

CZECHOUT

JOURNAL OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

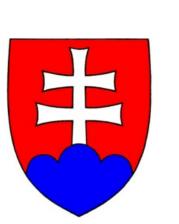
VOLUME 36/1

MARCH 2018

WHOLE NUMBER 170



The Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of Great Britain Celebrates The Centenary of Czechoslovakia's Founding 1918-2018







Coat of Arms: Slovakia, Czechoslovakia, and the Czech Republic

Czechoslovak Airmail Rates Part II: Central America and the Caribbean via New York Andrej Tekel Translated by Barry Horne

Rates in Kč. Grey cells indicate no service.

Destination	1930 19	31 1	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	
Tariff by Weight	20 g		10 g				5 g		-		
Anguilla	16.00		7.50		4.50		2.50				
Antigua	16.00		7.50		4.50		2.50				
Aruba	23	.00		11.00		6.50		5.00			
Barbados	16	.00		7.	7.50		4.50		2.50		
Barbuda	16	.00		7.50		4.50		2.50			
Bonaire	23	.00		11.00		6.50		5.00			
British Honduras	12	.00		6.00		3.50		2.00			
Costa Rica	16	.00		7.50		4.50		2.50			
Cuba		-	5.00				3.00		2.	00	
Curacao	23	.00		11	.00		6.50		5.	00	
Danish West Ind.	16	.00		7.	50		4.50		2.	50	
Dominican R.	8.	00		5.	00		3.00		2.	00	
Grenada		16.0	0	7.	50		4.50		2.	2.50	
Grenadines		16.0	0	7.50		4.50		2.50			
Guadeloupe	16	.00		7.50		4.50		2.50			
Guatemala	12	12.00		6.00		3.50		2.00			
Haiti	8.00		5.00		3.00		2.00				
Honduras	12.00		6.00		3.50		2.	00			
Jamaica	8.00		5.00		3.00		2.	2.00			
Martinique	16.00		7.50		4.50		2.	50			
Montserrat	16.00		7.50		4.50		2.	50			
Nevis	16.00		7.50		4.50		2.	50			
Nicaragua	12.00		6.	00	3.50		2.00				
Panama	16	.00		7.	50	4.50		2.50			
Puerto Rico	8.	00		5.	5.00 3.		3.00		2.	00	
Redonda		8.00	0	5.00		3.00		2.50			
Saba	8.	00		5.00		3.00		2.00			
El Salvador	12	.00		6.	6.00		3.50		2.00		
St Christopher		8.0	0	5.00		3.00		2.50			
St Eustatius	8.	00		5.00		3.00		2.00			
St Lucia	16.00		7.50		4.50		2.50				
St Martin	8	.00		5.00		3.00		2.00			
St Vincent	16.00		7.50		4.50		2.50				
Tobago	16	.00		7.50		4.50		2.50			
Trinidad	16	.00		7.50		4.50		2.50			
Virgin Islands	8	.00		5.00			3.00		2.	00	

Originally published in 1995 in Klubu Filatelie, republished here with permission of the author and editor. The author has somewhat eccentrically refused to combine certain islands that were part of the same political entity (British West Indies, Netherlands Antilles), lists an uninhabitable rock (Redonda), and does not distinguished between the British and US Virgin Islands.

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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 your having to worry about foreign currency or sending it to the US. So why not have more fun? Become a member of both societies!

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Regular membership: UK £20 per year. Europe and the rest of the world surface mail: £26, €31, or US\$36.

Air mail to the rest of the world excluding Australasia: £30 or US\$42; Australasia air mail £32, US\$44. 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.

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

News & Notices

Congratulations

Congratulations to **Kenneth Burr** on receiving a Fellowship of the Royal Philatelic Society London. From Brasilia 2017 International in Brazil:

Lubor Kunc	Large Vermeil	Austro-Hungarian Fieldpost 1914-1918
Peter Chadwick	Large Vermeil	Scotland's First Postmarks, Handstruck Town Marks at the time of Bonnie Prince Charlie
	Large Vermeil	Unpaid Chargemark Handstamps of the Uniform Penny Post of Great Britain, 1840 – 1853

We have received news that Kieth Hart has been named editor of the *Czechoslovak Specialist*, journal of the American society. We wish him well and to Lou Svoboda, editor for the past 21 years, our best wishes for his well-earned retirement.

Important Note Concerning the Society Auction

I have stood down as Hon. Secretary as my wife has been ill for some time. We now have a diagnosis and she has started chemotherapy treatment. The full course will run into March. At that time, we should have a better idea of what further actions are required. That may well include further treatments over some time. In view of this, I have decided to cancel the April auction.

The auction will be suspended until further notice. Please could members not send me any further lots. If you wish to have any unsold lots returned, please contact me. If any member wishes to consider or even take on the auctioneer role, I am happy to discuss and assist in any way that I can, subject to any care that my wife requires.

Peter Williams

Request for English Speaking Helpers at PRAGA 2018

Lubor Kunc, the Secretary General, of the exhibition, is asking for English speakers to help in the PRAGA Bin Room. Please contact Lubor direct if you are interested. His email address is lubor.kunc@seznam.cz.

The Joint Meeting the Austrian Philatelic Society on 20 January 2018 at York

Once again, the Austrian Philatelic Society kindly invited our Society to join their meeting held during the stamp fair. The meeting attracted 15 members, eight having dual Czech and Austrian Society memberships. Our members who gave display were as follows:

Alan Berrisford *A potpourri from Austria, Poland, Bohemia/Moravia* followed by *TPO and Agency Marks*.

Keith BrandonAustrian Parliamentary Mail and Austrian Parliamentarians.Barry ClarkPostal Agency Marks from Czechoslovakia, Bohemia/Moravia and Silesia.Also in attendance were Tony Batkin, Peter Chadwick, Peter Cybaniak, Tony Hickey, and YvonneWheatley.

Yvonne Wheatley

The Meeting on Saturday 13 January 2018 at the Czech and Slovak National Club

Our long-standing member Ron Hollis gave us an amazing display of some of his material, collected over many years. He particularly focused on politics, with a strong emphasis on contemporary postcards showing people, events and satirical cartoons. Much of what he showed had not been seen before by the audience, so was clearly very scarce.

As Tony Bosworth said in his appreciation, Ron used to be known as 'The Hoover', making regular trips to Czechoslovakia and later the Czech Republic and buying large quantities of material. Much of this was redistributed throughout the Society membership over the years (such sources have since dried up completely!). Naturally he kept the best bits for himself, and this is what the audience were wowed with. It will be a display long remembered.



Ron Hollis displays some remarkable treasures gathered over the years.



Members examine with great interest the treasures displayed by Ron Hollis.

Embassy Display Planned for 18 May 2018

Lindy Bosworth and I visited the Czech Embassy on 16 January. We proposed that the CPSGB celebrate the centenary of Czechoslovakia's founding through the medium of postal history and the stamps produced during the past 100 years.



Lindy Bosworth and Ondrej Hovadek inspect the Czech Embassy display site.

We were made aware that our Society's participation was much appreciated but would be limited in space due to the extent of the numerous other activities proposed by both Czech and Slovak Embassies. Subject to good weather, the event will include a Garden Party within the shared landscaped garden to enable internal areas of both Embassies and their external shared space to be fully utilized. Our Society's display would take place in the internal space. The event will commence at 4 PM and continue until about 9 PM. About 200 guests are expected throughout the day and our members would be welcome.

The task for us is to limit our display to 96 sheets of specific subjects to cover the 100 years of Statehood of Czechoslovakia and the present day Republics. I would invite members to consider offering groups of six sheets or possibly three coordinated double sheets in same style, like a mini club competition entry. Each display board would have perhaps a different style as long as we avoid every sheet being in a different format.

Because there are no exhibit frames available, we intend to place the displays to the boards shown in the above photograph. All sheets be A4 so we may protect them within uniform PVC pockets. These in turn will be pinned through the PVC pockets to the display boards

We ask members to let us know if they are willing to display material in support of the Society's effort to honour Czechoslovakia. Please let me know if you are able to support one of the topics listed on the next page with a display (my contact details are on the inside of the back cover).

The chairman and the volunteer mounting team will select proposed displays to avoid duplication and to include as many members as possible in this activity. Once we know what is available, we may seek out members willing to write up any missing topics or periods.

For members who wish to display but cannot be there for the mounting of the display the day before the event or the return of their material the evening of the event, we will make arrangements for the return of the material. As for security, the Society will not be arranging blanket or individual cover. Members displaying will need to sign a declaration that they absolve the CPSGB from any liability or loss of their material however caused. The Society, through its officers, agrees to take all reasonable care of the material while it is in the Society's possession.

- 1 CPSGB: founding, magazine website
- 2 Czech and Slovak areas of the Austro-Hungarian Empire
- 3 Praha international exhibitions 1896-1908
- 4 Czech and Slovak forces in WW I
- 5 Czech army in Russia and their return
- 6 Formation of Czechoslovakia, postcard, Masaryk, Wilson, Scout mail
- 7 Czechoslovakia's first stamps, Mucha, Hradčany
- 8 Symbolism in the issues of 1920-1924
- 9 SOKOL movement
- 10 Encouraging inter-war tourism: pictorial postal stationery

- 11 Development of airlines and airmail
- 12 Death of Masaryk
- 13 The Munich crisis, Sudetenland
- 14 B&M, Slovak State
- 15 Czech forces in France and UK
- 16 Lidice and related
- 17 Liberation
- 18 Czech WW II heroes
- 19 Communist period, stamp engravers
- 20 Democratic era and split from Slovakia

I look forward to members wishing to take part in this display contacting me ASAP by email with their proposals. More details about the display will be given to members who accept this challenge and opportunity to put the Society up as a supporter of the Embassy's celebration.

Colin Smith

Dave Foster Philatelics

European Stamps and Postal History Always a good range of Czechoslovak and related areas 10% discount to CPSGB members

I will be attending the following 2018 stamp fairs My regular fairs at:

Derby 10 March Dronfield 18 March, 15 April, 17 June Lincoln (Cherry Willingham) 7 April, 2 June Alfreton 25 March Bracknell 13/14 Apr

Alfreton 25 MarchBracknell 13/14 AprilWorpex 12 MayStafford 15/16 June

Morley last Saturday in each even month

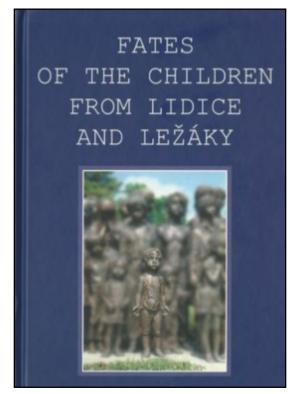
For venues and times check the relevant website or telephone me on 0115 9614528

Book Review Yvonne Wheatley and John Hooper

Fates of the Children from Lidice and Ležáky. The book is on sale at the bookshop at the Lidice Museum priced at 199.00 Kč. Enquiries to svoboda@lidice-memorial.cz. The Museum has a website, www.lidice-memorial.cz/en/memorial/museum/.

K H Frank, a Sudetenland German official in the Third Reich, suggested to Hitler that the punishment for the murder of Heydrich should be threefold after the razing of the town of Lidice. All the men were to be shot, the women transported to concentration camps, and the children suitable for Germanization placed in SS families and to raise the rest of them otherwise.

This book charts the destinies of those children, the 105 from Lidice and others from Ležáky. It is written by a team of authors including survivors who tell their story in the first person. They give a very vivid picture of the events at the time and the horrific experiences they endured. Each of them then goes on to relate their lives up to the present.



CPSGB Library Additions Lindy Bosworth

Czechoslovak Forces in the United Kingdom from 1940 – a Historical and Philatelic Study. Richard Beith FRPSL. CPSBB Monograph No. 30, 2017.

Postal History of Olomouc. Derek N Baron. CPSGB on demand, 2017.

The Czech Graphics Union: Typographic Plate Production, Technologies, and Practices as Revealed by First Republic Stamps. Mark Wilson, CPSGB on demand, 2017.

- *Reproduction Techniques Used to Print Postage Stamps*. Rudolf Gilbert, translated by Mark Wilson FRSPL. (Philatelic Guide Books 12, Association of Czechoslovak Philatelic Societies, Prague, 1930); CPSGB on demand 2017.
- The Mark in the Stone: Life and Reminiscences of Otto Hornung (1920-2013). Stephen Hornung, 2017.

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Correspondence

Michael Chant writes: I was very disturbed to see the large portrait of Heydrich taking up most of the front cover of the December 2017 *Czechout* as it seemed to be in danger of almost glorifying him. My wife, who knows little about philately but knows well who Hydrich was (having seen at least two films about his assassination and having visited with me Lidice and the Orthodox Church in Resslova Street) reacted similarity when she happened to see that front cover of *Czechout*. She described it as appearing to pay 'homage' to Heydrich. I accept that Tony Moseley's very informative article does much to redress the balance but first impressions are important and I wonder whether any other readers of Czechout share our feeling the the prominence given to this particular item was unfortunate?

Dear Michael, first, thank you for your email. Second, I certainly am greatly discomforted by the fact that my choice for the December cover offended you and your wife, or for that matter, anyone. No editor willingly wishes to offend his readers' sensibilities. Please let me first help you understand why I chose this illustration for the December cover. I did not intend to honour Heydrich. I selected the card for no other reason that (1) it was one of the two vertical images Mr Moseley included with his submission, and (2) because it was directly related to the article's subject.

The only other vertical image – the image that I put on the very first page of Mr Moseley's article – was the Anthropoid souvenir sheet. Unfortunately, it had just been featured on the back cover of the previous issue of Czechout. Had it not appeared on a cover so recently I would have selected it as having a much more prominent and broader philatelic connection to the topic.

Please note that the cover caption deliberately and unmistakably calls the image a Propaganda Postcard. I had believed that such a disclaimer would defuse any thought of its subject being honoured; clearly I was wrong. Since I obviously failed to make that point, please let me extend my sincerest apologies to you and your wife. I shall try harder in the future to be attuned to Czechout readers feelings – Editor

Michael responded: Thank you for your quick and honest reply to my comments about the front cover of the December *Czechout*. I fully understand the technical reasons why you used that particular card for the front page. It had occurred for me to wonder why you had not instead used the Anthropoid souvenir sheet but I had not remembered that it had already appeared in the previous issue. A happy New Year to you and best wishes for your continuing excellent editorship of *Czechout*.

Yvonne Wheatley writes: I found an item of interest in the February issue of *Stamp & Coin Mart* and *Stamp Magazine*. 'An Olympic athlete is suing the Czech Republic postal authority, alleging that it used a picture of her on a stamp without her permission. Zuzana Hejnová, twice World Champion in the 400 m hurtles event and a bronze medallist at the London 2012 Olympics, claims a 32 Kč design issued to commemorate Czech participation at the Rio Olympics last year depicts her in action. She is seeking £35,000 in damages, although she says she would donate the money to a sports charity. Czech Post insists the image was not intended to be a likeness of any particular athlete.



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 2017 Winter issue Austria, No. 201.

The Austro-Hungrian Navy in World War 1, part 3 (Bosworth); Post-War I Plebisites covering The 1920s: Anschlus, Land Tirol 12.12.18-20.1.19; The Osttirol 10.10.20; Carinthian 10.10.20; The Tirol 24.4.21; Salzburg 29.5.21; Burgenland; etc] (Taylor, et al).

The September 2017 issue of *Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Tschechoslowakei*, Vol. 48. Whole Nos 193.

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

Some ethical and legal questions concerning our hobby. Part 8 (Beneš); Pofis 25/Michel 33: 500h Hradčany V. Plate reconstruction. New revision of the known stamp positions, Part 8. Plate II, positions 77-100 (Last); The Sudeten Corner Part 17 (Bauer); The special cancellations from the Czech Republic in 2015. Part 2 July-December (Kokta); The special cancellations from the Czech Republic in 2016 (Kokta).

The Fall 2017 issue of *The Czechoslovak Specialist*, Vol.79. No 4. Whole No 650

The Crown Jewels and the PRAGA 2018 Exhibition (Beneš); An Exotic Hradčany Type (Wilson); Other Philatelic materials, part 2 (Hart); 1937 Czechoslovak cover sent to FDR (Holland).

Nos 11, 12/2017 & 1/2018 issues of *Filatele*, Vol. 67/68.

The English translation of the contents does not cover all the articles. Inverted perforations on Hradčany 5h & 25h overprinted SO (Vrba & Beneš); "Holiday" stamps (Bulant); Hradčany 400h (Chudoba); Hradčany with cancellations [12] (VR);

Hradčany 500h [1] (Chudoba); 200 years of Mailboxes in Czech Lands [1] (Kramář); Hradčany with cancellations [13] VR); confirmed typology on 2.50K FLUGPOST 1918 (Květon & Moravčik).

Certificates of mailing for Telegrams (Malovík); Hradčany 500h [2] (Chudoba); Hradčany with cancellations [14] (VR); 200 years of Mailboxes in Czech Lands [2] (Kramář).

Vol 48 .No 9 February 2018 : Gibbons Stamp Montly

Alphonse Mucha,: A First for Czechoslovakia (Wishart).

The December 2017 issue of Stamps of Hungary No 211

The use of the Porto Provisionals of 1918. Part 1 (Semmier, Caswell & Williams); Hungarian Wine (Johnson); Destination Mail – Hong Kong 1937 (Kennett); A complicated First Inflation Card (Benford).

Your Heller or Mine? Underpaid Mail Between Austria and Czechoslovakia 1920-1921 Michael Furfie

Under normal circumstances Czechout *reserves the term* haler *for Czechoslovak currency and* heller *for Austrian. The title of this article renders that distinction somewhat irrelevant – Editor.*

Introduction

Czechoslovakia came into being when the Austro-Hungarian Empire disintegrated at the end of the First World War. At first the stamps and postage rates of Austria and Hungary were used there, but new Czechoslovakian stamps soon appeared and in May 1919 postage rates began to diverge with Czechoslovak rates becoming higher than their Austrian (and Hungarian) counterparts for the first and only time.

Mail between Austria and Czechoslovakia continued to be charged inland rates until early 1920. Sources are not unanimous over the date or dates of the change to foreign rates. There is widespread agreement that it occurred on the 15 March for mail from Czechoslovakia to Austria – a date on which Czechoslovak inland rates were increased. I think it almost certain that the change for mail in the opposite direction also occurred on this date. Bernardini and Pfalz say it was 15 January, when all Austrian rates were increased, but the treatment of the letter shown as *Figure 1* is not consistent with their date.

Although this article focuses on the years 1920 and 1921, the rate table shows both countries' inland and foreign rates for letters and postcards from October 1918 until the end of 1921. The rates that applied between the two countries are shown in bold type. Separate columns show the ratios (Austrian/ Czechoslovak) of these rates for letters and for postcards.

	Austria			Czechoslovakia						
	Ir	nland	Foreign		Inland		Foreign		Ratios	
Effective Date	Letter	Postcard	Letter	Postcard	Letter	Postcard	Letter	Postcard	Letter	Postcard
(29 October 1918)	20	10	25	10	20	10	25	10	1	1
15 May 1919					25	15	50	20	0.8	0.67
15 January 1920	40	25	100	40					1.6	1.67
15 March 1920	40	25	100	40	30	20	50	20	2	2
15 April 1920	80	50	200	80					4	4
1 August 1920					60	40	125	50	1.6	1.6
1 February 1921	200	100	500	300					4	6
1 August 1921	400	200	1000	600					8	12
1 December 1921	1000	500	2500	1500					20	30

Table 1. Austrian and Czechoslovak Rates in Heller29 October 1918 - 31 December 1921

For each rate period I shall try to reconcile the surcharges on actual mail in each direction with postal regulations, where they are available, and with more general principles such as those contained in Universal Postal Union (UPU) Conventions and other documents.

The Inland Rate Period to 14 March 1920

The only official source I have seen for this period is the 26 January 1920 Czechoslovak postal notice VMPT 1, quoted by Josef Čížek in his useful book. It gives the Austrian inland rates of 15 January 1920 (stating erroneously that they were effective from 1 December 1919), and says that underpaid and unpaid mail was to be surcharged double the deficiency on the basis that 1 Czechoslovak heller was equivalent to 1 Austrian heller, with charges rounded up to the next higher multiple of 5 heller in Czechoslovakia or 10 heller in Austria when necessary.

ulein cha

Figure 1 shows an underpaid letter from Austria to Czechoslovakia, arriving on the 28 January 1920. The deficiency is 10 Austrian heller; the 20 Czechoslovak heller postage due is in accordance with VMPT 1.

The proportional disparity between the two countries' inland rates was greater during these final two months before the change to foreign rates than at any previous time. If the two postal administrations took their respective currencies to be at parity (for surcharging purposes) at this time, then it seems probable that they did so in earlier periods when the disparity was smaller or non-existent.

The First Month of Foreign Rates, 15 March - 14 April 1920

Čížek quotes two Czechoslovak postal notices. VMPT 6, dated 3 March, states that postage due mail from Yugoslavia, Poland, Germany, and Austria was to be calculated on the basis that 25 centimes (of a gold franc) = 50 Czechoslovak heller. The standard UPU letter rate was 25 centimes under the Rome Convention of 1906 and 50 heller was the Czechoslovak foreign letter rate, so this notice said, in effect, that mail from these countries was to be surcharged in accordance with UPU rules.

Notice VMPT 9 of 23 March 1920 states that from 15 March foreign rates instead of inland rates would apply on mail to Czechoslovakia from Austria, Germany, and Yugoslavia. It includes a table of rates and equivalents in centimes, of which this is an extract:

	Letters to 20 g	Postcards	Printed Papers per 50 g	Currency Unit
Franc equivalents	25	10	5	Centimes
Austria	100	40	20	Heller
Germany	30	15	5	Pfennig
Czechoslovakia	50	20	10	Heller

The notice then gives two examples of how postage due was to be calculated on mail from these countries:

- 1. Unpaid postcard from Germany.
- Deficiency 15 pf = 10 centimes, double deficiency 20 centimes = 40 heller postage due.
- 2. Overweight letter from Austria, 160 heller rate, paid 100 heller.

Deficiency 60 h = 15 centimes, double deficiency 30 centimes = 60 heller postage due.

These are examples of normal surcharging under UPU rules. The Austrian example shows that postage due in Czechoslovak heller was to be numerically the same as the deficiency in Austrian heller; the former amount was double the latter because the values of the currencies were in the ratio 2:1 for postal purposes. Conversion at parity had ended, at least in theory.

INNSBRUCK mit Nordkette 251. Verlag Monopol, Kunst- & Verlagsanstalt, München No.

Top: Figure 2; Bottom: Figure 3.

What of the practice? *Figures 2* and *3* are similar postcards from Austria, paid the 25 heller inland rate but requiring the 40 heller foreign rate. Both arrived during the first half of April 1920. *Figure 2*, addressed to Prague, was charged 15 heller postage due, numerically the same as the Austrian deficiency, in line with VMPT 9. (The postage due stamp is roughly rouletted vertically, quite a common practise in Prague at the time.) *Figure 3*, addressed to the small town of Hermannshütte (Heřmanova Huť), was charged 30 heller, as if the currencies were still at parity.

With the letter shown as *Figure 4* there is the added complication of redirection. It was sent within Vienna on 30 March, fully paid at the 40 heller inland rate, and then redirected to Brünn (Brno) without further payment. Under UPU rules the postage due in such cases was the deficiency alone without the usual penalty of doubling. The postage due was 60 heller, numerically the same as the Austrian deficiency. This would have been in accordance with VMPT 9 had the letter been addressed to Brno in the first instance and therefore liable to double deficiency postage due. The surcharge should have been only 30 heller. Either the postal clerk failed to notice the redirection or he was still using the obsolete method of conversion at parity. (The postage due stamps are rouletted on all four sides, as was often the case in Brno.)

Hochlöbliche Hoorowitz Køjeteiner Kucker/abrik Isis &

Top: Figure 4; Bottom: Figure 5.

I have seen no Austrian notices relating to this period, so must rely on evidence of actual mail. *Figure* 5 is a 15 heller Czechoslovak postal stationery card sent on 15 March 1920, the first day of foreign rates – although both inland and foreign postcards rates were then 20 heller. The 5 Czechoslovak heller deficiency led to double deficiency postage due 10 Austrian heller. This is conversion at parity, perhaps understandable on the first day.

Czechout

But the unpaid postcard of 27 March in *Figure 6* was surcharged 80 Austrian heller, which does take into account the 2:1 ratio between the currencies. (In UPU terms, the 20 Czechoslovak heller was equal to a 10 centimes deficiency, double deficiency postage due 20 centimes = 80 Austrian heller.)

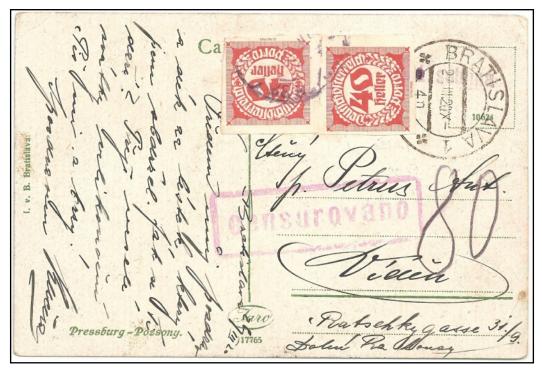


Figure 6.

Higher Austrian Rates: 15 April - 31 July 1920

A further doubling of Austrian rates on 15 April 1920 meant that the ratio of the two countries' rates (and, implicitly, the values of their currencies for postal purposes) became 4:1. *Figure* 7 shows a July 1920 postcard that paid the Austrian 50 heller inland rate instead of the 80 heller foreign rate. UPU methods give a deficiency of 30 Austrian heller or 3^{3} /4 centimes, the double deficiency postage due 7½ centimes or 15 Czechoslovak heller. There is no obvious explanation for the actual 30 heller surcharge, which is what the calculation would have given had the ratio between rates/currencies been 2:1, and not 4:1.



Figure 7.

Bernardini and Pfalz quote an Austrian postal notice of 15 April 1920. Mail from Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Yugoslavia was not to be surcharged using the UPU francs and centimes system. For the first three of these countries, the currency units were to be considered to be at parity with Austrian currency. The June 1920 letter shown as *Figure 8* demonstrates this parity. Paid the Czechoslovak inland rate of 30 heller instead of the 50 heller foreign rate, it was surcharged 40 heller double deficiency – quite a bargain for the addressee. Had the UPU methods been used the surcharge would have been four times this amount, reflecting the 4:1 ratio between the countries' rates.

March 2018

Figure 8.

Higher Czechoslovak Rates: August 1920 - January 1921

Czechoslovakia increased its foreign rates by 150% on 1 August 1920, reducing the ratio between Austria and Czechoslovak rates from 4:1 to 1.6:1. Čížek quotes two postal notices associated with this change.

Absender: Odesilatel: Nadawca Mittente Pošiljatelj: Tábori-Levelező Pošiljač : Presentator

Figure 9.

Serie 106. Nr. 552 Dasice v lechach 1922 20 milyn meninam 1al au às

Top: Figure 10; Bottom: Figure 11.

VMPT 32 of 26 July 1920 states that from 1 August the relationship between the Czechoslovakian Koruna and the gold franc would be 1 franc = 5 Korun (1 centime = 5 heller). This is exactly what one would have expected: the new 125 haler letter rate was equal to the UPU standard 25 centimes on this basis. Then VMPT 44 of 19 September 1920 gives an updated version of the table of rates and equivalents contained in VMPT 9. It includes the Austrian and Czechoslovak rates in effect at that date and the equivalents in centimes – still those fixed by the Rome UPU Convention of 1906.

Figure 9 is an underpaid Austrian postcard from the very end of this period. As on the card shown as Figure 7, double the deficiency was equivalent to $7\frac{1}{2}$ centimes. At the new 1 centime = 5 heller conversion rate, this came to $37\frac{1}{2}$ heller, which was rounded up to give 40 heller postage due. Allowing for rounding, this result is consistent with the 1.6 ratio between the currencies.

Figures 10 and 11 are underpaid Czechoslovakian postcards of September and November 1920 respectively. The former is underpaid by 30 heller, with 60 heller postage due; the latter is underpaid by 10 heller, with 20 heller postage due. Evidently the Austrian post office was still treating the currencies as being at parity.

Enter the Madrid UPU Convention: February - July 1921

The Madrid Convention of 1920 was unique in that member countries were allowed to implement parts of it, including its higher standard rates, before the formal start date of 1 January 1922. Austria was one of the initial batch of countries to do so, on 1 February 1921, but Czechoslovakia continued to use Rome Convention rates throughout 1921; this difference added another complicating factor to postage due calculations on mail between the two countries.

Čížek quotes an interesting Czechoslovakian postal notice, VMPT 16 of 26 March 1921. It includes a fresh table of rates and equivalents similar to those in VMPT 9 and VMPT 44 of the previous year. The table gives both the Rome and Madrid Conventions' standard rates in centimes, and indicates for each country listed to which standard its rates are equivalent. The following is an extract:

	Letters to 20 g	Letters, extra 20 g	Postcards	Printed Papers	Currency Unit
Rome Convention	25	15	10	5	Centimes
Madrid Convention	50	25	30	10	Centimes
Austria	500	250	300	100	Austrian heller
Czechoslovakia	125	75	50	25	Czechoslovak heller

The Austrian rates were equivalent to the Madrid standards. Czechoslovakian rates were equivalent to the Rome standards.

VMPT 16 also gives two examples of postage due charges on unpaid letters. A letter from any country using the Rome Convention rates would be charged 2×25 centimes = 50 centimes or some 250 Czechoslovak heller, whereas a letter from any country using Madrid Convention rates would be charged 2×50 centimes = 100 centimes = 500 Czechoslovak heller. This treatment was logical, and was in line with the guidance the UPU would later give to member countries on how to calculate postage due during the period of transition between the two Conventions – see Furfie, 'The Madrid UPU Convention and its Effects on Postage Due Mail,' *PDMSG Journal* No. 8, December 1998.



Figure 12 shows an underpaid Austrian letter from early in this period, 17 February. The 200 heller paid was the old foreign rate and the new inland rate. The Austrian deficiency was 300 heller and the postage due in Czechoslovakia 150 heller. Using the table in VMPT 16 would have given deficiency 300 Austrian heller = 30 centimes, double deficiency = 60 centimes = 300 Czechoslovak heller postage due, twice the actual charge. But VMPT 16 was more than a month in the future when the letter was processed. It is likely that the postal clerk who assessed the surcharge knew that Austria's rate had risen to 500 heller but not that the new rate was equivalent to anything other than the long-standing Rome Convention standard letter rate, 25 centimes; on that assumption, the 300 Austrian heller deficiency would have been taken to be equivalent to 15, not 30 centimes, leading to the actual 150 Czechoslovak heller surcharge.

DOPIS Foto: Dr. K. PROCHÁZKA 1920. KRKONOŠE II. – RIESENGEBIRGE II 39. Polední Kámen Mittagstein. HRADUT > PROCHAXXX ð

Figure 13.

A May 1921 postcard in the opposite direction is shown in *Figure 13*. It was paid the 40 heller inland rate instead of the 50 heller foreign rate. Using UPU methods, with Austrian rates equivalent to Madrid standards and Czechoslovak rates equivalent to Rome standards, gives one the deficiency 10 Czechoslovak heller = 2 centimes, double deficiency 4 centimes = 40 Austrian heller postage due. The actual charge was three times this figure. It might have been obtained by equating the 300 heller Austrian postcard rate to the Rome standard, 10 centimes, rather than the Madrid standard, 30 centimes, or by direct proportional calculation treating the two countries' postcard rates as equivalent (which amounts to the same thing).

Another Austrian Rate Increase: August - November 1921

As the post-war inflation intensified, Austrian rates were doubled again on 1 August 1921. At the same time Austria introduced another part of the Madrid UPU Convention, namely the rule that double deficiency postage due charges should be subject to a minimum surcharge of 30 gold centimes or its equivalent. Austria's minimum was set at 6 Kr (600 heller), the same as the new foreign postcard rate, but it was not applied consistently to start with.

Figure 14 is an August 1921 postcard from Austria, underpaid by 1 Kr (100 heller). At the new Madrid Convention equivalent, 10 Kr = 50 gold centimes, this was equivalent to 5 centimes, so double deficiency was 10 centimes = 50 heller in Czechoslovakia, where the Rome Convention equivalents were still being used.

The Czechoslovakian postcard shown as *Figure 15* bears stamps for the 50 heller foreign rate and sent the same month. However, the two 5 heller values are the blue versions that were invalidated at the end of April 1921. They were outlined and left (almost) uncancelled to indicate this. The card was therefore underpaid by 10 heller, like the earlier one shown in *Figure 13*, but in the present case normal

LINZ a./D Hans Hausner Künstlerkarte Nr. 7007/17 anterico

Top: Figure 14; Bottom: Figure 15.

UPU methods were used: the deficiency of 10 Czechoslovak heller = 2 centimes, double deficiency 4 centimes = 80 Austrian heller postage due. The new 6 Kr minimum surcharge rule was not applied.

My final illustration, *Figure 16*, shows at last definite evidence of the use of UPU taxing. It is a September 1921 letter paid the 60 heller Czechoslovak inland rate but requiring the 125 heller foreign rate. Double the deficiency was 130 heller, which was converted at the Rome Convention equivalents (125 heller = 25 centimes) to 26 centimes taxe, marked at the right in blue crayon as T 26c. The equivalent in Austrian currency (at 10 Kr = 50 centimes) was 5.20 Kr, but Austria applied the new minimum surcharge rule and charged 6 Kr. The two stamps affixed at Hirtenberg, the original address, were crossed out in red pencil and overwritten *ungültig* (invalid). Four 1½ Kr values were stuck on the back of the cover to account for the surcharge at the new address in Vienna.

What Happened Next?

Austrian rates rose again on 1 December 1921, but I have not found any relevant material from that month. On 1 January 1922, Czechoslovakia implemented the Madrid UPU Convention, with higher foreign rates, still based on the relationship 1 gold franc = 5 Czechoslovak Korun. During 1922, several



Figure 16. Reduced in size 20%.

countries in central Europe, including Austria and Czechoslovakia, agreed to exchange letters and postcards at rates slightly below UPU standard rates – the Portorozh agreement. The period from 1922 onwards is thus another story.

Concluding Remarks

It has taken me many years to collect the modest group of surcharged items that illustrate this article. Together with extant official notices, they show how fascinating postal history can be at such times of transition. If readers have covers that add to the story, I should be interested to hear of them.

References

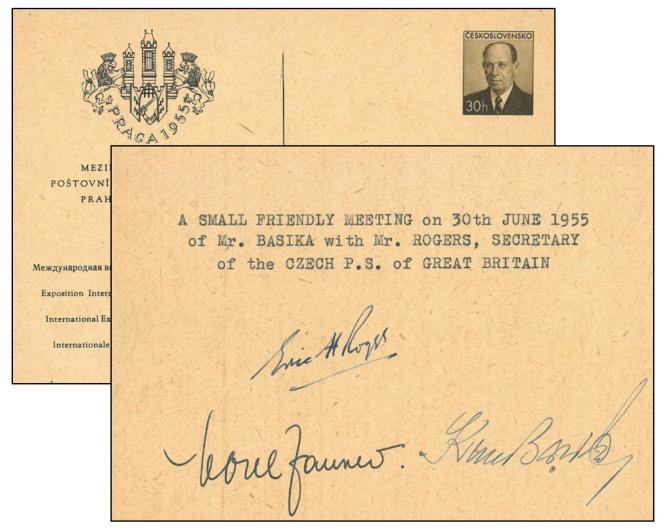
100 Jahre Österreichische Portomarken. Ernst Bernardini and Helmut Pfalz. Published by the authors, Vienna 1994.

Doplatné na území československa 1894-1985. Josef Čížek. ZSF Bratislava, 1989.

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PRAGA 1955 Connection to the CPSGB Lubor Kunc

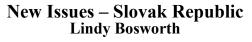
Here is a great philatelic item I would like to share with the Society. I found in a box of ordinary covers a PRAGA 1955 postcard prepared but not posted by Karel Basika, PRAGA 1955 organizer, and Eric Rogers, then Secretary of CPSGB. The signatures of both men (and one other unknown person) appear on the card. The item is even more interesting because Great Britain did not participate in PRAGA 1955. The majority of the exhibits came from Communist countries; a very small portion of the exhibits came from France, Switzerland, and few other non-communist countries.



In the 1950s many sports and activities – football and such – were incorporated into trade unions. In Czechoslovakia philately too was viewed as a domain of the the trade unions and most philatelic clubs were housed under trade union structures. Fortunately, this remained true only for a few years. By the early 1960s philatelic, sport, and other clubs became separated from trade union and established new patron or sponsor relationships with state corporations.

I don't know if you are familiar with Karel Basika. He was quite an advanced collector, having been active in Czechoslovak philately since the 1930s. To say he was a collector of British stamps would terribly understate his interest; one might more accurately say he was mad for British stamps. He was famous for his Penny Black plate reconstruction, something appreciated not only at the local level, but also internationally.

You might remember the 1940 Centenary Exhibition of Penny Black in the Protectorate. Karel Basika was the man who conceived that idea and also convinced the German occupation authorities to allow it. Imagine, in the summer of 1940 Germany was at war with Britain in France, but Protectorate collectors were able to celebrate British stamps. Basika also wrote a book about the Penny Black, but the patience of the Protectorate authorities was not unlimited and the book was not published until after the war.



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 – \notin 0.65. **T2**: Second class internal letter to 50 g – \notin 0.45.

Letter to 50 g to Czech Republic – \in 0.80. Letter to 50 g to rest of Europe – \in 0.90. Letter to 50 g to rest of world – \in 1.00.

Biennial of Illustrations, Bratislava 2017



4 September 2017

Designer: Vladislav Rostoka. **Printing:** offset – Heidelburg Speedmaster. **FDC:** offset by Kasico. a.s., Bratislava with commemorative Bratislava cancel.

The cachet motif shows three further imaginary sea creatures as illustrated in the book **Design:** a mythical sea creature from an illustration by Veronika Klímová for the book *Deep Sea Fairy Tales*. Since 2013 an additional award has been presented at the Biennial to a young Slovak illustrator: Prize of the Mayor of the Capital City, Bratislava. In 2015 the award was presented to Veronika Klímková for the above book illustrations.

The first Biennial was held in 1967. A maximum card was issued.

7 September 2017 Sports: Andrej Kvašňák, Vávlac Nedomanský and Július Torma



Designer: Igor Piačka. **Engraver:** Rudolf Cigánik. **Printing:** offset – Heidelberg Speedmaster. **FDC:** printed Waite with commemorative Bratislava cancel.

The cachet design is facial half portraits of the three sportsmen. **Design stamp:** in three layers representing the national colours of white, with the footballer; blue with the hockey player and red with the boxer. **Coupon:** portraits, on a plain background of Andrej Kvašňák (1935-2007) footballer; Václav Nedomnanský (1944-) ice hockey player and Július Torma (1922-1991) boxer. They were all successful international competitors born in Slovakia.

8 September 2017 Radvaň Fair



Designer: Peter Uchnár. **Printing:** offset – Heidelberg Speedmaster. **FDC:** offset by Kasicoa.s., Bratislava, with commemorative Banská Bystrica cancel.

The cachet design symbolises the past and present Fair. **Design:** a heart shaped biscuit decorated with smaller red hearts bearing individual letters for Radvaňský, green and red hearts for the letters Slovensko and the word *Jarmok* (Fair). These self- adhesive stamps were printed in a triangular sheet format with a decorative *360* in the sheet margin representing the 360 years since the first fair was held.

Radvaň, today part of Banská Bystrica, was granted the privilege of holding a fair by the Hungarian King Leopold I. The fair traditionally began on 8 September – the Nativity of Mary. Today it is held in the main square at Banská Bystrica.



Personalities: Božena Slančiková-Timrava 2 October 2017



Designer: Dušan Kállay. Engraver: Jozef Českla. Printing: Wifag. FDC: Waite with commemorative Lučenec cancel.

The cachet, in grey-green, is a drawing illustrating the author's view of life depicting the end of a social era. Design: cameo portrait of the writer. Božena Slančiková-Timrava (1867-1951) was a short story writer, novelist, writer of satirical verse and a playwright. Her novels describe people with critical comments on political issues of her time. She added Timrava to her name - a small lake where she liked to write. In 1947 she was awarded the title National Artist.

12 October 2017 Nature Protection: Fungi



dead organic matter.

Designer: Karol Felix. Engraver: Jozef Česla. Printing: Waite with offset in sheets of six stamps (3 of 2 designs) and central decorative strip. FDCs: Waite with commemorative Bratislava cancels. Maximum cards were issued. Design: stamps a) Caloscypha fulgens - common name -Spring orange peel fungus. **FDC:** cachet – a study drawing of the fungus; **b**) *Clavaria zollingeri* – common name – violet or magenta coral fungus. FDC: cachet is from a drawing of a clump of the coral like fungus.

Both fungi are rare in Slovakia with the Spring orange peel on the Red List of Slovak Fungi. It grows in Spring immediately after snow melt usually in groups on decaying branches of coniferous trees. The spherical cup shape is bright yellow to orange but with age the edge becomes greenish. The violet coral fungus resembles a small branching bush or coral. The 'fingers' or fruiting bodies grow up to 10 cm tall and 7 cm wide. It grows in meadows and pastures poor in nutrients breaking down

23 October 2017 Art: Josef Božetech Klemens



Designer and Engraver: Rudolf Cigánik (from original art work). Printing: Waite with offset in sheets of four stamps. FDC: Waite with commemorative Liptovský Mikulaš cancel. Design: portrait of Mrs Juppová (1845). FDC cachet is from another of Klemens works entitled The Uprooted Tree (1860-1870).

Jozef Božetech Klemens (1817-1883) was a painter, sculptor, photographer, natural scientist, and inventor born in Liptovský Mikulaš but from 1837 studied at the Academy of Fine Arts, Prague. He painted portraits and was one of the first pioneers in daguerreotype, later using this method as a template for portraiture. Klemens was a supporter of the Slovak National Movement.

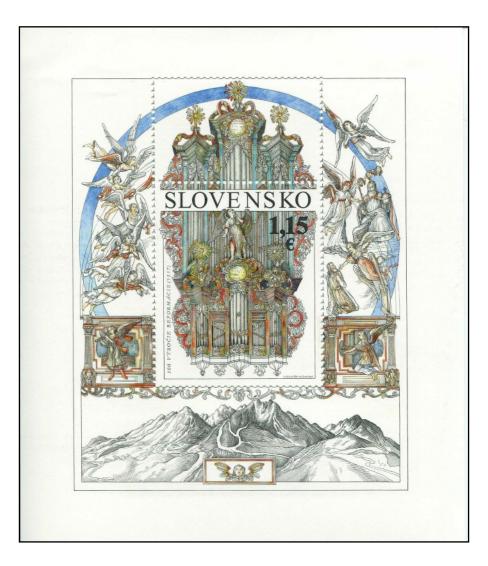
23 October 2017 Art: Workshop of Master Paul of Levoča

Designer and Engraver: František Horniak (from original work). Printing: Waite with offset in a sheet of one stamp, two coupons, and surround. FDC: Waite with commemorative Levoča cancel Design: the Altar of St James in the Church of St. James, Levoča. The stamp is the central detail showing Mary holding the Infant Jesus, the two coupons show two saints either side of Mary.

The Gothic carved St James Altar is the main altar in the Church. It stands at 18.62 metres, the world's tallest Gothic preserved masterpiece created 1508-1517. It was designed by Master Paul of Levoča and carved by several artists in his workshop. Little is known of Master Paul except that he worked in the town from 1507 until his death c. 1540. The FDC cachet is a detail of the Last Supper tableau at the foot of the altar (see back cover).

31 October 2017 500th Anniversary of the Reformation (1517)

Designer: Dušan Kallay. **Engraver:** Martin Činovský. **Printing:** Waite and offset in a commemorative sheet of one stamp, one coupon, and decorative surround. **FDC:** Waite with a commemorative Bratislava cancel. **Design:** the central stamp and coupon show the Baroque two-manual organ from the Wooden Articular Church, Kežmarok (1717). The stamp is flanked on either side by various angels ascending from a carved plinth. The lower portion of the sheet is a landscape of the three highest mountains of Slovakia. The FDC cachet depicts Martin Luther preaching from a decorative pulpit.



10 November 2017 Christmas Mail 2017



Designers: Barbora Ďuriková (stamp), Sofia Tadaiová (FDC cachet), Viktória Csábiová FDC cancel). **Graphic Design:** Vladislav Rostoka. **Printing:** offset (KBA Polly 566) by Rempo s.r.o., Tiskárna Hradištko. **FDC:** offset by Rempo/Knihtlác Gerthofer with commemorative Rajecká Lesná cancel. **Designs:** chosen from children's drawings with a winter design received in 2016 Christmas Mail to Baby Jesus. The stamp features a happy snowman, the FDC

cachet has a little house and snowman and the FDC cancel shows an angel. The three artists are pupils at a primary school in Komárno. *Christmas Mail to Baby Jesus* is organised annually by the Slovak Post.

16 November 2017 Christmas 2017 – Folk Painting from Vajnory



Designer: Marianna Žálec Varchiolová. **Printing:** offset (KBA Polly 566) by Rempo s.r.o., Tiskárna Hradíško s.r.o. **FDC:** offset by same printers with commemorative Bratislava cancel. Stamp booklet of ten self- adhesive stamps and a pictorial postcard were also issued. **Design:** vines, wheat ears, flowers, birds, bees, and pomegranates to represent nature's gifts at festive celebrations.

The design is based on a mural from the Church of Our Lady of Seven Sorrows in Vajnory (today part of Bratislava). The mural is one of only a few depicting typical folk ornaments to survive. Later these motifs were used in embroideries and

art products.

24 November 2017 BECEP – Road Traffic Safety



Designer: Robert Jančovič. **Engraver:** Ľubomír Žálec (FDC cachet only). **Printing:** offset (KBA Polly 566) by Rempo s.r.o., Tiskárna Hradištko s.r.o. **FDC:** Waite by Post Printing House, Prague with commemorative Bratislava cancel **Design:** a white triangular traffic sign with a man walking over a pedestrian crossing with the initials BECEP below. FDC cachet is a blue triangle with motifs of road traffic signs in white.

The issue is a reminder to all road users to follow road traffic rules and to be considerate to others in an effort to reduce accidents. It is part of a European Union initiative *Decade of Road Safety* to reduce fatalities on roads by half by 2020.

4 December 2017 Postage Stamp Day: Josef Vlček



Designer: Peter Augustovič. **Engraver:** František Horniak (FDC cachet only). **Printing:** offset in sheets of 30 stamps and 20 coupons by Rempo. **FDC:** Waite with commemorative Bratislava cancel **Design:** portrait of Jozef Vlček (stamp) red and blue personal delivery stamps issued 1940 (coupon). FDC cachet is a composite drawing of various forms of transport.

Josef Vlček (1902-1971) was a Czech graphic designer who studied at the Industrial Art School, Prague. He first worked as a lithographer and retouching of photogravures. He moved to Bratislava in 1937 to work on retouching and quality supervision of prints for Slovenská Grafia. In 1939 he designed his first set of Slovak stamps including an air set. Other stamp designs followed which he also engraved. In 1942 he became leader of the art studio at Neografia, Turčianský Svätý Martin and worked there until he retired.

2 January 2018. 25th Anniversary of the Slovak Republic



Designer and Engraver: Martin Činovský. **Printing:** Waite (Post Printing House, Prague) + offset (Rempo s.r.o.). **FDC:** offset by Rempo s.r.o, Knihtlač, Gerthofer. **Design:** Bratislava Castle with the national emblem and flags. FDC cachet design has the State seal and an image of the Slovak Parliament building. The commemorative cancel has the first few bars of music for the Slovak anthem.

5 January 2018 The Cemetery of the Romanian Royal Army in Zvolen (Joint Issue with Romania)



Designers: Romfilatelia S. A (stamp); Peter Augustovič (FDC cachet and cancel). **Printing:** offset by Rempo, stamps and FDC. **Design:** the monument in the Central Military Cemetery of the Royal Romanian Army, Zvolen. FDC cachet – a different view of the monument.

The joint issue commemorated 25 years of the Slovak Republic, the long term relationship between Romania and Slovakia with Romania being

the first state to recognise the Slovak Republic. During World War II some 240,000 Romanian soldiers fought in Slovakia from December 1944 until the final battles in May 1945, with losses of 65,000 men of which 11,000 died in battles to liberate Slovakia. Of those Romanian soldiers who fell 10,382 are buried at the Central Military Cemetery, Zvolen.

19 January 2018 XXIII Winter Olympic Games in Pyeongchang



Designer: Peter Uchnár. **Printing:** (stamps and FDC) offset by Rempo. **Design:** a skier with the logo of the Slovak Olympic Committee. The FDC has a commemorative Bratislava cancel and the cachet design shows a file of competitive skiers.

Postal Stationery Lindy Bosworth

Promotional Postcards

270CDV243/17 16 August 2017: 20 th Anniversary Slovak Philately Academy. Imprinted stamp NVI T2 50g with post horn motif. Left portion of card is the numeral 20 on a light blue patterned background with text.

271CDV243/17 8 September 2017: Sběratel 2017. Imprinted stamp NVI T2 50g with post horn motif. Cachet is a composition of buildings of Prague with stamps and coins and text *Sběratel – Praha 8-9 9.2017*.

272CDV267/17 26 October 2017: Sindelfingen 2017. Imprinted stamp NVI T2 50g *Good Idea Slovakia* design. Cachet composition of stamps and leaves in autumnal colours surrounding the text *Sindelfingen 2017.*

273CDV267/17 28 October 2107: The Most Beautiful Stamp of 2016. Imprinted stamp NVI T2 50g *Good Idea Slovakia* design. Cachet is a facsimile of the stamp issued 22 June 2016 Jan Jessenius (see Czechout Dec 2016 p. 29 for details) and text below *1st Place in the Public Enquiry for the Most Beautiful Slovak Stamp 2016*.

274CDV243/17 18 December 2017: Postage Stamp Day and Philately. Imprinted NVI T2 50g Posthorn stamp. The cachet design has six stamps from the Airmail issue 20 November 1939 on a dark blue background

275CDV267/17 16 January 2018: 25 years of Slovak Stamp Production. Imprinted NVI T2 50g *Good Idea Slovakia* stamp. The cachet design on a dark blue large stamp outline promoted an exhibition at the Mlyny Gallery, Nitra held 16-31 January 2018 about Slovak Stamp Production.

New Issues – Czech Republic Lindy Bosworth

Printing Techniques

RD: rotary die stamping with multi-colour photogravure.
DS: die stamping from flat plates.
WAITE: flatbed recess printing by WAITE machine.
WIFAG: rotary recess press combined with photogravure.
KOMB: combination of recess from flat plates and offset.

Czech NVI Stamps with Current Rates

A: ordinary internal letter to 50 g - 19 Kč. E: ordinary standard letter to 50 g to European countries – 32 Kč. Z: ordinary standard air letter to 50 g to non-European countries – 37 Kč.

13 December 2017 Works of Art on Postage Stamps

Designer and Engraver: Vaclav Fajt (from original art work). **Printing:** DS in sheets of four FDC: DS with commemorative Praha cancel. **Design:** *Winner* 2001 by Jaroslava Pešicová (1935-2015) from a private collection. The FDC cachet is from another of her works with the title *Winter Fur Accessory*. Pešicová studied at the College of Fine Arts, Prague (today Art School of Vaclav Hollár) and graduated from the Academy of Fine Arts, Prague in 1960. After working with the sculptor František Štork, whom she later married, her work concentrated on figures and graphic art. From 1975 she worked with a tapestry studio on woven reproductions of her paintings. She was a member of the Etapa group of young Czech artists in the 1960s and of the Hollár Association

of Czech Graphic Artists.

13 December 2017 Czech Postal History

Graphics: Jan Maget & Eva Hašková. **Engraver:** Vaclav Fajt. **Printing:** Komb in sheets of two stamps with decorative surround. **FDC**s: Waite in black with commemorative Praha cancels. **Designs:** the sheet surround depicts historic methods of delivering the post and a modern postman holding a small placard for *Praga 2018* stamp exhibition. **Stamps:** 32 Kč – portrait of Jiří Stříbrný (1880-1955) the first Minister of Posts and Telegraphs from 1918-1919 until his appointment as Minister of Railways and later Defence. The FDC cachet shows a postilion on horseback. 37 Kč: - portrait of Maximilian Fatka (1868-1962) the first Director General of Czechoslovak Post 1918-1935. His Civil Service career began in 1888 during the period of the Austro-Hungarian Empire but in

October 1918 he was appointed by the Czechoslovak National Committee as a plenipotentiary of postal and telegraph services. The FDC cachet shows an early postal courier, a modern postwoman with an automobile in the background. (*Image reduced 45% in size*.)





REPUBLIKA

ČESKÁ

3 January 2018 25 Years of the Czech Republic

Designer: Jan Maget. **Printing:** multi-coloured offset souvenir sheet of two stamps and decorative surround. **FDC:** digital printing with commemorative Praha cancel. **Design:** various elements of the large Czech national emblem on the stamp and sheet surround. The FDC cachet has the Czech lion on the background of the white, red, and blue Czech national colours. The Czech Republic was created on 1 January 1993 and includes the historic lands of Bohemia, Moravia , Czech Austria and Czech Silesia. Today the Republic is a member of many international organisations and has a population of some 10.5 million people.



20 January 2018 The Tradition of Czech Stamp Design: Jiří Bouda



Designer: Vladimír Suchánek. **Engraver:** Miloš Ondráček. **Printing:** full colour offset with linear drawing in sheets of 50. **FDC:** Waite in black with commemorative Praha cancel. **Design:** portrait of Jiří Bouda (1935-2015) with a locomotive in the background. He was a graphic artist, painter, and illustrator with the technology of mass transportation, especially railways, one of his main themes. He was Chairman of the Rail History Study and

Documentation Group from 1968. In 1982 his first stamp design had a railway theme and he was commissioned to design further stamps of railways and other themes.

20 January 2018 Czech Olympic Team 2018



Designer: Zdeněk Netopil. **Engraver:** Jaroslav Tvrdoň. **Printing:** multi-coloured offset in sheets of 50. **FDC:** Waite with commemorative Praha cancel. **Design:** a motif of a biathlete shooting in a standing position with the Czech and Olympic flags. The FDC cachet depicts a biathlete skiing. The 2018 Winter Olympic Games (XXIII) were held from 9-25 February 2018 in Pyeongchang, South Korea, and will feature 15 different sports.

20 January 2018 Czech Paralympic Team 2018



Designer: Zdeněk Netopil. **Engraver:** Jaroslav Tvrdoň. **Printing:** multicoloured offset in sheets of 50. **FDC:** Waite with commemorative Praha cancel. **Design:** a mono-skier on a downhill track with the logo of the Czech Paralympic Team. The FDC cachet drawing has the same skier from a different view. The XIIth Winter Paralympic Games will be held from 9-18 March 2018 in Pyeongchang with 7 different competitive disciplines.

21 February 2018 Technical Monuments: The Building of the Municipal Library, Prague



Designer: Jan Kavan. **Engraver:** Bohumil Šneider. **Printing:** multi-coloured offset in sheets of 50. **FDC:** Waite with commemorative Praha cancel. **Design:** the Municipal Library, Prague with two of the statues decorating the front of the building. The cachet drawing, in black, shows the ground floor plan with drawing tools.

During the second half of the 19 h century there were a number of private libraries but the first public library was opened on 1 July 1891. This was the Public Library of the Royal City of Prague located in the New Town and by a city council decree open to all citizens of Prague. The library moved premises several times until its permanent location on today's site. With the expansion of Prague in 1922 the library premises

proved inadequate. The new purpose-built library on the same site was designed by František Roith and built 1925-1928 to become one of the most modern in Europe.

21 February 2018 Personalities: Professor František Hamza MD



Designer: Peter Minka. **Engraver:** Jaroslav Tvrdoň. **Printing:** RD in sheets of 50. **FDC:** Waite with commemorative Luže cancel. **Design:** portrait of Prof. Hamza MD (1866-1930) with the Hamza Hospital building in the background. FDC cachet drawing shows two children dressed in the uniform used in hospitals.

František Hamza was a Czech physician and writer but better remembered as the founder of Hamza Children's Hospital, Luže. After graduating from the medical faculty of Charles' University, Prague, he worked as a municipal physician and general practitioner in Luže. The small town was deemed to have a favourable climate for treating children with tuberculosis. Hamza opened a hospital in a villa in the town

in 1901, financing its activities until 1908 when it was transferred to Czech authorities but he remained its director until 1919. Until early 1960s the Hamza Hospital treated children with tuberculosis and then it became a children's rehabilitation hospital. During the 1990s it became a hospital for adults.

21 February 2018 Definitive: Alfons Mucha – Hradčany

Graphic Arrangement: Kryštof Krejča. **Printing:** multi-coloured offset in sheets of nine stamps and twelve labels for personalised printing. No official FDC issued. **Design:** based on Alfons Mucha's original stamp design of Prague Castle. The twelve labels for personalised printing have eight labels with the 30 haler *Windhover* design; one with the *Windhover* motif; two labels with dove drawing from the margin of the Hradčany design; one label with text in Czech *Stamp designs of Alfons Mucha*; one label promoting World Stamp Exhibition Praga 2018 (*partial view of sheet, reduced by 24%*).



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