

CZECHOUT

Whole No. 31
Volume 3
(c) Czechoslovak PS of GB 1983

Quarterly
Edition 2.83
ISSN 0142-3525

EDITORIAL

We sincerely hope that Members found the Supplement of Monograph No. 1 of some interest, and perhaps those who have not a copy of the original Monograph may be encouraged to purchase a copy as the supply is gradually disappearing. We have however, been disappointed in the sales of Monograph No. 2 covering a Bibliography of Czechoslovak Philatelic Literature. Although we issued the first publication and its supplement free to members, we decided to sell the second in order to raise funds for future monographs. As a specialist society one of our aims should be to publish whenever possible suitable papers as a monograph for the benefit of all those interested in Czechoslovak philately in the English language. We do hope that you will support this aim .

Colin Spong
Chairman

"STAMP DUTY" by Liz Humphries in the NEWTOWN NEWS

An historic occasion took place in Newtown Community Centre, Birmingham on March 19th 1983. To help celebrate its 19th anniversary, the Magyar Philatelic Society of Great Britain invited the Austrian Stamp Club of Great Britain and the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of Great Britain to join with them in their annual exhibition. This was the first time there had been a joint exhibition, and all the members felt the result was one of the best philatelic displays held. The Magyar PS was started by Mrs Elaine Arundel of Great Barr B'ham in 1964 and she is to be made an Honorary Member of the Society.

This first joint exhibition lasted all day. The societies displays of their rare and interesting collections were presented with information on the history of each stamp set out together with any relevant photographs, and with maps of the borders of the countries as they were at that time. Some of the best philatelic material worldwide was on display.

The President of the Magyar PS Mr Laslo L. Grof, said that 'In the collections on show were the world's greatest rarities; the Vienna and Prague Pneumatic Post; and the Austrian Naval Mail,' which included photographs of the ships (one sinking!) from which the letters had been sent.

A talk and an excellent slide show were given by Mr Mervyn Benford, Secretary of the Magyar PS, illustrating various aspects of Hungarian Philately, and of Hungary. These and the Exhibition were well attended. Colin Spong, Chairman of the Czechoslovak PS, and Mr Walter Sexton, Hon. Committee Member of the Austrian Stamp Club, declared their pleasure at the success of the first occasion of the joint exhibition, and they said they "hoped it would be the first of many", a view reiterated by Mrs Kay Goodman, Life President of the Czechoslovak PS, and Mr Ferenc Orban, member of the Association Internationale des Experts Philateliques, who had travelled from Denmark for the occasion.

At the end of the day, Mrs Goodman thanked the Magyar PS on behalf of the Czechoslovak PS and the Austrian Stamp Club, for hosting and sponsoring the exhibition, and added that 'their interests are interwoven' because history has altered their countries' borders. It was agreed by all that it had been a "marvellous exhibition."

Member George Connolly recorded the following displays from the Magyar members (the Czech and Austrian displays were noted last quarter.) Postal History of Slovakia 1850-1950 - Mrs B. Fletcher; Pozony-Pressburg(Austria) - Bratislava(Cz) covers, cards and stamps seen. Collection of Kassa(& The Burgen-* land)- Mervyn Benford. Postal History of Ruthania 1850-1950 - Mrs B. Fletcher* Pre-stamp Covers of Hungary - Mrs E. Arundel; Sarvar-History of Postal Cancellation - Laslo L. Grof; Hungary the 1867 Issue by Gary Ryan; The Franz Josef Postcard & Envelopes of Hungary - S.Moseley, Hungarian Inflation Issues - Mrs Arundel, and the Derrick Hillman Collection by R. Frost.

SOCIETY MEETING ON SATURDAY MARCH 26, 1983

The Chairman welcomed 20 members to the home of Robert & Bernice Kingsley, and gave a short resume of the Birmingham Joint Exhibition. The Packet Secretary, Colin Smith reported on behalf of the Sub-committee, on insurance for the Exchange Packet. After discussion it was proposed by Mrs K. Goodman and seconded by Mr A. Page that the Packet should be insured at an approximate cost of £35. 00 per annum. This was agreed and passed.

Publications

The Chairman thanked Mr Alec Page for the production of the Monograph Supplement which had been distributed free to all members. He also thanked all those who gave their assistance, including Mrs Pat Spong. He expressed his disappointment that Monograph 2 was not selling well, and mentioned that Monograph 3 was being prepared by Mr Roy Dehn. As mentioned previously there are several other publications of interest being prepared, and the Chairman felt the time was fast approaching when a group of members needed to be formed to take on the work of preparing these i.e. typing, etc, as and when they became available. He also stated that in future a Bid Form would be circulated with all future Auction Lists to avoid further confusion, he thanked Mr Cyril Wackett for his efforts in promoting the Auctions.

Membership

The Secretary, Mrs Yvonne Gren welcomed the two new members present, and the applications received from Mr Otto Hornung and Dr M. Smutney (London), and also Mr Eric Andersen of Denmark were approved.

Library

The Librarian Mr F. Gren asked if copies of Czech. Monograph No. 16 Vols. 1 & 2 could be purchased for the Library. This was agreed.

The Chairman then closed - the business session and handed the meeting over to Mrs Kay Goodman who was to act as Auctioneer. The meeting closed at 6.30 pm and Mrs Goodman thanked Mr & Mrs Kingsley for their hospitality.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY

For 'airmail buffs' an interesting article has appeared on Czech Airlines in the magazine 'FLYPAST' No.7 February 1982 & No.8 March 1982. These are obtainable from Data Trade Distribution, Seymour Press Ltd., 334 Brixton Road, London SW9 or Key Publications Ltd, Wothorpe Road, STAMFORD, Lincs PE9 2JR. Another booklet of interest to those who collect the 1939-45 period - WW2 POW & Internment Camps, by Derek Tomlin, PO 224, 5 Place du Commerce, Bonet, St Peter Port, Guernsey. (£3).

ANNOUNCEMENTS & NEWS

A bouquet to Packet Secretary Colin Smith from new member E.C. Davison. He received a packet within a fortnight after joining! and discovered a fellow member residing within the area.

ANNOUNCEMENTS & NEWS C'td

A Czech Collector - Mr Frantisek Zouhar, Svermova 11, 682 01 Vyskov, CSR is looking for a Exchange he collects GB New Issues, Mint sets complete. He can offer some older CSR issues, plus new Issues for CSR, Russia & Bulgaria. Any interested member to write direct to arrange contacts.

Member Alan Knight's Czech correspondent has forwarded information re the query of Ian J. Bagnall in CZECHOUT 4.82 covering a Cover from Prague dated 19. VII 1941 "which reads as follows:- the cachet reads "Viktorია! Deutschland siegt an allen Fronten!" and the same in Czech "Vitezstvi! Nemecko vitezí na vsech frontach!". English translation - VICTORY! GERMANY WINS ON ALL FRONTS (battlefields) Background: During the German Occupation of Czechoslovakia, the German Propaganda Ministry was very active. The letter 'V' (for Victory) was painted everywhere and we had to read and hear every day that Victory was THEIR'S (the German's). This was the reason for issuing this cachet which, as far as I can remember, was compulsory on all correspondence from Prague at that time. Later they 'improved' this slogan to read - "Victory! Germany wins on All Fronts IN EUROPE". According to their propaganda machine, the Germans were winning all the way from Dunkerque to Stalingrad right up to the end of the War."

The same correspondent points out that in CZECHOUT 1.82 page 13 we mention that Jablonec nad Nisou was in Germany, unfortunately when the particular cover illustrated was used this was so, however, we gladly concur that Jablonec nad Nisou is in Northern Bohemia.

Member Jane Sterba draws our attention to the forthcoming prospectus (now available) for the Chicagoland Czechoslovak Philatelic Society and The First Czechoslovak Philatelic Club of America combined philatelic exhibition being held October, 28, 29 and 30, 1983. The theme of this special 120 frame exhibition is a tribute celebrating the 65th Anniversary of the founding of Czechoslovakia, and is being held at the Czechoslovak Society of America Building, Berwyn, Illinois, USA. A \$2.00 per frame fee is being charged, and each frame will accommodate 4 pages. It is suggested that exhibitors of Czechoslovakia and related material wishing to exhibit reserve these dates and frames for exhibiting their collections. To obtain a copy of the prospectus and other details contact Chicagoland CPS Secretary Mrs Jane Sterba, 6624 Windsor Avenue, Berwyn, Illinois 60402, USA.

The British Philatelic Federation 65th Congress will be at Bath from Monday October 3 to Friday October 7 1983. The hosts being the Bath Philatelic Society who have arranged a full and interesting programme under their Congress Committee's guidance. The CPS have arranged to hold a Study Circle during the period of Congress on Wednesday October 5. Any member wishing to receive details of the BPF Congress please write to Maurice R Hewlett, BA FRPSL., The Hermitage, Village of Box, Corsham, Wilts SN14 9DT. The CPS delegates to Congress will be Mrs Yvonne Wheatley FRPSL and Mr John Whiteside FRPSL.

We are pleased to read in the Czechoslovak Specialist in our member Henry Hahn's column as President of the Society for Czechoslovak Philately Inc; of their recent success at SEPAD with a joint venture with the US Austrian & Hungarian Societies, and they hope to continue this with the forthcoming 1983 Society Convention and Exhibition at BALPEX (Hunt Valley near Baltimore), and the appointment of Dick Major as their Show Chairman.

A TABLE OF ISSUE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIAN STAMPS ON DIFFERENT PAPERS by M. MirtlBasic Explanation:

Czechoslovakian postage stamps under ultra-violet filters show they are printed on two or three different papers. This table is for those interested Specialist Collectors and is assembled from the beginning of the finds of stamps issued on those papers up to the middle of 1982, where there had been used more than one paper they show under a U.V. lamp as follows:

DIRTY BROWN to VIOLET	Ordinary non-fluorescent paper which has been used on all issues up to 1974. /OP/
IRRIDESCENT BLUE	Paper with optical Brightener /OZP/

TABLE OF CZECH STAMPS ON DIFFERENT PAPERS C'td

YELLOW - Paper with fluorescent luminofor CARTAX PTT issues printed on this paper are marked in many instances in the corners of the sheet with a mark TUS (Technical Centre of Communications) also on the selvage in many instances is written "luminiscencni papir", or both /FL/.

In the following table are marked stamps (x) in the appropriate columns for whichever paper they have been printed on.

No	Name of Stamp	Year	Catalogue Numbers			Value	OP	OZP	FL
			CSR Sp	Pofis	Zumst				
1	Hrady a zamky	1960	1070	1103	1103	20h	x	x	-
2	"		1071	1104	1104	30h	x	x	-
3	"		1074	1106	1106	60h	x	x	-
4	zesta	(1966-	1445	1483	1484	30h	x	x	-
5	"	(1981	1447	1564	1565	50h	x	-	x
6	"		1448	1565	1566	60h	x	x	-
7	"		1451	1485	1486	1.60kcs	x	x	-
8	"		1453	1487	1488	3.00kcs	x	x	-
9	Lidova archit.	(1971-	1837	1875	1878	1.00kcs	x	x	x
10	"	(1980	1838	1876	1879	1.60kcs	x	x	-
11	"		1839	1877	1880	2.00kcs	x	x	x
12	"		1841	1966	1972	3.00kcs	x	x	x
13	"		1842	1879	1882	3.60kcs	x	x	x
14	"		1843	1964	1973	5.00kcs	x	x	-
15	"		1847	1965	1974	10.00kcs	x	x	-
16	Hracky UNICEF	1971	1895	1928	1931	80h	x	x	-
17	Dratenicke umeni	1972	1936	1975	1978	60h	x	x	-
18	25 vyr MDD	1974	2051	2090	2095	60h	x	x	-
19	Kulturni vyreci	1974	2055	2094	2098	30h	x	x	-
20	"		2056	2095	2097	30h	x	x	-
21	100 let UPU	1974	2066	2105	2108	40h	x	x	-
22	Pestovni emblemy az	1974-	2071	2110	2113	20h	-	x	x
23	"	1981	2072	2111	2114	30h	x	x	x
24	"		2073	2112	2115	40h	x	x	x
25	"		2074	2113	2116	60h	-	x	x
26	MDZ	1975	2087	2126	2132	30h	x	x	-
27	Lidove obycej	1975	2091	2130	2132	60h	x	x	-
28	Znsky mest/Znoj	1975	2095	2134	2138	60h	x	x	-
29	Vyzkum vesmiru	1975	2125	2164	2167	5.00kcs	x	x	-
30	Vyplat Husak	1975	2126	2165	2168	30h	x	x	x
31	"		2127	2166	2169	60h	-	x	x
32	55 vyr KSC	1976	2164	2203	2206	30h	x	x	-
33	"	A	2166	2205	2208	6.00kcs	x	x	-
34	Toxikomanie	1976	2176	2215	2219	2.00kcs	x	x	-
35	BESIP	1978	2264	2303	2315	60h	-	x	x
36	Orlej	1978	2284	2323	2335	1.00kcs	x	x	-
37	"		2285	2324	2336	2.00kcs	x	x	-
38	Neva Praha	1978	2292	2331	2343	2.00kcs	-	x	x
39	60 let CSR	1978	2307	2346	2361	60h	x	x	-
40	Interkosmos 79	1979	2320	2359	2374	30h	-	x	x
41	"		2322	2361	2376	1.60kcs	-	x	x

Letecke:

L1	Praga 1968	1967	L59	59	57	1.40kcs	x	x	-
L2	"		L58	58	56	1.00kcs	x	x	-
L3	"		L61	61	59	2.00kcs	x	x	-
L4	50 vyr aerolinii	73	L76	76	72	1.40kcs	x	x	-
L5	"		L77	77	73	1.90kcs	x	x	-
L6	"		L79	79	75	3.60kcs	x	x	-

TABLE OF CZECH STAMPS ON DIFFERENT PAPERS C'td

No	Name of Stamp	Year	CSR Sp	Pofis	Zumst	Value	OP	OZP	FL
<u>Doplatni:</u>									
D1	Vydani	1971	D92	92	92	10h	x	x	-
D2	"		D93	93	93	20h	x	x	-
D3	"		D95	95	95	60h	x	x	-
D4	"		D96	96	96	80h	x	x	-
D5	"		D97	97	97	1.00kcs	x	x	-
D6	"		D99	99	99	2.00kcs	x	x	-
D7	"		D100	100	100	3.00kcs	x	x	-
D8	"		D103	103	103	6.00kcs	x	x	-

CZECHOSLOVAKIA - Some Notes on the usage of Postage Due Stamps by John Whiteside

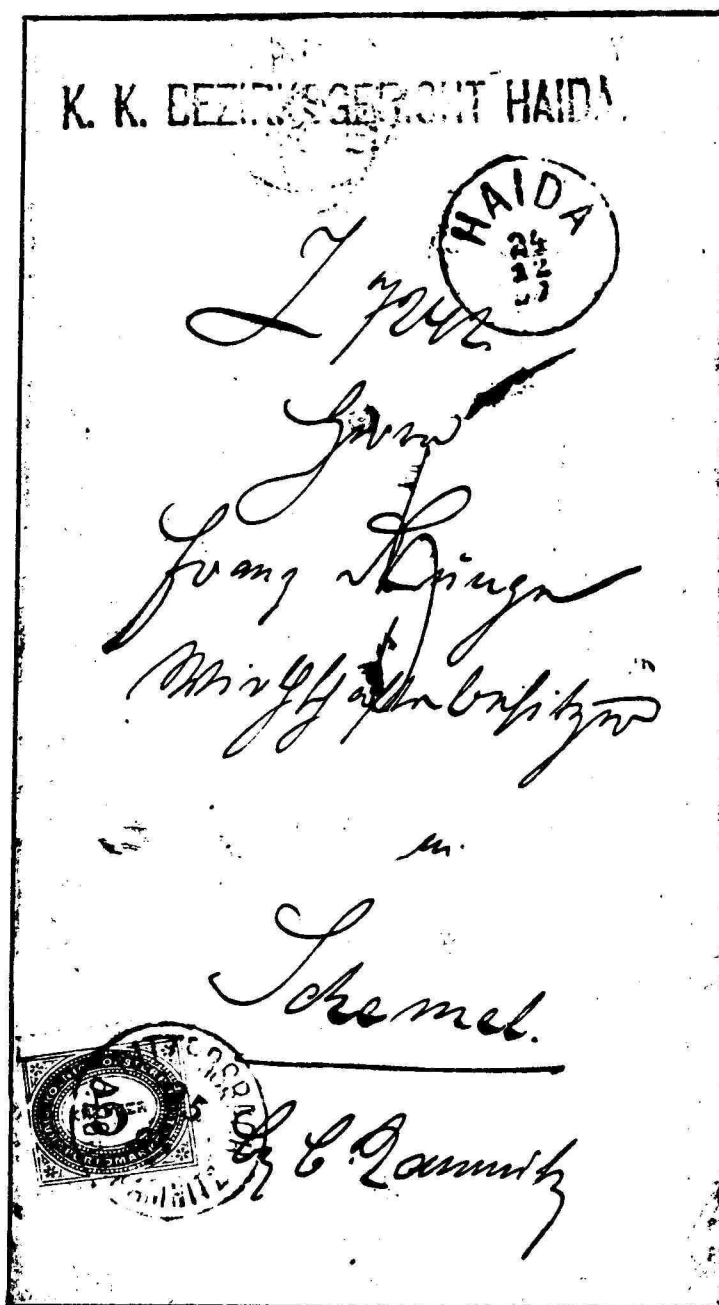
Continued from page 14.....

Official Mail:

I will deal now with the major type of mail which is met with where charges are levied using postage due stamps at single deficiency rather than double deficiency levels.

This was mail despatched by Government, Local Government, Courts or other Official departments. Where they required postage to be paid by the addressee, the letters were posted unstamped. The post office to which the letter was addressed applied postage due stamps equivalent to the single charge for the service, so that postage was collected from the addressee, but no penalty fine was levied.

This procedure originated in the Austro-Hungarian Empire and I have examples of such mail used in the Czech lands as far back as 1897. The republic of Czechoslovakia carried on the practice. It is possible that some of the other states formed on the break-up of the Empire also continued the system, but I am not certain whether this is so.



24th December 1897: Official letter from Haida to SCHEMEL near BOHMISCH KAMNITZ. Posted unstamped, but single letter rate only of 5 Kreuzer charged on arrival.

SOME NOTES ON THE USAGE OF POSTAGE DUE STAMPS C'td

Some of this mail bears explanatory cachets or printed inscriptions on the envelopes, but by no means all mail rated in this fashion does so. The cachets or inscriptions I have encountered are:-

Podrobena postovnemu, Portu podrobena, Porto poukazano,
Podrobena vyplatnemu, Postovne plati strana, Porto plati adresati.



Of the eleven such covers I possess, six have an explanatory cachet. Of these same eleven items, nine have been charged at the single letter rate of 100 heller. One is a postcard and is charged at the single postcard rate of 50 heller. The remaining item, sent in October 1920, is charged at 80 heller, which was then the rate for a letter weighing over 20 grammes and under 40 grammes, the single letter rate then being 60 heller.

It is interesting to note that this cover, which is the earliest I possess of this kind, is the only one where weight seems to have been taken into account. A number of the other items are large envelopes, which, if they contained much more than a single sheet of paper, would almost certainly have exceeded 20 grammes in weight. It may well be that weight restrictions on this type of mail were abandoned during the 1920's.

Cover illustrated "Official mail posted unstamped - Single letter rate only
paid by recipient - 100 heller"

SOME NOTES ON THE USAGE OF POSTAGE DUE STAMPS C'td

I have one cover which indicates that a refinement of this service was available, a facility to share postage between sender and addressee. It was sent from the



offices of the State Railways at Plzeň to a parish office near Tabor in May 1934. It was franked with a 50 heller stamp and has had a 50 heller postage due stamp applied on arrival to collect the remainder of the 100 heller rate and thus to share the postage.

I mentioned earlier that this service could only be used by Official Departments. It was used by Ministries, Local Government Offices down to parish office level, Courts of all types and the State Railways.

I do have one pair of covers which perhaps show that it was not always certain where to draw the line as to who was entitled to use the service and that resentment could arise because of this. A cover sent in March 1925 from the Electrical Trade Union for Central Bohemia in Prague to the town office at Mseno u Melník, which was posted unstamped, was deemed to be a private letter and was therefore charged 200 heller - double deficiency.

A cover of October 1925 from the town office at Mseno to the Union offices in Prague was correctly treated by the post office as mail entitled to this service and charged 100 heller due. However, the Union refused the letter because it was unpaid, this being endorsed on the back and certified by the Union's handstamp. The postage due stamp was cancelled to show no collection of the charge and the letter was returned to Mseno. There the post office charged 200 heller when they

SOME NOTES ON THE USAGE OF POSTAGE DUE STAMPS C'td

Letters between the Electrical Trade Union in Prague and the town office at Mseno u Melnik

Elektrárenský svaz okresů středočeských

společnost s omezeným ručením

PRAHA II., Dittrichova ul. 23 nové. — Telefon č. 9385.

C. j. 22947

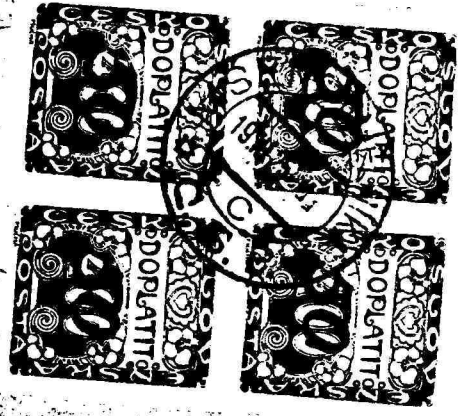
P. T.

[Handwritten signature]

19/3 *rodinná* 1 Kč
19/3 *elektrárenský* 1 Kč

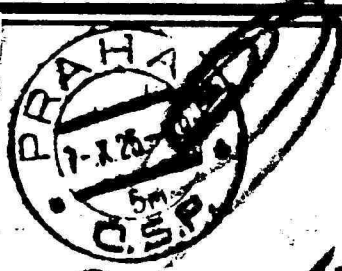
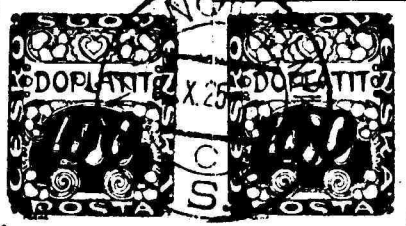


Městský úřad



Mseno
pošta *M*
okres *Mělník*

Městský úřad ve Mšeně u Mělníka.



*Elektrárenský svaz
okresů středočeských*

[Large handwritten signature]
Mseno
Praha II. v elektrice

C. j. 1994



Věc úřední, *pošta pro*

Dittrichova 23 a T.P.

SOME NOTES ON THE USAGE OF POSTAGE DUE STAMPS C'td

returned it to the town office, treating it as an ordinary unpaid letter. It would seem that the Union thought that they should be entitled to the privilege, but that the postal authorities considered they were not and that when the opportunity arose the Union took retaliatory action.

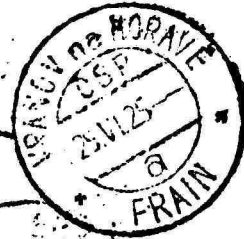
A further group of these official covers exhibits another peculiarity. These covers, of which I have seven, all bear post office registered labels. However, they have all been charged on arrival at only the single letter rate of 100 heller,

Okresni soud v
Bezirksgericht

Okresni soud ve Vranově na Moravě

NAVRATKA

D.Z.



87/25
2
Jan S. Otto Feisel
Vranov Frain

WOC



Official mail registered - single letter rate 100h only charged - Definitive 10h stamp used as a postage due

whereas one would expect the charge to have been 300 hellers, including the registration fee of 200 heller. Each of the covers of this kind is from a Court (Czech: Soud), and each bears in addition to the address a handwritten serial number which is probably a case number (e.g. 310/22), the last two digits being those of the year. All but two of them also bear the printed or handstamped designation "Navratka" and four also bear the letters "D.Z." It would seem that the Courts had a form of registration available to them free of charge, possibly to provide evidence of despatch of certain types of court documents.

SOME NOTES ON THE USAGE OF POSTAGE DUE STAMPS

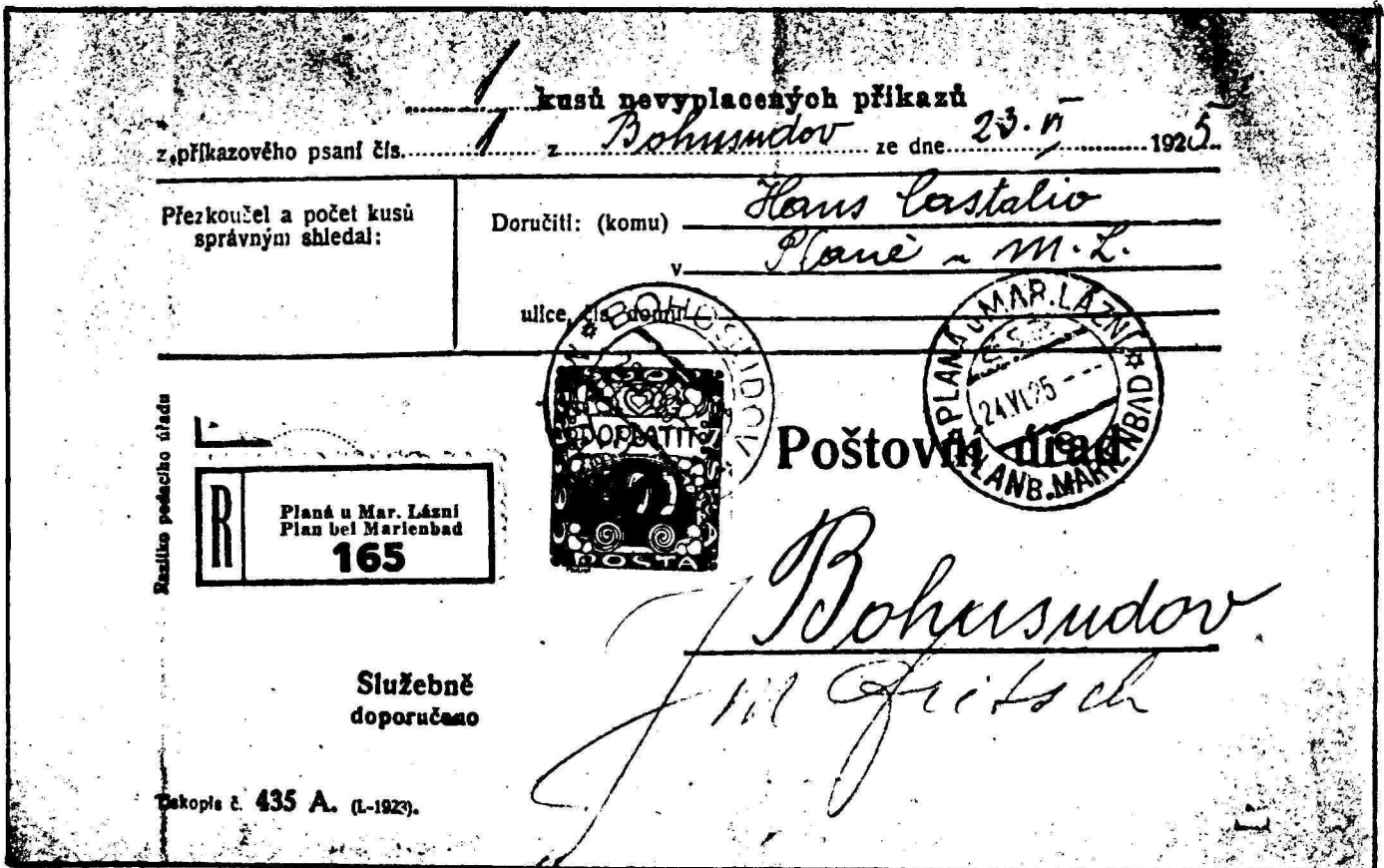
One of these covers is of further interest. It was sent on 25th June 1925 from Vranov na Morave to Znojmo. The 100 heller postage due charge applied at Znojmo consists of a 30 heller postage due surcharge, a 60 heller postage due surcharge and a 10 heller definitive stamp. This is contrary to regulations and is the only example of a definitive used as a postage due stamp that I have seen.

Return by the Post Office of an unpaid letter

I have one example of an official post office envelope used to return an unpaid (or underpaid) letter from one post office to another apparently for return to the sender. It is headed ".....kusu nevyplacených příkazů" . It was used on 24th June 1925 to return a letter from the post office at Plana u Marianske Lazne to the post office at Bohosudov. It bears a registered label of Plana, but only a 100 heller postage due stamp. This is once again an example of the charging of postage due at single deficiency and also of registration being used without a fee being levied. presumably the charge was recovered from the sender of the letter when it was returned to him.

Money Order charges

Some time ago, I obtained a parcel of Czech kiloware from the 1930's. The pieces were all cut from the right-hand side of Money Order cards. In addition to the postage stamps on the front of the pieces, which paid a combination of 50 heller




Official P.O. Envelope returning a letter - 100 heller fee levied.

SOME NOTES ON THE USAGE OF POSTAGE DUE STAMPS C'td

postage plus a poundage fee according to the amount of money transferred, many of the pieces bore a postage due stamp on the back. These all were either a 50 or a 100 heller value. Those pieces that did not have a due stamp applied had a pencilled notation in the same space on the card. This space was headed "Zapis v dorucovací karte", which means enter on the delivery card.

The reason for the use of the due stamps occasionally in this space on the card was something of a mystery. A little later, I acquired a batch of postage due stamps used on the back of official forms of some kind, which appeared to relate to money orders. Then I obtained a complete example of one of these forms and this offered some indication of an explanation.

8




1
116

Doručovací karta sekových platebních poukazek

Doručovací číslo: *1* Datum: *19/4*

Počta: *1* Doručováno: *Gum* Číslo: _____

1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9
				Číska	Vráceno			
Pořadové číslo	Šekový účet číslo	Příjemce	Postupná za účel výtlačného razítka	Kč	h	Další poplatky a podpis úředníku	Doručené Kč	Poplatek kontroly
	Převod							
1	400631	P. Weiskert	11/10	198	90		1	
2	57231	Joh. Weiskert	"	24			1	50
3	20707	J. Zimmermann	"	177			1	50
4	20707	P. Weiskert	"	264			1	50
5	—	Joh. Weiskert	"	198			1	50
6	—	Joh. —	"	134			1	50
7	—	Joh. Holzmann	"	140			1	50
8	—	Joh. Plasen	"	50			1	50
9	—	Joh. Blumstein	"	50			1	50
10	—	Joh. Reimer	"	50			1	50
11	—	Joh. Scherberger	"	50			1	50
<i>[Signature]</i>								



Záhtoval

Převod: 134590

Úhra: _____

Vráceno: _____

Vyplaceno: 134590

870

b) *B. K. 50* l. doručného strážníka *[Signature]*

T. p. 416 - 76

Delivery card for payments by money orders: Detailing 11 orders, with a delivery charge of 50 or 100 heller on each, totalling 850 heller. Postage due stamps to this value are applied to the reverse.

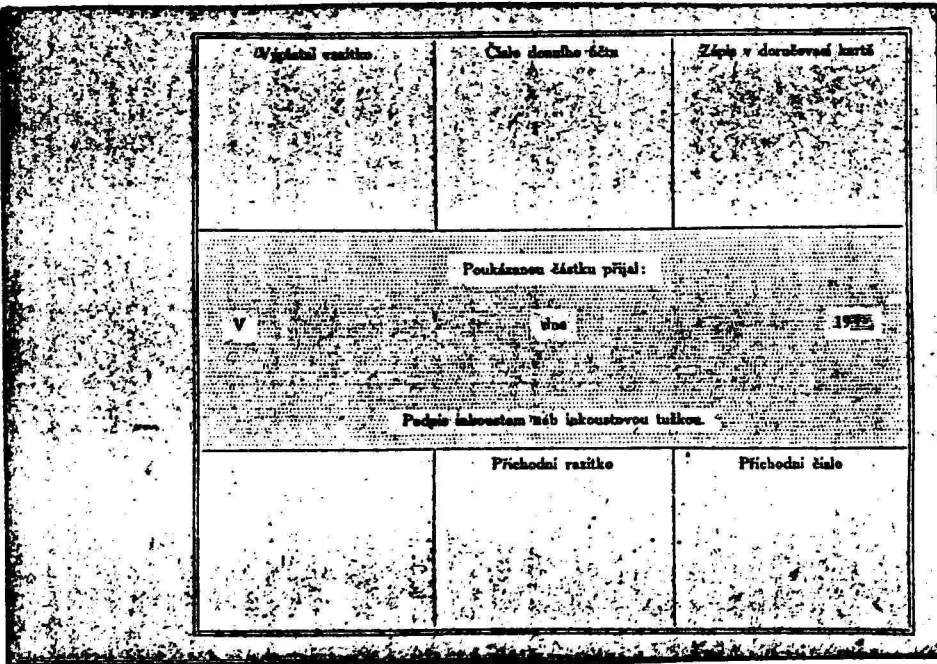
The form was headed "Doručovací karta sekových platebních poukazek", which I believe means delivery card for payments by money orders. It listed details of 11 separate money orders addressed to the same person and on each one a fee for delivery (dorucne) was payable. These fees were 50 heller for orders under 100 crowns and 100 heller for orders over 100 crowns. The total of these fees was

SOME NOTES ON THE USAGE OF POSTAGE DUE STAMPS C'td

850 heller and postage due stamps to this value was applied to the back of the form. This may now begin to explain the presence or absence of due stamps on the card pieces. Those without due stamps had probably been entered on one of these forms which was delivered to the addressee, while the post office retained the money orders until the addressee called to cash them. Those with the due stamps were the only orders for that addressee, which were delivered to him and the delivery fee collected by the postman.

I am by no means sure that this is the correct explanation of the system and I should be most interested to know whether anyone can confirm or correct it.

wholly or partially incorrect. However, they may at least provide a starting-point to answer some of the many questions "Why" which arise in this field. I would be most grateful for any corrections or additions that readers can provide.



Examples of the backs of money order cards: Space where a postage due stamp may be applied *

Conclusion

I hope these notes will be of some interest to readers and that perhaps they may provide some help to those with postage due covers who wish to establish the reasons for the charges.

They have been compiled almost entirely from a study of my own collection of almost 100 covers. This quite a small sample and many of the types mentioned are of course very much smaller still. It is almost certain that many of the conclusions drawn are either

