

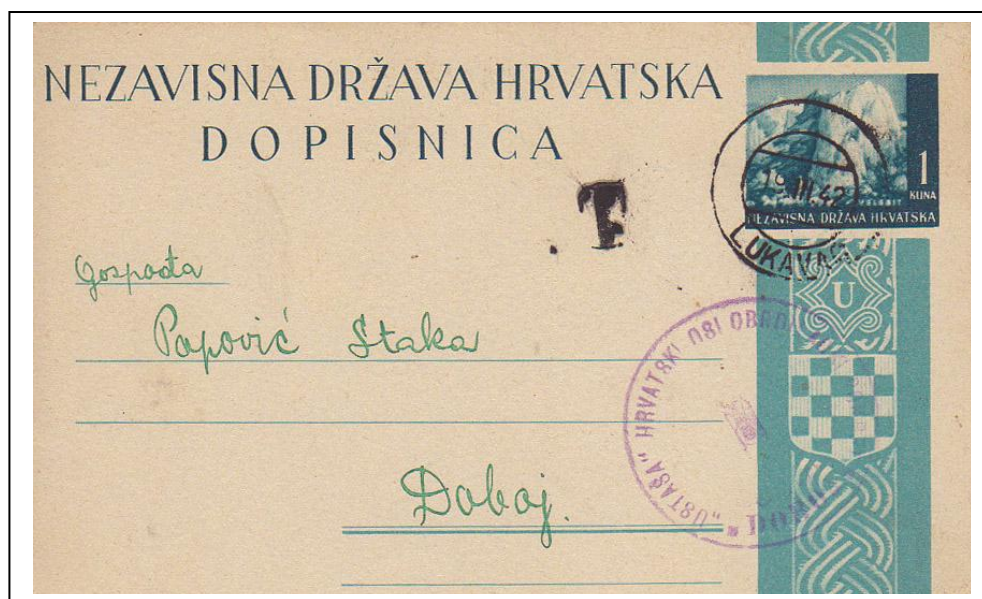


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The Yugoslavia Study Group

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

You will all have received a letter from me which I repeat here. This remained the position at the time of going to press.

I have to report to you that our long time Treasurer and Membership Secretary Michael Chant has resigned, due to family and other commitments, as from 31st December this year. This is a key post essential to the smooth running of the Society. We therefore urgently need to fill the vacancy in time for the new incumbent to collect the subscriptions for next year. Anybody taking over the job will be given guidance and advice, if necessary, by Michael Chant, in order to guarantee a smooth changeover.

Would anyone who is interested in becoming a vital member of the committee, and take over this job please contact me urgently, either by email or telephone. I obviously need to know as quickly as possible so that we can integrate the new person into the running of the Society. The deadline for a response must be the beginning of November this year.

I must sadly state that in the absence of a timely response we must close the Society down, which is obviously a step the committee does not want to take. I cannot ask the remaining members of the committee to try to absorb the job, because they are already committed heavily in other aspects of philately, as well as of course having family duties.

If you want your society to continue please give this plea your urgent consideration.

A J Bosworth FRPSL

From the Editor

Once again, I have been very short of material for this edition and only had just enough to publish the 32 pages, so please keep producing material. My special thanks therefore to those of you that have provided material. You will find an article by Hans Dieter-Engel which has picked up on my article in JP122 regarding the civilian censorship of mail in the NDH. Hans has provided some excellent material from his collection. I also thank Dave Foster for some kind words of support that he emailed to me regarding my article.

Dave has also contributed an article on the Landscape Issue of the NDH, based on his recent entry into the ABPS National Competition held at the recent York Stamp Fair, for which he received a vermeil medal. Congratulations, Dave!

Finally, in this edition of JP, there is a bit of reminiscence from Mike Whittaker with a question.

I hope to see some of you at our YSG meeting at Stampex on Saturday 16 September from 10 am to 12 noon. Please bring along one or two frames of material to display – there may be time for more but it will depend on the numbers attending and displaying.

The annual Joint Societies' Meeting took place in August and as usual it was well attended and well organised by Yvonne Wheatley with support from husband Richard. A report appears in this edition of JP, for which many thanks to Roger Morrell.

Civilian Censorship of Mail in the NDH, 1941 – 45, Part II

by Hans-Dieter Engel

Inspired by the article by Nick Coverdale I will try to close the gap from the beginning up to the third period. But first I would like to clarify some dates for the beginning of the NDH period. The German and Italian armies started the attack on the Kingdom of Yugoslavia on 6th April 1941. On 10th April the former k.u.k. officer Slavko Kvaternik named it the Independent Republic of Croatia (NDH). Then on 13th April Dr Ante Pavelić first entered Croatia at Karlovac and arrived on 11th April in Zagreb.

The first example is cancelled on the day of the proclamation of the new state of the NDH 10.IV.1941 and censored, opened and re-sealed by the censors of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. Some lines of the letter inside have been cut out. (Figure 1).



Figure 1: cover from Tuzla, franked with 2 x 1Din. Stamp of Peter I., tied by cancel in Cyrillic ТУЗЛА 10. IV. 1941 (letters in Latin not readable) sealed with plain brown tape and underneath the tape is an additional round white sticker, stamped with the round censor cachet of the former Kingdom of Yugoslavia on both sides of the letter

The next 6 covers all show various handwritten censor markings (Figures 2 to 8).



Figure 2: cover to an address in Banja Luka, multi-coloured franking for total 11 Din. (2 Din. Inland basic rate, 5 Din. For registered and 4 Din. express delivery) in Zagreb, opened and sealed with a light brown tape and handwritten "Censura"

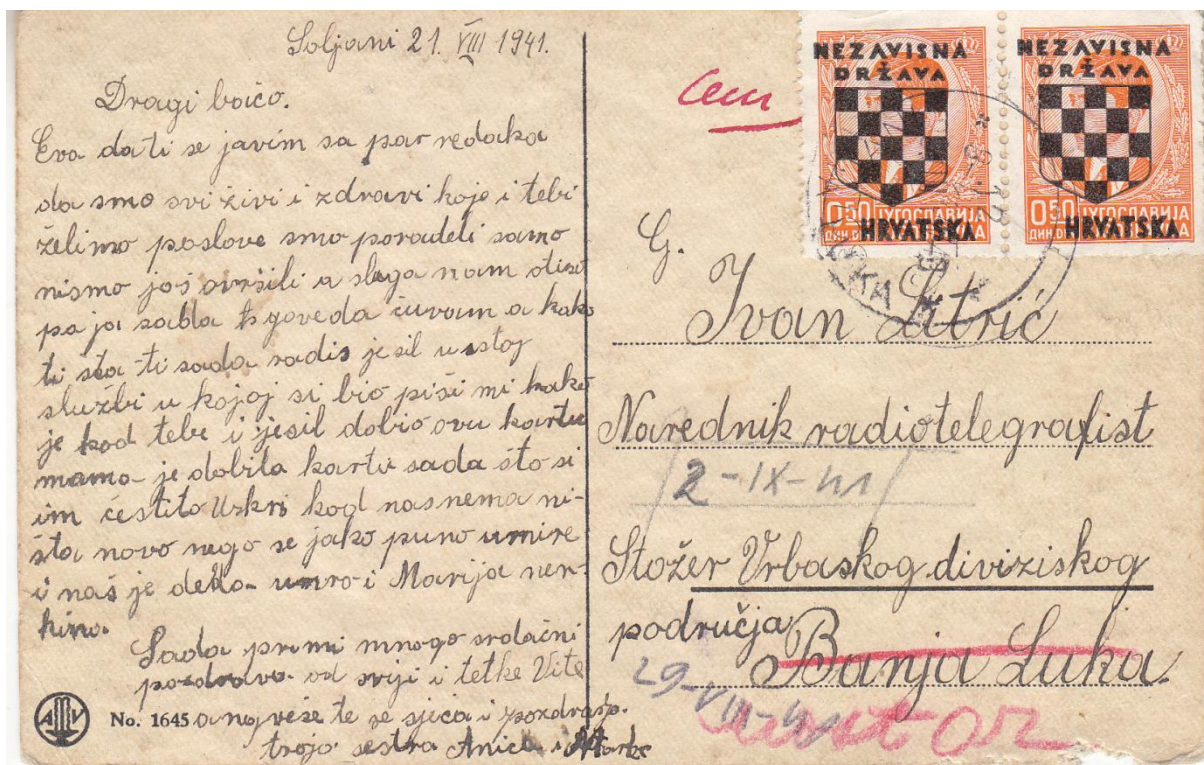


Figure 3: correctly franked PC from Soljani to Banja Luka, cds by BANJA LUKA on arrival ??, VIII. 41 as the cancel from Soljani is illegible, with handwritten **Cen.** for Censura

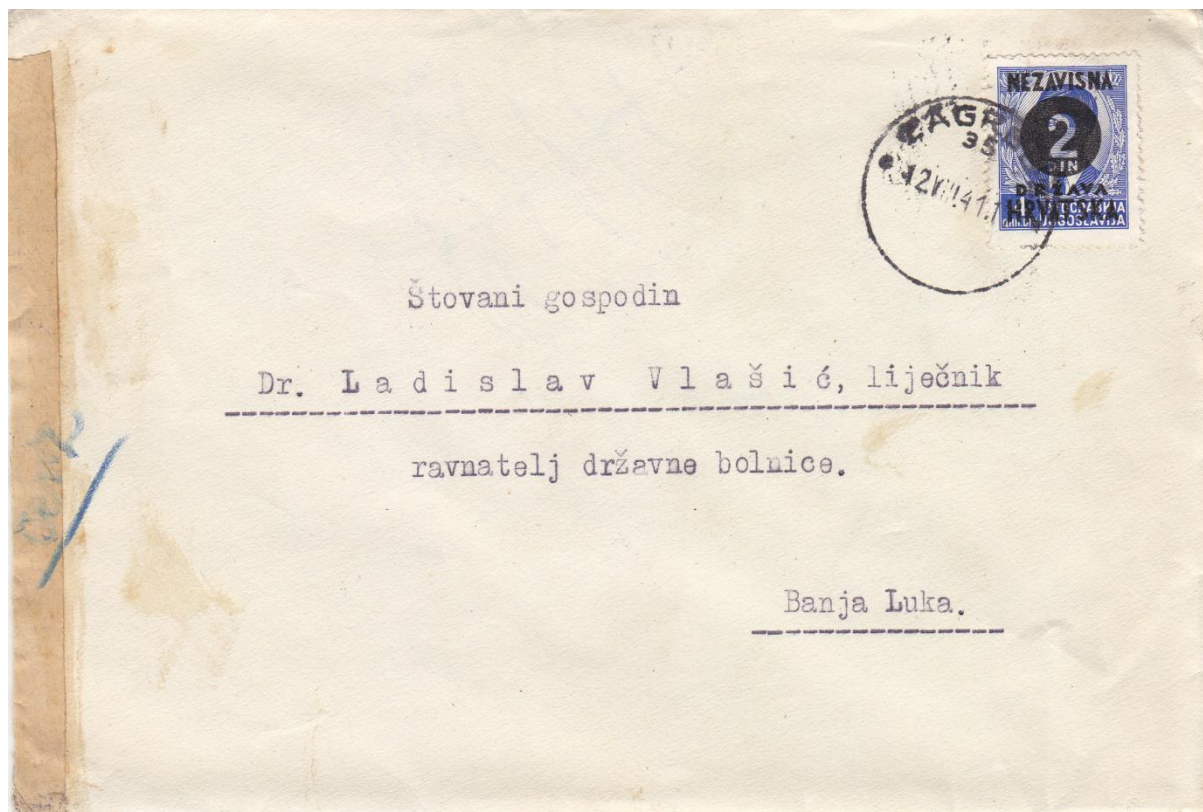


Figure 4: cover from Zagreb 12. VIII. 41 to Banja Luka, stamp is 2 Dinar overprinted Michel No. 42 on 4 Dinar King Peter issue. Censored in Zagreb or Banja Luka, sealed with a plain light brown tape and handwritten abbreviation "Cenz" with a blue grease pencil

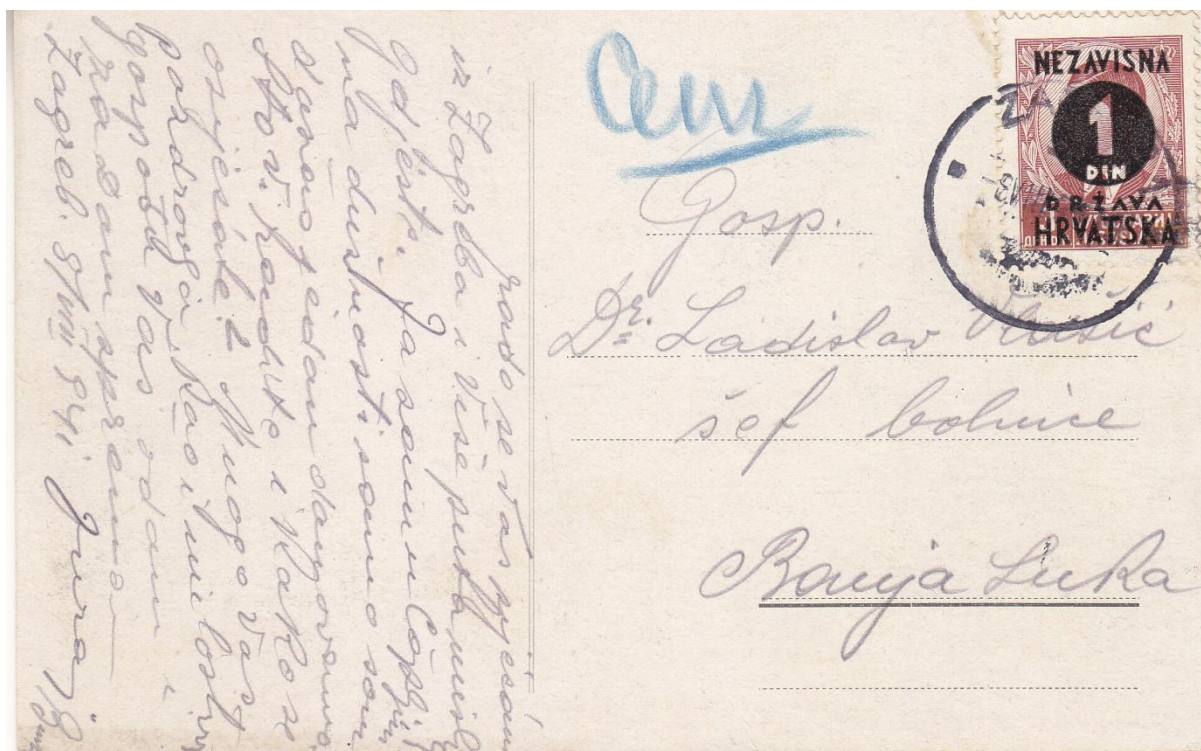


Figure 5: PC to the same address as in Figure 4, cds ZAGREB 6. VIII. 41, stamp is 1 Dinar overprinted on 3 Dinar King Peter issue (Michel No. 41) and same handwritten censor mark as in Figure 4. This is probably the same censor as there is only 1 week difference in the dates

The PC shown in Figure 6 was sent from a small village in Dalmatia to Niš in Serbia. The PC was first censored as on the reverse some parts have been “black-leaded” (Figure 7). Then the censor realised that the PC was addressed to a city in Serbia. In the early days of the NDH mailing to Serbia was forbidden and so he crossed out the address and returned the card to Obrovac.



Figure 6: PC sent from Obrovac Dalm(atia) to Niš, Serbia, with bilingual cds dated 24. IV. 41 OBROVAC DALM. – ОБРОВАЦ Далм. Handwritten censor mark and initials of the censor. The censoring was most probably done in Šibenik or Split.

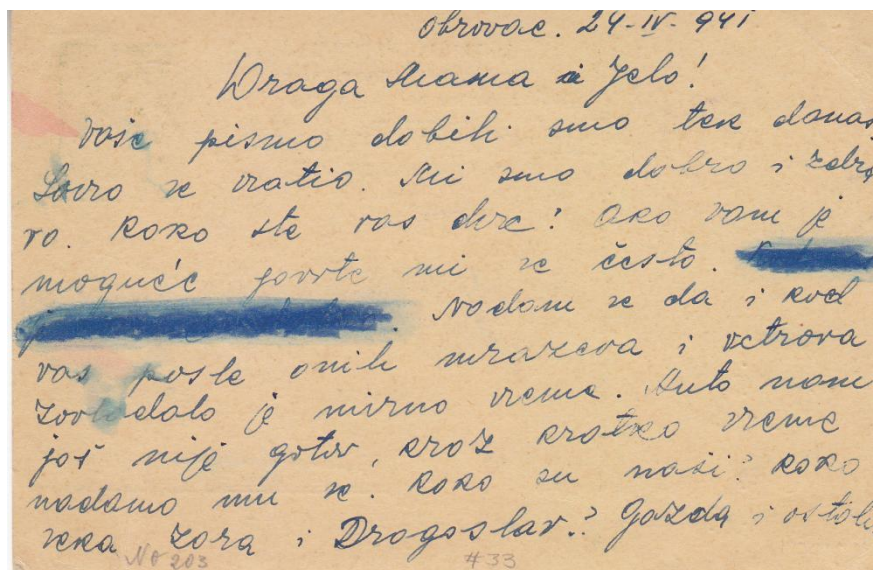


Figure 7 (reduced): reverse of PC in Figure 6 with “black-leaded” lines

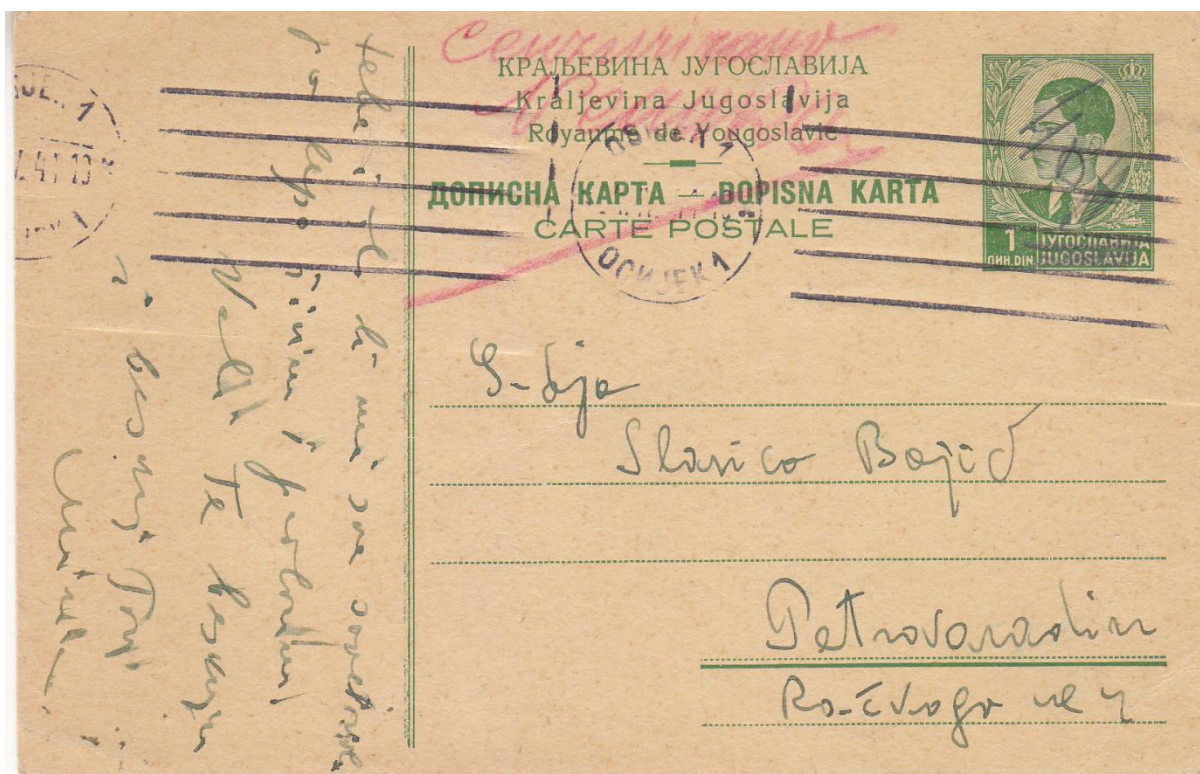


Figure 8: PC from the former Kingdom of Yugoslavia, addressed to Petrovaradin with bilingual machine cancel OSIJEK – OČIJEK 1, dated 23. or 24. IV. 41, with handwritten censor mark “Cenzurirano” and initials of the censor. This PC is shown in the book POŠTANSKA CENZURA U NDH (Pervan and Zrinjščak) on page 47 and mentioned as “Petrovaradin censor mark”

The next 2 examples were censored in Dubrovnik. Figure 9 is a good example of the beginning of the censorship. In April/May 1941 the censoring was done directly at the post office before the post officials handled the letters or PCs. It is clear to see that the censor cachet is underneath the stamp, which was fixed later.



Figure 9 (reduced): PC to an address in Trento, with bilingual cds DUBROVNIK – ДУБРОВНИК 2 dated -8. V. 41. Marked by an oblong bilingual censor cancel in violet “VERIFICATO PER CENSURA – CENZURIRANO”. This censor cancel was only in use for 10 days, from 8 to 18 May 1941.

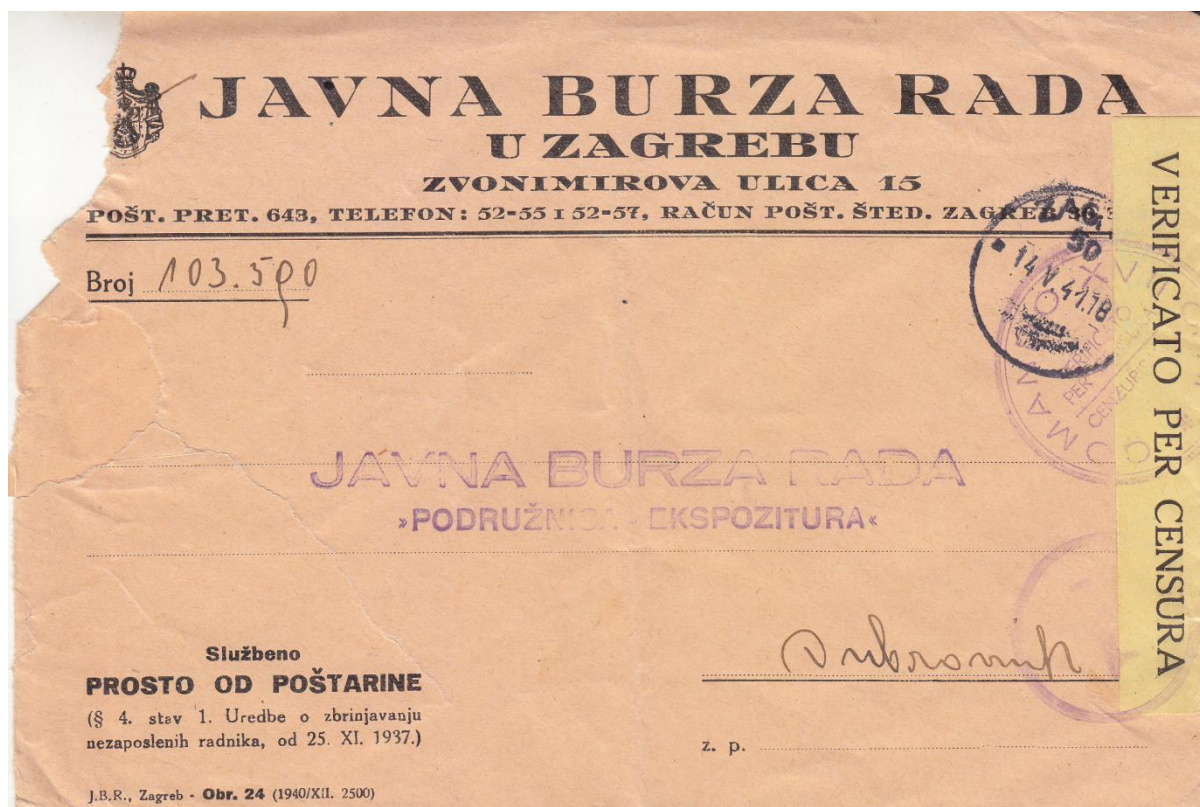
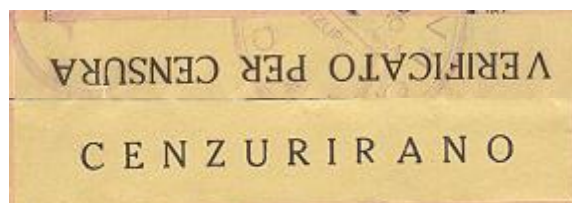


Figure 10 (reduced): unfranked official cover sent from the employment exchange office in Zagreb to the office in Dubrovnik cds dated 14. V. 41. In Dubrovnik opened, censored, sealed and stamped by the COMANDO XVII C.A. (Corpo d'Armata)

The composed seal from front and reverse:



and the censor stamp of the COMANDO XVII C.A. (enlarged)



Figures 11a and 11b

Now we come to censorship from the city of Sarajevo. The first cover (Figure 12) shows the misspelt writing “Sarajvo” instead of “Sarajevo” on the reverse (Figure 13).



Figure 12 (reduced): cover sent from Sarajevo to Osijek, front and reverse



Figure 13: misspelt name of SARAJEVO

When the officials noticed the error, the rubber stamp was corrected by cutting the lower line with the misspelt city name (Figure 14). The old stamp and the corrected one have a width of 38 mm.



Figure 14 (reduced): correctly franked registered cover from Sarajevo to Zagreb with stamps 3 and 4 Dinar overprinted of the 2nd NDH provisionals (Michel Nos 14 and 15) cancelled “SARAJEVO -4. IX. 41” with Cyrillic text removed. Opened in Sarajevo, sealed with the white round sticker and stamped with the now corrected straight line cancel USTAŠKA CENZURA

A second rubber stamp can be found with the straight line cancel USTAŠKA CENZURA but this additional rubber stamp has a width of only 29 mm and was in use early in the year 1942 (Figure 15).



Figure 15 (reduced): correctly franked PC from Boljevci to Putinci, addressed to the soldier Marko Mozara in Putinci and re-addressed to Janjina, Kalesija and then to the hospital in Tuzla, cds dated Boljevci -1. II. 42 and arrival cancel PUTINCI -9. II. 42 and shortened censor cachet from the village of Janjina on the peninsular Pelješac to Tuzla, inescapably passing through Sarajevo.

The following cover (Figure 16) is a new find which is not mentioned in the relevant literature, neither in the book by Pervan and Zrinjšćak nor in the pamphlet by Phil Hughes.



Figure 16 (reduced): correctly franked cover to an address in Novi Pazar, returned to Tuzla, cds dated 11. X. 41. Novi Pazar lay in the area of Sandžak and was until June/August 1941 part of NDH. However, the Croatian interests here came under Italian influence. Italy intended to extend its territory to Montenegro and an enlarged Albania. At the end of August, Croatian units retreated behind the new frontier as per the agreement of 27. 10. 1941 with Italy and Montenegro

The cover in Figure 16 was sent to Novi Pazar in Serbia. As post to Serbia was forbidden (except for military use) the cover was marked “retour Tuzla”. In any case, it was censored in Sarajevo (the next biggest city on the way), sealed with a white tape printed in the Serbian language but with Latin figures, “ОТВОРЕНО = OPENED” and stamped with an unknown round censor cachet “SARAJEVO – Poštanski otsek – Direkcija pošta i telegrafa” (Figures 17a and b).



Figures 17a and b

Most probably the scribble on the reverse of the cover including the address in Tuzla was done by the censor after opening (Figure 18).



Figure 18: reverse of the letter to Novi Pazar

Now I will show two censor cachets from the city Zemun. The first postcard (Figure 19) was censored on arrival with a three line rubber cachet ZENSURIERT SEMLIN / ЗЕНСУРИСАНО ЗЕМЉИ (in German and Serbian languages, but Cyrillic writing) and a final line composed of 48 small dots for the censor's initials or paraphe. This cachet was in use for a very short time during the Croatian-German administration of Zemun and was probably quickly withdrawn due to the Cyrillic text.

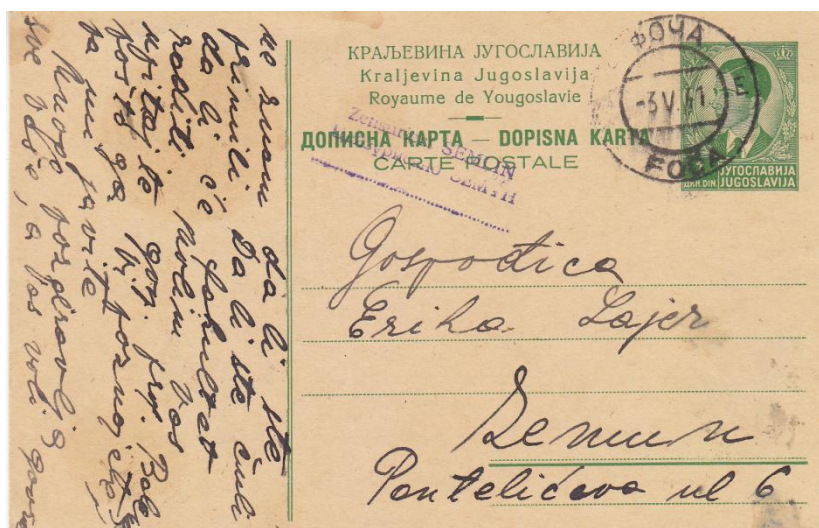


Figure 19 (reduced): PC from the former Kingdom of Yugoslavia, addressed to Zemun with bilingual cds FOČA – ФОЧА dated -5. V. 41 and the described cachet

The next cachet was in both the Croatian and German languages and was in use only in the months September to October 1941 (Figure 20).



Figure 20 (reduced): cover to Zemun correctly franked with the 2 Din. stamp of the King Peter I. issue, overwritten by hand with the new name Nezavisna Država Hrvatska, cds TREBINJE -6. X. 41 and the new round censor cachet with censor no. 13. To date it appears that censor numbers 1 – 19 have been found.

The reverse of the cover in Figure 20 is very interesting. The censor has used old sealing tape from the former Yugoslavian post and additional cancels with the new cachet (Figure 21).

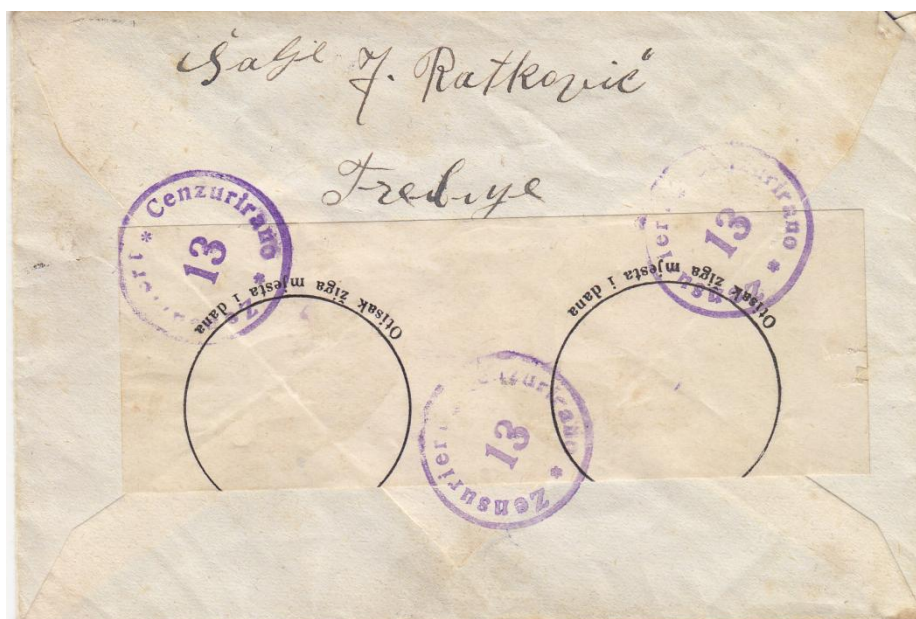


Figure 21 (reduced): reverse of the cover in Figure 20

The censor cachet shown in Figure 22 is from the city of Nova Gradiška. It is a rectangular cachet and was used in the months April and May 1941.



Figure 22 (reduced): PC addressed to Zagreb with cds NOVA GRADIŠKA 17. IV. 41. Within the cachet you will always see the initials of the censor. This cachet was in use only in the months of April and May 1941.

In Livno, the censors used a one line hard rubber cachet in black with the words “Ustaska cenzura” (Figure 23).

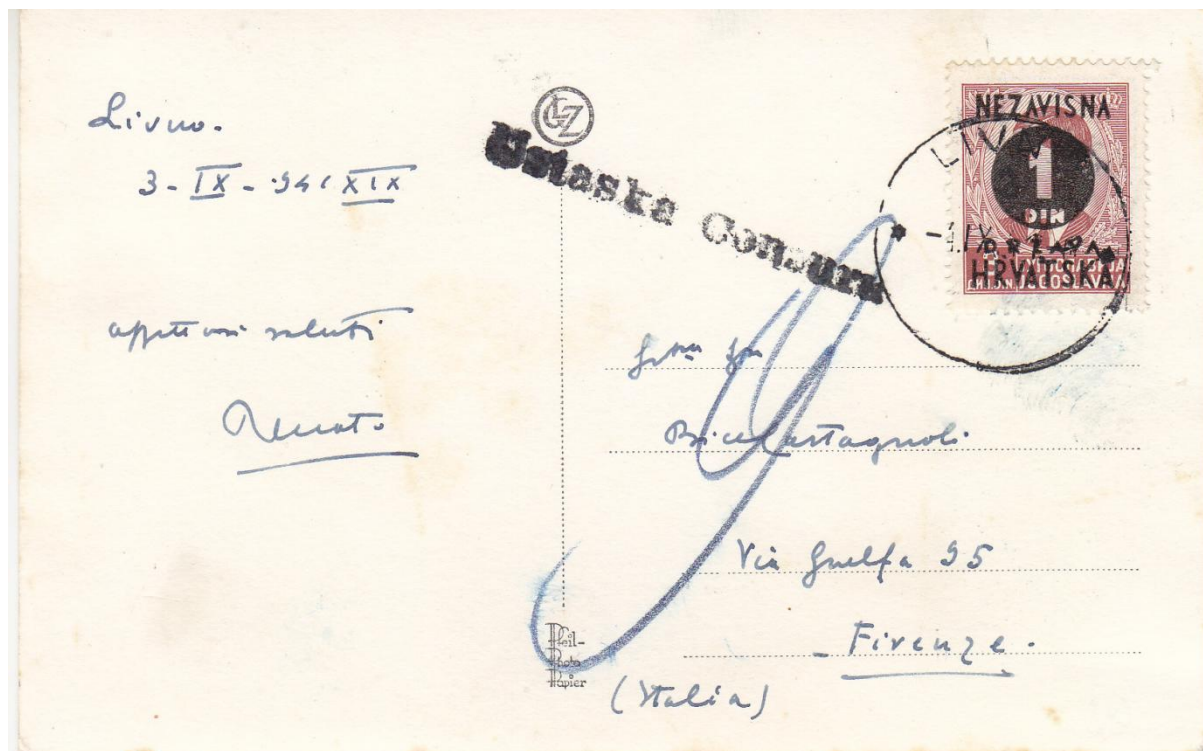


Figure 23: PPC of Livno sent to Florence. Stamp is 1 Dinar overprinted on 3 Dinar King Peter issue. The postcard has incorrect postage as the correct postage for Italy was 1.50 Dinar but the PC was delivered without hesitation, cds LIVNO -4. IX. 41.

In Osijek an old military censor cachet from the former Kingdom of Yugoslavia was altered by cutting out the word “VOJNA” so only the words “cenzura Osijek” remained (Figure 24).



Figure 24 (reduced): PC to Eger, cds city illegible as well as the date. The date from the message is 17.7.41. The PC is correctly franked with an overprinted 1 Dinar of the King Peter issue (Michel No 11) on the first provisional issue of overprinted postal stationery.

The next three cachets are all stamped in red and from three different cities. All three carry the abbreviation C for Cenzura and RUR for Cenzura Ravnateljstvo Redarstva – Directorate of

Ustasha Police. (Figures 25 – 27 from the cities of Kaprivnica, Karlovac and Varaždin respectively.)



Figure 25: PC from Suhopolje to Kaprivnica, cds dated 21. VIII. 41.



Figure 26 (reduced): PPC from Zagreb to Karlovac, cds not readable

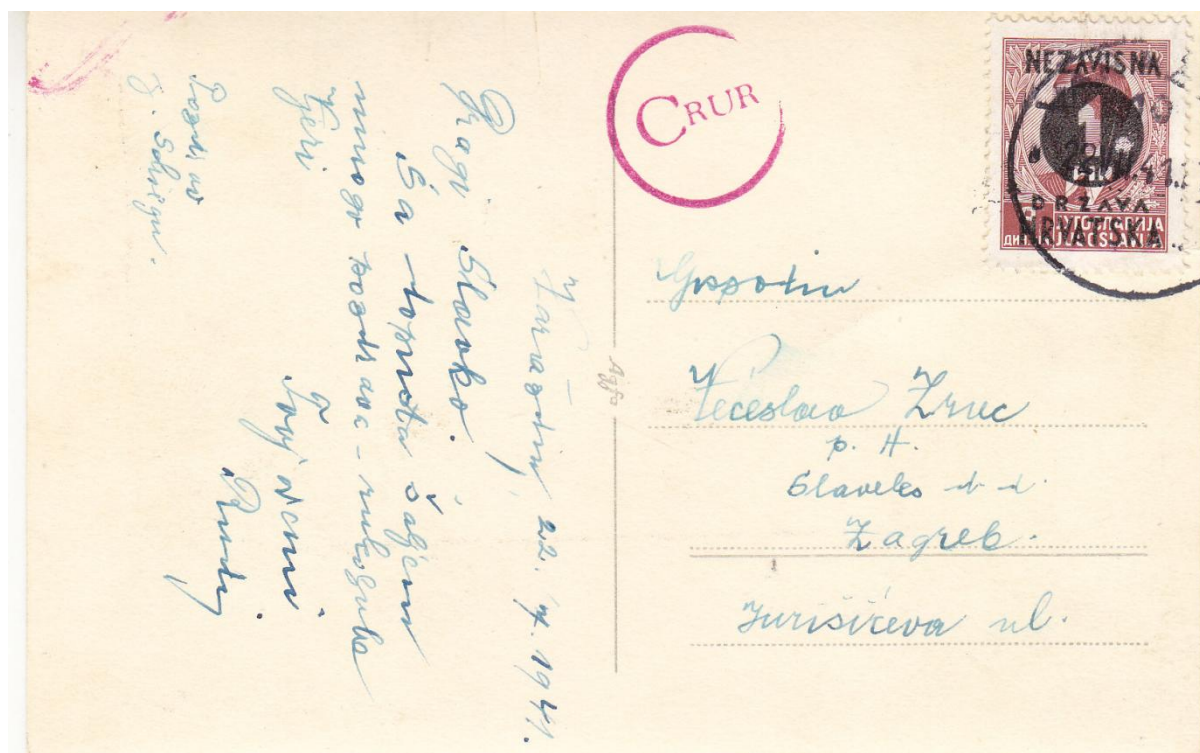
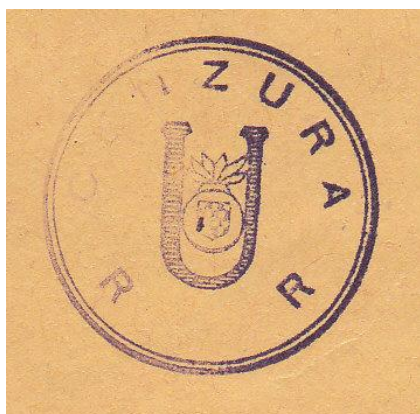


Figure 27: PPC sent from Varaždin to Zagreb, cds dated 22. VII. 41. The stamp is 1 Dinar overprinted on 3 Dinar King Peter issue (Michel No 41).

The most common censor cachet was presented by Nick Coverdale at the bottom of page 15 of his article in *Jugopošta* 122. Specialists distinguish two types of this cachet. Type x has the horizontal lines in the “U” distinct and type y the lines are indistinct (Figures 28 and 29).



Figures 28 and 29 showing types x and y of the cachet

These cancels can be found in the colours violet, violet-black, lilac and red, with the colours varying from light to dark.

The cachet shown in Figure 30 is a very rare one. The postcard was sent from Lukavac to Doboj. The round censor cachet is in violet and reads “USTAŠA HRVATSKI OSLOBODILAČKI POKRET DOBOJ”.



Figure 30: PC sent from Lukavac to Doboj, cds date 18. III. 42.

All these cachets are from my collection, which I was able to find and purchase. I think that still some more cachets can be found. Probably our members have one or more hidden in their collections. I would be grateful to get any information about these finds.

To be continued

YUGOSLAVIA STUDY GROUP MEETING

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

at

AUTUMN STAMPEX

**Business Design Centre
Islington
London, N1 0QH**

You are invited to bring two frames of material (10 – 12 sheets per frame). The allocated room may only be known on the day so please check the Stampex handbook that is usually given out at the entrance or the display boards.

CROATIA – THE LANDSCAPES ISSUE

by David Foster

Introduction

Just days after the invasion of Yugoslavia by German forces on 6 April 1941, the ‘Independent State of Croatia’ was established. For a few months following the creation of the state, overprinted Yugoslavian stamps were used while new stamps, featuring landscape views of the country, were prepared and produced.

The stamps were designed by Otto Antonini, an established stamp designer, and were printed using photogravure by Tipografija of Zagreb. This new series was released from 11th November 1941 and was used throughout the state until the series was replaced in 1944 with a new series of definitive stamps.



Figure 1: the Landscape Series

Printing

The sheets comprised 10 rows of 10 stamps. In the earlier printings of the sheets, the first five columns were printed inverted to the last five, resulting in *tete-beche* pairs being available from the fifth and sixth rows. This only occurred on the fourteen values printed in 1941, so such pairs are not found on the five values issued in 1942, namely the 0.75k, 3k, 5k greenish-blue, 12k and 100k values.



Figure 2: tete-beche block

Paper types

The fact that the stamps were in use over a period of some years led to several reprints of some values and, due to wartime shortages, the printers were forced to use whatever paper was available to them at the time. Indeed, no less than six different types of paper, ranging from substantial 0.09 mm thick paper down to thin pelure (cigarette) paper just 0.04 mm - 0.05 mm thick, were used in this issue. The table below shows the six types of paper used.

PAPER TYPE	DESCRIPTION	THICKNESS(mm)	APPEARANCE
A	Common typographic paper	0.08 mm	Slightly see-through
B	German paper	0.09 mm	Non- see-through
C	Mottled porous paper	0.07 mm	Slightly see-through
D	Mottled porous paper	0.09 mm	Vertically laid
E	Mottled porous paper	0.09 mm	Very smooth
F	Pelure (cigarette) paper	0.04/0.05 mm	Very thin see-through

It should be noted that not all values can be found on all types of paper. For example, the 5k black is only found on paper type A, whilst the 0.50k stamp exists on all papers except paper E.

I should also mention that there exist slight differences of opinion between the experts in this field. Philip Hughes, in his excellent update of Dr Rommerskirchen's manual states that he is unable to verify the existence of what I have labelled as paper C on the 10k and 20k values that had been reported by Dr. Rommerskirchen. I have taken the view that if it has been reported by either of these two experts, then it is included in this table.

The next table shows which papers have been reported on which value of stamp.

	Paper Type						
Value	A	B	C	D	E	F	SG No.
0.25k	✓	✓	✓	✓			32
0.50k	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	33
0.75k		✓	✓	✓		✓	34
1k	✓	✓	✓	✓			35
1.50k	✓		✓	✓			36
2k	✓	✓				✓	37
3k		✓	✓	✓			38
4k	✓	✓					39
5k black	✓						40
5k blue-green		✓					41
6k	✓	✓					42
7k	✓	✓					43
8k	✓	✓					44
10k	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	45
12k		✓					46
20k	✓	✓	✓				47
30k	✓	✓					48
50k	✓	✓					49
100k	✓	✓					50

A Personal View

I find this a fascinating series of stamps to collect, mainly due to the immense variety of material available. Proof stamps are relatively easy to obtain and are not too expensive.

I recently decided to try my hand at a National Competition with this issue. For each value I attempted to show a proof of the stamp along with colour trials where appropriate, the various papers used in producing that value of stamp, and finally an example of the stamp in use on cover. I entered two frames (32 sheets) and was awarded a Vermeil medal. (Vermeil represents what used to be called silver-gilt, midway between silver and gold.) The only criticism that I received from the judges was that I hadn't shown use of the higher values. I can't deny it – I've yet to see a 100k stamp used on cover for example, which is hardly surprising!

An example of one of the pages from my entry is shown in Figure 3.

Reference: Croatia Issues 1941 – 1945 by Dr Helmut Rommerskirchen, revised and edited by Philip Hughes

5K

Date of Issue: 15 August 1941.

Total Quantity Printed: 13,600,000.

Just one paper was used in producing these stamps.

Type	Description	mm thick	Colour	Appearance	Tête-bêche?
U	Common	0.08	Off-white	Slightly see-through	Yes

Proof in the adopted colour.



Tête-bêche block.



Cover to Switzerland cancelled 24 February 1942 bearing stamps to the value 14K, comprising 5k postage and 9K Registration Fee.



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Figure 3

The first postage due stamps of Serbia

by Nick Coverdale

The first postage due stamps of Serbia were issued on 1 April 1895. Prior to that, various arrangements were made, for example, by collecting cash on delivery. The design shows the double-headed eagle and crown. The words “Porto Marka” in Cyrillic script appear at the top of the stamp and the value is shown in a tablet at the bottom of the stamp. The design was by Djoka Milovanović, the engraving was done in Vienna and the stamps were printed by typography in Belgrade.

The initial printing of 5 values was done on granite paper. Using the colours listed in Gibbons these were (D82 – D86): 5 para rosy-mauve, 10p blue, 20p orange-brown, 30p green and 50p carmine. Perforated 13 x 13½. Some of the 5p sheets were perforated 11½. According to Rasic (see reference), about 10 sheets of the 5p stamp were printed in error in carmine (SG D86a), the colour of the 50p stamp, but were not issued and therefore used values are cancelled by favour.

The 20p was reprinted (SG D88) and issued on 20 July 1898 using ordinary white paper, perforated 11½. An inverted cliché was inserted in error at position 98 in the sheet of 100 stamps, resulting in a tête-bêche pair (SG D88a). A third printing of the 20p (SG D88b, deep brown) and a second printing of the 5p (SG D87) were issued in 1904.

The 5, 10 and 20p were again reprinted and issued in March 1908 (SG D89 – D91) on horizontally-laid paper, perforated 11½.

The last printing was made of the 5p and 10p values (SG D92 – D93) in 1914, perforated 11½. Rasic described the paper as “chalky” and Gibbons as “thick-glazed”. The stamps certainly have a glossy appearance compared to the earlier printings.

I would be interested to know if more up to date information on this series is available, particularly in the non-English philatelic literature.

I have illustrated all the stamps referred to here from my own collection but the printed version of this article may have difficulty distinguishing some of the colours one from another.

Reference: The postal history and postage stamps of Serbia, Mirko R Rasic, Collectors Club Handbook No. 25, 1979



Figure 1: SG D82 – 86, initial 5 values issued 1 April 1895 on granite paper



Figure 2: expanded image of D82 to show the red fibres of the granite paper



Figure 3: (left) D82a 5p perf 11½ and (right) D86a error of 5p carmine with normal 50p



Figure 4: (left to right) D87, D88, D88a tête-bêche pair, D88b deep brown



Figure 5: D89 – D91, horizontally-laid paper

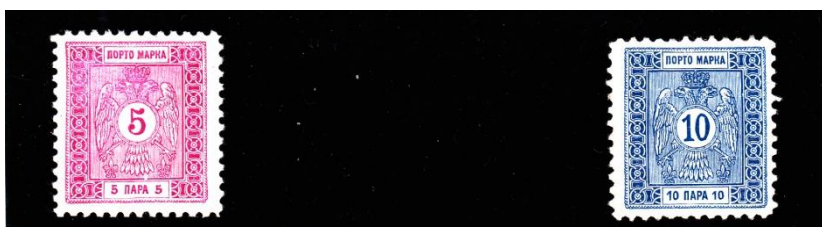


Figure 6: D93 and D93, glazed paper

Remembering the South Slavic Philatelic Society and a question about SG 42

by Mike Whittaker

I began collecting British colonial issues in 1974 (and collect some issues of India and Burma to this day) but in October 1975 spent a holiday in Herceg Novi on the Adriatic coast of Yugoslavia. Becoming interested in the country and its history, I soon extended my collecting interests to include its stamps.

Collecting a Balkan country was a lonely existence in those days: fellow enthusiasts were seldom encountered, most dealers had limited stocks of stamps or covers and relevant philatelic literature was scarce, making it difficult to gain knowledge beyond the basic facts of the Gibbons listings.

Into this gloom came a ray of light in the shape of the South Slavic Philatelic Society whose formation was noted in 1976 in - I think - The Philatelic Magazine: a short news item gave details of the Society and an address to which an annual subscription could be sent by the interested collector. Having purchased some US dollars from the bank, I sent these off by registered airmail to an address in New York (this was years before Paypal became available to make transactions of this type so easy) and over the next few months received the first four issues of The South Slavic Philatelic Magazine.

These were a revelation, containing detailed and scholarly articles on the various Yugoslav territories as well as Bulgaria, Romania and so on: there were also details of new issues, auction reports and readers letters with good quality illustrations. Regrettably the South Slavic Philatelic Magazine was not long-lived: in lieu of a request for a renewal of my subscription sometime in (?) 1977, I received a letter from the Secretary apologising for the sad news that due to financial problems no further issues would be printed. How much longer the associated Society continued I don't know but it was a wonderful resource while it lasted and helped sustain the enthusiasm needed to form collections of Yugoslavia and later, Bulgaria.

Subsequently, my Balkan collecting continued much as before, with only the occasional article in British philatelic journals to show the existence of collectors with similar interests. Then in 1984 David Kerr and others founded the Yugoslavia Study Group: the first issue of the Jugopošta journal appeared in September, 1984 and with 122 issues to date - including a number of specialised monographs - we now have a magnificent body of philatelic journalism to help us in our researches and to record any findings we make.

Returning to The South Slavic Philatelic Magazine, I recall being particularly impressed by an article in issue no. 2 by a dealer in New York called Ivan Bedic which was written in response to a query in issue no. 1 by a collector who was interested in reconstructing a sheet of the 1919 Kraljevstvo S.H.S. overprint on the 2k grey-green issue of Bosnia: this is listed by Gibbons as SG 42 with 42a and 42b for two perforation varieties. In fact the collector had 34 varieties of the triple compound perforation and wondered how many more might exist, to which Bedic gave the theoretical total of 81, illustrating this with an ingenious diagram. Bedic didn't explain how this figure was arrived at but it may be significant that 81 is 3 raised to the power 4 as there are three

perforations and four sides to each stamp. He also illustrated a block of ten stamps which showed 14 different perforation varieties and thought that 44 might be the total in practice.

Having read the SSPS Magazines recently after they lay gathering dust for years, I decided to look out for copies of this stamp and as well as several single copies I also have a block of four (illustrated) in which each stamp has a different compound perforation, proof that there is more to this stamp than the catalogue would have us believe. Incidentally Bedic (and others) refer to Gibbons $9\frac{1}{2}$ perforation as $9\frac{1}{4}$.

This raises the question of whether anyone else has studied SG 42 in depth and whether any conclusions have ever been reached about the possible total of its perforation varieties.



SG42 block showing the three perforations

Yugoslavia Study Group

requires a

Treasurer/Membership Secretary

If you are interested please contact Tony Bosworth on
atonybos@btinternet.com

If you want your society to continue, please act now!

Report on the Joint Societies meeting at the Latvian Club, Bradford, 5 August 2017

by Roger Morrell

This popular annual event with its attendance of about 25 people representing the Austrian, Czechoslovak, Hungarian, Polish and Yugoslav Societies started on a sombre note, remembering former attendees Brian Madeley and Reg Hindley who have passed away recently. After notices and apologies, we were once again allowed to enjoy a huge range of central European topics, including stamps and postal history, with all the associated chit-chat and question answering. Ably organised by Yvonne Wheatley and supported by husband Richard, we went through four rounds of 18 frames of 10 sheets summarised as follows:

Mervyn Benford	Hungary: 1926-33 issues with a focus on their use and the rate changes during this period.
Richard Jagielski (presenting on behalf of father Edmund)	Poland: The <i>General Gouvernement</i> stamp issues under Nazi occupation.
Chris Thornburn	Hungary: the post WW1 'Harvester' issue, a new take on issue dates and usage.
Joyce Boyer:	Austria: Innsbruck mail 1980-1910, covering the change of currency, including postcards, underpaid mail, parcels and perfins.
Keith Brandon	Austria: The use of non-standard registration labels, including generic types, provisional types, FPO types, in place of the standard black on yellow type with printed place name used from 1885.
Roger Morrell	Hungary: The development of the money order form from 1867 to 1907, including ones with stamp imprints and ones without, and including telegraphic money orders.
John Colton	Yugoslavia: The first Slovenian issues leading up to the Carinthian plebiscite.
Ron Gillard	Czechoslovakia: Alfons Mucha, the Art Deco artist, his stamp designs and postcards.
Peter Cybaniak / Roman Dubniyak	Czechoslovakia: The Czech army in the Ukraine – examples of fieldpost mail and the completion of the presenters' <i>magnum opus</i> on the subject.
Malcolm Stockhill	Poland: 'Fighting Solidarity' labels from the 1980s.
Derek Walker	Czechoslovakia: The 1938 Nicholas Winton inspired evacuation of children from Prague, with letters to Thomas Chadwick who organised the <i>Kindertransport</i> locally.
Derek Walker	Various: Medical fieldpost mail from WW2.
Nick Coverdale	Yugoslavia: Censorship of mail from NDH Croatia during WW2.
Neil Ritchie	Poland: The establishment of the 'Lublin Committee' in 1944 leading to liberation and the development of propagandist stamps under Russian control.
Garth Taylor	Czechoslovakia: Cards produced in France for the exiled Czech

	army in 1939-1940 before evacuation to the UK.
Wojciech Kierstan	Czechoslovakia: Revolutionary issues from 1918/1919.
Andrew Brooks	Austria: Coloured Austrian artists postcards used as fieldpost cards during WW1.
Peter Chadwick	Poland: Upper Silesian issues 1919-1920 leading to the plebiscite.
Nick Coverdale	Czechoslovakia: Czech Scouting from the 1930s, and its banning by the German and Communist regimes. Commemorative covers of events.
Neil Ritchie	Poland: Postal history, including postage rates and routes during 1946-7.
Andrew Brooks	Austria: Postcards, including those commemorating the meeting point of the three empires (German, Austrian, Russian) at Myslowice.
Joyce Boyer	Austria: The Innsbruck to Bergisel (Stubaital) light railway, its development, postcards and postal history.
Alan Berrisford	Poland: The airmail services between 1920 and 1928 operated by two private companies before the inauguration of the national airline LOT.
Martin Brumby	Hungary: A selection of the first Hungarian revenue stamps from the Gary Ryan collection.
Derek Walker	Czechoslovakia: Operation Albrecht – the internment of 1000s of potentially troublesome Czech citizens by the Nazis to Dachau and then Buchenwald. Postal items two and from inmates.
Nick Coverdale	Yugoslavia: The Srem area of Croatia under NDH control during WW2 – part of a former medal-winning collection.
Alan Berrisford	Poland: A second display of Polish airmails.
Neil Ritchie	First issues of Poland, 1860-1865, until suppressed by the Russians.
Malcolm Stockhill	Poland: Glider mail covers.

This programme, together with the friendly atmosphere, the opportunity to chat with old friends and make new ones, and not least the excellent buffet lunch prepared by Yvonne and Richard (ham-carver-in-chief) and the final tea and cakes, all made for a very interesting and thought provoking philatelic day out that is really worth travelling to. Peter Chadwick gave a vote of thanks. Yvonne offered to host it again next year, on the same Saturday in August (4 August) – so put the date in your diary now to avoid clashes!



Yvonne Wheatley starts the displays with her handy baton.



The Royal Philatelic Society London (RPSL) will celebrate its 150th anniversary in 2019.
For this occasion an international exhibition will be held in Stockholm.
H.M. King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden has graciously agreed to be the Patron.



STOCKHOLMIA2019

29 MAY - 2 JUNE

THE INTERNATIONAL CELEBRATION OF THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY LONDON

The exhibition will comprise philatelic dealers and auction houses from all over the world.
The exhibition will have an extensive philatelic and social program.
Only Fellows and Members of the RPSL will be allowed to exhibit.
The competitive classes will be judged by an international jury appointed by the Council of The RPSL.



STOCKHOLMIA 2019
will be organised at
"Waterfront Congress Centre",
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For more information: visit the website stockholmia2019.se or contact Jonas Hällström: jonas@stockholmia2019.se

Publications:

- **Back numbers of regular editions of Jugopošta (JP)**

Numbers 1 to 70 are available as photocopies only. Please enquire for cost.

Numbers 71 onwards are available printed or on CD. Costs are:

Printed : UK £5, Europe £7 (or 10 euros), Rest of world £8 (or 10 US\$)

CD: UK £4, Europe £6 (or 10 euros), Rest of world £7 (or 9 US\$)

- **Monographs**

These are available printed or on CD unless stated otherwise. See below for list. Costs are:

Printed: UK £16, Europe £17 (or 20 euros), Rest of world £18 (or 25 US\$)

CD: UK £7, Europe £8 (or 10 euros), Rest of world £10 (or 13 US\$)

1. *Montenegro Postal History* (JP57A) (no longer available, replaced by Monograph 11)
2. *Catalogue of the Perfin of Yugoslavia* (JP75)
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4. *Banat and Bačka* (JP77)
5. *Srem Postal History to late 1944* (JP81)
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10. *The History and Feldpost of the Croat Legions in the German Army in WWII* (JP103)
11. *Montenegro Postal History (2nd edition)* (JP108)
12. *A Short Guide to the Slovenian Regular Stamps of 1919 and 1920* (JP119)

- **Other publications**

The Postal History of Sremska Mitrovica (printed only). Cost is

Printed: UK £10, Europe £15 (or 20 euros), Rest of world £17 (or 30 US\$)

- **To order**

Please note the following:

- Send your order to the Treasurer (see inside front cover for details).
- Payment may be made by sterling cheque drawn on a UK bank (made payable to Yugoslavia Study Group), or cash (GB pounds, euros or US\$) or by PayPal.
- Payment made by PayPal must be in GB pounds only and £1 extra must be remitted to cover PayPal's commission.
- All prices above include postage and packing. Prices in brackets apply only to payments in cash.