



# CZECHOUT

JOURNAL OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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Whole No. 178



**‘From the Austro-Hungarian Empire  
to an Independent Czechoslovakia’**

*by Hartmut Liebermann*

*See pages 13–23.*

## News and Notices

### NEW MEMBERS

The *Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of Great Britain* extends warm welcomes to **Terry Harrison**, Spalding, Lincolnshire; **James Buckner**, Athens, Georgia, US (who is the Book Sales **Officer** of the *Society for Czechoslovak Philately*); and a returning member, **Ctibor Sobotka**, München, Germany.

### CONGRATULATIONS to CPSGB MEMBERS

 **Bill Hedley**, at the Federation of European Philatelic Associations congress held in Monaco 29 November 2019 was elected **FEPA**'s new President for a four-year period. Bill has also been serving as the Chairman of the *Association of British Philatelic Societies (ABPS)* Exhibitions and International Committee.

 **Jon Klemetsen**, **Vice President** of the Federation of Norwegian Philatelists, received a Gold for his 'CSR 1918–1928' exhibit at the National Exhibition held in **Copenhagen**, 18–20 October 2019.

 **Peter Chadwick** FRPSL gained another award for his 'Charges and Charge Marks of the British Mails before 1840.' He was awarded the trophy for the Best in Show at the annual convention of the **Yorkshire** Philatelic Association held in November 2019.

### U P C O M I N G M E E T I N G S (5)

#### TWO JOINT SPECIALIST SOCIETIES MEETINGS in 2020

##### New Additional April Date and New Venue

The Joint Meeting of the *CPSGB* with the **Austrian**, **Hungarian**, **Polish** and **Yugoslav** societies has proved so popular that a new, additional Spring date of Saturday **18 April** 2020 (10.00–4.00) will be included in our programme. The August Joint Meeting will remain in the schedule (Saturday **8 August** 2020). Both the additional Joint Meeting in April 2020 and the August meeting will be held (on a trial basis) at a new venue, the Brown Cow pub, Selby Road, Whitkirk, Leeds, LS15 7AY ([www.emberinns.co.uk/nationalsearch/yorkshireandthehumber/the-brown-cow-whitkirk#](http://www.emberinns.co.uk/nationalsearch/yorkshireandthehumber/the-brown-cow-whitkirk#)). Less than a hop away is a Premier Inn ([www.premierinn.com/gb/en/hotels/england/west-yorkshire/leeds/leeds-east.html](http://www.premierinn.com/gb/en/hotels/england/west-yorkshire/leeds/leeds-east.html); tel 08715 278586) if you wish to stay overnight. Bring sheets – for display! The Joint Specialist Societies is an all-day meeting so advance booking is essential for catering purposes. If you haven't been to a recent Joint Meeting, write to **Yvonne Wheatley**, [treasurer@cpsgb.org](mailto:treasurer@cpsgb.org), for full details. (Please look at the home page of the newly proposed *Journal of Central and Eastern European Postal History, 1850–1950*, an appropriate outlet for the proceedings of the Joint Specialist meetings: add Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Ukraine, a few others and stir.)

#### CPSGB at the LONDON 2020 INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION



The Society has reserved a table on Wednesday **6 May** at the **London 2020** International Exhibition, 2–9 May 2020 at the **Business Design Centre**, 52 *Upper Street, London, Islington N1 0QH*. A room has been booked 10.00 a.m.–12.00 p.m., Saturday **9 May**, for gathering and a display by **Norman Hudson** on 'Mucha'.

#### BILL HEDLEY *et al.* MAGYAR DISPLAY at RPSL

**21 May 2020**

**Bill Hedley** FRPSL and his colleagues Adriano Bergamini (Switzerland) and Dénes Czirók (Hungary) will display 'A Hungarian Rhapsody' at the *Royal Philatelic Society London*, Thursday 21 May 2020, 1.00–6.00. They will bring a range of materials from their collections and Bill will show some of his Pozsony (see **4/2008**, pp. 94–95) and Hungarian Hotel Posts collections. Not a member of *RPSL*? Guests are welcome; please request an invitation to attend from Bill ([ewlhedley@gmail.com](mailto:ewlhedley@gmail.com)) or **Yvonne Wheatley** ([treasurer@cpsgb.org](mailto:treasurer@cpsgb.org)).

#### CPSGB SUMMER MEETING

**27 June 2020**

The *CPSGB* Summer Meeting will take place on Saturday 27 June 2020 in the Porter Room of the Southwick Community Centre (Southwick Station). It will occupy a full day commencing at 10.00 a.m. Displays by members – up to 20 sheets of material are welcome – will take place in the afternoon from 2.00 until 4.30 p.m. **Yvonne Gren**, who is arranging the meeting, has proclaimed that attendance is compulsory. Details about the bourse, abundant and enticing refreshments, lunch, travel and parking will be distributed with the *March Czechout*, No. 178, 1/2020 (this one). You may also write to **Yvonne Wheatley**, [treasurer@cpsgb.org](mailto:treasurer@cpsgb.org).

# CZECHOUT

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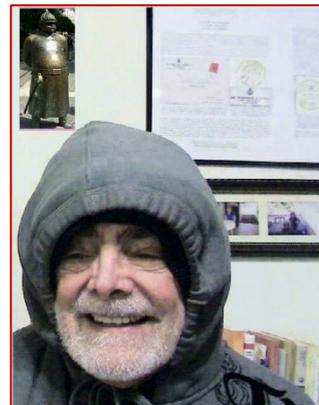
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### Editor’s Note

Winter has arrived here, by which I mean the city Philadelphia in Pennsylvania (state), United States of America (country), zip+4 code 19115-5038, 40.0891° N, 75.0436° W. Right *now*, as I am typing (and trying to defy Heraclitus): 25°F (-4°C), wind NW at 3 mph (5 km/h) and 58% humidity. It may get worse before it gets better. By contrast, in a random place, Leeds LS15 9BW: 43°F (6°C), wind SW at 18 mph (13 km/h) and 98% humidity. That would have been cozy for **Shrove Tuesday**.

In this issue we publish an **article** – rich in acute observations, philatelic images and historical documents – *by* *CPSGB* member **Hartmut Liebermann**, which explains how the First Czechoslovak Republic arose at the end of World War I from various sections of the collapsing Austro-Hungarian Dual Monarchy. He also identifies the significant organizations and personalities, in addition to our well-known favorites T. G. Masaryk, M. R. Štefánik and E. Beneš, who orchestrated the emergence of a new Central European state.

**Three announcements.** First, merely to conduct an Internet experiment, your Editor has made available, **online**, *Czechout* #177 (4/2019) and #178 (1/2020). You may wish to visit our WIX page and evaluate the quality of the issues which appear on it (and the links). Second, a dream has arisen in my busy philatelic life, to publish online a *Journal of Central and Eastern European Postal History, 1850–1950*. Would anyone enjoy assisting? Third, I have collected **here** all 49 issues of **Helmut Kobelbauer**’s *Sub-Carpathian Messenger*. The pages of these three sites are more user-friendly if they occupy the whole space of your monitor (squash your browser’s bookmark column).



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**Czechout Back Issues/Archive:** [www.czechout.org/pages/issue-list.htm](http://www.czechout.org/pages/issue-list.htm)

Opinions expressed in the articles are the sole responsibility of the author(s). They are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor, the Society, its Officers or Committee.

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## More News and Notices

### Czechoslovak Philately and History at <https://issuu.com>

CPSGB Netherlands member **Eckart Dissen** has brought to our attention illustrated Czechoslovak philatelic books available for reading (not for downloading – except by screen captures); to log in register unless you already have a social media account. Four texts include Dissen's *Issues of Czechoslovakia for the 1939–1940 New York World's Fair* [2012] ([https://issuu.com/csph/docs/czechoslovak\\_issues\\_for\\_new\\_york\\_wo](https://issuu.com/csph/docs/czechoslovak_issues_for_new_york_wo)); Jan Verleg, *Carpatho-Ukraine Postal History, 1786–2000* [2012] ([issuu.com/csph/docs/carpatho-ukraine](https://issuu.com/csph/docs/carpatho-ukraine)); and two volumes based on the personal experiences of author Ludvik Netopil, *From England to Dunquerque 1939–1945* [2019] ([https://issuu.com/csph/docs/from\\_england\\_to\\_dunquerque\\_-\\_l.netopil](https://issuu.com/csph/docs/from_england_to_dunquerque_-_l.netopil)) and *From the Spanish Trenches* [2015] (<https://issuu.com/csph/docs/fromthespanishtrenches.by.l.netopil>). A document, assembled from the available material by the Editor, displays pages and images from each book; download [here](#).

### New Edition of Monograph No. 19, *Bohemia & Moravia*

CPSGB Monograph No. 19, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, is now available: *Bohemia & Moravia: A Collector's Notebook*, by **John Hammonds**, edited and additional research by **Rex Dixon**, based on the **Ron Hollis** Collection. The main trigger for a new edition is that Rex Dixon has recorded many more cachets for KLV camps since the 1<sup>st</sup> edition was published in 2009. **Gerhard Hanacek** updated the information on Theresienstadt and supplied new images; Petr Gebauer suggested further updates. Typographical improvements and corrections have been made. As in the 1<sup>st</sup> edition, there are 19 chapters on separate topics, with detailed tabulations including lists of Dienstpost offices and suboffices, railway TPOs, KLV camps and the 'V' for Victory campaign. Postmarks and souvenirs for the centenary of the Penny Black. Detailed listings of postage rates. Bilingual list (Czech/German) of all post offices. Fully illustrated, some colour. Better paper quality. A4, pp. v+78, 430 gm, £12 + p&p. Write to our [Publications Officer](#) Rex Dixon. New information on KLV camps is made available in this issue of *Czechout* (see [below](#), pp. 11–12) for those who already possess the 1<sup>st</sup> edition. Click [here](#) for the full new Chapter 11, or ask me or Rex for a copy. If you do not have the first, the edition to obtain is the new one.

### Prestige Philately Club Prague

**Yvonne Wheatley** reports the founding of Prague's Prestige Philately Club on 28 October 2018, the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the establishment of the First Czechoslovak Republic. Dr **Pavol Lazar** is on the Committee. The club defines philately as a striving for beauty and perfection, creating and preserving values and stories having transcendent meaning. The Club aims to impress the value of philately both on philatelists and the public. It now has twenty-five members and the plan is for fifty. The Czech website is [www.ppcp.cz](http://www.ppcp.cz) (also in [English](#)). **Hans van Dooremalen** has called the Prestige Club the Czech version of the [Club de Monte Carlo](#) (4/2019, p. 30).



### ADDITIONS to the CPSGB LIBRARY

1. 'Slovakia: Working Notes 1850–1945.' A large binder of accumulated notes and working papers arranged in sections on history and the philately of Slovakia, compiled and donated by **Colin W Spong** FRPSL. 300 pages!
2. **Masaryk: The Intaglio Issues 1923–1926. Monografie československých známek**, Díl 3, pp. 7–101. By Jan Karásek and Frantešek Žampach. Trans. **Mark Wilson** FRPSL. CPSGB Print On-Demand, 2018, 61 pp. (2/2019, p. 23.)
3. **1919–1920, the Lost Issues: 1919 Jubilee and Charity Issue (Legionářské), Masaryk 1920, Husita, Red Cross. Monografie československých známek**, Díl 2, pp. 7–33, 146–184, 351–361 and 387–397. By Jan Karásek, Antonín Michele and Bohuslav Svoboda. Trans. **Mark Wilson** FRPSL. CPSGB Print On-Demand, 2018, 55 pp. (2/2019, p. 23.)
4. *Holubice* Study Series: Jaroslav Moravec, **The 15 Haler Dove**. Translated, edited and newly illustrated by **Mark Wilson** FRPSL. CPSGB Print On-Demand, 2019 [orig. 2003], pp. iv+29. (3/2019, pp. 22–24.)
5. *Holubice* Study Series: Jiří Kašpar, Jaroslav Moravec and Martin Kašpar, **The 25 Haler Type I Dove**. Translated, edited and newly illustrated by **Mark Wilson** FRPSL. CPSGB Print On-Demand, 2019 [orig. 2010], pp. ii+24. (3/2019, pp. 22–24.)
6. **POFIS, Česká republika 1993–2019**. Catalogue of stamps, postal stationery, booklets, special prints and cancels.
7. **Monografia celín Slovenska 1939–1945**, by Ondrej Földes and Stanislav Havlíček (2018). Catalogue of Slovak State postal stationery with summaries in Czech and English.
8. **Military Censorship of Civilian Postal Items 1938**. Articles in Czech and translations from *Filatelia* (especially issues 4/1987, 20/1988, 9/1998, 10/1998) compiled by **Robert Kingsley**, including working papers by **Richard Beith** FRPSL. (Obituaries 1/2013, pp. 4–5 and 4/2019, pp. 7–8, respectively.)
9. 'Czechoslovak Resistance in Italy 1944–1945' (parts 1 and 2), by P. Santangelo, trans. P. Z. Kleskovic. Articles from the *Journal of the Italy and Colonies Study Circle, Fil-Italia*, Vol. XXXI (2005), No. 3 (p. 127) and No. 4 (p. 155).
10. **Foreign Military Activity in the Russian Civil War 1917–1923**, by **Edward Klempka**. (Obituary, this issue, p. 5.) Joint publication of the *British Society of Russian Philately* and David Feldman SA (2018).
11. **Die Internationalen Antwortscheine** [international reply coupons] *der Tschechoslowakei* (Part 2), by Paul-August Koch (1983; orig. 1975). **Lindy Bosworth**

## OBITUARIES

by Yvonne Wheatley

### Jindřich Látal



*Jindřich Látal (left) and Mark Wilson (right) in Prague, 2008, discussing one of the CPSGB On-Demand publications. Photograph by Lubor Kunc.*

Jindřich Látal, former Secretary of the [Knihtisk Society](#) in Prague, the Czech Republic (the Society for Collectors of Czechoslovak Typographic Stamps; *Společnosti sběratelů československých knihtiskových známek*), passed away after a brief illness on 31 December 2019 at the age of 92. He was responsible for the Czech language publication of many of the Society's English language [On-Demand](#) series of books on Czechoslovak philately. It was through his generosity that the Society was able to publish those studies.

### Edward Klempka FRPSL

11 January 1951 – 11 December 2019

**Edward Klempka** was born in Keighley, West Yorkshire, and collected stamps from an early age. He joined a local society in 1968 where he was introduced to postal history. In particular, military postal history captured his imagination leading him to develop his collection of Intervention Armies in the Russian Civil War. Edward displayed this material, which contains many items from Czechs fighting in Russia, at the York Society Weekend, 15–17 July 2011 (see [Tony Hickey's](#) report, [3/2011](#), p. 48).

He was the author or joint author of several books on British and Foreign postal history. The Klempka Family Collection of Great Britain Postal History 1840–1854 won the *Royal Philatelic Society London Tilleard Medal* for the best display, consisting of 588 pages, during the *RPSL* 2014/15 season. (See photograph at *left* of Edward at the *RPSL*, 2 October 2014.) His 'Foreign Military Activity in the Russian Civil War' was presented to the *RPSL* in October 2019. Edward was the current editor of the award-winning journal of the *British Society of Russian Philately* (*BSRP*) and a regular contributor to *Stanley Gibbons Monthly*. He joined the *CPSGB* in 2013.



The *Association of British Philatelic Societies* will be nominating his book *Foreign Military Activity in the Russian Civil War 1917–1923* for a *FEPA* award and I was able to tell him so before he died. The book has been added to our library.

Edward did not write up his material in the conventional matter unless it was for exhibition. His write-up, always in pencil, was written in the margin of the album page. Whenever he was criticised for this, his reply was that every item he owned was on an album page and marked with its description. How many of us can say that?

He qualified as a Chartered Accountant in 1979 and spent his professional career at PricewaterhouseCoopers, latterly as a partner specialising in reconstruction work at which he excelled.

My thanks to Caroline Lee, Honorary Treasurer of the *BSRP*, for supplying information used in this obituary. (Click [here](#) for the *BSRP* announcement.)

## On the Occasion of the 90<sup>th</sup> Birthday of Colin W Spong FRPSL, 1 May 2020

by Yvonne Wheatley

I joined the *Worthing Philatelic Society* in 1964. A year later Colin moved to Worthing and joined the society. When I found out he had collected Czech stamps in the past, we soon became friends. When he knew I wanted to join the *CPSGB* he introduced me to Stuart Clark. Stuart soon had an application form in my hands. I joined and Colin followed me on 25 May 1974.



Colin Spong at *CPSGB*'s 60th anniversary celebrations at the *Royal Philatelic Society London*, 21 November 2013 (see 4/2013, pp. 9–14).  
Photograph by Michael Pitt-Payne.



Our first venture for *CPSGB* was to organise an exhibition of Czech stamps in Worthing in 1974. In May 1978 we produced our first *Czechout* as Joint Editors. Colin included a bibliography of lists of articles in other papers. Two more appeared in 1981 and from 1982 (through June 2020, coming) they were a regular feature in *Czechout*. (See 1/2020, below, p. 30.) In those early days we did not have the benefit of a computer and the text was typed on a manual typewriter and accompanied by illustrations in black and white. Also, in 1978 we started country meetings. We co-hosted meetings in Worthing every other year.

Our joint editorial partnership ended in 1981 when I moved to Leeds. Colin continued as the editor of *Czechout*, transforming it into a very readable journal as a quarterly publication. He combined the position of Editor with the position of Chairman of the Society for the years 1982–1985. At the end of his term as Chairman he relinquished the editorship.

In 1986 while a new editor was appointed, he was co-editing the journal with Alec Page. In 1994 he was back in the editor's chair and after

producing 66 issues as sole editor and 17 issues as co-editor he stood down in 2010. During his editorship *Czechout* won 8 medals at national and international exhibitions.

Colin and his wife Pat produced several monographs, often commissioning the author and making sure the books came to fruition. In 2011 he delivered the Bill Dawson lecture on the subject 'How Did We Get to Monographs?'

Apart from the work Colin has done for the *CPSGB* he gave a lecture entitled 'The Secretary Bird' to the *Philatelic Congress of Great Britain*. He was well placed to give this lecture on the work of the secretary of a local society as we shared those duties at *Worthing Philatelic Society* for ten years. During this time the *Worthing Philatelic Society* hosted the *Philatelic Congress of Great Britain* and we were the joint secretaries for that event.

Colin has always been ready to display Slovakia at Society meetings and exhibitions. He also has a serious philatelic interest in Madagascar. His studies allowed him to produce a monograph *Madagascar Rail and Mail Services (Handbook No. 10)* for the *Indian Ocean Study Circle* in 2003.

In 1983 Colin received the *British Philatelic Federation* Award of Merit for services to British philately. (The *BPF* is the forerunner of the *Association of British Philatelic Societies*, *ABPS*.)

Colin was elected our Honorary Life President in 2010 (see *CPSGB Handbook*, p. 9) and continues to serve the Society in that capacity. We are fortunate to have his wise counsel to this day.

### **Richard Beith's 'Czechoslovak Specialist' Collection Available**

We have received an invitation from Margaret Beith: 'My late husband Richard Beith has a run of the *Czechoslovak Specialist* from 1939 onwards. I am willing to give the books to anyone who can come and collect them. I live midway between Perth and Stirling, at 7 Corum Place, Blackford, Auchterarder PH4 1PU.' Please write or call Margaret (randmcorum@btinternet.com; tel 01764 682574) to make an appointment.

**REPORT on the JOINT MEETING with the APS**  
*by Yvonne Wheatley*

On Saturday 18 January 2020 at 1.00 p.m. a joint meeting was held with the *Austrian Philatelic Society* of Great Britain. At the invitation of the *APS*, members of *CPSGB* participated. The sessions were held at [York Racecourse](#) on the occasion of the [York Stamp Fair](#). Six members of *CPSGB* were present, three of whom are members of *APS*. Four displays were presented by members of *CPSGB*.

Alan Berrisford showed various covers from Austria, Slovakia and Czechoslovakia.

Keith Brandon delighted us with ‘Mixed Frankings of Classic Austria’, covers combining the first six issues of Austria from 1850 to the end of the 1860s. (Figures 1 and 2.)

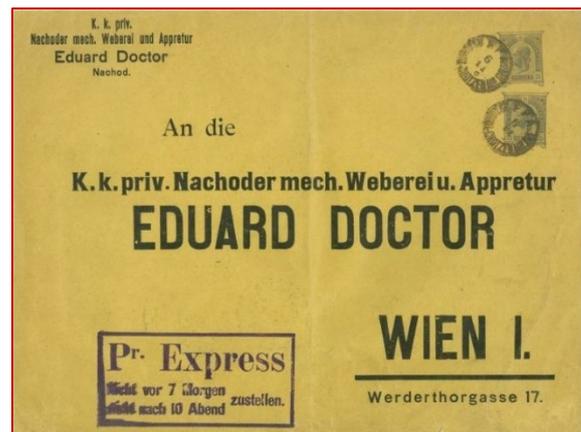
Derek Walker displayed WWII feldpost ‘to most of Europe’ and some mail sent back to the troops. Excerpts from the letters made interesting reading. (Figure 3.)

Yvonne Wheatley FRPSL showed TPOs of the Czech area including forerunners and cross-border items. (Figures 4 and 5.)

Garth Taylor and Richard Wheatley also attended. Speakers from the *APS* included Joyce Boyer (70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Christkindl Post Office, 2019), Barry Clark (Postablage of Vorarlberg) and Andy Taylor (Hamburg Tram Post and the 1851 ‘Mercury’ newspaper stamps). Yvonne met with Dave Foster at his stand.



**Fig. 1** (left): The scarcest of Austria’s mixed-issue frankings, with only two months co-validity from 1/11 to 31/12 1858. Mailed Christmas Day, Feldkirch to the South Tirol. **Fig. 2** (right): Austria’s second issue is found in two types after an improved engraving of the Emperor’s head. This 1859 cover from Trieste to Genoa is strikingly franked with 2kr (type II), 5kr (type I), 15kr (type II), 15kr (type I) and 15kr (type II) for a correct rate of 52 kr.



**Fig. 3** (above): Military District Command, Eger (Czech: Cheb) in the Sudetenland to the German National Labour Service (R.A.D.) in Linz (Upper Austria) on 28 10 41. Slogan: ‘Do not forget to give street and house number’. Return address (top), ‘If undelivered, do not forward. Return with new address to Military Command, Eger’.



**Fig. 4:** Feldpostkarte (polni pošty) from office 494, Nadbrzezie, Galizien (now in Sandomierz, Poland) to Žižkov (Prague), marked in purple: 'K.u.k. Lokomotive-Feldbahn Nr. 1 / F. A. A. 3/1'. **Query:** We are trying to comprehend this mark; please write to the [Editor](#) with suggestions.

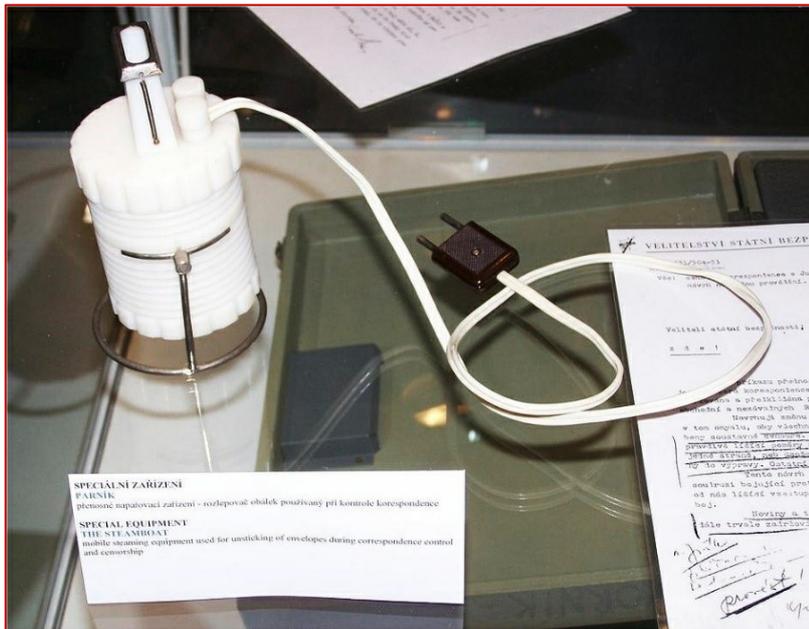


**Fig. 5** (three above): Commercial cover from a firm in Nachod (Náchod), Bohemia, to another branch of the firm in Vienna. Sent 6 November 1908; arrival strike on back, Wien, 7.XI.08. Cancelled on the Braunau–Chortzen TPO No. 88. Rate: 2<sup>nd</sup> weight step letter 20–25 g (20 h) and express (30 h); total (2 x 25 h) = 50 h.

## Czechoslovak Censorship: the 'Steamboat' (*Parník*)

by Richard Wheatley FRPSL

While browsing the Internet I came across an item for which I was not actually looking but which I thought may interest our readers. The image and text which follow are listed under 'Postal Censorship', section 3, 'Civil Mail'. The caption in the text and the label on the display case read: 'Mobile steaming equipment used



by Czech StB for unstickening envelopes during correspondence surveillance and censorship'. *Státní bezpečnost* (Czech, StB) or *Štátna bezpečnosť* (Slovak, ŠtB) was a plainclothes secret police force in Czechoslovakia from 30 June 1945 to 1 February 1990. An intelligence agency, it dealt with activity considered to be opposed to the Communist Party and state. From its establishment, the StB was controlled by the Czechoslovakia Communist Party which used it for spying on and intimidating the Party's political opponents. It forged criminal evidence against them, facilitating the 1948 Communist rise to power. Even before 1948, the StB forced confessions by torture, drugs, blackmail and kidnapping.

(Some information was edited from <https://wikivisually.com/wiki/StB>.)

## Slovak National Museum Exhibition

David Cattanach has drawn my attention to an exhibition at the [Slovak National Museum](https://www.snm.sk/?home), Bratislava (English: <https://www.snm.sk/?home>), from 26 September 2019 to 2 February 2020, titled 'Boje o Slovensko v roku 1919 a Francúzska vojenská misia' – 'The Fight for Slovakia in 1919 and the French Military Mission'.

It was the last of a series of exhibitions in Slovakia commencing in October 2018 to mark the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of incorporating the territory of Slovakia into Czechoslovakia. It commemorated the difficult struggle for a common state and the overlooked role of the French Military Mission in establishing Czechoslovak state power in the territory of Slovakia. The exhibition focused, particularly, on the important individuals of those days and the city of Košice and its surroundings. A full account is available at <https://www.snm.sk/?current-exhibitions&clanok=the-fight-for-slovakia-in-1919-and-the-french-military-mission-1>. **Yvonne Wheatley**

**Note:** The history of Slovakia and Czechoslovakia is discussed, in this issue of *Czechout*, by Hartmut Liebermann (1/2020, pp. 13–23) and the Editor (1/2020, pp. 30:1–30:VI).

## BOOK REVIEW

by Johan Sevenhuijsen

*Czechoslovak Letter Mail 1918-1939. Single and Multiple Stamp Frankings. Articles from Filatelie by Oldřich Tovačovský, Jan Kypast and Vladimír Schödelbauer. Assembled, translated and edited by Mark Wilson FRPSL. CPSGB Monograph 33 (2020), pp. x+173. (Prices, [next page](#); cover, [here](#).) ISBN 978-1-9995892-5-7.*

The newest addition to the Monograph series issued by the CPSGB is concerned with a cross of traditional philately and postal history. It lists the use of all stamps issued during the First Republic (and the Austrian and Hungarian precursors), but limits itself to single and multiple frankings of each stamp. The book is a collation of a series of nineteen articles published 2000–2002 in the Czech monthly *Filatelie*. Mark Wilson translated, reordered and edited the separate articles to fit the format of a Monograph, pointedly avoiding repetition.

The issues are grouped into five chapters, the first covering 1918–1919, the other four chapters each covering a subsequent five-year period. The editor injected much additional information to make the material more comprehensible for English speakers who do not have ready access to standard Czech sources (e.g., *POFIS* catalogues). It describes the possible use of singles or multiples of each stamp for franking in each of the six tariff periods in the First Republic, within their period of validity, and lists each franking's relative scarcity. This procedure is followed for postcards, letters of first and second weight, registered, express and registered express mail, which were sent to local, domestic and foreign destinations. Of course not all the possible frankings could be illustrated; nevertheless, the book contains a large number of figures of attractive postal items. See the [back cover](#) of this issue for an image of a 1920 entire with a rare 80 h Hussite franking.

The book rests on the premise that entires with single or multiple frankings of the same stamp are of specific interest, in contrast to combined frankings with different stamps from the same issue (or otherwise). Hence it is aimed at collectors who aspire to collect cards and letters franked with singles or multiples of each stamp. One can certainly imagine that this is a fascinating enterprise; as a favoured practice it occurs throughout postal history studies. The authors acknowledge that for some stamps there is no corresponding tariff, for single or multiple frankings and, conversely, there are tariffs that cannot be made up by single or multiple frankings of some of the individual issues. Obviously, it would have been nearly impossible to list and evaluate all possible combined frankings, another reason for limiting the book to frankings with only one particular stamp.

To give an impression of how the book is structured, the general approach is outlined below. The account of the 1935 Arras set provides an example.

-  the introduction of a stamp set
-  an evaluation table listing frankings which are possible for each stamp (domestic, 5<sup>th</sup> period; foreign use and use in the 6<sup>th</sup> period is listed in another table), and frankings categorized as Common, Scarce, Rare, Extraordinary or Theoretical (i.e., not actually seen or practical), and
-  an illustration of a rare usage of a stamp from the set.

### Battle of Arras

The postal administration issued a pair of stamps (1 and 2 Kč) on 4 May 1935, the anniversary of the battle. They were printed in panes of stamps and coupons arranged somewhat like the 2 and 3 Kč of the TGM 85th Birthday issue except these stamps were printed in a landscape format (most coupons are either above or below the stamps; rarely to the side). The stamps were withdrawn on 15 March 1937 so may occur during the first two weeks of the sixth tariff period; such use is rare. Commemorative cancels, often found on philatelic items where the franking does not correspond to any valid rate, were used on the anniversary of the battle.

Battle of Arras				
SG	Kč	Printed	Released	Withdrawn
339	1 Kč	15,600,000	04 05 1935	15 03 1937
340	2 Kč	2,210,000		

The stamps were popular and commonly used for franking. One mostly finds single 1 Kč stamps, the 2 Kč much less often. A much rarer occurrence are covers with coupons attached; these typically have a philatelic motivation. As for multiple frankings, double and triple are the most common for the 1 Kč, somewhat more rarely one sees double franking of the 2 Kč on domestic registered express letters. All other multiple frankings are either very rare or not yet documented. (Evaluation tables on pages 123-124.)

The edited Monograph is attractive, user-friendly and well-structured. It may act as a stimulus to start or organize a collection of postal history items while staying close to 'classical' philately in which just stamps themselves are accumulated. Mark Wilson has once again made interesting and important Czechia texts acces-

sible for English readers. This book is his first foray into postal history. His continuing enthusiasm to advance Czechoslovak philately can only be applauded, as can the *CPSGB* for publishing this new work.

**TGM 85<sup>th</sup> Birthday, Arras, Saints Cyril and Methodius – Period V (Domestic)**

Postal Services	Kč	T G Masaryk's 85th Birthday				Arras Sts Cyril and Methodius		
		50 h	1 Kč	2 Kč	3 Kč	50 h	1 Kč*	2 Kč*
Postcards	0.50	1-C				1-C		
registered	2.50	5-X				5-T		
express	1.50	3-R				3-R		
registered express	3.50	7-T				7-T		
Letters to 20 g	1.00	2-S	1-C			2-C	1-C	
registered	3.00	6-R	3-S		1-S	6-R	3-S	
express	2.00	4-R	2-R	1-S		4-R	2-S	1-S
registered express	4.00	8-X	4-R	2-R		8-X	4-R	2-R
Official registered mail	2.00	4-X	2-X	1-X		4-X	2-X	1-R

\* Because the 1 and 2 Kč stamps from these issues appear on cover in the same ratios the valuation applies to all.  
TGM 2 and 3 Kč stamps with coupons are assessed one degree higher than ordinary stamps.



**Fifth Tariff Period. Rare multiple 1 Kč Arras franking. Registered express letter to 20 g sent on 8 May 1935 from Bratislava to Brno.**

**ORDERING INFORMATION for MONOGRAPH 33 (2020)**

Monograph 33, pp. 173+x. Members' launch price £30 (€36) until 31/12/2020, otherwise £33 (€39).

The launch price including p&p is £33.75 in UK; to Europe £41 (€49); rest of world £46.

Please send orders to *CPSGB*'s **Rex Dixon**, [publications-officer@cpsgb.org](mailto:publications-officer@cpsgb.org).

**'SKRÝ VACKY'** — *Call for Author(s)* — **Rex Dixon** and **Tony Bosworth** have made the Editor interested in secret marks on Czechoslovak stamps (not flaws but deliberate design elements). Antonín Gazda's fine essay, *1/2004*, pp. 16–20, 'Hidden Pictures (*Skry Vacky*)', translated by **Michael Chant**, is comprehensive but lacks images. I'd like to reprint it in *Czechout* filled with images of the miscreants. Volunteers? See, for ideas, *3/1981*, p. 65; *3/1983*, p. 32; *2/1994*, p. 29; *1/2004*, p. 24; and *Czechoslovak Specialist*, Dec. 1957, No. 178, pp. 156–157. Try your skill by hunting for the secrets in a Czesław Słania Poland stamp (and a [close up](#)), the US Bernard Revel and a [Protectorate](#) set. **Ed.**

## FROM MONOGRAPH No. 19: 'The KLV Camps'

*The following text and figures are reprinted from Chapter 11, pp. 26–27, of *Bohemia & Moravia: A Collector's Notebook* (2<sup>nd</sup> edition), by **John Hammonds**, edited and additional research by **Rex Dixon**, based on the **Ron Hollis** Collection. See the descriptive announcement, above, p. 4 (and the [back cover](#)). To obtain a .pdf version of the new Chapter 11—these two pages plus four pages (pp. 28–31) of lists of KLV camps and their cachets—click [here](#) (or write to me or Rex). Useful for KLV in Slovakia is John Miskevich's essay in *The Czechoslovak Specialist*, *July/August 2000*, pp. 3–11.*

### 11. KLV (CHILDREN'S EVACUATION CAMPS)

In September 1940 it was decided to set up camps for children in areas that were safe from bombing by allied aircraft. According to the Hitler Youth press, the purpose of this measure was 'to protect young people from risks to their health that might arise from frequent air-raid warnings and spending time in inadequate air-raid shelters, and also to ensure uninterrupted schooling and communal education.' With the start of the allied bombing of Germany in late 1940 the evacuation of children began from industrial areas.

Mothers with small children together with the student body of whole schools or classes were evacuated from the cities to reception areas that became boarding institutions. Eventually throughout the war several million children were moved to rural areas. The camps were initially located in Germany but during the course of time they were introduced into Bohemia & Moravia, the General Government, Slovakia, Hungary, Denmark, the Netherlands and Bulgaria.

The initial transport of children to Bohemia occurred in April 1941 with the transfer of 1000 schoolchildren from Berlin to Radoschowitz. By the end of the war there were almost 600 'camps' in the Protectorate, housed in hotels, pensions and schools. The spa towns were particularly rich in suitable accommodation.

The camps were highly organised under trained leaders, often Hitler Youth leaders, with a full timetable of lessons, sports and other activities. This *Kinderlandverschickung* (KLV, Despatch of Children to the Countryside) – the word 'evacuation' was not to be used – in fact provided the regime with the chance to indoctrinate schoolchildren away from the influence of their parents.

Around 500,000 children were evacuated to KLV camps in the east during the war, thought to be unendangered territory. The failure during the winter of 1944–45 to evacuate the camps caused many of the children to become embroiled in military operations. After the war the Missing Persons Office of the German Red Cross were inundated by thousands of children who had survived and made their way to the west seeking their parents.

There were no postal privileges and postage had to be paid at the prevailing rates (60h for postcards, 1k20 for letters within Greater Germany). Although there was no censorship mail was probably read by Section Leaders before despatch.

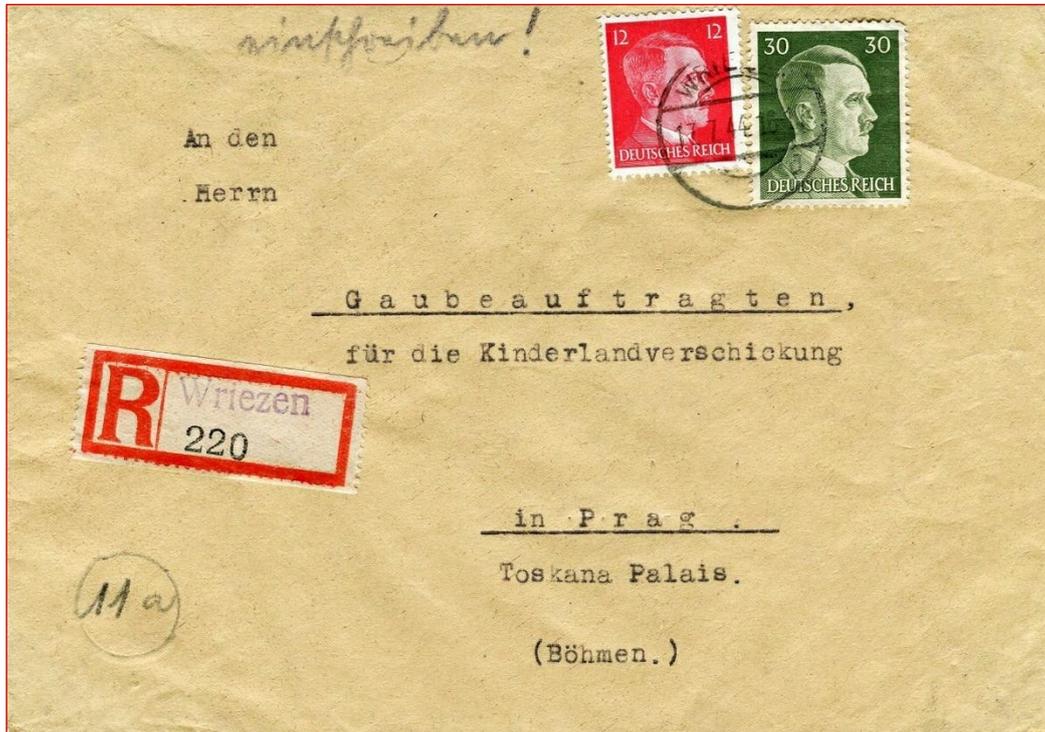


*KLV camp at Bad Luhatschowitz (Lázně Luhačovice).*

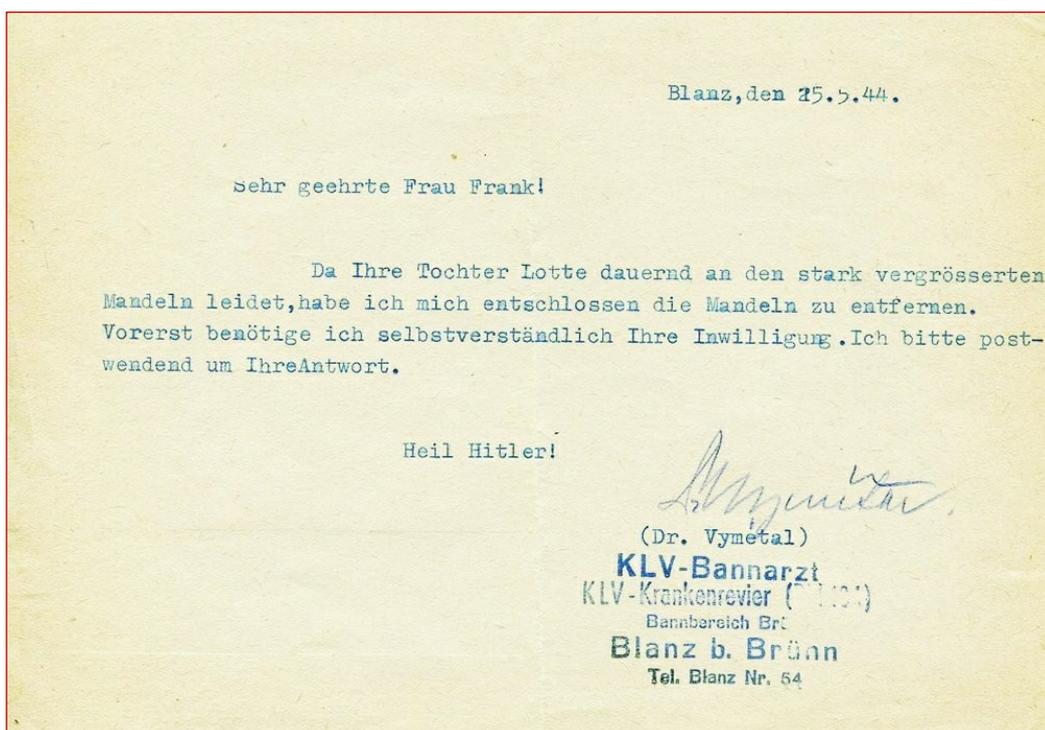
### Mail from KLV camps

Mail from children or their leaders can only be distinguished from normal mail by the inclusion of the camp's name in the handwritten address or by the presence of a rubber cachet identifying the camp, normally in black, violet or red. These cachets incorporated the phrase 'KLV-Lager' (KLV camp) or the same in full, except for special establishments such as those for ill or convalescing children, which included 'KLV-Krankenhaus' or similar. Some camp personnel had their own cachets – these have been included in the lists without specific mention.

All cachets are exclusively in German.



*Registered letter to the representative for the KLV in Prague.*



*Letter from a doctor at the KLV Medical Centre (BM/104) at Blanz for the Brünn district to the mother of a girl suffering from enlarged tonsils, seeking permission to remove them and requesting an answer by return of post.*

## From the Austro-Hungarian Empire to an Independent Czechoslovakia

by Hartmut Liebermann

The Austro-Hungarian Empire, established in 1867, as well as its predecessor states (the Hapsburg Monarchy within the Holy Roman Empire from the 16<sup>th</sup> century until 1806 and later the Austrian Empire) had always been multinational states. During the Middle Ages and in the period of absolutism this structure did not lead to major problems, but in the period of industrialization and increasing self-consciousness of the citizenship during the 19<sup>th</sup> century the ideas of monoethnic national identities spread all over Europe. This became increasingly a problem for the Austrian Empire which included 12 different nationalities (Figure 1). The foundation of the Dual Monarchy in 1867 complied with the interests of Germans and Hungarians but couldn't satisfy the upcoming movements of other nationalities. Also important is that while the Czech regions of what became Czechoslovakia belonged to the Austrian part of the Dual Monarchy ('Cis-Leithanien'), Slovakia belonged to the Hungarian part ('Trans-Leithanien'). Czechs and Slovaks never had a common state in their pre-1918 history; they primarily had only related languages.

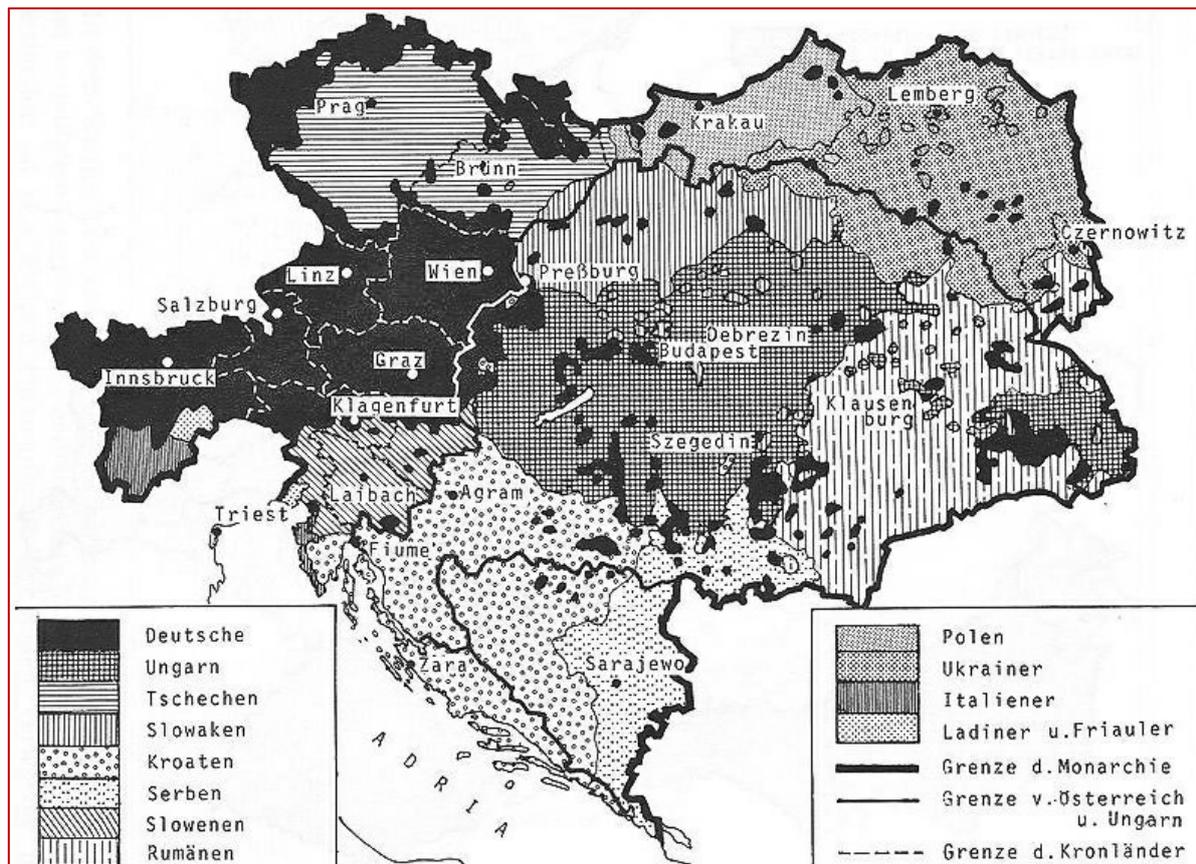


Fig. 1: Map of the different nationalities (languages) in Austria-Hungary.

### The Formation of a Czech National Movement

As to the Czech part of the population (the third largest in the Empire), **František Palacký**, a teacher and editor, made important contributions to the development of a Czech national consciousness during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. He wrote *History of the Czech People in Bohemia and Moravia* and was co-founder of the cultural association 'Matices Česká' (Czech National Club). In 1848 he was co-organizer of the 'Congress of Slavs' in Prague. He became a member of the 'Reichstag' (Parliament of the Empire during the Revolution of 1848) in Vienna and Kroměříž. In 1861 he became a member of the Austrian House of Lords ('Herrenhaus') and deputy of the Bohemian 'Landtag' (state parliament). There he was a leading member of the parliamentary party 'Staročesi' ('Old Czechs') and advocated a transformation of the Hapsburg Monarchy into a federation in which Slavic peoples would have played a leading part. After the Austro-Hungarian Compromise in 1867 (the Dual Monarchy), the Old Czech Party aimed at a similar arrangement for Bohemia ('Triple Monarchy'), but they didn't succeed. (See Figure 2.)

**František Ladislav Rieger**, lawyer and son-in-law of Palacký, was a member of the National Committee in Prague, participant of the 1848 'Congress of Slavs' and deputy in the [Kroměříž Parliament](#) – as was his father-in-law. He also promoted the transformation of the Hapsburg Monarchy into a federal state. As a leading member of the Old Czech Party (founded 1860) he was deputy of the Bohemian state parliament (1861–71, 1878–95), of the Reichsrat (Parliament of the Empire, 1861–63) and the House of Lords, from 1897, in Vienna. (See Figure 3.)

More radical than the Old Czech Party, the **Young Czech Party** ('Mladočeši', founded 1874) stood for the greatest possible independence of the country. Furthermore, they demanded universal suffrage. After the elections of 1889 they were the largest parliamentary party in the Bohemian Landtag and forestalled the Czech-German bal-

ance which Prime Minister Taaffe and the Old Czech Party had negotiated. After the discharge of Taaffe, his successor Badeni enforced an extended regulation for the use of languages, in order to gain the agreement of the Young Czechs. According to this regulation the Czech language should have become equitable with German everywhere in Bohemia, even in parts with more than 90 per cent German-speaking inhabitants. Thus all officials should have been obliged to have knowledge of both languages. This led to massive protests of German deputies in the Vienna Reichsrat and they tried to prevent the implementation of the new law by means of parliamentary obstruction. At the same time, there were big demonstrations in the German-speaking parts of Bohemia and Moravia ('Badeni-Krawalle', the 'Badeni riots'), which led to the dismissal of Badeni and the withdrawal of his regulation. Increasing national differences, sometimes even hate and contempt between Czechs and Germans, were characteristic of the last three decades before WWI. We can get an idea of the conflict from typical propaganda picture postcards printed in this era. (See Figure 4.)

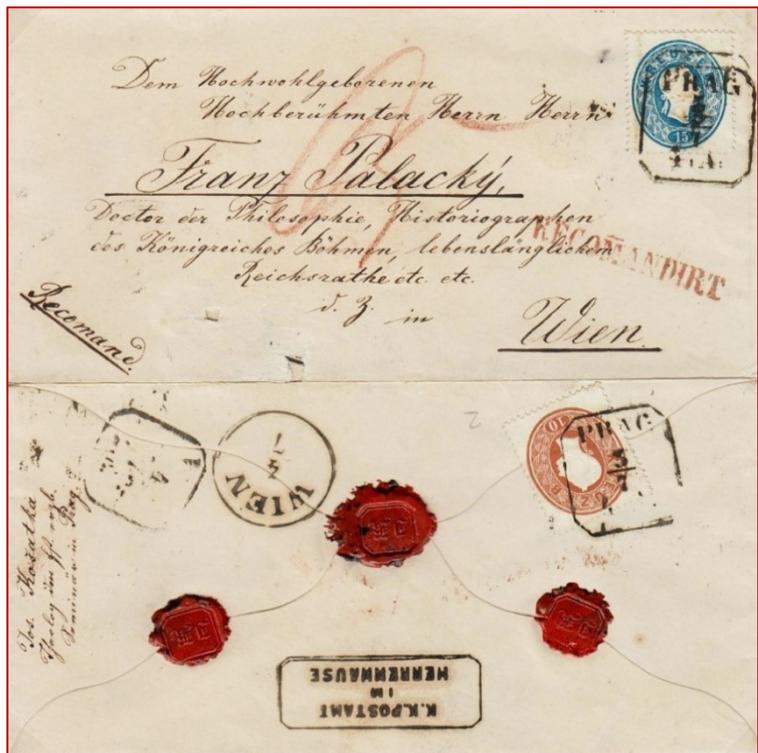


Fig. 2: Registered letter from Prague to F. Palacký in Vienna, 1861; receiving postmark of the House of Lords.

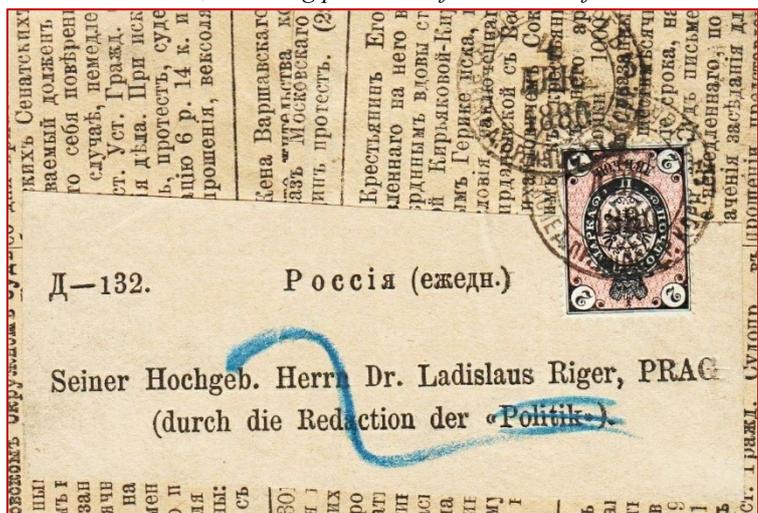
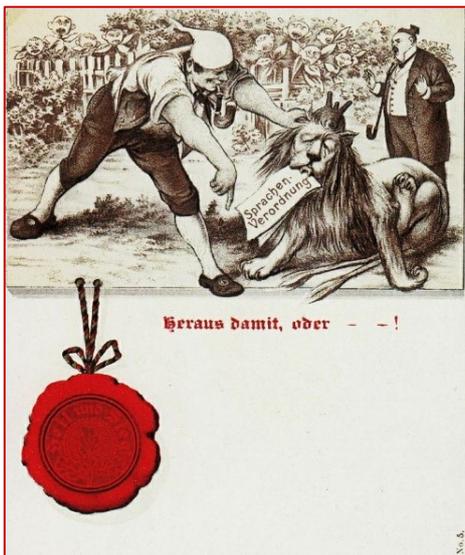


Fig. 3: Newspaper address strip, from Russia to F. Rieger in Prague, 1880. Fig. 4 (left): Two German propaganda postcards against Badeni's regulation (1897) of language use.

Dr. Alois Rašín belonged to the radical-autonomist wing of the Young Czech Party. Already in 1884 he was sentenced to two years prison in the course of a campaign against young Czech radicals. In 1911 he was elected to the Reichsrat. After the beginning of WWI he supported the Czech independence movement and in 1915 he was arrested and sentenced to death. After the demise of Emperor Franz Josef I in 1916 the death sentence was commuted to a prison sentence and in 1917 Rašín benefitted from amnesty. In 1918 he was co-founder of the new Czechoslovak state and was nominated as its first Minister for Financial Affairs. (See Figure 5 and *Czechout* 2/2019, pp. 15–17.)

During WWI Czech opposition was formed abroad. The objective was the dissolution of the Hapsburg Monarchy and national independence for Czechs. Key areas were Paris, London and the US. In Paris

**Fig. 5 (right):** Letter from Dr. A. Rašín, sent from the garrison arrest in Vienna to his wife in Prague, 31 March 1916. On the reverse is a censorship mark.

the opposition was focused around the 'Czech National Committee', which later turned into the 'Czech Committee Abroad'. (See Figure 6.)

Who were the main protagonists of the Czech opposition abroad? **Tomáš G. Masaryk** was elected to the Reichsrat as a member of the Young Czech Party in 1891 but resigned in 1893 because of disagreement with the party line. In 1900 he founded the 'Realistic Party' ('Česká strana lidová realistická'), which he represented in the Reichsrat, 1900–1914. After the beginning of WWI he pursued the goal of an independent state. He escaped from being arrested in 1914 by a trip abroad. In Geneva he started to organize an exile movement. In the autumn of 1915 he was co-founder of the Czech Committee Abroad. His most important co-worker as a secretary of the Committee was **Dr. Edvard Beneš**, who followed him to Paris on 3 September 1915 and was a member of the Realistic Party.



**Fig. 6 (right):** Censored telegram from Bordeaux to the Czech Committee in Paris, 16 September 1914: 'I am waiting impatiently for my certificate of origin.'

### The Transition to a Movement for Czecho-Slovak Independence

The Slovak **Milan Rastislav Štefánik** (1880–1919), as a student in Prague, met T. G. Masaryk and became acquainted with his thought. He emigrated, went to Paris, became a French citizen in 1912 and fought as a



fighter pilot in the French army during WWI. In 1915 he met with the Masaryk group. They shared the objectives of the dissolution of the Hapsburg Monarchy and the founding of a common Czecho-Slovak state. The Czech Committee was changed to the 'Czecho-Slovak National Council' in February 1916.

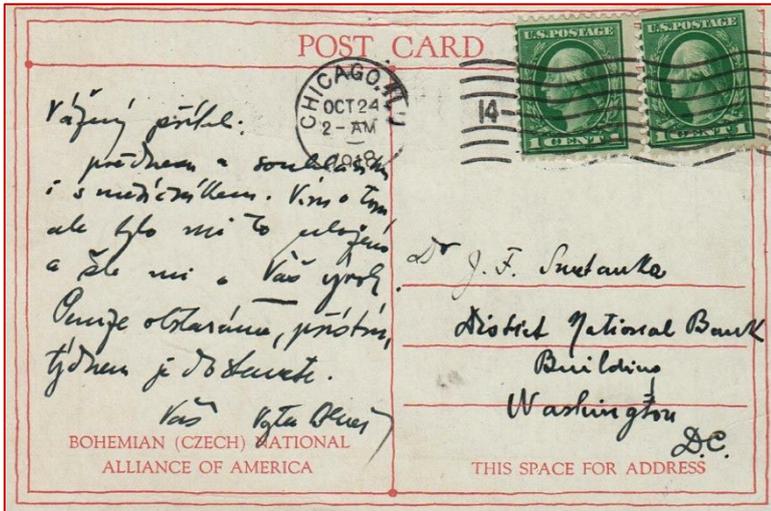
Štefánik was mandated by the Committee to establish an army consisting of Czech and Slovak war prisoners and emigrants. He received support from the French state but also from Slovak emigrants in the US. Štefánik subsequently organized Czecho-Slovak legions in Russia, France and Italy. In 1918 he was nominated for Minister of Defence by the provisional government but died in an airplane crash in 1919. (See *Czechout* 2/2019, pp. 19–21.)

### The Independence of Czechoslovakia

In April 1918, after some months' stay in Russia, Masaryk went to the US. On the one hand he needed the support of the American government for his plans; on the other hand there were important Czech and Slovak emigrant associations in the US which he intended to unify. Important contact persons in the US were Karel Pengler (press office, liaison office between the associations in America) and **Vojta Beneš** (see Figure 7), brother of E. Beneš and responsible for financial affairs of the emigrant associations. On 31 May 1918, Czech and Slovak exile groups fashioned in Pittsburgh (see Figure 8) a basic agreement about the new Czecho-Slovak state to be founded. The Slovaks were promised autonomy and equal rights.

After the conclusion of the Pittsburgh agreement Masaryk succeeded in getting the recognition of the Allies for the Czecho-Slovak National Council as the basis of the future government. France agreed on 29 June, Great Britain did so on 9 August and the US on 3 September 1918. On 14 October 1918, Edvard Beneš declared the Council for

Provisional Government with T. G. Masaryk as Prime Minister. On 18 October, Masaryk proclaimed the independent Czechoslovak state ('Washington Declaration').

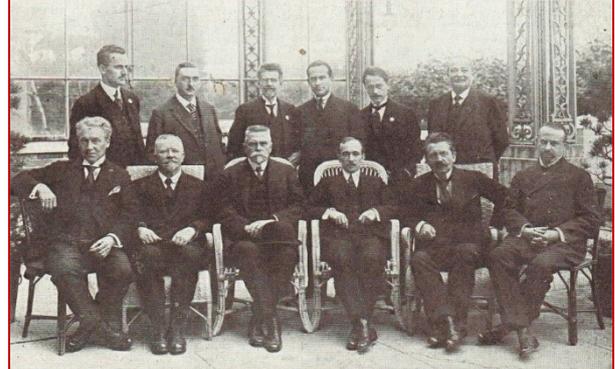
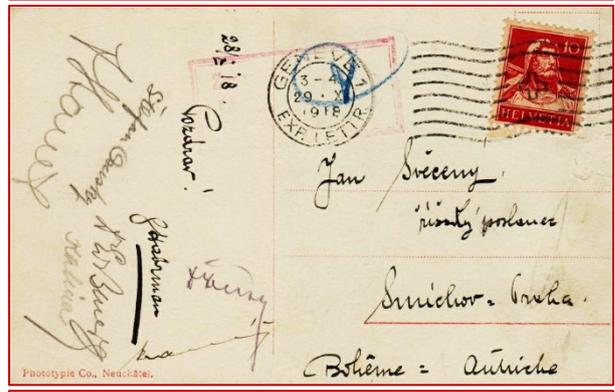
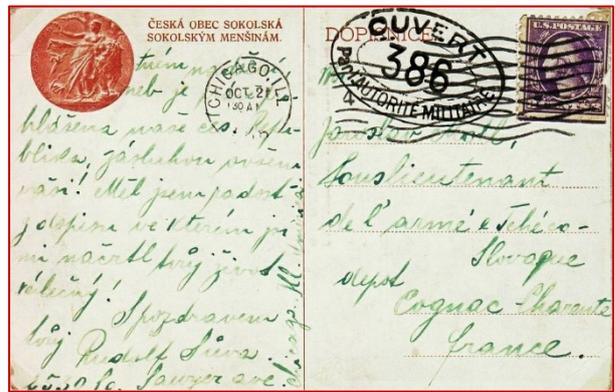
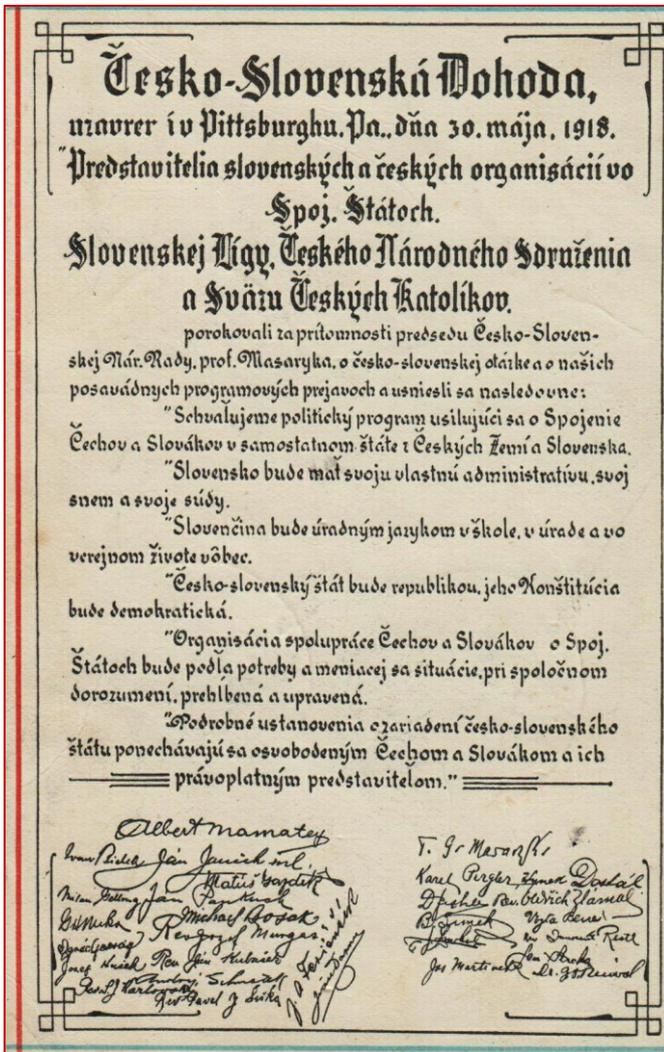


**Fig. 7 (left):** Postcard autographed by Vojta Beneš, written from Chicago, Ill., to Washington, D.C., 24 October 1918.

- Decisive factors for the recognition were:
- ✎ The interest of the Allies in the destruction of the Hapsburg Monarchy.
  - ✎ Confirmation that the new state would have democratic structures and would guarantee the rights of minorities.
  - ✎ And last but not least: the military importance of the Czecho-slovak legions.

On 28 October 1918, the Austro-Hungarian government accepted the conditions of American President Woodrow Wilson for the termination of the war. One of these conditions was the right of self-

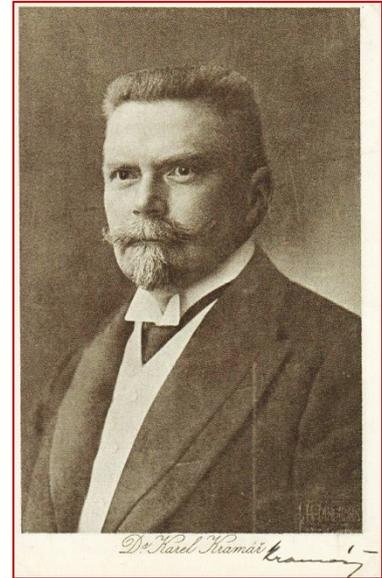
determination for peoples. On the same day an independent Czechoslovakia was proclaimed simultaneously in Prague, Washington and Geneva, where members of the provisional Czechoslovak government and representatives of the internal opposition met for the first time. (See Figures 9–11.)



**Fig. 8 (above):** Picture postcard, the Pittsburgh agreement. **Fig. 9 (right, top):** Censored postcard from the US, sent to a second lieutenant of the Czechoslovak army in France, 21 October 1918. **Fig. 10 (right, centre):** Historic document from the first meeting in Geneva, a greeting card sent to Prague, 28 October 1918. Addressee was Jan Svečený, deputy of the Reichsrat. The card is signed by G. Habrman, E. Beneš, Karel Kramář, Štefan Osusky, Antonin Kalina and František Staněk. **Fig. 11 (right, bottom):** Picture postcard showing the members of the Czechoslovak delegation in Geneva.

**Karel Kramář** was a member of the Young Czech Party and deputy of the Reichsrat since 1891; from 1901 he was group chairman and from 1907 also vice-president of the Reichsrat. After the beginning of the war he stood for the independence of Czechs and Slovaks. In 1915 he was sentenced to death because of high treason, but later he benefitted from the 1917 imperial amnesty. In the summer of 1918 the Czech deputies of the Reichsrat elected him chairman of the National Committee. On 26 October 1918 he went to Geneva as leader of the delegation of the National Committee. Two days later he proclaimed the independence of Czechoslovakia. From November 1918 until June 1919 he was the first Prime Minister of the new state. (See Figure 12.)

**Slovakia** had no clear borders before the war (it was part of ‘Upper Hungary’, Felvidék). During the war there was hardly any movement for independence. The convergence with the Czechs was mainly supported by emigrants. It was only at the rally of the Social Democrats on the occasion of 1 May 1918 when Dr. V. Šrobar claimed the right of self-determination ‘also for the Hungarian part of the Czechoslovak tribe’. In mid-October a Slovak National Council was created (‘Slovenskej národnej rady’). At a meeting of some 100 representatives of different groups in Turčianský Svätý Martin, this National Council passed a declaration for the unity of the Czechoslovak people based on complete equality. The Hungarian offer for Slovak autonomy within Hungary was rejected. This decision was sent by telegram, signed by Matúš Dúla (chairman of the Council), to the National Committee in Prague. (See Figures 13 and 14.)



**Fig. 12:** Picture postcard signed by Kramář. **Fig. 13 (left):** Letter of 16 November 1918 to M. Dúla, postmarked ‘Hungarian Republic’. **Fig. 14 (below, left):** Commemorative postcard (1988) on the occasion of the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Turčianský Svätý Martin telegram.



On 18 October 1918, Emperor Charles I issued a manifesto on the transformation of the monarchy into a federation. This came too late. On 28 October the independence of Czechoslovakia was proclaimed. Slovenes and Croats became co-founders of the new South Slavic state on 29 October. Hungary terminated the Union with Austria on 31 October 1918. Thereby Austria-Hungary was dissolved. Charles I resigned on 11 November 1918 and the ‘Republik Deutsch-Österreich’ was proclaimed. The regions of Bohemia and Moravia which had German-speaking majorities declared their intention to join Deutsch-Österreich. The Czechoslovak military prevented this connection by 18 December. The Treaty of St. Germain confirmed that these regions should belong to Czechoslovakia. The new Republic of Austria was forced to give up the prefix ‘Deutsch’. (See Figure 15.)

On 14 November 1918 a revolutionary National Assembly passed a provisional constitution and elected T. G. Masaryk as

President and Karel Kramář as Prime Minister. This assembly consisted of 216 Czech members (representatives of Czech political parties according to the 1911 election results) and 40 co-opted Slovaks. There were no members of German nationality or from the other minorities involved. On 29 February 1920, the National Assembly, which had meanwhile expanded to 300 deputies, passed the definitive constitution of the Č.S.R. Only at the following elections to the parliament did Germans and other minorities participate. (See Figure 16.)



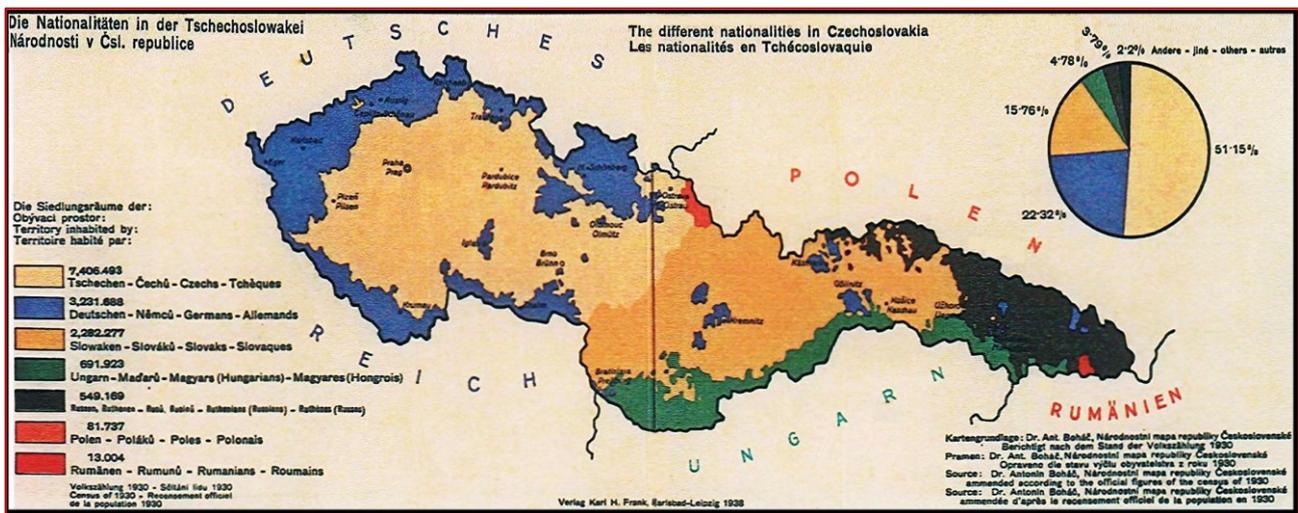
**Fig. 15 (left):** Letter from Manětín (Manetin), 30 October 1918; German-excised cancel, originally bilingual; the stamps of the Empire locally overprinted 'Finis Austriae' ('The End of Austria').

**Fig. 16 (below):** Registered express letter from Nový Jičín (Neu-Titschein), Moravian Silesia, to the President of the Provisional National Assembly, F. Tomášek, 3 July 1919.

**Problems of the New State: Minorities, Borderlines and Separatist Movements**

The Czecho-Slovak movement for independence strove for a nation state, since the multinational state Austria-Hungary was no longer (or not quickly enough) able to solve the problems of its smaller nations. The problem: the newly-founded Czechoslovakia was just another multinational state (see Figure 17) – even if the protagonists of the new state had another self-conception. According to the census of 1921 there were Czechs (51.5%), Slovaks (14%), Germans (23.4%), Hungarians (5.6%), Ruthenians and Ukrainians (3.5%), Poles and others (2.1%). The circumstances of Czechoslovakia's formation were problematic:

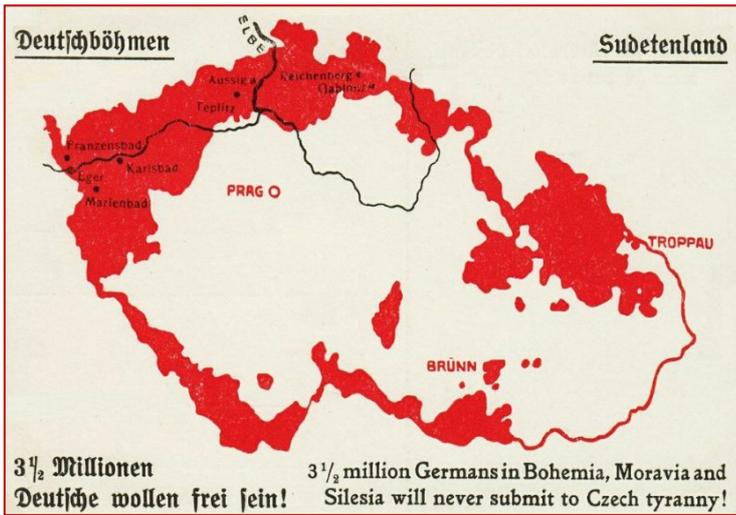
- 👉 Germans, Hungarians and Poles were not involved in the elaboration of the constitution. (The German parties boycotted the constitutional assembly.)
- 👉 The preamble of the Constitution mentions a 'Czechoslovak People' and only this one.
- 👉 And the 'Czechoslovak language' – does it exist? – was declared to be the country's only official language.



**Fig. 17:** Map of the nationalities in Czechoslovakia.

The numerically most important minority, the Germans, referred to the right of self-determination which had been proclaimed by President Wilson, and they contrasted it with the historic-territorial right of the state which was claimed by the Czechs. On 29 and 30 October 1918, the German deputies from Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia which

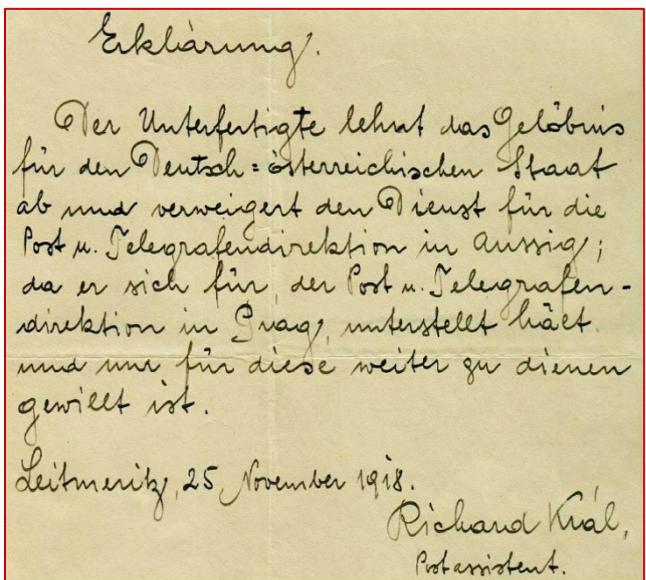
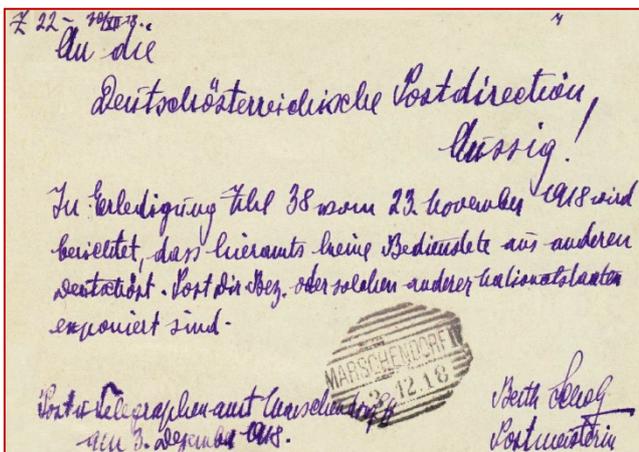
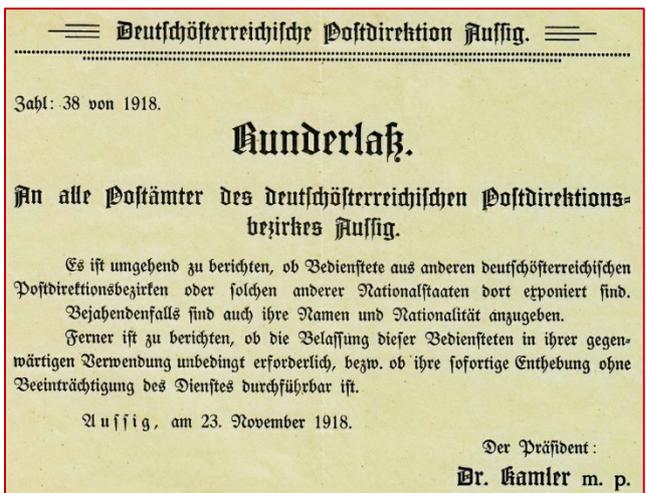
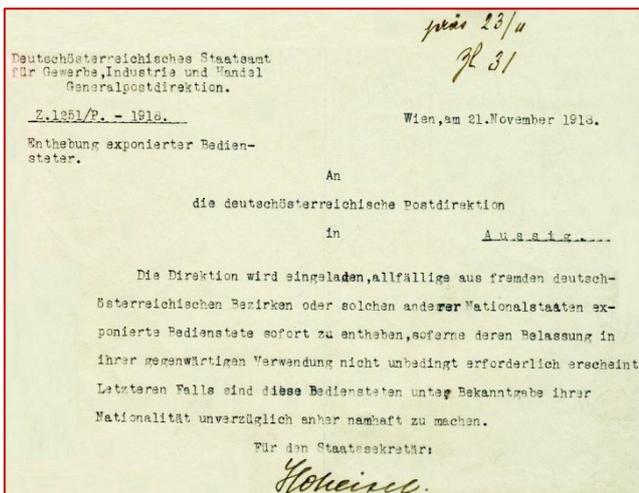
had been elected for the Reichsrat in Vienna proclaimed for their settlement areas the provinces ‘**Deutschböhmen**’ (capital Reichenberg/Liberec) and ‘**Sudetenland**’ (capital Troppau/Opava) as parts of Deutsch-Österreich. On 3 November, the provinces ‘**Böhmerwaldgau**’ in South Bohemia and ‘**Deutschsüdmähren**’ in Moravia followed. So the new state was threatened by separation. (See Figure 18.)



**Fig. 18 (left):** Propaganda postcard from 1919 showing the areas of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia which were settled mainly by Germans.

Deutschböhmen, the largest of the disloyal provinces, had some 2.23 million inhabitants; 2.07 million of them considered themselves Germans (according to the 1919 census). Following the proclamation of the province as a part of Deutsch-Österreich, a Provincial Government was formed in Reichenberg/Liberec on 29 October 1918. The Governor was Rudolf Lodgman van Auen, from 5 November. Administrative bodies were established which were focused on Vienna, not Prague. As to the postal service, the ‘Deutsch-Österreichische Postdirektion’ for Deutschböhmen was established

in Aussig (Ústí nad Labem) by decree of the General Postal Directorate in Vienna, 10 November 1918. Employees of post offices in Deutschböhmen were supposed to take an oath through which they pledged loyalty to the German-Austrian state. This created conflicts for those who felt they were members of the new Czechoslovak state. If they refused the oath they were dismissed. (See Figures 19–22.)

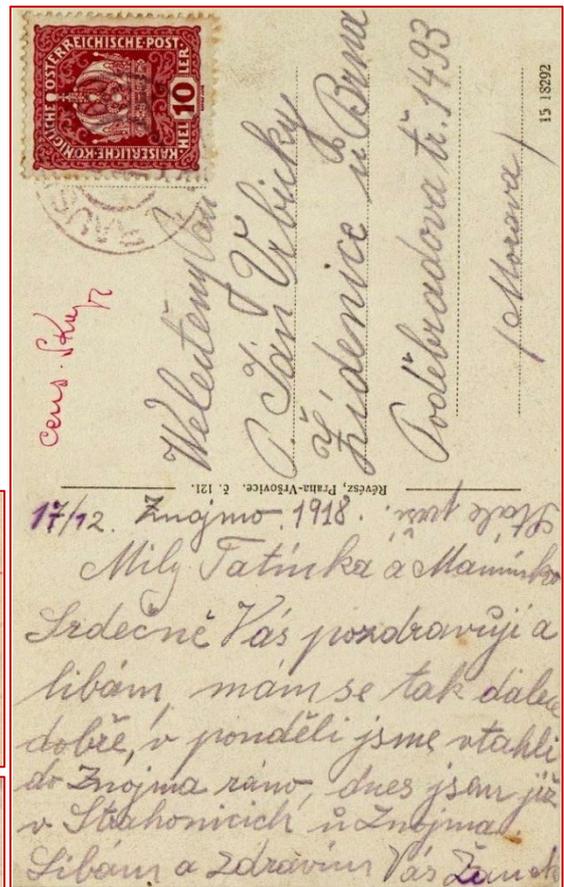


**Fig. 19 (top, left):** Official instruction by the General Postal Directorate in Vienna to the Postal Direction at Aussig, 21 November, concerning procedures with non-German employees. **Fig. 20 (top, right):** Circular by the Postdirektion Aussig fulfilling the instruction from Vienna, 23 November. **Fig. 21 (bottom, left):** Answer by the postal office Marschendorf (Maršov), 3 December. **Fig. 22 (bottom, right):** Statement of a postal assistant from Leitmeritz (Litoměřice) about his refusal of the oath, 25 November.

From mid-November the Czechoslovak military started to recapture separatist provinces. By 19 December 1918, all regions were occupied and *de facto* subject to Czechoslovak sovereignty. According to the Treaty of St. Germain Austria had to cede all Bohemian and Moravian regions. (See Figure 23.)

**Fig. 23 (right):** Censored picture postcard written by a Czechoslovak soldier from Znojmo (Znaim), 17 December 1918: ‘...on Monday we moved into Znojmo...’.

**The Slovakian territory** had no historic borders. In its southeastern part there were armed conflicts with Hungary over the demarcation lines. On 4 July 1919, Hungarian troops were forced to withdraw. Under the peace treaty of Trianon (4 June 1920) Hungary had to cede important parts of the former Upper Hungary to Czechoslovakia, among them regions with a majority Hungarian population. (See Figures 24 and 25.)



**Fig. 24 (left, top):** Military courier mail from the headquarters in Prague (4 January 1919) to ‘Wilsonove Město’, as the Slovak capital was briefly called in 1919 in honour of the American president. The city’s former official name was ‘Pressburg’ until 1867, then ‘Pozsony’. From 1919 it was ‘Bratislava’. (See Czechout 4/2008, pp. 94–95.) **Fig. 25 (left, bottom):** Fieldpost card from Csap (Čop) in southeastern Slovakia, sent by a soldier from the 88<sup>th</sup> Czechoslovak infantry regiment, 21 May 1919.

For the settlement of **border disputes between (German-)Austria and Czechoslovakia** an international border commission was constituted. It settled in Horní Dvořiště (Oberhaid) close to the border with Upper Austria. Horní Dvořiště was a frontier station and the first place which was passed by T. G. Masaryk when he came back from his exile on 20 December 1918. (See Figures 26 and 27.)



**Fig. 26 (left):** Letter from the Austrian delegation at the international border commission in Horní Dvořiště, sent to Linz.

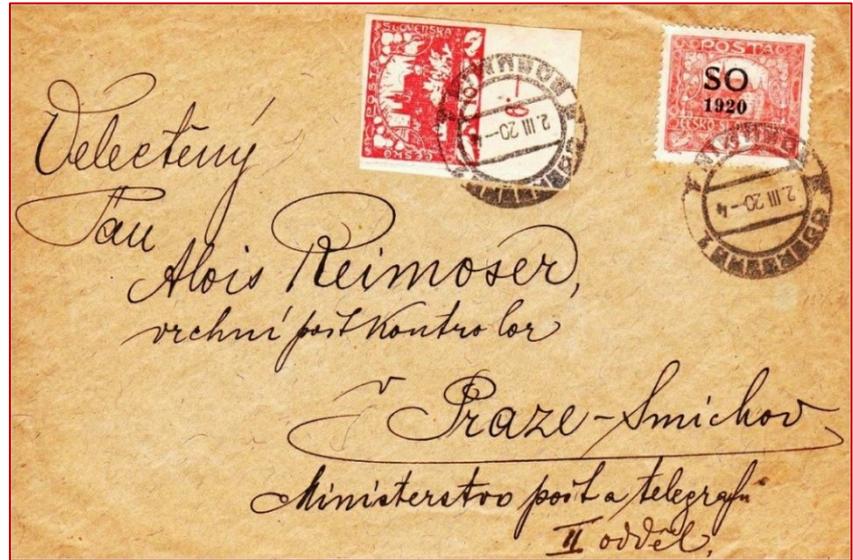


**Fig. 27 (right):** Philatelic-inspired card, sent 31 July 1920 in Gmunt v Čechách; mixed franking of Czechoslovak and German-Austrian stamps, possible for only three days after the transfer of Gmunt (which had been part of Lower Austrian Gmund) to Czechoslovakia. In 1920 it was renamed ‘České Velenice’.

The former administrative district **Ostschlesien (Eastern Silesia)** of the Crown land Austrian Silesia (the former Duchy of Teschen) was contested between Poland and Czechoslovakia. That's why during the peace negotiations in Paris a decision was made to organize a plebiscite. An interallied commission was established for the supervision of the plebiscite. The commission arrived in Teschen on 1 February 1920 and gave the order to use Polish or Czech stamps with the overprint 'SO 1920' for the Czech administrative district (according to a provisional demarcation line from 1918) and 'S. O. 1920' for the Polish district. The stamps were used from 13 February 1920. The planned plebiscite did not occur because the differences were solved by arbitration on 28 July 1920. The stamps were valid until 11 August 1920 in Czechoslovakia and until 1 September 1920 in Poland. (See Figures 28–30.)



**Fig. 28** (above): Map of the plebiscite area with the final border. The Olza River divided Teschen. **Fig. 29** (right, top): Letter from Oderberg 2 (Bohumín 2), sent 2 March 1920; mixed franking of Czech stamps with and without the 'SO 1920' overprint. **Fig. 30** (right, bottom): Letter with Polish 'S. O. 1920' overprints from the divided city Teschen/Cieszyn, sent to Prague on 11 April with bilingual German/Polish postmarks.

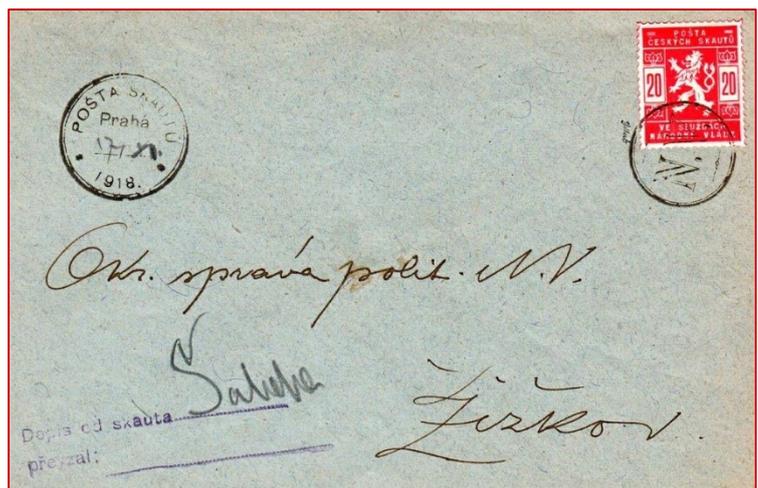


**Postal Services of the New Republic: the Beginning**

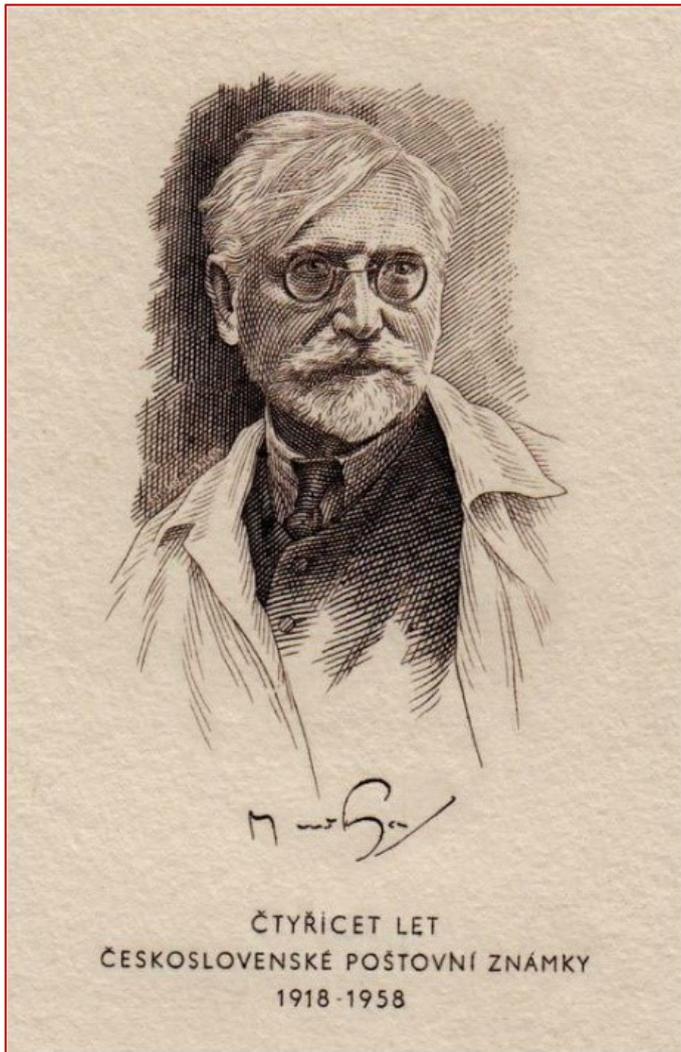
During the first weeks after the declaration of independence **Scouts** managed the local postal service for some time. For this purpose particular stamps were used (7–25 November 1918). The postage was paid to the courier by the recipient. (See Figures 31 and 32.)



**Fig. 31** (above): Stamps of Scouts' postal service (with two shades of blue). **Fig. 32** (right): Letter from 17 November 1918, cancels 'POŠTA SKAUTU 1918' and 'N.V.' (Národní Výbor), and a courier's handwritten delivery marking.



From 18 December 1918, the first set of stamps was issued by the Czechoslovak Post. The famous Art Nouveau artist **Alfons Mucha** (1860–1939) designed the up-to-now most popular motif of Czechoslovak stamps, the Hradčany issue. (See Figures 33 and 34.)



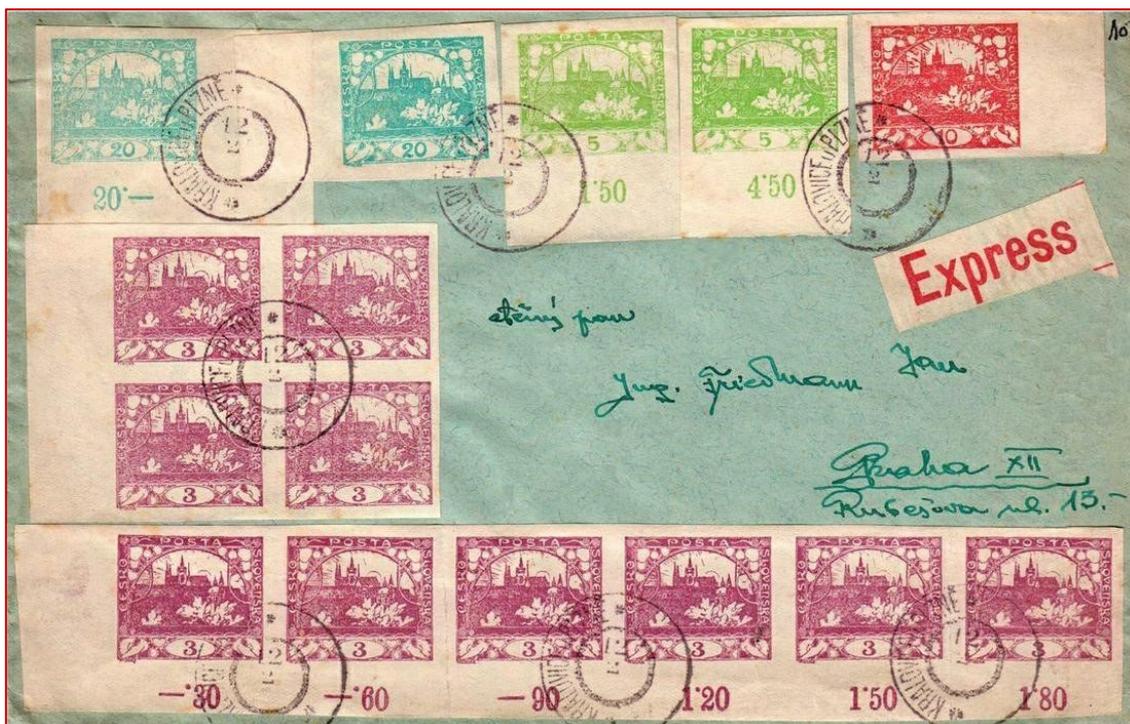
**The Constitution of Czechoslovakia**

The circumstances of Czechoslovakia’s formation were complicated. Nonetheless during the following years a functioning parliamentary democracy developed, to which also the members of the other nations eventually contributed. The system was based on the principles of sovereignty of the people and separation of powers. Legislation was allocated to the National Assembly, which had two Houses, the House of Deputies and the Senate. Elections were based on universal suffrage. (See Figure 35.)

The President of the Republic was the head of state. He was not only representative of the state, but he also appointed the government and was supreme commander of the army. T. G. Masaryk was the first President (1920–35). His successor was Edvard Beneš (1935–38), who held the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs during the reign of Masaryk (1918–35). (See Figure 36.)

Czechoslovakia received approximately 20% of the area and 25% of the population of the Hapsburg Monarchy, but 66% of the industrial capacity. It developed into one of the most industrialized countries of Europe during the 1920s. During the 1930s it was the only democratic state in central Europe, surrounded by fascist and authoritarian states, until its destruction by Hitler in 1938/1939.

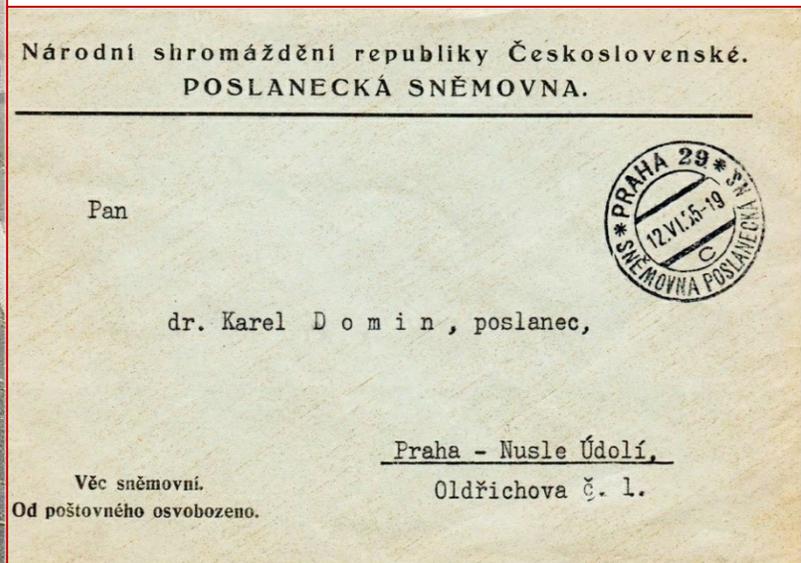
**Fig. 33** (above, left): Black print (cropped) with a portrait of Mucha, issued on the occasion of the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary (1958) of the release of the Hradčany. **Fig. 34** (below): Express letter from Kralovice u Plzně (Kralowitz bei Pilsen), cancelled 12 February [1919]; Hradčany mixed franking, German name excised from the cancels.





*Left [the author of this essay]: 'Opa Hartmut [Liebermann] mit Enkelin Juna', photograph taken November 2019. Grandpa Hartmut (Liebermann) with granddaughter Juna.*

*Fig. 35 (below): Letter from the House of Deputies, sent to a deputy on 12 June 1935; postmark of the House of Deputies (Praha 29, Sněmovna Poslanecká).*



*Fig. 36: Registered letter from March 1930, sent to President Masaryk, franked with a 3 Kč stamp which was issued on the occasion of Masaryk's 80<sup>th</sup> birthday; receiving mark of the president's office.*

This article was originally published in *Austria*, No. 200 (Autumn 2017), pp. 5–25. It is reprinted here, edited and revised, by the permission of the author Hartmut Liebermann (photo above) and Andy Taylor, the editor of *Austria*. See also Hartmut's 'From the Kingdom of Bohemia to the Czechoslovak Republic 1198–1920', *3/2014*, pp. 16–17.

## 50 Years Ago — March 1970

The only stamps issued by Czechoslovakia in March 1970, on the 13<sup>th</sup>, were six colourful stamps in a set composed of two size formats, SG 1877–1882, which celebrated EXPO'70, the World Fair held in Osaka, Japan between 15 March and 13 September. The theme of the Expo was 'Progress and Harmony for Mankind'.



The Nuclear Non-Proliferation [Treaty](#) went into effect on 5 March 1970 after ratification by 47 nations. By August 2016, 191 countries had adhered to it. North Korea withdrew in 2003 after detonating nuclear devices. On 12 March, for the first time in British history citizens younger than 21 cast ballots in a parliamentary election. The *New English Bible* was released on 16 March by the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. This edition was not a revision of previous English-language bibles but was produced by a team of Biblical scholars working from Hebrew texts. US Post Office workers went on [strike](#) in New York City on 18 March and then in Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Washington, *et al.* President Richard Nixon assigned military units to deliver mail in New York where 35,000,000 mail items had accumulated. Vera Brittain, English nurse and peace activist, author of the WWI memoir *Testament of Youth* (1933), died on 29 March at age 76.

Curious about the architecture of Czechoslovakia's Osaka [pavilion](#), I searched and was directed to the website <https://www.pavilon-expo2015.cz/en/historie/expo-1970-osaka>, where I read:

*This exhibition was affected by the time in which it was held, coinciding with the Prague Spring of 1968 and the invasion of the Warsaw Pact.... The office of the general commissioner did not allow the authors of the pavilion to leave the country and so they never saw the finished pavilion.... Some of the works of art selected for the exhibition were not allowed to be exhibited.... [T]he Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a negative assessment of the exhibition after its closing, where the ... pavilion was defined as a 'centre of anti-socialist elements'.*

I also established a temporary subscription to the online *New York Times* in order to read its archived [review](#) of the Expo. Here is one passage rich enough to raise an eyebrow:

*There is great poignance, whether or not intentional, in the statement of ideals at the entrance to the pavilion, which refers to the Czechoslovak people's 'endeavoring to fulfill the humanistic heritage of their history'. A brief objective description is then given of the organization of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.*

Much may have been packed into the 'objective description'. A book found on the Google Books website hints that the August 1968 invasion and subsequent purges had ill-fated effects on Czechoslovakia's participation, including the pavilion's [cuisine](#) ([scroll](#) pp. 133–146). None of the politics is revealed in the six stamps, although the odd-man out is machinery with a soft red background. Contrast the [USSR's](#) bright red Osaka sheet in Soviet-marvellous style, showing its pavilion and a portrait of Lenin—waving, not pointing to the future.

The features of the six Czechoslovakia stamps: 50 h, three presumably Bohemian bells (*zvony*); 80 h, machinery/engineering (*strojírenství*); 1 Kčs, two [beehives](#), wooden Slovak folk sculptures (*dřevěné lidové plastiky*); 160 Kčs, 'Anjel a svätci' ('Angel and Saints'), detail of an icon from the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, Bardejov; 2 Kčs, F. K. Wolf's (1765–1836) painting 'Worlik 1787' (says the stamp's inscription and *POFIS*) or 'Orlík Castle' (*SG, Scott and Czechoslovak Specialist, Jan. 1971*, p. 12); and 3 Kčs, a painting by Kacusika Hokusai (1760–1849), 'Pohled na Fudžijamu' ('View of Fuji'). As many scenes of Mt Fuji as you could wish to see are collected [here](#). The 2 Kčs and 3 Kčs stamps were engraved by Josef Herčík ([4/2019](#), p. 8; in 1998 he became Honorary Life Member of *CPSGB* – see our [Handbook](#), p. 6). The common theme threading through this set of six is, I think, Art, which applies as well to the 80 h machine, a 20<sup>th</sup>-century engineering *objet d'art*. **Ed.**

## NEW ISSUES

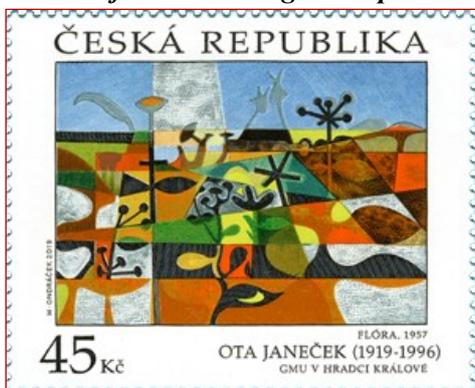
*Czech Republic***'100 Years of the Czechoslovak Red Cross' – 13 November 2019**

There are bound to be continuity and terminological tangles in other areas, but they need not be recklessly disseminated. Even the Česká pošta website explicitly says that the logo on this new Czech Republic stamp is that of the 'Czech Red Cross' (*českého červeného kříže*), not 'Czechoslovak Red Cross'. The Czechoslovak Red Cross, which was founded in February 1919, could not have lasted 100 years. If the new stamp intended to celebrate the original Czechoslovak Red Cross,



the symbol of *that* organization should have been reproduced. By contrast, this account is accurate: 'A predecessor of Czech Red Cross was Czechoslovak Red Cross. After the creation of the new Czech Republic ... the [Czech Red Cross](#) [*its website*] was recognized by the ICRC'. Click [here](#) for the website of the separate Slovak Red Cross – which has also not existed for 100 years. Consider the incoherence of the logo (*right*)

designed and perpetrated by the Czech Red Cross. The phenomenon may be a case of 'blowing one's own horn' and makes *me* doubt the universality or sincerity of the description of the divorce as 'velvet'. The commandeering of the traditional Czechoslovak flag by the Czech Republic has, on *me*, the same effect.

**'Works of Art on Postage Stamps: Ota Janeček' – 13 November 2019**

This painting by Ota Janeček (1919–1996), was done in 1957 and is called 'Flora'. Between 1937 and 1939, Janeček studied at Prague's Technical University. After the Germans closed Czech universities he worked at a bicycle factory. The themes typical of his painting are caricatures or stylisations of various flora and fauna. He also produced linocuts, lithographs and dry point etchings and contributed book illustrations (for Hrubín, Halas, La Fontaine, Ovid, Wilde, Seifert and Verlaine). In this regard he brings to mind [Josef Lada](#) (1887–1957), who is known, in part, for his illustrations of [Jaroslav Hašek's](#) World War I novel *The Good Soldier Švejk*. (Thanks to Česká pošta for its contribution.)

**'Works of Art on Postage Stamps: Ladislav Šaloun' – 27 November 2019**

Ladislav Šaloun (1870–1946), a leading figure in modern Czech sculpture, exercised his craft during the period of Art Nouveau (Období secese, Jugendstil, Sezession, and so forth). The piece depicted on the stamp is the Pygmalionesque 'Touch of Fate II' (1933), which raises the question: Whose hands are touching her? Those of a yearning subservient lover or the moulding hands of the creative artist himself? Both, of course. (That the young woman has fetching breasts and torso but no arms is, for some students of art, positively grotesque. Amputated, she cannot touch anything, except with her eyes.) Mention of Czech Art Nouveau brings to mind Alfons Mucha, of Hradčany stamp fame, although Šaloun was housed largely in Prague while Mucha lounged around Paris. According to the website '[Dvořák in Visual Arts](#)' Šaloun did a dozen busts of Antonín Dvořák while Mucha has been credited with only one oil painting (1929) of the composer – which is not to denigrate his otherwise profuse Czech-oriented accomplishments, e.g., *The Slav Epic* (*Slovanská epopěj*).

**Czech Republic Postal Stationery Card: ‘Awarded Stamps’ – 04 December 2019**

**Nejvyšší světová ocenění pro české známky**



**První místo**  
za Nejkrásnější společný aršík  
v období 2013 až 2017  
1150. výročí příchodu Cyrila a Metoděje  
na Velkou Moravu

**Druhé místo**  
za Nejluxusnější suvenýr na světě  
Sběratelské vydání Bombajského dopisu

**Třetí místo**  
za Nejluxusnější tisk  
poštovní známky na světě  
Soubor otisků a soutisku rytin známky  
Francesco da Ponte: Obětování v chrámě



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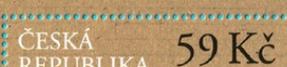
NEXOFIL AWARD 2019



The Czech ‘Bombay Cover’ souvenir sheet displayed on the new 2019 Czech postcard (above) is oddly not the 2<sup>nd</sup>-place winning sheet at NEXOFIL 2019, shown at the right, according to FEPA: <https://fepanews.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/2019-Winners-NEXOFIL-Awards.pdf>. (Scroll down to Category 10a.)

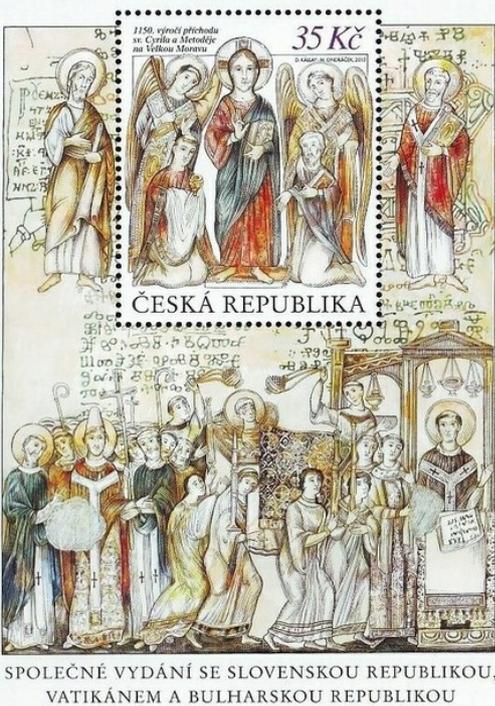


**Bombajský dopis**  
na Světové výstavě poštovních známek  
PRAGA 2018

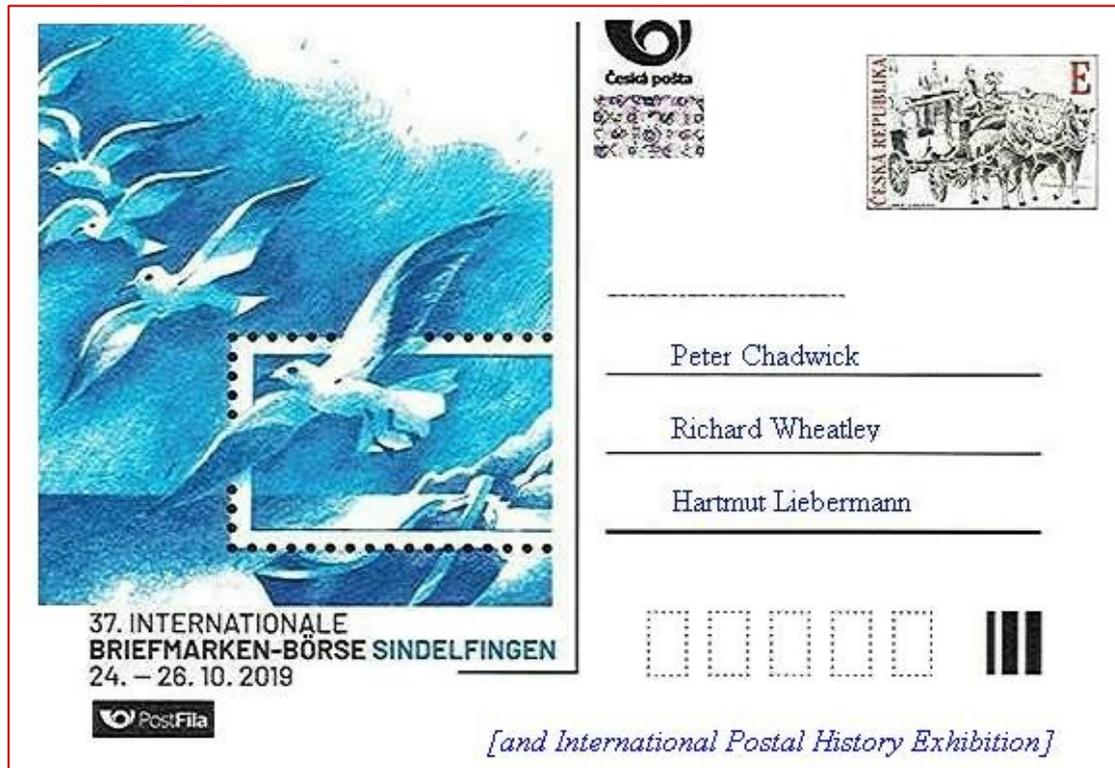




Česká pošta, s.p. – Generální partner výstavy



The Saints Cyril and Methodius sheet (above, left) was a *joint issue*, three stamps each, of the Czech Republic, Slovakia, the Vatican City and Bulgaria. The art stamp (above, right), also shown on the postcard, was not a winner. The actual 3<sup>rd</sup>-place winner at NEXOFIL 2019 was the stamp’s ‘Luxury Proof’ (FEPA, Category 10b).

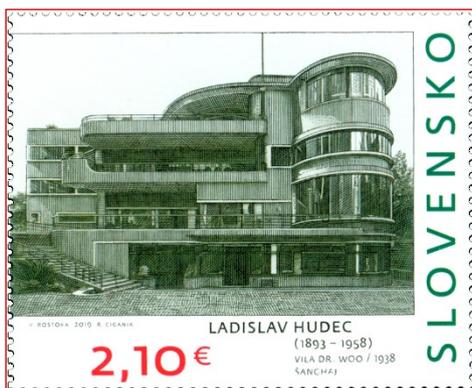
Czech Republic Postal Stationery Card Issued at the *Sindelfingen Briefmarken-Börse* – 24 October 2019 [edited]

[and International Postal History Exhibition]

## NEW ISSUES

*Slovak Republic*

## 'Art: Ladislav Hudec (1893–1958)' – 18 October 2019



Hudec, born in Besztercebánya (Banská Bystrica) and often called 'László' as a Hungarian-Slovakian, began in 1910 his architectural studies at the Technical University (*Műszaki Egyetem*) in Budapest. He served in the war but afterwards went to live, for 29 years, in Shanghai, China, where he was responsible for the Art Deco Park Hotel (or *Joint Savings Society Building*), erected 1931–1934, and hundreds of other projects. After bouncing around in Europe, in 1950 he applied for political asylum in the US, settling in Berkeley, California. The stamp shows one of his masterpieces, the house of the Shanghai businessman D. V. Woo, the 'Green House', 1935–1938. (Thanks for help from *POFIS* and *Wikipedia*.)

## 'Postage Stamp Day: Vincent Hložník (1919–1997)' – 03 December 2019

The [work](#) of Hložník is an important part of Slovak modern fine art, ranging from paintings, graphics and drawings to stained glass windows and book illustrations.



*Czechout* has reported the reproduction of his art on Slovak stamps: 'Bulls' (*SG* 199; *1/1995*, p. 30), 'Crucifixion' (*SG* 504; *2/2007*, p. 62), 'Resurrection of Christ' (*SG* 277; *1/1998*, p. 26). An earlier 'Crucifixion' was issued by Czechoslovakia, *SG* 1863 (1969), and is shown here. Another Czechoslovakia is *SG* 2856 (1986), 'In the Circus'.



**‘Joint Issue with People’s Republic of China’ – 07 October 2019.** Archaeological relicts. Issued on the occasion of the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Slovakia.



**Left:** Slovakia (2), ‘Silver Incense Burner’, Famen Temple; ‘Bronze Phalera’ found 2017 in the burial ground of Podunajské Biskupice (Bratislava). **Right:** China (2), ‘Mercury Gold Silver Sachet’, ‘Mercury Gold Copper Phalera’.

#### STAMPS and STATIONERY

New 2020 issues and 1993–2019 issues may be viewed and purchased at:

**Czech Republic** <https://www.ceskaposta.cz/en/sluzby/filatelie-a-postfila/znamky/prehled-znamek>

**Slovak Republic** <https://www.pofis.sk/en/catalog/products>

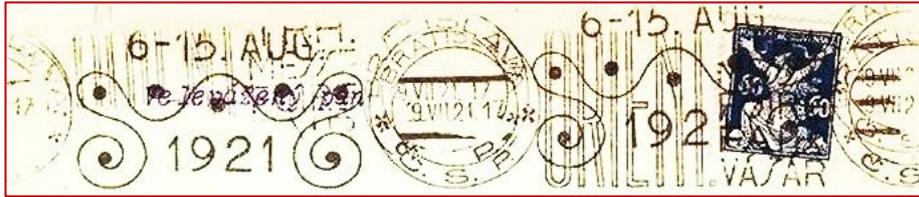
Information about formats, production and designers can also be found on these sites.

#### NOTES from the TJEKKOSLOVAKIET SAMLERNE DANMARK

**Yvonne Wheatley** has kept up with Czechoslovak philately in the land of Hamlet and inspired these notes. **Mogens Norbjerg** reports that the Danish Society was active in 2019 with two regular meetings and participation at philatelic events, including a National Stamp Exhibition in Copenhagen. It has also received positive responses to the online catalogue of *First Republic Czechoslovak Cancellations* by Jacques Hermann (3/2019, p. 7) and Norbjerg’s own *Catalogue of Plate Flaws 1953–1992*, which is hosted by CPSGB. At PRAGA2008 Norbjerg won a Silver for his exhibit ‘Czechoslovakia, Specialized Collection of Hradčany, Drawing I’. He contributed an earlier report (1/2016, p. 24) about the history of TSD (a partner of *ArGe Tschechoslowakei*) in which he wrote that the most important contribution of the Danish Society (e.g., the studies of Evald Larsen and Jan Kolar) was the plate reconstruction of different values of the Hradčany. Write to the congenial **Mogens** for details ([mono@biaf.dk](mailto:mono@biaf.dk)).

## QUERIES, LETTERS and AFTERTHOUGHTS

**OLD QUERY.** While sorting Doves, **Mark Wilson** found an unusual cancel on a 25 h Type II. Jacques Hermann gave us an image of the entire rococo cancel, which I made available, however, only to *Czechout* readers who clicked on a link (4/2019, p. 27). For those who reasonably desire a printed copy, here it is:



**LETTERS** from **Michael Chant** were received about the SNP stamps discussed recently in *Czechout* (3/2019, p. 25; 4/2019, p. 24). I had written (based on my 1994 SG) that no stamp honouring the SNP was issued in 1949. Michael points out:

*An issue was planned but not fully designed and not issued. I do not know how many stamps were to comprise the 1949 issue (maybe only one) but they were not completely destroyed and some apparently found their way onto the philatelic market after the Velvet Revolution. I have part of a commercial cover from early 1950 which, if genuine, includes a SNP stamp; some copies may have leaked out at the original time.*

Michael also mentions that the inconspicuous ‘Zvolen Castle’ issue (‘completely devoid’ of inscriptions about the SNP; SG 558, 28 August 1949) was, as indicated by various *POFIS* editions, the SNP issue, perhaps replacing the eventually unfinished/unissued stamp. The Editor found a ‘Zvolen’ favour cancel which honours the SNP 29.VIII.1949. This canceller was used *only* in Zvolen. Send the **Editor** your thoughts.



**Left:** Michael's stamp, cancelled 30.I.50 Mníšek nad Hnilcom. **Centre:** ‘Zvolen Castle’. **Right:** 1949 SNP cancel.

**AFTERTHOUGHT 1:** For anyone who is keeping up with birds, or birds on Czech and Slovak stamps (see ‘New Issues’, 3/2019 p. 26 and 3/2019 p. 27), here is some information. A page of stamps displaying the European Roller can be found at <http://www.bird-stamps.org/cspecies/9300100.htm> and a page of Common Kingfisher stamps is presented at <http://www.bird-stamps.org/cspecies/8900200.htm>. Birds on stamps in general, names and images on worldwide stamps, are listed on this page: <http://www.bird-stamps.org/clemfam.htm>.

**AFTERTHOUGHT 2:** Regarding ‘Smokestacks’ (3/2019, pp. 18–19): I was stunned that a brief later search in *Gibbons* and *POFIS* revealed a stream of smokestacks on Bohemia & Moravia and post-WWII,



communist-era Czechoslovak stamps, a veritable *embarras de richesse*. Five are shown here. (Do you understand the angle of the smoke relative to the chimneys?) There is a website devoted to smokestacks in Czechia, <http://koda.kominari.cz/>, and a **blog** on the ‘Czech Smokestack Climbing Union’. Again, I recommend chess (4/2019, p. 22). For Slovakia smokestacks, go to this **Google** image page. **Stamps**, clockwise: SG 548 (24.V.1949); 525 (28.X.1948); 587 (9.V.1950); 397 (26.III.1945; on which see, this issue, pp. 30:I–30:VI); and SG 487 (1.I.1947). Don’t overlook **Wigan**.

### Abstracts of Publications by Colin W Spong FRPSL

We have received the following journals, which are available from the Society [Library](#).

#### **Austria** (Andy Taylor, editor; [www.austrianphilately.com](http://www.austrianphilately.com))

*No. 207, Summer 2019:* Bill Sandrik's Selection: The Lloyd Agency; Austro-Hungarian Joint Issue of 2017 (Ebury); Automatic Machine Issues [2] (Boyer); The 1914 and 1915 War Charity Stamps (Pollak, Taylor); Annexe – Some Examples. [Mixed Frankings May–June 1915] (Pollak); Zither and Third Man (Taylor).

*No. 208, Autumn 2019:* Railway TPOs in Vorarlberg before 1918 (Brandon); COD Letters and Their Labels (Taylor); 200 Years of Silent Night (Boyer).

#### **The Czechoslovak Specialist** (Keith Hart, editor; [www.csphilately.org](http://www.csphilately.org))

*No. 657, Summer 2019, Vol. 81, No 3:* President Masaryk – His Czechoslovak and Czech Republic Stamps (Hart); The Czechoslovak President Most Would Prefer to Forget Finally Gets His Stamp (Sort of) (Hart); Perfins (*Filatelie* Editorial Collective); Soldier's Letter (Svoboda, Harris); Beneš to Havel – Presidents on Czechoslovak Stamps after Masaryk (Hart).

*No. 658, Fall 2019, Vol. 81, No 4:* Czech Republic Presidents on Stamps (Hart); Slovak Republic Presidents on Stamps (Hart); Closed Albums: Jaroslav John Verner (Hart); Jiří Majer's Final Show (Hart); The Shanghai Cover (Hart); Hradčany Private Perforations (Sevenhuijsen).

#### **Filatelie** [These English translations of the contents do not include all the articles.]

*Vol. 69, No. 6, 2019:* Hradčany 120 h Silver Gray (Vrba, Beneš); New Dangerous Postal Forgery (Beneš); Czechoslovak Soldiers in 1918–39 [9] (Kunc); Štefánik Stamps 1935–51 [2] (Květon); Little Known Postage Value Indication – Value Insignia for Stamp Devices [1] (Šilhán); TPO Cancel or Commemorative Postmark? (Berr). [www.filatelie.cz/archiv/6-2019#obsah-casopisu](http://www.filatelie.cz/archiv/6-2019#obsah-casopisu)

*Vol. 69, No. 7, 2019:* Little Known Postage Value Indication – Value Insignia for Stamp Devices [2] (Šilhán); Czechoslovak Soldiers in 1918–39 [10] (Kunc); German Occupation of the Protectorate as a Subject of Social Philately (Liebermann); Štefánik Stamps 1935–51 [3] (Květon); Czechoslovak Airmail Covers, First Flights 1920–1938. [www.filatelie.cz/archiv/7-2019#obsah-casopisu](http://www.filatelie.cz/archiv/7-2019#obsah-casopisu)

*Vol. 69, No. 8, 2019:* Unobtrusive Attraction of Postal Labels (Beneš); Hradčany 120 h Silver Gray [2] (Škaloud); Czechoslovak Soldiers in 1918–39 [11] (Kunc); Little Known Postal Value Indication – Value Insignia for Stamp Devices [3] (Šilhán); Štefánik Stamps 1935–51 [4] (Květon). [www.filatelie.cz/archiv/8-2019#obsah-casopisu](http://www.filatelie.cz/archiv/8-2019#obsah-casopisu)

*Vol. 69, No. 9, 2019:* Liberated Republic 1920 (Chudoba); Liberated Republic 20 h Red (Chudoba); Little Known Postage Value Indication – Value Insignia for Stamp Devices [4] (Šilhán); Czechoslovak Soldiers in 1918–39 [12] (Kunc). [www.filatelie.cz/archiv/9-2019#obsah-casopisu](http://www.filatelie.cz/archiv/9-2019#obsah-casopisu)

*Vol. 69, No. 10, 2019:* The Day I Stopped Collecting Stamps [Rumberk Overprints] (Beneš); Cancellations of German Field Post in Post-war Czechoslovakia (Liebermann); Czechoslovak Soldiers in 1918–39 [13] (Kunc). [www.filatelie.cz/archiv/10-2019#obsah-casopisu](http://www.filatelie.cz/archiv/10-2019#obsah-casopisu)

*Vol. 69, No. 11, 2019:* Stolen Postmarks of Our Post on the Auction Site (Beneš); Little Known Postage Value Indication - Value Insignia for Free Stamp Devices [5] (Šilhán); Czechoslovak Mission in Saarland in 1934–35 (Kunc); Liberated Republic Issue – 25 h (Chudoba); Counterfeits of Expert Marks on the Scene Again (Vrba). [www.filatelie.cz/archiv/11-2019#obsah-casopisu](http://www.filatelie.cz/archiv/11-2019#obsah-casopisu)

#### **Stamps of Hungary** (Roger Morrell, editor; <http://www.hpsgb.com/index.html>)

*No. 218, September 2019:* Timeline to Trianon, Part 3: 1 July 1919 to 30 September 1919 (Morrell); The Revolutionary Governing Council in Hungary, 1919 (Weise); International Advice-of-Receipt – Some Questions (Morrell); Payment of Registration Fees on Recipient-Pays Official Mail (Morrell).

*No. 219, December 2019:* Timeline to Trianon, Part 4: 1 October 1919 to 31 December 1919 (Morrell); Mixing German and Hungarian in Cancellers (Soble); Phenomenon of the Dateless 'P.U. – Rectangular Postmark' (Gudlin); The 1882 Postal Stationery Card – an Item of Little Interest? (Williams); Clarification of the Rules for Free Postage by Official Bodies (Morrell).

#### Cooperation Agreement with the Society for Czechoslovak Philately (USA)

Check out our sister organization, the *Society for Czechoslovak Philately (SCP)*, at its website, [www.csphilately.org](http://www.csphilately.org), and through SCP's Secretary, **Tom Cossaboom**, at [KLFC1@aol.com](mailto:KLFC1@aol.com). The *Society for Czechoslovak Philately* publishes quarterly *The Czechoslovak Specialist*, edited by **Keith Hart** ([kdhart46@icloud.co](mailto:kdhart46@icloud.co)). This journal and *Czechout* have little duplication in content. The two societies have arranged for payment of your *SCP* subscription to our *CPSGB Treasurer* at [treasurer@cpsgb.org](mailto:treasurer@cpsgb.org) without having to worry about foreign currency or sending payment to the USA. You will certainly increase your enjoyment and understanding of Czechoslovak philately by becoming a member of both societies.

#### CPSGB TRADE ACCOUNT with STANLEY GIBBONS

The Society has a trade account with Stanley Gibbons for catalogues and accessories. Gibbons has informed us that its orders have not been sufficient for the Society to retain the top rate of discount. As a result, the rate will be reduced to 10%. Postage for orders under £100 will be charged at £5 for *CPSGB* members in the UK (post free, over £100). Postage and insurance are charged on all overseas orders. The range of products is also being reduced. Please make note of the product numbers (or stock codes) when using the online [Product Guide](#) and supply them to **Yvonne Wheatley**, Treasurer ([treasurer@cpsgb.org](mailto:treasurer@cpsgb.org)) when requesting an order be placed for you.

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## Membership Benefits

<b>Meetings</b>	Four meetings in 2020, two in London and two in Yorkshire.
<b>Publications</b>	Members receive quarterly the journal <i>Czechout</i> (print and digital editions are available), which includes essays on Czechoslovak, Czech and Slovak philately and informs members about Society affairs. <i>CPSGB</i> also publishes <a href="#">Monographs</a> of original research.
<b>Library</b>	<i>CPSGB</i> maintains a comprehensive <a href="#">library</a> of books, journals and reference items. Postage both ways is paid by borrowers (UK members only). Write to the <a href="#">Librarian</a> .
<b>Auctions</b>	Regular auctions with a varied range of reasonably priced items. Prospective vendors and buyers should contact the <a href="#">Auction Secretary</a> .
<b>New Issue Service</b>	Service has been discontinued. Links/URLs for Czech and Slovak posts are on <a href="#">page 28</a> .
<b>Circulating Packets</b>	Stamp and postal history packets are available to members, in the UK only. Apply to the <a href="#">Packet Secretary</a> .
<b>Free Small Adverts</b>	Members are permitted free small adverts in <i>Czechout</i> . Contact <a href="#">Advertising Manager</a> .
<b>Accessories at Trade Prices</b>	Members may order accessories, album leaves and philatelic books at a substantial saving. See <i>above</i> , <a href="#">page 30</a> , or <a href="#">here</a> . Delivered direct. Contact the <a href="#">Treasurer</a> .
<b>Data Protection Act</b>	Members are advised that their details are stored electronically for use on Society business only, <i>e.g.</i> address label printing.

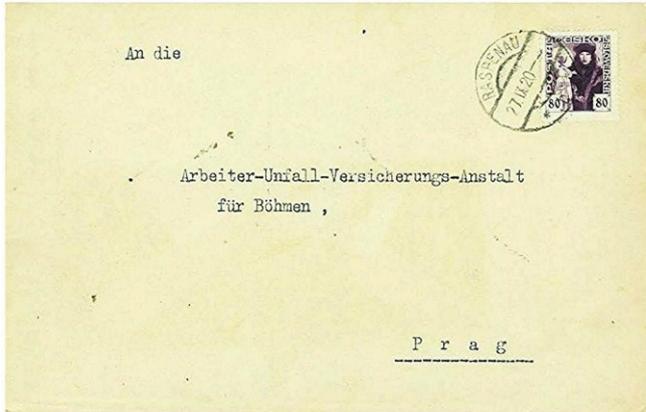
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CZECHOSLOVAK PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

## Czechoslovak Letter Mail 1918-1939

Single and Multiple Stamp Frankings



OLDŘICH TOVAČOVSKÝ JAN KYPAST VLADIMÍR SCHÖDELBAUER

With additional material  
Translated and edited by MARK WILSON FRPSL

Monograph No. 33

2020

## NEW: *CPSGB* MONOGRAPH No. 33

See pages 9–10.

*O. Tovačovský, J. Kypast,  
V. Schödelbauer and M. Wilson*

Entire on front cover:

Fourth tariff period (1 August  
1920 – 31 December 1921).

Rare 80 h Hussite.

Letter to 40 g sent on  
27 September 1920

from Raspenava/Raspenau  
to Prague.

Collection of Yvonne Wheatley.

## NEW: *CPSGB* MONOGRAPH No. 19, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition

See pages 4 and 11–12.

The complete, new  
Chapter 11 is [here](#).

*John Hammonds, Ron Hollis  
and Rex Dixon*

CZECHOSLOVAK PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

## BOHEMIA & MORAVIA A COLLECTOR'S NOTEBOOK



JOHN HAMMONDS

Based on the Ron Hollis Collection

Edited and additional research by  
Rex Dixon

Monograph No. 19

2nd edition