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JOURNAL OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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## FROM THE EDITOR

We hope that by the time this reaches you, our readers, most of you will have enjoyed an unusually warm and pleasant Summer. Then you will begin to settle down to the approach of Autumn and the new philatelic 'season'. Don't ask me why September apparently is the month of new growth and endeavour in philately but it certainly is accepted by most of us as just that. With it comes a renewed interest and a more determined application to our hobby. It is hoped that you will all enjoy another season with us and that all your 'finds' will be good ones. If any is exceptional, then why not share your enjoyment with us by writing to us about it?

This year sees the 25th Anniversary of the Magyar Philatelic Society of Great Britain. We send them our very best wishes in their celebrations and wish them MANY Happy Returns of the Day! Together with our friends of the Austrian society, we have met in consort on a number of occasions; we hope the next time is not too far distant.

How many of you have read the August edition of GIBBONS STAMP MONTHLY? It is to be highly recommended this time because of three special articles appearing during the Magyar PS jubilee year. They all have a certain bearing upon Czechoslovak philately and will be most useful to some of us in our studies of the mails of Hungary and Ruthenia in the field of related and forerunner material. "Some Aspects of Hungarian Philately in Ruthenia" by Trevor Fletcher, Ferenc Orban's enlightening article on the 'Turul' bird of Hungarian mythology as it relates to Hungary's definitives between 1900 and 1915 and "Hungary Between the Wars" by Mervyn Benford contain many interesting and enlightening gems of philatelic importance to many of our own members who study these areas.

All this brings one very nicely to the next item on this agenda - the contents of this Quarter's CZECHOUT. We are indebted to Otto Hornung for a very human approach to some of the early mails of Ruthenia - nowadays known as Sub-Carpathian Russia - part of the Ukraine Republic of the USSR and formerly Czechoslovak territory. Next, Mrs Yvonne Wheatley, FRPS, L. gives us a further insight of the Czech Field Post in Russia and Siberia. Finally, we are presenting New Issues in a different way - with reduced illustrations of all issued [and some to come] for this year. We hope this approach will find more favour with New Issue buffs; do let us have your comments, please.

Finally, your attention is drawn to the Annual General Meeting at the Czechoslovak Club (our usual venue) on Saturday, 4 November at 11.30 a.m. - yes ... A.M! This is followed at 2.30pm by our annual auction meeting. It is hoped that as many of you as possible will attend both functions because both are very important to us in different ways. The former is when you can add YOUR voice in discussion of the Society's policies and programmes for the ensuing year - the latter has a two-fold aim .... (a) to assist members obtain some useful philatelic material at reasonable prices and (b) to enhance our funds. The more of the latter, the less often we have to call for higher subscriptions. So! please do your best to support both of these meetings.

A.J.K.

SOCIETY MEETING - SATURDAY 8 JULY.

A meeting to remain in our minds for a considerable time, no doubt. Certainly, it was a gathering of members listening to a lecture that was indeed, most unusual by any gauge. Inženýr Jan Karásek [Member of the Association Internationale des Experts Philatéliques, AIEP] the eminent Czech philatelist, writer and philatelic expert visited us to expound upon philatelic forgeries concerning Czechoslovak material and, in particular, the issues of HRADČANY, 1920-21 AIRMAILS and 1923 ECONOMY AND SCIENCE. The main forgeries covered were concerned with perforations. Bob Kingsley had the obviously onerous task of translating for the Speaker but the end result was excellent. After speaking upon and displaying photographic examples of many forms of different perforations, including, it was claimed, a fourth 'type' of the Economy and Science issue, Ing. Karásek concluded with the very eery and gruesome story of the Českě Lipá elderly philatelist of some renown being killed for the purpose of the theft of some rarities in his collection. Needless to say - the culprit was eventually caught and sentenced to 22 years for the murder of this old man. Ing Karásek was, we learned, instrumental in supplying important philatelic information to the police which resulted in the murderer's eventual fate. At the end of this meeting, our visitor was afforded a glowing vote of thanks by those present, via The Chair. In the evening, members sat down to Dinner with their relatives and friends, at which our visitor was received as Guest of Honour, with his Lady, Pani Vlasta Snelková.

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71st BPF CONGRESS - BRIGHTON, 1989

Perhaps the most important aspect of the British Philatelic Federation Congress this year as far as our Society is concerned, was the inaugural KAY GOODMAN LECTURE, intended as an annual event to perpetuate the memory of our late Life President, KATHLEEN GOODMAN, FRPS,L.

Fittingly it was that doyen of British Philately, Mr. Robson Lowe who had been invited to deliver this first lecture. Another well-known figure, Mr. George Hollings, in introducing the speaker, paid his own tribute to Kay and all that she had contributed to philately at all levels - locally and nationally. Mr. Robson Lowe's chosen subject was THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE NAPOLEONIC WARS, primarily a postal history discourse with several unique letters on display and many anecdotes relating to the history and sociology surrounding the important period of that time. W.A.Page.

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NEW MEMBERS

A hearty, warm welcome is extended to the following whose membership was approved by the 8 July meeting of The Society:- Derek Burton (Cheshire), Gary Colman (Suffolk), Kevin Fairhead (Berkshire), Michael Hollingdale (Northumberland) and James Ryan (Canada). We were especially pleased to meet Mr. Derek Burton, with his wife, at our meeting and Mr. M. Elliott, both attending for the first time. We look forward to our pleasure being repeated as often as possible.

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NEXT MEETING ..... Saturday 23 September, with JOHN WHITESIDE, FRPS,L. enlightening us upon THE FIRST REPUBLIC - THE EARLY DAYS. John is one of our favourite speakers and your journey to this meeting will be one you will certainly learn by and enjoy.

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CORRIGENDUM: Edition No. 55: p. 41 - line 7:- Delete 'or' insert 'to'. Delete '?!'.  
My apologies to Mr. Gary Ryan for this error. AJK.



## A GLIMPSE AT OLD CARPATHO-UKRAINE'S MAIL

- OTTO HORNUNG -

*I would like to take you today on a trip to a very beautiful part of Europe. It is still not fully developed and it is not easily accessible ... I want to take you to the CARPATHO-UKRAINE. If some of you have never heard of that country, forgive me and let me help you find it in your atlas. Look up the south-western corner of the Soviet Union. Where the Ukraine borders on Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Rumania, between the range of the Carpathian Mountains and the River Tisza, there lies the Carpatho-Ukraine.*

Carpatho-Ukraine is not a very big area - just about 5,000<sup>2</sup> miles - and unless you have a large-scale map, it won't even be individually named. I have not seen more recent accounts but according to 1965 figures the population is just over a million. Of that number 70% are Ukrainians; and there is a sprinkling of Russians, Rumanians and Hungarians. Before World War II there was also a not insignificant percentage of Jews but only a very few of them survived the holocaust and of those who survived, only a handful returned to the Carpatho-Ukraine.

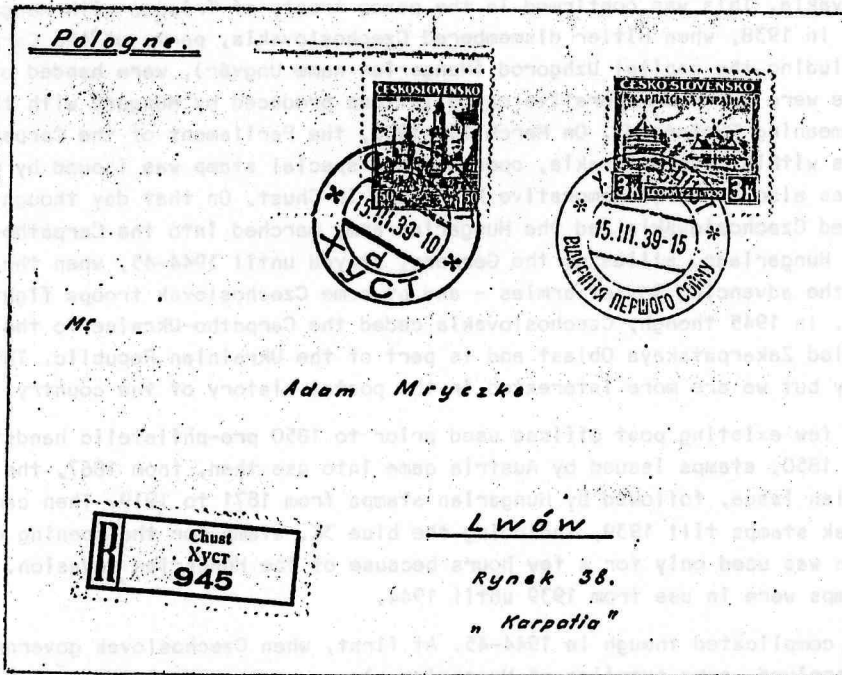
The Carpatho-Ukraine has a very turbulent history. It is cut off from the rest of the Ukraine by the Carpathian Mountains and for hundreds of years it was under Hungarian rule. After World War I, this territory was sort of hanging in mid-air between Poland, Rumania and Hungary - and newly formed Czechoslovakia on the west. There was a Congress in the capital Uzhgorod to decide what to do. With not much to choose from, the participants opted for Czechoslovakia. This was confirmed in the peace treaty of Trianon with Hungary on June 4, 1920. In 1938, when Hitler dismembered Czechoslovakia, parts of the Carpatho-Ukraine, including the capital Uzhgorod (Hungarian name Ungvár), were handed over to Hungary. There were some commemorative cancellations produced by Hungary with the word "VISSZATÉRT" meaning "Returned". On March 15, 1939, the Parliament of the Carpatho-Ukraine, now autonomous within Czechoslovakia, opened and a special stamp was issued by Czechoslovakia. There was also a red commemorative handstamp in Chust. On that day though, Hitler's armies occupied Czechoslovakia and the Hungarian army marched into the Carpatho-Ukraine on March 16. The Hungarians, allies of the Germans, stayed until 1944-45, when the territory was freed by the advancing Soviet armies - and by some Czechoslovak troops fighting under their command. In 1945 though, Czechoslovakia ceded the Carpatho-Ukraine to the Soviet Union. It is now called Zakarpatskaya Oblast and is part of the Ukrainian Republic. This, in short, is the history but we are more interested in the postal history of the country.

At first, the few existing post offices used prior to 1850 pre-philatelic handstamps of Austria. From 1850, stamps issued by Austria came into use then, from 1867, the joint Austro-Hungarian issue, followed by Hungarian stamps from 1871 to 1919. Then came the period of Czechoslovak stamps till 1939, including the blue 3K stamp for the opening of Parliament in 1939, which was used only for a few hours because of the Hungarian invasion. One again Hungarian stamps were in use from 1939 until 1944.

It got rather complicated though in 1944-45. At first, when Czechoslovak government representatives arrived, some supplies of Hungarian stamps were overprinted "Č.S.P. 1944" - (Czechoslovak Post 1944) but soon the territory declared its independence and overprinted Hungarian stamps with a three-line text "Poshta Zakarpatskaya Ukraina". In 1945 there were several issues of locally printed stamps but after November 15, 1945, when the Carpatho-Ukraine was incorporated in the Soviet Union, U.S.S.R. stamps were introduced and have been in use since then. If you have not seen any covers or postcards from that area, don't be surprised. The material of the first period after World War II is very rare, mainly the overprinted stamps and covers. >



Registered cover from Mukachevo to Paris 1931.



Registered cover to Poland franked on right with stamp for opening of Parliament cancelled by commemorative handstamp in red. Definitive stamp on left with black handstamp, both dated March 15, 1939. Cover delayed by Hungarian occupation. On back arrival handstamp Lwów 1 of March 23, 1939.



< MAP 1

Map showing the Rumanian offensive.



MAP 2 >

Map of the territory occupied by the Rumanians for 16 months.

3. *A Galabocfalvi M. M. Expediciótól.* **TETSO**  $\frac{1}{2}$

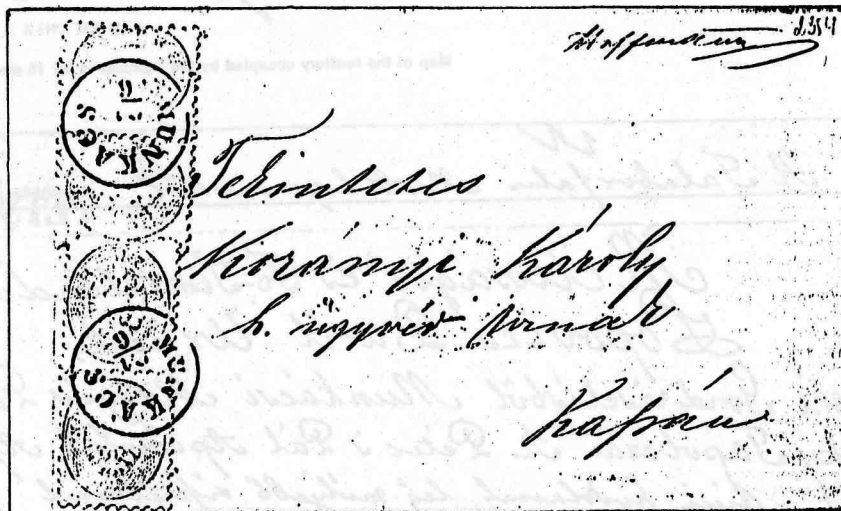
*Méltóságos és Fő-Tisztelendő:  
 Lopovics Bazil Urnak,  
 Isteni Gondviselésből Munkácsi Megyei Püspök-  
 nek, Tapolczai Szent Péter és Pál Apostolok Apátja-  
 nak, júi hűbélrel leg-mélyebb tisztelettel*

*Hivatalból* *Unghváron*

Pre-philatelic cover from Tecső with single line TETSO to Ungvár.



Hungarian fieldpost card with overprint Czechoslovak Post blacked out and overprint "Zakarpatskaya Ukraina" with Carpathoukrainian stamps from Chinadyevo to Upline in Czechoslovakia.



Cover from Munkács (Mukachevo) with Austrian stamps of 1863.

## THE FORGOTTEN OCCUPATION

I hope you were able to follow this involved story because it is now getting really complicated. Actually, I am not the culprit but the armies that operated in this area are guilty. Let us return to the year 1919. Hungary lost the war, the country was in turmoil and during 1919 it had a Communist government. The Carpatho-Ukraine was still under Hungarian rule. The Communist army of Béla Kun entered Slovakia, the eastern part of Czechoslovakia - it even declared a Communist Republic there. It was only short lived, as the Czechoslovak army, mainly the Czechoslovak Legions that had fought in Siberia, France and Italy, repulsed the Hungarian army. The Rumanians advanced into Hungary from the east and on August 1, 1919, Béla Kun fled to Vienna; the Communist rule in Hungary collapsed.

If you now take a look at Map No.1 you will see what happened in the Carpatho-Ukraine. The shaded strip on the left is the area occupied by Czechoslovak troops on January 10-12, 1919, when they threw back the Hungarians. The rest was still held by the Hungarians. The arrows at the bottom of the map show the thrust of the intervening Rumanian army which started on April 16, 1919. The army of Czechoslovakia then occupied the rest of Carpatho-Ukraine from April 28, 1919 and the territory became part of Czechoslovakia on May 8, 1919, over a year before the peace treaty of Trianon was signed by Hungary.

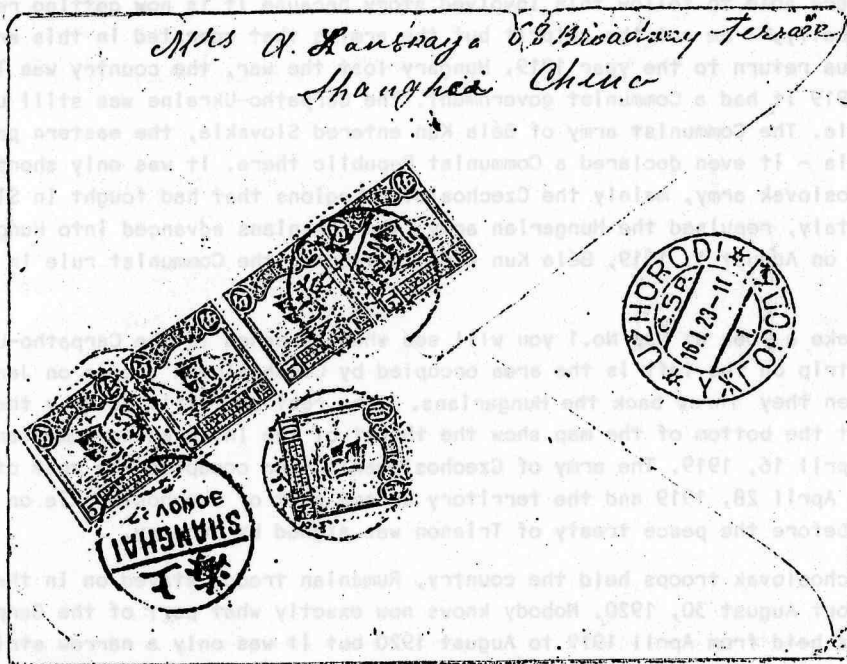
Although Czechoslovak troops held the country, Rumanian troops stayed on in the south and east till about August 30, 1920. Nobody knows now exactly what part of the Carpatho-Ukraine the Rumanians held from April 1919 to August 1920 but it was only a narrow strip of land with a few villages. The Rumanian occupation area is shown on Map No.2 as shaded territory. The two maps shown have been kindly given to me by the eminent postal historian Dr. Béla Simády. In his opinion this was the area held by the Rumanians because of the importance of the railway line running due east along the southern border and finally turning north to Yasinya.

## THE FORGOTTEN STAMPS

Mail from this area and from this particular period is very rare. First of all there was fighting going on all the time. It was not too hard but places changed hands very frequently. Fortunately, whoever was in charge did not touch the postal service. That means that postal clerks stayed on (they were mostly Hungarians or Hungarian speakers); they were still using the Hungarian handstamps, Hungarian registration labels and Hungarian stamps as long as supplies lasted and until Czechoslovak stamps were delivered. There were no overprints after World War I in this territory.

Although post offices stayed open, there were great difficulties in moving mail through front lines, over borders. Furthermore, the education level of the population was rather low and few people were writing letters. Thus, very little survived.

Fortunately, there are a few philatelists in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, U.S.A. and other countries studying the postal history of the Carpatho-Ukraine and collecting the stamps of the territory. In fact, a Canadian collection of the Carpatho-Ukraine formed by Mr. A. Cronin won a Gold Medal with Felicitations at the STOCKHOLMIA 86 International Stamp Exhibition and Dr. Simády was awarded a Large Vermeil Medal with special prize at CAPEX 87 in Toronto. All these researchers were considering the possibility that Rumanian stamps had been used in the southern strip of the Carpatho-Ukraine occupied by the Rumanian Army for 16 months, especially as it is known that the Rumanians operated a censorship for mail coming from this area. >



Cover from Shanghai to Uzhgorod, January 16, 1923. Please note bilingual Czechoslovak arrival hand-stamps.



Registered cover from Ustchorna July 13, 1945, to Chust, franked with stamps of the Carpatho-Ukraine.



It was assumed that Rumanian stamps were used there but in 67 years no one had ever seen such a cover, not until the writer of these lines found it in Toronto. It was slumbering in the stock of an American stamp dealer, in a box that had been inspected at least by a dozen postal historians. This box contained, amongst other things, a few covers with Rumanian stamps, all very tatty and dating back to the immediate period after World War I and all addressed to the United States.

It sounds incredible but it is very logical. A fair number of young men from these poor areas of Eastern Europe, like the Carpatho-Ukraine or Rumania, had emigrated to the United States before World War I. A number of these people came to Pennsylvania to work in the coal mines. Their dependants still live in that part of Pennsylvania. The immigrants had been cut off by the war from contacts with their families in the old world. The people in the Carpatho-Ukraine were depending on their boys in America because they were supporting them financially, quite apart from the fact that some of the men had left their wives behind. As soon as the war was over and mail services were resumed from the "enemy countries" in Europe to the United States, these people tried desperately to re-establish contact with their relatives - they needed help very badly and were waiting for the dollars from the U.S.A.

Mail coming from the U.S.A. to the Carpatho-Ukraine has possibly also survived but it is not so interesting. Much more interesting is mail going the other way and such mail can only be picked up in the places where it went - in old boxes of family correspondence but now, after almost 70 years, not much could have survived. In my opinion, that is where the American dealer found the stuff or maybe, he bought it from someone else who had picked it up in Pennsylvania.

#### THE COVERS

Now, after this long introduction, let me show you the find, both sides of the two covers:

NO.1: The cover is addressed to Peter Dacsinecz in Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. It carries in front a Hungarian registration label from Técső, a town which you can find at the bottom of the maps, right on the Rumanian border. The sender is Dacsinecz Peterné (Hungarian style - Mrs. Peter Dacsinecz), of Kiskirva, a small place where there was no post office, the nearest being in Técső. Marmaros on the last line of the sender's address is the county. Please note: in the sender's address the first letter of the word Peter is mis-spelled. She probably wanted to write a Cyrillic letter "P". Also, I have not yet found an explanation for the word under the sender's name.

The cover is franked with a Rumanian grey-brown 40 Banî stamp of 1918-19 (S.G. 687). It is cancelled by the Hungarian handstamp of Técső December 31, 1919. On the back are also two oval handstamps of New York for registered mail, dated February 4, 1920.

NO. 2: The letter is addressed to Hrihorov Mihály, Creb tre (read Crabtree), Veszt Morlon Co (read Westmoreland County), Boksza X. 128 (read P.O. Box 128), Nord. Amerika. At the top there is a large black handstamp of the Rumanian censor and Dr. B. Simády thinks that he was in \*Marmaros Sziget, just south of the border with Rumania. There is also an American double circle postage due handstamp. There was no stamp affixed to this letter - they had probably run out of supplies - and so there was 10 cents postage due to be collected.

The name of the sender on the back is Hrihova Mihály, u.p. bustya Háza. One again, the letter was probably sent by the wife but she did not spell it out fully by putting the "-ne" behind the name. "u.p." stands for "utolsó posta" - nearest post office and the place is Bustyaháza. Then she wrote "Marmaros Megy", meaning county of Marmaros. Finally, there is "Vajnag" underlined. >

[\* ... Since writing this article, the author has been advised further on this mark with the suggestion that it was applied at Bucharest. Further comments are welcomed]

*Peter Jassinet*  
*Grossburg Pa*  
*Westmoreland co*  
*U. S. I.*

<b>R</b> Ajánlott	<b>Técső</b> 513
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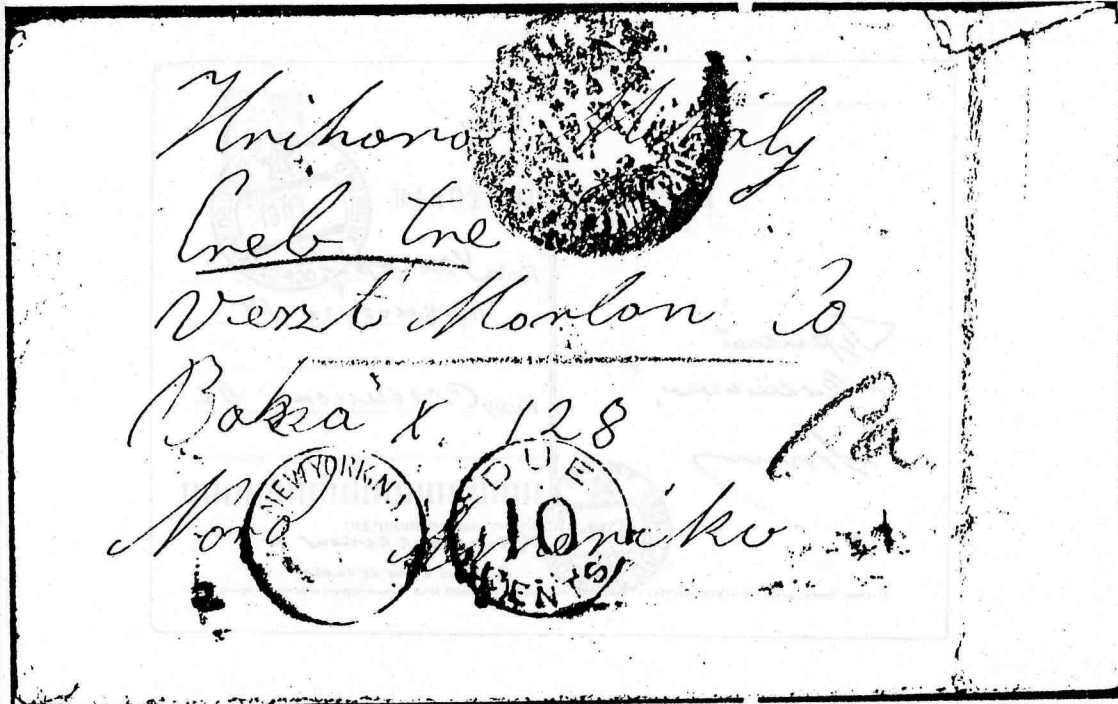
Front of the registered cover to the United States.

*Jassinet Peter né*  
*Leclupca zelya*  
*His kirora*

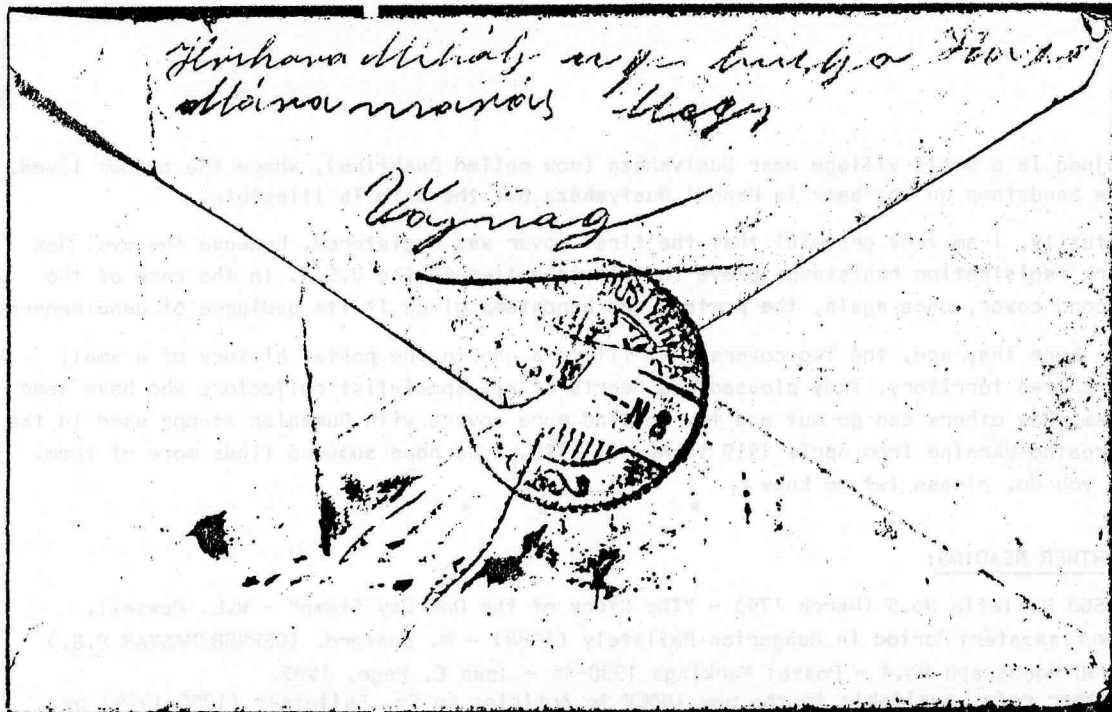
*Técső*  
*Maruara*

4650

Back of the cover with Rumanian stamps.



Front of the cover with American postage due handstamp.



Back of the cover with handstamp Handal Bustyháza.



Soviet postcard of 1961 with handstamp Oleshnik, Ukr. SSR, Zakarp. obl.

Vajnag is a small village near Bustyaháza (now called Bushtino), where the sender lived. The handstamp on the back is Handal Bustyaháza but the date is illegible.

Actually, I am very grateful that the first cover was registered, because the oval New York registration handstamps prove that it travelled to the U.S.A. In the case of the second cover, once again, the postage due handstamp gives it its pedigree of genuineness.

So, here they are, the two covers that filled a gap in the postal history of a small forgotten territory. They pleased the hearts of all specialist collectors who have seen them. Now others can go out and try to find more covers with Rumanian stamps used in the Carpatho-Ukraine from April 1919 to August 1920. I do hope someone finds more of them. If you do, please let me know ::

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#### FURTHER READING:

CPSGB Bulletin No.5 (March '76) - "The Story of the One Day Stamp" - W.L. Russell.  
 The Visszatért Period in Hungarian Philately (1988) - M. Benford. (CPSGB/MAGYAR P.S.)  
 CPSGB Monograph No.4 - Postal Markings 1938-45 - Juan E. Page, 1985.  
 Further refs. available in the new INDEX to Articles on Cz. Philately (1950-1979) by James Negus, 1989; a CPSGB publication (No.7).

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## FIELD POST OF THE CZECH ARMY IN SIBERIA

- Yvonne Wheatley -



Catalogues describe three series of stamps spanning three years under the heading of "The Field Post of the Czech Army in Siberia". This article examines why the Czechs were in Siberia, the setting up of the Field Post and describes the stamps.

HOW THE ARMY STARTED

At the outbreak of World War 1 many Czechs found themselves fighting in the Austrian Army against Russia, the country with which the Slavs considered themselves affiliated. In France and Serbia many Czechs joined the Allies whilst some others deserted from the Austrian Army. Numerous Czechs were living in Russia where they were regarded, naturally enough, as Austrian subjects and therefore hostile to Russia. The Czechs and Slovaks formed themselves into a legion and were prepared to fight with the Russian Imperial forces against the Austrians.

On 28 September, 1914 the first Czechoslovak Legion's colours were consecrated at Kiev in Russia, in the Cathedral Square. This event was commemorated on the 50 heller stamp of 15 August, 1934 for the 20th Anniversary of the Czechoslovak Foreign Legion (POFIS 276 - SG. 328) [fig.1].

The first unit, about a thousand strong, known as the *Česka Družina* (Czech Company) was formed from Czechs and Slovaks living in Imperial Russia but with Russian Officers. With the Czechs and Slovaks who defected from the Austrian Army joining them, the *Družina* was reorganized and formed a semi-independent Allied military unit comprising about 80,000 men.

Under the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, the Central Powers had full control of Poland, Finland and the Baltic states. In the south it detached the Ukraine from Russia and severed Russia's main access to the Black Sea. Germany and Austria-Hungary together secured the absolute domination of the Central European Zone.

With the collapse of the Russian Imperial Army after the 1917 revolution, the Czechs wanted to get to France and continue the fight against the Central Powers to help in the liberation of Czechoslovakia, which had always been their main objective. As the route to the west was closed because of the German domination, they chose to make the long trek to the coast of Siberia where, from Vladivostok, they hoped to sail to France to join other Czechs there fighting for liberation.

Opposition came from the Bolsheviks, Germans, Hungarians and former prisoners of war who were scattered throughout Siberia. In early March 1918, the First Division of Czechs held the Germans at bay at Bachmac, a small Russian town in the province of Tchernigov. This event is commemorated on the 50 heller stamp issued on 11 March, 1938 to mark the 20th Anniversary of the battle in Russia (POFIS 336 - SG. 382) [fig.2].

Towards the end of 1918, the Czechs reached Vladivostok. The Allied Powers had never recognized the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk and decided to prevent possible aid to Germany by the Bolsheviks. With the end of the war in Europe in November 1918 and the liberation of Czechoslovakia, the legionnaires wanted to return home but the only organized army in Siberia able to carry out the Allied plan was the Czechoslovak Legion. >

It was decided that the Legion should retrace its steps and prevent the German and Austrian prisoners of war travelling west to rejoin their units, thereby swelling the ranks of men who could be used against the Allied Powers on the Western front.

The Czechs turned back and on a line stretching from Vladivostok to the Ukraine, a distance of over 6,000 miles, they fought until the Allied victory was accomplished. They were then ordered home and once more started the long trek to Vladivostok where shipping was waiting to take them to Europe.

#### HOW THE FIELD POST STARTED

While the Legion was still part of the Russian Imperial Army, a field post was not needed because the units used the Russian field post. However, when the Russian Imperial Army was dissolved, while the Legion was on the eastern trek, it was decided that a regular military postal service was needed to be organized. This task was allocated to a certain Captain Antonin Novotný, a former postal official.

By this time the Czechs had control of the Siberian railway. Ten freight carriages were cleaned, repaired and converted for postal use. There was one typewriter which was used to type the regulations which were sent to every Field Post Office. At this time the bulk of the mail consisted of newspapers published en-route, booklets and pamphlets.

At the beginning of September 1918, Novotný announced the opening of Field Post Offices in Chelyabinsk, Samara, Sysran (courier connections to the Northern Front and Chelyabinsk), Omsk, Krasnojarsk and Irkutsk (courier connections to Chita). Only one post office, that of the National Council at Ekaterinburg, was housed in a building, the rest were in railway carriages [fig.3].

Nine or ten mail carriages ran every other day from Chelyabinsk, through Samara and Sysran and then back to Chelyabinsk. The round trip from Chelyabinsk, Sysran and Irkutsk, including delays, took about 16 days to cover a distance of around 3,100 miles, including the courier service. Each trip was announced telegraphically and personnel met the trains to accept mail for their depot and hand over mail to the postal service.

In October 1918, the service was transferred to the General Staff under the command of General Klecanda. He ordered that a mail carriage should go to Vladivostok at least once a month, the first trip being made on 24 October, 1918. The journey of about 8,000 miles took between 10 to 14 days.

The following month, parcel post and money services were organized and shortly afterwards, international mail connections.

The first mail from Siberia reached Czechoslovakia in the Spring of 1919, after travelling across the Pacific, North America, the Atlantic and Europe. Mail from Siberia was carried almost exclusively on a ship evacuating the Legionnaires from Vladivostok. In addition to the route across the Pacific Ocean, a second route took both troops and mail south through the Indian Ocean, through the Red Sea and Suez Canal, across the Mediterranean to France and then overland to Czechoslovakia. Such genuine postally used items are now extremely rare. >

### 10 KOPECK RUSSIAN STAMP OVERPRINTED

In 1918 the Legionnaires did not enjoy free franking, so there was a need for an accounting system for mail between the Legionnaires and the Russian postal system. It was decided to overprint some Russian stamps for the prepayment of the 10 Kopeck postal rate. It is not known how the accounting system was to be worked out.

The first Siberian Legion stamp was the 10 Kopeck blue Russian stamp, overprinted with CZESZKJA POSZTA (Czech Post) in cyrillic letters in dull black; this appeared in October 1918. Authority for this overprint was given by the Director-General of the Russian Field Post Office and the overprint was applied in Celyabinsk. Six values of the imperforated Russian issue of 1909 were overprinted with the trial overprint: the 1, 2, 3, 5 and 70 kop. plus 1 rouble. Twelve values of the perforated issue of 1915 were also overprinted: the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 14, 15, 25, 35 and 50 Kopeck stamps. However, only the 10 Kopeck blue of the 1909 issue was authorized for use [fig.4].

The stamps were used in Chelyabinsk for only a few days before being withdrawn because of a spelling error in the overprint - CZESZKJA instead of CZESZKAJA. Before a new overprint could be prepared, the Russian postal authorities in Omsk granted the Legionnaires free franking privileges, thereby obviating the need for a new issue. No records were kept, but it is thought that only about 1,000 copies of the overprinted stamp were prepared and that only about 50 copies in mint condition actually survived.

### 1919 ESSAYS

In the Spring of 1919, the Field Post attempted to print its own stamps. Trial printings were made of two simple designs by Červenský. The printings were made in Celyabinsk and were submitted to Lt.Col. Klecanda for approval but this was never given. This information came to light in a small brochure written by Capt. Novotný and the eight known copies of these essays were found amongst his effects after his death [fig.5].

### PICTORIAL (IRKUTSK) ISSUE

Although stamps were no longer necessary for mail within the Field Post system, it was thought that stamps issued by the Czech Field Post Office would publicise its existence and cause. The receipts from their sale would be put to the 'Invalid Fund' of the Czech Legionnaires and are, therefore, classed as 'Charity' stamps.

In September 1919, a set of essays was prepared; five designs on one plate. They were printed in red, blue, green, purple and brown. Only one of the essays, the silhouette of a sentry (from a drawing by Čila) was accepted as a basis for one of the issued stamps. The unadpoted essays consisted of a soldier doing guard duty (50 kopecks), soldier scouting, military train and soldiers by camp fire (all 1 rouble).

To supplement the 'silhouette' stamp (1 rouble in brown), there were two other stamps: a red 25 kopeck value showing an urn with the Irkutsk Cathedral in the background and a light-green (50 kopecks) value depicting the armoured train 'Orlik'. The printing was done by Czech volunteers under supervision at the Makuszín and Posochína Printing Works in Irkutsk.

The three designs were photographically reduced in size and reproduced on an aluminium plate six times, resulting in six different types of each stamp. They were transferred to a lithographic stone from the plate. There were two stones, one for the 25 and 50 kopeck values and the other for the 1 rouble stamp. >



Fig. 1: Consecration of Legion's Colours



Fig. 2: Czechs at Bachmac during March 1918

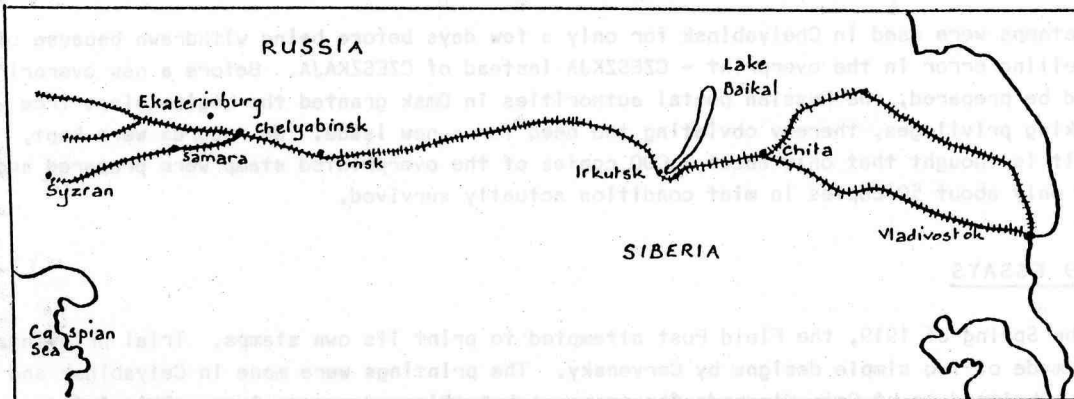


Fig. 3: Sketch-map showing positions of Field P.O.s set up during September 1918

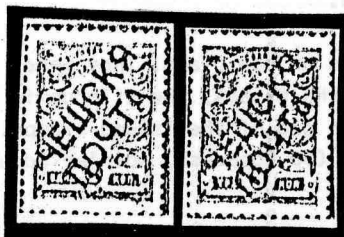


Fig 4: Trial overprints on Russian stamps.

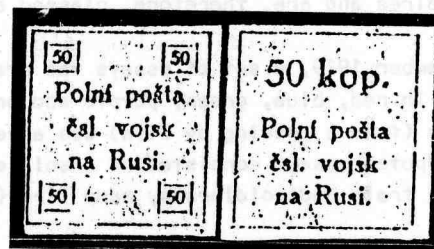


Fig. 5: Essays of Červenský's designs.



PRINTING FORMATS OF THE IRKUTSK ISSUE

1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	2 5
1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 4
1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 4
1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	3 6
1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	2 5
1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 4

25 kopecks

1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 4
1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	3 6
1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	2 5
1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 4
1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	2 5
1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	3 6

50 kopecks

1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6
1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6
1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6
1 2 3 4 5 6	4 5 6 1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6	4 5 6 1 2 3	4 5 6 1 2 3

1 rouble

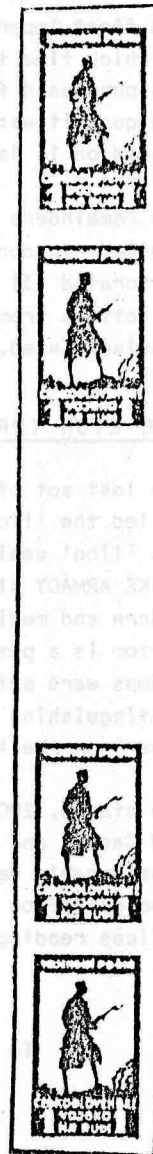


Fig. 6: (above) Sheet formats for the Irkutsk issue

Fig. 7: (right) Gutter-strip of the 1 rouble value

The 25 and 50 kopeck stamps were printed in sheets of 120 subjects (10x12) with a large white gutter separating the values and the rouble stamp in sheets of 105 subjects (7x15). Two sheets were printed at a time, one above the other and again, separated by a large white gutter [figs. 6 & 7]. The stamps in blocks of six appear regularly in the sheet and in the 25 and 50 kopeck values there is a tenth row. In the higher value there is a bottom row. The layout of the sheets is shown in fig. 6.

The first imperforated stamps were delivered to the Field Post Office in December 1919, by which time the troops were leaving for home. The porous paper used for the stamps was purchased from Japan. In January 1920, the stamps were perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$  in the following quantities: 25 kopecks, 35,520; 50 kopecks, 34,800; 1 rouble, 20,790. These were issued on 14 January, 1920.

The remainders of the stamps were later sent to Prague where a white, smooth gum was applied, in contrast to the yellowish cracked gum used in Irkutsk. The sheets were then perforated  $13\frac{3}{4}$  by the 'Unie' Printing Works. Stamps with this perforation were never used on letters from Siberia. The stamps were sold for philatelic purposes and are not found genuinely used.

#### THE LION (PRAGUE) ISSUE

The last set of stamps to be prepared was designed and produced in Prague and is commonly called the 'Lion' issue. The design was the joint work of J. Kossler-Orovský and Lt. Rybak. The 'Lion' design consisted of the Czech Lion in an oval with the legend "POŠTA ČESKOSLOVENSKÉ ARMÁDY SIBÍŘSKÉ (Siberian Czechoslovak Army Post). At the top and sides are (then) modern and medieval implements of war, with the Hussite Chalice and Bible above. At the bottom is a post horn and the date 1919. There is no indication of postal value. The stamps were printed in pairs in two types, one of each type in each pair. The most obvious distinguishing feature is the different size of the sabre handle on the left-hand side. Type 1 on the left has a smaller handle than type II [see enlarged illustrations].

The stamps, 200,000 in all, together with the dies, were sent to Siberia; half via England and Canada and the rest through Trieste and Japan. The first shipment reached Vladivostok considerably damaged by damp and coldness. The second shipment arrived in comparatively good condition at the beginning of 1920. An official circular was sent to all Field Post offices reading as follows: -

Irkutsk, December 1919

To all Field Post Offices:

Besides the charity stamps of 25, 50 and 100 kopecks used by the Czechoslovak Army Field Post in Russia, it is permissible to use for franking of mail the design of the white lion on red background with blue frame. Permission is granted by the High Command of the Czechoslovak Army in Russia.

Price per copy: One rouble. Proceeds will be used for the disabled.

Seal of the Field Post Authority.

(Signed) Capt. Novotný.  
Czechoslovak and Allied Armies in Russia.  
Chief of Field Post.

>

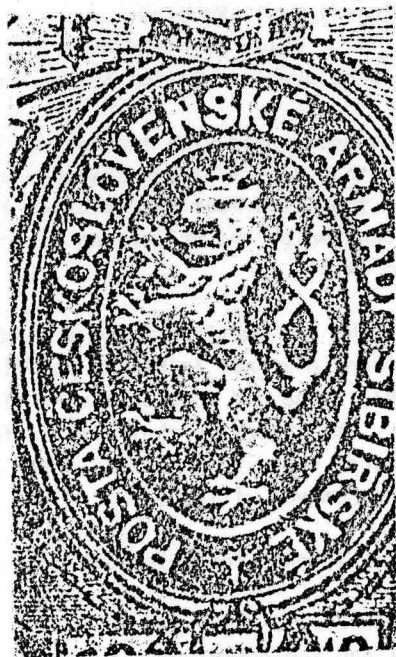
THE 'LION OF BOHEMIA' TYPES



TYPE I - Showing smaller  
sabre handle.  
All accent marks applied.



TYPE II [large handle] and  
also missing accent over  
second 'I' in SIBÍRSKÉ and  
broken frame over it.



Enlargement to show clearly the  
so-called 'ribs' on lion's body



FORGERY (Type I only). Note  
the - following final 'E'

[Please note that stamp illustrations are to various scales]

In actual fact the stamps were sold for 25 kopecks each. The majority of the stamps reached Vladovostok in 1920, therefore the year "1919" was obscured by the overprint "1920" in black ink. As the field post was extensively used by the civilian population, the denominations of 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 35 and 50 kopecks and 1 rouble were surcharged in green. There is some doubt as to whether these surcharges were applied in Prague and sent with the second shipment or done at Irkutsk which was the headquarters of the Field Post at that time.

Upon completion of this overprinting, another notification was sent to the Field Post offices which read as follows:-

MANCHURIN, April 2, 1920.

No. 713-11

A voluntary supplement for franking of printed matter, newspapers, postcards and letters designated by proper postal rates, for the benefit of the wounded was issued employing the design of a lion with a red background and a blue frame, overprinted 1920 with denominations of 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50 and 100 kopecks. These may be used independently on mail or along with the existing Czechoslovak Field Post stamps 25, 50 and 100 kopecks.

Seal of the Field Post Authority.

(Signed) Capt. Novotný.  
Chief of Field Post  
Czechoslovak and Allied Armies in Russia

The first printing of the stamps had a steel blue background with the central lion in bright red. The second printing was grey-blue with a dull - almost orange - centre. A third printing was later made in Prague, after the Field Post had returned there. These must be considered philatelic. It is recognized by the bright red centre and heavy red inking at the top. Colour trials also exist.

Jan Mrňák with others, principally Messrs. Kvasnička and Pauliček, made a study of these stamps following the discovery of a stamp with three distinct 'ribs' on the lion. This variety exists in both types. Some stamps of this issue had an accent mark missing from the second 'I' in 'SIBÍŘSKÉ' but others did not. The theory is that after a few sheets were printed, the missing accent mark was discovered - and then added. After a further printing it was decided that the 'ribs' should be removed [fig.8].

Forgeries exist in abundance. The main differences in such forgeries being as follows:-

- TYPE I: The 'É' of SIBÍŘSKÉ' has a line after it.  
TYPE II: A dot between the tail and the frame.

#### AMOUNT OF MAIL CARRIED

It is estimated that the mail carried during the period of the operations of the Siberian Field Post Offices was 4 million letters, 10 million newspapers and 4,000 Registered letters. Of these, 17,400 letters were to/from America, England 16,000 and France 14,800.

>

From April 1919 to September 1920, Czechoslovakia sent 500,000 letters and 1,600 parcels to its armies in Siberia. The Field Post offices operated for the benefit of the Allies as well as for Czechoslovakia. These were Great Britain, USA and Canada, France, Italy, Romania, Yugoslavia, Poland, Lithuania and China. Japan had its own Field Post Office.

### CONCLUSION

The overprinted 10 kopeck Russian stamp was prepared to satisfy a need but the Pictorial Issue was produced to promote the Czechoslovak Field Post Office. The 'Lion' Issue was philatelic.

Part of the fascination of these stamps is that some of the details about them will probably never be known, remaining a mystery. Details of the stamps was lacking at the time of their production. The information by those responsible for their production - Novotný, in the case of the Pictorial Issue and J. Rossler-Orovský, for the 'Lion' Issue, published later, was probably prepared to suit their own ends.

Novotný published some articles upon his return from Siberia and before he became a stamp collector. These can be accepted as correct, apart from some imperfections and omissions. The truth is absent from his later writings, as these were published with a view to selling some of the material he had brought back from Siberia. He retained some of the material necessary to print the 'Lion' Issue and this accounts for the large number of reprints of these stamps. ::

\* \* \* \* \*

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Articles from the 'Czechoslovak Specialist':

March of the 80,000: W. L. Russell - 1954

Stamps of the Czechoslovak Army Field Post in Russia: F. J. Kovařík - 1940

Field Post of The Czechoslovak Siberian Legions: J.J. Verner - 1965

Czechoslovak Army in Russia and Siberia, 1918-1920: J.J. Jiranek - 1958

Stamps of the Czechoslovak Field Post in Russia - Things Known and Unknown: Z. Kvasnička 1962

A New Find - Ten Years Later: Z. Kvasnička - 1964

The Czechoslovak Legion in Siberia: J. Mrňák - 1970

Europe and The Czechs: S. Grant Duff - Penguin Books

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Editorial Note: I have been sent a copy of the story of the Czechoslovak Field Post in Russia and Siberia written and supplied by the son of Capt. Antonín Novotný - Jirí Novotný of Prague. He has also supplied a copy of his father's 1923 BRNO publication referred to in the above article. Both have been translated for us by our member Vladimír Králíček in New Zealand. Both are intended for later publication by our Society .... but details later.

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NEW ISSUES FROM JAN to SEPT 1989

- Jan 1: Cz. Federation (20th Anniv.) Eng: M. Ondráček; Des: R. Vaněk (after J.T-Spěváková)  
1 FDC. rotary-recess/photogravure; sheets x 100 stamps. Design measures 19x23mm.
- 2: Paris-Dakar Rally. Eng: (50h/4Kcs) V.Fajt; (1 & 2Kcs) M.Ondráček; Des: P.Misek.  
2 FDCs. rotary-recess/photo in sheets x 50 stamps. Designs measure 40x23mm.
- Mar 9: Personalities. Eng: Shevchenko: M.Ondráček; Botto: M. Cínovsky; Nehru: V. Fajt;  
remainder by B. Housa. Designers: (Botto) A. Brunovsky; (Shevchenko and Musorgsky)  
I. Schurmann; (Cocteau and Chaplin) P. Hrach; (Nehru) R. Klímovic. 4 FDCs.  
Rotary-recess/photo. In sheets x 100 stamps. Designs measure 19x23mm.
- 27: Cz. Ocean Ships: Eng: (50h, 3Kcs, 5Kcs) M. Ondráček; remainder by V. Fajt.  
Designed by V. Hájek. Rotary-recess/photo. Sheets x 100 stamps. Designs 40x23mm.  
3 FDCs.
- Apr 20: Young Pioneers (40th Anniv.) Eng: B. Housa; Des: J. Chadmina measuring 30x23mm.  
Rotary-recess/photo. in sheets x 50 stamps. Design measures 30x23mm. FDC.
- 21: Treasures of The National Gallery at Prague. (Sheet) "Feast of The Rosary"  
after A. Dürer; Eng: M. Ondráček. multicolour flat-recess. Stamp designs 40x50mm.  
2 x 10Kcs stamps with different details from Dürer's work. 1 FDC.
- May 9: Prague Castle Treasures (annual) 2 and 3Kcs values/3 of each.  
In sheet form with central decoration. Multicolour flat-press. 1 FDC.
- July 14: "French Revolution - 200th Anniv. M/sheet x 1v. 5Kcs. Des: I. Schurmann; Eng:-  
J. Hercik. Multi-colour flat-plate; sheet approx. 33x38mm. Also bears the logo  
of PHILEXFRANCE 1989. Design: 'Revolutionaries and Flag'.
- 17: Endangered Fauna (Sea Eagle): Eng: B. Housa; Des: Radana Hamsíková. 1v of 1Kcs.  
Rotary-recess/photo x 50 stamps. Designs measure 40x23mm.
- 18: Nature Protection (amphibians - toads and newts). Des: R. Hamsíková; Eng: M.Srb.  
(2Kcs); B. Housa (3Kcs); B. Šneider (4Kcs); M.Ondráček (5Kcs). Rotary-recess/  
photo. x 50 stamps. Designs measure 49x19mm.
- Aug 29: Slovak Nat. Uprising (45th Anniv.) 1Kcs designed by Jarmila Polackova; Engraved  
by M. Ondráček. Rotary-recess/photo in sheets x 50 stamps. Design area 49x19mm.  
FDC.
- " " : Slovak Folk Art Ensemble (40th Anniv.) 50h designed by Sibyla Greinerová and  
engraved by M. Ondráček. Rotary-recess/photo in sheets x 100 stamps. Design  
area measures 19x23mm. FDC.
- Sep 4: 12 Biennale of Illustrations for Children's Books at Bratislava 1989. 50h, 1Kcs.,  
2Kcs., 4Kcs. Rotary-recess/photo. Also a sheet containing the 4Kcs v. x 2 stamps.  
Des: J. Solpero; Eng: (50h and 4Kcs) B. Housa; remainder by M. Ceinovsky. More  
details to follow later.
- 5: Poison Mushrooms. 50h, 1,2,3Kcs. Further details later.

\* \* \*

Our thanks to ARTIA, Prague, for illustrations and descriptions. Perforation details not  
supplied. AJK. >

TREASURES OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY IN PRAGUE [21 April 1989]

POKLADY NÁRODNÍ GALERIE V PRAZE



MEZENAROVÁ SLAVNOST 1506  
ALBRECHT DÜRER 1471-1528  
NÁRODNÍ GALERIE V PRAZE



This set is the third emission from Czechoslovakia depicting FEAST OF THE ROSARY by the eminent German artist, ALBRECHT DÜRER. Measuring 161.5x192cm in oils, this exquisite painting rests in Prague's National Gallery under Catalogue No. NG 0 1551. It was painted in the artist's 35th year. ALBRECHT DÜRER was born in Nuremberg on 21 May 1471. His father was a Hungarian from AJTAS, from 'ajto' meaning 'gate' or 'door' - in German Tür or Dür, hence DÜRER. Apart from this painting of the Holy Mother and Child, Dürer also executed a very fine pen and ink drawing which he called 'Madonna on Her Throne' and it is very similar indeed to the above stamp on the left. Today it is in Berlin - (Kupferstichkabinett). Dürer died at his birthplace on 6 April 1528 - nearing his 57th year.

AJK



SLOVAK FOLK ENSEMBLE



FEDERATION



YOUNG PIONEERS



ENDANGERED FAUNA (Sea Eagle)



SLOVAK UPRISING - 1944



PARIS-DAKAR RALLY



FAMOUS PERSONALITIES

>



12th Biennale: Children's Book Illustrations-BRATISLAVA



FRENCH REVOLUTION



CZECHOSLOVAK OCEAN-GOING SHIPPING



12th BIENALE BOOK ILLUSTR.



PRAHA CASTLE (Collin & Reiner)



NATURE PROTECTION



POISONOUS MUSHROOMS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA



"PHILEXFRANCE '89".Paris - 7th.-17th.July 1989.

Amid the build-up to the bicentennial climax on 14th.July 1989, the doors of the International Philatelic Exhibition "PHILEXFRANCE '89" opened on 7th.July 1989 with the arrival of a cavalcade of horse-drawn mail coaches from all over Europe, their coachmen and passengers in period costume. One of these dating from 1860, with room for six passengers, originally operated from the K.K (Imperial & Royal) POSTSTATION at ŽAMBERK (Senftenberg in German) as is shown by the Post Office decoration on the coach doors. The coach is now housed in the P.T.T. Museum at Vyšší Brod. (see illustration below.)

The exhibition housed in a 5000 square metres hall provided more than enough to satisfy the 200,000 plus visitors who passed through the doors by the close. Of Czechoslovak interest, there were five exhibits of traditional philately, one of thematic interest and one in the literature class, that of member Cyril Wackett's book of the 1945 Liberation Issues, which gained him a Bronze medal.

Our member from Dublin, Geoff McAuley exhibiting in the Thematic Class, with his "Heart of Europe" was awarded a Vermeil medal, thus repeating his Praga '88 achievement.

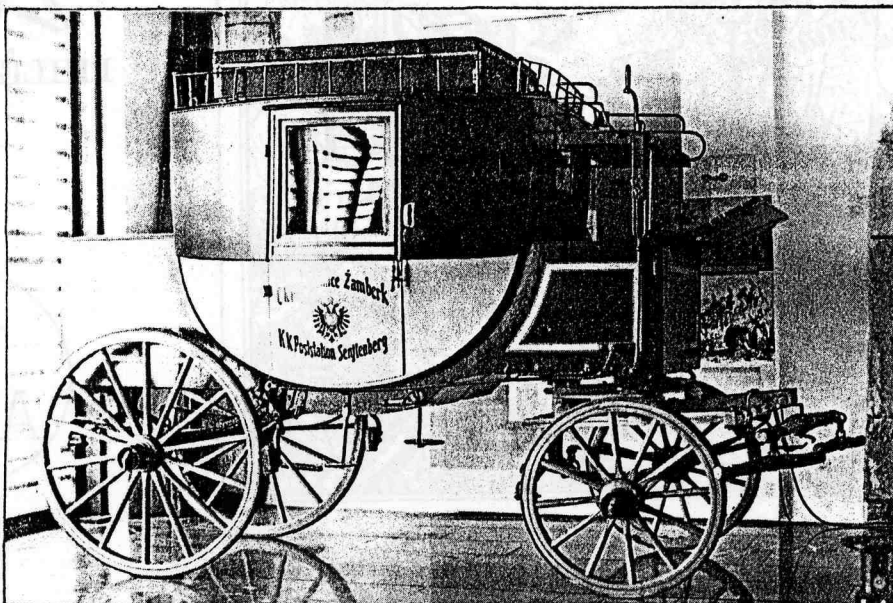
Messrs.J.L.Klein (Netherlands) and Henry Hahn (U.S.A.) with exhibits of the 1918-1939 period and a selection of rarities, gained Gold and Large Vermeil medals respectively. Two other exhibits from the 1st. Republic period, from Switzerland and Spain gained Vermeil and Bronze awards, with the only post-1945 exhibit from a collector in Czechoslovakia gaining a Silver medal.

Paul Jensen, once again serving as a member of the International Jury, with an exhibit in the Jury class provided another opportunity to view his 16th. to 18th. century forerunner material.

Artia, representing the Czechoslovak Post Office, had a stand and it was pleasing to see J.Herčík the well known engraver in attendance. He prepared the special souvenir for the Czechoslovak participation in the exhibition, an engraving of the "Storming of the Bastille" , in a suitable folder with both the Artia and Exhibition logos on the cover.

Several of our members were visitors to the exhibition and it was pleasant to meet Jan Karásek, fresh from his visit to London and our July meeting.

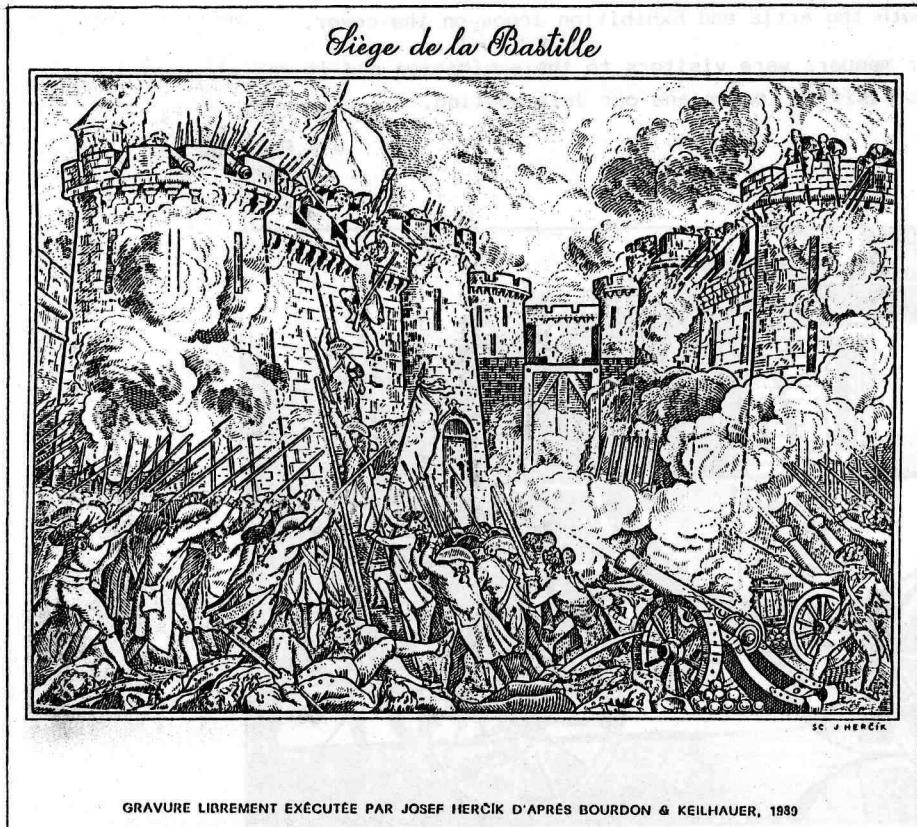
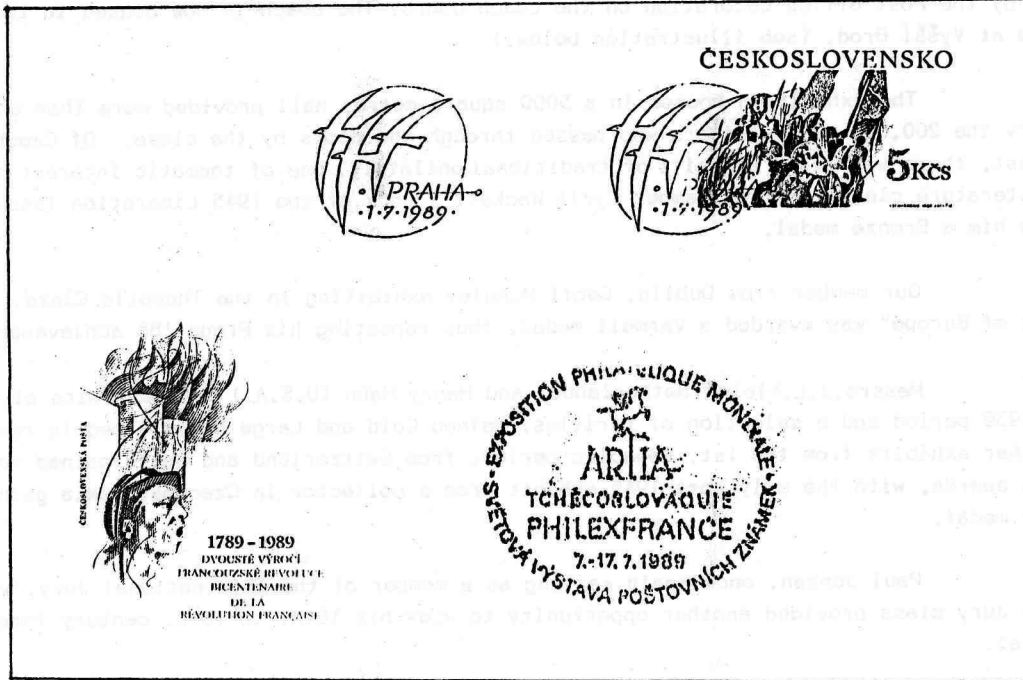
W.A.Page FRPS,L



"PHILEXFRANCE '89".

"The Exhibition Souvenirs".

(Illustrations reduced)





# CONCORDE



**BRITISH AIRWAYS CONCORDE  
FIRST FLIGHT  
LONDON - PRAGUE  
OFFICIAL BRITISH AIRWAYS COVER**





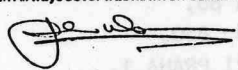
Flown on Concorde G-BOAF  
from London to Prague  
on 22 October 1986  
Block time: 1 hr 20 mins  
Airborne time: 1 hr 07 mins  
Pilot: Captain J Butterley

## BRITISH AIRWAYS CONCORDE FIRST FLIGHT LONDON - PRAGUE - 22 OCTOBER 1986

On 22 October 1986, British Airways operated the first flight of Concorde from London to Prague. The supersonic airliner was used as a substitute aircraft for the usual Boeing 737 used to operate the scheduled service to the Czechoslovakian capital. On board Concorde was the Czechoslovak Ambassador to London, Jan Fidler and the Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, Harold Walker MP.

Certificate of Authenticity

This is to certify that this official British Airways cover was flown on Concorde from London to Prague on 22 October 1986.



John Walters  
British Airways

FLIGHT DETAILS			
Date:	22 October 1986	Flight times	
Flight number:	BA 700	Off blocks LHR:	0840 GMT
Aircraft registration:	G-BOAF	Airborne LHR:	0849 GMT
		Landed PRG:	0958 GMT
Pilot:	Captain J Butterley	On blocks PRG:	1000 GMT
Co-Pilot:	SFO D Whitton	Maximum speed:	Mach 0.96
Flight Engineer:	SEO I V Kirby	Maximum altitude:	37,000 feet
		Distance flown:	720 n. miles

Backstamp.



(See CZECHOUT 2/89 P.52.)

The outward flight of Concorde - London - Prague . It is interesting to note that the Concorde was used as a substitute for the normal Boeing 737 used on this service.

\* \* \* \* \*

- NOTICE BOARD -

EXTRA NORTHERN MEETING OCTOBER 14th 1989

We take this final opportunity of reminding members of the extra provincial meeting planned by Pat Rothnie at the Methodist Church Hall, St. George's Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne on the above date, commencing at 2.30pm. Basic details were included in our last issue and further information should accompany this issue. We hope this further attempt to organize such provincial meetings in northern parts will prove the success needed to ensure further consideration to such meetings in the future. Pat Rothnie has put in a great deal of time and work in an endeavour to make this a success but the end result lies with you, the members - especially members living in more northern regions of England and southern Scotland. We wish you a very happy and informative afternoon.

\* \* \*

PRAGA 88 BULLETIN No. 11

Ing. Břetislav Janik, Secretary to the Organizing Committee of last year's world exhibition has sent the Editor a copy of the final bulletin - No.11, albeit it rather late due to lengthy discussions on its content and presentation. It contains résumé of background information of most of the major events connected with the exhibition and many photographic records of personalities and functions. The copy received is in Czech and English. Should members require copies, it is suggested they write to the following address:-

Světova Vystava Poštovních Známeč  
PRAGA 88,  
P.O.B. 830,  
111 21 PRAHA 1.  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

\* \* \*

FOR SALE

Mrs Yvonne Wheatley, 7 Manor Croft, Leeds LS15 9BW offers the following Czechoslovak philatelic literature items, priced to include INLAND postage:-

HRADCANY (Karásek) 1982 £4; ZOUBKOVANI Čs. POŠTOVNÍCH ZNÁMEK 1918-1939 (Karásek) 1984 £3.50; HOSPODÁŘSTVI A VĚDA 1920 (Žampach/Karásek/Pittermann) 1988 £3.25; INFORMAČNÍ BROZURA ČESKOSLOVENSKÝCH POŠTOVNÍCH ZNÁMEK 1.1.1985-30.6.1987, £1; SBORNIK CLANKU O Čs. ZNÁMÁCH (No.1) 1987 £3.50. Please apply direct to the vendor.

\* \* \*

AIRMAIL LABELS FOR EUROPE

A reminder that our Post Office now requires letters to Europe to carry blue AIRMAIL labels.

\* \* \*

NEXT ISSUE OF CZECHOUT

This is scheduled for December and copy for inclusion should reach the Editor by Nov.19th.