

CZECHOUT

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EDITORIAL

In this issue will be found the contributions by A Jack Stoyal and George Connelly on the Provisional Newspaper Stamps which have aroused great interest under the heading of 'QUERY CORNER', please keep these queries and answers going!

We also include a translation of a paper by Felix Seebauer published in FILATELIE and a new section - 'Letters to the Editor.' This may be the start of a new feature. Finally this is the last issue under the pen of the present Editor, and I wish to thank everyone who has made a contribution to Czechout during my eight years in the chair. In particular I would thank Alec Page who has assisted with the production, Alan Knight, Ernest Taylor and John Whiteside who have always come forward with articles when requested.

We are delighted to inform the membership that Robert J Black has accepted the nomination to become the next editor of Czechout, and will be formally proposed at the Annual General Meeting on November 16, 1985. I know that you will all give to Bob the support that I have enjoyed, and we wish him every success as he takes over with Volume 4, Czechout 1:86.

Colin W Spong
Chairman & Editor

SOCIETY MEETING ON SATURDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 1985

The Chairman, Mr Spong welcomed 22 members to the meeting at the Czech National Club, London and apologies were received from the President, and three other members.

The minutes of the previous meeting held on Saturday 15 June 1985 at Leeds, having been previously circulated in Czechout were confirmed and signed by the Chairman.

The Chairman announced the sad death of Mr J.A.F. Austin who had been PRO of the Society from 1963 until 1969. Members stood in silence in his memory.

Membership

The following nominations for membership of the Society were approved by the meeting:-

Mr Stephen Davies (Frodsham), Mr Jiri Keller (London), Mr W.M. Scott (S.Africa), and Mr Clyde Ziegeler (S.Australia.)

AOB

The Chairman presented certificates to three successful winners of the Society Competitions. Mr Alec Page reminded members that he had the amendments to the two Monographs with him for collection. The Treasurer announced that he would be pleased to receive members subscriptions for 1985-86 which were due from the 1 October next. There being no further business members were invited to pass their display material round for others to see.

Display

Six members had brought material and the subject was Coupons and Gutter pairs - Messrs Ron Hollis, Bill Dawson, Reg Hounsell, Colin Smith, Jiri Keller and Ms Yvonne Gren produced a large variety of stamps ranging from the early issues to modern souvenir sheets, from Bohemia & Moravia, Slovakia and Czechoslovakia.

D Yvonne Gren Honorary Secretary

CURRENT JOURNAL ARTICLES

STAMPS OF HUNGARY Vol 4 No 11 (plus 7 & 9) September 1985

Censorship in Hungary after WWI by Istvan Gazda; Interned Poles of World War II by I. J. Gobby; Book Review - The Posta Ceskoslovenska Overprints; An Interesting Cover: Dr B. Simady;

AUSTRIA Autumn 1985 No 73

Austrian Philately: Does it have a future?; Postal Wrappers of German & Austrian Alpine Society; M.K. Brumby; The First Issue of Austria according to Kropf. Pt. 2: by J.F. Giblin; Stamps of the 2nd Republic, Pt 14: 1967 Issues Pt. 1. Book Reviews.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST Vol. XLVII Nos. 1, 2 & 3, Jan: Feb: & Mar/Apr 1985.

No. 445 Jan: Overprint Forgeries of Carpatho-Ukraine: M. Blaha (Trnl. H. Hahn); Travelling Post Offices of Czechoslovakia: Prof. Dr. W. Haake (Trnl. R. Major); Stalag VIII B: RNDr. M. Vostatek (Trnl. H. Hahn); An Interesting 1912 Item: RNDr. M. Vostatek (Trnl. H. Hahn).

No. 446 Feb: Recent Discovery of Trial Printing of the T.G. Masaryk Issue of 1920: J. Karasek (Trnl. HH) Postal Stationery Column: W. Fritzsche; Some remarks concerning the largest & best specialised colln of Czechoslovakia 1918-1939 in Czechoslovakia: J. Karasek (Trnl. H. Hahn);

Nos. 447/8: Mar/Apr. Plan of Czechoslovak Postage Stamps to be issued in 1985; A Prisoner of War Cover from 1916: R. Major. The Colln. of Czechoslovakia c'td. Perforation of Czechoslovak Postal Stamps. 1918-1939: J. Karasek.

QUERY CORNER

Member Alec J Stoyel writes re Q.4 of Czechout 2:85... "These are privately issued and printed Newspaper stamps from Olomouc in the period 1918-19 i.e.; after Czechoslovakia was formed out of Bohemia - Moravia from Austria. For further reference see the 'Speciálizovaný Katalog Československých Postovních Známeč 1978, page 303' and 'Ekstein Katalog 1936, page 15 - XXIV : Nasinec - Olomouc : on red paper.' Forgeries are KNOWN on Rose coloured paper."

Member George Connelly contributes the following paper on the subject -

PROVISIONAL NEWSPAPER STAMPS After the liberation of Czechoslovakia, 28 September 1918, there developed an acute shortage of Newspaper stamps so an order was issued by the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs c. 12|G18 permitting the cash payment of postage for newspapers and periodicals. To comply with this order the management of all periodicals were to ensure that all their publications so prepaid were to be clearly marked "Franko Hotové Zapláceno" (Postage Prepaid), this was done either with printed labels or by rubber stamp cancellations. The labels were pasted on the wrappers enclosing the periodicals or were used to seal the wrappers of the newspapers. These provisional emergency labels were postmarked at the receiving post office instead of the despatching post office as was done with the regular newspaper stamps.
Ref: HIRSCH 1924 Katalog Znameč Ceskoslovensko, Section A.

PROVISIONAL NEWSPAPER LABELS OF THE FOLLOWING NEWSPAPERS ARE KNOWN:

1) "NÁRODNÍ POLITIKA, from Prague.

A. Newspaper label, size 27 x 25½ mm, printed in a brick red colour or deep red colour on yellow paper. Printed in sheets of 4 stamps wide and 8 stamps deep by Typography. Legend is in three lines, Top - "Národní Politika" underlined, Franko in the middle, Hotové zapláceno at the bottom. Labels are un gummed. fig. 1a.

B. The Národní Politika as a matter of policy even during the Austrian Empire period sent complimentary copies of their publications to the Czechoslovak soldiers in hospitals. For these mailings a gummed label size 24¾ x 26 mm, printed in red on white paper, with colourless gum. The sheet was printed 4 stamps wide and 5 stamps deep. The format "Národní Politika" at the top, Red Cross in a rectangular box surrounded on the sides by spiral ornamentation in the middle and 'GRATIS' (Free) at the bottom, with a doubled lined frame surrounding. fig. 1b.

2) ČESKÉ SLOVO from Prague.

The label was printed 27 x 26 mm (Novotny states 26 x 27 mm), in sheets of 2 labels wide and 4 labels deep on white paper with colourless gum. Known colours are light green, red brown, dark green and light brick red. Donaupost states that some were printed in black. Printed by typographic process, the labels had the format "franko" at the top underlined, 'hotové zapláceno' (pre-

QUERY CORNER c'td

paid) in the centre and "CESKE SLOVO" at the bottom all surrounded by a single line border. fig.2.

- 3) "NAŠINEC" from Olomouc
The label is in the format of a red square, size 22 x 20½ mm, (Novotny states 21.5 x 21.5 mm) text in white letters top Našinec, left edge DENNIK (Daily), right edge Olomouc, centre legend 'franko hotové zaplacena.' fig.3.
- 4) PILSNER TAGBLATT from Pilzeň
The label size 20¼ x 22 mm. printed on rose gummed paper in black, at the top 'Franko' Barbezahlt', space in the centre and 'Pilsner Tagblatt' at the bottom, printed by Typograph process. fig.4.
- 5) ROVNOST from Brno
The label is a square, 21½ mm. printed in black by typography on rose coloured paper which is gummed. The legend 'Franko' at the top, 'Hotové' in the centre, and 'Zaplaceno' at the bottom. fig.5.
- 6) NÁRODNIE NOVINY from Turc. Sv. Martin
An unframed label printed in black by Typography on light brownish ribbed ungummed paper. The legend 'Národine Noviny' at the top underlined, in the centre a large 'FRANKO', at the bottom 'zaplaterne'. fig.6.
- 7) PRÁCE from Prague
This label was printed on sheets of paper size 93¼ x 87 mm, in blocks of four separated by a cross of dotted lines. Printed by Typograph in black on (i) course textured paper with a greyish cast with colourless gum; (ii) thin white paper with colourless gum. The label is framed by a heavy line, the legend 'Práce' is in a lined upper portion, in the centre is "FRANKO" and at the bottom portion is 'hotové zaplaceno'. fig.7.
- 8) MERKUR from Prague
This label was printed by Typography on white paper size 27 x 25½ mm, in black. The legend at the top - "Merkur" underlined, boxed in the centre a large 'FRANKO' and at the bottom 'Hotove zaplaceno'. fig.8.
- 9) ČESKE MERKUR from Prague
This publication is also known as "Kuryres", it was the former Prague daily III Kuryru.
(i) First issue: labels with a blue border sold by stationery stores with a single line legend, imprinted by hand stamp in violet; or red 'Porto hotové zaplaceno' the legend the length of the label size 38 mm, with colourless gum and found used in various sizes.
(ii) Second issue: Same stationery with blue bordered labels, the legend three lines - top: - 'Poštovné'. Middle: 'Hotové.' Bottom: 'zaplaceno' with colourless gum and printed by photogravure process. fig.9.
- 10) LLOYD from Prague
This label had a three line legend with black overprint in two types, on green paper with colourless gum. (i) The legend 'Poštovne, zaplaceno Hotove' has a length of 14 mm x 8 mm with the size of the letters of a height of 2 mm and 1¼ mm. fig. 10 (i). (ii) The legend is 17 mm x 8 mm in length, with the letters 2 mm x 1½ mm, in height. fig. 10 (ii).
- 11) KOMENSKY from Zabreh
A perforated label size 26 x 25 mm, on white paper, printed in red with the legend in three lines. "Poštovné, / hotové / zaplaceno". Width of the imprint is 15¾ x 10¼, and the letters 2½ and 2 mm high. The labels were perforated 11¾. fig. 11.
- 12) "Askundigungsblatt der Forstwirtschaft des Handels und der Industrie, Prachatice."
The label is printed in black 'BAR BEZAHLT' legend is in two types - German and Latin script on violet paper. fig. 12.
- 13) ČECH from Prague
The label in red, size 20 x 20 mm. Text "Poštovné/placeno" (Postage Paid). There is no underlining or frame. fig. 13.
- 14) "Mährisch-Schlesische Presse, Fryvaldov."
Label with red legend 'franko bar' on white paper. fig. 14.

QUERY CORNER c'tdPERIODICAL PROVISIONAL POSTMARKS

Various other periodicals, in order to comply with the Minister of Post and Telegraph's directive, that the payment had been made, in printed wrappers, either by machine or handstamp in various ways. Below is a listing of some of these:

- 15) HUDEBNÍ REVUE, Prague
Imprinted on wrapper 56 mm long, the text "Hotové zaplaceno 2 h", letters size 3 mm. Printed in Violet.
- 16) HUMORISTICKÉ LISTY from Prague
A two line handstamp printed in violet-red colour. Legend "Franko" at the top, 20 mm wide, 4½ mm high; 'hotové zaplaceno' at the bottom, 53 mm wide x 4½ mm high, spacing between is 2 mm.
- 17) "JIHOČESKÉ LISTY" from České Budějovice
Imprinted on the wrapper by handstamp in black, the two line text "Franko, hotové zaplace". The length of the first line is 42 mm, height of type - 7 mm and 5 mm, length of the second line is 43½ and the type size is 3½ mm and 2¼, spacing between the lines is 3 mm.
- 18) "MAHR. HANDELSBLATT, Fryvaldov.
Single line handstamp in two types: (i) "Franko Bar" length 49½ mm, height 10 mm and 6.5 mm in violet colour. (ii) "Franko Bar" length 34½ mm, height of type 8 mm, in red colour.
- 19) NÁRODNIE NOVINY, Martin
A single line handstamp, text: Poštovné zaplatené, length of text 41 mm and height 5 mm in violet.
- 20) "OBCHODNÍ LISTY" from Prague
Two line handstamp imprinted on newspaper wrapper "Franko" length 12½ mm. "Hotové Zaplaceno" length 30 mm, height of type 3½ and 2½ mm, space between lines 2½ mm. The colour of the imprint is blue.
- 21) PRAŽSKÉ NOVINY Prague
Single line handstamp, text 'Franko, hotové placeno' length 37½ mm, height of type 2½ and 2 mm. Printed in violet.
- 22) PILSNER TAGBLATT, Pilsen
Imprinted on wrappers with rubber stamp in three lines, text "Franko, bar bezahlt" width 23¼ mm, height 17½ mm, type 3¼ mm, spacing between lines 2 mm, in violet blue colour. (This label was used before the issue of Label 4).
- 23) "ŽIVNOSTENSKÉ ROZHLEDY from Prague"
Single line handstamp, text 'poštovné hotové zaplaceno' length 50½ mm, height of type 3½ and 3 mm, in red brown.
- 24) TRIBUNA Prague
Single line handstamp, text 'poštovné hotové zaplaceno' length 50½ mm, height 4 and 3 mm. in violet.
- 25) REALITNI OZNAMOVATEL Prague
Two line handstamp, text 'Franko' length 17½ and 'Hotové zaplaceno' length 50 mm with letters 3 and 2½ mm in violet colour.
- 26) LIDOVE NOVINY Prague
Two line imprint, 'Franko' length 16¼ mm, 'Hotové zaplaceno' length 29 mm, type 4½ and 2½ mm. Spacing 3mm, in violet.

PROVISIONAL NEWSPAPER LABELS FROM UNKNOWN PUBLICATIONS

- Label imprinted on green paper with two lined text 'Franko, hotové zaplaceno' enclosed in a rectangular frame. Length of frame 28 mm, spacing between lines 2¼ mm, and printed by typography.
- A label printed on blue green paper with two line text "Postovne, placerno" without frame, length of legend 13½ x 10½ mm high, spacing between lines 5 mm. Height of letters 3 mm and 2¼ mm. Printed by Typography.

QUERY CORNER c'td

3. Perforated label printed on pale green paper, lined border 21 x 22½ mm surrounds the black text "Franko" at the top. - 'Bar' in the centre; and 'Besahlt' at the bottom. Perforated 11½ and printed by Typography.

4. Large label, 45 x 38½ mm, at the top lengthwise is a two line legend "poštovně, Hostové Zaplaceno" in Czech language. Below in the inverted two line legend "Frankatur, Bar Gesahlt" in the German language. Printed in black on green paper, and also bright red on course newspaper type paper, printed by Typography.

5. A three lined label printed in black on bright red paper. The legend 'Franko, hotově zaplaceno' is 15 x 11¾ mm, the spacing between the lines is 2¾ mm, and height of letters 2½ and 1½ mm. Printed by Typography.

References: Hirsch: 1924 Katalog Znamek Československo, Section A and B.
 Novotny, L: Speciální Přípucka pro Sběratele Československých Znamek 1970 pp.420-6.
 POFIS: Katalog Známek Československo, pp. 16-18.

I. a
fig 1aI. b
fig 1b

fig 2



fig 3



fig 4



fig 5

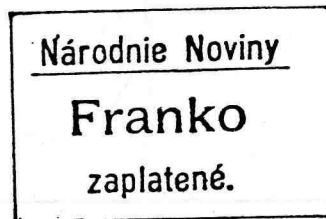


fig 6



fig 7



fig 8

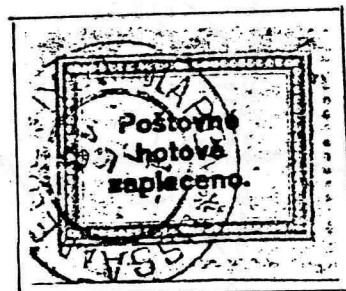


fig 9

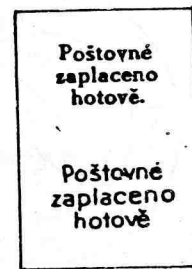


fig 10

Type (i)

Type (ii)



fig 11



fig 12 (i)

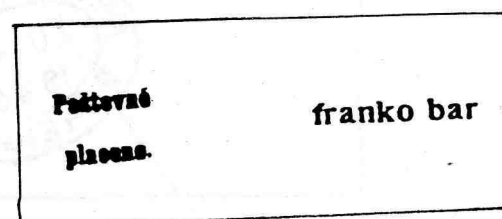
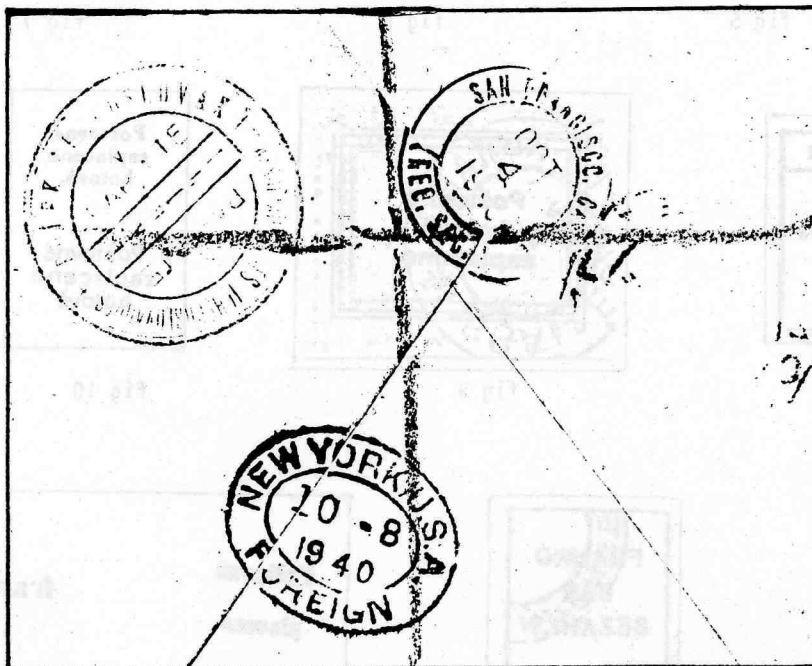
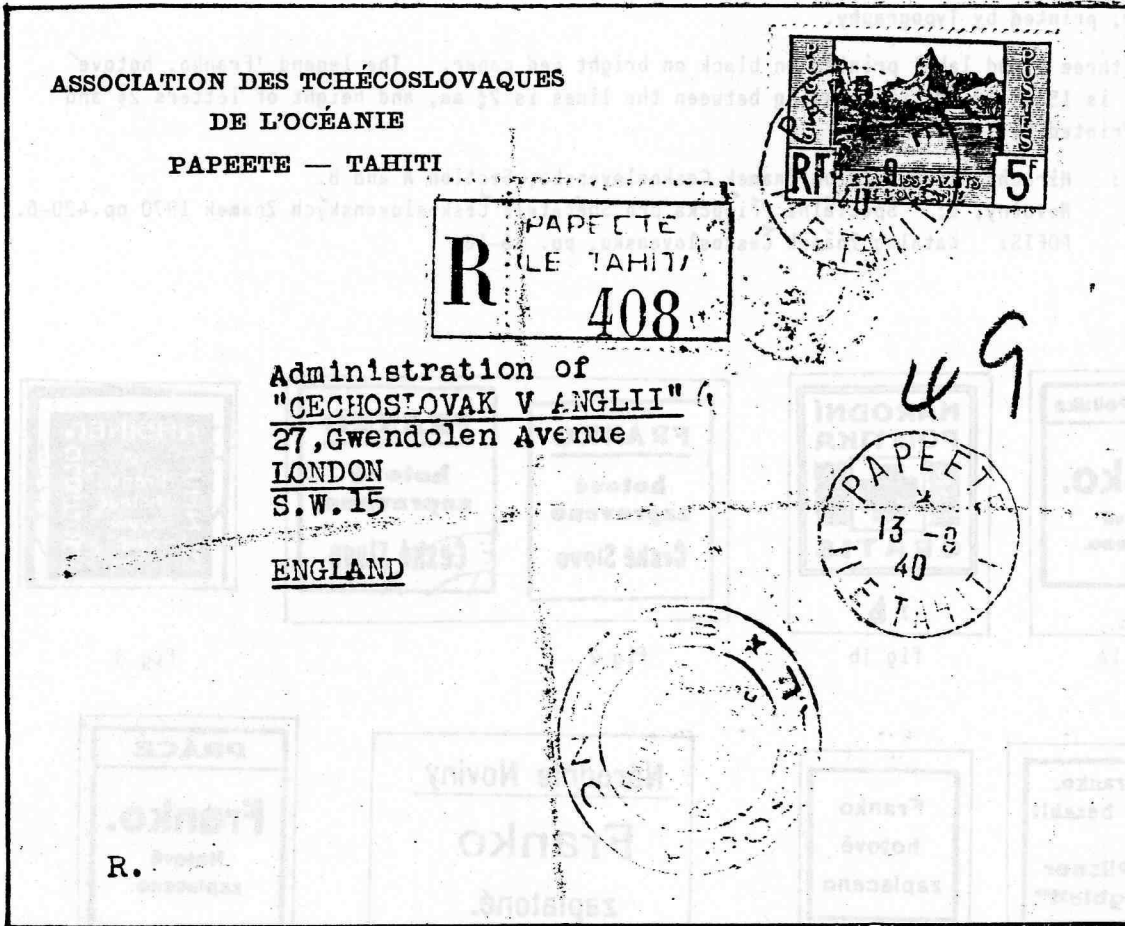


fig 13

fig 14

QUERY CORNER c'td

A query received from Mr James Daniel, a member of the Bradford PS who recently gave a display of 'French Polynesia' to that Society, and showed the illustrated cover to Yvonne Wheatley. Can anyone identify the addressee? It was routed via San Francisco, and New York, plus receiving the censor 'Controle Postal hand-stamp' at Tahiti. Who were the 'Association des Tchecoslovaques de L'Oceanie' ?



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

From member Jaroslav J Verner:

For some time I have thought about undertaking a large research project concerning Siberian Field Post material. One of the questions that has long puzzled me is connected with the location of the Field Posts at any given time. There are at least two approaches to the problem. The first is to find material written on the subject and the second is to develop the material and write about it. I have found little in the literature other than the casual mention of where certain cancellers were used such as the Vladivostock cancels or ship cancels. But the most interesting questions are left unanswered in the literature. Many of the post offices were in fact located in different places at different times or on trains.

To identify locations during any given time frame, access to the archives would be very helpful. I will make an attempt at such a visit when an appropriate occasion arises in Praha. In the meantime, I am approaching the problem by trying to register as many covers, post cards, and documents as possible, using 'internal' evidence to help establish the facts. In order to have confidence in my conclusions I have to establish as large a data base as possible. This has always been the rock on which my good intentions crashed. The prospect of shuffling hundreds of 3 x 5 cards was daunting. But this was before the age of the computers; now the sorting process seems manageable.

As an adjunct to this project I have undertaken another that may have even more benefit to the collector of Siberia. I hope to catalogue all of the unit cancels and other quasi-postal markings that are found on the mails of the Czechoslovak Siberian Legions. To date I have acquired a goodly number, but new ones keep turning up. And finally I hope to establish a frequency count of the postal markings. Again I need the help of other collectors in this effort.

The purpose of this letter is to ask our philatelic colleagues for assistance. I need to know what they have in their holdings. I would hope that collectors with Siberian material would write me and let me know what they have. Xeroxes of both front and back (if appropriate) would be most useful, but if this is not possible, I have developed a form as an aid in the information gathering. I look forward to hearing from all that are interested in this material. Please write to:
Jaroslav J Verner, American Embassy - USIS, APO NEW YORK 09862, USA.

From member Paul H Jensen:

I have only had time to go through Czechout 3/85 within the last few days, and my eyes fastened on the publication of Mr Colin D Smith's find of apparently postal use of the 1939 Stefanik issue of Slovakia.

While the postcard illustrated is no doubt interesting, it offers no proof that the Stefanik issue was ever issued officially. The main reason why this issue was originally suppressed, was the French officer's uniform which General Stefanik carries on the stamp. While General Stefanik was indeed a Slovakian hero of World War I, any reference to the British and French armies were frowned upon by the major power influencing the Slovakian government, namely Germany. Obviously the Stefanik issue was prepared for use - possibly even before 16th March 1939 - but it was never officially issued and was never valid for postage. The actual stamps are in easy supply even today which indicates that they were more or less given away from the printing works or possibly from the Slovakian ministry of Communications.

The card illustrated has the correct postage for the Protectorate in valid Slovakian stamps, i.e. Ks. 1.20. The two Stefanik stamps are cancelled with another canceller - an Autoposta handstamp, probably for philatelic reasons. I am not very much up to Slovakian but I believe that the postmark on the Murgas stamps reads something like "Day of the National Slovakian Air Force" and as General Milan Stefanik was a pioneer pilot (and actually perished in an aeroplane crash) it would be very appropriate to affix some of his unissued stamps on the card, whether they did any postal duty or not. In this connection they must be rated as labels only.

From member Bob J Black:

Alan Knight's Story Behind the Stamps of Jan Ámos Komenský in Czechout 3/85 has given us an excellent outline of the life of this amazing man. Komenský's work has as much, if not more, relevance today as when it was written. For those who might like to delve deeper Orbis Press Agency produce an illustrated booklet about Komenský's life and writings. I bought my copy in the Komenský Museum in

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR c'td

Uherský Brod and I would recommend anyone travelling in the area to pay the museum a visit. Komenský's early life is tied to the area around Brod - his native village was Nivnice, whilst his father Martin came from Komna (Hence the name Komenský). A happy childhood was spent in Uherský Brod and with the death of his parents Komenský moved to his aunt's house in Strážnice,

Nowadays Strážnice attracts visitors to its annual Folk Festival and for anyone in the area it is worth making the short journey to the museum in Uherský Brod.

Reference: "Comenius" by Frantisek Kozik. Published 1980 by Orbis Press Agency, Prague, cost £3.00

From member Roy A Dehn:

I contributed an article to Czechout 4/81 on the basic stamps of the 1925-26 Masaryk issues and provided a chart to help sort them out. I prefixed the article by saying that all the major catalogues seem to go wrong on these issues; a wicked imp seems to be at work. In addition to the chart I included translations of two tables from the Czech Monograph Volume 3 (Monografie Československých Známek.) The second table occurs on page 71 of the monograph. I have just noticed that the imp has been at work even in the monograph. In the last column of the table the shading of the Presidents left shoulder (at the right on the stamp) is described as either lined or cross-hatched. The monograph states in the table that in Type I the shoulder is lined. As is obvious even from the enlarged illustrations in the monograph the left shoulder is hatched.

The only version with a lined shoulder is the monograph's Type III (other lists' Type III and IV). Members may like to correct the error in the monograph and in the translation.

THE VALIDITY OF CZECHOSLOVAK STAMPS ON TERRITORY OCCUPIED BY HUNGARY IN 1938.

Translated from Filatelie by Robert Kingsley.

The practice of prepaying postage with stamps of previous postal authorities during times of political changes always results in much interesting philatelic material. Many collectors therefore also take a keen interest in the use of Czechoslovak stamps in frontier areas of Czechoslovakia occupied in 1938 by Germany, Hungary and Poland.

So far as the Sudeten areas are concerned, it is well known from published philatelic literature that Czech stamps could be used for postal purposes until 20th October 1938. It is equally well known that also in those areas occupied by Hungarian military units Czech stamps could be used for some time, however nowhere in any philatelic publication are we able to find more precise details. I therefore used a visit to Budapest and with the help of the appropriate authorities searched out the postal regulations relating to the use of Czech stamps on territory occupied by the Hungarian Army in 1938 as a result of the so-called Vienna arbitration.

It is Order No. 128, 140 published in Part 48, Postal regulations for the year 1938. This reads as follows:

"The prohibition of the use of Czechoslovak stamps for the prepayment of letters.

Order No. 121, 146-4, para. 1a, published in Part 44, Postal regulations for the year 1938 which permitted the use of Czech stamps for the prepayment of ordinary letters from the liberated territories to the Home country is hereby cancelled. With effect from today, it is not permitted to use Czech stamps for the prepayment of mail. Any such stamps must not be cancelled.

Budapest, 19th November 1938."

From this it would appear that Czech stamps could be used in areas occupied by Hungarian military units until 19th November 1938, and then only for ordinary letter post to Hungary, that is to say not for overseas mail.

In this connection, it is also interesting to mention 13 places in which the

THE VALIDITY OF CZECHOSLOVAK STAMPS ON TERRITORY OCCUPIED c'td

Hungarian authorities, in the first few weeks after the occupation, used special cancellations to celebrate the occupation. It is philatelic practice to group these together under the heading of cancellations "VISSZATERT". The cancellations were used in these towns:

<u>Name of Town</u>	<u>Name as shown on Cancellation</u>	<u>Number & Type of Cancellation</u>
Berehovo	BEREGSZASZ	2 metal cancellers
Dunajska Streda	DUNASZERDAHELY	1 metal canceller
Komarno	KOMAROM	2 metal cancellers
Kosice	KASSA	4 rubber & 6 metal cancellers
Levice	LEVA	1 metal canceller
Lucenec	LOSONC	2 metal cancellers
Mukacevo	MUNKACS	2 rubber & 2 metal cancellers
Nove Zamky	ERSEKUIJVAR	4 metal cancellations
Rimavska Sobota	RIMASZOMBAT	2 metal cancellations
Roznava	ROZSNYO	1 metal cancellation
Slovenske Nove Mesto	SATORALJAUHELY GYARTELEP	1 rubber cancellation
Sahy	IPOLYSAG	5 rubber cancellations
Uzhorod	UNGVAR	2 metal cancellations

In practice the above cancellations were all used as daily postmarks.

FELIX SEEBAUER.

Editor's note: I thank Mervyn Benford for drawing my attention to the above article by Felix Seebauer, and Bob Kingsley for kindly translating it.

platnost čs. známek na území obsazeném 1938 Maďarskem

62/12

Smíšeně frankatury a frankatury známkami dřívější poštovní správy v dobách politických a státoprávních proměn jsou vždy zajímavým filatelistickým materiálem. Mnozí sběratelé se proto také zajímají o frankatury čs. známek v pohraničních územích čs. republiky obsazených v r. 1938 Německem, Maďarskem a Polskem.

U tzv. sudetských oblastí je z filatelistické literatury celkem známo, že se tam mohlo čs. poštovních známek používat k vypláčení poštovních zásilek do 20. října 1939. Stejně je známo, že také na území obsazeném maďarskými vojenskými jednotkami bylo po nějakou dobu možno používat ještě čs. poštovních cenin, nikde však nenajdeme v naší filatelistické literatuře přesnější údaj. Využil jsem proto pobytu v Budapešti a vyhledal za pomoci příslušných orgánů poštovní předpis o používání čs. poštovních známek na území obsazeném v roce 1938 maďarským vojskem na základě tzv. Videnské arbitráže.

Je to výnos č. 128.140, uveřejněný v části 48 Sbírek poštovních předpisů, ročník 1935. Zní takto:

**ZÁKAZ POUŽÍVÁNÍ
ČESKOSLOVENSKÝCH ZNÁMEK
K VYPLÁČENÍ DOPISŮ**

Zrušuje se platnost výnosu číslo 121.146—4, odst. 1a, uveřejněného v části 44 Sbírek poštovních předpisů, ročník 1938, podle kterého bylo odeslatelům dovoleno používat k vypláčení obyčejných dopisů z osvobozených území do mateřské země dřívějších československých poštovních známek. Od nynějška není dovoleno používat československé známky k vypláčení poštovních zásilek. Tyto známky se nesmí razítkovat. Budapešť, dne 19. listopadu 1938.

název obce	označení místa uvedené na razítku	počet a druh razítek
Berehovo	BEREGSZASZ	2 kovová razítka
Dunajská Streda	DUNASZERDAHELY	1 kovové razítko
Komarno	KOMAROM	2 kovová razítka
Košice	KASSA	4 pryž. a 6 kovových razítek
Levice	LEVA	1 kovové razítko
Lučenec	LOSONC	2 kovová razítka
Mukačovo	MUNKACS	2 pryžová a 2 kovová razítka
Nové Zámky	ERSEKUIJVAR	4 kovová razítka
Rimavská Sobota	RIMASZOMBAT	2 kovová razítka
Rožnava	ROZSNYO	1 kovové razítko
Slovenské Nové mesto	SATORALJAUHELY- GYARTELEP	1 pryžové razítko
Sahy	IPOLYSAG	5 pryžových razítek
Užhorod	UNGVAR	2 kovová razítka

kovové (ž) = metal
pryžová = rubber

Prakticky se všech těchto razítek používalo jako razítek denních.

Z toho vyplývá, že čs. známek se mohlo na území obsazeném maďarskými vojenskými jednotkami používat až do 19. listopadu 1938, a to jen pro obyčejné listovní zásilky a výhradně v poštovním styku s Maďarskem, nikoli tedy pro vypláčení zásilek do zahraničí.

V této souvislosti snad není nezájímavé uvést 13 míst, ve kterých používala maďarská správa obsazeného území v prvních týdnech po záboru příležitostných razítek na oslavu obsazení. Filatelistická praxe je shrnuje pod pojmem razítek VISSZATERT, podle legendy na nich.

Razítka byla používána v těchto místech:

FELIX SEEBAUER

ANNOUNCEMENTS & NEWS

We hope that everyone received their copy of the long awaited Handbook, it has been produced loose leaf in order that corrections or additions may be made with ease. In fact there will be several revised pages arising from the AGM, so-far the Editor has only noticed one error in his typing! However, we hope that the membership were pleased with the overall results.

The Secretary asks if anyone has a spare copy of Czech Monograph 14, part 2. (Monografie Československých Známek) for disposal to the Austrian PS Library. If you can help write to Mrs Gren in the first instance.

Congratulations to Ms Jeanette Davidson(NZ) who has won the Novice section in the local stamp exhibition, as well as the Foreign section. She is working for the Novice section in Christchurch's national Exhibition, with an aim towards a 48 page entry for Tarapex 86.

Member Roy Dehn has suggested that our library should contain a copy of Ladislav Novotný's "Speciální Příručka Pro Sběratele Československých Známek" published in 1970. Has anyone a spare copy before the Librarian writes to Harry Hayes or one of the philatelic literature firms overseas.

We are pleased to welcome the return of the 'Czechoslovak Specialist' recent copies received are reviewed on p. 120, together with the bulletins of the GB Magyar PS, and the Austrian Stamp Club. These are now in the Society Library.

We send our condolences to our US Society on the recent loss of their member Genarino J Petracco. Pete was a fan of 'Bohemia & Moravia' and corresponded with the Editor, prior to joining the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society, at his suggestion. Pete enjoyed entering exhibitions and won many awards. A memoria will appear later on John Austin, one of our long standing members who passed away in August, he had regularly attended the meetings held in Mr Trager's flat, in later years he has kept in touch with the Society through corresponding with Bob Kingsley.

During their recent tour of Czechoslovakia, Alan & Lindy Knight paid a visit to the Postal Philatelic Service (POFIS) in Prague, and met Mr Novotny, Sales Mgr. of ARTIA (Philatelic Department). Mr Novotny has asked to be put on the mailing list for Czechout.

The Editor has recently received the brochures for POST OFFICE ARCHIVES, which are now installed at Freeling House, 23 Glasshill Street, LONDON SE1 OBQ. The Curator Ms Jean Farrugia is preparing a 'Guide to Post Office Archives' which she hopes will be ready for sale later in the year. Also the British Library reference division, Philatelic Collections, obtainable from Great Russell St, LONDON WC1B 3DG. These two brochures are full of useful and interesting data, and recommended to collectors of all interests.

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