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100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS IN THE FOR- MER AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE

By Ing. Miroslav Polisenky — Adapted by H. Hahn

The second half of the twentieth century is marked by a number of 100th anniversaries in the area of postal history. Following abolishment of the independent Postal Administration for Austria in 1849 and after incorporation of the postal and telegraphic services into the Ministry of Commerce, there occurred a number of changes directed toward expansion of services and toward increasing the speed of delivery. In terms of postal history, this date marks the period of modernization, which manifested itself by expansion of postal services as well as through extensive changes from the administrative point of view. Included in this expansion was issuance of various types of postal paper, forms, adhesive, etc. This was coincident with the introduction of technical progress relating to postal services which included use of trains, ships, automobiles, aircraft, telegraph, telephonic services, and others. The changes did not occur independently or by chance. It is a consequence of the then occurring economic development, i.e. the industrial revolution, which began in Austria toward the end of the 18th century. The reorganization of postal services was shortly followed by the issuance of the first adhesive postage stamps (June 1, 1850), the introduction of postmarks including the date and year, the introduction of post cards as well as envelopes with imprinted stamps, introduction of registry labels as a substitute for rubber stamps, the introduction of special delivery (express) service, as well as introduction of COD labels, etc. The 100 anniversaries of all of these important services include also the anniversary of a somewhat minor service which is the founding of the Postal Savings Institution in Austria-Hungary.

The idea of postal savings was not altogether new. In 1861 the English statesman William E. Gladstone determined that for smaller financial transactions it was expedient to use the existing dense postal network, and, hence, founded the first postal service banks in the world. Gladstone's idea was well accepted throughout the world, and thus there were founded in rapid succession postal savings institutions in various British Colonies (Victoria in 1865, New Zealand in 1867, Canada in 1868, Southern Australia in 1869, Queensland in 1873, Tasmania and India in 1882, the Cape Province in 1884, Ceylon in 1885), as well as in Belgium in 1870, in Italy in 1876, in the Netherlands in 1881, and in France in 1882.

In the Austrian portion of the Monarchy the postal savings institutions were introduced through the efforts of the then Commerce Minister Pina and Department Head George Theodore Koch. Through the passing of the Imperial Law Number 86 on May 28, 1882, there was established in Vienna the so-called K.k. POSTSPARCASSENAMT — i.e. the Imperial Royal Postal Savings Department. Its mandate was to carry on financial operations through the network of post offices,

whose number increased significantly following Austria's defeat in the Austro-Prussian War of 1866. Post offices acting as offices of the Imperial Royal Postal Savings Department accepted, as of January 1, 1883, deposits from 50 Kreuzer to 1000 Guilders and paid an annual interest of 3%. The depositor received a deposit book in which were entered deposits as well as withdrawals. The postal savings service, however, did not wish to compete with the large banks, and, therefore, the deposited amounts were limited. If these amounts exceeded 1000 Guilders, the postal savings bank was required to request the depositor to reduce his deposit. If the depositor did not do so within one month, the postal service purchased for his account a sufficient number of state bonds so as to reduce his deposit to below 1000 Guilders. The bonds were bought in minimal increments of 200 Guilders, priced according to the particular day's quotation. The purchase price was entered as a withdrawal to the depositor's account and the purchased bonds remained stored in the post office. The deposit book thus became, in addition, a type of inventory of state bonds held for him by the postal savings bank. This procedure continued up to 1901. It is interesting to note that the Hungarian portion of the Dual Monarchy organized its own postal savings department only in 1886.

The main customers of the postal savings banks were members of the middle classes, particularly professionals and merchants. The department, from the very start, did not neglect the small saver, from whom even small amounts were acceptable as deposits, i.e. as small as 50 Kreuzer, which at that time was equal to the postage required for the mailing of 10 letters within the Dual Monarchy. This, in present day U.S. terms, would correspond to approximately \$2.00. Included among these small savers were also students. These deposits were made by means of a so-called "Savings Card" which on its front contained a rectangle with nine blank spaces which served for the application of ordinary 5 Kreuzer postage stamps. The tenth space was filled with an imprinted 5 Kreuzer stamp. The imprint of the stamp on the card was of the same design as the regular stamp. Clearly, this postal savings card must be considered as a piece of postal stationary. It was sold for the price of the imprinted 5 Kreuzer stamp and the price of the purchased card became part of the total deposit of 50 Kreuzer when the card was filled. The second portion of the card was a deposit receipt which included the account number, initials, the location of the post office which issued it (all entered by hand), and finally a space for a postal cancellation of the post office. The back of the card included instructions as follow:

"Instructions — Anyone who wishes to save 50 Kreuzer in small increments, may do so by means of this postal savings card.

Postal savings cards are sold at all Imperial Royal Post Offices or wherever postal items are sold, at a price of 5 Kreuzer each, which is the price of the imprinted stamp.

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Additional amounts saved are to be added by means of ordinary Austrian postage stamps adhered to the blank spaces.

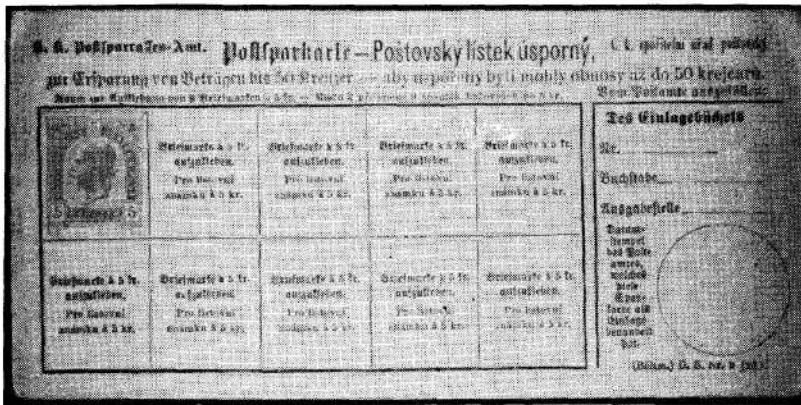
Once a saving of 50 Kreuzer is attained by this means, the filled card will be accepted by any Imperial Royal Post Office as a deposit of 50 Kreuzer. Those owners of Postal Savings Cards who do not as yet own Postal Savings Deposit books will receive a Postal Savings book in return for the filled card, whereas those who already possess a Postal Savings book will have the 50 Kreuzer entered as a new deposit.

If the adhered stamps are damaged or appear to be previously used, they will not be accepted by the Post Offices."

It is apparent from this text that on occasion there were individuals who pasted used stamps on the card or cancelled stamps that may have been struck only across a corner, where tearing off of the corner made it impossible for the post office to tell whether the stamp was used or not. The post office protected itself from this fraud by not accepting such stamps for deposit. Cards accepted by the post office as deposits were cancelled at the post office by postmarking all nine attached stamps, recording of the deposit, and later destroying the cards, so that used cards never reached the collecting public.

It is interesting that the entire action leading to the establishment of postal savings cards was carried on very carefully. In order that the action be successful, there were printed special advertising cards about which very little is known. For example, the publication of Dr. Ulrich Ferchenbauer published in Vienna in 1981 (most recent edition) "Oesterreich 1850-1918, Spezialkatalog und Handbuch" does not list this postal advertising card. The advertising card is basically identical to the original savings card, except that the 5 Kreuzer stamp is overprinted by means of two diagonal lines so as to make it invalid. The advertising card was distributed at no cost. It contained, in addition, the inscription "MUSTER" (Sample) and in the right corner was imprinted a sample of a postmark (K.k. POSTAMT EBELSBURG, 16.1. 1883).

Postal savings cards were placed in circulation on January 1, 1883, though Dr. Ferchenbauer in the referenced work indicates the date of issue as the end of 1882. The first issue of these cards included the 5 Kreuzer stamp of type VI issued in 1867, type II-fine beard. The cards were issued in two formats, at first 210:88 mm, later 160:78 mm, with either an entirely German text or in combination with one of the other languages used in the territory of Austria-Hungary.



The smaller format card with German-Czech text is shown in Figure 1.

Postal savings cards continued to be issued up to the end of the existence of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy with changes in the imprinted stamp as new issues appeared. It is essential to emphasize that these served the small saver, including students, and that they are most certainly considered as postal stationery and should be included in collections of Austro-Hungarian postal stationery. Postal Savings Banks of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire were an important institution. As early as 1884, hence shortly after establishment, the number of depositors reached 3,311,000 with a total deposit of 64,763,350 Guilders. In 1913, i.e. in the last year before World

War I, the service had 2,300,407 depositors who made 69,389,698 deposits totaling 2,706,141,912 Austrian Crowns. The portion pertaining to Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia was approximately 56% of the above totals.

After the creation of the independent Czechoslovak State in 1918, the postal savings bank was taken over in accordance with a law passed on March 11, 1919. However, the postal savings bank in free Czechoslovakia was already in operation since November 20, 1918, at which time the service was transformed to a postal money order service. However, The Czechoslovakian government did not issue postal savings cards.

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METERED MAIL OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

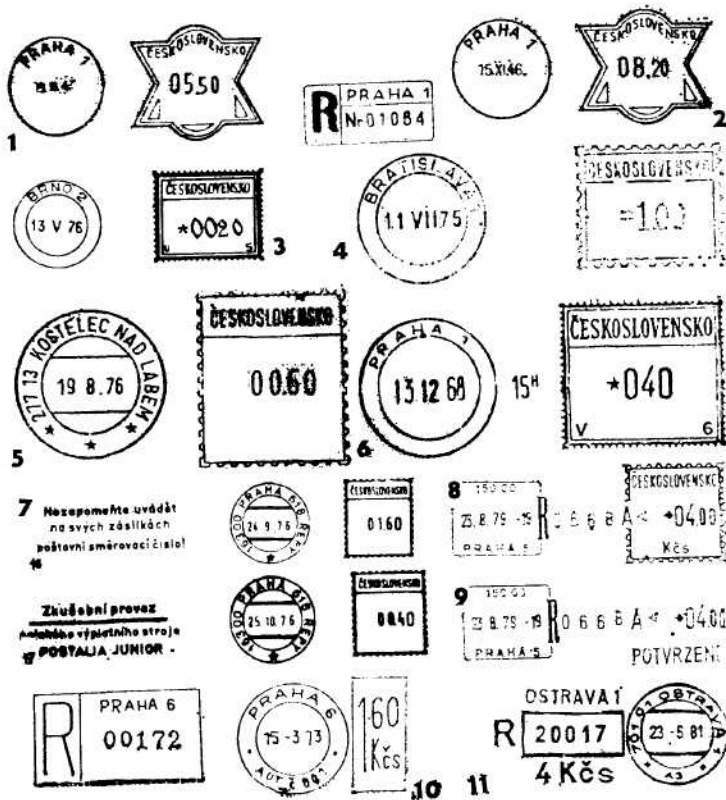
By Miroslav Bouska and Ivan Leis — Translated by Paul Sturman

The use of metered mail for franking postal matter, as had been approved by the Universal Postal Union in the 1920s, found quick acceptance in the postal system of Czechoslovakia because of its many unquestioned advantages. In contrast to usage in many other countries, Czechoslovakia, during the period 1926-1946, permitted use of metered mail only by commercial firms, government offices and other institutions. A total of twenty years elapsed during which the climate was prepared for the appearance of meter machines at the counters of the post offices. This followed the decision of the Ministry of Posts, announced in its official gazette No. 54 of October 29, 1946, which reads:

"Post Offices are being progressively equipped with franking meter machines. In the impression of such a meter is the dated franking seal, the same as in the impression used by the sender, but it does not contain the name of the authorized user." It further states, "some of the meters are especially equipped to frank registered mail. In addition to the franking seal, the meter also imprints the label used for registered matter."

In the same year, another historic change occurred, to wit, a change in the form of the franking seal used to substitute for the stamp. The Gazette of the Ministry of Posts No. 62 of December 17, 1946 announced that instead of the stylized butterfly used up to that time, "the new meters will produce an impression of a new design." At the same time a printed sample illustrates that "the franking seal will consist of a double circle with the date without a bridge (this part of the directive was not observed in the past with any consistency — author's note) ... and the value shield will be oblong in form and made to appear as if it were perforated."

This announcement which mainly concerned the numerous firms holding postal meters affected the post offices only minimally. Only one meter is known to have been in use from the time meters were permitted at post offices, October 1946, and that one had two seals (Figures 1 and 2) of the butterfly design. In 1947 this seal, in conformity with the new directive, was replaced with an oblong design with the indications of perforations. In 1947, therefore, the butterfly design disappeared from Czechoslovak postal matter. Understandably this did not occur suddenly. The Ministry of Posts allowed continued use of the old design and permitted the new design to be phased in over a period ending at the end of 1948. Detailed instructions for the use of meters by commercial firms appeared in all postwar issues of the postal regulations. It is interesting to note that there is no mention of meters at post offices in the postal regulations issued in 1947(!). In subsequent issues of the postal regulations (1959 and 1967) the use of meters in post offices is discussed in detail in individual chapters.



Meter franking, then, began to appear on a country-wide basis from 1946 on. Since that time, 36 years have passed, and meter machines have become a standard feature of the post office, well integrated into their operations. It is interesting to note that the first meter used in the post office was not made by Francotyp (which had a monopoly since 1926 in Czechoslovakia), but a meter produced by the Swiss firm, Hasler. Probably this firm was used because their meter permitted franking of registered matter. This circumstance also gave the opportunity for the subsequent appearance of meters from various other countries. There were, for example, the meters of the British firm Universal Postal Frankers, the British-American firm of Pitney-Bowes, and especially the West German firm Postalia which has dominated the scene since 1960 (Figure 3, 4, and 5). In the interest of completeness, we should not forget the meter of the French firm Satas even though Czechoslovakia had but one specimen of this meter.

The meters of Postalia are furnished with two frames of differing designs. In one the perforation rests on the inner frame of the oblong form, while in the other there is a space of 0.5 mm between the perforation and the inner frame of the oblong form.

All the franking frames of the meters of the other manufacturers, representing but a fraction of all postal impressions, are illustrated and their characteristics need not be detailed.

The two Pitney-Bowes meters, model 6300, differ markedly from the standard design of the seal. These two machines were loaned to the Czechoslovak Ministry of Posts on a trial basis in 1972, and were used at the post offices Olomouc 2 and Mlada Boleslava 3. The unusual characteristics of these machines consist of nine horizontal lines framing the amount of the postage without reference to the name of the state. During the initial period of use of these machines, the impression included the English language legend for the PB Model 6300, but later the advertising text was deleted (Figure 13).

Atypical postage fee seals were also utilized in both types of the Czechoslovak automats for receipt of registered mail — the meters were from the firms of Frama and Francotyp-Taxograph — where movable symbols were placed within the seal (specifically A, B, C, D, and E) which were assigned to individual operators and hence serve as identifiers (similar to those we know from daily cancels).

Special attention should be paid to the numerals indicating the value on the seal on the Francotyp meters. These were produced in three different versions, the first which would print postage up to Kčs 9.99, the second to Kčs 99.99, and the third to Kčs 999.99. The numerals from 0 to 9 at the highest value is usually represented by symbols of widely varying design. The study of these symbols on the Francotyp (and Hasler) machines cannot be omitted for there exist instances where the operators had two machines of identical models, that can be distinguished only by these variations. There also may occur instances when the numerals and symbols were changed over time. In specialized collecting it is necessary to take into account the size and design of these value numerals. Two fundamental types exist, the Latin and so-called Gothic types. Especially in the first of these groups a wide assortment of numerals exist, varying in their height and width. This does not apply to the imprints of Postalia, Pitney-Bowes, and some other manufacturers which have a well-established numeral size in their machines. In recent years the numeral indicating hellers has been a fixed zero. It may happen that this disappears because of damage to it by the machine.

The dated postmark occurs by imprinting the permanent part, usually circular in design, with the name of the post office. After 1973, Postal Code Numbers were gradually introduced. The date on the dated postmark is made by imprinting manually inserted numerical data in the following order: day, month, and year. (The Francotyp-Taxograph and Frama machines also include the hour of the day.) In its historical development, the dated postmark was either of one circle or two circles, with or without a bridge, or with an identifying letter or number on the lower part of the field between the circles. (Rarely, also in the lower section between the double circles and the bridge for the date.) Especially lately, the space between the two circles is filled with from one to three decorative stars with four or more points, of differing design and proximity to each other. The design of the daily seal should be gradually standardized as per ONS 90 6110 "The Daily postal cancellation stamp." Irregularity of form in the cancellation seal also occurs in the above mentioned Francotyp-Taxograph and Frama machines (Figure 8, 9, and 19).

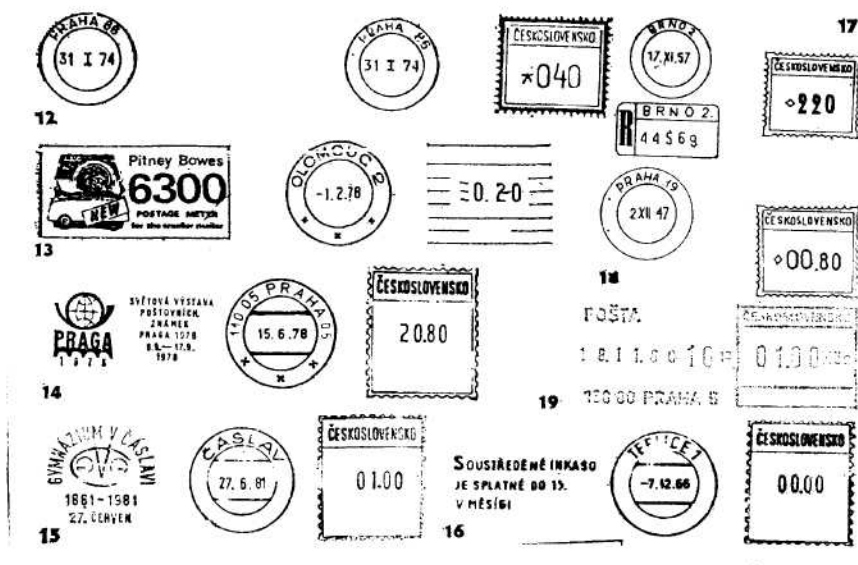
This machine also had the capability of recording the hour the postal matter was submitted (Figure 6). Furthermore, the machines produced by the following firms had the same capability: the Norwegian-Swedish firm Lindaco Krag, made under license in Poland and manually operated, Postalia-Junior (Figure 7), and the newest, recently-acquired machine designed to accept registered mail from Francotyp-Taxograph (Figure 8 and 9).

In 1980, an electronically operated meter made by the Swiss firm Frama was introduced and was in operation for several months at Praha 5. In 1981, the meter was returned to the manufacturer for it was only on loan to the Czechoslovak Post Office. So much for meters of foreign manufacture.

In the annals of our postal history the Czechoslovak Communications Research Institute has also left its mark by developing a coin-operated automat for receiving registered postal matter, which was tested at Praha 6 (Figure 10). This occurred in 1973. This machine was not put into production, but the experience gained from it was of use in the construction of a new generation of automatic machines in the laboratory of the Žilina Post Office. This automat was used experimentally at three Czechoslovak post offices in 1981 (Figure 11).

Omitting the last mentioned special machines, we may state that the impressions made by the modified Francotyp meters for use on parcel forms differ markedly from the norm. The two dated postmarks on these meters are so positioned as to imprint them in the spaces provided on the form. The same imprints sometime appear on ordinary letters (Figure 12).

The variety of purpose and the numerous makers of the meters understandably are reflected in the great variety of appearance of the Czechoslovak postal and private meter markings. Every manufacturer interpreted the directives concerning the "oblong form with perforations" according to his own understanding. As a result, a large number of oblong forms, both vertical and horizontal, were created.



TYOLOGY OF METER MAIL IMPRESSIONS

Before we may devote our attention to the entire problem of specialized assessment of meter mail impressions, it is necessary to consider its fundamental parts. These impressions may contain some or all of the following several elements:

1. Value seal
2. One or two dated postmarks
3. Sequence number of the impression
4. Imprint of the commercial or advertising legend
5. The hour within the dated postmark
6. Symbol indicating registered postal matter
7. Legend indicating the nature of the postal matter

And now to the individual elements in detail.

The Value Seal consists of two parts: permanent (the name of the country within the frame — oblong or butterfly) and the moveable (the amount paid for postage). The value seal in the form of the butterfly is only known to have been used at Praha 1 during the 1946–1947 period. Later the newly prescribed oblong form with the required perforations was used, and as has already been mentioned, the manufacturer made his own interpretation of the directive, which is an important consideration with regard to seal identification. Several types of “perforations” can be distinguished on impressions made by the Francotyp meters; for instance, impressions with 11 to 19 perforations are known. The collector should note this when one user, a post office, for instance, uses frames with a differing number of perforations over a period of time.

The date on the postmark is made either exclusively with Arabic numerals or with a combination of Arabic and Roman (the month). Especially with the older Francotyp meter machines, one finds various forms and sizes of these numerals. With the Postalia meters two basic numerals are known: one low and chubby, the other tall and thin.

Sequence Numbers of Impressions are known only with the meter impressions from Francotyp machines, and to a degree this is an anachronism. The postal regulations do not prescribe it, and as a result it was often eliminated on both postal and private meters. Its existence on meter impressions is exceptional. Modern meters of most manufacturers no longer contain the mechanism for this operation.

Imprint of Commercial or Advertising Legend. In exceptional cases the postal authorities permitted the insertion of a cut into the meter propagandizing some activity, a certain anniversary, etc. In most instances, it is a philatelic activity (Figure 4), but instances are also known of anniversaries of certain institutions (Figure 15). Even certain products may be advertised in this manner. Of more common nation-wide use are legends reminding postal patrons of postal regulations or services (Figure 16). Such impressions make up only an infinitesimal part of meter mail impressions.

In connection with this, it is necessary to point out something which seldom occurs, but is of philatelic importance. It sometimes happens that the cut of the advertising legend is damaged and, in the interim before a new cut is made to replace the damaged one, the space in the firm's impression remains empty. In such instances, the impression differs little from the regular postal seal. In some instances, the operator inserts a rubber cut as a temporary replacement.

The Hour Within the Dated Postmark. In only one known instance, and that with the French Satas machine used at Praha 1, is the hour noted within the postmark. As is evident from Figure 6, this indication of the hour is placed on the impression between the postmark and the postage in the form of numerals and the letter H (for hour).

Symbol Indicating Registered Mail. The meter made by Hasler used at Praha 1 which, by coincidence, was the first meter used in a post office in Czechoslovakia, had, as noted in Figure 2, the framed "R" symbol placed to the left of the postmark. Later, newer models of the same manufacture were used at the Brno Post Office and the framed "R" symbol was placed below the postmark (Figure 17). The mechanism of these meters made it possible to discard the use of the "R" symbol. It is possible, then, to find postal meter impressions from which the "R" has been eliminated. Such an impression can be identified by the fact that the value seal is higher than usual and does not align with the value seal with any other known meter impressions (Figure 18).

In another instance, the above mentioned coin-operated automat developed by VUS, the frame with the big R, name of the post office, and the registry number of the article was placed also to the left of the dated postmark.

In still another instance with the Francotyp-Taxograph, the symbol is inserted into the seal in such a manner that it becomes the right part of the frame of the oblong date stamp and the registry number is placed between the date stamp and the value seals without a frame.

The latest use of experimental coin-operated automat meters was at the post office Žilina 1, Ostrava 1, and Považská Bystrica 1, which have the R (in the impression made on the envelope and on the registry receipt of the sender) on the left-hand margin of the impression (Figure 11). In connection with their use, a special two part receipt was printed with the stamped second part remaining at the post office.

Legends Indicating the Nature of the Postal Matter. The Francotyp-Taxograph meter has the capacity to print, when necessary, the following form words to indicate the nature of the mailing: Open Letter; Dispatch; Special Delivery; Return Receipt; Registered; and Air Mail. Concurrently with the value seal, a symbol is printed on the reverse of the registration slip indicating the nature of the mailed matter. In the beginning when this method of marking was introduced, a special ticket was printed for use with this meter. On this impression the name of the country in a perforated frame is missing, and beneath the postage rate impression appears the word "receipt." This VUS automat issued a special receipt and on its reverse was printed the same impression as on the envelope proper.

This article is a recapitulation of long years of research. Specialized collectors, as well as regional collectors, recognize that postmarks and meter mail impressions form an important part of their collecting. Collecting meter mail affords collectors a wide field for specialization, the ramifications of which we have not been able to fully develop in this brief outline. The work in this branch is doubly rewarding because it fills a relatively unknown phase of Czechoslovak postal history.

SALE — SWAP — WANT

Need Czechoslovakian FDC's to fill out my collection. Ludvik Svoboda, 12375 E. Cedar Circle, Aurora, Colorado 80012.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA — SELF-SERVICE AUTOMATS ONLY FOR REGISTERED LETTERS (1981)

By U. Hildebrandt

Introduction:

In several East European countries, for example the Soviet Union, Poland, and Hungary, automats (coin-operated machines) for the dispatch of registered mail have been tested experimentally in various large post offices in recent years.

No stamps were used to frank the mail in these self-service automats. A special stamped impression of the automat contained the appropriate notations for postage, place of mailing and date as well as the letter "R" with a registration number. These automats apparently did not prove their worth in the course of time.

A new attempt to test the dispatch of registered mail through the use of newly developed automats recently became known in Czechoslovakia.

Official Announcement:

The official Information Bulletin No. 24 of the Traffic Ministry dated 25 May 1981 announced that in May 1981 the experimental operation of self-service devices for the reception of registered mail would begin. The test operation was to last six months. It consisted of one automat each at the three post offices: 701 01 OSTRAVA 1, 010 01 ŽILINA 1, and 017 01 POVAŽSKÁ BYSTRICA 1.

Only registered letters for the postage rate of 4 Kčs were accepted, that is, only domestic letters up to 20 grams in weight. The amount of postage was imprinted by the automat in lieu of a stamp along with the other postal data in a stamped impression in the upper right corner of the envelope. The letter format must be not less than 140 × 90 mm and not more than 235 × 120 mm.

Thus far the announcement in the Information Bulletin. In fact the experimental operation did not begin at all automats in May 1981. At the post office Považská Bystrica 1, for example, the service began on 23 June.

Automat for Self-Service:

The automat indicates "Ready for Operation" by means of a green control light. The instructions for use on the automat give the following steps:

— The customer lays the letter to be sent as registered mail in the opening provided in the automat, the address side down and the upper right corner of the envelope to the left.

— The customer folds the receipt form and fills in (using carbon paper) address and return address on the double form. He then lays this form in a second opening of the automat after unfolding it again. The original side of the form must be inserted face down on the left side.

The customer inserts two 2 Kčs coins in the coin slot and pushes the "Start" button.

— The automat accepts the inserted letter and the receipt form by a mechanical process. With the aid of three canceller heads, which are arranged individually, the letter, the original and the carbon copy of the receipt form are stamped. Afterwards, the original is separated mechanically from the carbon copy and returned to the customer.

— The letter and the carbon copy of the receipt form remain in the automat.

Three Canceller Heads and the Stamp Impressions:

The automat was, as has already been mentioned, equipped with three canceller heads — one head each for the envelope, the original and the carbon copy of the receipt form. The appearance of the last-mentioned canceller head is not known at present, because that portion of the receipt form remains in the possession of the post office. The stamped impression is violet in color and shows a fine weave pattern from the textile inking ribbon. The designs of the individual canceller heads vary considerably (Figure 1).



Fig. 1. Impressions from the three automat machines on registered letters.

The stamped impression consists of:

— The postmark (double circle format) with the name of the dispatching post office, including the post code, date bridge and designation of the automat machine: A1 (ŽILINA 1), A2 (POVAŽSKÁ BYSTRICA 1) or A3 (OSTRAVA 1).

— The large letter "R" with the registration number in a box-shaped frame approximately 25 × 10 mm in size and above it the name of the dispatching post office (without the post code), and

— The value "4 Kčs" beneath the frame.

If one examines the three impressions, the variant forms of the "R" and the value "4 Kčs" as well as the machine designation "A3" in Ostrava are very noticeable.

Another characteristic also appears: the registration numbers at the automat A1 (Žilina) begin with the number 1, at the automat A2 (Považská Bystrica) they begin with the number 05, and at the automat A3 (Ostrava) with the number 2.

Receipt Forms:

For use in the machines special receipt forms were printed, which when they were folded, permitted writing the address and return address using carbon paper. The original was returned to the customer with a stamped impression like that on the envelope (Figure 2). The copy was separated mechanically and remained in cancelled form in the machine.

The form of the receipt measured approximately 150 PPM 105 mm. So far two different issues of the form have been reported, which vary from each other in the style of type, in the arrangement of the text, in the paper quality, and the job numbers of the printer. These job numbers are TSNP PB 439141-80 (Figure 3) and TZP-Z, 5873-80 (Figure 4). The text of the illustrated receipt form is in the Slovak language. In addition to the notice "Receipt Form only for the automats for acceptance of registered mail" on the front, the instructions for use on the back are worth mentioning. On the right side the following instructions for use of the receipt form are

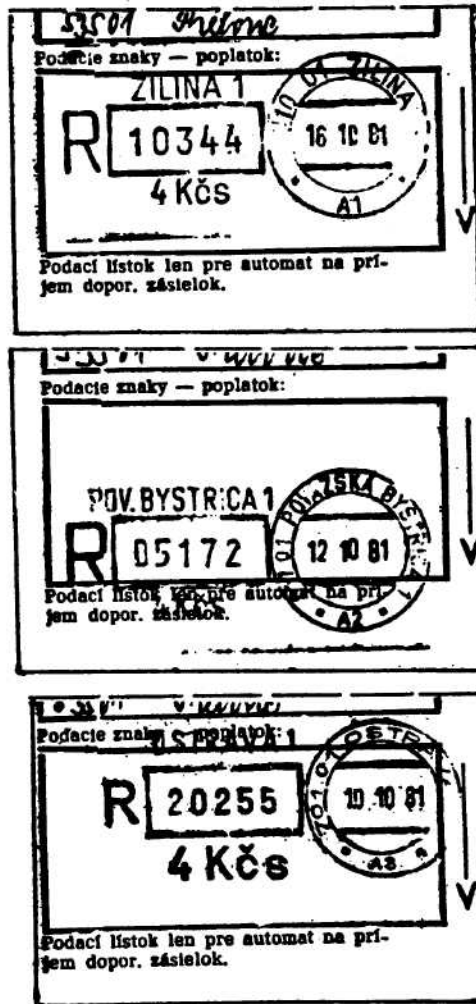


Fig. 2. Impressions from the three registry automat on receipt forms.

printed:

FILE IN A SAFE PLACE!

The postal receipt form is to be filled out by the sender in duplicate (with the aid of the carbon paper) with the data for the piece of mail. The carbon copy of the receipt form remains in the machine for the requirements of the post office.

Without a receipt it is impossible to trace the piece of mail and no claim can be filed.

Do not send any money or TUZEX coupons in the registered letter because the post office is responsible only for loss of the piece of mail but not for its contents. Send money by money order or by money letter. TUZEX coupons should be sent only in money letters.

(from the Deutsche Zeitung für Briefmarkenkunde, translated by Dick Major)

<p style="text-align: center;">PODACÍ LISTOK</p> <p>Opis — pre potreby pošty.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Odosielateľ:</p> <hr/> <hr/> </div> <p>Adresát:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <p>Pre prípadné služobné údaje:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p style="text-align: center;">Starostlivo uschovajte!</p> <p>Podací lístok na dopor. zásielku vyplní odosielateľ dvojmo (pomocou in-dige) zhodne s údajmi na zásielke pre- pisovačkou. Opis podacieho lístka o- táva v automate pre potreby pošty. Bez podacieho lístka nemožno žiadať o pátranie po správnom šodení, ani splatiť nárok na náhradu. Peniaze a tuzexové bony zasielajú- ce v dopor. zásielkách, pretože pošta odpovedá len za stratu dopor. zásiel- ky a nie za úbytok. Peniaze zasielajte pošt. poukážkou alebo v cennom liste. Tuzexové bony zasielajte len v cennom liste. TSNP PB 439141—80</p>
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Fig. 3. Receipt form for registry automats (First issue)

SUMMARY OF THE NEW ISSUES OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA FOR 1982

For the convenience of our members, we are publishing a complete listing of the new issues program of Czechoslovakia for 1982. Of course, it would have been better had we been able to do this at the beginning of last year, but the information was received from Artia only in mid-December of 1982. Informally we have also heard that there have been delays in supplying FDCs to collectors and in the appearance of some of the planned issues. Our information about these problems is sketchy, but it may account for delays in receiving material from exchange partners or other sources. We trust the following will prove useful as a check-list of what should be in the collection under the year 1982.

DATE	TITLE OF SET	FACE VALUE IN KCSs	FDC	METHOD OF PRINTING
1/18	70th anniversary 6th Congress SDDSR in Prague Souvenir sheet	2 4 x 2	1	Flat recess in sheets of 8
1/29	World Soccer Championship in Madrid	1 3.60 4.00	2	Rotary recess combined with photogravure
2/10	10th World Trade Union Congress in Havana Town Coat of Arms (4)	1 .50	1 4	Rotary recess combined with photogravure Ditto
3/23	50th anniversary of Most strike 30th anniversary of Int. Railway Union (UIC)	1 6	1 1	Ditto Ditto

4/15	10th Trade Union Congress	1	1		Ditto
5/18	Musical motifs on old engravings	.40	2		Ditto
		.50			
		1			
		2			
		3			
June	2nd special session of UNGA on disarmament	2 x 6	1		Flat recess in sheets of two stamps
6/10	40th anniversary of the destruction of Lidice and Lezaky	1			
		1	1		Rotary recess combined with photogravure
	10th Int. Children's exhibit (UNESCO)	2	1		Flat recess in sheets of six stamps
6/18	100th birthday of J. Dimitrov	.50	1		Rotary recess combined with photogravure
	PHILEXFRANCE 82 Souvenir sheet	4 x 5			
7/6	Treasures of castles and chateaux	.50	3		Rotary recess
		1			
		2			
		3			
		4.40			
	Souvenir sheet	4.40			
8/9	UNISPACE 82 — Vienna	2 x 5	1		Flat recess
9/16	Prague castle	3	1		Flat recess in sheets of four
		4			
	Nat. monument on Zizkov hill	1	1		Rotary recess combined with photogravure
9/29	Europe-Danube omission	3	1		Ditto
		3.60			
	2 souvenir sheets Bratislava	4 x 6.60			
		3	1		Flat recess
		4			
10/28	Socialist construction	.20	1		Rotary recess combined
		1			
		3			
10/29	30th anniversary of Czecho. Academy of Sciences	6	1		Ditto
	Czech & Slovak sculpture	1	4		Ditto
		2			
		6			
		7			
11/7	65th anniversary of October Revolution	.50	1		Ditto
	60th anniversary of USSR	1			
11/7	Art on Stamps	1	5		Flat recess in sheets of four stamps
		2			
		3			
		4			
		5			
12/8	Day of Czechoslovak stamp	1	1		Rotary recess combined with photogravure

MAIL AUCTION

By Mirko Vondra

All lots are Mint, lightly hinged, in fine condition, unless specified differently. Bids must be mailed to M.L. Vondra, 740 South 6th Street, Chambersburg, Pa. 17201, and must be received no later than Feb. 5th.

Lot #	Description	Minimum Bid
1.	Posta B-19, type II	\$18.00
2.	Posta B-20, type II (narrow)	6.00
3.	Posta B-20, type II (wide)	7.00
4.	Posta B-20A, type I	16.00
5.	Posta B-21, type II	225.00
6.	Posta B-32, type III	20.00
7.	Posta B-41, type II	11.00
8.	Posta B-42, type III	5.00
9.	Posta B-44, type II	28.00
10.	Posta B-45 on piece, type I	375.00
11.	Posta B-46 used, type III	775.00
12.	Posta B-55, type II	4.00
13.	Posta B-56, type II	28.00
14.	Posta B-57, type II	300.00
15.	Posta B-58, type II	12.00
16.	Posta B-59, type II	85.00
17.	Posta B-60, type II	70.00
18.	Posta B-62, type II	70.00
19.	Posta B-66 with tab, type II (signed Tribuna)	22.00
20.	Posta B-69 with tab, type II (never hinged)	30.00
21.	Posta B-88, type II	20.00
22.	Posta B-89, type III	90.00
23.	Posta B-117, type I	5.00
24.	Posta B-123, type I (Signed Letesicky & Tribuna)	30.00
25.	Praha Issue, "Provisorni Ceskoslovenska Vlada," overprint — B1 through B-16	65.00
26.	Praha Issue, "Ceskoslovenska Statni Posta," overprint — B-1 through B-16	65.00
27.	Horner-Budejovice Issue, each used on piece — B-1 through B-21 (incomplete)	150.00
28.	Horner-Budejovice Issue: B-18, B-19, B-20, B-21, B-32, B-33, B- 34, B-35, B-47, B-48, B-49, B-51, B-52, B-53 (incomplete)	165.00
29.	Srobar Issue (incomplete)	30.00
30.	Scout Issue, first printing	25.00
31.	Siberia cover franked with silhouette issue bearing Scott #1, 2, 3, 4, 5, PM fieldpost 1 and two Russian fieldpost cancels	100.00
32.	Bohemia-Moravia collection, beautifully mounted, contains 170 sin- gles, mostly mint, plus 95 with tabs, over 80 with coupons, 12 covers (NO FDC). Contains Heydrich varieties including egg on head. Also part of newspaper sheet (24) overprinted "GD-OT." Catalog value over \$500.	225.00
33.	National Anthem Souvenir Sheets: 1k., fine, lightly hinged without folder; 2k. with folder, lightly hinged, small tear and crease in up- per right corner	450.00

(Advertisement)



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- 5) You'll learn of the characteristic fauna and flora of Central Europe
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- 7) You'll love their motion — like illustrations of the colorful world of sport
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