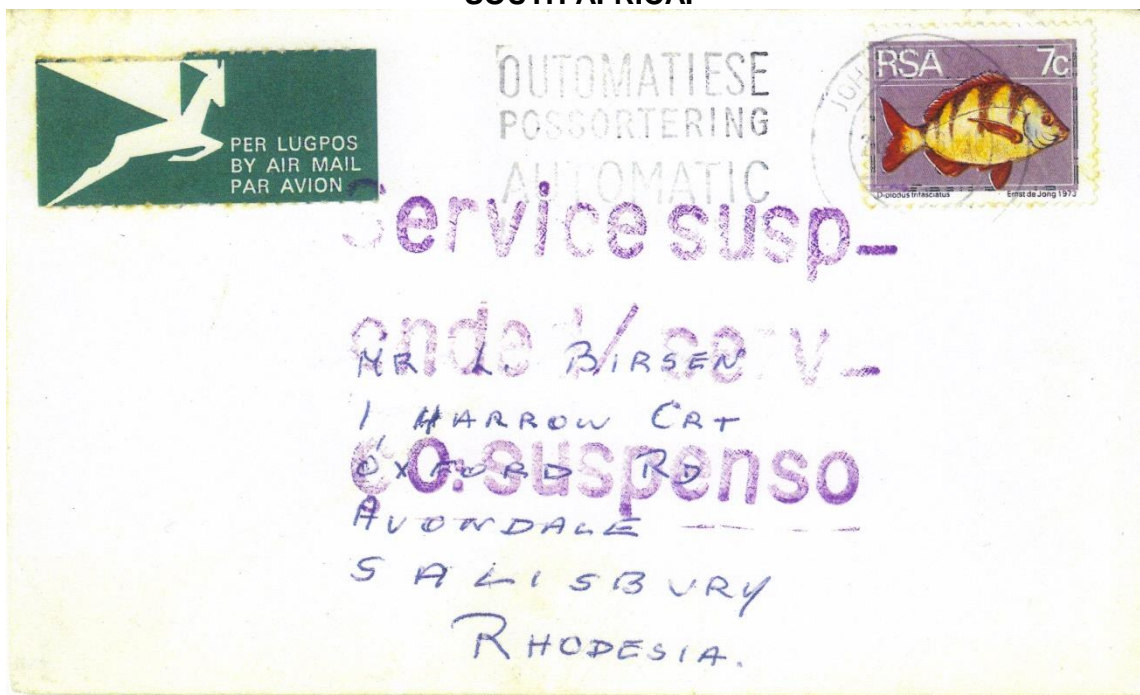
SEYCHELLES



<sup>4</sup>Posted from Seychelles by registered surface mail on 23 DEC 65. Presumably routed by surface mail through South Africa to avoid East Africa. A Bulawayo registration cachet dated 6 FEB 66 was applied on the back

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
MAIL BLOCKED IN TRANSIT

SOUTH AFRICA.



<sup>9</sup>Airmail letter posted 29 OCT 76 routed through Mozambique where it was blocked and received the large bilingual 'Service susp - // ended - serv - // co.suspensio' endorsement in English and Portuguese. Back stamped Lourenco Marques on 5 NOV 76. (The English portion of the endorsement has improved since the May 67 example below). This cover may have been included with mail from Rhodesia to Mozambique in error

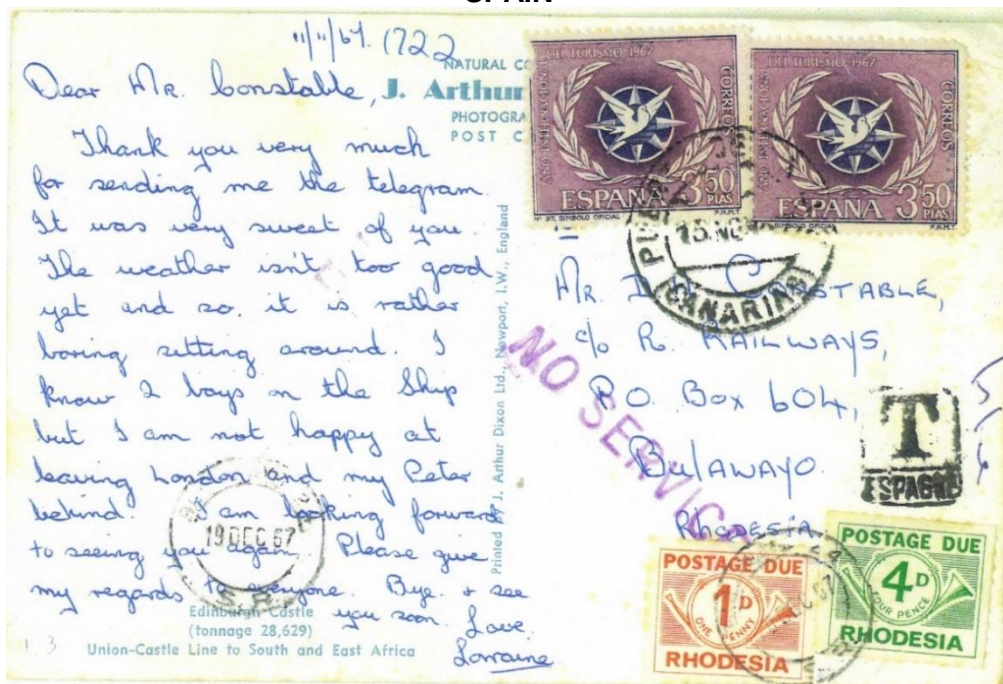
SOUTHERN YEMEN



<sup>6</sup>Airmail letter posted in Little Aden 14 DEC 69 endorsed NO SERVICE, presumably in East Africa. Assumed that it was returned to Southern Yemen where the two rubber stamp 'no service' cachets were crossed out. A manuscript 'NO SERVICE' has also been deleted. Appears to have been re-routed via London

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
MAIL BLOCKED IN TRANSIT

SPAIN



<sup>9</sup>Postcard posted in Spain on 15 NOV 67 where it received a tax mark 5 over 6. This action could have been taken because part of the message strayed onto the address section. Endorsed **NO SERVICE IN EAST AFRICA** and returned to Spain. Delivered to Rhodesia on 19 DEC 67 using an alternative route. UPU rules required Rhodesia to implement the taxing instruction:  $5/6$  of  $6d = 5d$



Aerogramme posted in Barcelona 23 MAY 76 and blocked in Mozambique where a large bilingual cachet was applied '**Make Not se - // rvic / servi - // co: suspenso**' in three lines. The English portion is not very good. President Samora Machel had closed the border with Rhodesia on 3 MAR 76 following border clashes. Image from SOLER Y LLACH on-line auction

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
MAIL BLOCKED IN TRANSIT

SWITZERLAND



<sup>4</sup>A letter posted airmail in Switzerland 1 JUN 68 to an address in Rhodesia with the address over-stamped NO SERVICE and with a hand written 'TO' placed alongside the Swiss stamps. Presumably returned to Switzerland and delivered to Rhodesia using an alternative route. There are no back stamps but it is likely that the 'NO SERVICE' endorsement was applied in East Africa



A second Swiss cover posted in Zurich on 13 DEC 74 (or 76, indistinct) to Rhodesia with a boxed cachet SERVICE SUSPENDED / RETURN TO SENDER in two lines. RSC member Bernd Aberer notes – “At this time, the Swiss Postal Administration in the German speaking part of Switzerland never used English cachets. They used German or French cachets, because French was the official international postal language.” The cachet is unlike the East African ‘NO SERVICE’ cachet. It is not known where the cachet was applied

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
MAIL BLOCKED IN TRANSIT

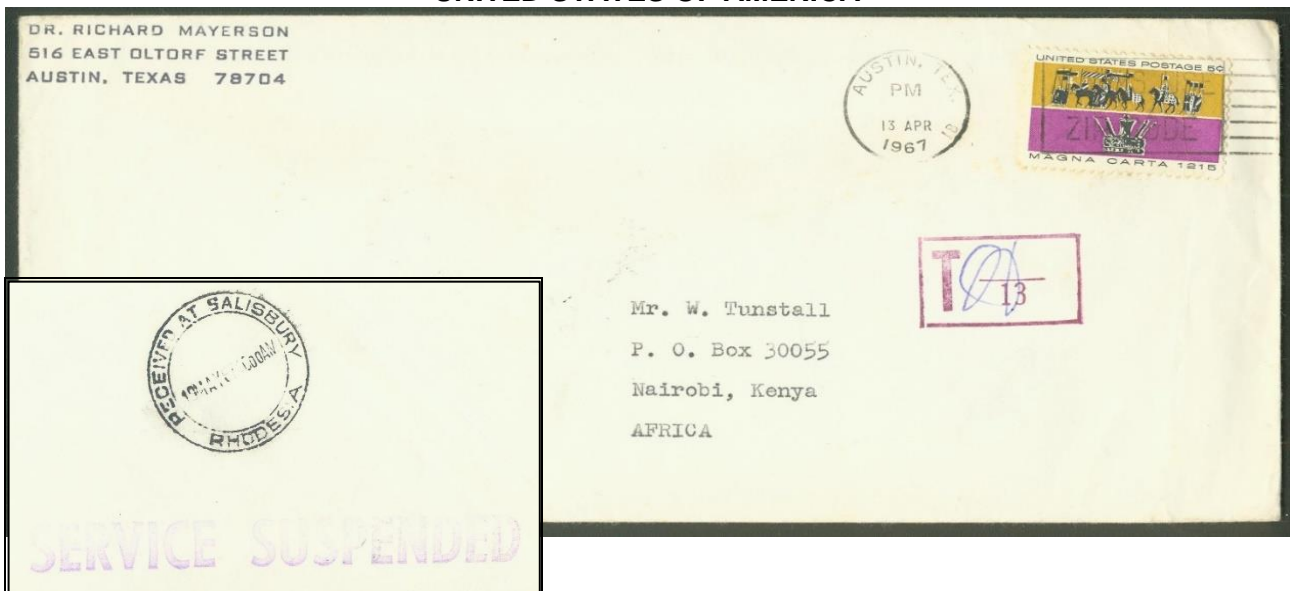
TURKEY



<sup>9</sup>Posted 23 DEC 69 from Istanbul Turkey. Endorsed 'NO SERVICE'.

<sup>4</sup>Another cover posted in Turkey on 25 JUN 66 was also endorsed 'NO SERVICE'.  
It is assumed that both were endorsed in East Africa and returned to Turkey

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



(Nick Guy) This letter was posted surface mail in Austin Texas on 13 APR 67 addressed to Nairobi, Kenya. It was inexplicably routed through Salisbury Rhodesia.

On the reverse it is endorsed 'SERVICE SUSPENDED' (very feint, inset) with a 'Received at Salisbury Rhodesia' postmark dated 19 MAY 67 and the tax mark has been deleted.

The letter was blocked in Rhodesia because Kenya had suspended postal services with Rhodesia. Presumably the letter was returned to sender in USA

## A REVIEW OF THE EVIDENCE

### **Surcharging Rhodesian Mail**

Following Rhodesia's Unilateral Declaration of Independence on November 11, 1965, the British Government introduced a wide assortment of measures in an attempt to restore what they perceived to be 'legality' in the country. One of these measures was the political decision to declare certain postage stamps issued by Rhodesia as 'invalid', and to treat any mail bearing these stamps as if they carried no stamps, requiring the recipient to pay a surcharge. The British Government stated that there was no intention to restrict mail between the two countries, but rather to 'send a message that the Rhodesian regime was illegitimate'. The British Crown Dependencies of Guernsey, Jersey and Isle of Man did likewise.

It was left to each of the British Dependent Territories to decide what actions they wished to take (Annexure J). Gibraltar, St. Kitts and Trinidad followed the British example (additional names may be added in due course) but only three Commonwealth countries, Kenya (for several weeks only), Zambia and Malawi followed suit during the First Surcharge Period 1965-1969. When the British Government re-introduced the surcharges in 1970, the British Crown Dependencies of Guernsey, Jersey and Isle of Man followed suit, as did three other countries - India, Mauritius and Zambia.

### **Suspending Postal Services with Rhodesia**

Within days of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference held in Lagos from December 10 to 12, 1966, five African Commonwealth countries that had attended the Conference suspended postal services with Rhodesia. Each had recently gained Independence from Britain in the wake of Harold Macmillan's 'Winds of change sweeping Africa' speech in Cape Town on February 3, 1960, and each was very supportive of the 'liberation movements' in Rhodesia. In addition, Pakistan followed suit.

The USSR, which supported the 'liberation movements' in Africa as part of their 'cold war' strategies, also suspended postal services with Rhodesia. There were three categories of communist countries involved: -

- (i) The Russian Federation
- (ii) The European USSR countries of Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova and Ukraine, plus the Central Asian USSR countries of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan
- (iii) Soviet dominated / Eastern Bloc communist countries that were not a part of the USSR – Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic (East Germany), Hungary, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia

Annexure C lists USSR and only two of the Soviet dominated countries - German Democratic Republic and Poland. <sup>9</sup>It is believed that Albania, Romania and Yugoslavia did not suspend postal services with Rhodesia at any time. It can be assumed therefore, that any of the other countries listed above might have suspended postal services with Rhodesia.

The four North African countries that suspended postal services were very supportive of the 'liberation movements' in Rhodesia – Algeria, Ethiopia, Libya and Somalia.

### ALGERIA

#### ***Suspended postal services***

JUN 67                      Aerogramme posted in Rhodesia, Service Suspended  
MAY 68                      Surface mail letter posted in Rhodesia, normal services

### BARBADOS

#### ***Normal postal services***

MAY 66                      Registered airmail letter posted in Rhodesia, delivered normally

### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

#### ***Suspended postal services but requires further evidence***

NOV 67                      Surface mail letter posted in Rhodesia, Service Suspended. This might have been done by mistake. This country is not included in the listing shown in Annexure C

## ETHIOPIA

### **Suspended postal services**

It is possible that postal services were suspended because the mail route to and from Ethiopia was being blocked by East Africa, rather than because Ethiopia itself had suspended postal services with Rhodesia. <sup>1</sup>Smith hints that this was the case.

SEP 66, JUN 67	Aerogrammes posted in Ethiopia, Service Suspended
7 JUL 67	Aerogramme posted in Rhodesia, Normal Service
DEC 67	Airmail letter posted in Rhodesia, Service Suspended
APR 69, JAN 73	Aerogrammes posted in Ethiopia, Service Suspended

## GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

### **Suspended postal services**

FEB 74 to SEP 79	6 items of mail posted in the GDR, Service Suspended
August 1979	One item posted in GDR delivered normally (missed by mistake?).

## GHANA

### **Suspended postal services**

No example seen

## GIBRALTAR

### **Surcharged mail bearing postage stamps identified as 'invalid' 1965 to 1966**

AUG 66	Airmail letter with Independence Overprint stamps taxed
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## INDIA

### **Surcharged all Rhodesian mail June 1970 – October 1977**

JUL to AUG 70	A dozen airmail letters bearing the 10c definitive postage stamp posted in Rhodesia were surcharged in Calcutta
OCT 70	Airmail letter with machine 'Postage Paid' cancellation posted in Rhodesia and endorsed in India ' <b>Rohdesia (sic) not recognised</b> ' and surcharged in Calcutta. India did not issue postage due labels
MAY, JUN, DEC 76	Aerogrammes posted in Rhodesia bearing various postage stamps not previously defined as 'invalid', surcharged as being 'invalid'

## KENYA

The countries of the East African Common Services Organisation / East African Community being Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania (Tanganyika & Zanzibar) created continuing difficulties for the Rhodesian postal authorities. It is not clear that they followed the same policies at all times.

### **Surcharged mail**

For several weeks the Independence Commemorative stamp was surcharged.

14 DEC 65	Earliest surcharge date on postage due labels
6 JAN 66	Latest surcharge date on postage due labels

Two airmail letters posted on December 15, 1965, were sent surface, carry a BROKEN HILL transit date stamp and were surcharged early January 1966

### **No service**

Postal services are thought to have been suspended on or about January 14, 1966, although mail continued to be accepted in Rhodesia for delivery to Kenya after this date.

18 JAN 66	Airmail letter posted on 18 JAN 66 was back stamped January 24, 1966, in Nairobi and stamped No Service
2 FEB 66	Latest posting date of a letter returned from East Africa No Service

### **Service suspended**

Thereafter, mail posted in Rhodesia for delivery to Kenya was stamped No Service in Rhodesia and returned to sender. When returned by the Salisbury post office a rubber stamp was used



## KENYA Continued

but other post offices, including Salisbury suburbs, made the endorsement manually.

### ***Service suspended continued***

19 APR 66            Earliest date endorsed Service Suspended in Rhodesia  
29 JAN 71            Latest date endorsed Service Suspended in Rhodesia  
10 APR 79            Four letters addressed to Nairobi were all delivered normally. Zimbabwe Rhodesia only came into existence on June 1, 1979. It is not known exactly when Kenya re-established postal services with Rhodesia

### ***Blocked transit mail***

Transit mail from North Africa, the Middle East, Asia, New Zealand and some countries in Europe that used the East Africa mail route, was blocked and marked with a violet No Service cachet.

Several of these letters carry a NAIROBI KENYA back stamp but most did not have any postal markings and it is only an assumption that the No Service cachets were applied in Kenya. Most of these letters have been illustrated in the section 'Mail Blocked in Transit' and are dated between 1966 and 1969. However, a letter posted in Kuwait in 1976 received a No Service cachet in East Africa.

## LIBYA

### ***Suspended postal services***

JUN 67                Aerogramme posted in Rhodesia, Service Suspended  
JAN 70                Trade magazine posted in Rhodesia, Service Suspended

## MALAWI

### ***Surcharged mail bearing the Independence Commemorative stamp 1965***

11 DEC 65            Earliest surcharge date with Nyasaland postage due labels  
23 DEC 65            Latest surcharge date with Nyasaland postage due labels  
13 APR 66            A registered letter carrying many Independence Overprint stamps was delivered normally one day after posting in Rhodesia

## MAURITIUS

### ***Surcharged mail bearing postage stamps identified as 'invalid' 1970-1971***

DEC 70                Earliest posting date from Rhodesia that was surcharged. This was about nine months after the UK began surcharging 'invalid' Rhodesian stamps  
APR 71                Latest posting date from Rhodesia that was surcharged. This was some six months after the UK had stopped surcharging the 'invalid' Rhodesian stamps

## MOZAMBIQUE

### ***Suspended postal services***

Following border clashes, President Samora Machel of Mozambique closed the border with Rhodesia on March 3, 1976. This was a total application of United Nations sanctions and was not aimed specifically at postal services.

22 APR 76            Earliest date seen of mail posted in Rhodesia endorsed No Service  
5 MAY 76            Latest date seen of mail posted in Rhodesia endorsed No Service

It is likely that after this short period, mail from Rhodesia addressed to Mozambique was routed through South Africa and likewise, Mozambique mail addressed to Rhodesia was routed through South Africa. There is no doubt that the border between Rhodesia and Mozambique remained closed until April 18, 1980, when Zimbabwe came into existence.

### ***Blocked transit mail***

23 MAY 76            Aerogramme posted in Spain endorsed Service Suspended.  
29 OCT 76            A letter posted in South Africa was routed through Mozambique where it was endorsed Service Suspended.

This mail helps to confirm the possibility that mail between Rhodesia and Mozambique was

MOZAMBIQUE Continued

being routed through South Africa and that these two letters addressed to Rhodesia were mis-sorted and included with mail from Rhodesia to Mozambique rather than with mail from Mozambique to Rhodesia

NIGERIA

**Suspended postal services**

The lack of consistency by Nigeria is probably due to error by individual staff members at different post offices over a period of years. It is a very large country.

OCT 66                    A letter posted in Nigeria No Service  
JUN 67                    Aerogramme posted in Rhodesia was received normally in Nigeria  
JUL 67                    The reply, an aerogramme posted in Nigeria, was delivered normally  
DEC 67                    A letter posted in Nigeria No Service  
MAY 68                    A letter posted in Rhodesia was endorsed Service Suspended  
SEP 72                    Letter posted in Saudi Arabia and delivered in Rhodesia carried two Nigerian transit back stamps indicating a normal service to Rhodesia  
APR 79                    Letter posted in Rhodesia was delivered normally in Tanzania

**Blocked transit mail**

MAR 71                    Letter from Guernsey to Rhodesia was blocked in Lagos with a cachet 'POSTAL SERVICES TO DESTINATION SUSPENDED'

PAKISTAN

**Suspended postal services**

1970                    Aerogramme posted in Rhodesia Service Suspended

POLAND

**Suspended postal services**

JUN 66 to FEB 71      Five letters posted in Rhodesia endorsed Service Suspended

RHODESIA

**Blocked transit mail**

APR 67                    Letter addressed to Kenya and posted in USA was received in Salisbury in May 1967. Here it was endorsed Service Suspended because Kenya had suspended postal services with Rhodesia. A strange route for mail between USA and Kenya

**Unusual mail routes**

2 APR 73                    Airmail letter posted in Rhodesia to Sweden with Lisbon transit postmarks  
26 MAR 74                    Surface mail letter posted in Rhodesia addressed to Dhahran Airport, Saudi Arabia carries a Bombay India transit postmark dated 3 APR 74

SOMALIA

**Suspended postal services**

No example seen

ST KITTS & NEVIS

**Surcharged mail bearing postage stamps identified as 'invalid' 1965 to 1966**

Policy set out in regulations issued in January 1966

AUG 66                    Postcard bearing 4d Independence Overprint stamps was posted in USA and taxed in St Kitts

SOUTH AFRICA

**Blocked transit mail**

FEB 77                    Newspaper cover posted in Rhodesia addressed to Angola was blocked in South Africa with a bilingual endorsement Service Suspended

#### SOUTH AFRICA Continued

It is probable that postal services between South Africa and Angola had been suspended due to the armed conflict involving these two countries. It is unlikely that Angola had suspended postal services with Rhodesia and it goes without saying that South Africa did not interfere with Rhodesia's mail.

#### SWITZERLAND

##### **Normal postal service**

9 FEB 66                   Airmail letter with Independence Overprints stamps delivered normally  
DEC 74                    Letter posted in Switzerland endorsed SERVICE SUSPENDED RETURN  
TO SENDER. This endorsement is unlike any others seen and it is not  
known where the endorsement occurred

#### TANZANIA

##### **Suspended postal services**

12 JAN 66                Earliest posting date of a letter returned from East Africa No Service  
This OHMS letter is illustrated on Page 128 of <sup>1</sup>Smith's book  
MAR 66                    Letter posted in Tanzania endorsed No Service RLO in manuscript  
MAR 66 to NOV 71       Five letters posted in Rhodesia, No Service  
MAR 74                    Letter posted in Rhodesia to Dar-es Salaam, back stamped Limbe and  
Dar-es Salaam, then redirected to Mwanza, Tanzania. Normal service  
APR 79                    Letter posted in Rhodesia to Dar-es Salaam delivered normally

#### TRINIDAD

##### **Surcharged mail bearing postage stamps identified as 'invalid' 1965 to 1966**

JAN 66                    Aerogramme posted in Rhodesia with Independence Overprint stamp  
taxed.

#### UGANDA

##### **Suspended postal services**

The evidence is inconsistent, rather like Ethiopia, possibly because of its geographical position with respect to Kenya.

NOV 66                    Posted in Rhodesia endorsed Service Suspended and No Service  
23 JUN 67                Posted in Rhodesia No Service  
7JUL 67                    Letter accepted in Rhodesia for delivery in Uganda, returned 'address  
unknown' via London. Normal postal service  
DEC 67                    Posted in Rhodesia No Service  
MAY 68                    Letter accepted in Rhodesia for delivery in Uganda, returned 'address  
unknown' via Zambia. Normal postal service  
SEP 69                    Posted in Rhodesia, manuscript endorsement Service Suspended

#### USSR ESTONIA

##### **Suspended postal services**

NOV 70                    Airmail letter posted in Rhodesia, Service Suspended

#### USSR RUSSIA

##### **Suspended postal services**

JUN 67                    Posted in Rhodesia, Service Suspended  
DEC 67                    Posted in Rhodesia, Service Suspended  
MAY 68                    Letter accepted in Rhodesia for delivery in Russia, CCCP back stamp,  
returned 'address unknown'. Normal postal service.

UNITED KINGDOM

***Surcharged mail bearing postage stamps identified as 'invalid' 1965 to 1970***

There were two surcharge periods: -

1) In 1965, following UDI, Rhodesian postage stamps bearing the words 'INDEPENDENCE 11<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 1965' were deemed to be 'invalid'.

The policy of surcharging these stamps continued until they had been invalidated by the Rhodesian postal authorities and could no longer be used for postage.

Earliest surcharge date recorded	December 10, 1965
Latest surcharge date recorded	December 3, 1969

2) In 1970, following the implementation of a republican constitution in Rhodesia, the First Decimal Issue of February 17, 1970, and the first set of commemorative stamps that followed, the Inauguration of the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation issued on July 1, were deemed to be 'invalid' by the British Government. The policy was officially implemented from April 1, 1970 and officially ended on October 8, 1970.

Earliest surcharge date recorded	April 7, 1970 (It is presumed that earlier dates will be recorded)
Latest surcharge date recorded	October 9, 1970 (the day after the official ending)

BRITISH CROWN DEPENDENCIES

***Surcharged mail bearing postage stamps identified as 'invalid' 1965 to 1970***

Implementation dates were the same as for the UK.

ISLE OF MAN

Postal services on the Isle of Man only became independent of the British GPO on July 5, 1973. Mail was subjected to the same surcharge policy as was applied in the UK.

Only one surcharged cover has been seen posted during the first period, surcharged December 14, 1965. During the second period a postcard is illustrated, delivered without surcharge.

GUERNSEY

The post offices in the Channel Islands became independent of the British Post Office on October 1, 1969.

Earliest surcharge date recorded	December 21, 1965.
Latest surcharge date recorded	October 12, 1970 (4 days after the official ending)

JERSEY

Earliest surcharge date recorded	December 1965
Latest surcharge date recorded	October 7, 1970

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

***Special postal service 1965 - 1966***

Following UDI, the United States Consulate provided a service to its staff whereby mail properly prepaid with Rhodesian stamps could be carried to the United States in the diplomatic bag and posted there. Normally this mail was endorsed with a cachet that read

*'This article originally mailed in the country indicated by postage.'*

This practise had been followed previously in other countries in order to safeguard communications with USA. In the case of Rhodesia, mail was liable to be routed via London because there were no direct flights between Rhodesia and the USA, and it was feared that the mail might be withheld or delayed in the UK. It is probable that some Rhodesians had access to this facility if they knew somebody working in the US consulate.

ZAMBIA

***Surcharged mail bearing postage stamps identified as 'invalid'***

<sup>1</sup>Mitchell & Tring list numerous taxed covers.

First surcharge period	Earliest date	DEC 65
	Latest date	MAY 66
Second surcharge period	Earliest date	MAY 70
	Latest date	DEC 70

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
1965 - 1980

ANNEXURE A  
<sup>5</sup>TABLE OF POSTAL RATES

**Postal rates in Rhodesia during the period that Rhodesian mail was being surcharged**

	24/09/65 31/3/67	1/4/67 11/12/69	12/12/69 26/03/70	27/03/70 01/07/71
<b>Airmail rates to UK</b>				
Letters	1/3d per ½	1/6d per ½	15c per ½ oz.	15c per ½ oz.
Unsealed letters, postcards	8d	9d	8c	7½c
Aerogrammes	6d	9d	8c	7½c
Newspapers, small packets, printed papers	6d per ½ oz.	6d per ½ oz.	8c per ½ oz.	7½c per ½ oz.
Parcels	6/3d per ½ lb			

	30/09/65 10/08/68	11/08/68 11/12/69	12/12/69 01/07/71
<b>Surface rates to UK</b>			
Letters	3d for first oz. 2d for each add oz.	3d for first oz. 2d for each add oz.	2 ½c for first oz. 2c for each add oz.
Postcards	2d	2d	2c
Other printed matter	2d for first 2 ozs. 1d for each add oz.	2d for first 2 ozs. 1d for each add oz.	2c per 2 ozs.
Small parcels	1d per 2 ozs. Minimum 5d	1d per 2 ozs. Minimum 5d	1c per 2 ozs.
<b>Foreign letter rate</b>	6d	6d	5c

Where rates are not specified for 2<sup>nd</sup> class or unsealed letters, the printed matter rate applies

	01/07/56 31/3/67	1/4/67 11/12/69	12/12/69 16/02/70	17/02/70 30/06/76
<b>Registration fee in Rhodesia</b>				
Foreign and domestic, airmail or surface	1/-	1/-	1/3d	12.½c

**Postal rates in UK during the period when Rhodesian mail was being surcharged**

	01/05/52 02/10/66	03/10/66 14/02/71
<b>Airmail rates to Rhodesia</b>		
Letters	1/3d per ½ oz.	1/6d per ½ oz.
Postcards and unsealed letters	9d	8d
Aerogrammes	6d	9d

	17/05/65 02/10/66	03/10/66 15/09/68	16/09/68 14/02/71
<b>Surface rates to Rhodesia</b>			
Letters	4d for first oz. 1½d each add. oz.	4d for first oz. 1½d each add. oz.	5d for first oz. 2d each add. oz.
Postcards	3d	3d	3d
<b>Foreign letter rate</b>	6d	9d	9d

	01/05/52 02/10/66	03/10/66 14/02/71
<b>Registration fee in UK</b>		
Foreign and domestic, airmail and surface	1/9d	3/-

Note: <sup>8</sup>When calculating the postage due for underpaid mail in accordance with UPU rules, the full foreign surface postal rates were used in the calculation

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
ANNEXURES

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ANNEXURE B  
BRITISH OFFICES OF EXCHANGE

Compiled by Clive A. Williams from a listing dated May 1976 that he had been given when he visited the London Overseas Mail Office (LOMO) in June 1978.

(I have added office code numbers where known)

<u>INWARD LETTERS</u>	<u>OUTWARD LET- TERS</u>	<u>INWARD PARCELS</u>	<u>OUTWARD PAR- CELS</u>
London EC & FS London IS 18 (8 for S?) London District Of- fices (ex Battersea)	London FS* London WCDO Birmingham Z	London (LOMO) Birmingham Z Dover	London (LOMO)* Birmingham Z Dover
Belfast Birmingham 44, 75 Bradford	Edinburgh Glasgow* Liverpool	Glasgow Liverpool Newcastle-upon- Tyne	Edinburgh Glasgow* Liverpool
Bristol 134 Cardiff	Manchester* Reading**	Southampton	Manchester** Newcastle-upon- Tyne Southampton
Derby 75, 242 Dover 258	Slough*** 717 Southampton Stafford		
Edinburgh S33 Glasgow S42, S421, 115 Leeds Liverpool 466 Manchester 498? (Cachet 117) Newcastle-upon- Tyne Perth Southampton 723			

OTHER OFFICES REFERENCED in Mitchell & Tring<sup>2</sup> and R Barnett<sup>5</sup> and other cachets seen

<sup>5</sup>Bath 53  
Bearsden 8.193 (8 in place of an S?)  
Beckenham 99  
<sup>5</sup>Birmingham – Great Barr 75P  
Blackheath, Birmingham 76  
<sup>5</sup>Bromley 144  
Cardigan 164  
Channel Isles 542 (S42?) Cachet 58  
Crowthorne 189  
<sup>5</sup>Farnborough Kent 496  
Hastings 342  
Hatch Beauchamp 776  
Hythe, Kent 398  
Jersey 409  
Leicester 419  
<sup>5</sup>London W1  
Lyndhurst 487  
<sup>5</sup>Manchester Newton Street 498D  
Not known (cachet 111) 198 D  
Nottingham 55  
Sale 674

ANNEXURE B (Continued)

<sup>5</sup>Torquay 805

Urmston 931

\* Also airmail

\*\* Airmail only

\*\*\* Bulk airmail only. Mail was diverted from Mount Pleasant Inland Section to Slough during the period October 1965 to February 1966 when the former was inundated with Christmas mail<sup>2</sup>.

SWITCHING OFFICE

This was an office that collected overseas letters from smaller offices within a defined catchment area and then forwarded them in bulk to the appropriate Office of Exchange.

COLLECTING OFFICE

This was an office that performed the same function as a Switching Office but in respect of parcels for overseas delivery only.

For those interested in the study of this topic, <sup>2</sup>Mitchell & Tring provide more information about Offices of Exchange in Chapter 6 of their book.

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE SURCHARGING CACHETS

MP IS Mount Pleasant Inland Section

MPLO Mount Pleasant Letter Office

NON POP Non-Post Office Preferred (Outside the size or other limits).

FS Foreign Section

RLD IS Registered Letter Department Internal Section

RLO Returned Letter Office

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE C

<sup>10</sup>Letter from Rhodesian PTC listing countries that suspended postal services

S 4



*Posts and Telecommunications Corporation*

P.O. Box 8061, CAUSEWAY, SALISBURY,  
RHODESIA

TELEPHONE: 61321, 61411

TELEX: RH2227

IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE QUOTE REFERENCE

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE  
POSTMASTER-GENERAL AND NOT TO  
INDIVIDUALS

23rd April, 1979

Dr. W. Elsner,  
23 Dereymaekerlaan,  
1980 Tervuren,  
BELGIUM.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter dated 6th April, I have to advise that the undermentioned countries have suspended postal services with Rhodesia.

It is untrue to say that this administration tampers with postage stamps and date-stamp impressions on mail addressed to these countries. All mail is dealt with in accordance with and in the spirit of the regulations of the universal postal union.

The countries are :

Algeria  
U.S.S.R.  
Poland  
Libya  
Ethiopia

Nigeria  
Ghana  
Pakistan  
Somalia  
German Dem. Rep.

Kenya  
Uganda  
Tanzania

Yours faithfully,

G.A.W. SHEPHERD  
for:  
POSTMASTER-GENERAL



POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE D

Letter from GPO confirming surcharging dates, 2<sup>nd</sup> Period

AG

POSTAL BRANCH



Head Post Office  
George Square  
GLASGOW C.2

Head Postmaster: **K. E. F. Gowen, MBE**  
In any reply please quote: CSG 252/1009  
Your reference:

Telephone: 041-220 1234 Ext

Mr R Wright B Sc  
84 Beech Road  
SALE  
Cheshire

24 March 1971

Dear Mr Wright

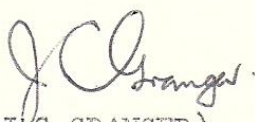
Thank you for your letter of 9 January about mail from Rhodesia.

Direct letter mails from Bulawayo and Salisbury are received in Glasgow throughout the year.

During the period 1 April 1970 to 8 October 1970 surcharges were raised on correspondence from Rhodesia. Although the stamps are still invalid the Post Office has used its power of remission - allowed in the British Commonwealth and foreign post regulations 1965 - in suspending the special arrangements for surcharging mail from Rhodesia.

I trust this satisfactorily answers your enquiry.

Yours sincerely

  
( J.C. GRANGER )  
for Head Postmaster

K4507

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE E

Letter from GPO: Mail surcharged at Offices of Exchange



**POST OFFICE**

Head Postmaster: R. C. Wall  
In any reply quote: MB/1516  
Your reference:

Mr P R Reynolds  
25 Eaton Crescent  
Uplands  
SWANSEA  
SA1 4QJ

**Head Post Office**  
15 Wind Street  
SWANSEA, Glam  
SA1 1AA

Telephone: Swansea 50341  
Giro a/c: 416 7015

7 April 1970

Dear Mr Reynolds

Your letter of 29 March about correspondence from Rhodesia has been returned to me for reply, as the instructions concerning this matter have now been circulated nationally.

The instructions tell us that the surcharging of incoming Rhodesian mail has now been introduced at offices of exchange, ie those offices which deal with mail to and from other countries direct.

All surcharged items will bear stickers in the following form:

"Southern Rhodesian Stamps

The Government has announced that stamps issued in Rhodesia of the kind used on this postal packet have no legal basis. The packet is accordingly surcharged".

The amount of the surcharge will be equal to twice the amount of the deficient postage on unregistered letter mail, and to the amount of the deficient postage on registered letters and parcel mails.


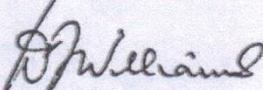
Yours sincerely

  
R J TRUMPER  
for Head Postmaster

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE F

7Letter from Head Post Office Derby explaining the detailed surcharging policy

 <u>POST OFFICE</u>	<p>Head Post Office Victoria Street DERBY DE1 1AA</p> <p>Telephone: Derby 49959 Giro a/c: 408 5019</p>
<p>Head Postmaster: J. H. Archer In any reply please quote: 1516/8914 Your reference:</p>	<p>10 April 1970</p>
<p>Mr A H Sibley 18 Tevery Close Stapleford NOTTINGHAM NG9 8DU</p>	
<p>Dear Mr Sibley</p>	
<p>Thank you for your letter of 8 April 1970.</p>	
<p>The definitive decimal currency stamps issued on the 17 February 1970 by the Smith regime have no legal basis and are accordingly not valid for the prepayment of postage. All mail from Rhodesia bearing such stamps is therefore unpaid or underpaid and liable to surcharge on delivery.</p>	
<p>Only mail addressed to this country and bearing the invalid stamps is liable to surcharge, and for the time being, franked mail addressed to this country is regarded as fully paid. For this purpose, franked mail includes meter franked items (even where the amount of postage paid is shown in decimal currency units) and items bearing "OFFICIAL PAID" "POSTAGE PAID" etc. impressions (whether or not accompanied by an indication of the amount of postage paid)</p>	
<p>Offices of Exchange as well as Derby dealing with these items are London FS and MP, Birmingham, Bristol, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester and Southampton; we receive an Airmail despatch from Salisbury and we are a forwarding office for mail addressed to Co. Durham, Herefordshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Montgomeryshire, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Radnorshire, Rutland, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire and Yorkshire.</p>	
<p>With regard to the 2nd class Airmail which you enclosed with your letter, I am forwarding this through the normal channels for surcharging.</p>	
<p>I enclose the Airmail letter which you also sent and hope that the information I have given will be of assistance to you.</p>	
<p>Yours sincerely  D J WILLIAMS for Head Postmaster</p>	

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE G

6Letter from GPO explaining why some Rhodesian mail was not surcharged

COPY.

DH

Postal Headquarters

OPERATIONS AND OVERSEAS DEPARTMENT

GPO

POSTAL HEADQUARTERS  
ST MARTINS-LE-GRAND  
LONDON EC1

Telephone:  
01-432 4203  
Telex: 21166  
Giro a/c: 501 0101

In any reply please quote:      Your reference:  
MD/CW/469

Mr G H Johnson  
30 Cedar Drive  
Bramley  
ROTHERHAM  
Yorkshire

11 May 1970

Dear Mr Johnson

Thank you for your letter of 2 May which has been referred to this office by the Head Postmaster, Rotherham.

The offices which receive mail from Rhodesia were instructed that the surcharging procedure should not be allowed to interfere seriously with the flow of other traffic through the office and the offending mail should not be kept back for surcharging longer than is operationally practical. Obviously, the 4 items you received were not surcharged because of operational difficulties in the office at that time. The Post Office does not propose to raise surcharges on underpaid mail from Rhodesia which has 'slipped through' especially since the cost of raising and collecting a surcharge on such items would be more than the amount of surcharge recoverable.

I am sorry to have to send you such a disappointing reply but I hope you will appreciate the factors involved.

Your envelopes are returned herewith.

Yours sincerely

MISS C J STOKES  
Overseas Mails Division

ENC

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE H

6Letter from Guernsey Post Office: Mail bearing Rhodesian stamps surcharged

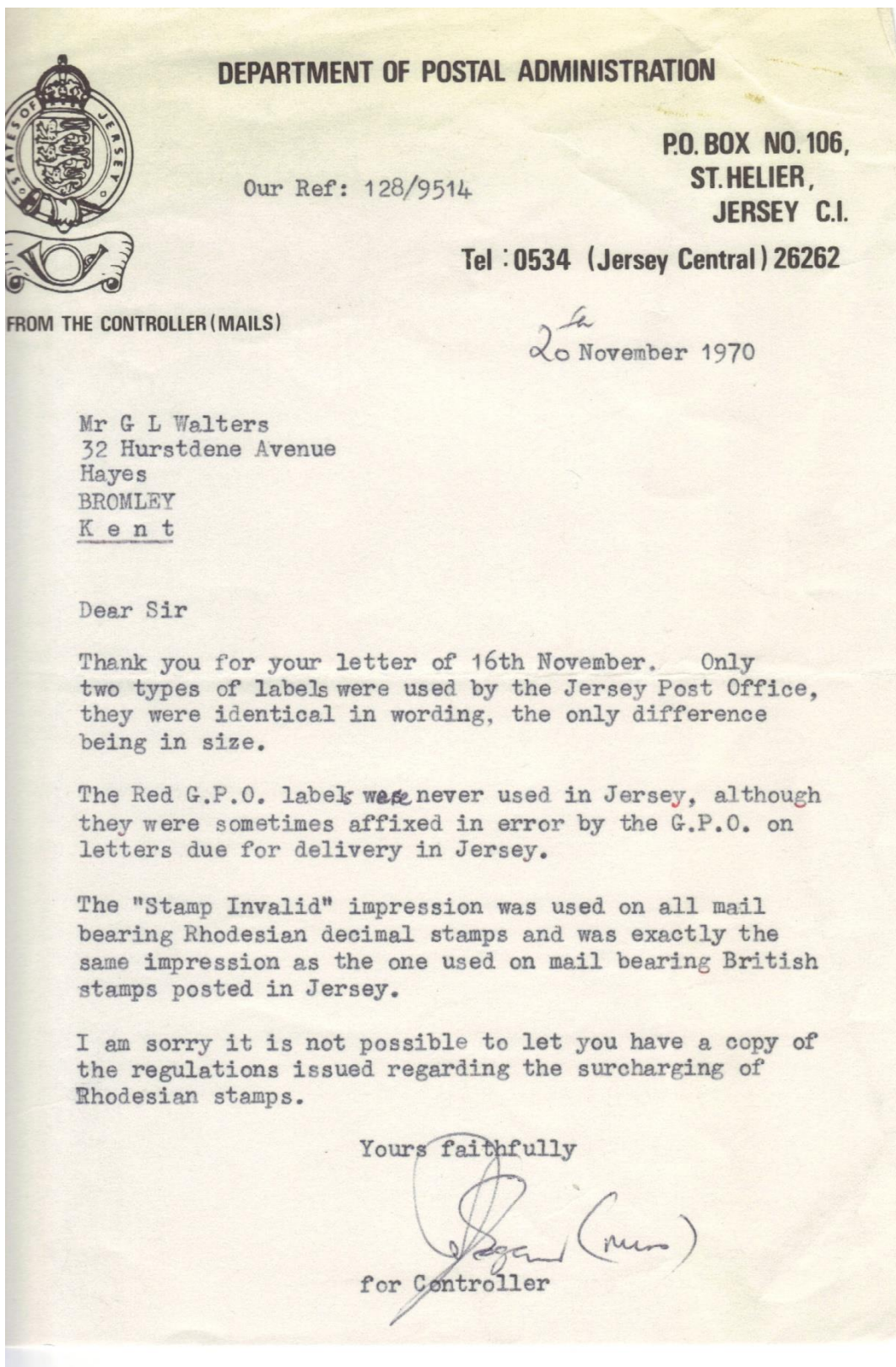


Note: This letter refers to 'mail bearing Rhodesian stamps', implying that surcharges were not limited to the 'invalid' stamps identified by the British Government. Was this deliberate? Surcharges have only been seen applied to mail bearing the defined 'invalid' stamps.

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE I

6Letter from Jersey Department of Postal Administration:  
Mail bearing Rhodesian decimal stamps surcharged



POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE J

<sup>10</sup>Letter from GPO: Dependant Territories left to decide their own policies

dew

Postal Headquarters



Operations Department

Headquarters Building  
St Martins le Grand  
LONDON  
EC1A 1HQ

Telephone 01-432 4391

Telex 888746 (POPHQLDN)

Giro a/c 501 0101

Our reference

POD/AU/31

Your reference

Date

17<sup>th</sup> March 1980

Dr W Elsner  
23 Dereymaekerlaan  
B1980 TERVUREN  
BELGIUM

Dear Dr Elsner

Further to my letter of 25 February I have now received a reply from the Department of Industry, Posts and Telecomms Division about the surcharging of Rhodesian postage stamps.

Since the Department of Industry had no record of any instructions issued by H M Government at the time they consulted the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Their records, after such a long period, are naturally limited and I regret to say that they have no indication that the Dependent Territories were issued instructions on Rhodesian postage stamps, merely that it was decided at the time that each Dependent Territory's postal administration should be allowed to decide its own course of action.

Since the postal administrations of the Territories are responsible for their own administration we can only suggest that your best course of action would be to write to the Postmasters of the Territories concerned to ask them what their instructions were at the time.

I am sorry that we cannot be of more help in this matter.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "P J Rogers".

P J Rogers  
Overseas Post Division

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
ANNEXURES

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ANNEXURE K

<sup>9</sup>Malawi Circular No. 154

The Independence Commemorative Stamp to be treated as 'invalid'

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

CIRCULAR NO. 154

POSTAL DIVISION NO. 35/65

URGENT

9th December, 1965.

RHODESIA 2/6D INDEPENDENCE STAMP ISSUE

The 2/6d Independence Postage Stamp issued on 4th December, 1965 by the illegal Government in Southern Rhodesia will not be recognised in this country as valid for the prepayment of postage.

Any postal items entering this country from Southern Rhodesia and bearing the 2/6d Independence Postage Stamp will, therefore, be liable for surcharge at double the rate of deficient postage. Items should be carefully checked, however, as they may have been prepaid with sufficient postage of the other values of the normal stamp issue. In such circumstances no surcharge is necessary.

Although the 2/6d Independence stamp is not valid for postage purposes it should not be mutilated or defaced.

J. I. PATTERSON  
CONTROLLER OF POSTS

JIP/ROB



POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE L

10 Letter from Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department  
Indian surcharge policy and dates

पत्र व्यवहार-52 (छोटा)  
Corr.-52 (Small)

भारतीय डाक-तार विभाग  
**INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT**

सभी पत्र व्यवहार डाक-तार  
महानिदेशक के पते पर किया जाए,  
व्यक्तिगत नाम से नहीं।  
All communications should be  
addressed to the Director-General  
of Posts and Telegraphs by title,  
NCT by name.

जापन क्रम-संख्या  
Message No. 2/7/69-CN

पार्लियामन्ट स्ट्रीट, नई दिल्ली-1 दिनांक  
Parliament Street, New Delhi-1 Dated. 10th Jan. 79.

To

Dr. W. ELSNER  
23, Derymaeker Laan,  
1980, TERVUREN,  
Belgium

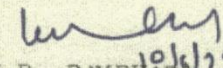
Subject:- Surcharge on Rhodesian mails.

---

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your  
letter [redacted] dated 20th December, 1978 and  
intimate you that prepaid articles emanating  
from Southern Rhodesia were treated as  
unpaid and hence taxed by all the delivery  
offices in this country since June 1970.  
The orders for treating the Southern Rhodesian  
articles as unpaid were withdrawn by this  
office in October, 1977.

HPAS- 144 P. & T. 77-2.7.77-2,00,000.

Yours faithfully,  
  
(K.R. RAMBHAD)  
ASST. DIRECTOR GENERAL (CN)

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE M  
<sup>10</sup>Letter from Tanzania PTC  
Confirming suspension of postal services

TANZANIA POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

18 October, 1978.

TELEGRAMS : TANPOSTEL . TELEPHONE : 32312 . TELEX : 41054 . P.O. Box 9070 DAR ES SALAAM. TANZANIA.

Your Ref. ....

Our Ref. DF.1708

W. Elsner  
23, Dereymaeker Laan  
1980 TERVUREN  
Belgium

Dear Sir,

RHODESIAN/SOUTH AFRICAN MAILS

Thank you for your letter dated 20/9/78 concerning the above indicated subject.

Following the unilateral declaration of independence in 1965 by the illegal smith regime, Postal services between Tanzania and Rhodesia were suspended to date. Tanzania maintains a direct exchange of mails (except parcels) with South Africa and no surcharge is imposed on incoming mails whose postage has been prepaid in the Racist South African regime.

Yours faithfully

(V.N. BERNARD)

for: DIRECTOR/POSTAL SERVICES

VNB/mbi

Note

This letter is from The Tanzania Posts and Telecommunications Corporation. Following the collapse of the East African Community in 1977, the constituent territories of that organisation were once again responsible for their own postal administrations.


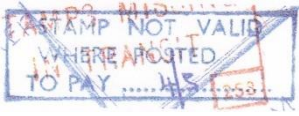
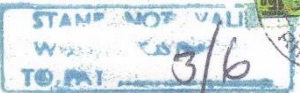

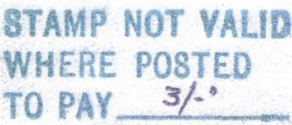


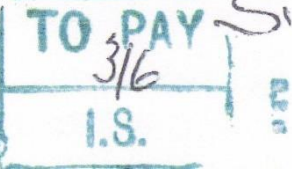
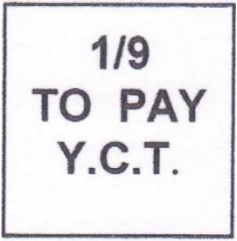


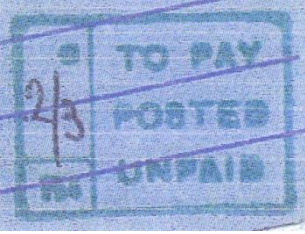
POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE N  
5 ADDITIONAL CACHETS IDENTIFIED BY RICHARD BARNETT

	<p><b>Type 000</b> Size: 45 x 39 mm Office of Use: London, W1, 24<sup>th</sup> January 1966 Previously unlisted.</p>		<p><b>Type 1a</b> Size: 51 x 28 mm  Dotted lines instead of dashes.</p>
	<p><b>Type 7a</b> Comma between 'L', 'I' of 'INVALID' Comma not stop after 'USED'. 5 dots after 'DUE'. (MH)</p>		<p><b>Type 8a</b> Comma after 'USED'. 'USED'. 5 dots after 'DUE'. (MH)</p>
	<p><b>Type 14a</b> Size: 51 x 30 mm Different size. Deeper top margin. 'D' of 'Due' under 'St' of 'Stamps'.</p>		<p><b>Type 14b</b> Size: 52 x 31 mm Different size. Deeper top margin. 'D' of 'Due' under 'St' of 'Stamps'.</p>
	<p><b>Type 16a</b> Size: 50 x 14 mm 'd' of 'due' in lower case.</p>		<p><b>Type 20a</b> 56 x 18 mm Different size.</p>
	<p><b>Type 20b</b> Size: 56 x 18 mm Different size; 'DUE' more to the right.</p>		<p><b>Type 21a</b> Size: 54 x 12 mm Different size; 'DUE' under 'T', not 'S'.</p>
	<p><b>Type 21b</b> Size: 56 x 14 mm New looking cachet – John Bull printing cachet?</p>		<p><b>Type 22a</b> Size: 53 x 17 mm New cachet.</p>
	<p><b>Type 24a</b> Size: 75 x 18 mm Dotted line after 'DUE'</p>		<p><b>Type 25a</b> Size: 40 x 20 mm Different size; dotted line after 'DUE'.</p>
<p>NO IMAGE</p>	<p><b>Type 29</b> Additional colour - black</p>		<p><b>Type 29a</b> Size: 52 x 15 mm 'D' of 'POSTED' falls under 'VA' of 'VALID', not under the 'L'. Dots, not dashes, after 'TO PAY'.</p>

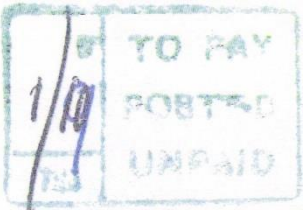
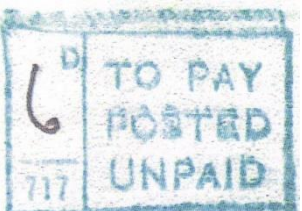
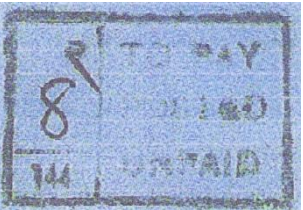
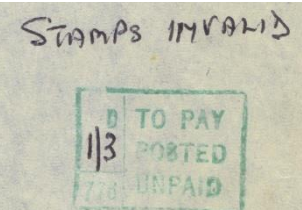
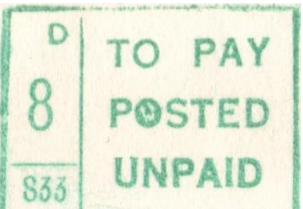

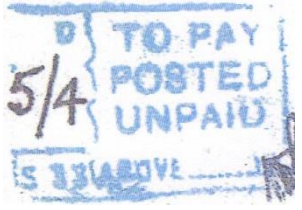

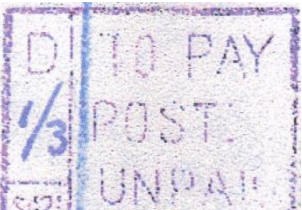
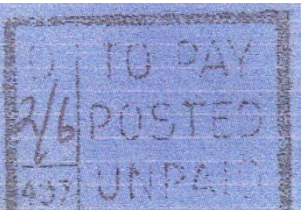
POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE N Continued

	<p><b>Type 29ax</b> Size: 52 x 15 mm Words 'WHERE POSTED' deleted in manuscript.</p>		<p><b>Type 29b</b> Size: 51 x 16 mm Different size; square corners and dots not dashes after 'TO PAY'.</p>
	<p><b>Type 32a</b> Size: 51 x 16 mm Green. Dots not dashes after 'TO PAY'.</p>		<p><b>Type 32b</b> Size: 51 x 16 mm Black. 'WHERE POSTED' completely removed; square corners, dots not dashes after 'TO PAY'.</p>
	<p><b>Type 33a</b> Size: 50 x 19 mm Different size; 'Y' of 'PAY' beneath 'E' of 'WHERE'.</p>		<p><b>Type 34a</b> Size: 55 x 16 mm Red; different size; No stop after 'S' of 'F.S' Position of words different.</p>
<p>NO IMAGE</p>	<p><b>Type 37a</b> Size: 51 x 28mm Different size</p>		<p><b>Type 38a</b> Size: 35 x 27 mm Green; different size; the 'I' of 'I.S.' is san-serif, M &amp; T show it with serifs.</p>
	<p><b>Type 38b</b> Size: 35 x 27 mm Green. The same as 38a but has the letters 'G.P.O.' printed on the right side of the frame.</p>		
	<p><b>Type 40b</b> Size: 26 x 26 mm Colour unknown, image taken from a photocopy. New cachet. Cover addressed to London WC1.</p>		<p><b>Type 43a</b> Size: 28 x 23 mm Value tablet is blank.</p>
	<p><b>Type 44a</b> Size: 27 x 20mm Violet. Code 75P New Office of Use Birmingham – Great Barr (Perry Barr).</p>		<p><b>Type 47aa</b> Size: 28 x 20 mm <b>Type 47ab</b> Size: 27 x 20 mm Different sizes. Seen with rounded corners.</p>

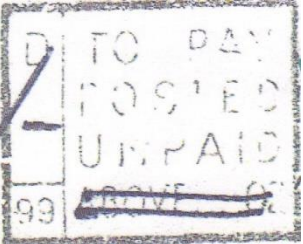
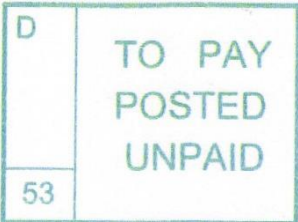
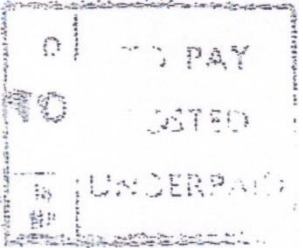
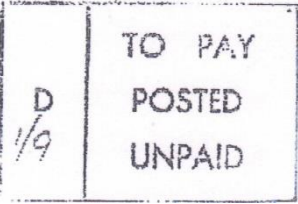
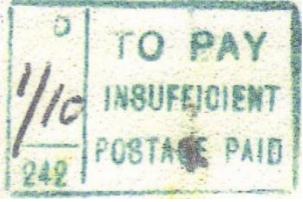
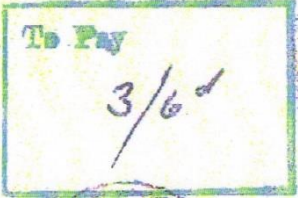
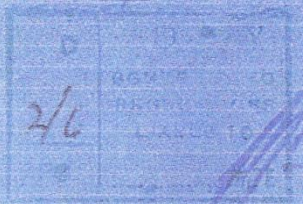


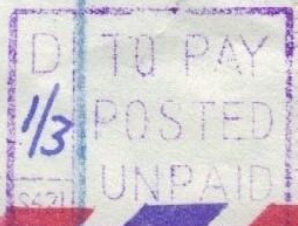
POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE N Continued

	<p><b>Type 47ba</b> Size: 28 x 20 mm <b>Type 47bb</b> Size: 29 x 20 mm New cachet. Code 723 South-ampton. Rounded or square corners.</p>		<p><b>Type 47c</b> Size: 27 x 17mm Green. Code 717 Slough January 1966. Not listed by M &amp; T.</p>
	<p><b>Type 48a</b> Size: 30 x 21mm Black. Different size</p>		<p><b>Type 51a</b> Size: 28 x 19 mm Position and font of 'D' different. Office code 776 Hatch Beauchamp. Above, 'STAMPS INVALID' entered in black. Cover dated 8 FEB 1966.</p>
	<p><b>Type 51b</b> Size: 26½ x 19mm Office code S33 EDINBURGH, with 8 printed.</p>	<p>NO IMAGE</p>	<p><b>Type 55a</b> Size: 30 x 20 mm Dotted line between 'ABOVE' and 'OZ'.</p>
	<p><b>Type 55ba</b> Size: 29 x 20 mm Office of use code S.33 Edinburgh. Not listed in M &amp; T.</p>		<p><b>Type 55bb</b> Size: 27 x 19mm Green. Different size and with larger lettering.</p>
	<p><b>Type 56a</b> Size: 28 x 22 mm New Office of use. Code 805, Tor-quay. December 1965.</p>		<p><b>Type 57b</b> Size: 28 x 22 mm Violet. Similar to type 57 but Office of use code S421 Glasgow. Barnett lists as 56b, but the 'D' as for type 57.</p>
	<p><b>Type 57c</b> Size: 30 x 23 mm New cachet. Office of use code 437. Very thick outside frame line. 23 FEB 1966. Barnett lists as 56c, but the 'D' as for type 57.</p>	<p>NO IMAGE</p>	<p><b>Type 59</b> New colour - black</p>

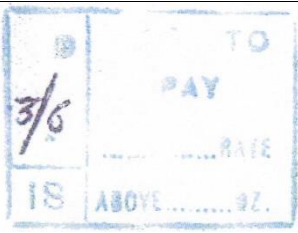
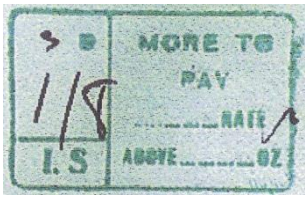
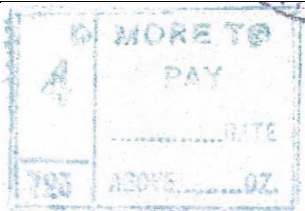


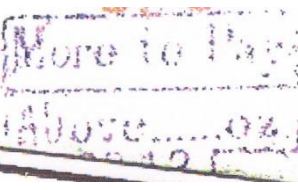


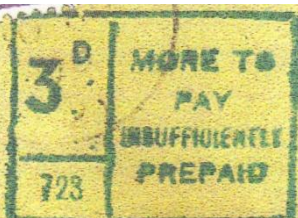

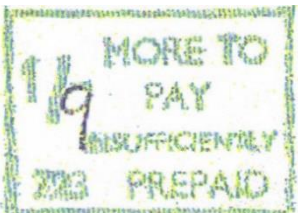
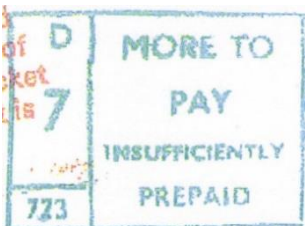
POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE N Continued

	<p><b>Type 59a</b> Size: 28 x 23 mm Different Office of use code 99 Beckenham. with 'ABOVE OZ' deleted manually.</p>		<p><b>Type 62a</b> Size: 28 x 21 mm Different Office of use 53 Bath. This is a computer produced image. The original has a VERY THICK outside frame line</p>
<p>NO IMAGE</p>	<p><b>Type 64a</b> Size: 28 x 21 mm Different size. Additional values in box, '7d' and '9d'.</p>	<p>NO IMAGE</p>	<p><b>Type 64b</b> Size: 29 x 13 mm Different size. Additional value in box '1/1d'.</p>
	<p><b>Type 66a</b> Size: 29 x 24 mm Black. Letters in bottom LH box 'IS MP'. Type 66 shows 'MPIS' New cachet.</p>		<p><b>Type 68a</b> Size: 38 x 26 mm Violet. 'UNPAID', in place of 'UNDERPAID'. London.</p>
	<p><b>Type 76a</b> Size: 27 x 17mm 'TO PAY' in different font with letters more spaced.</p>		<p><b>Type 78a</b> Size: 39 x 26 mm New cachet. Green. Addressed to London. April 1970.</p>
	<p><b>Type 80a</b> Size: 29 x 20 mm Green. New cachet</p>	<p><u>Wording of cachet 80a:</u> TO PAY CONTRARY TO REGULATIONS LIABLE TO .....RATE</p>	<p><b>Type 83</b> New colour - Red</p>
	<p>Type 84a Size: 42 x 22 mm Green. July 1970. No 'OZ' on bottom line. (possibly the ink did not register).</p>	<p>NO IMAGE</p>	<p><b>Type 85</b> The double lines are often merged into one thick line. <b>Type 85a</b> Dotted before 'RATE' and between 'ABOVE' and 'OZ'.</p>
	<p><b>Type 102</b> This image shows that the Office of use is 'IS'. The ends of the 'S' are very curved giving the appearance of an '8'.</p>		<p><b>Type 102a</b> Size: 28 x 22 mm Violet. New cachet. Office of use code S421 Glasgow. A cross between Type 102 and Type 118</p>

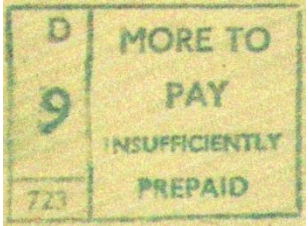

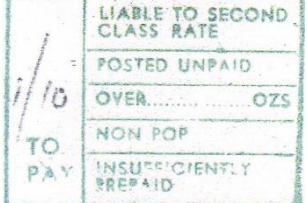
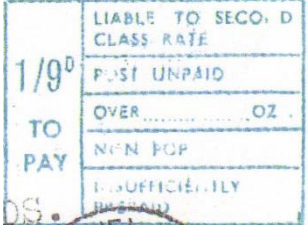
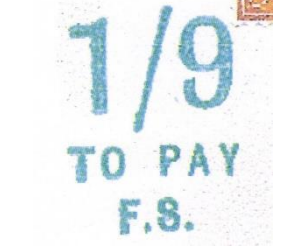
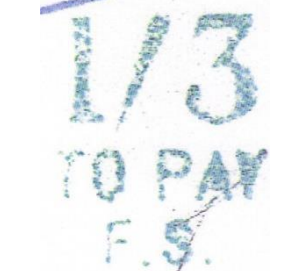
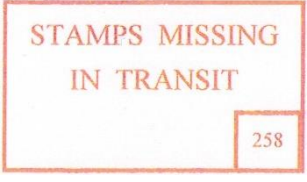
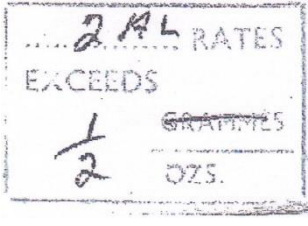
POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE N Continued

	<p><b>Type 102b</b> Size: 20 x 20 mm Value in manuscript. The word 'MORE' has been excised.</p>		<p><b>Type 105a</b> Size: 30 x 19 mm Different size (as for type 104). No stop after 'OZ' and only 'D' in the value box.</p>
<p>NO IMAGE</p>	<p><b>Type 112</b> Size: 26 x 19 mm M &amp; T size 25 x 19 appears to be incorrect.</p>		<p><b>Type 112a</b> Size: 26 x 19 mm Green. Southampton. Value printed. Stop after 'OZ.'</p>
	<p><b>Type 112b</b> Size: 29 x 23 mm Violet. Office of use, probably Glasgow. New cachet.</p>		<p><b>Type 114a</b> Size: 26 x 19mm Green. Southampton. Stop after 'OZ.' Dotted line between 'ABOVE' and 'OZ'.</p>
	<p><b>Type 115a</b> Size: Large box 29 x 14mm Small box 12 x 5 mm Lower case font. No 'S' on 'OZ'.</p>		<p>Type 115b Size: 28 x 16 mm, small box 11 x 5 mm 'MORE TO PAY' all in large capitals. 'OZ' not 'OZS'.</p>
	<p><b>Type 117</b> Size: 30 x 20mm Illustrated to show that the Office of use is 498D, Manchester Newton Street.</p>	<p>NO IMAGE</p>	<p><b>Type 118a</b> Size: 29 x 23 mm Different size. New colour – black.</p>
	<p><b>Type 119a</b> Size: 27 x 20 mm Font of '3' is non-serif.</p>		<p><b>Type 119b</b> Size: 27 x 20 mm Surcharge entered in manuscript.</p>
	<p><b>Type 126a</b> Size: 27 x 19 mm Printed value Of 1/- altered manually to 1/9</p>		<p><b>Type 129a</b> Size: 30 x 22 mm Different size. 7d value printed.. Various values seen entered in manuscript.</p>

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE N Continued

	<p><b>Type 129b</b> As for 129a but value of '9' printed.</p>	<p>NO IMAGE</p>	<p><b>Type 129c</b> As for 129a but value of '10' printed.</p>
	<p><b>Type 131a</b> Size: 26 x 20mm Different size As for type 131 but office code not obliterated, squarer corners and larger font</p>		<p><b>Type 138a</b> Size: 35 x 27 mm As for 138 but 'UNPAID' in place of 'UNDERPAID'</p>
	<p><b>Type 138b</b> Size: 35 x 25 mm General cachet, green. As for 138 but 'POST UNPAID' with value 1/9d printed.</p>		<p><b>Type 140(21)</b> Size: 17 x 22 mm The number '1' has no serif at its base. The oblique stroke has parallel sides. Length of 'TO PAY' is 17 mm. 'F.S.' has stops.</p>
	<p><b>Type 141(15)</b> Size: 18 x 22mm The number '1' has serifs at its base. The oblique stroke is long and tapered. The length of 'TO PAY' IS 18 mm. 'F.S.' has stops.</p>		<p><b>Type 144a</b> Size: 51 x 29 mm Red Office of use code 258 Dover. New cachet.</p>
	<p><b>Type 145a</b> Size: 38 x 26 mm M.P.(Inland Section). December 1965 Dotted line in front of 'RATES'. Solid line divides 'GRAMMES' and 'OZS.' Stop after 'OZS.'</p>	<p>NO IMAGE</p>	<p><b>Type 147</b> New colour – violet.</p>



POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE N Continued

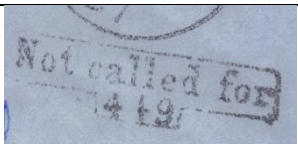

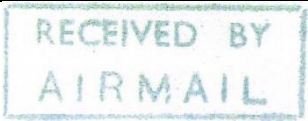

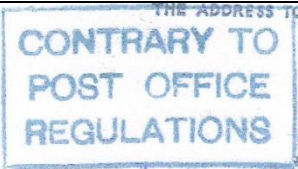
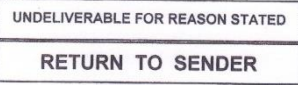

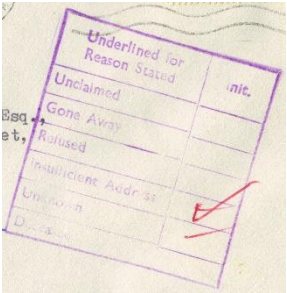


	<p><b>Type 148a</b> Size: 42 x 25 mm 'FRESH' in front of 'LABEL RE- QUIRED'.</p>		<p><b>Type 150a</b> Size: 50 x 13 mm 'F' beneath 'A' and 'S' beneath 'E' of 'POSTAGE'</p>
	<p><b>Type 152a</b> Size: 27 x 19 mm Belgachia Calcutta, India. Black. 'DUE' more central and in larger let- ters. Stop after 'NP'.</p>		<p><b>Type 153</b> Size: 24 x 19 mm A.P. Bombay India. Black. New cachet.</p>
	<p><b>Type 154</b> Size: 27 x 19 mm Belgachia, India. Violet. New cachet.</p>		<p><b>Type 157</b> Size: 46 x 11 mm Violet. Chingola, Zambia New cachet.</p>
	<p><b>Type 155</b> Size: 56 x 22 mm Bombay, India. May 1976. Address (ref): Bombay. (LM73). New cachet.</p>	<p><b>Type 155</b> reads: Stamps used are invalid for postage. Hence treated un- paid. Postage due Rs... A.P. Bombay</p>	
	<p><b>Type 158</b> Size: 24 x 3 mm Violet. Kitwe, Zambia. New cachet, reads: 'SURCHARGE'</p>	<p>"STAMP NOT VALID" or "STAMPS INVALID" or similar</p>	<p><b>Type 159</b> Manuscript in red or black where ca- chets do not ex- plain the reason for the surcharge</p>

INFORMATIVE CACHETS

	<p><b>Type Ca</b> Size: 30 x 7 mm General, used at Dorking. New ca- chet.</p>		<p><b>Type Cb</b> Size: 36 x 10mm General, used at Bombay India</p>
	<p><b>Type Cc</b> Size: 50 x 21 mm General, used at Dorking. New ca- chet.</p>		<p><b>Type Cd</b> 36 x 11½ mm General, used at Bombay India</p>

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA  
ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE N Continued

	<b>Type Ce</b> Size: 30 x 8mm General, used at Leicester. New cachet		<b>Type F</b> Unlikely that this cachet exists in the form shown in M & T, see Fa.
	<b>Type Fa</b> Size: 34 x 13 mm General. Similar to type F but different layout.		<b>Type Fb</b> Size: 68 x 4 mm Cover addressed to Cockermouth. May 70
NO IMAGE	<b>Type Gc</b> As type G but with code 466, Liverpool, in triangle.		<b>Type Ha</b> Size: 46 x 26 mm Different size. Different layout.
NO IMAGE	<b>Type K</b> New colour – violet.		<b>Type Ka</b> Size: 67 x 20 mm Different size. 'REASON' not 'REASONS'. No stop after 'SENDER'.
NO IMAGE	<b>Type Kb</b> Size: 63 x 22 mm As type Ka but different size.	NO IMAGE	<b>Type Kc</b> As type K but the outline is a double line.
NO IMAGE	<b>Type Kd</b> Size: 63 x 18 mm As for type K but different size and 'REASON' not 'REASONS'.	NO IMAGE	<b>Type Ma</b> Size: 76 x 37 mm Different size.
NO IMAGE	<b>Type Qa</b> Size: 64 x 13 mm Different size.		<b>Type R</b> Size: 44 x 20 mm Violet. Edinburgh. 'REBUT' means 'scrap' 'INCONNU' means 'unknown'.
	<b>Type S</b> Size 50 x 50mm General all-purpose cachet for undelivered mail.		<b>Type Ta</b> Leicester UK Hexagonal Tax mark 13½ x 12 mm
	<b>Type Tb</b> Taxable Bombay, India and Beau Bassin, Mauritius 25 x 11mm		

And to end . . . . . this cover



Airmail letter posted in Salisbury 2 OCT 69

The stamps on this cover were never identified as being 'invalid'

The cachet reads 'MORE TO PAY W.C.1' which has not been previously recorded on surcharged mail from Rhodesia

The Type A label was only introduced during the 2<sup>nd</sup> surcharge period that began on 1 APR 70

The postage paid amounts to 1/6d, the correct postage for an airmail letter

The tax stamp has been calculated on the basis that there are no stamps –  $1/6d \times 2 = 36d$  divided by the foreign surface letter rate in Rhodesia, 6d

The surcharge should be  $1/6d \times 2 = 3/-$  double deficiency, the double deficiency formula used to surcharge invalid Rhodesian stamps, or  $36 / 6 \times 9d$  (the UK foreign surface letter rate) = 54d or 4/6d, using the fractional tax formula. The actual surcharge is 2/9. So British!

There are traces of a postmark to the left of the A label, and beneath it

Clearly a fake