

Quarterly Calendar of Collector's Events

OCTOBER 2003

- 10/05 Hawai'i Quarterly Stamp & Coin
- 10/11 H.S. & C.D.A. Bourse
- 10/13 H.P.S. Regular Meeting
- 10/18 H.P.S. Stampers Youth Club
- 10/20 Winward Oahu Philatelic Soc.10/27 H.P.S. Executive Board Meeting

Queen Kapiolani Hotel, 10AM - 4PM Richards street YWCA, 9:30 AM – 3:30 PM St. Louis Alumni Assoc. Club House, 7 PM – 9:30 PM Victoria Bannan's House, Honolulu. 1 PM - 3 PM Lois Opedal, 14 Aulike St, #403, Kailua, 7:30 PM Linda Starr's House, Honolulu, 7:30 PM (Board Meets at this time)

NOVEMBER 2003

11/10	H.P.S. Regular Meeting
11/15	H.P.S. Stampers Youth Club
11/14-16	H.S.N.A. Coin Show
11/17	Winward Oahu Philatelic Soc.
11/24	H.P.S. Executive Board Meeting

St. Louis Alumni Assoc. Club House, 7 PM – 9:30 PM Victoria Bannan's House, Honolulu. 1 PM - 3 PM Hawaii Convention Center, Room 311 Lois Opedal, 14 Aulike St, #403, Kailua, 7:30 PM Linda Starr's House, Honolulu, 7:30 PM (Board Meets at this time)

DECEMBER 2003

12/08	H.P.S. Regular Meeting
12/13	H.P.S. Stampers Youth Club
12/15	Winward Oahu Philatelic Soc.
12/22	H.P.S. Executive Board Meeting

St. Louis Alumni Assoc. Club House, 7 PM – 9:30 PM Victoria Bannan's House, Honolulu. 1 PM - 3 PM Lois Opedal, 14 Aulike St, #403, Kailua, 7:30 PM Linda Starr's House, Honolulu, 7:30 PM (Board Meets at this time)

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PO'OLEKA O HAWAII

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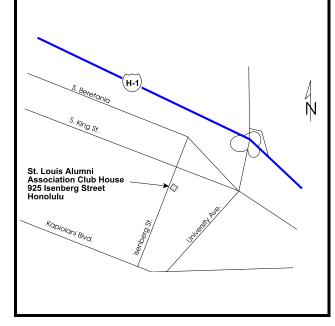
Articles and information for the publication should be sent to the Editor, C/O The Hawaiian Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 10115, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816-0115 or by e-mail at <u>GCHANG@ASTOUND.NET</u>. Contact the editor for guidelines for preparing text and illustrations for submittal. It's easy to do.

Cover Illustration: Scott UY1 Paid Reply Postal Card with Queen Liliuokalani

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Monthly Meeting

The Hawaiian Philatelic Society meets from 7 PM to 9:30 PM on the second Monday of each month at the St. Louis Alumni Association Club House in central Honolulu. Each meeting includes a short business session, a program or slide presentation and an auction of about 125 lots. We invite you to attend, meet your fellow members, enjoy the program, and talk stamps. The public is welcome at all our meetings and we encourage you to become a member.



PO'OLEKA O HAWAII

The Quarterly Journal of the Hawaiian Philatelic Society

Number 76

October 2003

Editor's Notes By Greg Chang, Editor

Aloha! Yes, the year is quickly coming to an end. Seem like not long ago I was putting together the January Issue.

So, I have put together a few odds and ends starting off with an article by Craig Miyamoto on the Pineapple Post. This was taken from one of his websites (which may no longer exist). I do notice that his stamps come across our monthly auction from time to time.

The next article is about the United States Post Office Department's Dead Letter Office. It is a reprint from a website that features public domain stamp articles.

Details of the recent releases of the Hawai'i Post. Part II of endangered birds of Hawai'i (set of three stamps) are to be released in October. A single stamp noting the return of Kaho'olawe to the state of Hawaii will be released in November.

To close out this issue, the potpourri section has a few odds and ends with some interesting information.

Once again, many thanks for your support. Yes, I am always looking forward to hearing from you as well as any articles you may have to submit to the PO'OLEKA.

Until next time.....

Greg Chang Editor



What's Inside

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The Pineapple Post

By Craig Miyamoto

Reprinted from the Craig Miyamoto's Pineapple Post Website – www.geocities.com/TheTropics/9470/pinepost.htm

Editor's Note: Craig Miyamoto has been a public relations professional since 1972, a newspaperman for 4 years before that. A former professor at the University of Hawaii at Manoa, he currently is an independent public relations counsel. Further information regarding Mr. Miyamoto can be found at: http://www.geocities.com/freeprpro

he what? The Pineapple Post? Actually, yes. And it made me quite famous around the world, wherever philatelists (stamp collectors) met and swapped lies. You see, I founded the Pineapple Post, Hawaii's most successful local post service. If you're interested in how to make a similar business successful, it's all in my booklet, *How To Earn \$2,000 A year (Or More!) Without Hardly Working At All!*

Wish I could send you a copy on request, but the print run of 10,000 is long gone. But...I can give you a brief (and possibly interesting) description of what the Pineapple Post actually was.

First a short course on local posts. Back in the olden days (say before 1847), the US government's postal system wasn't what it was today (no wisecracks!). It didn't go everywhere from everywhere. As a result, localities had their own postal systems. The US government allowed them then, and believe it or not, they still allow private carriers to pick up and deliver mail from areas not served by the US Postal Service.

Okay. End of short course. Except to say that you can still indeed transport mail from anywhere you wish to the nearest postal facility, be it a local post office, or even the corner mailbox. Will people pay you to do this? Probably not. But...if you produce your own "stamps" (called "local post labels"), people will buy them from you.

So, I did began producing local post stamps on June 11, 1977 with Hawaiian themes. June 11 is Kamehameha Day, a state holiday that honors the great Hawaiian king who united the islands. The first stamp was an amateurish shilhouette picture of canoers, coconut trees and Waikki landmark Diamond Head that I sold for "1 Lei" (modestly equivalent to 5 cents US money).

Ever the entreperneur, and public relations being my profession, I sent a press release announcing formation of the local post ("Dedicated to spreading the word about Hawaii to the rest of the world") to *Linn's Stamp News* and *Western Stamp Collector*, the two largest circulation and most popular stamp-collecting newspapers in the US. They ran the story and I was soon flooded with orders for the stamps.

I got so many checks that I was forced to open a business bank account, and file for a business license, and go through the entire business formation rigamarole just to make it all legal.

So anyway, to make a long story short, I kept this up for about 10 years, issuing more than 40 stamps, souvenir sheets, and sprecially designed and cancelled envelopes. I had my own catalog and pricelists and other dealers began buying wholesale from me to sell to their own customers. The Pineapple Post became a major money-maker for me, and as I mention in the book, *How To Earn*, the money I earned from the business helped send my two sons to private school.

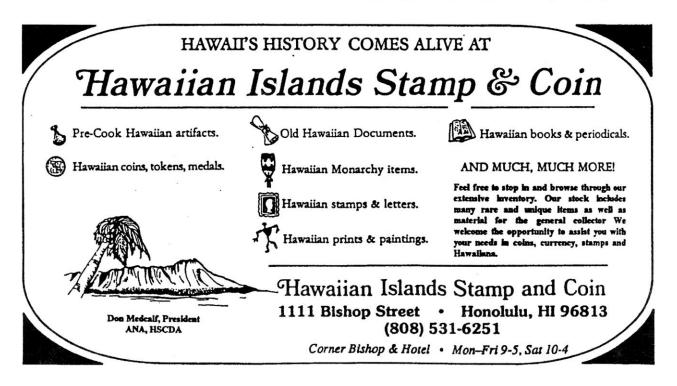
The Pineapple Post became world famous. I have clippings from all over the world – Japan, Australia, Canada, Brazil, Sweden, Finland, Ireland, England, Germany. Mention the Post to any philatelist who was active in the mid 70's to the mid 80's and you'll see a glimmer of recognition in his or her eye.

I also used the Pineapple Post as the name of my part-time stamp company. You can find me at local Hawaii and some West Coast stamp shows hawking my wares, especially stamps and covers from Hawaii, Japan, and the USA, with a touch of worldwide thrown in for good measure.

In fact, I had a lot of "stuff"; to sell, but nowhere to sell it at first. I needed an outlet to sell it in Hawaii. So, I founded the Hawaii Stamp & Coin Dealers Association in 1980, and served as charter president for the first two years. The organization was extremely successful, and we sponsored about 4 stamp shows a year. When I retired from the stamp business in 1987, they continued to put on shows quarterly.

Yep, but it got to be too much. I did have a "real job", you know. Eventually I quit the stamp business when some friends and I formed a new public relations agency in Honolulu. It became more and more impossible to keep up with the stamps and local post. Ran out of time, ran out of energy, and ran out of the burning desire to keep it going.

Sold it all – my stamp business, and my local post stock. The Pineapple Post label and cover inventory was sold to an Australian dealer who specialized in such esoterica. It was a great ride while it lasted. Made me famous in some corner of the world.



The Dead Letter Office

Reprinted from The Harper's New Monthly Magazine Volume 25, Issue 146 - July 1862 - pages 256-26

Post Office Department. DEAD LETTER OFFICE. OFFICIAL BUSINESS. lops can lawfully be used only by an officer of the United States Business of the Government. The use of it to avoid on private matter of any kind is punishable by a fine of a The use of it to avoid paym 409

f the governmental Departments at Washington there is none with which the whole people are so closely connected as the General Post-Office. From this great centre stretch out and ramify in every direction, up and down and across the continent, ten thousand channels of intelligence, reaching, not only the great marts of commerce and the seats of learning, but the lowliest hamlet and the humblest cabin of the backwoodsman. With the greater diffusion of learning and general intelligence there is an increased demand for greater freedom of intercourse. People do not care so much whether the tariff adds five or ten cents to the cost of each pound of coffee, for they can do without it altogether if necessary; but their messages of business or pleasure must be carried with speed and delivered with certainty, or they will make a tumult about it at once. The newspaper, too,

has become a popular necessity, and the man who does not take one is considered as living just beyond the pale of modern civilization. The newspaper is "daily bread" to the minds of the million, and if flood or tempest should delay its coming any amount of hard thoughts and open abuse is heaped upon postmasters and mail carriers.

The present Postmaster-General has won the just plaudits of the people and the press for the ability and efficiency with which he has managed and improved the complicated machinery of this Department. Soon after he assumed control of the postal affairs of the country the whole system was interrupted or temporarily destroyed by the rebellions in all the territory of the seceded States and portions of the border States. This necessarily imposed some heavy losses upon the Department, and caused considerable embarrassment for a time. The wisdom and

energy or the Postmaster-General, however, have already relieved the system from these difficulties. Among other efforts to increase the efficiency and general usefulness of the Department under the present Administration, is the plan to lessen the number of "dead-letters" by returning them, as far as practicable, to the writers.

An hour's visit to the Dead-Letter Office under the courteous guidance and instruction of the Assistant Postmaster-General, will show us why letters become "dead," and how they are brought to life again. The room where the first operation is performed upon the defunct missives is occupied by some twelve or fifteen clerks, and the appearance is strongly suggestive of an old-fashioned husking match. huge piles of letters, that have come from every point of the compass and almost every country in the world, are lying upon the tables, and the operatives are very busy inspecting and classifying them according to their character or value. Each clerk makes five classes of the letters as he opens them.

First, and most valuable are the "money letters," containing bank-notes or coin to the amount of one dollar or more. Whenever a letter of this description is opened, the contents arc examined and immediately returned to the envelope. upon which the clerk indorses the amount and kind of money within, subscribing his own name or initials. A careful record is made up of all such letters, and they arc then passed into the hands of a chief clerk, whose business it is to return them to the writers with proper instructions to the deputy postmasters to deliver the money and take receipts for it. The greatest care and vigilance is exercised in this branch of the business, and there is scarcely a possibility that a valuable letter which has once reached the Dead-Letter Office should fail of getting back, either to the writer or to the person originally addressed, provided that either of them can be found or heard of at the address given in the letter. The daily average of money now found is about two hundred dollars. Last year more than fifty thousand dollars was returned to the owners through this office. Sometimes money is inclosed in an envelope without any letter accompanying it, or, what is just as bad, without any proper signature. In such cases another effort is made to reach the person to whom it was addressed, and failing in this the money is deposited at the Department to be delivered to the rightful owner whenever they shallcome forward and establish his claim.

The second class of letters made by the clerks are technically called "minors," and contain notes of hand, drafts, checks, bills of exchange, deeds, mortgages, insurance policies, and other papers that are or may become representatives of money value; and besides these a great variety of articles of more or less value, including jewelry, pictures, etc. All letters of this class are reenveloped and indorsed by the clerks who open them, and, after being carefully registered, are sent to another office to be returned to the owners.

Many letters are received at the Department making anxious inquiries for money or valuables sent though the mail and known to have failed in reaching the persons addressed. These letters can not expedite their return. The Lost letter must remain two months advertised at the local office before it is sent to Washington, and then it must be found before it can be returned to the owner. Formerly there was quite a collection of curiosities at the Department, composed of articles found in dead-letters without any one to claim them. This has been dispensed with, and every letter containing any thing of value is returned to the owner if it is at all practicable.

The third class of letters consists of such as contain stamps, coin in less sums than one dollar, receipts for money or property, legal documents, etc. These, being of less value, are not formally registered with a description of their contents, but a special clerk devotes his time to returning them to the Owners.

Last, but not least in number of the preserved letters, are those which contain no valuable inclosure, but are so dated and signed that it is possible to return them to the writers. The Department is now acting upon the conviction that persons would rather pay postage to get back their lost letters, though of little importance, and thus know that they were not received by the persons addressed, than to have them destroyed. As these letters pass twice through the mail, coming to and returning from the Dead-Letter Office, a law of Congress authorizes double postage upon them. These letters constitute about one half of all the dead-letters returned to the General Post Office. The other half of this great multitude of stray epistles is composed of such as are not dated at any post-town or office (the post-mark itself being frequently illegible), and have no proper signature. These, and some others of an utterly worthless class, are first torn to shreds by a machine, to render them illegible, and then sold to the paper-makers There are now about thirty clerks engaged in opening and returning dead-letters. They dispose of from ten to twelve thousand a day, amounting to several millions in the course of a year.

It is pertinent to ask the question, why do so many letters fail to reach the persons to whom they are addressed? It is evidently no fault of the mail-carriers, for each dead-letter has been to the office to which it was directed, and remained there several months. Is it because our people are so migratory in their habits that they can not remain stationary long enough to have a letter

delivered through the mail? This principle accounts for it in part, but there are many other causes. Thousands of letters are directed to the wrong post-office by the writer, who merely guesses that he is sending it to the right one. Other thousands have the name of the party addressed so inperfectly written that the owner of the letter himself could not tell that it belonged to him. Others have the name of the State so, imperfectly written that the letters are quite as likely to go in the wrong direction as the right. It is better generally to avoid abbreviations and write the name of a State in fully thus preventing the possibility of going in the wrong direction. We have seven States - Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, and Mississippi — beginning with M. The abbreviations of these States imperfectly written will frequently send a letter two or three thousand miles in the wrong direction.

But one of the most active causes in the production of dead-letters at present is the existence of the war. The Union army, of more than half a million of men, is composed, to a large extent, of those who have left homes, fathers, mothers, wives, or sweet-hearts to fight the battles of the Republic. Most of these men can and do write letters at short intervals to friends and relatives, and, owing to the changes that are constantly going on in society, many of them fail to reach the desired destination, and after a few months turn up in the dead-letter office to be consigned to the paper-mill. The confusion and changes of residence in the Border States contribute to the same result. Every effort which administrative ability can suggest is being made to lessen the number of "dead-letters;" and with the return of peace and the restoration of the Union, their number will be reduced to a very small percentage upon the countless millions that are sent through the mail.

If you wish your letter to reach its destination, or, failing to find the person to whom it is sent, to be returned, you can secure this, almost beyond the possibility of failure, by observing the following directions:

1. Direct the letter legibly, writing the name of the person to whom it is sent, his town, county, if possible, and State, upon the envelope. It is well also to repeat this either at the head or foot of the letter itself. If he is to be found there, the letter will reach him almost without fail.

2. At the head of the letter write your own address-town, county, and State in full. It is not enough to give the town merely, for there are so many places of the same name in different counties and States that this alone gives no sufficient clew to the one in question. If your letter is dated merely "Jackson," how can the office know which of the 150 "Jacksons" in the country has the honor of being your residence? Then sign your name clearly at the end. If you indulge in a fancy signature, which only yourself and the teller of the bank where you keep your funds can read, do not use it. The Office has the pleasure of your personal not acquaintance, and has no means of identifying your cabalistic signature. Write your name in full. It is not sufficient to sign "Your affectionate brother Bob," or "your own loving Maggie." For all the office can know there are in your town a score of "Bobs" and "Maggies" just as "affectionate" and "loving" as you are, if you observe these directions, and the letter fails to reach the person for whom it was intended, you will, in due time, receive it through the Dead-Letter Office, provided always that you have not in the mean while changed your residence.





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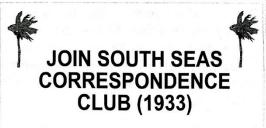
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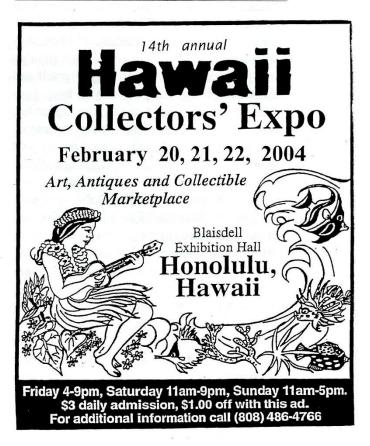


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Hawaii Post Recent Releases

Information from Hawai'i Post website www.hawaii-post.com

Hawaiian Birds, Part II

Three stamps will be issued on October 10th 2003 depicting Hawaiian Birds. This is the second in the series of Hawaiian birds. The first issue was released on April 16, 2002.



The \$2 stamp pays for extra charges, such as additional weight. It shows the Endangered Species, Hemignathus procerus. The common name is Kaua'i honeycreeper and the Hawaiian name is 'Akialoa. It has a long curved bill and lives on insects and nectar from the Ohia and Lobelia flowers. Shown on the stamp are the beautiful red blossoms of the Ohia tree, which are called Lehua. These birds are endemic to Kaua'i and live in lowland forests, many of which have now been destroyed by human development. It is thought that these birds may have been seriously affected by avian malaria, parasites and predators. Originally considered extinct after about 1900, they were rediscovered in 1965 at the Alaka'i Swamp on Kaua'i, but not since.



The \$5 stamp prepays the Overnight rate. It shows the Endangered Species, Himantopus knudseni with one of it's young. The common name is Hawaiian Stilt and the Hawaiian name is Ae'o. This bird is endemic to the Hawaiian Islands and makes its nests in coastal marshes and wetland areas. It is a tall, slender, wading bird with a long, black bill and long pink-colored legs. It has a diet consisting of small fish, crabs, worms, water insects and water plants. They use their bills to find food and to crack open the shells of crabs. One of the stilt's main breeding populations on O'ahu is the Nu'upia Ponds which supports 10% of the entire state population of stilt. It was listed as an endangered species in 1970.

The \$8 stamp prepays the Same Day rate. It shows the Extinct Species, *Chloridops kona*. The common name is Kona Grosbeak. There is no Hawaiian name as it was very rare even before becoming extinct, with the last sighting in 1894. It was found at elevations of about 5,000 feet in the Kona district on the Big Island amid the koa forest. It was not found on any other island. Its food consisted of the seeds of the fruit of the naio tree (*Myoporum sandwicense*) and those of the sandalwood tree. A lot of it's time was taken up in cracking the extremely hard shells of this fruit using it's powerful beak. The loud cracking sounds could be heard for a considerable distance by predators and this may have been one of the reasons for it's extinction.



The stamps are based on illustrations in Baron Rothschild's two-volume book "The Avifauna of Laysan. Complete history to date of the birds of the Hawaiian Possessions" published in 1893.

Technical details of the stamps:

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Colors: $2, $5 and $8 stamps -
Multicolored
Size: 32mm x 48mm (stamps).
Stamps sheet size: 30 ($2 & $8
stamps - 6 across, 5 down, $5 stamp
- 5 across, 6 down)
Perforation: 12.
Stamps design: Enelani.
Layout & Pre-press: Enelani.
Printer: Hawai'i Security Printers,
Honolulu, Hawai'i.
Printing Method: 4-color (Cyan,
Magenta, Yellow and Black) printing
process.
Sheet margin markings: HAWAI'I POST
(top middle), "Traffic Light"
showing 4 colors used in printing
(lower left side), © 2003 Hawai'i
Post (lower right side) & Hawai'i
Security Printers, Honolulu,
Hawai'i. (bottom middle)
Paper: GPA coated white stock with
water-activated gum on the back.
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Return of the island of Kaho'olawe from the U.S. Navy to the State of Hawai'i.



A single stamp will be issued on November 11th 2003 to celebrate the return of the island of Kaho'olawe from the U.S. Navy to the State of Hawai'i.

The \$5 stamp prepays the Overnight rate. It shows a map of the island of Kaho'olawe which has been arbitrarily split into two by a dotted line. The left side depicts the previous use of the island as a naval target -Kaho'olawe was once known as "Target Island". The right side depicts the bright green future of the island with a symbolic palm tree.

The Hawaiian island of Kaho'olawe is located to the southwest of Maui and covers an area of 45 square miles. The U.S. Navy used the entire island for target practice from 1941 until 1990. Over the years, many native Hawaiians fought for demilitarization of the island by a series of occupations. This ended in 1976 when access to Kaho'olawe was made illegal. Bombing of the island by the U.S. Navy ceased in 1990. Lobbying of Congress by Senator Dan Inouye of Hawai'i and others, led to a law being passed in 1993 which required the U.S. Navy to clear unexploded ordnance and eventually return the island to the State of Hawai'i. \$400 million was allocated by Congress for the clean-up. So far, this vast sum has helped to remove 92,000 pieces of unexploded ordnance and 8.5 million tons of scrap metal from the island. Nine miles of internal roads were also built leading from a base camp and landing site at Honokanai'a, on the southwest corner of Kaho'olawe, to the summit at Pu'u Moa'ulanui.

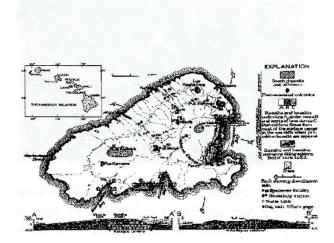
On November 11th 2003, the island of Kaho'olawe was officially handed over to the State of Hawai'i by the U.S. Navy. A ceremony by Hawaiians was held on November 12th 2003 at 'Iolani Palace in Honolulu. However, 10% of Kaho'olawe still remains uncleared of unexploded ordnance.

The future of the island will include the eventual clearance of the entire island of all ordnance, plus revegetation using native species of trees, shrubs, grasses and other plants. A new boat landing will be built at Kuhe'eia on the north west coast with a new access road to Pu'u Moa'ulanui, connecting with the other nine miles of roads. Currently, the main method of entry for Hawaiians is by helicopter from Maui to a helipad at Honokanai'a, but a landing strip for fixed wing aircraft is planned. Several campsites will be allocated for the use of Hawaiians involved in traditional ceremonies and those helping with the clean-up and revegetation. Access by others will be restricted for many years to come.

The special postmark for this issue shows an outline of the island of Kaho'olawe.



Technical details of the stamp: Colors: Multicolored. Size: 48mm x 32mm Stamp sheet size: 30 (5 across, 6 down). Perforation: 12. Stamp design: Enelani. Layout & Pre-press: Enelani. Printer: Hawai'i Security Printers, Honolulu, Hawai'i. Printing Method: 4-color (Cyan, Magenta, Yellow and Black). Sheet margin markings: HAWAI'I POST (top middle), "Traffic Light" showing 5 colors used in printing (lower left side), © 2003 Hawai'i Post (lower right side) & Hawai'i Security Printers, Honolulu, Hawai'i. (bottom middle) Paper: GPA coated white stock with water-activated gum on the back.



Potpourri

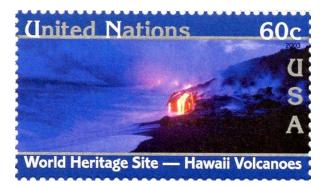
Odds and ends submitted by various members. Answers can be submitted to the editor c/o HPS or by e-mail at GREGGC353@YAHOO.COM

Lunar New Year – Year of the Monkey



The Lunar New Year stamp was shown in the Winter 2003 issue of "USA Philatelic", the stamp catalog issued by the U.S. Postal service. It is illustrated by Clarance Lee and calligrapher Lau Bun. This will be the twelfth and last issue in the Lunar New Year Series. The stamp is scheduled to be released in January 2004, probably in San Francisco, California.

U.N. World Heritage Site



On 24 October 2003, the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) will issue a set of six commemorative stamps and three prestige booklets on the theme "World Heritage—U.S.A.". The 60 cent value of the United Nations New York issue features Hawaii's Volcanos National Park. The rest of the issue features other National Parks such as Yosemite. Great Smoky Mountains, Olympic, Everglades, and Yellowstone. The designs were adapted as stamps by Rorie Katz. Further information can be found on the United Nations Postal website at:

http://www.un.org/Depts/UNPA/aboutissues /usa.html

A Little Alliteration

[By Janet Klug. Reprinted from *The Clermont Collector*, January - February, 1996]

Sam saves stamps. Specifically, Sam saves SAMOAN stamps.

Saturday Sam spied his savings. "Shucks!" said Sam. "I'm skint!" Sadly Sam said, "I'll sell my Samoan stamps." Sam went to STAMPSHOW. He saw a stamp seller named Sid. "I'll stick it to Sid the stamp seller," said Sam.

"Samoa sucks!" said Sid, sabotaging the sale. "Sid sucks!" Sam sputtered, smiling his sickly, saccharin smile.

Sam said, "I'll sell my Samoan stamps myself." Sunday Sam sent *Stamp News* this ad: "SACRAFICE! Samoan stamp sale. Send SASE for statistics."

Sally sent Sam a SASE. Sam sent Sally a sample. Sally, satisfied by what she saw, suddenly sent Sam several shillings. Sam's savings swelled.

Now Sally saves Samoa, but Sally's spouse seethed as she spent their savings.

HAWAII STAMPS, COVERS, PROOFS, ESSAYS BUYING & SELLING



Hawaii #52a Block of Six, Vertical pair Imperf. Horizontally. Queen Liliuokalani 2 Cent, 1891. Only Known Such Block of Six. EX: Meyer & Harris

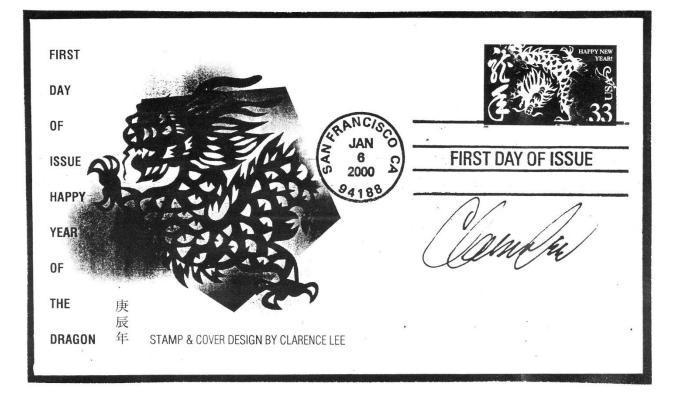
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