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Hand-Held Date-Stamp Notes

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Date	2017 /18 Programme	Display
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18 December 2017	Members Exhibition	Up to 10 A4 size pages. Any topic.
19 February 2018	TBA	TBA

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Unusual philatelic cover with Japanese overprint of Brunei set showing canoe on Brunei River and Water Village.

Cover posted Kuching, North Borneo in August 1945. Handstamp says ‘Imperial Japanese Government’.



Editorial

Tony Lyon

This year seems to have moved very quickly. Here we are with the third journal for 2017. Again it is thanks to those who have made contributions. I hope you enjoy reading and there is something that may add to your knowledge.

If you are able, why not endeavour to attend a society meeting. We have some excellent displays and supper afterwards is an opportunity to fellowship. We do not conduct any business, other than what is required and the rest of the time is given to the display. There is also a small sale by tender.

Keep the contributions coming. As you can see even a half page cover story is appreciated and at times some gems are unlocked. Ian Cutter is one contributor who has consistently found items of interest and as an editor these types of contributions are very helpful in ensuring the journal is packed with good reading.

Please also keep up the supply of postal markings for George Vearing, who notes that these are harder to come by and thus has had to shorten the number of pages of HHDS. Postal markings from any state are required.

See you at the next members meeting!

Ciao for now.

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From the President

John Young

On 10th February 1958 the Australian Post Office issued two stamps to commemorate the Australian War Memorial in Canberra. The date of issue was a week before a gathering of returned British Commonwealth servicemen at the 14th conference of the British Empire Service League in Canberra.

The middle of the stamps depicted the memorial's courtyard. This panel was flanked by portrayals of a sailor and airman on one stamp, and on the other there portrayals of a soldier and a servicewoman. The stamps were produced se-tenant. These portrayals copied mosaics in the memorial, about double human size, designed by the Melbourne artist, Napier Waller [1893-1972], Over 6 million pieces of glass went into the mosaics.

Each stamp's denomination was 5 1/2 pence, a decidedly odd amount. It paid for printed matter, commercial papers and other second-class mail at the second weight step from 1 October 1956 to 30 September 1959. The rates were:

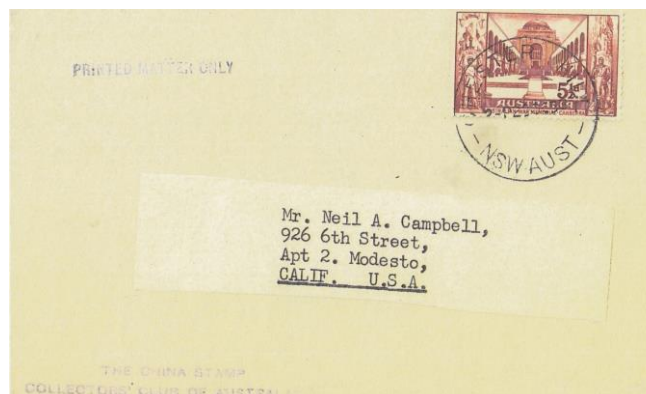
Australia and British Commonwealth,

3 1/2 pence up to 4 oz; 2 pence each additional 4 oz.

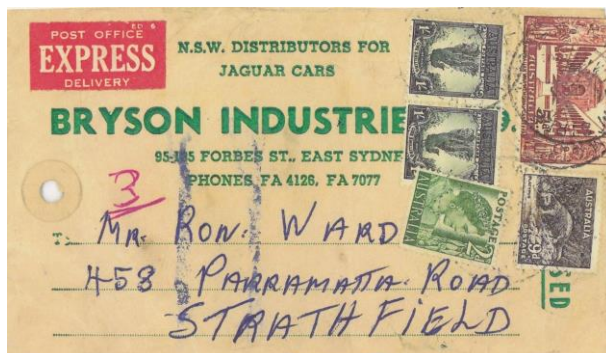
Foreign countries

3 1/2 pence up to 2 oz; 2 pence each additional 2 oz. [Minimum charge 7 1/2 pence for commercial papers]

Just under 6 million of the stamps were issued. At this distance in time it is hard to guess how many stamps were used as intended. If the number of surviving examples of postal history is any guide, there seem to be not many. Indeed, surviving commercial usages are mostly of a make-up kind, that is, with other values for airmail letters, etc. At last though, an apparently correctly solo franked item has turned up, mailed as printed matter by the China Stamp Collectors Club of Australia to U.S.A. in 1958.



1958 Correct franking for 2 to 4 ounce printed matter to USA



The stick-on address label was a contemporary method of circularising members, and the envelope is unsealed as befits second-class mail. The only niggling doubt is whether more than 2 oz. of printed matter was in the envelope. It is shown below, along with a number of examples of make-up usages. One of those usages, the express delivery item, was definitely not philatelically inspired. The sender first affixed the 5-1/2 pence stamp, then the 9 pence stamp for the express fee, and finally 2 shillings and 2 pence for the extra 52 ounces.



Date unclear, but after 1 Oct 1959. Make-up use for letter rate (5d) and certification fee (6d).



Jan 1959. Make-up use, overpaying by ½ penny a standard airmail envelope to Switzerland.

Expectations of Service

Ian Cutter

People do complain of poor service from the current postal system. Delays may be reported as weeks and even months.

But what is reasonable service?

This card comes from long ago and far away, but illustrates an expectation of reliability which is incomprehensible to us.

The mail delayed because the train was late!!



Letters using Skymaster Airmail Stamps of 1946 – Part 2

Michael Barden

This time I wish to show letters to Canada and the USA along with one each to South Africa, Paraguay and Venezuela. I have yet to find one to Australia – they must exist!



This 21 Nov 46 10 gm letter to South Africa was franked as if going to the Congo, where the preferential postage was 2⁵⁰ Fr instead of 3¹⁵ Fr generally. Airmail to both was 6 Fr per 5 gm. The airmail to SA was reduced from 8 to 6 Fr on 1 Mar 46. The route at this time would have been via Leopoldville as during WW2.



Top - New York AMF transit cds of 5 Nov 47
Btm - Caracas arrival d/s of 12 Nov. Route NY, Miami, Kingston, Caracas.

Registered letter of 3 Nov 47 went from Merksem to Caracas correctly paying 3¹⁵ Fr each for postage & registration, with 6 Fr airmail. AMF (American Military Forces) airmail letter carrier flew from Europe (Germany via Brussels? to New York).



Letter of 1 Dec 1949 from Boechout (Lier) to Asuncion in Paraguay, paying 4 Fr postage and 8 Fr airmail per 5 gm. This was the first day at the new airmail rate, which previously was 8⁵⁰ Fr per 5 gm; thus letter was correctly franked. The black roller cancel over "par avion" is the indecipherable Asuncion arrival cancel, possibly 7 Dec. Boechout was then a third class post office with limited facilities. The 4 Fr stamp showing Leopold 1 was issued 1 July 1949 for the centenary of Belgian stamps. This letter would have gone via New York and then Sao Paulo in Brazil and lastly a Pan Am branch line to Asuncion. So a week transit time is good then for this tortuous route. It is just possible that a Bathurst - Belem route was still working after WW2, but unlikely, and planes would not have had the range yet to go Lisbon – Belem directly. Nor would there have been the volume of mail then to justify the latter route. Hence the high airmail rates to South America.



3rd day of issue letter weighing 10 – 15 gm from Brussels to New York and then forwarded to Florida. Postage was 3⁵⁰ Fr with 21 Fr airmail. Correctly paid. Possibly Louis Lazard was a member of the Lazard Frères banking empire? The Madison hotel has since moved.



8 Jun 1946 letter of 6-10 gm from Gent to New York with postage now 3¹⁵ Fr but airmail still 7 Fr per 5 gm. Jamaica, Long Island (LI) is a borough of Queens in New York City. It dates from Dutch days when New York was Nieuw Amsterdam under Peter Stuyvesant. It took me a while to unravel that address, but Dr. Google finally came to my rescue.



Registered 120 gm letter of 6 Jun 1946 from Brussels to New York. Note the 8⁵⁰ Fr stamp offset due to erratic paper shrinkage. Postage 11⁹⁰ Fr (3¹⁵ + 5 x 1⁷⁵), registration 3¹⁵ Fr and airmail of 24 x 7 Fr = 168 Fr for a total of 185⁰⁵ Fr (185⁵⁰ Fr franking). Moreover, the office address was in the Morse Tower (140 Nassau St), now all private apartments, built in 1880 by two nephews of Samuel Morse - Morse code fame. Envelope shown about 75 % full size. I cannot find anything about FJ Parker as accompany or individual then



24 May 1947 letter of ≤ 5 , gm from Wandre to Roxbury paying 3^{15} Fr postage and 3^{50} Fr airmail. On 1 Mar 1947 the airmail rate to USA had halved from 7 Fr per 5 gm.



3 Apr 1949 letter of 6-10 gm, which was found in the post box (LHS). Check weighed by the post office (correct – tick in top LH corner) paying postage of 3^{15} Fr and airmail of 5 Fr. This was then 2^{50} Fr 5 gm, which lasted from 1 Apr 48 – 1 Dec 49, when it rose to 3 Fr per 5 gm.



5 May 1949 single weight letter paying 4 Fr postage (it rose 15 Dec 48 from 3¹⁵ Fr) and 2⁵⁰ Fr airmail. This was received 9 May, 4 days later, which probably beats today's lethargic rate in faster planes. The sender's address was Manchester Lane in Antwerp. Green Bay is on Lake Michigan just north of Chicago. Note the use of a temporary cds (▲).



5 Jun 1950 letter from Brussels to Bethesda correctly paying 4 Fr postage and 3 Fr airmail.

The **Hotel Metropole Brussels**, built in 1895, is the only nineteenth-century **hotel** in **Brussels** downtown still in operation today. The **hotel** has 286 rooms and 23 spacious suites. In 1890, the Weilemans-Ceuppens brothers owned a brewing company at Forest. They opened Café **Metropole** as a place in the city to sell their beer. It worked so well they bought the bank building next door and so started the Hotel Metropole. The foyer desk is still that from the bank (Wikipedia)





Registered ≤ 35 gm letter posted on 9 Apr 1956, paying $4 + 2^{50} = 6^{50}$ Fr postage, 5 Fr registration and 17^{50} Fr airmail (2^{50} Fr / 5 gm), which correctly equals the 29 Fr of stamps added. It would seem the US postal authority could not cope with the 5 Fr -10% stamp, which has a value of 4^{50} Fr but was torn. In their humourless wisdom they decided to add 10c penalty. I believe the cost would have well outweighed the benefit. Mais, c'était la loi!



By 1960 (6 Feb) when this 25 gm letter was sent, postage was $6 + 3^{50} = 9^{50}$ Fr (1 Nov 59 – 1 Nov 69) but the airmail was still 2^{50} Fr/ 5 gm (1 Jul 53 – 14 Apr 83) or 12^{50} Fr for a total of 22 Fr. Gimbel Bros was a large American department store from 1887- 1987, when it was closed by sundry owners. It had a European branch in Brussels in an art nouveau building, now the Music Museum.



11 Sep 1946 letter of 10-15 gm paid postage and registration of 3¹⁵ Fr each and 21 Fr for airmail. Despite the stamps affixed to both sides it was overpaid 5c. It arrived in Montreal and Ottawa 16 Sep, one in the morning and the other the evening. Airmail costs were the same as for USA.

The last letter for this instalment also went to Canada and went by RPO from Quebec. Again it is necessary to study both sides of the envelope. RPO is railway PO, same as a TPO to us.



21 May 1947 registered 5 – 10 gm letter to Canada paying 3¹⁵ Fr each for postage and registration and 8 Fr airmail (4 Fr per 5 gm from 1 Mar 47 – 1 Apr 48). It was overpaid 10c. It flew to Montreal via Shannon and Gander to refuel. Thence to Québec by rail (24 May), Camp & Levis RPO (25 May) and to Montmagny the next day. The Trans Canada railway includes Montreal and Québec on its route. The writer acknowledges that Québec is French speaking by BP 101 and P. Que in the address.

Left below. Montmagny is on the south or right bank of the Saint Lawrence River on the railway.

Right. RPO (railway post office - older model shown).



In part 3 we will examine special flights made as new planes came along to open greater distances without refuelling as well as special events. A first flight to Mexico City heralds the arrival of the jet age and the demise of piston engine planes for long haul. Sic transit gloria mundi.

References

1. Les Tarifs Postaux Internationaux, vol 3, 1892-1988, E & M Deneumostier
2. Poste Aérienne en Belgique, ses debuts – ses tarifs, E & M Deneumostier

Scarce WW II cover from Nouméa, New Caledonia

Ian Cutter

Scarce WW II cover from Noumea, New Caledonia sent airmail for 7.50 Fr to Sydney In October 1943 on a US transport plane. It was censored in NC with black on pink tape + circular violet cachet. Also censored in Sydney with white tape and diamond cachet '... Censor 1657'



William James Farrer and Australian Wheat

George Speirs

William Farrer, who lived from 1845 to 1906, was an amateur horticulturist. He greatly improved the quality of Australian wheat and established the country as one of the world's major wheat exporters.

In 1886 Farrer settled at Queanbeyan in NSW. There he began crossing various kinds of wheat in an attempt to produce a variety, which would be resistant to **drought** and disease, particularly to a fungus known as rust.

Within twenty years of hard work, Farrer had produced a number of different types of wheat, which ripened earlier than usual, and which were able to grow in dry soil. The most important of these was called Federation Wheat. For 30 years it was the variety grown by Australian wheat farmers. As a result of this, wheat growing was able to expand into south west and south east Australia, areas which had previously been considered unsuitable for its cultivation.

Farrer, son of an English tenant farmer, was born in Westmoreland (now Cumbria), England. He studied both mathematics and medicine at Cambridge before he came to Australia in 1870 to improve his health.

We wished to become a farmer, but lacked the capital. He first became a tutor and then a surveyor. In 1898 he was appointed wheat experimentalist in the NSW department of agriculture.



Statue at Queanbeyan by Rayner Hoff



Japanese Conquest and Defeat in World War II.

5. Japanese withdrawal from occupied territories

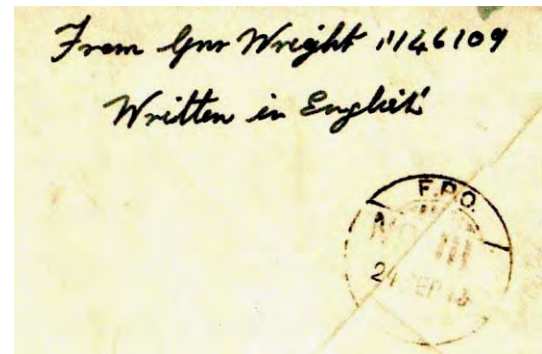
Ian Sadler

This fifth article examines mail from Allied combatants and follows the Allies as they progressively force the Japanese to withdraw from occupied territories. This display is 'open' so it contains ephemera as well as philatelic material.



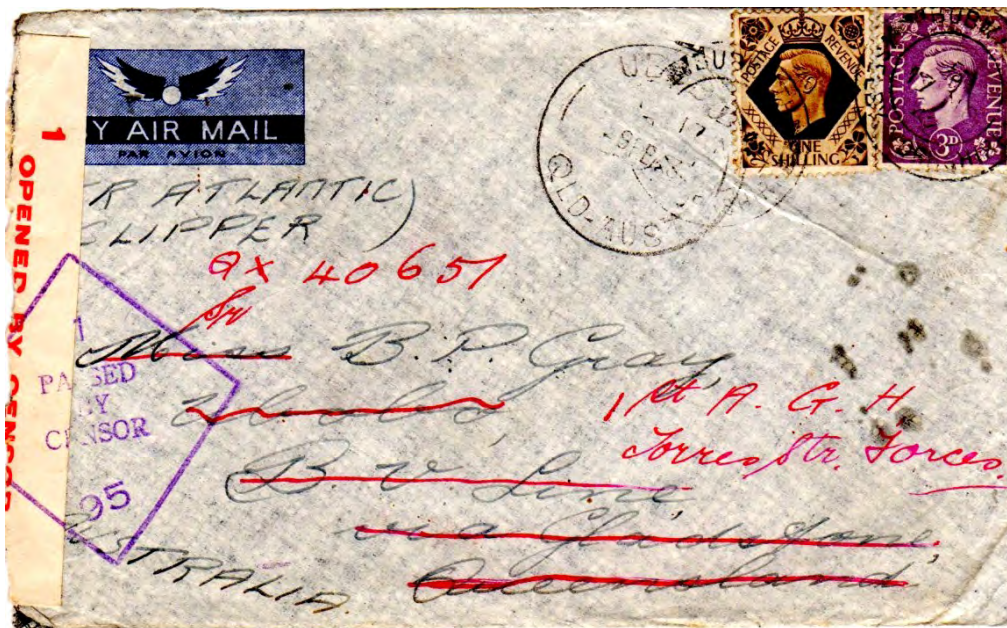
Letter from a sergeant in US Army service group at APO 929 in Port Moresby to Sydney in April 1943.

Censored by the US army



Active service entire, and reverse (part), from a gunner at FPO III in India to Sydney in September, 1943. It bears three censor marks, the Indian field censor triangle, the unit purple circle censor and the Australian Tombstone with royal crown.

Women's Contribution as Nurses, in the Armed Services and as Factory workers



Censored letter from England via Atlantic Clipper to Nurse Gray, who had moved from Gladstone to Thursday Island, in the Torres Strait.

It arrived February 1943.



Nurse Gray (see above) and her colleagues signed the reverse of this Australian £1 note to celebrate their war service.



Australian women who served.



Women who served in US Armed forces.

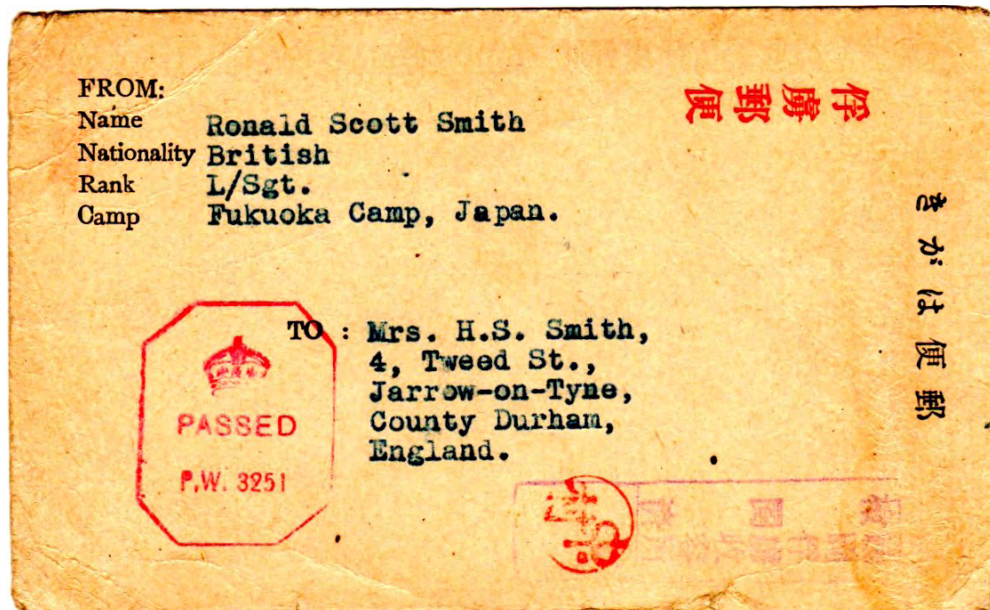
Allied Prisoners of War in Japan exchange mail

POWs were starved, bullied and made to work when sick by the Japanese. One Japanese commandant, Hayashi, who quite liked Americans said. "As long as we are victorious, we can afford to be magnanimous." From this we realised that, when the screw tightened, we would know the tide had turned in our favour.



Australian Red Cross envelope from Mrs. Mackinnon in Sydney to her husband. As a civilian shipping employee, he was interned in Kyushu, Japan in August, 1943.

The Australian censor uses a violet diamond cachet. The reverse has both Australian and Japanese censor marks and tape.



Japanese army POW postcard used by Lead Sergeant Smith to send a short, prescribed message to his parents in Jarrow, England in circa 1944.

Card shows Japanese vernacular purple hand stamp with red chop of censor plus crown stamp and 'passed' by UK Censor.

Weekend leave pass of a senior sergeant in the 25th infantry battalion of the Royal Queensland Regiment issued in October 1945 to visit Brisbane city centre.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31																														
A.S.F. 88 800/1503 15 APR. 1945															AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORGES															
LEAVE OF ABSENCE															LEAVE PASS B 7799216															
WITH PERMISSION TO PROCEED TO BELOW MENTIONED DESTINATION HAS BEEN GRANTED TO -																														
ABSENTEE NO.					RANK					NAME										FROM					TO					
N272551					S/Sgt.					PETCHELL, AH										1500					Mrs. 0900					
DESTINATION															UNIT STAMP															
Metro															25 AUST F.S. SECTION															
SIGNATURE															PLACE															
AND RANK															13/10/1945															
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24																														

The worst treatment of POW's was of those sent from Singapore and Dutch East Indies to build 300km of railway from Banpongmai, Thailand, to Three Pagoda Pass in Burma to supply the Japanese army aiming for India. 160 camps were occupied at various times between August 1942 and August 1945.

PRISONER OF WAR POST.
KREISGEFANGENEN POST.
SERVICE DES PRISONNIERS
DE GUERRE.

SERVICE No. SK 9380 RANK DRIVER
(Not required for P.O.W. in Germany)

INITIALS R. J. SURNAME HAHN

AUSTRALIAN PRISONER OF WAR No. _____
(Insert Nationality)

FULL CAMP ADDRESS, OR IF NOT KNOWN, WHERE LAST SERVING
 OR HEARD OF THAI. CAMP.
THAILAND

a.w. 250m 10/43—B.15

Rare, censored Red Cross letter sheet sent from Mundaora, SA, to Driver Hahn by his father in October, 1944. Unfortunately, he had died in Burma a year earlier.

The red hand indicates return and, on the reverse, a stamp 'Return to sender ... by Direction of the Minister for the Army.'



Sir Edward 'Weary' Dunlop was an Australian soldier surgeon, who was captured by the Japanese in Java in 1942. He was sent to Burma where he spent 2½ years caring for his men and defying his captors.

PRISONERS OF WAR POST

Regimental No. NX 43326 Rank Corporal

Name LITCHFIELD, R.C.

AUSTRALIAN PRISONER OF WAR NO. _____

Camp Keijo,

Country of Internment CHOSEN, JAPAN.

c/o. Central Red Cross Bureau
Spring St.
Melbourne C1. Victoria

3 Opened by Censor

NO STAMP REQUIRED

POW Post envelope sent free in July 1944 by his wife in Gordon, NSW, to a Corporal in Camp Keijo, Chosen in Japan.

Passed and resealed by Melbourne censor.

Rare item.

Japanese Withdrawal and Defeat: the Allies reconquer Papua New Guinea

Beautifully illustrated Xmas card envelope from a wounded soldier in Australian General Hospital in Lae, PNG to his son in Flemington

December, 1944.



Registered army cover from APO 0132 in Milne Bay in eastern tip of PNG to Carlton, Victoria in December 1944. The censored letter was uprated by 1d by the sender to cover airmail and registration.

Royal Australian Engineers celebrate Christmas 1943 in New Guinea.

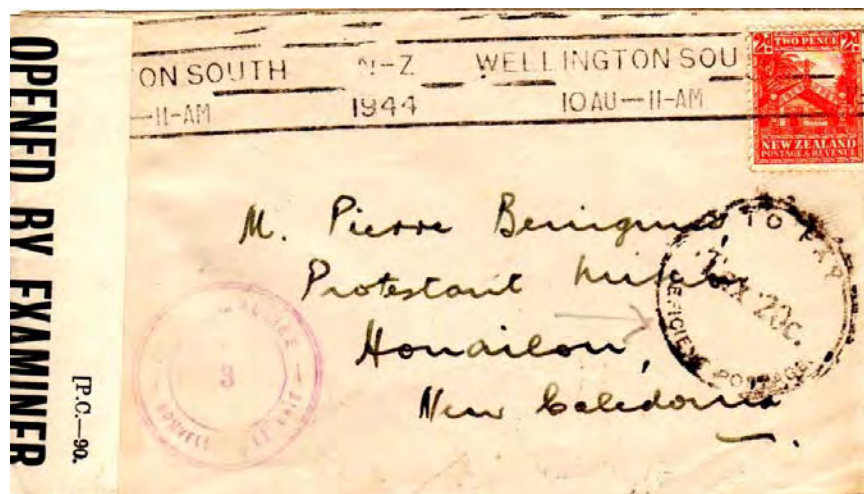
This Christmas Greetings card was sent home to the soldier's wife and family.

Size reduced to fit.



The Battle for Guadalcanal and the Solomon Islands

Based in New Caledonia, the Allies invaded Guadalcanal, southernmost of the Solomons, in August 1942. After fierce fighting, they took the island in December (see first two stamps below). They then worked 'Up the Solomons' to Bougainville, reaching there in January 1944.



Censored letter from Wellington, New Zealand to a minister in New Caledonia, August 1944.

It bears a purple New Caledonia censor mark. The 2d stamp was insufficient, so 20c to pay.

New Zealand Expeditionary Force censored letter from a gunner in New Caledonia to West Virginia, USA.

Stamp-less due to 'On Active Service'.



The next instalment will continue the Japanese withdrawal.

Cover Story – 2016 was the Latest Year of the Monkey

Michael Barden

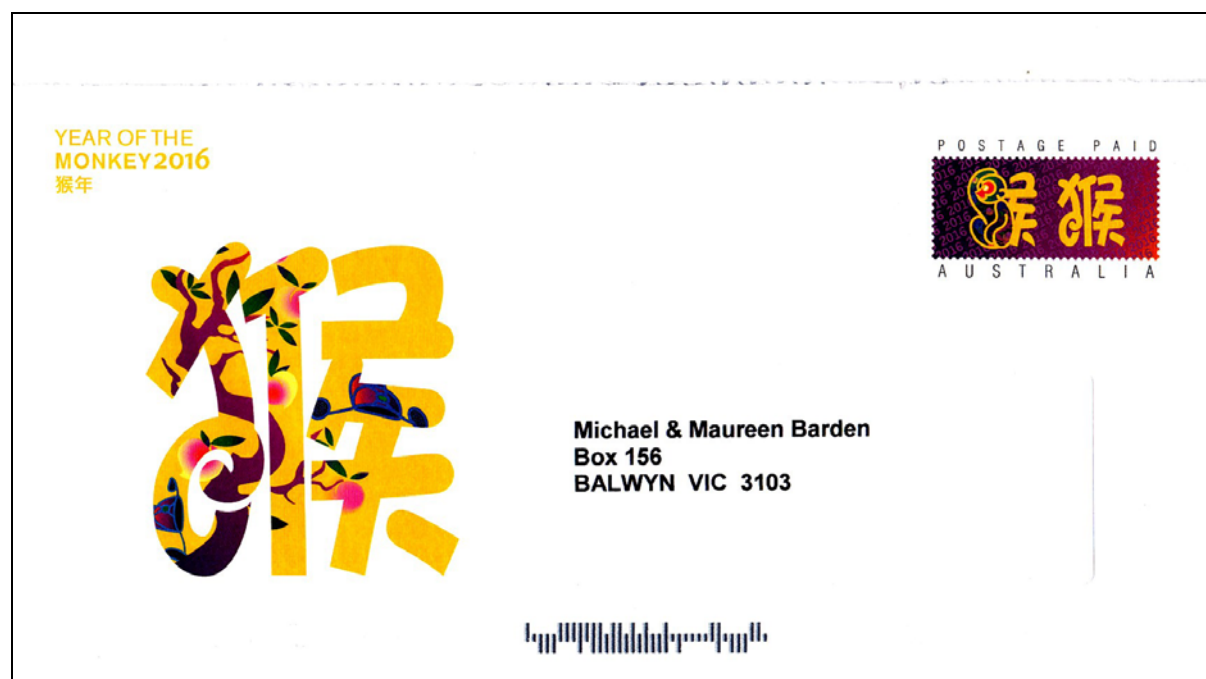
The Chinese Zodiac cycle, known as Sheng Xiao in Mandarin, contains 12 animal signs; **rat, ox, tiger, rabbit, dragon, snake, horse, sheep, monkey, rooster, dog and pig**. The monkey is ninth.



The Chinese year commences on a new moon, which differs from the length of a solar year. In 2016 the lunar year ran from 8 February to 27 January 2017. It gets into near balance with the solar year every sixty years.

The animals always occur in the same order as listed above. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_Zodiac contains an excellent introduction to the calendar. It is complicated in that there are daily animal signs too; Monday: [Goat](#), Tuesday: [Dragon](#), Wednesday: [Horse](#), Thursday: [Rat](#), [Pig](#), Friday: [Rabbit](#), [Snake](#), [Dog](#), Saturday: [Ox](#), [Tiger](#), [Rooster](#), Sunday: [Monkey](#)

Chinese have been in Australia since the gold rush days of the 1850s with significant areas such as the Little Bourke St precinct in Melbourne, Joss House in Bendigo and sluices in the Mount Buffalo area due to their endeavours. This envelope (PSE) acknowledges the far greater influx of Chinese in the 21st Century. China is now the largest trading nation with Australia.

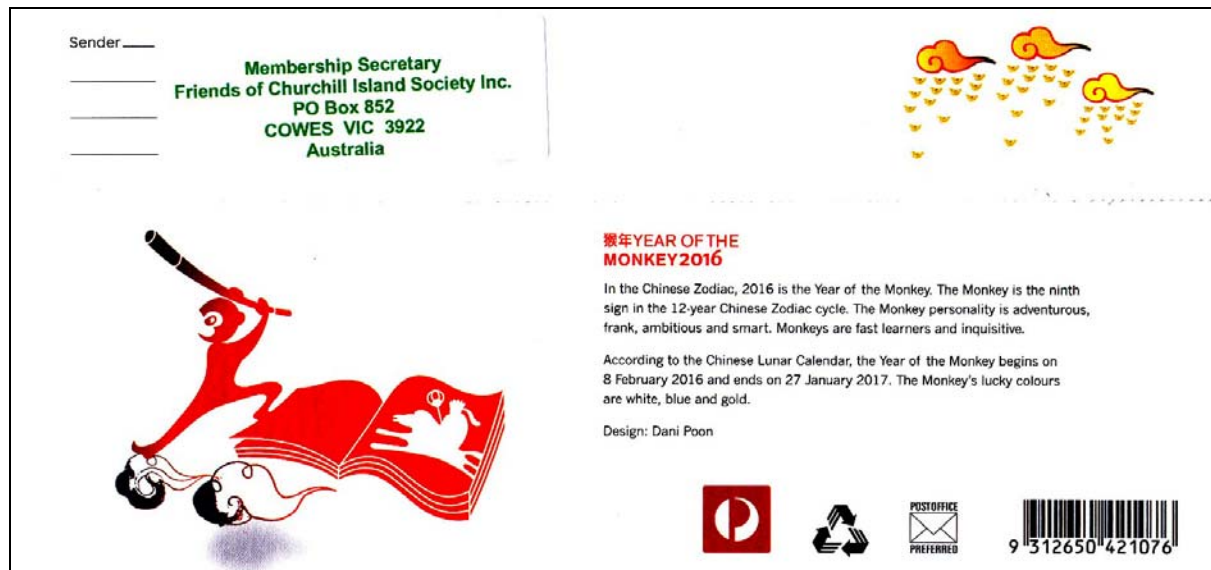


Envelope front (recto)

The stamp shows the monkey alongside its character, while the right side shows the Mandarin characters for the monkey and year together, as does the left side of the envelope. Interestingly, the stamp indicium, while printed, is shown perforated.

Apart from other countries near China, who use this calendar such as Vietnam, Singapore, Japan and Korea, Bulgars, Huns and Turkic peoples also use a calendar based on the Chinese. They still had to

link it to solar calendars for crops and seasons. Hence the same complications are present for all lunar calendar users as compared with solar – ie matching both and the seasons.



Envelope rear (verso)

Because the lunar year of 12 lunar months of 29 days is always shorter than the solar, intercalation must occur to balance things out (Babylonian and Jewish calendars). This is not explained here.

The monkey's characteristics are adventureness, frankness, ambition and smartness. The sketch on the back of the envelope shows a more mischievous side.

I trust the apparent snails on the right top of the reverse are not indicative of Australia Post's performance, and that you apply a priority label for next day delivery.

I hope the rooster, who followed the monkey, did not get up to any tricks or he may have lost a few tail feathers in the encounter. There are some twelve days lacking to make a solar year. Were The Twelve Days of Christmas written with this calendar in mind? Now, before you howl me down.....

Czechoslovakia and “Sokol”

John Young

In 1862, when Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia were part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the ‘Sokol’ patriotic movement was established. Its leaders were Miroslav Tyers [1832-84] and his father-in-law Jindrich Fugner [1822-65]. ‘Sokol’ is the Czech word for falcon, and the uniform included a cap with a falcon’s feather. The movement’s specialty was gymnastic displays and marching, and it used postcards and correspondence stickers for publicity. There were several of these during the period of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.



Fig 1: 1912. - Postcard with likeness of Sokol's founder

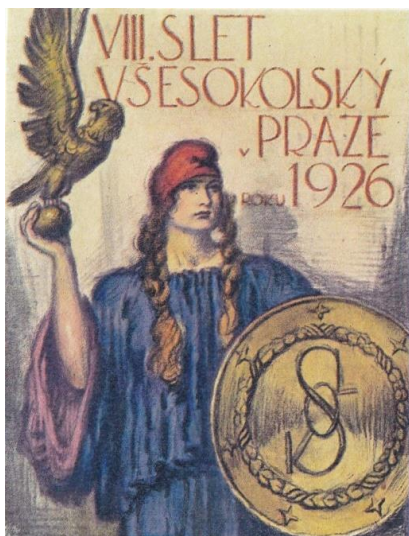


Fig 3: 1926. - One of numerous Sokol postcards



Fig 1a: Reverse of 1912 postcard



Fig 2: 1926. - One of the four overprinted stamps (twice actual size)

When the eighth all-Sokol display was held in Prague in 1926 the Czechoslovak postal authority overprinted four definitives portraying Tomáš Masaryk. The stamps were sold at double face value, and most examples are found unused. There were postcards, stickers and two further stamp issues before the German invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1939.



Fig 3a: Reverse of 1926 postcard

The most readily recognised Sokol stamps of that time were the four issued in 1932 which marked the ninth Sokol display and the centenary of the birth of the founder, Miroslav Tyers.

In 1938, the occasion of the tenth Sokol gathering, there was a three-stamp issue portraying Jindrich Fugner.



Fig 4: 1932. - One of four stamps portraying Miroslav Tyers



Fig 5: 1938 - Two of three falcon Sokol stamps on an envelope to England



Fig 6: 1938. - Jindrich Fugner, 50h stamp on postcard from Zlin, Moravia



Fig 6a: Obverse of postcard showing the famous Bata shoe factory in Zlin, Moravia



Fig 7: 1948. - First day cover of the first postwar Sokol stamps

The eleventh Sokol display did not occur until 1948, after Czechoslovakia's liberation from German occupation. It occasioned two stamp issues, one depicting some allegorical Sokol persons and the other set another two Sokol pioneers, Jindrich Vanicek and Josef Scheiner.

There were also stickers and specially inscribed envelopes to commemorate the 1948 gathering. Note that the inscription on the envelope shown below includes a Russian-language message, for in February 1948 the

Soviet-sponsored Klement Gottwald had succeeded President Edvard Benes, the war-time leader of Czechoslovakia's government-in-exile.

Sokol was commemorated once more in 1951 with a four-stamp issue. By then Sokol had been restyled as 'Sovetska Fysculture', signifying Soviet control. The authorities did not want to risk an outburst of native patriotism.



Fig 9: 1951.- "Sovetska Fysculture", 3k stamp on postcard to South Australia

Outside of Czechoslovakia Sokol was also commemorated by foreign stamp issues. Sokol's pan-Slav ambitions travelled to Yugoslavia in 1933-34 when there three stamp issues. The first portrayed the juvenile King Peter II, issued for a Sokol display in Slovenia. The next year there were stamp issues for Sokol games in Sarajevo and Zagreb. All stamps were sold with a fund raising premium.



Fig 10: 1933-34. - Yugoslavia Sokol stamps

The U.S.A. post office issued a single stamp in 1965 for the centenary of the Sokol physical fitness organisation in U.S .A. That organisation came only three years after Sokol in Czechoslovakia, which indicates how quickly European migrants imported their customs to the new world.

The pictures shown in this article are a fraction of the postcards and stickers occasioned by Sokol. The American website alphabetilately.org/Sokol carries a vast array of pictures of this material, dating from Bohemian times to the late 1940s. Below Czechoslovak stickers



Fig's 11: 1912 Czechoslovak stickers

1932

1948

Hand-Held Date Stamps

Co-ordinated by George Vearing

Only unusual item this month is the datestamp from ARARAT which has a 0 as a code, most probably a zero as all the other numbers are numerals.

Many thanks to Simon Alsop, Frank Adamik and Tony Lyon who help to keep this column going.

A.C.T.:—Earlier datestamp-KIPPAX(134/25) N.T.

TAS.



N.S.W.



QLD.



S.A.:—Earlier datestamp-EUDUNDA(121/27) W.A.



VIC.



VIC:- (cont)



[illegible]

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What YOU can do to help the Australian Philatelic Society?

- Sign up a new member
- Write an article for the Journal (Better still, write two!)
- Send the Editor any interesting philatelic news
- Come to the bi-monthly meeting if in Melbourne
- Help George Vearing with his Datestamp Notes
- Get involved in one of the Study Groups
- Enter the Society Competitions
- Volunteer to display your collection at the monthly meeting
- Ensure the Council receives your feedback and suggestions for the Society

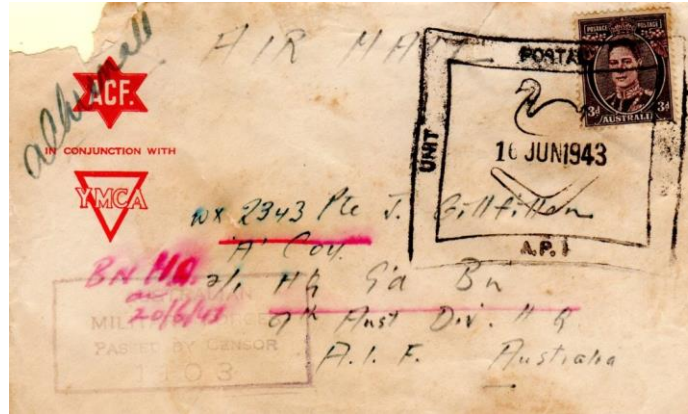
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Ian Cutter

Unit Postal Station Rubberstamp AP1

Cover from Dutch New Guinea (Merauke, NNG) to AIF Australia in June 1943. Superb strike of rare UPS API date stamp with swan. Censored. Proud 600 points.

(Collas on page 125, states that it was taken to Merauke DNG by June 1943 although service there is doubtful. Ed. Collas P. (1986). *The Postal History of the Australian Army during World War II*. Melbourne: RPSV.)



Tony Lyon

Signals unit, Tonga



Censor 101: Sent from Tonga

Corporal Alexander William Earl Fowler 269704 serving with a signals unit on Tonga sent this First Day Cover. It is franked with a set of Silver Jubilee of Queen Salote's Accession issued 25 Jan 1944. He addressed it to himself at his step mother's home in Dunedin.

There were signallers serving with the 34 battalion, 6 battalion Canterbury regiment and also at the airfield.

HQ Coy 6 Battalion Canterbury Regiment NZAPO 200

Inwards cover from Kew, Vic Australia 6 AP 43, to Private Jack Dimick Inglis 127556 of Pioneer Section, HQ Coy 6 battalion Canterbury regiment NZAPO 200 which was the army post address for Tonga. It has been passed by censor 375 and sealed by censor tape.

On the reverse is a Egypt 25 Postage Prepaid 24 JU 43 cancel dated 24 JU 43, which was used during this period by the NZ Base PO in Cairo. It is questionable then whether it actually went to Tonga or was redirected to Egypt which seems likely due to post date and receipt in Egypt.

