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YSG

Jugopošta

Journal of

The Yugoslavia Study Group

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Number 115 **September 2015**

The Yugoslavia Study Group

Founded in 1984 to promote the study of the stamps and postal history of Yugoslavia, its predecessor and successor states

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Jugopošta is published by the Yugoslavia Study Group quarterly in March, June, September and December. Each issue is produced on paper covering a variety of subjects and is distributed free to members. However, in some years, we will produce a single subject monograph to replace one of those issues where suitable material is available. In that event, the monograph will be published on CD (at no extra cost to members) or on paper (at an extra cost – currently £5). Members will be informed before annual subscriptions become due of the intention to publish a monograph in the forthcoming year.

There will be no monograph published in 2015.

Additional copies of Jugopošta are available as shown on the back cover and a priced list of YSG publications is also located on the back cover.

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Jugopošta

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From the President

Just a reminder to Members that will be at Stampex on 19th September; there will be a meeting of our Study Group at 11.45 am in Room A.

We would like to see as many of you there as is possible, with a small display. It will be a good opportunity to see other Members' material, and get together.

We are always on the look-out for new Members (we have had a couple this year), so if anybody knows of or meets anybody that collects Yugoslav material, either recommend that they join the YSG, or put them in touch with me by email, and I will try to encourage them to join.

Once again I am making an appeal for an Auction Manager, so that we can start the auction again. Anybody that volunteers will be given help with advice to start you off. This is an important facet of the Group's activities, and is a good way of buying new material, and selling surplus.

We also are looking for a new Secretary.

Hopefully I will see some of you at Autumn Stampex.

A.J.Bosworth FRPSL

From the Editor

You will have seen the reminder from Tony about our meeting at Stampex, and you can find more details on page 12. I managed to contact many members by email when we first decided a few weeks ago to hold this meeting but, for those of you whose email address we do not have or who do not use email, this may be your first inkling of this meeting. I look forward to meeting some of you.

In this edition of Jugopošta, we have the second and concluding part of the article on parcel cards from Henk Buitenkamp and the first part of an article on a key 1950s stamp issue of Yugoslavia by Mladen Vilfan. There is also a report of the August Joint Societies' Meeting. It was good to see that, out of 21 people presenting, 5 did presentations relevant to the Yugoslav area. Unfortunately, I was unable to be there as I was on holiday.

Library List No 2 by Derek Brinkley

In JP113, Librarian Derek Brinkley noted his intention to produce a more focussed topic-based listing of the YSG library. This is his second such list. Any feedback would be most welcome.

Cinderellas

Please note:
Works preceded with + are in German

*Works preceded with * are in Serbo-Croat (Latin script)*
*Works preceded with * *are in Serbo-Croat (Cyrillic script)*
Works preceded with = are in French

Fakes & Forgeries

+ **Billig & Stiedl** Grosses Handbuch der Falschungen 35 SHS1 (SHS overprints on Bosnia and Hungary) 24pp
+ **Billig & Stiedl** Grosses Handbuch der Falschungen 36 SHS1 (Freedom of Croatia, SSHS Slovenia Postage Dues, overprints on SHS 1921-5) 26pp
+ **Billig & Stiedl** Grosses Handbuch der Falschungen 30 Serbia 22pp
Dehn Stamps and Postal History of Fiume pp97-118
Dehn Poor Forged Fiume 10pp

Revenues

Rommerskirchen Manual of NDH pp 98-106
+**Kroatische Steuermarken 1941-5** 12pp
Rukavina Hrvatska Prirucnik Zigova (NDH) pp75-80

The Society does not have a copy of Barefoot's Yugoslavia Revenues, but I do, and am happy to send members scans/photocopies of specific areas they need help with.

Dubious Issues

Renaut et al Posthumous Issue of Montenegro (Articles on the Gaeta issue) 4pp
+**Mirkovic** Unerforschte Gebiete der Jugislawischen Philatelie (includes **a.** Private issues of 1919-20 **b.** WW2 Chetnik issues **c.** 1960s Ravnagorski issues) 32pp
+ *__Mirkovic__ Various articles related to the Chetnik issue 37pp
+**Neues Handbuch der Briefenmarkenkunde** 47 Kroatien NDH (local issues) pp80-87
+**Neues Handbuch der Briefenmarkenkunde** 24 Jugoslawien 2 (local & speculative issues – Beltinci etc) pp39-47
+**Neues Handbuch der Briefenmarkenkunde** 36 Jugoslawien 7 (local & speculative issues – Sombor etc) pp290-294
***HFS** Privucnik 6 (provisional postage dues 1920) pp609-12
***HFS** Privucnik 3 (local & speculative issues – Prekomurj etc) pp95-133

Miscellaneous

Hughes NDH Registry Labels and Markings 20pp
+**Neues Handbuch der Briefenmarkenkunde** 17 Jugoslawien 1 (an SHS essay) pp36-7
***HFS** Privucnik 1 – (Bosnian essay of Emp. Charles) pp100-101

Report on the Joint Societies Meeting in Bradford, 15 August 2015

by Roger Morrell

With a total complement of 25 enthusiastic philatelists and postal historians with Central European interests from the Czechoslovak, Yugoslav, Austrian, Hungarian and Polish Societies, once again the Joint Societies Meeting was a great success, thanks in no small part to Yvonne and Richard Wheatley who organised the day, prepared the food and drinks and

acted as masters of ceremony. Marred only by the fact that Bradford City were playing at home that afternoon, requiring a getaway a little earlier than usual, eighteen participants displayed one, two and three-frame exhibits on a wide variety of topics, from pre-stamp mail to some recent creations. In order of display, over four rounds we were treated to:

Alan Berrisford	Poland: provisional postal markings after WWII, including those prepared with 'John Bull' printing sets, some lasting in use to 1948.
Joyce Boyer	Austria: 'An introduction'; a generic look at Austrian postal history including the decorative *Schnörkelbrief* and a focus on her favourite, Innsbruck.
Richard Wheatley	Stamp exchange with Eastern Europe after WWII – trials and tribulations of dealing with the regulations and the authorities.
Edmund Jagielski	Poland: The Polish army on the eastern front in WWII, fighting with the Russian army, aiding the re-occupation of Poland.
John Pitts	Austria: Przemysl siege mail from 1914/15; examples of the cachets on field post mail and linking items to the various flights.
Garth Taylor	Flags of the oppressed nations: USA stamps during WWII supporting the nations of the world suppressed by Axis powers.
Hans Smith	Austrian occupied Russian Poland, 1914-8, including the formation of 'independent' Poland in 1916, with covers and censor marks.
Peter Cybaniak and Roman Dubyniak	Czech army in the Ukraine 1914-1920, formed from Czech nationals in Kiev, and fighting on the Russian side. Mail to and from the units.
Rex Dixon	German annexation of northern Slovenia (southern Styria, parts of Karinthia, etc.). Postmarks from towns and villages, many renamed.
Michael Waugh	Dalmatian miscellany, from Trieste to Kotor, from Napoleonic times to modern.
Andy Taylor	Austria: Uncut pane of miniature sheets celebrating the Staatsoper (State Opera) centenary; and a tale of fiscal dealings when a lass got married and moved from Innsbruck to Salzburg in the 1700s.
Martin Brumby	Northern Slovenia/Untersteiermark – a compilation of postmarks from towns and villages in this region of pre-1918 Austria.
Roger Morrell	The re-formation of Yugoslavia, 1944-5, with provisional overprints on wartime occupation issues, and local issues for contested regions in Istria before the zonal partition of Trieste.
Malcolm Stockhill	Polish East Silesia: issues for the plebiscite of 1920 with examples on cover.
Keith Brandon	Pre-stamp mail of Kaschau/Kassa/Kosice in Slovakia showing the variety of markings.
John Pitts	1993-6 hyperinflation in the shortlived Srpska Krajina (Serbian Krajina, the Croatian/Bosnian border region centred on Knin), showing examples of rampant inflation on covers to the UK.
Wojciech Kierstan	Stamps from Polish POW camps in Germany; a Czech miscellany including 'the secret marks' on Bohemia/Moravia issues and Alfons Mucha, the art nouveau artist and stamp designer
Derek Baron	Postage due markings on mail from and to Olmütz/Olomouc in Czechoslovakia; and the rather nasty story behind the 'Moravian

	Regiment's liberation of Olomouc', 1945.
Joyce Boyer	Austrian Zeppelin mail before and after WWI, with flight cachets and arrangements for Austrian stamps to be used
Alan Berrisford	TPO marks from pre-war Czechoslovakia; examples of the numbered cancellations.

There was plenty of time for viewing and discussion, with a good break for lunch. Peter Chadwick voiced our thanks for the excellent spread provided by Yvonne and Richard. As usual, we all saw material that we hadn't seen before, and we all learned something new. As Yvonne commented, this year there was a shift towards the usually under-represented parts of Central Europe, particularly Yugoslavia and Poland, compared with previous years. This variety makes it one of the best general meetings of the year, and there were all the usual interconnections with the turbulent history of the region, as well as networking opportunities. And, thanks again to Yvonne, it's going to happen next year too! So make space in your diary now!

Left to right: Richard Wheatley, Roman Dubnyiak, Edmund Jagielski and Andy Taylor study Wojciech Kierstan's display.

Tariffs for parcels in the SHS period 1918-1927 (Part 2)

Drs. Henk Buitenkamp, Ned.Academy Philately, AEP

Period 1-12-1918/1-5-1921; Serbia; Vojvodina

List 2. The rates of Serbia and the Vojvodina.

Parcels Serbia/Vojvodina

	Period 1A 1-12-1918/ 15-9-1919	Period 3A 15-9-1919/ 16-5-1920
	Serbia	
parcels till 1 kg	50	100
1 - 5 kg	50	150
5 - 10 kg	+ per kg. 20	300
10 - 15 kg		450
15 - 20 kg		600
express fee		100
porterage		60
message of arrival	5	5
storage a day [1]	5	5
declared value		
till 100 Din	25	25
100 - 500	50	50
500 - 1000	100	100
+ per 1000	20	50
cash-on-delivery	till 25 Din. 25	
	25 - 50 50	
	50 - 100 60	10
	100 - 300 80	
	300 - 500 100	
for c.o.d. oversized parcels	+50% weight rate	+50% weight rate
	All tariffs in Para	

[1] first 3 days free

Period 2A does not excist.

The Serbian rates for the period 16-5-1920/1-5-1921 are the same as in period 4 of list 1.

The tariffs in the whole Vojvodina are not clear at the moment. I know that we must distinguish some areas:
*Srem (Syrmia)
*Bačka
*Serbian Banat
for the periods till 1-11-1919.

Srem area: the tariffs are the same as for Croatia for all periods.

Bačka: as far as I know the rates are the same as for Croatia for all periods.

Serbian Banat: I have not found any information till the end of 1919.
From 16-5-1920 the tariffs are the same as for the whole SHS.
It is possible that end 1919 are valid the rates of period 3 of list 1.

Till 16-5-1920 the tariffs in Filira; from 16-5-1920 in Para.

It was possible in Serbia to send "letterparcels"(petit pacquet) in the period 1-12-1918/15-9-1919.
The tariffs are: *till 5 kg. 50 Dinara
*special letterparcels (oversized, glass, liquids etc.) +50%
*value (maximum 500 Dinara) 10 Para per 100 Dinara
*storage 5 Para per day; first 3 days free
*cash-on-delivery: see parcel rates above (maximum 500 Dinara)
The letterparcels were sent via the "normal" post and via the parcel post organiztion.

I have never seen a card of a parcel of Serbia from the period till 15-9-1919. Probably sending a letterparcel is cheaper (especially for a value letterparcel) and simpler (and more certain?) than sending a parcel.

The list starts at 1-12-1918, for at that very moment Serbia became a part of the SHS. The rates were at that moment the same as of the year 1912. These rates stayed valid till 15-9-1919. A big problem is the fact that there are no parcel cards recorded till now from the first period. I will show some cards of this area. A problem for me is that I have sold this part of my collection. I cannot show the originals so I have made do with copies and auction pictures. The quality is not optimal.

At first I will show some cards from Serbia periods 15-9-1919/16-5-1920 and 16-5-1920/1-5-1921.

Figure 12: Card of a parcel sent from Djevdjelja (Serbia) ?-2-1920 to Maribor (Slovenia). Tariff: weight 3 kg = 150 para, message of arrival = 5 Para, total = 155 Para. (Auction PhilAdria 4 – 2010, ex. Buitenkamp)

Figure 13: card of a parcel sent from Djevdjelja (Serbia) 2-4-1920 via Sarajevo 7-4-1920 to Slovenska Bistrica (Slovenia). Tariff: weight 5 kg = 150 Para, message of arrival = 5 Para, total = 155 Para. (Auction PhilAdria 4 – 2010, ex Buitenkamp)

Figure 14 (reduced): card of a parcel sent from Skoplje (Serbia) 15-4-1921 to Sarajevo (Bosnia-Herzegovina). Note: last day of validity of the Serbian stamps! Tariff: weight 17 kg = 800 Para, value 1000 Din = 120 Para, porterage = 60 Para, total = 980 Para. (Auction PhilAdria 4 – 2010, ex. Buitenkamp)

Of the first period 1-12-1918/1-7-1919 of Bačka (the tariffs of Bačka followed the Croatian rates and rate periods) I do not have any card. I think some may be found in the future. There are more cards of the periods 1-11-1919/16-5-1920 and 16-5-1920/1-5-1921 to be found.

Figure 15 (reduced): Card of a parcel sent from Ujvidek (Novi Sad) (Bačka) 28-1-1920 to Ljubljana (Slovenia) (ex. Buitenkamp). Tariff: weight 10 kg = 900 Filira, value 500 Kr = 150 Filira, porterage = 180 Filira, total = 1230 Filira.

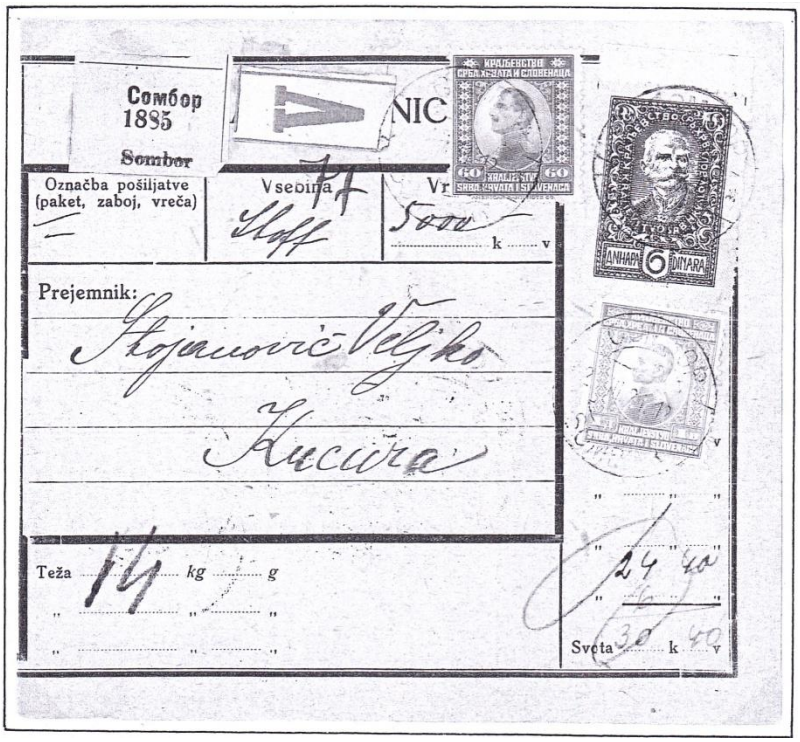

Figure 16 (reduced): Card of a parcel sent from Sombor (Bačka) to Kucura(ex. Buitenkamp). Tariff: weight 14 kg = 600 Para, value 5000Kr (1250 Din) = 150 Para, message of arrival = 10 Para, total = 760 Para

Of the Serbian Banat I can show a card of the area which came to Romania on 24-11-1923. There are more cards known from the Banat used in the period 16-5-1920/1-5-1921.

Figure 17 (reduced): Card of a parcel sent from Zsombolya (= Serbian: Zombolja, = Romanian: Jimbolia) 6-1-1921. Tariff: weight 3.7 kg = 200 Para, cash-on-delivery = 150 Para, porterage = 60 Para, total = 410 Para. Incorrectly stamped with 402.5 Para. The reason is probably the 30 Vinar which has the value of 7.5 Para.

Of the Srem there are cards known of all periods. I show a card of the period 1-11-1919/ 16-5-1920. In the Srem we find the same rate and rate periods as in Croatia.

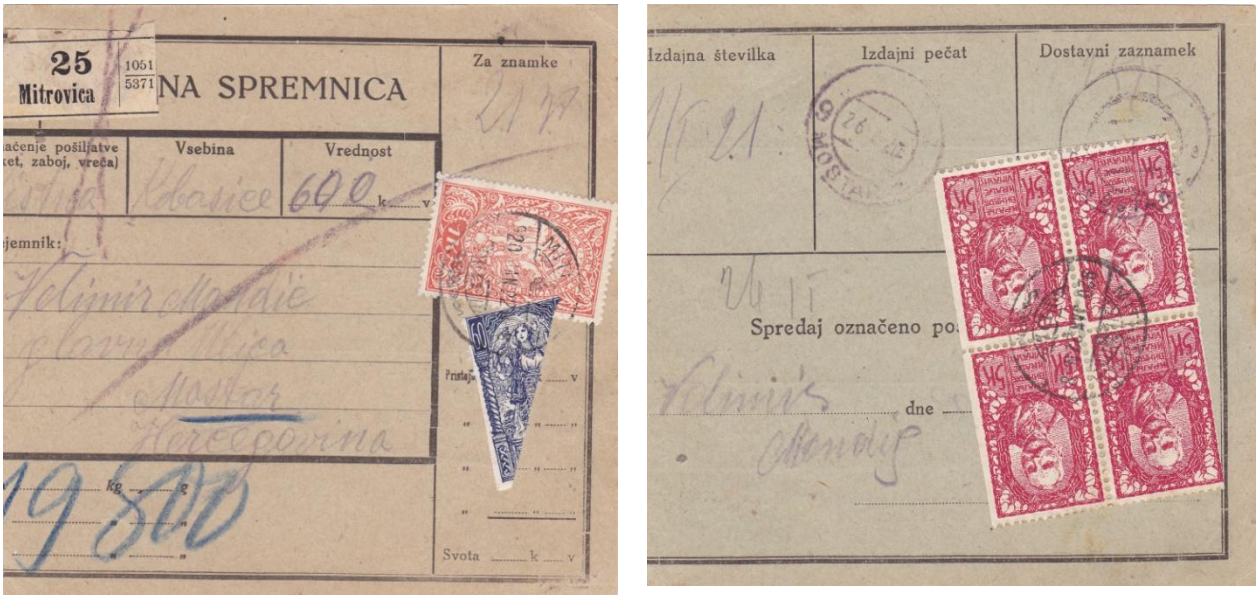

Figure 18 (reduced): Card of a parcel sent from Mitrovica 22-1-1920 to Mostar. Tariff: weight 19.8 kg = 1800 Filira, value 600 Kr = 150 Filira, porterage = 180 Filira, total = 2130 Filira.

(continued on the next page)

YUGOSLAVIA STUDY GROUP MEETING

19 September 2015
(11.45 am to 1.45 pm)

at

AUTUMN STAMPEX
Business Design Centre
Islington
London
N1 0QH
(To be held in Room A)

You are invited to bring one or more 1-frame (10 – 12 sheets) displays

Please email the Editor if you are attending otherwise just turn up on the day

Period 1-5-1921/1-11-1926. SHS

List 3. The rates of the period 1-5-1921/1-11-1926

Parcels SHS

	Period 5	Period 6	Period 7	Period 8	Period 9
	1-5-1921/ 1-10-1922	1-10-1922/ 15-10-1923	15-10-1923/ 1-6-1925	1-6-1925/ 1-11-1926	1-11-1926
parcels till 1 kg	500	800	800	800	600
1 - 3 kg	500	800	800	800	1000
3 - 5 kg	500	800	1200	1200	1000
5 - 10 kg	1000	2000	2500	2500	2000
10 - 15 kg	1500	3000	4000	4000	3000
15 - 20 kg	2000	4000	5000	5000	4000
express fee	300	500	500	600	400
acknowledgement	100	200	300	300	300
porterage	200	300	300	500	500
message of arrival	20	30	30	50	50
storage per day [1]	50	100	100	100	100
declared value					
till 100 Din	50	100	100	100	100
100 - 500	100	200	200	200	200
500 - 1000	200	500	500	500	500
1000 - 5000	-	1000	1000	1000	1000
+ per 1000	-	100	100	100	100
cash-on-delivery					
till 25 Din	50	100	100	100	100
25 - 50	60	150	150	150	150
50 - 100	100	200	200	200	200
100 - 300	150	300	300	300	300
300 - 500	250	400	400	400	400
500 - 1000	300	500	500	500	500
1000 - 2000	-	+per 1000 100	+per 1000 100	600	600
2000 - 3000	-			700	700
3000 - 4000	-			900	900
4000 - 5000	-			1200	1200
pay-out costs for cash-on-delivery					
till 50 Din	20	50	50	50	50
50 - 300	20	50	100	100	100
300 - 1000	50	50	100	100	100
1000 - 5000	-	50?	100?	200	200

[1] first 3 days free with exception of parcels with delivery at home

All tariffs in Para

In the article by Roger Morrell there are a lot of pictures of cards from the period after 1-5-1921. Moreover I think that in his second article there will be a lot of examples of parcel cards of the other periods.

I am curious about the other tariffs listed up to 1940.

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In: Acta Philatelica - Croatian philatelic almanac 2012. Zagreb - Croatia
*Drs. Henk Buitenkamp "Von regionale bis zum nationale Währung" (German/Dutch)
In: Jubileumbuch Fil.Contactgroep Oost-Europa - 2007. The Netherlands
*L'Union Postale No.10 - 1916; No.3 - 1917; No.1- 1920; 1922. Switzerland
*Änderungen einzelner Postgebühren; Angelegenheiten Bosniens und der Herzegovina
12504/BH, 03.08.1918. K.u.K.Finanzministerium 13696. Sarajevo
*Neuerungen im Postverkehr, 2.Postgebühren, K.u.K.Kriegsministerium, 1916
*Post- und Telegraphen-Verordnungsblatt No.30 - 12-06-1918
*PTT Vesnik No. 4,5,6 - Belgrade 1920"; 6 - 1921
*PTT Vesnik - Ad. No.14418, No. 11035 19.04.1920. Belgrade
*Sammlung der Königlich-Ungarischen Post- und Telegraphenverordnungen No.124
Budapest 24-09-1916
*Izprememba postnih pristojbin. Nr.21 342/IIa - In: Službeni list II Nr.21
*Poštni pisemske pristojbine v mednarodnem prometu Nr.37.223/II - 1919.
In: Službeni list I - 1919
*Dr. T. Teslić "Tarifa za unutrašnji poštanski saobraćaj u Srbiji dor prvog svetskog Rata"
In: Archiv 12 - 1967. Cene poštanskih usluga iz 1912. Godine
*Verordnung des Ministers für Post- und Telegraphenwesen No.11035. Belgrad 19.04.1920
*Circ.63.291 22-10-1921. Belgrade
*Prof. Dr. Klaus Wieland "Ausgewählte Postgebühren in Slowenien 1918-1921"
In: Arge Jugoslawien No. 47. Germany 1993
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*Postgebühren in Königreich der Serben, Kroaten und Slowenen. Beilage 2 No.38 - 1989;
Beilage 3 No. 39 - 1990; Beilage 4 No. 40 - 1990; Beilage 5 No. 41 - 1990;
Beilage 6 No. 43 - 1991. Arge Jugoslawien. Germany
*Uredba PTT No.14418 dd. 18-6-1919; 9101 dd. 5-4-1921; 60283 dd.18-9-1923
26758 dd. 11-5-1925. SHS
*PTT Bulletin 19 dd. 15-10-1926. Belgrade

DEFINITIVE ISSUE OF FPR YUGOSLAVIA DEPICTING ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

'NATIONAL ECONOMY' - SERIES I, II AND III (Part I)

Mladen Vilfan

(Translated by D. Novaković)

The article was first published in ACTA PHILATELICA NOVA 2013 and is reproduced here with kind permission of the editor and author.

The first 'Yugoslav' definitive issue comprising of four stamps appeared well before the end of the Second World War - already in February 1945 - and featured the image of resistance leader Marshal Tito in military uniform drawn by Mr. Đorđe Andrejević Kun. These stamps were denominated in the so-called 'Occupation Dinars', a currency circulating exclusively in Serbia during the German occupation. Although treated in 'Jugomarka' and other catalogues as the first definitive issue for the whole of post war Yugoslavia its use was limited to Serbia and – somewhat later – to Macedonia, Montenegro and parts of Bosnia Herzegovina. In line with many other issues the stamps were printed by offset method at the State Printing Works in Belgrade. The quality of this and of the subsequent set denominated in new Yugoslav currency was poor. Images were often blurred with barely identifiable detail.

'Marshal Tito in Military Uniform' was followed by a definitive set with resistance motives, the so - called 'Partisan' issue designed by several Belgrade graphic artists. Unfortunately the aesthetic result was equally poor and negative comments were expressed both home and abroad. This definitive set was printed on varying quality paper and several types of gum were used in production.

Around this time an idea of a definitive set depicting motives of economic activity took hold; probably drawing inspiration from the reconstruction effort following extensive war damage which saw many areas of industry practically wiped out.

Early Drawings and Essays

The earliest known proposal was a drawing by Zagreb painter Božidar Kocmut accompanied by a set of four line-engraved essays in different colours. The drawing can be unequivocally dated to 1945 as it carries the inscription 'Demokratska Federativna Jugoslavija', a provisional political description replaced in 1946 with 'Federativna Narodna Republika Jugoslavija' which reflected more accurately new constitutional arrangements. The design was not a success and was not followed.

It is not known why this design idea was not followed but it took another five years before motives of economic activity were depicted on stamps. In the interim a set of photographs with designs by a painter E. Vicić appeared carrying the inscription 'Federativna Narodna Republika Jugoslavija' and is thus dated after 1946. Aesthetically they were somewhat better than the Kocmut design but were not taken up.

Figure 1: Trial print of not adopted design by Bozidar Kocmut in four different colours dating from 1945 (100%)

Figure 2: Proposed design of Mr E Vicić for 'National Economy' issue. Pencil and charcoal drawing for the value of Din.1.00 (60%). An image of the photo essay for the entire set can be found in the article of D Filjar Esej in 'Hrvatska Filatelija' 1/2013; p. 04

Figure 3: Original drawing by Dr Pavle Gavranić for Din. 5.00 stamp – 'Fishing Industry' (70%). Drawing on firm cardboard (103.0 x 135.0 mm) in two layers. Both state designation titles and parts of the girl's figure are drawn on the upper layer, the rest of the design is featured on the lower layer. The two layer approach resulted in the greater clarity and depth of the design and thus facilitated the engraver's task. Used for Din. 5.00 stamp in all three series in blue and orange.

I am not aware of any other essays or proposals for ‘National Economy’ definitives.

Adopted Designs by Dr. Pavle Gavranić

Finally a set of designs was commissioned from a renowned painter and professor at the Zagreb Academy of Fine Arts, Dr. Pavle Gavranić. His outstanding drawings in India ink are characterised by tidy draughtsmanship and notable deviation from the ‘Socialist Realism’, a style prevalent and preferred in public art at the time. A careful observer will even notice traces of ‘Art Deco’ in the designs. Gavranić rejected the static boxed approach to country designation titles required in two scripts, Latin and Cyrillic, and used instead two meandering ‘banners’ for the upper and lower part of the design thus changing entirely the dynamic of the composition. Without patriotic exaggeration it can be said that his designs surpassed many contemporary stamp issues circulating in other countries and have attracted much praise both home and abroad. In my opinion they belong to the best and artistically most successful stamps of the former state.

Gavranić was fully aware of engraving practices and of the advantages and shortcomings of working in this media. Aspects of economic activity chosen for the set were: Metallurgy, Mining, Forestry, Construction, Transportation, Fishing Industry, Field Agriculture, Fruit Growing, Animal Husbandry, Printing and Electric Power Industry.

Figure 4: Original drawing by Dr Pavle Gavranić for Din. 30.00 stamp – ‘Printing’. (80%). Drawing is of the same size as the ‘Fishing’ design and was used for the production of Din. 30.00 ‘Printing’ stamp in both colours, reddish brown and blue.

Printing Method

A detailed account of the production methods for all three issues was published in 1952 by Dejan Tubinović in the Belgrade philatelic magazine 'Filatelista'. The first two issues were line engraved (Ger. 'Linientiefdruck'). This method of production is complex and costly but offers clear relief images evenly throughout the printing sheet. On this occasion the line engraving method was used for the first time in the production of definitive stamps in post WW2 Yugoslavia; it is usually reserved for commemorative issues printed in lower quantities and aimed mainly at collectors. Here it should be mentioned that the first three definitive issues of the Kingdom of the S.H.S. were also produced by the line engraved method, two were printed in New York by American Bank Note & Co. (Mi. 145-158, 169-173) and one by Thomas de la Rue in London (Mi. 176-185) but the printing method for definitives turned to offset on the grounds of cost by the fourth issue (Mi. 188-199). The first definitive issue of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia commissioned by the Government in Exile was also line engraved (Mi. 441-444).

Preparations for the first issue took many months. The engraver had to cut every single line on the copper plate in the actual size of the stamp, a task requiring much skill and patience. The engraved plate was sent to a specialised workshop for duplication which eventually produced a printing plate of the required 100 subject size. A particular problem in production was the age and condition of perforating and gumming devices still in use at the State Printing Works. All denominations could not be produced at the same time and were released over a period of eighteen months. The manifold increase of postal charges towards the end of 1951 resulted in the commissioning of higher face value stamps and some circulating lower values became obsolete which led to the printing of the Second Issue.

Collectors were less favoured with Series III which was printed by the offset process at a considerable saving to the postal authorities mainly in 1953 and thereafter. This method used photomechanical duplication of the clichés and produced stamps are 'flat' to touch but retain a certain depth of image. Fortunately the letterpress technique was not used which would certainly have diminished the aesthetic appeal of these stamps. Gavranić's designs were retained, but some colours and face values were changed. The change of method lowered the cost and increased the speed of production. Very little training is needed to distinguish between line engraved and offset printed stamps; it is easy to tell them apart by touch.

The first stamp proofs testing the offset technique were for the value of Din. 15.00. This was the most popular denomination prepaying the basic letter rate. Proofs were deemed a success and many million copies of this stamp were eventually produced. Din. 8.00 stamp was exclusively printed by the offset method.

Shared Data for 'National Economy' – Series I and II

Design: Dr. Pavle Gavranić

Engraving: Tanasije Krnjajić, Božidar Kocmut for SFK Cat. № 947 only

Printing Method: Line engraving by State Printing Works, Belgrade.

Size: Stamp image 20.0 x 26.0 mm, Overall stamp size 24.0 x 30.0 mm.

Paper: varied quality and thickness but can be broadly classified within two categories as **'medium thin – transparent'** and **'medium - semi transparent'.** It is not recorded if both types of paper were used for all denominations. It is possible the printing works used any suitable paper available. I have noted values of Din. 16.00 and 30.00 of the Series I only on medium thin transparent paper but it is possible that I have missed examples on the other paper type. Further research is needed for these two and for other values as the existence of other paper types cannot be excluded.

Gum: Generally varied and of poor quality offering much scope for specialised collecting. Main types are: clear (i.e. white) – shiny, clear – matt (so-called 'Finnish Gum'), yellowish – shiny, yellow, yellow brown. Certain types had poor adhesive qualities and occasionally fell off posted items.

Perforation: Comb 12½ with exceptions in Series II.

Release Format: Counter (retail) sheets of 100 stamps in 10 x 10 arrangement.

Quantity Printed (Released): Not published with the exception of Din. 50.00 value Series I - a 'key stamp' of the set aimed at collectors – for which the quantity of 50000 issued stamps is recorded (500 counter sheets).

Valid for Postage until: 15.02.1968.

The Ministry of Posts Order cited from PTT Vesnik № 9/1950 explicitly states that **'stamps were printed in sheets of 100 subjects'** which implies that the printing sheet was identical in size with the counter (retail) sheet. This seems unlikely in view of large quantities needed for this type of issue. Moreover the presence of marginal markings I and II in Roman or Arabic numerals on every denomination - bar the Din. 30.00 and 50.00 stamps - suggests that at least the lower values were printed from two plates attached to one cylinder. Further if indirect confirmation of this assertion comes from perforated wing margin stamps. It was a long standing Yugoslav practice to perforate the gutter between two sheets of stamps at least once. This resulted in perforated 'tabs' to left and right which are often mistakenly described as double perforations.

Mr. Dragan Novak in his article: 'Franko marke s motivima iz privrede 1950-1953' (= Definitive Stamps with Motives of Economic Activity), Filatelija, 03/1953, CPF Zagreb, asserts rather confusingly that: '**Counter sheets carry marginal markings of (i.e. related to) counter sheets and of (various) printings.'** My interpretation of what he probably wanted to say is that marginal markings indicate two printing plates and different forms of marginal markings, e.g. numerals placed horizontally or vertically, imply different printings for which new plates were prepared or old ones refurbished.

There is no information in official sources on the meaning of marginal markings, printing schedules or – one exception notwithstanding - printed quantities of these stamps. I am prepared to stick with my interpretation of the purpose of marginal markings and of their differing appearances. In other words, **the printing sheet consisted of two counter sheets and differing appearances of marginal markings signify different printings**.

All marginal markings have been cut by hand without particular care. Mr. Novak explains their haphazard appearance by noting that markings are printer's aids only. However they are

very interesting and much appreciated by collectors. I have managed to find as many as twelve different markings on the Din. 3.00 stamp, i.e. six pairs of Roman numerals I and II varied by shape, size or position. I have not found any markings for the values of Din. 30.00 and 50.00, which seems logical for the latter stamp printed in limited quantity of 50000 copies and sold mainly to collectors. In this instance probably a single plate was used for printing of 500 sheets only. At this stage I am unable to explain the absence of marginal markings on Din. 30.00 value but would again suggest limited - albeit unknown - printed quantities. It should be borne in mind that, at the planning stage of this issue in early 1950, drastic increases in postage which took place in late 1951 were not expected and Din. 30.00 represented a very high value indeed when compared with basic letter fee of Din. 3.00. Limited printed quantity is confirmed by relative scarcity of this stamp in comparison with its sister stamp in blue of the II series. Examples of marginal markings can be found in Figure 15 at the end of this article.

'National Economy' – Series I

Order on stamp issuance: Order № 19400 of 14.08.1950 of the Main Directorate of the PTT. Additional Order № 20207 of 27.10.1950 regarding Din. 16.00 stamp.

Proof Material: Proofs identical to issued stamps in size and appearance are known for all stamps in several colours and/or in varying shades of the same colour. Proofs are recorded in different colours and in the issued colour. They are struck on a different kind of paper which is lightly toned and quite thick, practically of light cardboard quality. I am aware of four or five different colour proofs for the lower denominations of Din. 0.50 to Din. 10.00 and of two or three different colours for higher values (Din. 12.00 to Din. 50.00). Proofs in black with positioning guidelines are also known. All proofs known to me have been marketed as single items.

Flaws and Errors of Series I

Image: To date a double impression has been recorded for the value of Din. 16.00 only. Complete or partial offsets of image on the reverse are not rare.

Perforation: One imperforate retail pane of Din. 2.00 stamp was found in the post office of Podkoren (Slovenia). However an entire imperforate set on correct paper has been offered in various auctions in the past. Apparently three imperforate sets are recorded. Clearly entire sheets of each value had to be left imperforate. The fate of the remainder is not known.

Perforation shifts are fairly frequent. On occasions stamps in the first vertical row remain imperforate on the left. Conversely stamps in the last row are known imperforate on the right.

Perforation errors in the corners caused by folds are not rare. Perforation shifts of an entire line which result in the apparent double perforation are scarcer.

Figure 5: Proofs in unadopted colours (100%)

Figure 6: Proofs in issued colours (100%)

Mr. Novak mentions a Din. 2.00 stamp with the so-called ‘Mouse Nibbled Perforation’ (Wirrzähnung) in the first two vertical rows. I have not seen this error.

Diagonally halved Din. 2.00 stamps have been recorded used in Koceljevo and Belgrade.

A specialised listing of Series I is tabulated below. I have used Michel catalogue numbers. I have listed all my observations related to paper, gum, marginal markings etc. However the nature of this issue allows for further discoveries to be made in the future and my listing should not be considered final.

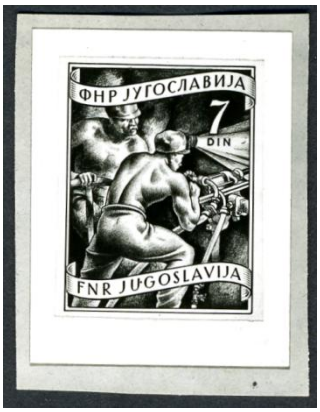

Figure 7: Photo proof of Din. 7.00 value

Figure 8: Perforation errors to the left caused by paper fold over (100%). To the right, partial perforation on the left side (100%).

MI 628 ~ Din. 0.50

Paper:	*Medium thin - transparent, Medium - semi transparent*
Colour:	*Greyish brown, dark (black) brown*
Gum:	*Clear (shiny), yellowish, yellow brown*
Marginal Markings:	*Roman numerals I and II placed horizontally in upper left corner*

MI 629 ~ Din. 1.00

Paper:	*Medium thin - transparent, Medium - semi transparent*
Colour:	*Green - without major shades*
Gum:	*Clear (shiny), clear (matt - 'Finnish gum'), yellowish (shiny)*
Marginal Markings:	*Roman numerals I i II placed horizontally or at an angle in lower right corner. Size 4.5 or 5.0 mm*

MI 630 ~ Din. 2.00

Paper:	*Medium thin - transparent, Medium - semi transparent*
Colour:	*Orange (pale to dark), Brown orange (Rare - R)*
Gum:	*Clear, yellowish, yellow brown*
Marginal Markings:	*Roman numerals I i II placed horizontally to upper left (3.25 mm size) or in the middle of left margin (size 2.0 or 3.0 mm)*

MI 631 ~ Din. 3.00

Paper:	*Medium thin - transparent, Medium - semi transparent*
Colour:	*Red (pale to dark) Brown red (Rare - R)*
Gum:	*Clear (shiny), clear (matt - 'Finnish gum'), yellowish, yellow brown*
Marginal Markings:	*Roman numerals I i II placed horizontally : a) in lower right corner, 4 mm b) in lower right corner with dot, 6 mm c) in upper right corner d) in lower left corner with additional markings 'm.a' or Cyrillic 'Д'. Roman numerals I i II placed upright in upper left corner, 5 mm. Roman numerals I i II placed horizontally or at an angle in upper left corner with additional markings 'm.a' or Cyrillic 'Д'.*

MI 632 ~ Din. 5.00

Paper:	*Medium thin - transparent, Medium - semi transparent*
Colour:	*Blue - without major shades*
Gum:	*Clear (matt - 'Finnish gum'), yellowish, yellow brown*
Marginal Markings:	*Roman numerals I and II placed horizontally, at an angle and upright in upper left corner. Roman numeral I placed horizontally and numeral II placed vertically in lower left corner*

MI 633 ~ Din. 7.00

Paper:	*Medium thin - transparent, Medium - semi transparent*
Colour:	*Grey, dark (black) grey*
Gum:	*Clear (shiny), clear (matt - 'Finnish gum'), yellowish (shiny)*
Marginal Markings:	*Roman numerals I and II placed a) upright in left margin adjacent to 1st stamp b) at an angle in upper left corner c) at lesser angle in upper left corner*

MI 634 ~ Din. 10.00

Paper:	*Medium thin - transparent, Medium - semi transparent*
Colour:	*Brown (pale to dark) Reddish brown (Rare - R)*
Gum:	*Clear (shiny), clear (matt - 'Finnish gum'), yellowish, yellow brown*
Marginal Markings:	*Roman numerals I and II placed: a) upright in left margin adjacent to 1st stamp b) in upper right margin above an unclear squiggle (probably inverted Cyrillic 'Д' ?). Roman numeral II placed horizontally in upper left corner. Arabic numbers 1,2 and 3 in negative placed in lower right corner. It is likely that figure 4 will be found in time.*

MI 635 ~ Din. 12.00

Paper:	*Medium thin - transparent, Medium - semi transparent*
Colour:	*Lilac brown (pale to dark) Reddish lilac brown (Very rare - RR)*
Gum:	*Clear (shiny), yellowish (shiny), yellowish (matt), yellow brown*
Marginal Markings:	*Roman numerals I and II placed: a) horizontally in lower right corner b) horizontally in upper left corner c) upright in upper right corner. 'Ladder' made of five horizontal and two vertical lines placed upright by 5th and 95th stamp.*

MI 636 ~ Din. 16.00	
Paper:	*Medium thin - transparent*
Colour:	*Lilac blue, ultramarine blue*
Gum:	*Clear (shiny), clear (matt - 'Finnish gum'), yellowish*
Marginal Markings:	*Roman numerals I and II placed horizontally in upper left corner*

MI 637 ~ Din. 20.00	
Paper:	*Medium thin - transparent, Medium - semi transparent*
Colour:	*Olive grey - without major shades*
Gum:	*Clear (shiny), clear (matt - 'Finnish gum'), yellowish*
Marginal Markings:	*Roman numerals I and II placed : a) horizontally in upper left corner b) with dot inclined to left adjacent to 1. stamp*

MI 638 ~ Din. 30.00	
Paper:	*Medium thin - transparent*
Colour:	*Brown, chocolate brown, red brown*
Gum:	*Clear (shiny), yellowish*
Marginal Markings:	*Not noted to date (Do not exist ?)*

MI 639 ~ Din. 50.00	
Paper:	*Medium thin - transparent, Ordinary - thicker (Very rare - RR)*
Colour:	*Bluish lilac Grey lilac (Very rare - RR)*
Gum:	*Clear (shiny) Brown (Very rare - RR)*
Marginal Markings:	*Not noted to date (Do not exist ?)*
Note:	*Rare characteristics of paper, gum and colour are linked.*

National Economy' – Series II

Order on Stamp Issuance: Order № 15393 of 03.11.1951 of the Main Directorate of the PTT. Additional Order № 2333 of 13.02.1952 regarding Din. 2.00 and 8.00 stamps. The Din. 8.00 stamp was printed by the offset method only and does not belong under this heading.

The printing of Series II commenced in November of 1951 probably in response to the drastic increase in postal charges on 01.11.1951. Din. 50.00 stamp was the first to be released on 12.11.1951 replacing the speculative key value of Series I. According to the well informed Mr. Dejan Tubinović, the postal authorities continued with their printing order for higher values by the line engraved method despite switching to the cheaper offset option for lower values. Later printings of the higher values by the line engraved method ran parallel with later offset printings of lower values.

Proof Material: Apart from proofs shared with the first issue there are proofs in black on ordinary paper with centring guidelines related specifically to Series II.

Flaws and Errors of Series II

Image: I have not noted any constant flaws. Accidental ink spots and spillages are known. Partial offsets of image on the reverse have been recorded. A part constant feature manifesting as three coloured spots outside the stamp image by the position 01/100 has been noted for the Din. 50.00 stamp. Fold over errors resulting in partial print of the image are also known.

Perforation: A very limited number of imperforate sets has been recorded. Fold over perforation flaws are also known.

MI 677 ~ Din. 1.00 ~ *Released*: 29.01.1952.

Paper:	*Medium thin - transparent, Medium - semi transparent*
Colour:	*Grey (pale to dark)*
Gum:	*Clear (shiny), yellowish (shiny)*
Marginal Markings:	*Roman numerals I and II placed : a) horizontally in upper right corner in two sizes 3.5 and 5.0 mm. b) upright in lower right corner*

MI 678 ~ Din. 2.00 ~ *Released*: 28.04.1952.

Paper:	*Medium thin - transparent, Medium - semi transparent*
Colour:	*Rosy red - without major shades*
Gum:	*Yellowish (shiny)*
Marginal Markings:	*One or two dots in the margin above the 1. stamp*

MI 679 ~ Din. 5.00 ~ *Released*: 01.02.1952.

Paper:	*Medium - semi transparent*
Colour:	*Orange, ochre yellow*
Gum:	*Clear (shiny), yellowish (shiny)*
Marginal Markings:	*Roman numerals I and II placed : a) upright in lower left corner b) ditto with an additional squiggle in front. c) One or two dots in the margin by the 91. stamp*

MI 680 ~ Din. 10.00 ~ *Released*: 28.04.1952.

Paper:	*Medium thin - transparent, Medium - semi transparent*
Colour:	*Green - without major shades*
Gum:	*Clear (shiny), yellowish (shiny)*
Marginal Markings:	*Angled arrow in left margin by the 1. stamp.*

MI 681 ~ Din. 15.00 ~ *Released*: 01.03.1952.

Paper:	*Medium thin - transparent, Medium - semi transparent*
Colour:	*Red - without major shades*
Gum:	*Clear (shiny), yellowish (shiny)*
Marginal Markings:	*Roman numerals I and II placed upright in lower left corner*

MI 682 ~ Din. 20.00 ~ *Released*: 08.01.1952. *

Paper:	*Medium thin - transparent (both colours) Medium - semi transparent (both colours)*
Colour:	*A) greyish purple ** B) lilac ***
Gum:	*Clear (shiny), yellowish (shiny)*
Marginal Markings:	*Roman numerals I and II placed : a) horizontally in upper left corner b) upright in upper right corner c) at an angle with dot in margin by 1. stamp d) in larger format upright in the left margin by the 1. stamp.*
Notes:	** According to SFK Catalogue on 26.12.1951. ** Colour differences require separate catalogue entries.*

MI 683 ~ Din. 25.00 ~ *Released*: 08.01.1952. *
A. With signature of designer and engraver

Paper:	*Medium thin - transparent (mainly associated with olive brown shades) Medium - semi transparent (mainly associated with ochre shades)*
Colour:	*Many and varied shades ranging from brown to olive brown*
Gum:	*Clear (shiny), yellowish (shiny)*
Marginal Markings:	*Roman numeral I and II placed at an angle in right margin by the 10. stamp. Roman numeral IV in two versions adjacent to position 1. Numerals I - III not seen to date.*
Note:	** According to SFK Catalogue on 26.12.1951.*

B. Without signature of designer and engraver

Paper:	*Medium - semi transparent (mainly)*
Colour:	*Olive brown (several shades)*
Gum:	*Yellowish (shiny)*
Marginal Markings:	*Roman numerals I and II placed vertically in right margin by the 10. stamp.*

MI 684 ~ Din. 30.00 ~ *Released*: 20.12.1951.

Paper:	*Medium thin - transparent, Medium - semi transparent*
Colour:	*Blue (pale to dark)*
Gum:	*Clear (shiny), yellowish (shiny)*
Perforation:	*A) comb 12 ½ B) line 12 ½ x 11 ½ (Very rare - RR) C) line 11 ½ (Rare - R)*
Marginal Markings:	*Roman numerals I and II placed upright in upper right corner alongside 10. Stamp. Arabic figures 1 and 2 in negative placed: a) in upper right corner with an arrow by or below figure. b) horizontally in right margin by 10. stamp Illegible squiggles in right margin between 6th and 7th horizontal row.*
	Arabic figure 10 placed vertically in upper left corner adjacent to position 1. Arabic figure 14 placed vertically to lower right corner adjacent to position 100.

MI 685 ~ Din. 35.00 ~ *Released*: 01.08.1952. *

Paper:	*Medium thin - transparent, Medium - semi transparent*
Colour:	*Red brown (pale to dark)*
Gum:	*Clear (shiny), yellowish (shiny)*
Marginal Markings:	*Roman numerals I and II placed: a) at an angle in upper right corner b) vertically in upper right corner c) vertically in lower left margin by 91. stamp*
Note:	** According to SFK Catalogue on 03.03.1952.*

Ml 686 ~ Din. 50.00 ~ *Released*: 12.11.1951.	
Paper:	*Medium thin - transparent, Medium - semi transparent*
Colour:	*Greenish blue - without major shades*
Gum:	*Clear (shiny), yellowish (shiny)*
Marginal Markings:	*Roman numerals I and II placed vertically in right margin by 10. stamp : a) size 3.5 mm b) size 6.0 mm Roman numeral I (II not noted to date) towards the middle of the lower margin (adjacent to positions 94, 95 or 96)*

Ml 687 ~ Din. 75.00 ~ *Released*: 11.12.1952.	
Paper:	*Medium thin - transparent, Medium - semi transparent*
Colour:	*Bluish purple (pale to dark)*
Gum:	*Clear (shiny), yellowish (shiny)*
Perfo-ration:	*A) comb 12 ½ B) line 12 ½ (Very rare - RR) C) line 11 ½ (Rare - R)*
Marginal Markings:	*Roman numerals I and II placed vertically: a) with angled arrow to upper left by 1. stamp b) without arrow to upper right by 10. stamp*

Ml 688 ~ Din. 100.00 ~ *Released*: 15.08.1952. *	
Paper:	*Medium thin - transparent, Medium - semi transparent*
Colour:	*Sepia brown (pronounced pale and dark shades)*
Gum:	*Clear (reduced shine), yellow (shiny)*
Marginal Markings:	*Roman numerals I and II placed in upper right corner have been reported. Not seen by the author.*
Note:	** According to SFK Catalogue on 01.08.1952.*

Figure 9: Proof of Din. 25.00 stamp in black on ordinary paper with centring guidelines (100%)

'National Economy' – Series III

Order on Stamp Issuance: Order № 2333 of 13.02.1952 regarding Din. 8.00 stamp. Order № 1611 of 10.02.1955 regarding Din. 17.00 stamp. Other stamps did not require a separate order as their printing involved the change in production method only – the subjects, face values and colours were retained.

Design: Dr. Pavle Gavranić

Engraving: Tanasije Krnjajić (to soft zinc transfer plate)

Printing Method: Offset cylinder transfer printing by State Printing Works, Belgrade.

Size: Stamp image 20.0 x 26.0 mm with the exception of Din. 15.00 stamp in Type I (Image 19.5 x 25.0 mm). Overall stamp size 24.0 x 30.0 mm.

Paper: Non-transparent offset paper of medium thickness for all values. Additionally, medium thin, transparent paper for values of Din. 10.00, 15.00 (both types) and 17.00;

Gum: Clear (shiny) and yellowish (shiny)

Perforation: Comb 12 ½.

Release Format: Counter (retail) sheets of 100 stamps in 10 x 10 arrangement

Quantity Printed (Released): Not known but considerable.

Valid for Postage until: 15.02.1968.

According to the 'Jugomarka' Catalogue the stamps of the Series III were released between 05.06.1952 and 10.02.1953. The SFK Catalogue notes issue dates from June 1952 (Din. 5.00 and Din. 8.00) to the 'end of 1953'. Both sources agree that the final stamp of the series Din. 17.00 was released on 28.02.1955. It is clear that offset printed stamps of Series III were produced at the same time as line engraved values of the Series II. The offset printing process is a considerably faster and cheaper method and was used for mass production of values suited to basic rates for internal correspondence. The line engraved stamps remained in print for values intended for foreign correspondence or for premium handling in domestic postal traffic.

Values of Din. 5.00 and 15.00 exist in two types. The types for the Din. 15.00 value differ in size of the stamp and in detail. They originate from two different sets of printing plates. (Figure 10). Two types of Din. 5.00 differ in the detail only – the 'Complete' (Type I) or 'Defective Final A' (Type IIa) in the Latin inscription 'Jugoslavija'. They also originate from two different sets of plates. However there is an intermediate Type IIb which in fact appears within the same sheet as the Type IIa which confirms the damage arose in the course of transfer (Figure 11). That said the 'Near - complete A' is quite a rarity and probably featured in a few positions in the sheet only. It can be positively identified only in a pair or larger unit se-tenant with the 'Defective A'. It should not be confused with later printings of this stamp which always feature the 'Complete A'

Marginal Markings for Series III have to date been noted only towards the middle of the upper and lower margin, i.e. adjacent to positions 04, 05, 06, 94, 95 and 96 only. The only exception occurs with Mi. 718 (SFK 1049).

Proof Material: exists for all values in various colours on paper of similar characteristics to the paper eventually used in production. (Figure 12)

Specimen cartons in black with affixed values of Din. 1.00 to Din. 15.00 (omitting the last issued value of Din. 17.00) in approximate size of 200.0 mm x 110.0 mm have been noted. All stamps are overprinted with the wording 'specimen' vertically in the lower left corner and with wording 'ofset' in the lower right corner, both in red or green ink. It is not known in which quantity and for which purpose they were produced.

Figure 10: Type I (left) and Type II (right)of the Din. 15.00 stamp (200%)

Figure 11: Pair of Din. 5.00 stamps showing 'Defective A'(IIa left) and 'Near – complete A' (IIb right) (200%)

Figure 12: Two proofs in different colours for the value of Din. 15.00 (100%)

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SPECIALISED LISTING - NATIONAL ECONOMY III

MI 717 ~ Din. 1.00 ~ *Released*: 1953

Paper:	*Ordinary medium non transparent*
Colour:	*Grey (pale to dark); dark shades are scarcer*
Gum:	*Mainly clear (shiny)*
Marginal Markings:	*Roman numeral II size 2.0 mm at an angle in the upper margin. (Numeral I has not been seen to date).*

MI 718 ~ Din. 2.00 ~ *Released*: 1953

Paper:	*Ordinary medium non transparent*
Colour:	*Rosy red - without major shades*
Gum:	*Clear (shiny), yellowish (shiny)*
Marginal Markings:	*Roman numerals I and II size 2.0 mm at an angle in the lower margin. Arabic figure 2 in left margin. (Figure 1 has not been seen to date).*

MI 719 ~ Din. 5.00 ~ *Released*: June 1952.

Paper:	*Ordinary medium non transparent*
Colour:	*Orange yellow, ochre yellow*
Gum:	*Clear (shiny), yellowish (shiny)*
Types:	*I and II (see description in text)*
Marginal Markings:	*Roman numerals I and II placed : a) upright in the upper margin (Type I) b) at an angle in the lower margin (Type I) c) at an angle in the lower margin (Type II) Roman numerals I, II and IV in lower margin (Numeral III has nor been seen to date; Type I).*

MI 720 ~ Din. 8.00 ~ *Released*: 04.06.1952.

Paper:	*Ordinary medium non transparent Medium surfaced*
Colour:	*Greyish blue, Dark grey blue*
Gum:	*Clear (shiny), yellowish (shiny)*
Marginal Markings:	*Roman numerals I and II placed upright in the lower margin. Roman numeral II placed upright in the lower margin. (Numeral I has not been seen to date).*

MI 721 ~ Din. 10.00 ~ *Released*: 1953

Paper:	*Ordinary medium non transparent Thinner near transparent*
Colour:	*Yellowish green to green*
Gum:	*Clear (shiny, thin paper only), yellowish (shiny)*
Marginal Markings:	*Roman numerals I and II a) placed at an angle in the upper margin. b) placed at an angle in the lower margin. Roman numerals II, II and IV upright in lower margin. (Numeral I has not been seen to date).*

MI 722 ~ Din. 12.00 ~ *Released*: 1953

Paper:	*Ordinary medium non transparent*
Colour:	*Purple brown (pale to dark); pale shades are scarcer*
Gum:	*Clear (shiny), yellowish (shiny) Yellow brown (very rare)*
Marginal Markings:	*Roman numeral I size 5.0 mm at an angle in the upper margin. (Numeral II has not been seen to date).*

MI 723 ~ Din. 15.00 ~ *Released*: 1953.

Paper:	*Ordinary medium non transparent Thinner near transparent*
Colour:	*Red - without major shade differences despite numerous printings*
Gum:	*Mainly clear (shiny)*
Types:	*I and II (see description in text)*
Marginal Markings:	*Roman numerals I and II placed a) upright in upper margin (Type II) b) at an angle in upper margin (Type II) c) at an angle in lower margin (Type II) Roman numerals II and IV upright in lower margin. (It is not known if numerals I and II also exist; Type II)*
Note:	*Marginal markings for Type I stamps are not known to the author but are likely to exist.*

MI 760 ~ Din. 17.00 ~ *Released*: 28.02.1955.

Paper:	*Ordinary medium non transparent Thinner near transparent*
Colour:	*Maroon*
Gum:	*Clear (shiny)*
Marginal Markings:	*Roman numerals I and II placed upright in the lower margin. Roman numeral II placed upright in the lower margin. (Numeral I has not been seen to date).*

Flaws and Errors of Series III

Image: Minor flaws have developed in the design detail as the result of transfer to offset cylinders. Two examples are illustrated in Figure 13. So far I have not noted double impression of the image.

Perforation: Whole set exists imperforate. Partly perforated stamps in particular with vertical perforation omitted are known. Major perforation shifts have also been recorded. (Figure 14).

I would like to thank the editor of 'Acta' Mr. Damir Novaković for his help in preparation and illustration of this study.

Figure 13: Left - Normal and thin figure '12'. Positions 99 and 100. Right – Normal and deformed figure '15'. Part constant on positions 05 and 06/100 (100%)

Figure 14: Block of eight of offset printed Din. 15.00 stamp showing major perforation shift (100%)

National Economy I

National Economy II

National Economy III

Fig. 15.
Marginal Markings (100 %)

Publications:

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