



CZECHOUT

JOURNAL OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

VOLUME 34/3

SEPTEMBER 2016

WHOLE NUMBER 164



Karolus Quatrus Error

Situation Vacant!

As you will be aware, our current Editor is stepping down at the end of this year. Our Society therefore needs a new Editor to take over this crucial role. The magazine holds the Society together and keeps members informed of activities, stories, philatelic research, and new issues – just to name a few aspects. If you feel able to help out please contact the Chairman, details inside the back cover.

Roger Morrell, Hon Chairman



Interactive Indexes 1975-2015 at the World Stamp Show, New York, 2016.

CZECHOUT

Journal of the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of Great Britain

ISSN 0142-3525

VOLUME 34/3

SEPTEMBER 2016

WHOLE NUMBER 164

CONTENTS

Hungarian Stamps Used in Early Czechoslovakia – Robert Lauer & Johan Sevenhuijsen	11
Two Masaryk Postcards – Roger Morrell	18
Men of the London Issue – Yvonne Wheatley	21
News & Notices	4
Book Reviews & Library Additions	9
Abstracts of Publications – Colin W Spong	10
Correspondence	24
New Issues: Slovakia – Lindy Bosworth	25

From the Editor's Desk

The next issue of *Czechout* will be my last as your Editor. I would hope by then that the notice on the previous page has attracted a candidate for my replacement.

By taking advantage of new technology, I have experimented by working with another Society member using the same software that produces *Czechout* on their computer in the UK while sitting at my own computer here in Arizona. I was able to talk to that person, demonstrate on their computer how the desktop publishing application works, and we were able to produce some very attractive pages together. Unfortunately, that particular person cannot assume the editorship. Can you?

The Society is willing to pay for the required programs and I am quite willing to mentor the new Editor – if desired or needed – through the process of putting together an issue. Only light computer skills are required to run the programs. I had fun working with my partner in the UK via the Internet and am hopeful the new Editor would also enjoy the experience.

Cooperation Agreement with the Society for Czechoslovak Philately

Check out our sister organization, the Society for Czechoslovak Philately, at their website: www.csphilately.org and through their Secretary, Tom Cossaboom at KLFCK@aol.com. Their publication the *Specialist* and our *Czechout* have little duplication in content. In addition, under a new agreement the two societies have arranged for payment of your SCP subscription to our CPSGB Treasurer without having to worry about foreign currency or sending it to the US. So why not have more fun, become a member of both societies!

© CPSGB 2016. Reproduction of contents forbidden without the consent of the editor or the author.

Founded 1953. Published quarterly. Free to members. Membership enquiries to Membership Secretary.

On-line membership: UK £9 per year. Overseas £6, €9 or US\$10.

Regular membership: UK £17 per year. Europe and the rest of the world surface mail: £23, €33, or US\$39.

Air mail to the rest of the world: £27 or US\$45.

Price £3.50 + postage from Publications Officer.

Advertisers: Contact Advertising Manager for details. **Authors:** Contact Editor for submissions.

Society Website: www.cpsgb.org.uk; **Journal Index:** www.czechout.org.

**Opinions expressed in articles are the sole responsibility of the author(s)
and are not necessarily endorsed by the Society.**

Czechout is printed by Leodis Print Ltd. 07791 530962. info@leodisprint.com.

News & Notices

Allegory Paper to be Presented to the RPSL

On 8 December 2016 at The Royal Philatelic Society London there will be a 5 o'clock paper entitled *Czechoslovakia: The Allegory Issue* presented by **Yvonne Wheatley**. All members are welcome but anyone who is not a fellow or member of The Royal will need an invitation. This can be arranged by contacting our Honorary Treasurer whose details appear on the inside back cover.

Congratulations

At the ABPS Exhibition at York 2016 **Peter Chadwick** received a Gold Medal for his *Handstruck Chargemarks of the Official London Posts* and a Vermeil Medal for *Temporary Handstamps of the Soviet Zone of Germany, 1948*. At the Rocky Mountain Stamp Show 2016 two of our American Members won awards. **Lou Svoboda's** exhibit *Trials and Tribulations with Czechoslovakia's Hradčany 1918-1920* won a Vermeil Award, a Gold Award for exhibiting excellence from the American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors and the Society of Czechoslovak Philately Alfons Mucha Award for the best Czechoslovak exhibit. **Jaroslav Verner** was awarded a Vermeil Award for his *Czechoslovak Provisionals*.

Awards at the World Stamp Show New York 2016

Hans van Dooremalen	<i>USA Postal Cards 1873-1913</i> (Gold).
Bill Hedley	<i>Postal Services in the Habsburg Kingdom of Hungary to 1900</i> (Gold).
Richard Wheatley	<i>Netherlands East Indies Mail – 1789 to 1877</i> (Large Vermeil).
Alfonso Zulueta	<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina: Austro-Hungarian Occupation, 1878-1908</i> (Large Vermeil).
Lubor Kunc	<i>Austro-Hungarian Field Post 1914-1918</i> (Vermeil).
Hans van Dooremalen	<i>War Hospitals in Brünn during the Great War</i> (Literature, Vermeil).
CPSGB	<i>Czechout Interactive Indexes 1975-2015</i> (DVD, Large Silver).

Note about the New York Digital Awards

I was disappointed with the award the Society's *Interactive Index 1975-2015* received. I attended the feedback session and discovered the reason for the poor marking. DVDs were accepted by the organisers but when the time came for judging there was no computer available which could read DVDs. At the last minute a machine was found and the four DVDs which had been entered for the literature class were viewed with undue haste. As a consequence all the aspects of our *Index* were not appreciated by the jury. I find this unacceptable considering that the organising committee knew the Society was submitting a DVD some eight months in advance of the judging – in addition to which our entry was submitted at the end of January and the judging did not take place until May. As the literature entries have to be submitted early to give the jury time to study the books, journals, catalogues, and DVDs, this situation shows how little effort the jury applied to their task.

However, much needed regulations and guide lines for the submission and judging of DVDs have been prepared as a draft to be put before the FIP Board at the exhibition in Finland next May. Once it has been finalised and adopted by the FIP Board the Society will enter the *Interactive Index* at another international exhibition.

Yvonne Wheatley

The Meeting on Saturday 18 June 2016 at the Czech and Slovak National Club

Marcus Sherwood-Jenkins presented the Czech Army in Siberia to 10 members on a mild summer day. Marcus began by announcing that he would start without any Czech material. Having startled everyone, he proceeded to set the background for the Czech Army being in that theatre of operations. Many covers were shown in the period after the two Russian revolutions as the Red and White Russians roamed across Russia, including one from a stamp collector complaining about the non-delivery of his stamps. On the other hand, the French consulate at Vladivostok had time to send some stamps to another collector. Rarely seen Civil War issues were well described, including the scarce Trans-Baikal issue.

In the second half, the 75,000 strong Czech Legion's creation was covered. This was Trotsky's demand that they should disarm after a skirmish with Hungarians who had come down the track the other way from the Czechs who were being taken out via Vladivostok. The wily Czechs even persuaded the Bolsheviks guarding the tunnels around Lake Baikal that they were on their side before seizing the tunnels. Marcus found that the high resolution of even small photographs could be utilised to see high levels of detail, such as Post Office insignia. The stamps were finally shown – almost an aside in the whole story. They were produced to raise money for the soldiers and formed the basis of an efficient postal service on the famous armoured train, the *Orlik*. Unique photographs of the participants and letters floated down the river in small bark boats by the Reds to persuade the enemy to support the workers around the world put this issue in the context of world-changing events. The Czechs finally came home via Colombo and arrived in 1921-22. Spare a thought for the Belgium Armoured Regiment that entered Russia through Archangel after the Germans had occupied almost all of Belgium in 1914 and fought down into the Ukraine, before going along the Trans-Siberian Railway and being finally evacuated from Vladivostok via San Francisco and getting home in 1923.

Reg Hounsell gave the thanks for display. He was amazed at the wonderful display and background information ranging from the Russian revolution into the following five years. The range of nationalities and propaganda gave a vivid insight into the social background of these interesting issues. The meeting ended at 3:55.

Peter Williams

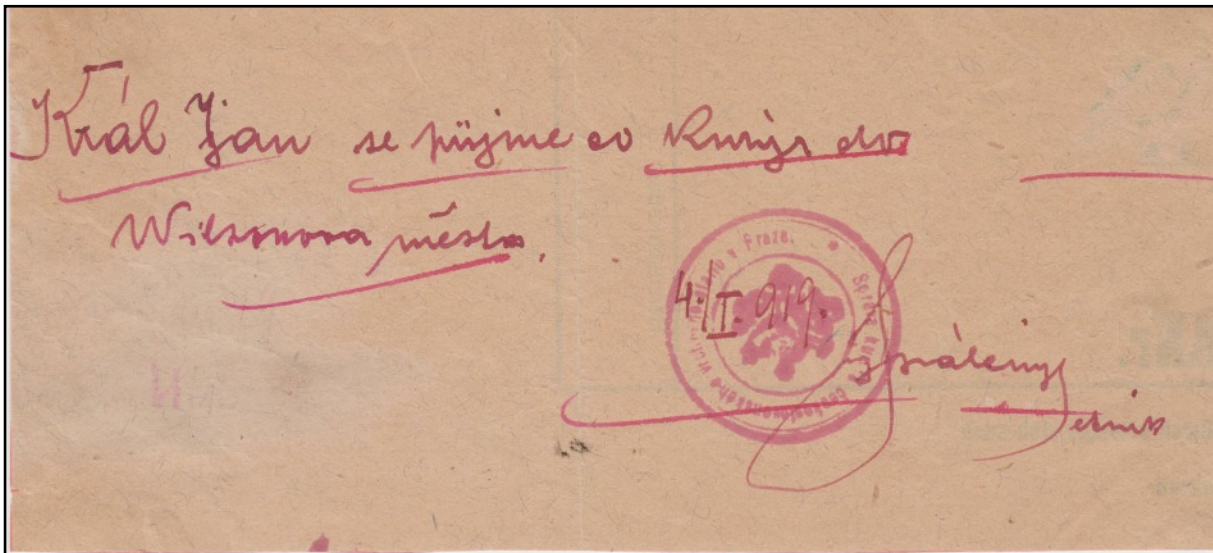
Display for the Upcoming September Meeting

In September 2014 **Hartmut Liebermann** gave a display on the first part of his exhibit, *From the kingdom of Bohemia to the Czech Republic: History of a Central European country presented in philatelic documents (1198-1993)*, which covered the period until 1918 and the national independence of Czechoslovakia. The second part of his display, to be given on 24 September 2016, will include the rise and the decline of the First Czechoslovak Republic, the area of the Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia, and the restoration of Czechoslovakia at the end of WWII. The objective of the display is to give the audience an impression of the problems Czechoslovakia was confronted with from the beginning of its independent history in 1918 until 1948, when it became a country under communist rule.



Exemplar from the Hartmut Liebermann Display.

*Letter from Manětín/Manetin to Kralovice, 30|10|1918, 2 days after the declaration of independence.
Austrian stamps overprinted Finis Austriae, original bilingual postmark nationalized.*



Exemplar from the Hartmut Liebermann Display.

Military courier mail 04\01\1919, from the headquarters of Czechoslovak forces in Prague to Wilsonovo město. For a short period in 1919 Bratislava was called Wilsonovo město in honour of the American president.



Exemplar from the Hartmut Liebermann Display.

Air mail letter from Prague to Arlington | Washington 08\12\1941 - the day after the attack on Pearl Harbour. The letter was returned to the sender since the postal connection with the US was cancelled. On 11 December Germany declared war on the US.

As can be seen from the items above taken from the display, the afternoon promises to be an exciting event. Be sure to mark your diaries and plan to attend.

2016 AGM Displays – Can You Help?

I have had a good feedback from members whom I could contact by email, so if you think that you have already seen this (and you have email), you are quite correct. I would like to extend this invitation to all members as the Czech Embassy in London has indicated that they would be interested in the Society supporting their 2018 celebrations.

Unfortunately **Mark Wilson** will not be able to show his display on 5th November 2016. As this news came through I was thinking of future meetings. I was considering how I may be able to get a wider participation from members for 2018. This is the 100th anniversary of Czechoslovakia and I am sure that there will be many other celebrations, apart from ours.

I invite members to put forward just eight sheets on a subject that relates directly to celebrating Czechoslovakia. For obvious reasons, I would not suggest the material from the Sudetenland or Bohemia & Moravia.

Many societies have allowed photocopies of displays for some time, so I would like to test the waters with a display at the November 2016 meeting. One advantage of photocopies is that the member does not have to be present. I recognise that the big disadvantage is that the member is not there to highlight the key features of the display, so some short notes are also acceptable. If I get a good range of ideas, then the displays could be developed into fuller displays for 2018.

I hope that this suggestion will encourage all members to participate in the centenary. If you think that this is a good idea and would like to join in, please let me know with a brief indication of the area of your display. (If you do not think that this is a good idea, but have other thoughts for 2018, please let me know as well.)

Peter Williams

Auction Update

I have been pleased with the increased interest in bidding for the auction lots. For those members who have not bid much in the past and those who have been too eager to bid and do not read my introduction to each auction, I would like to advise you of some recent developments. These are intended to offer a better service to you and also encourage more bids.

I now scan all lots, apart from regular stamps and miniature sheets. Bob McLeod links each lot to the catalogue on our website. Even if you do not have Internet access at home, you can access it at libraries. You do not need a password to access the website. I encourage you to receive the catalogue electronically. This reduces costs to the Society and you can receive it sooner.

I scan just a sample of bulky lots, but I am happy to provide more details if you contact me. Perhaps you are looking for a particular cover or destination? I can reply, apart from the last couple of days before the auction when I am planning the packaging and postage so that the post is sent on the day of the auction.

I have rationalised packing, postage and addressing to accelerate despatch. I have simplified postage for books so that postage and packaging is just above cost, rather than the previous system that was based on the number and weight of lots.

I am now investigating an electronic form of bidding. That will facilitate my administration and offer you, the member, an easier and quicker way to bid.

We remain one of the few specialist societies that offer up to four auctions a year. I am always looking for new material and ways to improve my service to you. If you have any comments or thoughts, please feel free to contact me.

Peter Williams

New Society Email Addresses

Until now, Committee members have published their personal email addresses in Czechout. Readers should note that the Committee has arranged a new and consistent email address for each Committee member.

The new email address will belong to each Society office rather than the person occupying the position, so the addresses will never change. They may be found on page 31. Please look them over and use the new Society email addresses when contacting committee members.

Recent Czech Republic Miniature Sheet Error



A printing error was discovered in the Latin text in the margin outside of the postage stamp of the miniature sheet commemorating the 700th anniversary of the birth of the Czech King and Roman Emperor Charles IV. The letters *R* and *T* in the name KAROLUS QUARTUS were mistakenly transposed to form QUATRUS. Because of the significance of Charles IV, the Czech Post decided to reprint a corrected version of the miniature sheet.

The 54 Kč stamp was unaffected by the typo and remains valid. The unsold miniature sheets were withdrawn from circulation and their stamps removed to be used in another way for postal purposes. Some 35,000 new miniature sheets with the corrected text are being distributed to post office counters.

According to POFIS, their catalogue of Czech Postage stamps will include both versions of miniature sheet A885, each with a separate identification. An example of the error appears on the cover of this issue of *Czechout*.

Lindy Bosworth

Postage Stamps at the Children's University in Slovakia

The University of Sts Cyril and Methodius in Trnava organizes every year during the school holidays the Children's University. I suggested to include the theme of philately to the UCM Rector, Professor Jozef Matúš because 2015 is the 175th anniversary of the issue of the world's first postage stamp – the one penny black – by Sir Rowland Hill with a portrait of Queen Victoria.

Mr Vladimír Novák, Manager of the Children's University, arranged the theme about the history of the first postage stamp and its role in communication for the programme presented to about sixty children under the title *How was it before computer tablets?* A presentation was added by J Brichtová, Director of the Postal Services Department in the Ministry of Transport, with information about the history of the mail, postal organization, and management of the posts by the Universal Postal Union – the UPU.

Ján Mička, *FEPA News*, January 2016, page 75.



Children's University attendees excited by a philatelic presentation.

Book Reviews

Yvonne Wheatley

The on-demand publishing program has a few more titles in the *Hradčany Study Series*. All the titles have been translated, edited, and newly illustrated by Mark Wilson. Mark has now turned his attention to the Abstract Design and produced seven more titles. The books are in A4 format, in colour, and contain 52 pages – apart from the 25 Haler guide which has 128 pages.

I am running out of superlatives to describe the books. Suffice to say they are in the same format as the previous books in the series and are just as excellent. For a more detailed review of how the books are laid out please see *Czechout* December 2014, page 8.

From the Initial Phase of the Abstract Design.

Plating Guide for the Two Plates of the 10 Haler. With original position descriptions by Zdeněk Ryvola.

Plating Guide for the Two Plates of the 20 Haler. With original position descriptions by František Hamr.

Plating Guide for the Four Plates of the 25 Haler. With original position descriptions by K Paděra, F Hamr and Z Ryvola.

Plating Guide for the Two Plates of the 50 Haler. With original position descriptions by Zdeněk Ryvola.

Plating Guide for the Two Plates of the 75 Haler. With original position descriptions by Jiří Krnák.

Plating Guide for the Two Plates of the 120 Haler. With original positions descriptions by František Hamr.

Plating Guide for the Two Plates of the 500 Haler. With original position descriptions by František Hamr.

A final title, which completes the Captioned design series, has been added:

From the Initial Phase of the Captioned Design. Plating Guide for the Two Plates of the 30 Haler.

With original descriptions by Stanislav Komberec.

You can also view the books at www.czechout.org/pages/on-demand.htm or borrow the copies in the Society's library. They can be purchased through the On-Demand publishing programme (contact the Hon. Treasurer) .

Mark informs us that another translation, a guide to the eight plates of the 5 haler from the Abstract design, is in progress. Only two denominations have not yet been addressed, both from the Abstract design: the 15 and 30 haler stamps.

New Library Books

Hradčany Study Series: *From the Initial Phase of the Abstract Design. Plating Guide for the*

a) *Two Plates of the 75 Haler.* Original position descriptions by Jiří Krnák; translated, edited and newly illustrated by Mark Wilson (51 pp).

b) *Two Plates of the 500 Haler.* Original position descriptions by František Hamr; translated, edited and newly illustrated by Mark Wilson (51 pp).

Katalóg Perfinov z územia Slovenska, by Vaclav Fejtek, Jan Marencik, Jaroslav Kubenka and Tichomir Kotek. Published 1997 with introductory notes in German, English and Slovak (68 pp).

Film

Members may be interested in a new Czech film that will be on general release in the UK in September 2016. The film is called *Anthropoid*. It is about the operation to assassinate Nazi commanding officer Reinhard Heydrich. A link to a movie trailer can be found here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=blAKCJeXC5c>.

Written and directed by British filmmaker Sean Ellis (*Metro Manilla*) and starring Cillian Murphy (*Peaky Blinders*, *28 Days Later*, *Inception*) alongside Jamie Dornan (*The Fall*, *50 Shades Of Grey*). *Anthropoid* will be released in cinemas across the UK and Ireland from Friday 9 September 2016.

Peter Williams

Abstracts of Publications

Colin W Spong

We have received the following journals, which will be available from the Society Library. Items of interest to members are:

The Winter 2015, Spring, Summer & Autumn 2016 issues of *Austria*, Nos. 192-5.

Stamped Paper used in the Austrian Empire during the period 1803-1817 (Whiteside); Austrian artillery units in Danzig 1915 (Marczinke).

Austria-Hungary: The end of the First World War (Taylor); 1918: Austria-Hungary's collapse and disintegration (Taylor).

Return of U-Boat U4 Dive Bell to Austria (Bravery).

Types of the 5 Kr value of the 1867 issue (Taylor); Thimble cancellations (Taylor); The Story of the Austrian Thimble cancel (Taylor).

The issues of *Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Tschechoslowakei*, Vol. 46/47. Whole Nos. 186-7.

Member Douglas Baxter has kindly translated the list of contents for us.

Alfons Mucha-academic, artist, poster designer (Müller); Some ethical and legal questions relating to our hobby [Part 1]: (Beneš); Pofis 25/Michel 33 –500 h Hradčany V plate reconstruction - new revision of the known positions of stamps in a sheet. [Part 1: Plate 1, positions 1-33] (Last); Plate flaws on Czechoslovak stamps 1945-1992 [Part 8: 1985, Pofis Nos 2680-2729] (Norbjerg).

Some ethical and legal questions relating to our hobby [Part 2]: (Beneš); Postal embargo on Private Mail in Czechoslovakia from 1.4.1948 to 15.7.1951 (Gabriel); Pofis 25/Michel 33 –500 h Hradčany V plate reconstruction - new revision of the known positions of stamps in a sheet. [Part 2: Plate 1, positions 35-50] (Last); Czechoslovak Field Post 1917-1920, Part 1: France (Müller); Czechoslovak Field Post 1917-1920, Part 2: Czechoslovak Legions in Italy (Müller); The Special Cancellations from the Czech Republic 2015 Part 1: [January-June 2015] (Kokla).

The Special Cancellations from the Czech Republic 2014 Part 2: [July-December 2014] (Kokla).

The issue of *The Czechoslovak Specialist*, Vol. 78. Spring 2016. No. 2. Whole No. 644.

Legiovlak [The Legion Train] (Verner); Survey on varieties of the Allegory Issue (Wheatley); TPO Kostelec-Telč Schwarzenau (Kunc); První den Vydání or FDC (Svoboda).

Nos. 5, 6, & 7 2016 issues of *Filatelie*, Vol. 66.

The English translation of the contents does not cover all the articles.

Validity of Czechoslovak forerunners of Austrian origin in Slovakia in the period 1918-19 (Bachratý); Hradčany 15 h (Chudoba); Messenger and mail systems in antiquity (Kramář); What does it mean a pre-philatelic letter? (Borůvka); Commemorative postmarks of the Protectorate of Bohemia & Moravia (-).

Joined types 40 h Liberated republic 1920 line perforation 13¾-but are they genuine? (-); Forgeries of Terezin stamps and Red Cross sheets-completion (Beneš); Several comments on the post-war situation, especially in Slovakia (Weissenstein); Field post in the Austro-Prussian War 1866 (Kramář).

Registered Mail after the Liberation 1945-6 [2] (Kratochvíl); Hradčany 10 h red [3] (Chudoba); Money letters 1919-21-How much should a money letter weigh? (Květon); What you will not find in the catalogue of Czech Republic (Mazanec); Battles of Isonzo 1915-18 (Kunc).

No. 2, 2016 *Merkur Revue*. Vol. 21.

Why we should collect stamps in larger units (Samuel); Hradčany 1000 h printing & postal use (Květon & Klim); Hradčany Issue: 500 h overprinted "SO 1920" (Filípek); The 10 Kr Austria the memorable 1910 issue (Květon); The postal use of the 5 Kč TGM 1925 value (Květon); Interesting travel items from 1918-1920 (Štěpek).

The June 2016 issue of *Stamps of Hungary*. No. 205

On the 1919 overprint trial, Part 13: Fiume postal stationery (Pitts & Morrell); Cranes of the plains (Thornburn); A postcard sent airmail, express to London in 1937 (Kennett); Yet more on József Sanatórium (Morrell).

The Usage of Hungarian Stamps and Postal Stationery in Early Czechoslovakia

Robert Lauer and Johan Sevenhuijsen

(All images substantially reduced in size.)

At Czechoslovak independence on 28 October 1918, owing to the absence of Czechoslovak stamps and postal stationery in the newly created country, out of necessity the existing stocks of Austrian stamps remained in use in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, while Hungarian stamps continued to be used in Slovakia. The 5 and 10 haler *Hradčany* along with the 2 and 10 haler newspaper stamps, the first Czechoslovak stamps, were issued on 18 December 1918. The balance of the early *Hradčany* stamps (3, 20, 25, 30, 40, 100, 200, and 400 haler) were issued by the end of January 1919.

In the Slovak portion of the new country, the use of the stamps issued by the new Czechoslovak government was further delayed by the fact that the de facto shift of power from Hungary to the new state only took place as Czechoslovak troops gradually occupied what was Upper Hungary. The Czechoslovak military began its liberation of Slovakia on 8 November 1918, taking control of territory in the region of the cities of Trenčín (Trencsén) and Trnava (Nagyszombat) before the government of the new Hungarian Republic ordered Hungarian troops to resist further Czechoslovak advances three days later, thus temporarily halting the Czechoslovak invasion. On 4 December 1918, the head of the Entente military mission in Budapest, French Lieutenant-Colonel Fernand Vix, informed the Hungarian Prime Minister Károlyi that the French government would insist that Hungarian military forces evacuate the predominantly Slovak-inhabited regions of Slovakia. To implement this directive, Károlyi's Minister of War, Albert Bartha, and Milan Hodža, a former Hungarian National Assembly representative from Upper Hungary and President of the Slovak National Party, concluded an agreement establishing a military demarcation line corresponding roughly to the Hungarian-Slovak linguistic border in Slovakia on 6 December 1918.

However, neither the Entente Powers nor the Czechoslovak political leaders in Prague were willing to recognize the Bartha-Hodža demarcation line. On 23 December 1918, Lieutenant-Colonel Vix ordered the Hungarian government to withdraw Hungarian troops further to "the historical boundaries of Slovakia," including the predominantly Hungarian-inhabited lowland regions north of the Danube River, as well as the cities of Bratislava (Pozsony) and Košice (Kassa). This new demarcation line conformed to that stipulated in an agreement concluded in Paris earlier that month between Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Edvard Beneš and French Field Marshal Ferdinand Foch. Under siege both internally and externally, the government of the Hungarian Republic reluctantly complied with this ultimatum.

This rather gradual liberation of Slovakia by Czechoslovak forces is reflected in the location of the regional office for Czechoslovak postal operations for Slovakia. A temporary regional office was established in Uherská Skalice (Szakolcza) in November 1918. It was moved to Žilina (Zsolna) at the end of December 1918 and then to Bratislava (Pozsony) and Košice (Kassa) at the beginning of 1919.

Up until an area was liberated by Czechoslovak forces, the postal system in Slovakia remained under Hungarian administration and control, with Hungarian stamps and postal stationery, provided from Budapest, being used. The earliest use of the new *Hradčany* stamps in the Slovak part of the country was at the end of January, and then only in places close to the border with the Czech lands.

Figures 1 and 2 are examples of postal cards used in Slovakia after Czechoslovak independence, but while the area was still under Hungarian postal administration prior to liberation by Czechoslovak forces. By an order published in the *Postal Gazette* on 8 February 1919, the Czechoslovak Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs decreed that Austrian and Hungarian postage stamps would remain valid through 28 February 1919 and that the old postal stationery would remain valid through 15 October 1919, after which dates they would no longer have any franking value.

Figures 3 and 4 are example of the usage of Hungarian postage stamps during the period between the liberation of Slovakia by Czechoslovak forces and their invalidation for postal purposes. Given the relatively brief period between effective Czechoslovak administration in many parts of Slovakia and the invalidation of Hungarian stamps, postal entires with mixed frankings of Hungarian stamps and Czechoslovak stamps are relatively scarce. *Figures 5 and 6* are examples of these mixed frankings.

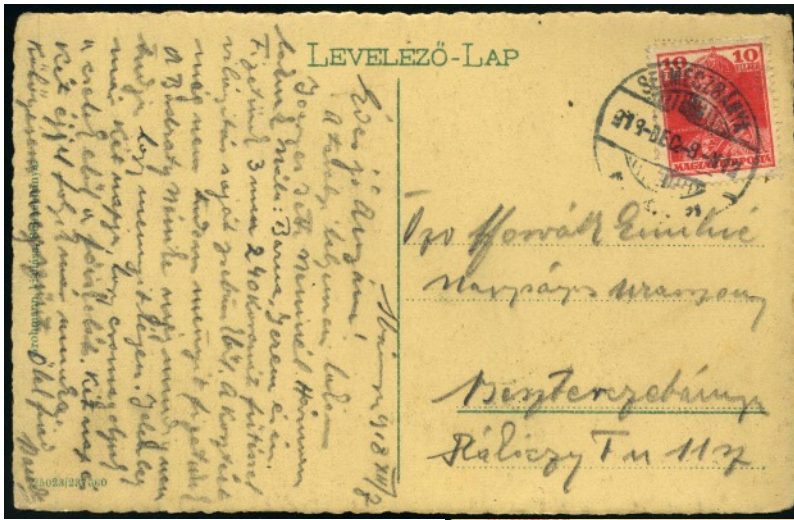


Figure 1: Post card franked with a 10 fillér Károly sent from Selmeczbánya (Báňská Štiavnica) to Besztercebánya (Báňská Bystrica) cancelled 918 DEC 8.

Figure 2: 10 fillér postal card sent from Hermánd (Hermanec) to Vienna, cancelled 918 NOV 9.

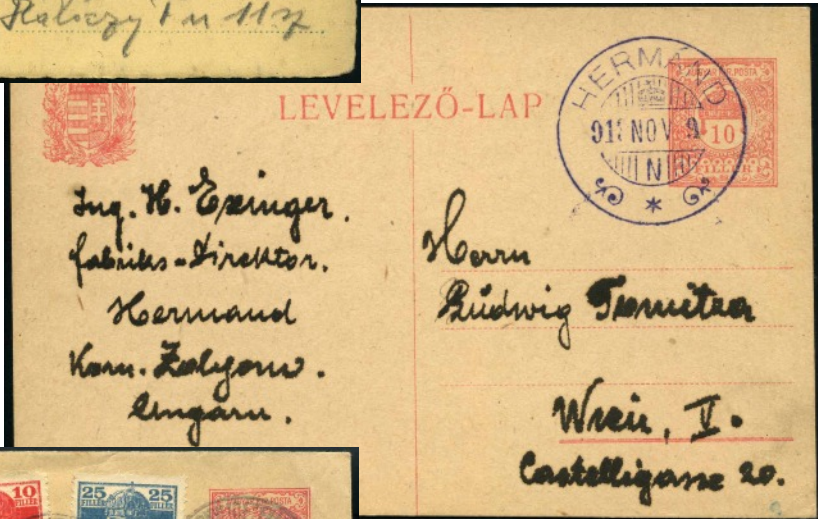


Figure 3: Registered imprinted 10 fillér envelope from Pozsonyligetfalu (Petržalka) to Kladruby nad Labem in Bohemia uprated with 10 and 25 fillér Károly cancelled 919 JAN 20.

Figure 4: Money order card franked with 10 and 20 fillér Károly and a 5 fillér Harvester cancelled at Oszombat (Sobotiště) 919 FEB 24.



During this period when Hungarian stamps were still valid, the general shortage of postage stamps meant that even demonetized Hungarian stamps, such as the *Turuls*, which had not been valid for postage in Hungary since the end of 1917, were accepted for the payment of postage. *Figure 7* is a cutting from a piece of registered mail franked with a 50 fillér *Turul* and cancelled *Kassa (Košice)* 919 FEB 25. During the period 28 October 1918 to 15 May 1919, 50 fillér would have paid the postage and the registration fee on a foreign letter up to 20 grams or of a 20-40 gram domestic letter.



Figure 5: Registered express letter from Losonc (Lučenec) to Praha franked with a 1 korona Parliament from the 1916-1918 issue and a 5 haler Hradčany cancelled 919 FEB 22.

Figure 6: Money order card franked with a 1 korona Parliament from the 1916-1918 issue and a 20 haler Hradčany cancelled at Nagy Tapolcsány (Vel. Topolčiany) 919 FEB 26.



Figure 7: Cutting from a piece of registered mail franked with a 50 fillér Turul and cancelled Kassa (Košice) 919 FEB 25.

This shortage of postage stamps also led to the usage of current Hungarian stamps issued after Czechoslovak independence. The first issue of the new Hungarian Republic on 23 November 1918, the *Harvesters* and *Parliament* of 1916-1918, the 1916 *War Charity* issue, and the *Károly-Zita* stamps of 1918, overprinted *KÖZTÁRSASÁG*, would have been distributed to Hungarian post offices in Upper Hungary prior to the occupation by Czechoslovak forces. The new Czechoslovak postal authorities also accepted these stamps for the payment of postage, as illustrated in *Figure 8*.

Inevitably, though, Hungarian stamps were counted in the franking value of mail after their postal validity had ceased. *Figure 9* is an 8 fillér postal card that looks like it was originally uprated with a 2 fillér *Harvester* to conform with the 10 haler rate for postcards prior to 15 May 1919 and then further uprated with a 5 haler *Hradčany* to comply with the 15 haler rate for postcards for the period between 15 May 1919 and 15 March 1920. However, the fact that the 2 fillér *Harvester* was no longer valid did not seem to trouble the postal clerk when he cancelled the card on 13 September 1919.



Figure 8: Registered express letter from the Poprad-Felka railway station (Poprad nádr.) to Késmárk (Kežmarok) franked with 2 and 4 fillér Harvesters and the entire Károly-Zita series overprinted KÖZTÁRSASÁG, a 1916 Hungarian express letter stamp, and a 5 and 10 haler Hradčany cancelled 919 FEB 27 [from the collection of Csaba Kohalmi].

Figure 9: 8 fillér postal card sent from Szomorlovászi (Somorová) to Bazin (Pezinok) uprated with a 2 fillér Harvester and a 5 haler Hradčany cancelled 919 SEP 13.



In other cases the the use of Hungarian postage stamps after their loss of validity was either due to the lack of sufficient Czechoslovak stamps (as may be the case with the money order in *Figure 10*) or to the fact that the town was only occupied by Czechoslovak troops after that date (as was the case with large parts of the Carpatho-Ukraine (*Figure 11*)).



Figure 10: Money order card from Besterczebánya (Banská Bystrica) to Prague franked with a 75 fillér Parliament stamp cancelled 919 MÁR 10.



Figure 11: Money order card from Huszt (Chust, Carpatho-Ukraine) to Vienna franked with a 20 fillér Karoly and a 10 fillér Harvester, both overprinted Köztársaság, cancelled 919 APR 3.

Given the longer period of validity for Hungarian postal stationery, mixed franking with Czechoslovak stamps is much more common. Figures 12 through 14 are examples of postal cards used during this last period of validity; in each case, the indicium* has been counted in the franking value along with the current Czechoslovak stamps to make up the appropriate rate for the period. Figure 15 is a cutting from a parcel card and Figure 16 is a cutting from a money order card.



Figure 12: 10 fillér postal card sent from Pozsony (Bratislava) to Praha uprated with a 5 haler Hradčany cancelled 919 AUG 30.

Figure 13: 10 fillér postal card sent registered express from Liptószentmiklós (Lipt. svätý Mikuláš) to Praha uprated with three 5 and two 50 haler Hradčany stamps cancelled 919 AUG 14.



*Indicium – a postal marking used rather than a stamp or regular cancellation.



Figure 14: 8 fillér postal card sent from Košice (Kassa) to Praha uprated with a 2 haler express stamp and a 5 haler Hradčany cancelled 21 VIII 19.



Figure 15: Cutting from a parcel card franked with 20 and 100 haler Hradčany in addition to the 10 fillér indicium on the card, cancelled at Ólubló (Stara Lubovňa) 919 JUN 3.



Figure 16: Cutting from a money order card franked with a 10 and a 20 haler Hradčany in addition to the 2 fillér indicium on the card, cancelled at Érsekújvár (Nové Zámky) 919 MAJ 27.



Figure 17: 10 fillér postal card sent from Nemetlipcse (Nemecká Lupča) to Piešťany (Pöstyén) uprated with a 5 haler Hradčany cancelled 919 NOV 9.

As with the usage of Hungarian stamps, there are examples of the indicia on postal stationery being counted in the franking value of a piece of mail after the date on which these ceased to be valid. The postal card in *Figure 17* was sent in November 1919 and the postal clerk who cancelled it was clearly not fussed by the lack of validity of the 10 fillér indicium on the card; it had not been valid since 15 October 1919. The postal card in *Figure 18* though, which was sent in December 1919, has a *T* stamped on it to denote postage due, but, unfortunately, no postage due stamp to show for it.

Figure 18: 10 fillér postal card sent from Liptóújvár (Hrádok) to Růžomberok (Rózsahegy) insufficiently uprated with a 5 haler Hradčany, cancelled 919 DEC 15 and stamped T for postage due.



The final illustration, below, provides a fitting conclusion to this article on the use of Hungarian stamps and postal stationery in Czechoslovakia. *Figure 19* looks like an 8 fillér postal card, uprated with a 2 fillér *Harvester*, with a pair of 10 haler *Hradčany* plastered over both the *Harvester* stamp and the indicium, as, alas, neither were valid for postage any longer.



Figure 19: Invalidated Hungarian postal card sent from Košice (Kassa) to Turčiansky sv. Martin (Turócszentmárton) franked with a pair of 10 haler Hradčany cancelled 2 XII 19 [from the collection of Alan Soble].

References

- František Beneš. *POFIS Československo 1918-1939*, Praha, 2012.
- Zdeněk Kvasnička. Stamps, Postal Stationery and cancels of Austria-Hungary in Czechoslovakia, *Czechoslovak Specialist*, October-December 1952.
- The First Hungarian Republic, *The Orange Files* (www.theorangefiles.hu)
- Michel-Europa-Katalog, Band 1: Mitteleuropa, Unterschleißheim, 2008.
- Scott 2012 Classic Specialized Catalogue of Stamps and Covers, Sidney OH, 2011.
- Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue, Part 5: Czechoslovakia & Poland, London, 2002.

Two Masaryk Postcards

Roger Morrell

Postcards may illustrate almost anything, but the ones that interest me most are the political ones because they can help enliven a philatelic display and set things into context. Two that have come into my possession recently concern the President of the First Republic. Both needed a bit of explanation and research. The first (*Figure 1*) shows T G Masaryk with French Generals Janin and Pellé, and Inspector Machar, with the date 14 July 1920, but there is no indication as to what this is all about or where it took place. The back merely reveals that it was French-produced. It took me quite a while to sort this out delving on the web. Searching in English produced nothing, so I started browsing Czech websites, and came across one that recorded the event.



Figure 1. Masaryk with the French generals Janin and Pellé and Inspector Machar.

It turns out that on Bastille Day 1920, the French, with a few token Brits tagging along, honoured members of the Czech Legion returning home after WWI. The postcard shows T G Masaryk taking the salute from all the assembled armed forces. A photo (*Figure 2*) shows General Janin honouring General Syrový to the next level in the hierarchy of the French Order of Merit, the Légion d'Honneur, from the rank of officer in the rank of Commander, with the traditional kiss on both cheeks. The general's aide behind him is holding the medal.



*Figure 2.
 General Janin presenting
 General Syrový with a medal.*

Who was General Syrový, I hear you ask? A short biography from Wikipedia explains:

Following his graduation in 1906, he became a one-year volunteer in the Austro-Hungarian army. After that, he studied at a technical college in Russia. During World War I, he fought in the Czechoslovak Legions of the Russian army and lost his right eye in the Battle of Zborov. By the end of the war he commanded the Legions and anti-Bolshevik forces on the Trans-Siberian railway. A well-known veteran commander he served as Chief of Staff of the Czechoslovak Army from 1926 to 1933 and as its general inspector from 1933 to 1938. During this time, he helped to prepare the Czechoslovak Air Force with the collaboration of Jan Antonín Baťa and moved military personnel and materials away from Nazi Germany. When Milan Hodža's government resigned on 23 September 1938, Syrový was appointed Prime Minister of a national unity government, despite his objections. Syrový had insisted he was just a soldier, not a politician, and that he lacked the qualifications and relevant experience to qualify him for such an important post. President Edvard Beneš told him that the nation needed him and that, as a soldier, he should regard it as an order. With some reluctance, Syrový then accepted, and also took the defence portfolio as well. As Prime Minister, he was forced to accept the terms of the Munich Agreement on 30 September. In a speech to the nation, he stated Czechoslovakia had no choice but to accept the terms because without British or French support, the country was outnumbered and any conflict would result in severe casualties.

Figure 3 shows T G Masaryk leaving the event. In the background is the *invalidova* in Karlin, a district of Prague. This building was constructed between 1731 and 1737 as a dormitory for war invalids by Kilián Ignác Dienzenhofer. Its model was *Les Invalides*, inaugurated in Paris in 1679. Only a ninth of the original design was ever completed. At most, about 1200 inmates lived there. In 1935, all inhabitants moved to another *invalidova*, at Hořice, and the building was used by the Czech army. After this, it was used as an army archive. The building was damaged by a large flood in 2002, and most of the archive materials were destroyed.



Figure 3. President Masaryk in front of the *invalidova* in the Karlin district of Prague.

The second postcard (Figure 4) shows Jan Masaryk with five other people, who can be identified as follows (clockwise from Masaryk): King Alexander I of Yugoslavia, Prince Peter of Yugoslavia, President Beneš of Czechoslovakia, Prince Michael of Romania, and King Carol II of Romania. The heading reads *Malá dohoda*, which translates as the 'Little Entente'. The text in three language as at the foot reads *In unity strength*.

History buffs will recall that at the end of WWI, Hungary lost extensive territory to these countries under the Trianon Treaty of 1919, and these three states – to restrict chances of their gains being removed – signed a collective defence treaty in 1920. Later, a comprehensive treaty of alliance between the three was signed in Štrbské Pleso (now in Slovakia) on 27 June 1930, and I think that is the event being commemorated by the publication of the postcard. Commemorative stamps of a similar design were issued in Romania, Yugoslavia, and in Czechoslovakia (the Czechoslovak issue is shown in *Figure 5*).

The resurgence of power in Germany after 1933 led to the rise of fascism across Europe. France had originally seen the Little Entente as an opportunity, in the interests of French security, to revitalize the threat of a two-front war against Germany. To relieve this threat in 1934 Yugoslav separatist fascists assassinated the Yugoslav king and the French minister of foreign affairs during the former's state visit to France, thus removing two leading proponents of the Little Entente.

The Little Entente began to break down in 1936 and was disbanded completely in 1938. One of its last important acts was to permit Hungary to re-arm itself in the Bled agreement of 22 August 1938. This was the prelude to the Second World War.



Figure 4. The Little Entente postcard.



Figure 5.
The Little Entente issue.
Double gutters, cut in
the Czech řezana style.

The design incorporates
a stylised Hradčany
with rays of sunshine
falling on the three-ring
symbol of the Entente.

Men of the London Issue

Yvonne Wheatley

In the June Czechout readers were introduced to the design, denominations, and production of the stamps of the London Issue. This article introduces the eight men portrayed on the stamps. Planned for the December Czechout is an article on the how the stamps were used – Editor.

Pravoslav Řídký was the son of Russian legionnaire James Řídký. He graduated in 1925 and out of respect to his already deceased father chose the profession of a soldier. He studied at the Military Academy in Hranice, graduating in 1927 as an infantry lieutenant. He changed units several times and in 1935 became a member of the assault regiment in Milovice. At the local military academy he rose to the post of professor. He also worked as a military supervisor for the most important Czechoslovak arms companies in the production of various types of armoured vehicles by conducting technical and driving tests. On 1 April 1937 he became a graduate of the War University in Prague. At the time of general mobilization in September 1938 he was temporarily working at VIII Army Headquarters.



*Staff Captain Pravoslav Řídký.
In British field uniform.
Fell at El Alamein.*

After the occupation in March 1939, instead of becoming a civilian official, he left his post in July for Poland and in August of the same year went to France. He took the French Officer's Exam and began to work for the Czechoslovak command structures in January 1940, and then for the 1st Czechoslovak Division in Agde. After the defeat of France he was among the soldiers evacuated to the United Kingdom.

There he worked in the Czechoslovak armoured units for whose benefit he participated in internships in British and Polish tank units. In June 1942 he sailed along with Lt Karel Lukas for another internship in Egypt, this time directly to a combat unit. Both men participated in the battles at El Alamein. On 17 November they were both struck by a bomb and underwent medical treatment in Cairo. Pravoslav Řídký returned to the front in early December 1942. On 18 January 1943, he with his Scottish driver were killed in a German air raid at Castel Benito, where both were later buried.



*Dr Miroslav Novak.
In French uniform.
Died in the Blitz.*

Dr Miroslav Novak was born in Litomyšl on 5 May 1906. He studied medicine at Charles University which exempted him from military service until 1931. On entering service he was soon elevated to Second Lieutenant in the health department. A year later he completed his training at the Health and Pharmaceutical Officers' School in Prague and was transferred to the Health Service Reserve. He served as assistant in the Surgical and Orthopaedic Division of the Children's Hospital in Prague. In January 1937 he was promoted to Captain in the Reserve. He completed his medical studies and left military service in May 1939.

In 1940 he joined the Czechoslovak Army in Exile going first to Marseille and by 15 May he was in the Czechoslovak Army Camp in Agde, France, as chief doctor in the Artillery Regiment. He arrived in England in July 1940 and was assigned to the Czechoslovak Ambulance Brigade. Before the end of the war he was accepted into the Air Force at Covington. He returned to medicine almost immediately and was appointed a doctor by the Ministry of National Defence where he served until 1943. During this time he was attached to the Czechoslovak Division of Hammersmith Hospital, London.

He was killed in a car accident in London in January 1944. As a result of his many rescue missions and his dual service in the Battle of Britain in helping maintain British defences and tending to the wounded he was honoured posthumously with the highest medal of merit and promoted to a major in the Health Service.

Captain Otakar Jaroš was born in Louny, Bohemia, on 1 August 1912. His father was a railway engineer. He spent his childhood in Mělník and joined Sokol and Scout organisations where he formed his physical skills and later fighting spirit. He attended high school where he studied electronics. After graduation he served his basic military service in the Third Signals Brigade in Trnava. Later he entered



*Captain Otakar Jaroš.
In Soviet uniform.
Fell at Sokolova.*

the military academy in Hranice and was appointed to the rank of sub-lieutenant. After the 1938 Munich Agreement he returned to Mělník where he was asked to be the chief of the police; he refused, and he worked for the post office in Náchod.

Jaroš did not accept the German occupation of Czechoslovakia and in the summer of 1939 he escaped to Poland where he joined the Czech Legion in Kraków under the command of Colonel Ludvík Svoboda. When Poland was defeated by the Nazis and the eastern area was occupied by Soviet Union, the Legion fell on 17 September into Soviet

captivity.

In 1940 he served as a radio operator in the Czechoslovak Military Mission in Moscow. Jaroš, with other Czech officers, became a member of the First Czechoslovak Independent Field Battalion in Buzuluk, Russia, in 1942. He was made a First Lieutenant and was in command of the First Company from 7 February 1942.

During a German counter-offensive in February 1943 the Czechoslovak battalion was ordered to defend the frozen river in the vicinity of Kharkov, Ukraine. On 8 March German armoured troops with at least 14 tanks launched two attacks on Sokolova where the First Company had taken up their position in front of the river. Jaroš was wounded twice in battle and was killed attempting to destroy a German tank. He was hit by the tank's machine-gunner while carrying grenades. The tank was destroyed in the wake of the grenades' explosion.

He was posthumously promoted to captain and decorated with Gold Stars Hero of the Soviet Union, the first member of a foreign army to be so honoured. One of the streets in Kharkov is named after him. The Embankment of Captain Jaroš along the Vltava River is also named in his honour.

Stanislav Zimprich was born on 3 March 1916. He joined the Military Aviation Academy at Prostějov for pilot training and was assigned to the academy at Hranice, where he graduated in 1937. He was then posted to the Fifth Air Regiment. When the Germans took over the country in March 1939, Zimprich was demobilised but on 29 May he and five others escaped to Poland, firstly by train and then posing as hikers, walking across the Ostrava region and over the border into Poland. After a brief internment by the Polish authorities they were transported to Kraków and reported to the Czechoslovak Consulate. On 17 June, he and 41 other Czech airmen sailed from Gdynia arriving at Boulogne the next day.



*Captain Stanislav Zimprich.
French Foreign Legion uniform.
Perished in an air fight.*

The Czech airmen were required to join the French Foreign Legion for five years. Zimprich was transferred to the training base at Sidi-bel-Abbès, Algeria. When war broke out he was transferred to l'Armée de l'Air and was posted to its Paris airbase. When France collapsed the Czech airmen were released from l'Armée de l'Air and they travelled to Bayonne and crossed to Plymouth arriving on 24 June.

Zimprich went to the RAF Czechoslovak depot at Cosford. He joined 310 Squadron at Duxford and he destroyed or damaged four enemy aircraft. He was flying a Spitfire BL 497 on a combat training exercise on 11 June 1942 when he clipped the tail of another Spitfire. He was seen flying very low over Gear Sands when he overshot the beach and landed in the sea close to the shore. An attempt was made to form a human chain to reach the aircraft but people were beaten back by the sea. His body was washed up near Combe Martin 39 days later. He was buried in St. Augustine's Churchyard, Heanton Punchardon, Devon.



*First Lieutenant Jiří Král.
In French uniform.
Killed during the Paris Liberation.*

Lieutenant Jiří Král, the first commander of the Czechoslovak military group in Poland, was born 15 March 1910 in Polanka nad Odrou in the village of Janová, where his parents owned their home. Král's widely extended family had a mining tradition. Both of his brothers, Eustace and Adolf, were miners, as was his father.

He applied for admission to the Aviation School because he was always attracted by flying, but he was not admitted so he attended the Industrial College of Engineering in Ostrava and graduated in the 1930. That same year he was drafted and placed in an Air Force regiment. He rose rapidly through the ranks

and was finally awarded officer status in February 1932. In March of the same year, having completed his military duties, he was released to reserve status. Shortly thereafter, he applied as a reservist to the Military Academy in Hranice. With the coming of the Occupation, he fled to Poland as one of the original six members of the Czechoslovak military group in that country.

Lieutenant Král left Poland on 29 July 1939 for Boulogne where he became a French lieutenant. He fought bravely as a pilot and on 8 June 1940 was, as French citizens later testified, shot down in an engagement with twelve German aircraft.

Josef Gabčík was born in 1912 in Poluvsie, part of Rajecké Teplice, Žilina district of Slovakia. He learnt to be a farrier as well as a blacksmith. He was also taught clock-making. He fled Czechoslovakia during World War II and arrived in England where he trained as a paratrooper stationed at Cholmondeley Castle near Malpas, Cheshire and became a Staff Sergeant.



Josef Gabčík

*In British paratrooper's uniform.
Committed suicide in Prague.*

Josef Gabčík and Jan Kubiš were airlifted with seven other soldiers from the Czechoslovak Army in Exile in the UK to Czechoslovakia on 28 December 1941. On 27 May 1942 Heydrich left his home in Penenské Břežany for Prague Castle. Gabčík and Kubiš waited at a tram stop on a curve in the road near Bulovka Hospital. As Heydrich's opened-topped Mercedes-Benz slowed down to take the bend, Gabčík stepped out in front of the car to open fire but his sten gun jammed. Heydrich ordered his driver to stop the car. When Heydrich stood up to shoot Gabčík, Kubiš threw a hand grenade at the vehicle. Its fragments ripped through the car's right fender embedding shrapnel and fibres from the upholstery into Heydrich's body. This caused blood poisoning and he died on the morning of 4 June 1942.

The Nazi officials in the Protectorate carried out an exhaustive search for the two men. Eventually the Germans found them with the other paratroopers hiding in the church of St Cyril and St Methodius in Prague. After a six hour gun battle, in which the Germans lost at least 14 men, Gabčík and the others, with the exception of Kubiš who was seriously wounded by the grenade, committed suicide in the church catacombs before the Nazis could take them alive.



Alois Vašátko

*In British Air Force uniform.
Killed in France.*

Alois Vašátko was born on 25 August 1908 at Čelákovice near Prague. He became a teacher in Litoměřice. Two months later he was drafted into the army, finishing his military service in 1929. During 1937 he attended pilot training in Olomouc and by September 1938 he was Commanding Officer of the Czechoslovak Airforce and flew a Letov biplane.

Following dissolution of Czechoslovakia he fled the country. He travelled to France via Poland and after retraining as a fighter pilot in Chartres he joined a French fighter group. Flying a Curtiss 75 he became the most successful Czech fighter pilot in the Defense of Paris, shooting down 15 enemy aircraft. After retreat from France he took part in the Battle of Britain. He was killed in action on 30 May 1942 when his Spitfire was in a dog fight with a Focke-Wulf 190 over the English Channel off Start Point, Devon. His Spitfire was last seen diving vertically into the sea with guns blazing. His body was never recovered and he is commemorated at the Runnymede Memorial by the Commonwealth Graves Commission.

František Adámek was born 20 August 1919. He learned the masonry trade and was hired to work in a paper making factory. In 1938 he escaped to the West, first crossing the Protectorate border and then travelling to Ostrava. From there he entered Poland. In Kraków he reported to the Czechoslovak Army Headquarter in August 1939 and soon became a soldier in the Czechoslovak legion in Poland.

On 18 September his unit reached the Soviet Union and passed through camps at Kamenec, Dranka and Suzdal. He was called to the Centre of the Eastern Front, together with the Polish units. He became a member of the Czech Infantry Battalion No 11 East. Adámek operated in what was then Palestine and Egypt and on 21 October 1941 he was transferred to Tobruk. While in Tobruk, as a machine-gunner he was guarding the front lines. On 6 December 1941, while under Italian fire, a mine exploded nearby fatally wounding him.



Frantisek Adámek

*In British tropical uniform.
Fell at Tobruk.*

Correspondence

Yvonne Wheatley wishes to thank **Rex Dixon** for providing a comprehensive answer to her query regarding newspaper postal rates (*Czechout* March 2016, page 25). Rex reports the newspaper service was completely distinct from anything else the Czechoslovak postal authorities (and the Austrian one before them) ran. It was not related to printed matter, which was an aspect of the letter mail service, albeit a second class one. The rates for the first republic 1918-1939:

Dates	Rate	Notes
28.10.1918 - 3.9.1920	2 haler	Newspapers published at least twice weekly (unlimited weight)
		Magazines published at least twice monthly (up to a maximum of 250 g)
		Magazines published less than twice monthly (up to a maximum of 250 g) for every 100 g or part thereof
1.10.1920 - 28.2.1937	5 haler	Periodicals published at least four times per year (up to a maximum weight of 500 g) for every 100 g or part thereof.
<p>Enclosures: When a newspaper during the above periods contained an enclosure or enclosures which dealt with another subject matter (e.g. advertisements) or which did not have the character associated with a Sunday newspaper or similar enclosures (e.g. special gifts to subscribers, booklets, etc.) these in accordance with published tariffs had to be paid for in cash at the time of posting (1 haler for every 10 g).</p>		
1.3.1937 - 15.3.1939	5 haler	Periodicals published at least four times per year (up to a maximum weight of 500 g) for every 100 g or part thereof.
<p>Enclosures: For the above period, the surcharge for every enclosure (up to a maximum of 30 g) was fixed at the uniform rate of 2 haler which was accounted for together with the newspaper rate by newspaper stamps affixed to the actual newspaper (rather than cash as before).</p>		

At the beginning of the final tariff period above, when newspaper stamps rather than cash became required for enclosures, some rather unusual rates came into being (7, 9, and 12 haler, for instance) which created the need for a new newspaper stamp issue. The most common franking found is 5 haler, but frequently one may encounter frankings of 7 and 10 haler; the remainder are hardly ever seen. While the permutations of possible franking runs into the hundreds, examples exist of only a few and the rest merely fall into the category of theoretical possibilities. Mixed franking of more than one newspaper stamp issue are possible along with the newspaper stamps of the Protectorate and Slovak State.

Since under Post office regulations frankings had to consist of the smallest number of stamps possible, normally one finds either a single stamp or various two colour and combined frankings. Three colour and two to four multiple frankings are rare, multi-colour and higher multiple franking virtually unknown.

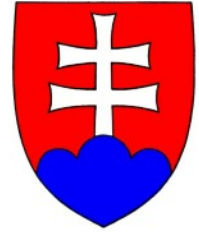
Notes:

1. The first republic experienced a number of tariff periods between 1918 and 1939, but in the table above these have been collapsed into periods where rates or regulations changed for newspapers.
2. The Protectorate authorities did not remodel the newspaper service along German lines but continued with the same rates and charging structure.
3. The above is an adaptation of information translated by the late Robert Kingsley from *Československo 1919-1939 specializovaný katalog známek a celistvostí* published by Merkur Revue, 2002, pages 405 and 430.

Printing Techniques

WIFAG: rotary recess press combined with photogravure.

WAITE: recess printing from flat plates.



Slovak Republic NVI Stamps and Current Rates

T1: Next day internal letter to 50 g – € 0.65.

T2: Second class internal letter to 50 g – € 0.45.

Letter to 50 g to Czech Republic – € 0.80.

Letter to 50 g to rest of Europe – € 0.90.

Letter to 50 g to rest of world – € 1.00.

New Issues – Slovak Republic Lindy Bosworth

26 June 2015 550th Anniversary of the Founding of Academia Istropolitana

Designer: Dušan Kállay. **Engraver:** František Horniak. **Printing:** WAITE with offset in souvenir sheet of one stamp. **FDC:** printed WAITE in brown with commemorative Bratislava cancel. The cachet design is reproduced from an illuminated page of the Bratislava Chapter from the Gothic era with decorated 'L'. **Design:** The souvenir sheet is a reproduction of a page from the Bratislava Chapter with the stamp motif of an illuminated 'O' superimposed. (*See back cover.*)

14 August 2015 200th Birth Anniversary of Don Bosco



Designer: Karol Felix. **Engraver:** František Horniak. **Printing:** WAITE with offset in sheets of 6 stamps with decorative border. **FDC:** printed WAITE in dull purple with commemorative Bratislava cancel. The cachet drawing is a portrait of Maria Domenica Mozzarello.

2 September 2015 Biennial of Illustrations, Bratislava 2015

Designer: Vladislav Rostoka. **Engraver: (FDC only)** Lubomír Žálec. **Printing:** Heidelberg Speedmaster in sheets of 27. **FDC:** printed WAITE in purple-brown with a commemorative Bratislava cancel. The cachet drawing shows the face and back of a cat's head. **Design:** from one of the many submitted book illustrations (artist and title not given). **Maximum card** was issued. (*See back cover.*)

18 September 2015 Beauties of Our Country: The Súľov Rocks



Designer: Karol Felix. **Engraver:** Martin Činovský. **Printing:** WIFAG in sheets of 50. **FDC:** printed WAITE.

Designs:

Euros 0.80: the Súľov Rocks. **FDC:** in blue-grey with commemorative Súľov cancel. The cachet drawing is another view of the Rocks.



Euros 0.90: the Manin Gorge. **FDC:** in blue-green with a commemorative Považská Bystrica cancel. The cachet drawing is a view of the Gorge.



9 October 2015 Nature Conservation: Poľana Nature Reserve

Designer: Julia Piačková. **Engraver:** Lubomír Žálec. **Printing:** WAITE and offset in a commemorative sheet of two stamps and five coupons. **Maxicards:** one for each of the two stamps. **Design:** sheet background in swirling shades of blue and green showing the migratory black stork and the river otter with three other protected aquatic animals. Stamp a) depicts an adult river otter *Lutra lutra*; b) shows an adult black stork *Ciconia nigra* with outstretched wings. Text on the largest coupon has the name of the Reserve and a smaller coupon has the logo of the Reserve and the logo of Vydra. a small area within Poľana protecting the river otter population. Another of the coupons shows three aquatic species found in the protected area: a) common tree frog *Hyla arborea*; b) fire salamander *Salamandra salamandra*; c) river trout *Salmo trutta*.

23 October 2015 Personalities: 200th Birth Anniversary of Ľudovít Štúr



Designer and Engraver: Rudolf Cigánik. **Printing:** WIFAG. **Design:** a portrait of Ľudovít Štúr holding a quill pen. **FDC:** printed WAITE in grey-brown with commemorative Uhrovec cancel.

5 November 2015 National Cancer Institute



Designer: Robert Jančovič. **Printing:** offset by Komori Lithrone. **FDC:** printed offset by Kasico, a.s., Bratislava, with commemorative Bratislava cancel. The cachet design repeats the circular stamp theme. **Design:** a symbolic stick figure on a blue background of coloured microscopic features.

13 November 2015 Christmas Mail 2015.



Designers: Fine Art Group, Rozmiarínová Primary School, Komarno. **Graphic Layout:** Vladislav Rostoka. **Printing:** offset on Heidelberg Speedmaster. **FDC:** printed offset by Kasico, a.s., Bratislava, with commemorative Rajecká Lesná cancel. Four different cancels were used – one for each of the four weeks of Advent. The cachet design is a montage of self portraits of the children who designed the stamp. **Design:** a decorative fish. It is based on art work by the school group and was chosen from more than 1000 entries for this annual competition to find the most beautiful drawing for Baby Jesus. **Maxicard:** with a Christmas tree design by the same school art group.

13 November 2015 Christmas Motifs from the Works of Karol Ondreička



Designer: Vladislav Rostoka. **Printing:** offset by Heidelberg Speedmaster. **FDC:** printed offset by Kasico a.s., Bratislava, with commemorative Bratislava cancel. The cachet design is from the artist's *ex libris* work in dark blue and white showing the Infant Jesus with open arms on a cloud above a snow-covered Slovak countryside. **Booklets:** 10 self-adhesive stamps. The front cover is the same design as the stamp with text, in Slovak, *Christmas Motifs from the works of Karol Ondreička (1898-1961) and 10 postage stamps @ Euro 0.45, 4.50 Euro*. The back cover has information about Pofis and Slovak Post. **Postcard:** Picture side is the same as the stamp. The reverse has an imprinted Euro 0.45 stamp as the issued stamp. The card retails at Euro 0.85.



25 November 2015 Art: Dušan Samuel Jurkovič – House of Culture, Skalica

Designer and Engraver: Rudolf Cigánik. **Printing:** WAITE plus offset of one stamp within a commemorative sheet. **FDC:** printed WAITE with a commemorative Skalica cancel. The cachet design in blue grey has a portrait of Jurkovič against a background of architectural designs. **Design:** the sheet background is a montage of architectural features and buildings. The stamp features the front facade of the House of Culture, Skalica.

25 November 2015 Art: Alfons Mucha - Hotel Thermia Palace, Piešťany



Designer and Engraver: František Horniak. **Printing:** WAITE + offset. **FDC:** printed WAITE in blue grey with a commemorative Piešťany cancel. The cachet is from another work by Mucha of a young girl. **Design:** a detail from a larger work showing a convalescent girl.

4 December 2015 Postage Stamp Day: Bratislava 1 Post Office Building

Designer and Engraver: Martin Činovský. **Printing:** WIFAG **FDC:** WAITE in grey with commemorative Bratislava cancel. The cachet design is one of the doorways and entrances to the Post Office building. **Design:** stamp – the main postal hall spanned by an oval glass dome; two se-tenant coupons, each half size of the stamp, show different corner views of the building. (See back cover.)

25 January 2016 25th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Police Force of the Slovak Republic.



Designer: Adrian Ferda. **Printing:** offset – Heidelberg Speedmaster. **FDC:** offset by Kasico a.s., Bratislava, with a commemorative Bratislava cancel. The cachet motif in red, blue and silver is the coat of arms of Slovakia compiled from continuous micro-text 25. *Výročie Vzniku Policajného Zboru*. **Design:** the logo of the Police Force of the Slovak Republic.

27 January 2016 European Figure Skating Championships in Bratislava.



Designer: Marianna Žálec Varcholová. **Engraver:** Lubomír Žálec (FDC only). **Printing:** offset – Heidelberg Speedmaster. **FDC:** WAITE in dark blue with commemorative Bratislava cancel. The cachet design is a pair performing in a routine. **Design:** a figure skating pair in performance.

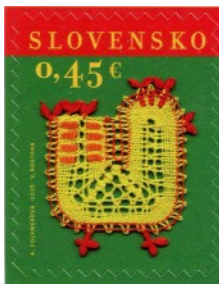
10 February 2016 Definitive: Cultural Heritage of Slovakia: Trenčianske Teplice



Designer: Peter Augustovič. **Engraver:** Lubomír Žálec. **Printing:** WIFAG. **FDC:** WAITE in slate-blue with commemorative Trenčianske Teplice cancel. The cachet drawing is part of the reconstructed spa complex (terrace and summer swimming pool) Zelená žaba (green frog) originally designed by Bohuslav Fuchs. **Design:** the terrace and spa complex.

26 February 2016 Easter 2016: Bobbin Lace

Designers: Vladislav Rostoka, Alexandra Folkmerová, and Anna Potúčková (FDC cachet). **Printing:** offset – Heidelberg Speedmaster. **FDC:** printed by Kasico a.s., Bratislava. The cachet motif in green is an example of bobbin lace in the shape of a decorated Easter egg.



Booklet: contains 10 self-adhesive stamps. The front cover has an ovoid example of bobbin lace in blue, yellow and red. The back cover gives Slovak Post and Pofis information.

Design: an Easter chick in yellow and red created from bobbin lace. A competition was held amongst Slovak Bobbin Lace Societies for the subject of the stamp.

10 March 2016 Personalities: Matej Hrebenda



Designer: Dušan Kallay. **Engraver:** František Horniak. **Printing:** WIFAG. **FDC:** printed WAITE with commemorative Hnúšťa cancel. The cachet design in black-grey has an imagined portrait of Hrebenda beside a montage of images from his travels. **Design:** an image of the blind pedlar with his helper walking through a town.

15 April 2016 Technical Monuments: Traction Engine Umrath (1894)



Designer: Marián Komáček. **Engraver:** Lubomír Žálec. **Printing:** WIFAG. **FDC:** printed WAITE with commemorative Nitra cancel. The cachet drawing is an oblique front view of the engine. **Design:** side view of the traction engine. **Maximum Card:** one issued showing a side view of the engine.

21 April 2016 UCI World Road Cycling Champion 2015 - Peter Sagan



Designer: Jozef Gertli. **Printing:** offset – Heidelberg Speedmaster. **FDC:** offset by Kasico, a.s., Bratislava, with commemorative Bratislava cancel. The cachet shows Peter Sagan as the winner draped with the Slovak flag. **Design:** portrait of Peter Sagan holding his winner's medal.

5 May 2016 Europa: Think Green!



Designer: Doxia Sergidou (Cyprus). **Printing:** offset by Heidelberg Speedmaster. **Booklets:** of eight self adhesive stamps. **Designer:** Adrian Ferda. **Printing:** offset by Kasico, a.s., Bratislava, with commemorative Bratislava cancel. Cachet design depicts a globe in light green encircled with three darker green leaves.

3 June 2016 Stamp with personalized Coupon: Philately



Designer: Katarina Macurová. **Printing:** offset by Heidelberg Speedmaster in a) sheets of 50; b) sheets of 8 plus coupons for personalized use. **FDC:** printed multi-coloured offset with commemorative Bratislava cancel. The cachet design is taken from an illustration of a fairy tale about a pigeon. **Design:** the fairy tale pigeon flying to deliver messages. **Book:** *Tajná Správa, Secret Message*, written by Branislav Jobus, illustrated by Adrian Ferda, retail price 11 Euros.

22 June 2016 450th Anniversary of the Birth of Jan Jesenius Joint Issue with Czech Republic and Hungary



Designer: Vladislav Rostoka. **Engraver:** František Horniak (FDC cachet only). **Printing:** rotary recess in black, beige, blue, and red in sheets of 25 stamp and 25 coupons. **FDC:** printed WAITE in black with commemorative Bratislava cancel. The cachet drawing depicts an open hand with astrological symbols representing a universe within a human. **Design:** stamp a portrait of Jan Jesenius taken from a 1618 painting by Lucas Kilian; label the title page of the notes on the first public autopsy he performed in the Czech Lands in 1600.

1 July 2016 The Presidency of the Slovak Republic in the Council of the European Union.



Designer: Peter Biľak. **Printing:** offset – Komori Lithrone by Kasico a.s., Bratislava (stamp and FDC). A numismatic cover was also issued. **Booklet:** a sheetlet containing one self-adhesive stamp on a dark blue background. **FDC:** commemorative Bratislava cancel and cachet drawing of three blocks consisting of smaller squares in shades of green. **Design:** a symbolic drawing to represent Slovakia and its variety of natural beauty.

8 July 2016 XXXI Summer Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro



Designer: Karel Felix. **Printing:** offset in sheets of 30 stamps and 20 labels (3x10 vertical strips of stamps alternating with 2 x10 strips of labels). **FDC:** printed offset in brown by Kasico, a.s., Bratislava, with a commemorative Bratislava cancel. The cachet drawing shows the breech of a rifle with a hand removing the spent cartridge. **Design:** a) stamp – a female shooter aiming for the target with Olympic rings and text. b) label – a dark blue rectangle on a light blue background with the text *Sport & Slovakia Good Idea*.

8 July 2016 XV Summer Paralympic Games in Rio de Janeiro



Designer: Igor Piačka. **Engraver:** Jozef Česla (FDC cachet only). **Printing:** offset – Heidelberg Speedmaster. **FDC:** printed WAITE in blue with commemorative Bratislava cancel. The cachet drawing depicts a wheelchair archer taking aim at the target. **Design:** a triumphant wheelchair table tennis player with the statue of Christ the Redeemer in the background.

Officers and Committee

All officers and Committee members serve the Society voluntarily and without compensation.

Life President	Colin W Spong FRPSL, 3 Balmoral Court, Grand Avenue, Worthing, BN11 5AX. 01903 709404 president@cpsgb.org
Chairman	Roger Morrell, 39 Claremont Road, Teddington, TW11 8DH. 020 8287 0828 chairman@cpsgb.org
Vice-Chairman & Membership Secretary	Hans van Dooremalen FRPSL, Hoofdstraat 101, 5121 JC Rijen, Netherlands. 0031 161 226507 membership@cpsgb.org
Secretary & Auction Secretary	Peter G Williams, PO Box 11825, Solihull, B93 9ZQ. 01564 773067 secretary@cpsgb.org
Treasurer	Mrs Yvonne Wheatley FRPSL, Weltevreden, 7 Manor Croft, Leeds, LS15 9BW. 0113 260 1978 treasurer@cpsgb.org
Packet Secretary	Bob J Allard, 10 Riverside, Alcester, B49 6RD. 01789 763007
Editor	Dr Mark Wilson, 8505 E. San Bernardo Drive, Scottsdale AZ 85258-2400 USA. 1 480 664 1786 editor@cpsgb.org
Press Officer & Webmaster	Bob McLeod, 11 Southwold Close, Aylesbury, HP21 7EZ. 01296 432905 press-officer@cpsgb.org
Librarian	Mrs D Lindy Bosworth, 18 Raymer Road, Penenden Heath, Maidstone, ME14 2JQ. 01622 762577 librarian@cpsgb.org
Advertising Manager	Richard Wheatley FRPSL, Weltevreden, 7 Manor Croft, Leeds, LS15 9BW. 0113 260 1978 advertising-manager@cpsgb.org
Publications Officer & Immediate Past Chairman	Rex Dixon FRPSL, 39 Braybank, Bray, Maidenhead, SL6 2BH. 01628 628628 publications-officer@cpsgb.org
Committee	Tony Moseley, 52 Burrows Road, Kingswinford, DY6 8LU. 07946 748072 committee-1@cpsgb.org Colin Smith, 51 Offham Road, West Malling, ME19 6RB 01732 848392 committee-2@cpsgb.org

Membership Benefits

Meetings	Four meetings each year in London, one in Yorkshire, and one elsewhere.
Publications	Members receive the quarterly journal <i>Czechout</i> which includes articles of interest on Czech and Slovak philately and helps members to keep in touch with Society affairs. The Society publishes <i>Monographs</i> on wide-ranging topics containing original research.
Library	The Society maintains a comprehensive library of books, journals, and reference items available to UK members only. Postage both ways paid by the borrower.
Auctions	Regular auctions with a varied range of reasonably priced items. Prospective vendors should contact the Auction Secretary.
New Issues Service	Contact the Librarian.
Circulating Packets	Stamp and postal history packets available to members in the UK only. Apply to the Packet Secretary.
Accessories at Trade prices	Members may order accessories, album leaves, and philatelic books at a substantial saving. Delivered direct. Contact the Treasurer.
Data Protection Act	Members are advised that their details are stored electronically for use on Society business only, e.g., for address label printing.

Payments

Sterling cheques drawn on a UK bank payable to the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of Great Britain (CPSGB); current bank notes in pounds sterling, US dollars, or Euros. Payments may also be made by US dollar cheques or paid to a Euro bank account, by credit card or PayPal (a small surcharge applies). Please contact the Treasurer for details.



Postage Stamp Day



Academia Istropolitana



Biennial of Illustrations