

HON. SECRETARY/TREASURER  
John C. Mann  
11, Althorp Road  
London S.W.17.

EDITOR OF BULLETIN  
A.A. Dewey MA.B.Sc.(econ)  
46, Chester Drive  
North Harrow  
Harrow, Middx.

#### HON. SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1963

The usual annual statement of receipts and expenditure is enclosed with this issue of the Bulletin, and shows that we had a surplus this year compared with 1962, when we ended with a small deficit.

As will be seen, subscription income has remained much the same and the increase has mainly resulted from sales of publications, both to members and non-members. The two publications this year, "Parcel Post Meters of Great Britain" and "The Universal Multi-Value Meter Stamps of Great Britain" have both sold well, and the figures shown are profit after all costs of production have been allowed for. Since the end of 1963 the remaining copies of the "Universal" book have been sold, together with a few additional copies of the "Parcel Post", but these sales will appear in the 1964 accounts. In connection with both these books we included in the price the cost of amendments and this seems to have been well received. It must be remembered that most of the work of producing these publications is done voluntarily by a few members who undertake the typing and duplicating, without this help the books would cost much more and this would act as a deterrent on sales.

On the expenditure side the costs have remained about the same, although postages continue their slow but steady increase.

Several boxes of foreign material have been sent out to members in Great Britain, and the exchange packets have continued their quiet progress to those that take them.

May I finish with two points: firstly, this is your bulletin so please let us have your comments, suggestions and criticisms, and let us have notes and news for it, secondly, may I thank those members who have helped with the running of the packets and the production of the Bulletin during the year.

### MEMBERSHIP NOTES

We are pleased to welcome two new members to the Group :-

- (164) M. Richards, Esq.,                      10 Esslemont Avenue, ABERDEEN.  
(165) R. Wedgerfield, Esq.,                2 Aynho Street, WATFORD, Hertfordshire.

### "HIGHEST NUMBERS"

With particular thanks to F. Lloyd Parton, George R. Pearson, etc, the highest numbers at the time of printing this issue of the MSB are :-

AH 148  
PC 107

NL-491  
J 969

SR 642

### NEXT BULLETIN

The next issue of the Bulletin will be dated June 1964. Notes etc. for this issue should be in the Editor's hands by 31st May, but "highest numbers" can be accepted a week later.

### NEW PITNEY BOWES MACHINE

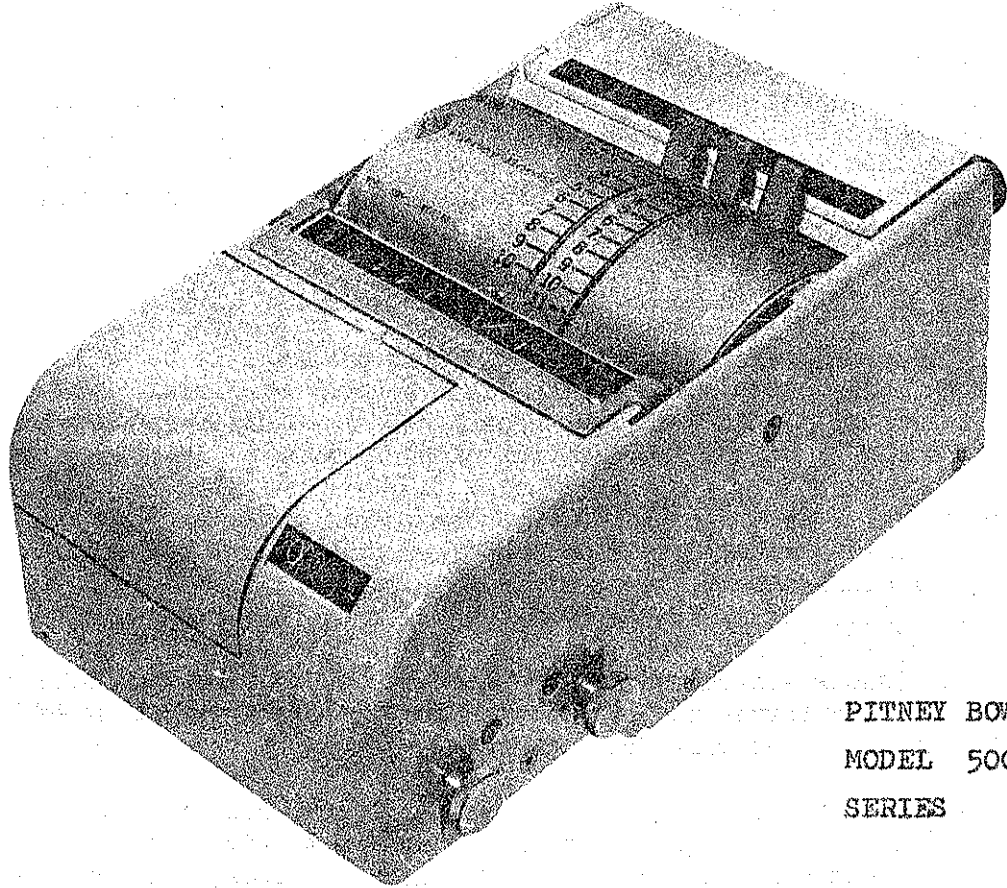
We mentioned briefly in the last MSB (VIII/6) the existence of a machine in the "emblems" design numbered PB.501.A and used by Pitney Bowes Ltd. at Harlow, Essex. Thanks to the kindness of Pitney Bowes we were able to attend the "launching" of this new model on the 9th of March 1964, suitably helped by the presence of the Assistant Postmaster-General, Mr Ray Mawby, and raised glasses properly charged!

It is in fact the "Model 5300" series introduced some time ago in the U.S.A., but adapted for a sterling currency, and available for use with either an electric or hand-operated base, which contains sealing (and in the electric version tape-issuing) apparatus. The machine at Harlow, No PB.501.A, was used on a trial basis from the date of the official opening last year.

The meter itself, as illustrated, is completely detachable for re-setting or security storage. The usual ascending or descending meters are included and the value required is obtained by moving levers backwards and forwards on the top, the value being indicated at the front.

There are two models, the 3 bank "Model 5335", from  $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 10/11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , the "10" digit on the shillings wheel being an innovation for Great Britain, and the 4 bank "Model 5345", which has an additional button which must be pressed to obtain an impression of more than 9/11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , to safeguard against accidental high-value impressions.

NEW PITNEY BOWES MACHINE (Contd.)



PITNEY BOWES  
MODEL 5000  
SERIES



#### NEW PITNEY BOWES MACHINE (Contd.)

The impressions illustrated show the difference between the 3 bank, (PB.573.A) and 4 bank, (PB.501.A). In the 3 bank the 3 wavy lines are closer to the shilling digit and are fixed to it, as is the shilling bar to the right of the figure.

Following the introduction of the "5300" series, production of the "Automax" will cease, the range of Pitney Bowes machines available being advertised as; "Simplex", "5300 Series" (in the two versions) and the "Model CV" for use with the large mailing machines. We have no details of how the new machines will be numbered, but it is likely that the number will include both the "PB" prefix and a suffix.

#### GREATER LONDON REORGANISATION

Our readers living in or around the London area will be well aware of the drastic changes impending in the local government divisions of the area, but for other readers (especially those overseas) a brief summary may be of interest having regard to the possible changes involved in postal arrangements.

From April 1965 - though the first steps are being taken this year - the Administrative County of London together with almost the whole of the County of Middlesex are to be combined with adjacent parts of the Counties of Hertfordshire, Essex, Kent and Surrey under the title of "Greater London". The remaining small parts of Middlesex, namely Potters Bar in the north and Staines and Sunbury-on-Thames in the south-west, are to be transferred to Hertfordshire and Surrey respectively. Thus the historic County of Middlesex will disappear entirely from the map.

Moreover, most of the existing boroughs in the new Greater London area are to be amalgamated in groups under new names, to give but a few examples; East Ham and West Ham will combine as "Newham"; Barnes, Richmond and Twickenham will combine as "Richmond-on-Thames"; Wembley and Willesdon as "Brent".

It is reasonable to imagine that all these changes will necessitate wholesale alterations in postal addresses, in postmarks and meter townmarks, and in the numbering of Neopost machines. However, the G.P.O. have now announced that it has been decided to make no changes at all. Thus, "Middlesex" will continue as a postal address though no longer existing as an administrative area, and Staines will continue to be postally in Middlesex although actually in Surrey. Likewise the famous stadium will still be addressed "Wembley, Middlesex", when actually it is located in "Brent, Greater London".

But the G.P.O. has never in fact paid much attention to local government areas, whether in the London area or elsewhere. The London postal area has always included areas beyond the County of London, and many of the postal districts themselves have not corresponded with the boroughs.

- A.A.D. -

GREAT BRITAIN: CATALOGUE SUPPLEMENTS - A Correction.

Dr J. F. Fick has pointed out that in our listing of the "Emblems" design machines in the last MSB, (VIII/7), we recorded the figures of value for the Frankmaster as " $\frac{1}{2}$ " etc", when they should in fact be shown as " $\frac{1}{2}$ " etc". It might be as well to make the necessary alteration in your copy of the January Bulletin.

UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATIONS.

The youngest "specialised agency" of the United Nations, and the only one which has established its seat in London, is the "Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation", founded in 1958. This is using a Frankmaster machine, "emblems" die No NE-563 with townmark LONDON W.C.2., with the emblem of the I.M.C.O. and the initials as a slogan. (Information from "UN-E Briefmarken Zeitschrift", Hamburg, thanks to Dr Detlef Schmidt.

PERUVIAN POST OFFICE METERS.

(From "Peruvian Adventure" by W. Brown, Robert Hale Ltd, 1955)

--- "he told us that postal services to abroad were often far from reliable, and he advised us to get our letters franked, rather than stamped, at the Post Office. He explained that if we used stamps these might be steamed off and resold over the counter - the letters meanwhile are "lost" and torn up. Another explanation of this is that the Peruvians often do not know where England is!."

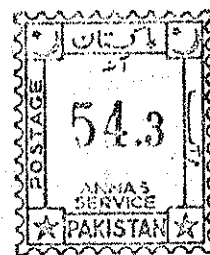
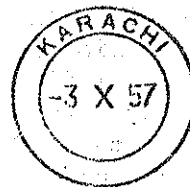
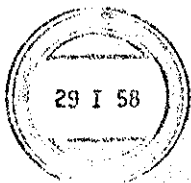
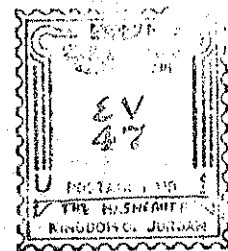
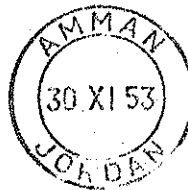
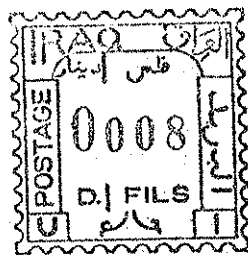
This seems to explain why most private letters from Peru are meter franked, at least from Lima and its suburbs. All the Post Office meter machines are Hasler model F88, 5, 6 or 7 bank. They have been noted from Lima and the Lima suburbs (sucursal), Boza, Largo, Callao, Miraflores, Orrantia, MCOO. Mavorista. The impressions are normally in red, but have been seen in green, and used with or without a townmark.

Presumable a similar explanation can be given for the frequent use of Post Office meter machines in Guatamala.

- S.D.B. -

DECIMAL DECISIONS.

GHANA. A decimal currency is to be introduced on "The Monday following Republic Day in 1965", this will be the 5th of July 1965. It will consist of a "Cedi" made up of 100 "Pesawa". One Pesawa will be equal to one Penny.



UNIVERSAL MULTI-VALUE AND SIMPLEX METERS, SOME OF WHICH WERE NOT PUT INTO SERVICE

"BULK RATE" in the U.S.A.

We have mentioned before (MSB VII/102) the changes in rates for some printed matter posted at "Bulk Rate" in the USA, but feel that a "recap" may be useful for members in GB, because of the large number of "Provisionals" that have already appeared and have still to come.

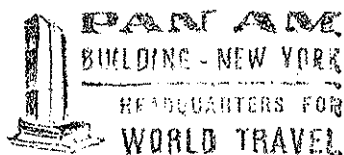
The minimum rate for printed matter posted under the "Bulk Rate" conditions was to be increased on the 1st January 1963 to  $2\frac{5}{8}$ c, 1 Jan 1964 to  $2\frac{3}{4}$ c and 1 Jan 1965 to  $2\frac{7}{8}$ c, no meter in the USA had previously been called upon to produce a fraction of less than  $\frac{1}{2}$ c, so two methods have been used to produce the odd  $\frac{1}{8}$ c and  $\frac{1}{4}$ c impressions.

Pitney Bowes introduced in 1963 a single rate machine in the same design as BS Type H.1., the price of the machine also included the necessary annual alterations. Friden, as the successors to Commercial Controls, also introduced a single value machine and the "Postal Bulletin" of 7 Nov 1963 warned of the care necessary to set these machines accurately as the descending meter records units of  $2\frac{5}{8}$ c only. Only a number of units can be charged, not an amount of cash, thus 1000 units must be charged as \$26.25 etc.

"Ad'1  $\frac{1}{8}$ c Pd" slugs have been seen used with BS Types D7, F5, G3, H1, and H3. Type H3 has been seen with "Ad'1  $\frac{5}{8}$ c Pd" on a 2c impression and a rate of  $2\frac{5}{8}$ c has been seen on Type D7 (several sub-types)

The latest to appear are  $2\frac{3}{4}$ c impressions and "Ad'1  $\frac{1}{4}$ c Pd" (as illustrated).

(Compiled from the Bulletins of the AMPS and the MSS, with the particular help of Walter M. Swan.)



OVERSEAS NOTES.

AUSTRIA. In connection with the opening of the Winter Olympic Games at Innsbruck on 29th January 1964, 10,000 cards were flown from Athens to Vienna in the aircraft carrying the Olympic flame. Amongst several adhesives of both countries with the usual special cancellations is an impression from a Postalia meter of Austria, townmark Innsbruck, dated 29.1.64 and a slogan with 5 rings and "IX.OLYMPISCHE WINTERSPIELE/INNSBRUCK 1964" and in small lettering at the bottom "OOC/AUSTRIA-PHILATELIST, WIEN IX/71". We understand that these cards, with a full set of the Austrian olympic stamps affixed, are being offered to collectors at S.100.-. (approx £1. 7. 6d). Whether the machine was used with this slogan for ordinary mail as well as the flown cards is not known.

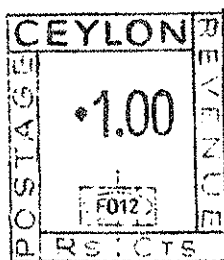
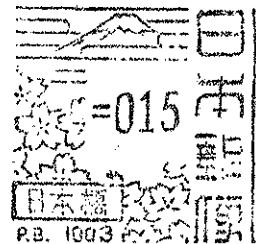
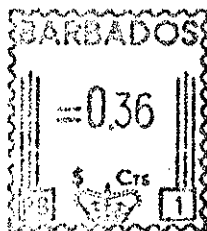
The "Automax" exists both with values as =000 and =0000 (perhaps the latter has fixed zero at right?)

BARBADOS. Automax, illustrated herewith: not so attractive as the old Universal M.V.

CANADA. Canadian government departments have, since the 1st of January last, been using the equivalent of the British "OHMS" envelope inscribed in English and French "Canada Postage Paid". These envelopes, posted at the bulk rate, replace the adhesives overprinted "G" and the meters used by government departments. It would seem that this will mean the end of the impressions from Canada with "00" values and a slogan consisting of the signature of the authorising official.

CEYLON. Francotyp illustrated herewith: "F" prefix to number, three and four bank models seen.

CHILE. Hasler, as illustrated. Numbered from H 1 upwards.

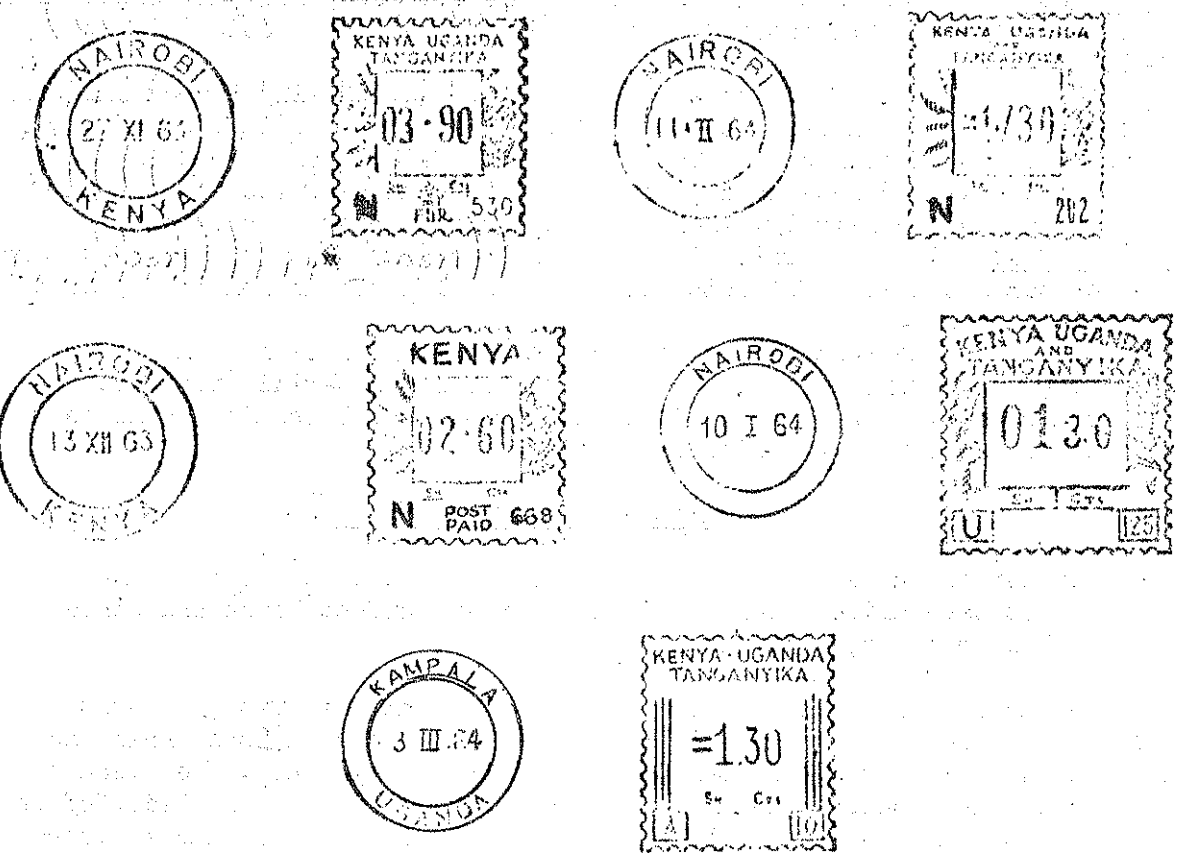




OVERSEAS NOTES (Contd.)

JAPAN. Automax - handsome design illustrated. Note apparent mis-spelling in town name, "M" for "N" in "MHOMBASHI"

KENYA-UGANDA TANGANYIKA. "Post Independence" types from Kenya and from Uganda now illustrated, with earlier Frankmaster N 530 showing Crown and EIIR at bottom. Also seen, besides those listed in previous MSB's, Frankmaster as N 668: N 628 (Nairobi); Universal MV, as U 125: U 44 (Nairobi), 3 F of V., U 57 (Mbale), 3 F of V. None yet seen from Tanganyika but we are not sure where Mbale is.



TANGANYIKA. Mr Simon has found Frankmaster N 630 (of the K-U-T series) similar to the N 602, 660 and 668, but with "TANGANYIKA" only, used at Dar-Es-Salaam.

OVERSEAS NOTES (Contd.)

INDIA. The licence numbers in Indian meter townmarks appear to run consecutively throughout the postal region (or "Circle") indicated by the letter prefix, irrespective of the make of the machine. However, in the Bombay circle we have come across one which must surely be an error of numbering: B-18881 (or possibly 18381, it is not wholly clear), whereas our next highest numbers in that circle are 1843 and 1586. The machine is a Neopost L.V. in decimal currency (die with small "R"), and the town-name and user's initials are BOMBAY G.P.O., P.P.P. Ltd., dated .. . .

LEBANON. "Automax" machines are now in use, but no impressions have been seen so far.

MOZAMBIQUE. To the "Cat. Supplement" in the September MSB, Mr Werner Simon adds, under type 2, Francotyp CC, as no./3/ but value as 00%io (lic.no. I-002)

NYASALAND. A design for meters had been approved, showing a cockeral (the emblem of the ruling Mulawi party). Covers with metered impressions dated between the dissolution of the Central African Federation, whose meters showed "Rhodesia and Nyasaland", and the introduction of the new design should be watched carefully, there may be several "provisional" dies.

SAUDI ARABIA. It is reported in "Stamp Collecting" that the use of meters is under consideration, following the successful introduction last year of cancelling machines.

SOUTH AFRICA. The Post Office states, in a letter published in "Stamp Collecting" recently, that to prevent unauthorised material (i.e. used high values) coming on to the philatelic market, label issuing machines are used for telegrams at all large offices.

HYDERABAD - (See MSB VII/112)

A letter shown us by Mr A. Burnett seems to clear up most of the queries that have arisen over the type shown in Barfoot-Simon and since noted as U 1 in India, licence No H 3.

One machine was imported from Universal Postal Frankers by Messrs Argus & Co., who were, and still are, owned by Mr Dawar Hussain Kazi and was eventually approved for use, within Hyderabad, by H.E.H. The Nizam's Government, the necessary regulations being drawn up and published. Before the machines could be brought into general use Hyderabad was incorporated with India and the two postal systems, which had formerly run side by side in Hyderabad, were merged as one. The (British) Indian Post Office had already licenced two Neopost machines, which of course have no number in the die but had licence numbers of H1 and H2 in the townmark. The Universal machine was eventually brought into use again in the "Asokan Wheel" design as a second U 1 of India but with the next available licence number for the Hyderabad "Postal Circle", which was H 3. It is at present used by Messrs Argus and Co and also by Messrs Saba and Co, both owned by Mr Kazi.