

Nevada

P.O. Box 2907

Sparks, Nevada 89432

N.S.S.S. meets on the 2nd & 4th Saturday of each month at 10:00 am
in the NNMC at 1855 Oddie Blvd. in Sparks

<http://home.earthlink.net/~renostamp/>



N.S.S.S.



POST BOY

September 12, 2009

President: Stan Cronwall
849-7850
Stlaine@aol.com

Vice President: Jeanne Paquin
885-7768
paquinj@sbcglobal.net

Secretary: Howard Grenzebach
(775) 677-7143
artfulputz@aol.com

Treasurer: Paul Glass
425-8939
pglass@charter.net

Editor: Howard Grenzebach
(775) 677-7143
artfulputz@aol.com

Directors: Charles White
830-0622
ypchuck@hotmail.com

John Walter
851-7968
john@walter-us.net

Harvey Edwards
246-4769
diveecho@ix.netcom.com

Beekun, Sumayya
Junior Representative

Mike Potter
359-9419
mpotter-134@aol.com

Jean Johnson
331-0816
jeasjo@hotmail.com

September is here and we've turned the corner on summer. Fall is in the air and winter will soon follow. Brrrrrr.

The figures are in for the **Greater Reno Stamp and Cover Show** and **Harvey Edwards** did good! There were thoughts about not having the show this year but Harvey thought we should go ahead with it. The Board agreed. We had a full compliment of dealers and enough people (341) to spend their money to keep those dealers happy. All expenses were covered with a couple of dollars left over for the club's coffers. We had another winner and, with the economy in apparent recovery, next year may prove to be even better.

There was no program this month and none scheduled for next month. If you have something you would like to give, contact **Charles White** (830-0622) and let him know. If nothing comes up Charles suggests you bring in some of your favorite things and give a short talk on that. There would be time for several short talks and we would get to know each other just a little better.

SACAPEX is coming up next month and we are getting a group together. So far, four of us are going. If you would like to join us, we can get another car working and expand the numbers representing the NSSS in Sacramento this year. If you have an exhibit you want to show, it

may not be to late. Check the web address in the blurb below.

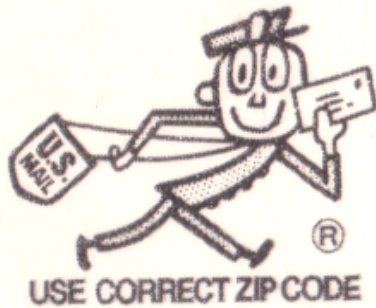
The **State Fair** wasn't as large this year as it has been in the past, probably owing to the state of the economy. There weren't as many booths in the main arena and fewer displays in the exhibit hall but we had well over a hundred people looking at our exhibits or talking to those of us at the table on the first day. **Dick Dreiling** was at that table on each and every day from the opening bell to closing. Next time you see him at the meeting, take a moment to thank him for his dedication and work. By the end of the week the count was close to a thousand people. While the Fair may not have gone as well as they would like, we did very good at our booth. That may have been because this year our booth was also made to be the welcoming table and they placed us right in front.

There is sad news to share this month. Barbara Deidrichson son passed away. Our hearts are with you, Barbara. Please accept all of our condolences.

SACAPEX will be held on Nov. 7-8 at the Scottish Rite Temple in Sacramento, 6151 "H" Street. Hours are 10-6 and 10-4.

sacramentophilaticsociety.org

Filatellic Fiesta will be held again this year on Nov 13-15 at the Santa Clara County Fair Grounds. for more details, go to <http://www.filatellicfiesta.org/>



The trademark was added at a later date

History of the Post Office Making The Mail Faster - Zip Codes

The change in character of the mail, the tremendous increase in mail volume, and the revolution in transportation, coupled with the steep rise in manpower costs, made adoption of modern

technology imperative and helped produce the ZIP Code or Zoning Improvement Plan. Despite the growing transport accessibility offered by the airlines, the Post Office Department in 1930 still moved the bulk of its domestic mail by rail, massing, re-sorting, and redistributing it for long distance hauling through the major railroad hubs of the nation. More than 10,000 mail-carrying trains crisscrossed the country, moving around the clock into virtually every village and metropolitan area.

The railroads' peak year may have been 1930. By 1963, fewer trains, making fewer stops, carried the mail. In these same years, 1930-1963, the United States underwent many changes. It suffered through a prolonged and paralyzing depression, fought its second World War of the 20th century, and moved from an agricultural economy to a highly industrial one of international preeminence. The character, volume, and transportation of mail also changed.

The social correspondence of the earlier century gave way, gradually at first, and then explosively, to business mail. By 1963, business mail constituted 80 percent of the total volume. The single greatest impetus in this great outpouring of business mail was the computer, which brought centralization of accounts and a growing mass of utility bills and payments, bank deposits and receipts, advertisements, magazines, insurance premiums, credit card transactions, department store and mortgage billings, and payments, dividends, and Social Security checks traveling through the mail.



The verticle format shows Mr. Zip running with the mail

In June 1962, the Presidentially appointed Advisory Board of the Post Office Department, after a study of its overall mechanization problems, made several primary recommendations. One was that the Department give priority to the development of a coding system, an idea that had been under consideration in the Department for a decade or more.

Over the years, a number of potential coding programs had been examined and discarded. Finally, in 1963, the Department selected a system advanced by department officials, and, on April 30, 1963, Postmaster General John A. Gronouski announced that the ZIP Code would begin on July 1, 1963.

Preparing for the new system was a major task involving realignment of the mail system. The Post Office had recognized some years back that new avenues of transportation would open to the Department and began to establish focal points for air, highway, and rail transportation. Called the Metro System, these transportation centers were set up around 85 of the country's larger cities to deflect mail from congested, heavily traveled city streets. The Metro concept was expanded and eventually became the core of 552 sectional centers, each serving between 40 and 150 surrounding post offices.



In a horizontal format, Mr. Zip stands and waves at you

Once these sectional centers were delineated, the next step in establishing the ZIP Code was to assign codes to the centers and the postal addresses they served. The existence of postal zones in the larger cities, set in motion in 1943, helped to some extent, but, in cases where the old

zones failed to fit within the delivery areas, new numbers had to be assigned.

By July 1963, a five-digit code had been assigned to every address throughout the country. The first digit designated a broad geographical area of the United States, ranging from zero for the Northeast to nine for the far West. This was followed by two digits that more closely pinpointed population concentrations and those sectional centers accessible to common transportation networks. The final two digits designated small post offices or postal zones in larger zoned cities.

ZIP Code began on July 1, 1963, as scheduled. Use of the new code was not mandatory at first for anyone, but, in 1967, the Post Office required mailers of second- and third-class bulk mail to presort by ZIP Code. Although the public and mailers alike adapted well to its use, it was not enough.

<http://www.stampspoland.nl/>

Stamp Encyclopaedia Poland

"This online thematic Encyclopaedia provides background information for the English speaking world about everything depicted on Polish stamps, sheets, sheetlets and decorative labels." These are not my words but the words written on the opening page about this site and I think it is a pretty good description. Then, I wonder, who was so kind as to write about this complicated subject for English-speaking people. The answer surprised me. The webmaster is Ben Nieborg, a Dutchman, living in the Netherlands who has traveled to Poland many times.



Take a look at the stamp to the left. Have you seen one before? Have you been wondering what it is? You can be sure you won't find it in the Scott Catalog. This is a Polish military stamp for use during WWI by the Polish Corps. It was produced by overprinting Russian stamps. General Jozef Dowbor-Musnicki took his men into battle with the intent of fighting on the Russian side but when the communists won the revolution the Poles had to fight against them. These were the stamps they used.

The page these stamps are found on is "Military Post" On that page are fifteen more links just for that topic. It covers the use of Military stamps in both world wars and has a section for stamps issued during the Warsaw uprising against the German occupation during WWII.

If you have some early Polish stamps overprinted "Levant" they were printed for use in the Polish consulate in Constantinople in Turkey. The Poles had offices there, after the war, from 1919 to 1923.

As you may have deduced from what I have shown you so far, this site has too many pages and sub-pages to describe them all in such a small amount of space. There are twenty three pages, each with several sub-pages. The information on the stamps of Poland is enormous. It is an excellent site and has even received a vermeil Web Excellence Award from Stamp2.com (I would have given them gold).

There is one more page I want to tell you about. It is a want list. He's not asking for your stamps, just images of them. Check it out. I'm not sure I have any of what he needs but I learned a little more about the stamps I have. You probably will too. Great site!



India is a country of contrast between the educated and the masses and the rich and poor. It indulges in ancient customs and computer science (the experts you talk to when something goes wrong with your computer). So, let's see about their stamps.

1. What monarch is shown on the first stamps of India?
A) Elizabeth I B) Victoria C) Chandra Bose
2. By what trading company were the first stamps of India produced?
A) East India B) West India C) Gupta-India
3. What animal are shown on the 1951 stamp marking the centenary of the founding of the Geological Survey of India?
A) Tigers B) Elephants C) Water buffalo
4. What flower is shown on the 1954 stamp issued for United Nations Day?
A) Lotus Blossom B) Rose C) Chrysanthemum
5. What U.S. made plane is shown on the 1961 stamp honoring the fiftieth anniversary of the world's first airmail?
A) Lockheed Constellation B) Boeing 707 C) Ilyushin Il-14
6. What Indian prime minister appears on a 1964 commemorative?
A) M. Gandhi B) Indira Gandhi C) Nehru
7. The hand of what religious is shown on a 1972 commemorative?
A) Jesus B) Mohammed C) Buddha
8. What occupation is featured on the stamp issued for the 1977 philatelic exhibition?
A) Computer technicians B) Farming in the 1800s C) Postman, 1800s
9. What aircraft is shown on the 1948 airmail stamp?
A) Lockheed Constellation B) Boeing DC-7 C) Ilyushin Il-14
10. What bird appears on the 1979 stamp honoring the International Atomic Energy Conference?
A) Cuckoo B) Dove C) Eagle

Bonus question: Mr. Zip runs or waves in the vertical format?

Here's hoping you enjoyed your brief trip to India. The price was right and there was no motion sickness. You were not even forced to eat strange foods. I guess stamps really are the best way to see the world.

Hungarians haven't had much luck picking their allies and governments. They sided with the Germans in two World Wars. They were dominated by the Austrians at the start of the 20th century and the communists in most of the rest of the century. Finally, in 1990, they held elections. Things are much better now.

1. B. The Budapest Fair Buildings are shown on Scott #1589, a triangular stamp from a set honoring special anniversaries and events.

2. C. It seems the Roosevelts are everywhere and this time its Eleanor Roosevelt being shown with two different portraits on a miniature sheet, #1596.

3. A. Scott #s 1532 to 1538 was issued for the one hundredth year of the International Red Cross. The stamp described is the low value of the set.

4. A. Soccer and "futbol" are the same game. A ball is kicked and otherwise moved around a field with the intent of scoring a goal. Either answer will do. A goalkeeper is shown making a spectacular play on Scott #1453 issued for the World Cup Championship.

5. B. I'm guessing Nadiah had a hand in this. The flower is a rose on Scott #1222-23.

6. B. My error, the year should have been 1956 not 59. Mining is the answer and kudos to you who found #1159 issue on Miner's Day. Everyone gets it right.

7. B. Eight stamps is the correct answer. #s 1787 to 1794. The Championships were held in Budapest from September 30 to September 4, 1966.

8. A. This set of one was issued to honor the land of the Russian automatic space station, Venus 4 on the surface of the planet Venus.

9. A. 1949 (that's a Scott number, not a date) honors Endre Ady, a womanizer, alcoholic and revolutionary poet.

10. B. We're discussing Hungary so obviously, the Portrait of a Man was done by a German, Albrecht Dürer. Scott #2074. Nice souvenir sheet.

Bonus question. The name of the poem is "Collectin' Stamps" and that's how to finish the sentence.

The quiz wasn't terribly tough except that Hungary produced so many stamps for the stamp collectors. They are beautiful stamps and a great album could be made for them.

Nevada State Fair 2009

Nadiah Beekum helps a couple of young ladies find some new stamps to start a new collection with. The club set up a table at the Nevada State Fair to try to find new members and to introduce a few of the younger ones to the hobby of a lifetime. The table was placed in the front of the Exhibit hall to serve as a "Welcome" table too.



The Fair ran from August 26 to the 30th. The table was staffed by NSSS members who had a few hours to spend with the club. It was not without rewards, though. Dick Dreiling was forced to be a judge for the Apple Pie Contest and he was required to down a couple of brownies when that contest ended. The rest of us had to eat at one of two of the food booths, compliments of the Fair Personally, I think the best benefit

people who came to the Fair. Some to participate and some to enjoy the rides and shows. And, of course, those I got to meet because they showed an interest in stamps.



A couple examines Dick Dreiling's post card history of Reno. It is one of the most viewed exhibits at the stamp booth.

The Picnic

The picnic was at Bower's mansion in the park outside. It was a beautiful place to have a picnic. The weather was warm, not too warm, the food was good and company as good as you can get. I think I can speak for all when I say it was a great day.



our new president, Stan Cronwall was sworn in on a Michel catalog, a Scott wasn't available. But, that's OK. He collects German stamps. After the swearing in ceremony, Stan gave a short (and sweet) speech so we would have an idea of what the near future held for the club.

Some of us were unable to make it to the picnic. It was held on the 29th of August on one of the days some members had to go to the State Fair to man the table. Wish you were here. All was good though we missed Dick and others who couldn't make it. These things happen. It was a great idea to have it closer to our members who live south of Reno. Hope we can do it there again.



The Postal Savings System

Postal Savings were started in Great Britain in 1861. The concept was supported by Sir Rowland Hill and the prime minister, William Gladstone who felt it was a better and less expensive means of paying off the public debt. Deposits were limited by the Post Office, at first to 30£ a year with a total of 150£. That was quickly increased to 500£ a year with no maximum. This system became very popular because the banks catered to the large depositors and the poor had no place safe to keep their money.

The US Postal savings system was suggested by Theodore Roosevelt after the financial panic in 1907. With over forty years of debate in congress over a postal savings system proposed by a postmaster general (John Creswell) in 1871, they finally decide to accept it after public confidence in the regular banking system soured. It was started in the Taft administration in 1911. The objective was to provide a safe financial arrangement for the poor that paid interest and did not compete with the banks. Other countries already had similar systems so immigrants were comfortable with it. Those who kept their money under the mattress or buried in a hole in the back yard trusted their money in the hands of the government.



The system was run by the third assistant postmaster general and administered by three different government offices including the post office, attorney general and the treasury department. Most of the money was deposited in local bank while some of it (about 5%) was kept as a reserve for withdrawals and another portion was kept in US securities. That money deposited in local banks had interest requirements that couldn't be met when the depression began in the thirties so the post office increased the share of money invested in government bonds. This was against the rules set in 1911 that limited government investments to 30% of the deposits but since the banks were forced to refuse the money because they couldn't afford the interest rates, there were no other options.

Individual accounts and only individual accounts were acceptable to the post office. This was not a place for big business. At first a limit of five hundred dollars was placed on the total amount deposited in any account. That was changed to one thousand dollars in 1916. You could have another thousand dollars in the account but interest was only paid on the first thousand. The final raise in the total account balance came about in 1918 when it was raised to twenty-five hundred dollars. That may not seem like much in today's economic world but consider the deposits were being made in increments of ten cents to five dollars. The postal savings stamp you see above was the second smallest amount. Stamps were issued for deposits of ten cents, twenty-five cents, fifty cents, one dollar and five dollars.

The public was slow, initially, to accept the new postal savings but it continued to grow until after WWI when deposits began to drop. The onset of the great depression saw a resurgence of money flowing into the system as the public lost money to bank failures. The total savings reached to more than a billion dollars by 1933. In 1935 postal savings and certificate could be traded for Treasury Bonds. The system flourished through the depression and second world war. By the time the war ended the reforms created to renew the banks were found to be sound and cash started to



Scott W58, issued in 1942

flow back to the private sector. Interest rates rose and postal savings began to dwindle.

During World War II special stamps were issued to promote an interest in postal savings to help pay for war material. The words "War Savings:" were printed on the right side of the stamp. Citizens were willing to support the war effort and savings rose



Scott S1, issued in 1954

The government had a cheap source of money available, along with war bonds to buy the weapons needed to maintain forces on two fronts. The stamp above left is one of four denominations used. The small amounts even allowed children to open accounts and contribute to the drive to end the power of the axis. At the same time they learned all about saving for a rainy day.

After the war money started moving into private banks who were able to provide better interest rates. The postal saving system was ended in 1966 by an act of congress. The post office stopped accepting deposits on April 27, 1966. A year later on July 1, 1967 there were 600,000 unclaimed accounts and the money was turned over to the Treasury Department, paying out the rest to whoever came forward with an account. A statute of limitations was established for July 13, 1984 and all postal savings were defunct after that date. No further claims could be made.

By the way, the first postal savings system provided by the British post office became the National Savings Bank in 1969 and later, the National Savings and Investment, an agency of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Postal savings remain popular in other countries as well. The Japan Post Bank has almost two trillion yen in deposits. The Deutsche Postbank sold its shares to the Deutsche Bank. Services are available in all post offices. China, France, Israel, Brazil and Korea all have postal savings for their patrons, with Brazil starting its system in 2002.