

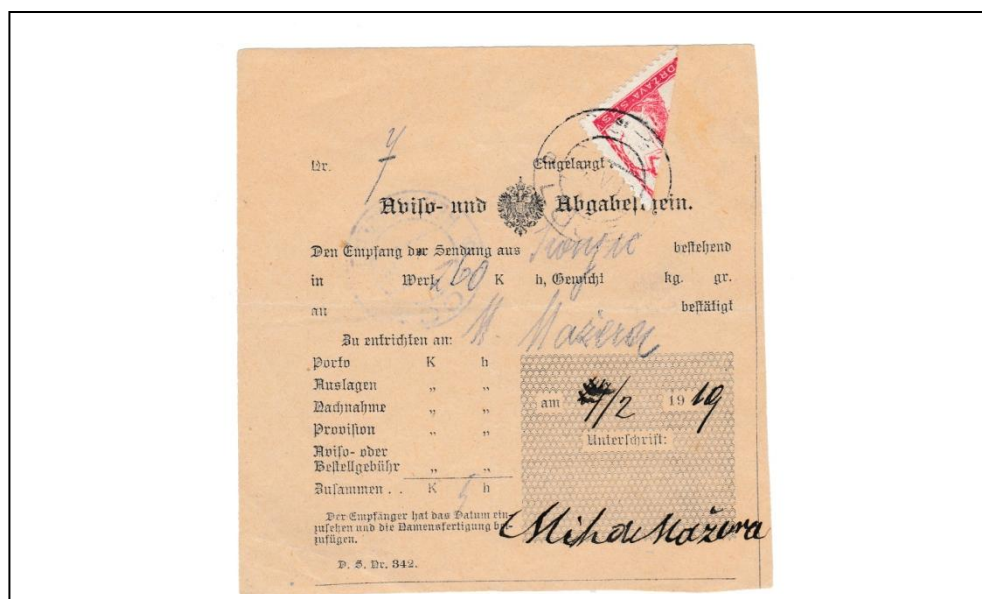


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Jugopošta

Journal of
The Yugoslavia Study Group

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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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There will be a monograph published in 2017.

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.

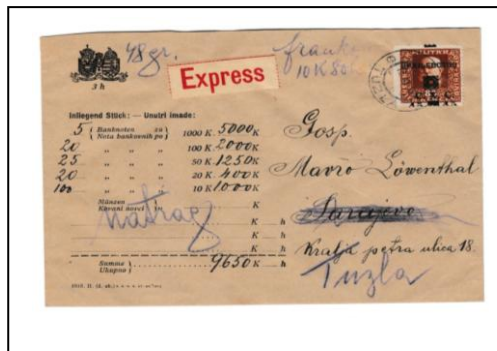
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Jugopošta



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From the President

Your society is still in urgent need of an Auction Manager, who would fulfil a vital role for the Society. It is not necessary to have previous experience as advice would be available to start the new person off; and you would be giving the members an opportunity to sell their surplus material, and acquire new items for their collections. **Please consider taking over this vital job.**

As the year progresses we can look forward to a monograph in September, and a meeting of YSG members at Autumn Stampex; this meeting is an opportunity to meet fellow members and show us a frame or two of your material, so please make the effort to join us there.

It is important that members share their experiences and achievements with each other; so if you have won an award or competition let us know, or if you have thoughts on the Group or Philately in general share them with fellow members through Jugopošta.

A J Bosworth FRPSL

From the Editor

In the last edition of Jugopošta I thanked those of you that had responded to my call for articles and you will see most of those articles published in this edition. This means, of course, that I am once again short of material, though several of you have promised articles. Please keep the articles coming and also consider offering to produce a single-subject monograph for publication in 2018.

In this edition of Jugopošta, you will find articles by Henk Buitenkamp, Derek Brinkley, and myself.

By the time that you are reading this, the closing date of 31 May for the Jim Hamlin Memorial Auction will have passed and I hope that it will have been really successful.

Tony, above, has drawn attention to our YSG meeting at Autumn Stampex. You will find an advert for this on page 26. The meeting is on Saturday 16 September from 10 am to 12 noon. This is earlier in the day than in previous years. You are welcome to bring 2 frames of material but the amount we are able to display will depend on the numbers attending and displaying. I hope to see some of you there.

You will also see an advert on page 12 for the Joint Societies' Meeting in Bradford on Saturday 5 August. Note that this is a little earlier in August than it is normally held. This meeting is intended for members of YSG together with the Austrian, Czechoslovak, Hungarian and Polish Societies. It is always a very well-attended and well-organised day of philately and I can thoroughly recommend it. Again, I hope to see some of you there.

Based on a short article on page 30 I have put the following note at the end of that article: "It occurred to me that members and other readers might like to send me a copy of an interesting item from their collections which might be the subject of a 1 to 2 page article. If you don't have time to write an article as such, send me a scan of the item and some information in an email and I will construct an article round it."

Letters with declared value in Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina

by Henk Buitenkamp, AEP, Neth.Ac.Ph.

The tariff for a letter with declared value consists of a number of elements. The first that must be paid is for the weight of the letter; moreover the letter must be sent registered. Of course there must also be paid a fee for the transported money; this is a form of insurance. If the letter disappeared the sender became due a repayment according to the maximum of the declared money (or according to the rules of the post).

The treatment of a letter with declared value is quite different to that of a regular letter. Letters with declared value will be transported separately with the greatest possible carefulness. The addressee can choose to have the letter delivered at home or the receiving-office will send a message of arrival of a letter with declared value to the addressee.

The tariffs are different for the three parts of the SHS noted here for the period 29-10-1918 till 1-7-1919. Slovenia follows the Austrian rates, Croatia the Hungarian rates and Bosnia-Herzegovina the K. und K. rates of Bosnia.

In L'Union Postale of 1-10-1918 are given the rates as from 1-9-1918 for Slovenia. For Croatia we find the tariffs in P.T.R.T. Nr.53 of 29-5-1918 "Kriegsporto für Postsendungen, Telegramme und Ferngespräche. Verordnungsnummer 41.212". Budapest 25-5-1918 with a start date of 15-6-1918. In "Änderungen einzelner Postgebühren h.ä.Zl: 12504/BH vom 3.August 1918" (Vienna 24-8-1918) is inserted the "Note des k.u.k.Kriegsministeriums" of 14-8-1918 with the tariffs of Bosnia-Herzegovina as from 1-9-1918.

*Table 1. The tariffs 29-10-1918 till 1-7-1919 for letters with declared value. Period I.
In Slovenia the rates in Vinar, in Croatia in Filer, in Bosnia-Herz. in Heler.*

	Slovenia	Croatia	Bosnia-Herzegovina
*letter weight tariff till 20 gr.	20	20	20
+ every 20 gr.	5	5	5
*registration fee	25	25	25
*express fee	60	60	60
*value fee	every 300 Kr. 10	every 300 Kr. 10	first 300 Kr. 10 ¹ +per 300 Kr. 5
*minimum postage	60	70	60
*message arrival	5	5	5
*delivery at home	addressee pays <1000 Kr. 10 +per 1000 Kr. 20	sender pays every 1000 Kr. 10	addressee pays <1000 Kr. 10 +per 1000 Kr. 20
*wartax	--	10	--

¹ if a letter was delivered open at the post office and the post officer controlled the money and then closed the letter an extra tax of 50% of the value fee had to be paid



Figure 1 (reduced): Slovenia; letter from Kranj 5-3-1919 to Jesenice. Weight 23 gr. = 20 + 5 = 25, registration 25, value 1197 Kr. = 4 x 10 = 40, total 90 Vinar. Note: the 10 Vinar stamp has a perfin: MAJDIC = a rolling mill.



Figure 2 (reduced): Croatia; letter local Zagreb 23-6-1919. Weight 40 gr. = 20 + 2 x 5 = 30, registration 25, wartax 10, value 3900 Kr. = 13 x 10 = 130, message of arrival 5, total 200 Filira. Note: prepaid with a pair of imperforated stamps of 1 Kr. No second letter with declared value with imperforated stamps recorded. Remarkable: here is used a pair of stamps.

With the start of 1-7-1919 the tariffs in the three regions were unified.

Table 2. The tariffs 1-7-1919 till 1-5-1921 for letters with declared value.
The tariffs are now the same for the three regions.

	period II 1-7-1919//1-11-19		period III 1-11-1919//16-5-1920		period IV 16-5-1920//1-5-1921
*letter weight till 20 gr.	30		30		25
+per every 20 gr.	30		30		15
*registration fee	60		60		20
*express fee	100		100		60
*value fee	<100 Kr.	25	<300 Kr.	75	every 300 Din. 30
	100-500 Kr.	50	300-1500 Kr.	150	
	500-1000 Kr.	100	1500-3000 Kr.	300	
	+per 1000 Kr.	20	+per 3000 Kr.	150	
*minimum postage	?		150		120
*message arrival	10		15		10
	sender pays		sender pays		sender pays
*delivery at home	<1000 Kr.	20	60		30
	+per 1000 Kr. 10				
	sender pays		sender pays		sender pays
	rates in Vinar/Filir/Heler				rates in Para .

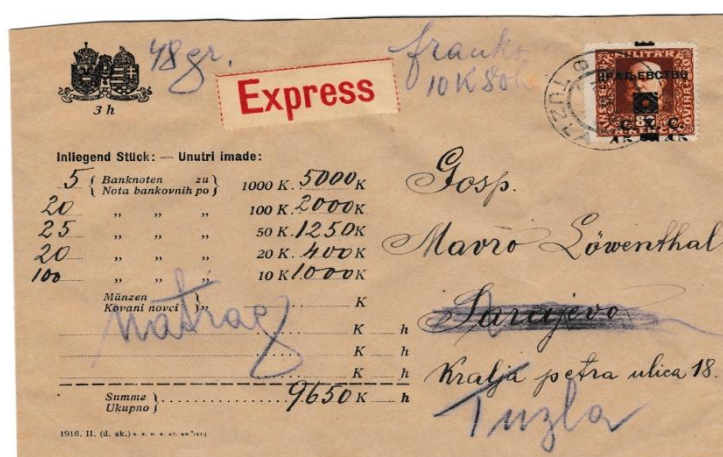


Figure 3 (reduced): withdrawn letter Tuzla 16-11-1919. This letter had a special treatment. The letter was closed and placed under seal at the post office. (The post officer has controlled the money inside the letter?). Weight 48 gm = 3 x 30 = 90, registration 60, value 9650 kr up to 3000 Kr 300 + 3 x 150 = 450 + 300 = 750, express 100, delivery at home 60, total 1060 Heler. But: the sender withdrew the letter before it was sent!! The post officer crossed out the Sarajevo address and wrote the "new address" on the letter. Moreover he wrote that the addressees had left (nalovnik odputovao) and that the letter had been sent/given back (natrag). And: for the action of the post officer there had to be paid 20 Hel in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Total franking: 1060 + 20 = 1080 Heler.

No second letter with the 10 Kr has been recorded until now.



Figure 4: Slovenia; letter 31-3-1921 to Zagreb. Weight 60 gr = 25 + 3 x 15 = 70, registration 20, value 2300 Kr = 2300/4 = 575 Dinar = 2 x 30 = 60, delivery at home 30, total 180 Para.

As already mentioned, the message that a letter with declared value had arrived had to be paid by the addressee in Slovenia and Bosnia-Herzegovina; delivery at home also had to be paid by the addressee. The costs for that message/delivery had to be paid by postage due stamps glued on the form with message/delivery.

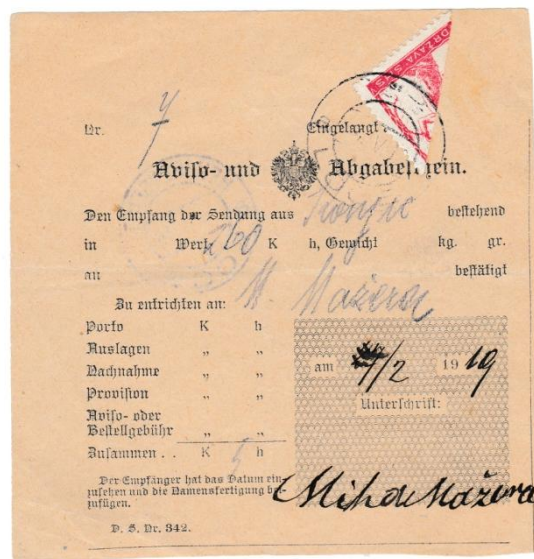
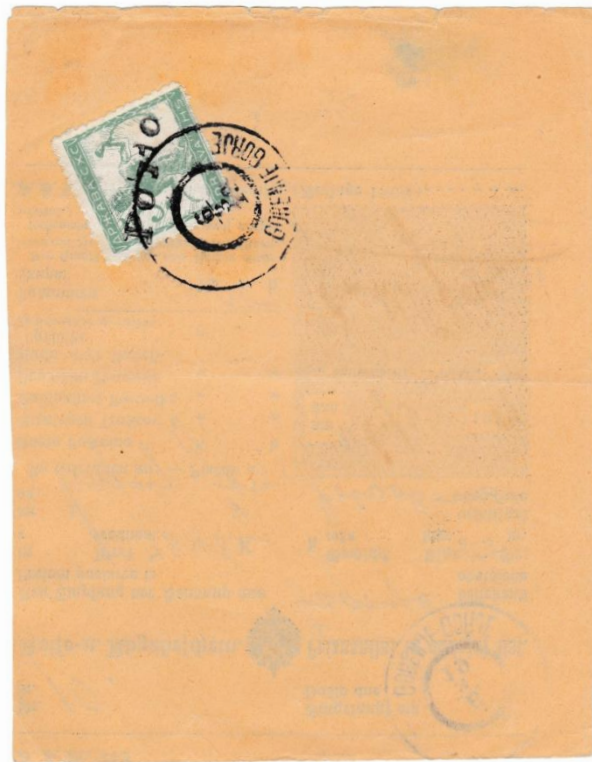


Figure 5 (reduced): Slovenia; message arrival letter declared value from Konjic to Loče. The Aviso is paid cash 27-2-1919. On 4-4-1919 the quarterly account took place in Loče and the form was then stamped. A bisected regular 10 Vinar stamp without porto indication has been used. These bisected stamps were only in use in Loče for one day: 4-4-1919.



D. S. Nr. 342.

Dr. St. 10. Eingelangt am Došlo dne 6/3 1919

Aviso-u. Abgabebeschein. Priznanilo za odloženo list.

Den Empfang der Sendung aus Prejem poslatve iz Zagorje bestehend obstoječe

in Wert 4848 K h Gewicht klgr. 5 gr.

v vrednost teža klgr. 5 gr.

an na ... bestätigt po-rufe

An entrichten an: — Placati je:

Porto Postnine	K	h
Auslagen Troškov	"	"
Nachnahme Povzetka	"	"
Provision Provizije	"	"
Aviso- oder Bestell-gebühr	"	"
Za priznanilo ali vročno	"	"
Zusammen.....	K 25	h
Skupaj		

Der Empfänger hat das Datum ein-
sehen und die Namensfertigung beifügen.
Prejemnik naj dan vpise in svoj podpis
pristavi.

Unterschrift: — Podpis: *Linke Jan*

D. S. Nr. 342. Deutsch-slowenisch. (Auflage 1908.) K. K. U. V. ST. DR. (ST.)

**Figure 6: Slovenia; message arrival letter declared value from Zagorje to Gorenje Gorje 6-3-1919.
The Aviso is paid by an emergency postage due stamp of 5 Vinar.**

An addressee could ask the receiving-office to deliver the letter of declared value at home. Some addressees had an agreement with the post office that all letters with declared value, postal cheques and parcels with or without value had to be delivered at home, but in such cases the

addressee had to pay a fee for every postal item and sometimes the addressee had a (post office) box at the post office.

32

Er. 32 Eingelangt am

Aviso- und Abgabe-Schein.

Den Empfang der Sendung aus bestehend
in Wert K h, Gewicht Kgr. Gr.
an Supnik mad bestätigt

Zu entrichten an:

Porto	K	h
Auslagen	"	"
Nachnahme	"	"
Provision	"	"
Aviso- oder Bestellgebühr	"	"
Zusammen	K	h

am 11. 3 1919

Unterschrift: J. Selanich
Supnik

Der Empfänger hat das Datum einzufügen und die Namensfertigung beizufügen.

D. S. Nr. 342.

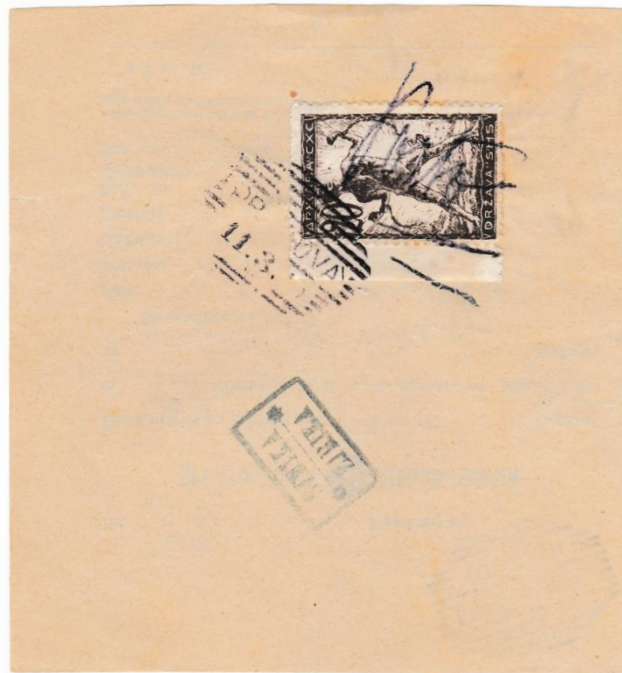


Figure 7: Slovenia; home delivery of a letter of declared value from Celje via Pristova 11-3-1919 to the presbytery in Sibica. It is very likely that the presbytery had an agreement with the post office that all letters with declared value (and maybe parcels and postal cheques too) had to be home delivered. If then such a postal item arrived it would be placed separately (in the box?) and the Aviso form would be prepared. The cost for every item was 10 Vinar in Slovenia in the period up until 1-7-1919. For the home delivery of a letter of declared value <1000 Kr the fee was 10 Vinar. The total paid was 20 Vinar.

Bibliography

- *Post- und Telegraphen-Verordnungsblatt. No.30 - Vienna 12-6-1918; No.50 - Vienna 9-9-1918.
- *Königlich-Ungarischen Post- und Telegraphenverordnungen. Budapest 24-9-1916.
- *Posta és Távirat Rendeletek Tára. Budapest 13-9-1918.
- *L'Union Postale Bern 1918.
- *Surányi László és Visnyovszki Gábor "A magyar bélyegek kézikönyve" Budapest 1986.
- *Arbeitsgemeinschaft Ungarn. Mitteilungsblatt 38 - März 1995.
- *Note des k.u.k.Kriegsministeriums Abt. 5/TB Nr. 7634 vom 14. August 1918. Vienna 24-8-1918.
- *P.T.R.T. No.53 dd.29-5-1918 Kriegsporto für Postsendungen, Telegramme und Ferngespräche. Verordnungsnummer 42.212. Budapest 25-5-1918.

The tariffs of post office orders for the period 1-7-1911 //1-9-1918.

by drs.Henk Buitenkamp

In the article by Radovanović (Jugopošta 121) some items of a former Serbian collection of mine are shown. I have made therefore a study of the tariffs in World War I of the post office orders.

The indication on the back: 50 K10 h/f - gives only problems. I have no idea why this is written; maybe it was the idea that this would be the tariff for the "Feldpost".

1-7-1911 Austria, Hungary, Bosnia-Herzegovina		
≤ 20 Kr.	10	Heller/Filler
20- 100	20	
100- 300	40	
300- 600	60	
600-1000	100	(maximum = 1000 Kr)

from Bosnia-Herzegovina to Hungary

≤50 Kr.	10 Filler
50- 100	20
100- 150	30
150- 200	40 (maximum = 200 Kr.)

This is the tariff on the back of
post office order

With start of 11-10-1915 this is also the tariff for the occupied areas.

→ occupied Serbia to Hungary

→ Bosnia- Herz. to occupied Serbia

1-10-1916 Austria, Bosnia-Herzegovina and occupied areas
starting tariff 15 Heller + per 50 Kr. 5 Heller

Hungary

inside Hungary ≤ 10 Kr. 15 Filler

inside Hungary > 10 Kr. and to Austria, Bosnia-Herz. and occupied areas

starting tariff 15 Filler + per 50 Kr. 5 Filler

15-6-1918 Hungary and to Austria
starting tariff 20 Filler + per 50 Kr. 5 Filler

1-9-1918 Hungary, Austria, Bosnia-Herzegovina and occupied areas
starting tariff 20 Heller/Filler + per 50 Kr. 5 Heller/Filler

If we analyse the figures of Radonanović:

Figure 1 - correct franked period 11-10-1915//1-10-1916 → 10 Hel. until 50 Kr.

Figures 4, 5, 7, 10, 13 - correct franked period 1-10-1916//1-9-1918 → basic 15 + 5 = 20 Hel.

Figure 15 - correct franked period 1-10-1918//1-9-1918 → basic 15 + 3x5 = 35 H.

Some literature:

*L'Union postale 1916, 1918. Bern

*Beilage zum Post- und Telegraphen-Verordnungsblatt Nr.77 - 1916. Vienna

*A magyar bélyegek kézikönyve. Budapest 1986

*Post- und Telegraphen-Verordnungsblatt Nr.30. Vienna 12-6-1918

*Posta és Távirat Rendeletek Tára. Budapest 13-9-1918

*Arbeitsgemeinschaft Ungarn e.V. Mitteilungsblatt 38 - 1995

*Sammlung der Königlich-Ungarischen Post- und Telegraphenverordnungen.
Budapest 24-9-1916 - Nr.124

*A.Kraut/G.Matthijssen "Die Postgebühren Bosniens und der Herzegowina 1878-1918"
Sonderausgabe 92 der Postgeschichte 2002. Switzerland

*Post- und Telegraphen-Verordnungsblatt Nr.50. Vienna 9-9-1918

JOINT SOCIETIES' MEETING SATURDAY 5 AUGUST 2017

**A gathering of five specialist societies (Austrian,
Czechoslovak, Hungarian, Polish and Yugoslav societies)**

On the first floor of the Latvian Club, 5 Clifton Villas, Bradford, BD8 7BY

Full details from Yvonne Wheatley

Convenor: Yvonne Wheatley, Weltevreden, 7 Manor Croft, Leeds, LS15 9BW.

Tel: 0113 2601978

Email: whyareuu@outlook.com

Civilian Censorship of Mail in the NDH, 1941 – 45

by Nick Coverdale

Background to this article and sources of information

I first became interested in this subject when I started to collect the Independent State of Croatia (NDH), its stamps and postal history, some 20 years ago. As my collection of covers and PCs expanded I realised that some of them showed censorship markings. At the time, the only information available on these markings that I was aware of was in the English translation by C D Glavanić of the “Manual of the Independent State of Croatia Issues 1941 – 1945” by Dr med Helmut Rommerskirchen. A revised and edited edition of the Manual was issued on CD by Philip J Hughes in 2004 (which I can thoroughly recommend to any collector of NDH) but did not cover civilian censorship. However, I later became aware of an article by Philip Hughes entitled “Croatian Censor Markings 1941 – 45” in November 2006 and which was published in Arge Jugoslawien in 2007. This added significantly to my knowledge of this subject. I am also aware of the existence of a pamphlet by Dr V Višacki published with Arge Jugoslawien and entitled “Die Zensur des Postverkehrs in Kroatien 1941 – 1945” but I do not have a copy of this. In 2013 a book entitled “Poštanska cenzura u Nezavisnoj Državi Hrvatskoj” by B Pervan and P Zrinjšćak was published in Croatian, German and English and this is the fullest treatment of this subject to date that I am aware of.

Using information from these sources, but particularly from the 2013 book, I decided to mount some of my own material on this subject and earlier this year I used it in a display. This is now the basis of this article which is illustrated with material from my collection. It is a subject which has not been covered substantially in Jugopošta before.

Introduction

Germany invaded Yugoslavia on 10 April 1941, leading to the setting up of the Independent State of Croatia (NDH). Control and censorship of mail was introduced. According to Pervan and Zrinjšćak (4), censorship of mail in the NDH can be divided into 3 phases:

- Censorship by different departments of local administration, Ustasha Regional Commands and Ustasha Concentration Camps.
- Covert censorship by the Ustasha Surveillance Service (Ustaške Nadzone Službe) (UNS) and later by the Ustasha Police.
- Overt censorship by the Main Directorate for Public Order and Security (Glavnog ravnateljstva za javni red i sigurnost) (GRAVSIGUR) using dedicated offices established in larger localities by the Ministry of the Interior (Ministarstvo unutarnjih poslova)

An official directive of the Department of Posts, Telegraph and Telephone authorised the censorship of all mail subject to a request by a competent authority. No initial guidance was given on the method or scope of censorship.

First period of censorship: April 1941 to early 1942

The first phase of censorship is characterised by many and varied markings, produced locally and often in limited circumstances. Censor markings in manuscript and cachets bearing a wide

variety of markings eg “pregledano” (seen/checked) “cenzura” (censorship), “cenzurirano” (censored) or “ustaška cenzura” (Ustasha censorship). “Ustaška” is typically seen in southern parts of the NDH, whereas the civil police authorities censored the mail in the north.

Pervan and Zrinjšćak (4) conclude that from April 1941 onwards until the abolition of the UNS administration there were conflicting responsibilities for the introduction and operation of censorship. The UNS constructed a parallel police apparatus to the one inherited in April 1941. This, Pervan and Zrinjšćak believe, was due to the potential unreliability of certain personnel or the possible presence of opponents of the regime. In many locations however, the incoming Ustasha administration could not organise an alternative to the existing police apparatus, which was therefore entrusted with censorship duties.

As time went on, the UNS attempted to bring all censorship under its own control. However, the Ministry of the Interior, in charge of the Police, did not wish to lose this area of control. As stated above, these circumstances all contrived to provide a wide variety of local censor markings. The latest use of such provisional markings was seen in Sarajevo in early 1942. Examples from this period are shown in Figures 1 to 4.

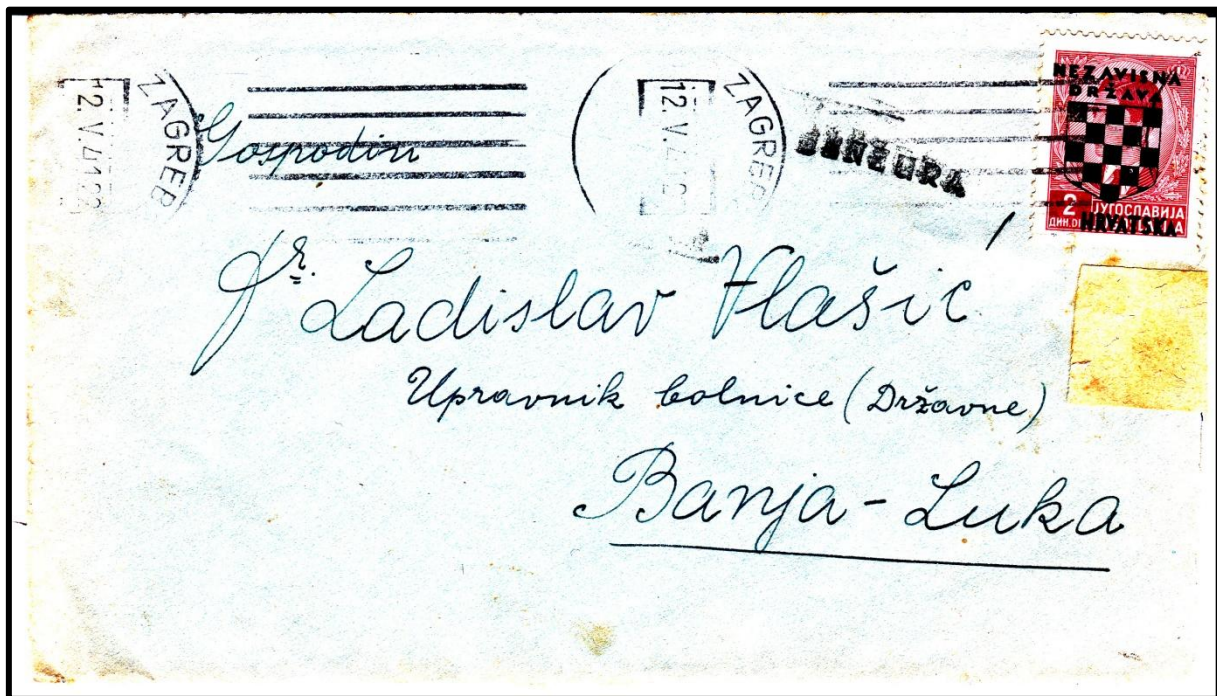


Figure 1: Cover to an address in Banja Luka, franked with 2 dinar overprint of the 2nd NDH provisionals, tied by modified machine cancel “Zagreb 12.V.41” with Cyrillic text removed. Opened in Banja Luka and re-sealed with plain tape and showing straight line black CENZURA cancel.



Figure 2: PPC of Karlovac sent from Karlovac 29.7.41 to “Posta Militare 10”. Stamp is 1 dinar overprint (SG24) on 3 dinar King Petar issue. Marked by circular censor cachet “RUR Cenzura” in red (RUR = Ravnateljstvo Ustaškog Redarstva – Directorate of Ustasha Security Service). This cachet – always in red – has been noted on mail posted between June and August 1941 (see Pervan and Zrinjšćak).

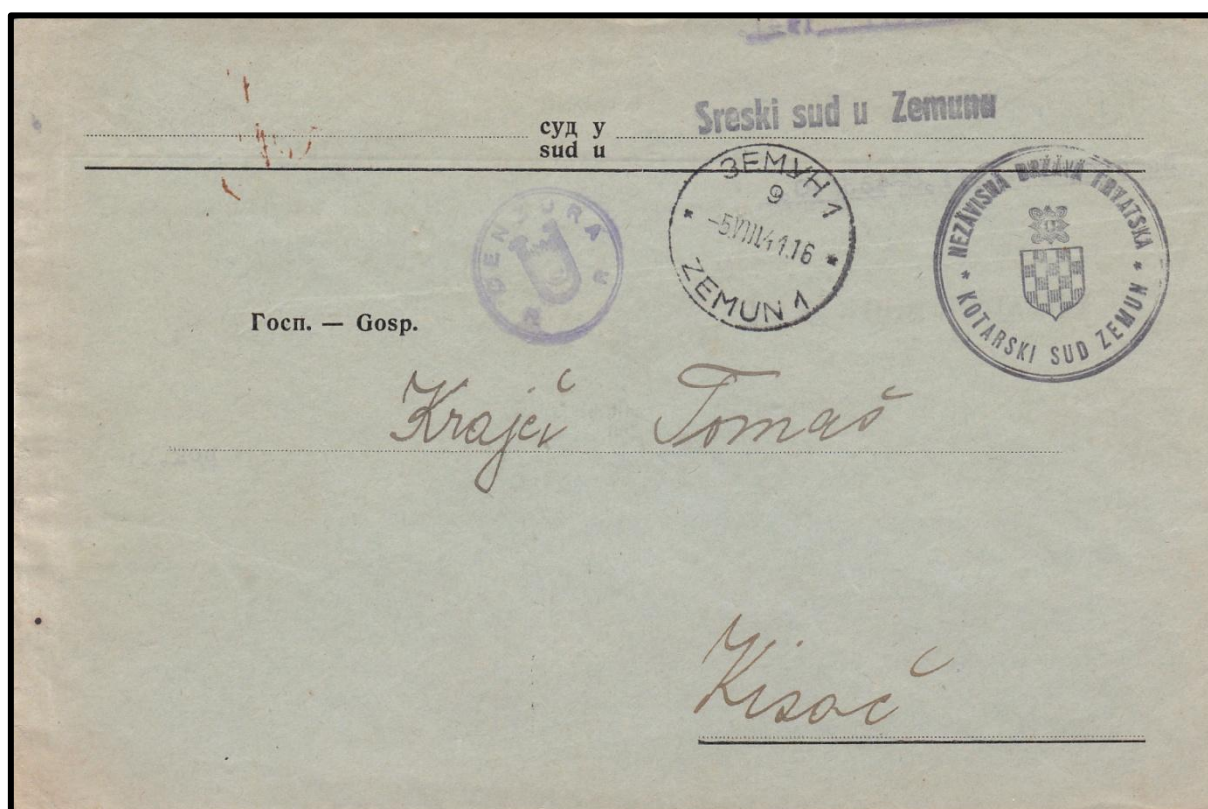


Figure 3: Unfranked official cover sent from the District Court in Zemun (Sreski sud u Zemunu) to Kisač with bilingual Zemun cds dated 5.8.41 (bilingual cds unusual by then?). Black circular official “Kotarski sud Zemun” hand-stamp and small purple “R CENZURA R” circular censor cachet. This is probably the most common censor cachet used during the first period.

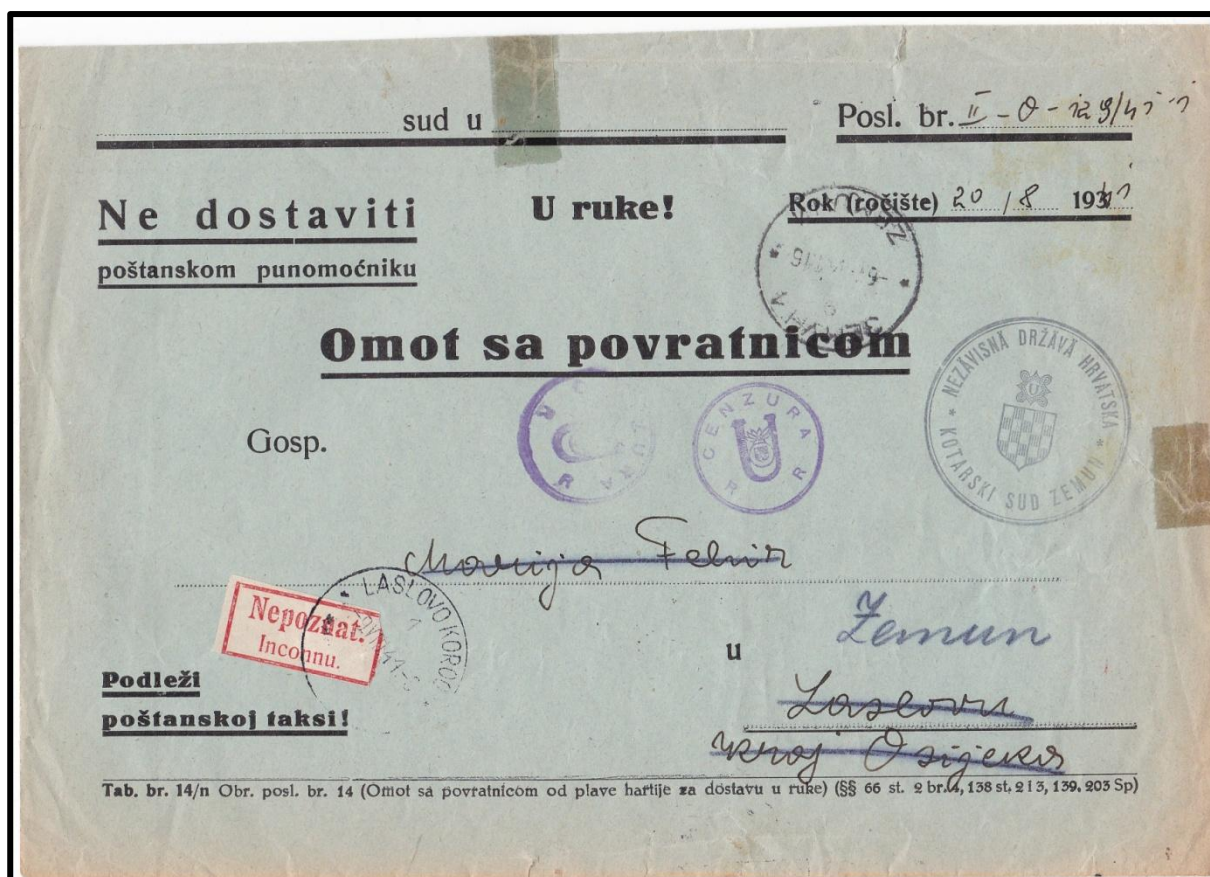


Figure 4: Unfranked official cover from the District Court of Zemun as in Figure 3. Two strikes of the same purple “R CENZURA R” cachet as in Figure 3. Addressed back to Zemun with “Nepoznat/Inconnu” (unknown) paper label tied by Laslovo Korog cds dated 9.8.41. The cover has a return portion (“omot sa povratnicom” = cover with return) and contents intact.

Second period of censorship: early 1942 to mid 1943

From early 1942, as control of censorship passed more completely to the UNS, inspected mail was no longer marked. This period through to mid-1943 can be referred to as the “period of secret censorship” and there is therefore little to say about it in postal history terms.

The UNS was abolished in early 1943 and its censorship duties transferred to GRAVSIGUR (Glavnog ravnateljstva za javni red i sigurnost). The covert censorship of mail continued until mid-1943.

Third period of censorship: mid-1943 to end of WW2

A Directive from GRAVSIGUR dated 21 June 1943 changed the approach from covert to overt censorship. This was particularly due to German pressure to reorganise the service in line with practices prevalent in the Third Reich. This meant an enlargement of the service with more personnel and a more professional approach, with a threat that the German authorities would take over the censorship service if the reorganisation was not implemented. Based on information in Pervan and Zrinjščak The Directive included

- Appointment of a “sufficient number of reliable persons of undoubted probity” (with particular consideration given to retired postal employees)

- The responsibility was to be given to Regional Police Authorities or their branch offices
- The scope of censorship was to include all private outgoing, incoming or transit mail represented by ordinary, registered or express delivery, telegraph messages, money transmission orders and parcels. Official mail was not subject to censorship.
- Departments for the inspection of mail were to be called the “Statistical Section of ... Post Office”
- Each Regional Police Authority was to order numbered censorship cachets of the form “CENZURA Br. 1” in a rectangular box. Each numbered cachet was to be allocated to an individual or defined group of censors. Numbers were allocated to offices ie 1 – 15 to Zagreb up to 46 – 50 to Vinkovci (established sections) and 101 – 105 to Petrovaradin and so on up to 185 at 13 locations (to new sections). Generally, 1 – 50 were 81 x 15 mm in size and 101 upwards were 71 x 11 mm in size (usually without the “Br.”), but there were exceptions.

Information in Pervan and Zrinjšćak suggests that inadequate staffing in some offices meant that not all mail could be checked (in fact, probably a large proportion was not) and priority was given to registered mail.

A quantity of other numbered cachets is known in addition to the numbers allocated in the Directive. In particular

- Cachets 63 x 11 mm. Numbering is unexplained but some appear to be additional allocations to Zagreb. Numbers known are from 1 – 55 and they were used March/April 1944
- Cachets 71 x 11 mm with the lowest known number 50 and the highest 88. Cachets from this group are seen more frequently from September 1943 until the introduction of circular cachets in the second half of 1944

In the middle of 1944 new censor cachets were introduced, using a double circle design with figures in the middle denoting the individual censor. The location is shown in the lower segment with “CENZURA” in the upper segment. Numbers range from 1 – 155 across 18 locations. Based on Pervan and Zrinjšćak, the allocations of numbers for the 1 – 50 81 x 15 mm cachets were:

1 – 15 Zagreb, 16 – 20 Osijek, 21 – 25 Zemun, 26 – 30 Varaždin, 31 – 35 Bjelovar, 36 – 40 Virovitica, 41 – 45 Slavonski Brod, 46 – 50 Vinkovci (smaller cachets are also known for Zemun and Slavonski Brod).

Examples of 1 - 50 are shown in Figures 5 to 8. Note that censorship may be at the point of departure or arrival. Figures 7 and 8 show examples of both these situations for Varaždin.



Figure 5 (reduced): Cover front and reverse from (Bosna or Stari) Gradiška (cds x.7.43) to Zagreb. Censored on arrival in Zagreb with purple “CENZURA Br. 10” cachet on reverse. Stamps 2 x 2 kuna of the Landscape issue probably overpaying the 3.50 kn inland rate for a basic letter.



Figure 6: Cover from Osijek (machine cancel Osijek 1 dated 28.12.43) to Dalj with red “CENZURA Br. 20” Osijek cachet. Dalj arrival cds dated 30.12.43 on reverse. The stamp has been removed (by the censor?).



Figure 7: Cover from (Vinkovački?) Banovci (cds dated 26.2(?)44) with violet 81 x 15 mm “Cenzura Br.27” Varaždin censor cachet. Stamp is SG 78 3.50 kn of the Castles issue paying the inland basic letter rate.



Figure 8: Cover from Varaždin to Dalj (arrival cds on reverse 4.8.43) with “CENZURA Br.30” cachet. Partial Varaždin cds but the stamp has been removed.

Examples of the range from CENZURA 101 to 185 are shown in Figures 9 to 12.



Figure 9: Postcard from Sarajevo (unclear cds but card is dated 18.2.44) to Maglaj in Bosnia. Violet “CENZURA Br. 146” Sarajevo censor cachet 71 x 11 mm. Unlike most cachets in the range CENZURA 101 to 185 the “Br.” is used here. The stamp is SG 138b War Victims Charity Tax issue. The inland rate for a PC was 2 kn + 1kn compulsory tax. The 1 kn tax stamp appears to have been put on top of the imprinted 2 kn stamp, whose outline can just be seen bottom right of the tax stamp.



Figure 10 (reduced): Postcard from Zagreb to Dubrovnik with Zagreb cds (2 front, 1 on reverse and 1 indecipherable on the front, date 29.12.43. Blue Dubrovnik 71 x 11 mm “CENZURA 179” cachet.



Figure 11: Reverse of registered cover from Dubrovnik to Graz in Austria (addressed here to “Deutschland”). The stamps have been removed from the front of the cover so only part of the cds remains with the date of “28” but the contents are intact and the letter is dated 8.11.43. Graz arrival cds but again the date is largely indecipherable. Violet “CENZURA 180” 71 x 11 mm Dubrovnik cachet. The cover has also undergone military censorship and has been resealed.



Figure 12: PPC from Varaždin to Belišće with what appears to be a fake “CENZURA – 148” cachet (cds date 11.5.42). This type of cachet was not in use until mid-1943. Also 148 was allocated to Sarajevo not Varaždin and this cachet appears to have been copied from Karlovac cachets which include a “-”, and which is not known for Sarajevo. The cachet is also slightly larger than usual. I assume that the PPC is genuine.

I referred above to other numbered rectangular cachets (other than those allocated in the Directive). These included a group of 71 x 11 mm cachets with numbers between 50 and 88, whose allocation is not specifically known. According to Pervan and Zrinjšćak these are generally found to have been in use for the period September 1943 to the second half of 1944. Examples are shown in Figures 13 and 14.



Figure 13 (reduced): front and reverse of registered/express cover from Zemun to Zagreb (Zemun cds date 22.12.43) with 2 Zagreb arrival cds on the reverse date 27.12.43. Violet 71 x 11 mm “CENZURA 57” cachet on the reverse. The stamps are SG 45 and 122. The 22.50 kuna rate is made up of basic inland letter 3.50, express fee 9.00 and registration fee 10.00.



Figure 14 (reduced): front and reverse of cover delivered within Zagreb with interesting advertising machine cancel with oval date stamp date 25.10.43. Blue-black 71 x 11 mm “CENZURA 69” cachet on the reverse. Stamp is SG 87 to cover the basic local letter rate.

Pervan and Zrinjšćak describe a deteriorating situation in the NDH in the later stages of the war as partisan units attacked and this often led to significant local damage including to post offices and their contents. This will have included at times loss or damage to censor cachets leading to local temporary arrangements having to be made until censor cachets could be re-ordered and replaced. One such example is shown in Figure 15 as used in Tuzla. A similar example is shown in Pervan and Zrinjšćak, to quote

“It is a provisional device made from a toy printing press....”



Figure 15: Cover from Zagreb (as evidenced from the partial name of a Company on the reverse) to Tuzla date 3.3.44. Black “CENZURA” temporary cachet. Stamps are SG 110 and 2 x SG 138b making up the inland basic letter rate of 3.50 kuna and the compulsory tax of 2 kuna.

As described above, in the middle of 1944, new censor cachets were introduced using a double circle design. As for the rectangular cachets, a set of numbers ranging from 1 – 155 were allocated to a total of 18 offices. Examples are shown in Figures 16 to 23.



Figure 16 (reduced): cover from (indecipherable) to Zagreb, cds date 22.10.44. The contents are intact and headed “Loborgrad”. This was the site of a German concentration camp in the NDH which appears to have closed in 1942. Violet circular censor cachet on the reverse “CENZURA 10 ZAGREB”. Plain resealing tape on the side. Stamp is SG 121 3.50 kuna paying the basic inland basic letter rate. There should also be stamp(s) to cover the 2 kuna compulsory tax but it or they appear to have been removed.



Figure 17 (reduced): front and reverse of cover from Zagreb 7 (2 x cds date 30.9.44) to Dugo Selo (cds on reverse, date x.10.44). Indistinct violet censor cachet “CENZURA 24 ZAGREB” on reverse. Stamps are SG 79 and 2 x SG 138e covering the 3.50 kuna inland basic letter rate, 9.00 kuna registration fee and 10 kuna compulsory tax.



Figure 18: cover from (indecipherable) to Osijek (arrival cds on reverse, date x.9.44). Circular red censor cachet “CENZURA 41 OSIEK”. Stamps are SG 78 and SG 138e paying the 3.50 kuna inland basic letter rate and the 10 kuna compulsory tax.

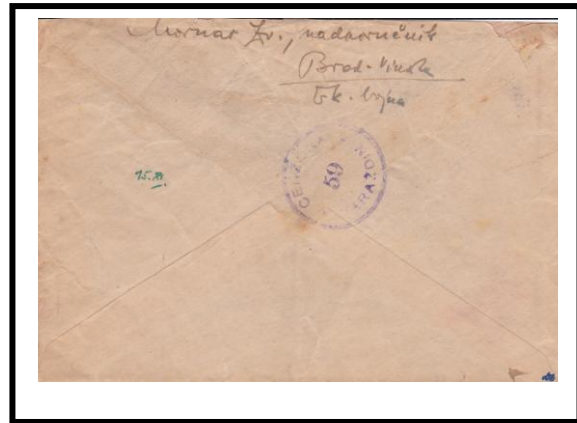


Figure 19 (reduced): front and reverse of cover from Salvonski Brod (cds date 21.11.44(?) – year indistinct but 5 kuna tax stamp makes it most likely to be 1944). Violet circular censor cachet “CENZURA 59 VARAŽDIN”. Stamps are SG 78 and SG 138d paying the basic inland letter rate of 3.50 kuna and 5 kuna of the 10 kuna compulsory tax.

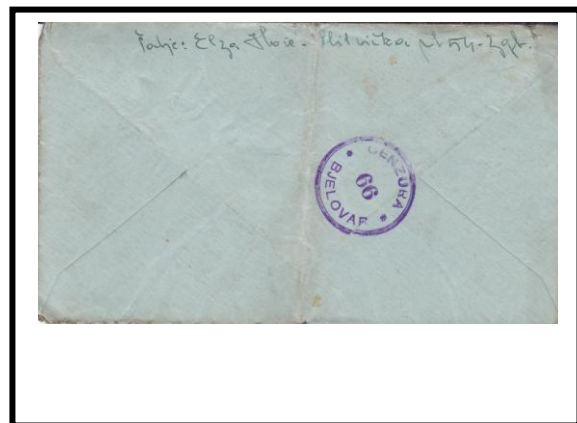


Figure 20 (reduced): front and reverse of cover from Zagreb (cds date 28.8.44) to Bjelovar. Violet circular censor cachet “CENZURA 66 BJELOVAR”. Stamps are SG 79 and SG 138e. The 10 kuna compulsory tax is as expected but the 12.50 kuna is sufficient to pay for an inland registered letter but it is not marked as such.



Figure 21 (reduced): cover from Brod na Savi (cds date 24.8.44) to Borovo. Violet circular censor cachet “CENZURA 78 BROD n/s”. Stamps are SG 110 and SG 138e paying the inland basic letter rate of 3.50 kuna and the compulsory tax of 10 kuna.



Figure 22: PC from Sarajevo (cds date x.x.44, card dated 7.9.44 in manuscript) to Dalj (arrival cds date 6.10.44). Blue circular censor cachet "CENZURA 126 SARAJEVO". Imprinted 2 kuna Landscape issue paying inland rate for a PC. A stamp has been removed, presumably covering the 5 kuna compulsory tax.

YUGOSLAVIA STUDY GROUP MEETING

**16 September 2017
(10 am to 12 noon)**

at

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Note also that Stampex only opens at 10 am

The SHS 1926/7 Definitives - A Simple Question

by Derek Brinkley

I contribute from time to time to a small number of internet Boards relating to stamps. Last summer a non-Yugoslav specialist sent in a query which was passed on to me for solution. It occurred to me that the answer might not be immediately clear to some of our members, so I record it here. And if any of you believe my answer to be wrong, please send in your own solution.

The collector concerned noted that according to the Unholy Trinity of Scott, Michel and Gibbons the high values (15d, 20d and 30d *Figure 1*) were issued with the surcharge for the Danube Flood Relief Fund on 1 November 1926, without having been issued in a non-surcharged form earlier in 1926, at the time the lower values were issued. In fact they were not issued without any overprint until 2 March 1927. Her question, not unreasonably, was why?



Figure 1: the 15, 20 and 30 dinar values of the King Alexander definitives of 1926-27

Neither Vol 8 of the *Priručnik* nor Vol 29 of Flech's *Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde* offers a solution – though the former at least has the decency to describe the occurrence as interesting!

First it is important to realise that 15, 20 and 30 dinar stamps were not exactly in everyday use at this time. To require a 30d stamp you would be sending, for example, a 10-15 kg parcel.

Next we need to look at the *Priručnik*'s issue figures for the preceding definitive series of 1 July 1924. Two million each were issued of the 15d and 30d, and no less than four million of the 20d. This was a lot for such high values! For comparison, of the much more usable 2d and 5d only 10 million were produced and 15 million of the 25p.

So these high denomination stamps will have been distributed around the Post Offices of Yugoslavia, but were unlikely to sell like hot cakes. Consequently when the new definitive series of 1926 was printed for issue on 25 January (low values of 25p, 50p and 1d) and 10 March (2d-10d) there was no need to produce any more of the three high values – POs would still have had enough of the old ones.

But then came the Danube Flood, and with it the decision to raise money by surcharging all stamps. So ALL stamp denominations had to be surcharged, including the high values. If they

still had large quantities held centrally, then there would be no problem in overprinting them. But my guess is that most of these had by then been distributed to POs and it would have been a logistical nightmare to have them sent back to the printers for surcharging.

If I am right, they had only two alternatives. One was to print off new copies of the 1924 issue of 15d, 20d & 30d and surcharge them. Even if they still had the plates for that (and they may not have) it would have looked rather odd to reintroduce such an old issue.

So the second alternative was to have new plates made for the high values, adapting the new dies which were available, and then surcharging them immediately after printing (*Figure 2*). Obviously the postal authorities knew that the surcharge period would be short – it was in fact exactly 1 month, ceasing to be valid for postage on 1 December 1926. So this time the numbers were kept more sensible – less than 200,000 of each of the high values.



Figure 2: the 15, 20 and 30 dinar values of the surcharged Danube Flood Fund issue

Ultimately, in July 1928, the remaining stock of all surcharged denominations was overprinted with Xs cancelling the original surcharge (*Figure 3*). We know that, of the high denominations, only about 50,000 of each remained for overprinting. But by then new high denomination stamps had been printed from the new plates and put into use on 2 March 1927.

I assume, but cannot prove, that during the preceding 3 months (December 1926 – February 1927) POs would have reverted to surviving copies of the 1924 issue if high denominations were required. Now wouldn't that be an interesting bit of postal history to turn up? Check your used copies NOW!



Figure 3: the 15, 20 and 30 dinar values of the surcharged Danube Flood Fund issue with cancelled surcharge, July 1928

I think the receipt shown in Figure 4 illustrates the validity of my comments.



Figure 4: parcel receipt with 1924 20 dinar and 1926 5 dinar

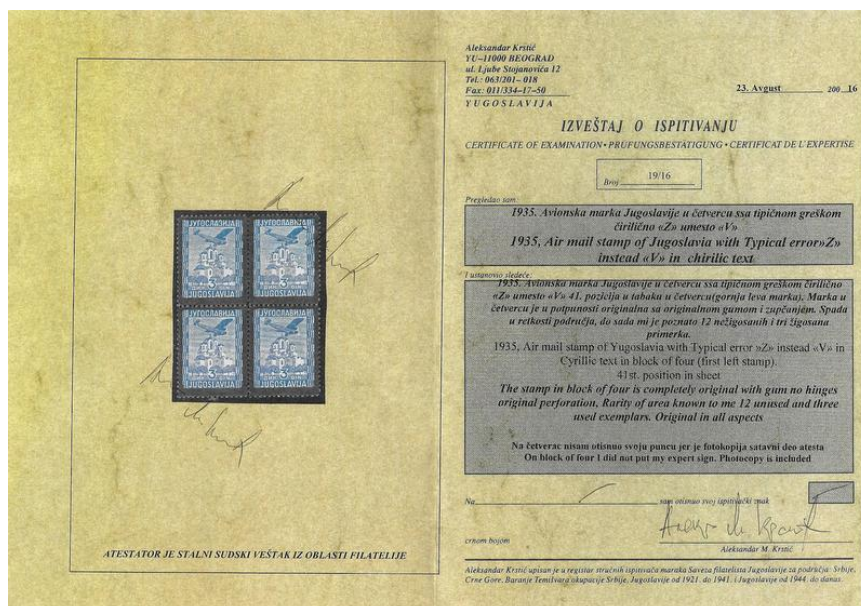
It is now May 1928 - well over a year after the release of the (unoverprinted) new-style high values. And here, alongside the new-style 5 dinar, is the 1924 20 dinar still being stuck on a parcel receipt. (The dealer from whom I bought it also had a similarly dated item featuring the 30 dinar, of which, you will recall, there were only half as many issued.)

And where is this happening? Some tiny office in northern Macedonia, whence one might expect very few parcels to be sent? No. THE major office in central Zagreb. And they still haven't used up their supply of that huge 1924 issue. Little wonder that the postal authorities didn't issue new high denominations in 1926, and did so in 1927 only because their hand was forced by the Danube situation and the consequent need to have high valued surcharges.

An Interesting Item from a Member's Collection

by The Editor

Recent member Rick Wilmot sent me a scan of an interesting item from his collection which he wanted to share. He obtained it about a year ago from a dealer in Belgrade. It comes with a certificate signed by Aleksandar Krstić.



The stamp in question is SG 319, the airmail stamp of the 1934-35 King Alexander mourning issue. There is a characteristic error in the top left stamp of the block of 4 above. This was

described in JP105 in an article by the late Jovan Veličković entitled “Kingdom of Yugoslavia, the 1934 Mourning Issue. He had this to say regarding SG 319:

The 3 dinar airmail stamp. On 15th October 1934 it was decided to overprint 100 thousand 3 dinar stamps from the existing 5 values airmail set, showing the Oplenac church where all Karadjordjevici were buried. The stamp was issued on 1st January 1935 with a restricted validity of only 4 months, but permitted both for airmail and regular traffic. A new basic 3 dinar plate was produced, overprinted with the black frames plate of 100 from Method I; however the sheets were line-perforated 12½, contrary to the usual comb perforation utilised for all regular stamps. The sheets are with sheet margins, covered partly with the black overprint.

During the printing process the sheet position 41 was damaged by developing a small blue spot in the region of the top Cyrillic inscription ЈУГОСЛАВИЈА, changing the B into a 3, so the name of the state is changed to JUGOSLAZIJA. Although only on a part of the printing, dealers of the period included it into catalogues and so it became very popular, hard to find and quite expensive.

Editor's note: It occurred to me that members and other readers might like to send me a copy of an interesting item from their collections which might be the subject of a 1 to 2 page article. If you don't have time to write an article as such, send me a scan of the item and some information in an email and I will construct an article round it.

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